pip (package manager)

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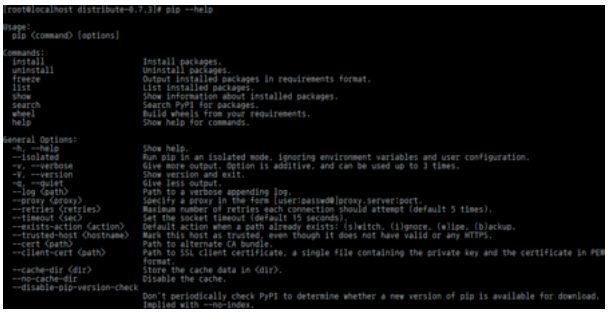
pip is a package management system used to install and manage software packages written in Python. Many packages can be found in the Python Package Index (PyPI).[4]

Python 2.7.9 and later (on the python2 series), and Python 3.4 and later include pip (pip3 for Python 3) by default.[5]

pip is a recursive acronym that can stand for either "Pip Installs Packages" or "Pip Installs Python".[6][7]

pip



An output of `pip --help`

Initial release	4 April 2011 [1]
Stable release	9.0.1[2] / 6 November 2016
Repository	github.com/pypa/pip (https://github.com/pypa/pip)
Written in	Python
Operating system	OS-independent
Platform	Python
Type	Package management system
License	Free software[3]
Website	pip.pypa.io (https://pip.pypa.io)

An output of `pip install virtualenv`

Contents

Command-line interface

Most distributions of Python come with pip preinstalled. If pip is missing, it can be installed through the system package manager or by invoking cURL, a client-side data transfer tool:

```
curl https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py | python
```

One major advantage of *pip* is the ease of its command-line interface, which makes installing Python software packages as easy as issuing one command:

```
pip install some-package-name
```

Users can also easily remove the package:

```
pip uninstall some-package-name
```

Most importantly **pip** has a feature to manage full lists of packages and corresponding version numbers, possible through a "requirements" file.[4] This permits the efficient re-creation of an entire group of packages in a separate environment (e.g. another computer) or virtual environment. This can be achieved with a properly formatted `requirements.txt` file and the following command:

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Install some package for a specific version python, where `${version}` is replaced for 2, 3, 3.4, etc.:

```
pip${version} install some-package-name
```

Web hosting service use

Pip is used to support the use of Python in cloud web hosting, such as by Heroku.[8]

See also

- Setuptools
- Software repository

References

1. 1.0 release commit (https://github.com/pypa/pip/commit/ac38fb6f2aa6d2710ccb5bf8096dffd5e67ccd7e#diff-a5e5f2a71c0a49ac22e4b2b4963174d6)
2. "Release Notes" (https://pip.pypa.io/en/stable/news).
3. "LICENSE.txt" (https://github.com/pypa/pip/blob/develop/LICENSE.txt). *github.com/pypa/pip*. Retrieved 25 July 2015.
4. "pip documentation" (http://www.pip-installer.org/). The pip developers. Retrieved 5 January 2012.
5. "pip installation" (https://pip.pypa.io/en/latest/installing.html). Retrieved 24 Feb 2015.
6. "pip - ubuntuusers.de" (http://wiki.ubuntuusers.de/pip). ubuntuusers.de. Retrieved 17 February 2015.
7. "What Does PIP Stand For?" (http://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/169709/what-does-pip-stand-for). Stack Exchange. Retrieved 17 February 2015.
8. "Getting Started with Python on Heroku/Cedar" (http://devcenter.heroku.com/articles/python). *Dev Center*. Heroku. Retrieved 5 January 2012.

External links

- Official website (https://pip.pypa.io/)