## Resources for Python Crash Course, from No Starch Press.

Pip is a special program used to install Python packages to your system. Pip is sometimes included automatically when Python is installed to your system, and sometimes you have to install it yourself. These instructions will help you check if pip is on your system, and help you upgrade or install it if necessary. Pip on Linux

```
    Installing pip on Linux

    Upgrading pip on Linux

    Installing Python packages with pip on Linux

    Uninstalling packages with pip on Linux

  Pip on OS X

    Checking for pip on OS X

    Installing pip on OS X

    Upgrading pip on OS X

    Installing Python packages with pip on OS X

    Uninstalling packages with pip on OS X

    Pip on Windows

    Checking for pip on Windows

    Installing pip on Windows

    Upgrading pip on Windows

    Installing Python packages with pip on Windows

    Uninstalling packages with pip on Windows

Pip on Linux
```

Pip: Installing Python Packages

Checking for pip on Linux

### First, check whether pip is installed on your system:

## pip 7.0.3 from /usr/local/lib/python3.5/dist-packages (python 3.5)

Checking for pip on Linux

The output of pip --version tells you which version of pip is currently installed, and which version of Python it's set up to install packages for. This is especially helpful if you have more than one version

```
If you have only one version of Python installed on your system, you can use pip to install packages.
You might want to try upgrading pip first though.
```

If you have more than one version of Python installed on your system, you should also try the command pip3: \$ pip3 version

Here pip3 is set up to install to the same version of Python, but often times pip will install to Python 2. pip3, if you have it set up, should always install packages to the version of Python 3 you have

installed. top

Installing pip on Linux

pip 7.0.3 from /usr/local/lib/python3.5/dist-packages (python 3.5)

privileges:

### \$ cd Downloads Downloads\$ sudo python get-pip.py

Collecting setuptools

Successfully installed pip-7.1.2

Installing Python packages with pip on Linux

Downloading pip-7.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.1MB)

100% | 1.1MB 448kB/s

Collecting pip

Downloading setuptools-18.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl (462kB) 100% | 462kB 676kB/s Collecting wheel Downloading wheel-0.26.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (63kB) 100% | 65kB 912kB/s Installing collected packages: pip, setuptools, wheel Successfully installed pip-/.1.2 setuptools-18.4 wheel-0.26.0

```
top
Upgrading pip on Linux
Once you have pip installed, it's good to upgrade it from time to time. Usually pip will prompt you
with instructions for how to upgrade it when necessary, but you can try to upgrade manually any
time. For example, here's sample output for upgrading an out-of-date version of pip:
 $ sudo pip install --upgrade pip
 You are using pip version 6.1.1, however version 7.1.2 is available.
 You should consider upgrading via the 'pip install --upgrade pip' command.
 Collecting pip
   Downloading pip-7.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.1MB)
```

top

Now you can start a Python terminal session, and import requests: \$ python >>> import requests

```
>>> url = "http://google.com"
 >>> r = requests.get(url)
 >>> r.status_code
 200
Here we've used requests to retrieve Google's home page, and the status code of 200 tells us that the
request was successful.
top
```

If you ever want to uninstall a package, you can use requests to do so as well:

Pip on OS X

installed.

privileges:

\$ cd Downloads

Collecting wheel

installed correctly.

Collecting pip

200

top

request was successful.

Uninstalling packages with pip on OS X

Upgrading pip on OS X

\$ sudo pip install --upgrade pip

Installing collected packages: pip

top

top

top

### \$ pip --version pip 7.0.3 from /usr/local/lib/python3.5/dist-packages (python 3.5)

You might want to try upgrading pip first though.

of Python installed on your system.

editor and save the file as get-pip.py.

Downloading wheel-0.26.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (63kB)

Successfully installed pip-7.1.2 setuptools-18.4 wheel-0.26.0

Installing collected packages: pip, setuptools, wheel

65kB 912kB/s

First, check whether pip is installed on your system:

Uninstalling packages with pip on Linux

\$ pip uninstall requests

Proceed (y/n)? y

Uninstalling requests-2.8.1:

Checking for pip on OS X

Installing pip on OS X To install pip, go to https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py. Save the file if you're prompted to do so; if the code for *get-pip.py* appears in your browser, copy and paste the entire program into your text

Open a terminal and navigate to the folder containing get-pip.py, and run it with administrative

Downloading pip-7.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.1MB) 100% | 1.1MB 448kB/s Collecting setuptools Downloading setuptools-18.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl (462kB) 100% 462kB 676kB/s

After the program runs, use the command pip --version (or pip3 --version) to make sure pip was

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Downloading pip-7.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.1MB)

100% | 1.1MB 382kB/s

You should consider upgrading via the 'pip install --upgrade pip' command.

```
Found existing installation: pip 6.1.1
     Uninstalling pip-6.1.1:
        Successfully uninstalled pip-6.1.1
 Successfully installed pip-7.1.2
top
Installing Python packages with pip on OS X
Once you have pip installed, most Python packages can be installed in one line. For example, here's
how you can install Requests, which is used to make API calls from Python programs:
 $ pip install --user requests
 Collecting requests
   Downloading requests-2.8.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (497kB)
                                            499kB 595kB/s
 Installing collected packages: requests
 Successfully installed requests
```

\$ python >>> import requests >>> url = "http://google.com" >>> r = requests.get(url) >>> r.status\_code

Here we've used requests to retrieve Google's home page, and the status code of 200 tells us that the

Here pip has downloaded the files needed to install Requests, and then managed the installation for

us. The --user flag means pip has made Requests available to us, but not to other users. This keeps

each user's Python packages from conflicting with each other on systems with more than one user.

It's a good idea to use this flag unless you have a specific reason not to.

If you ever want to uninstall a package, you can use requests to do so as well:

Now you can start a Python terminal session, and import requests:

First, check whether pip is installed on your system. Open a terminal window and issue the following command: > python -m pip --version pip 7.0.3 from C:\Python35\lib\site-packages (python 3.5)

command pip3:

installed.

privileges:

> cd Downloads

Collecting wheel

installed correctly.

Collecting pip

top

top

> python -m pip3 --version

Pip on Windows

Checking for pip on Windows

### The output of pip --version tells you which version of pip is currently installed, and which version of Python it's set up to install packages for. This is especially helpful if you have more than one version of Python installed on your system. If you have only one version of Python installed on your system, you can use pip to install packages.

You might want to try upgrading pip first though.

pip 7.0.3 from C:\Python35\lib\site-packages (python 3.5)

Collecting pip Downloading pip-7.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.1MB) 100% | 1.1MB 448kB/s Collecting setuptools Downloading setuptools-18.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl (462kB) 100% | 462kB 676kB/s

Downloading wheel-0.26.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (63kB)

top Installing Python packages with pip on Windows

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499kB 595kB/s

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Now you can start a Python terminal session, and import requests:
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 >>> r = requests.get(url)
 >>> r.status_code
  200
Here we've used requests to retrieve Google's home page, and the status code of 200 tells us that the
```

```
Uninstalling requests-2.8.1:
Proceed (y/n)? y
```

the package.

# \$ pip --version

of Python installed on your system.

To install pip, go to https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py. Save the file if you're prompted to do so; if the code for get-pip.py appears in your browser, copy and paste the entire program into your text editor and save the file as get-pip.py. Open a terminal and navigate to the folder containing get-pip.py, and run it with administrative

After the program runs, use the command pip --version (or pip3 --version) to make sure pip was installed correctly.

100% | 1.1MB 382kB/s Installing collected packages: pip Found existing installation: pip 6.1.1 Uninstalling pip-6.1.1: Successfully uninstalled pip-6.1.1

Once you have pip installed, most Python packages can be installed in one line. For example, here's how you can install Requests, which is used to make API calls from Python programs: \$ pip install --user requests Collecting requests Downloading requests-2.8.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (497kB) 499kB 595kB/s Installing collected packages: requests Successfully installed requests Here pip has downloaded the files needed to install Requests, and then managed the installation for us. The --user flag means pip has made Requests available to us, but not to other users. This keeps each user's Python packages from conflicting with each other on systems with more than one user. It's a good idea to use this flag unless you have a specific reason not to.

Successfully uninstalled requests-2.8.1 Pip lists all the files that will be removed, prompts you about whether to proceed, and then uninstalls the package.

/home/ehmatthes/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/requests-2.8.1.dist-info/DESCRIPTION.rst

If you have more than one version of Python installed on your system, you should also try the command pip3: \$ pip3 --version pip 7.0.3 from /usr/local/lib/python3.5/dist-packages (python 3.5)

Here pip3 is set up to install to the same version of Python, but often times pip will install to Python 2.

pip3, if you have it set up, should always install packages to the version of Python 3 you have

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Python it's set up to install packages for. This is especially helpful if you have more than one version

If you have only one version of Python installed on your system, you can use pip to install packages.

Downloads\$ sudo python get-pip.py Collecting pip

\$ pip uninstall requests Uninstalling requests-2.8.1: /home/ehmatthes/.local/lib/python3.5/site-packages/requests-2.8.1.dist-info/DESCRIPTION.rst Proceed (y/n)? y Successfully uninstalled requests-2.8.1 Pip lists all the files that will be removed, prompts you about whether to proceed, and then uninstalls the package. top

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Installing pip on Windows To install pip, go to https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py. Save the file if you're prompted to do so; if

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Downloads> python get-pip.py

65kB 912kB/s Installing collected packages: pip, setuptools, wheel Successfully installed pip-7.1.2 setuptools-18.4 wheel-0.26.0 After the program runs, use the command pip --version (or pip3 --version) to make sure pip was

Upgrading pip on Windows

> python -m pip install --upgrade pip

Installing collected packages: pip

Uninstalling pip-6.1.1:

Found existing installation: pip 6.1.1

> python -m pip install --user requests

Installing collected packages: requests

Successfully installed requests

Collecting requests

Successfully uninstalled pip-6.1.1 Successfully installed pip-7.1.2

Downloading requests-2.8.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (497kB)

Downloading pip-7.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.1MB)

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request was successful. top Uninstalling packages with pip on Windows If you ever want to uninstall a package, you can use requests to do so as well:

Pip lists all the files that will be removed, prompts you about whether to proceed, and then uninstalls top

Python Crash Course is maintained by ehmatthes.

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> python -m pip uninstall requests

Successfully uninstalled requests-2.8.1