



Object Oriented Programming using Python (II)

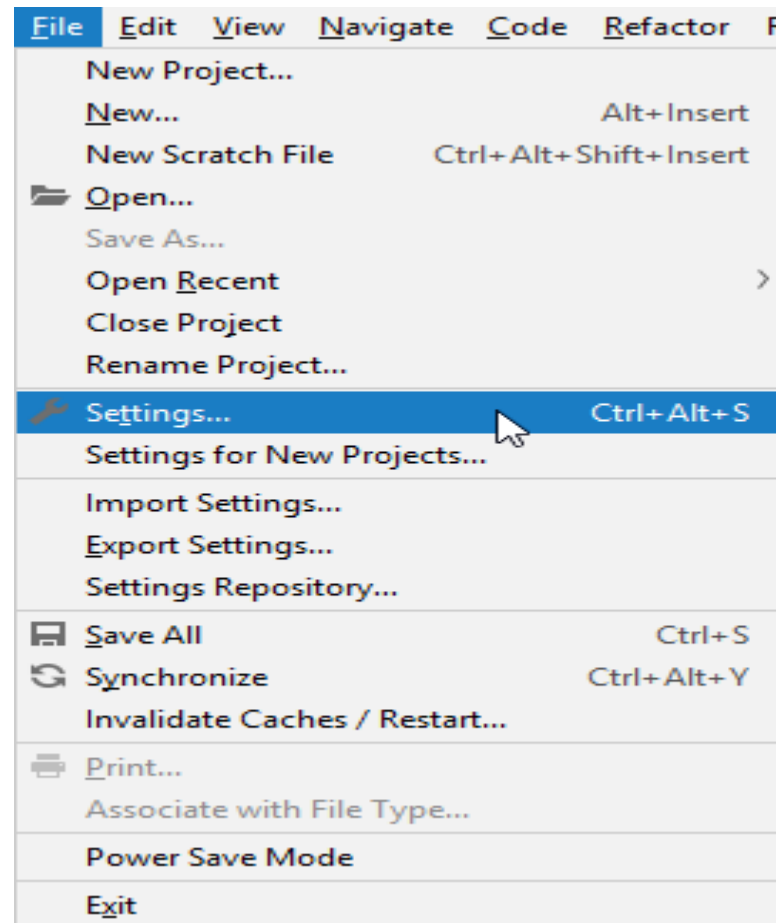
Lecture(3)

How to install modules in Python

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You can install modules in PyCharm using the GUI. Refer to the below screenshots:





- > Appearance & Behavior
 - Keymap
- > Editor
 - Plugins
- > Version Control
 -
- > Project: pythonProject3
 - Python Interpreter**
 - Project Structure
- > Build, Execution, Deployment
- > Languages & Frameworks
- > Tools

Project: pythonProject3 > Python Interpreter

For current project

Python Interpreter: Python 3.7 C:\Python37\python.exe



Package	Version	Latest version
Automat	0.7.0	▲ 20.2.0
Babel	2.6.0	▲ 2.9.1
Click	7.0	▲ 8.0.0
Cluster-Ensembles	1.16	
Crypto-Py	0.0.4	
Cython	0.29.5	▲ 0.29.23
DBSCAN-multiplex	1.5	
Django	2.2	▲ 3.2.3
Flask	1.0.3	▲ 2.0.0
Flask-Bootstrap	3.3.7.1	3.3.7.1
Flask-Cors	3.0.7	▲ 3.0.10
Flask-Login	0.4.1	▲ 0.5.0
Flask-Migrate	2.5.2	▲ 3.0.0
Flask-SQLAlchemy	2.4.0	▲ 2.5.1
Flask-Script	2.0.6	2.0.6
Flask-WTF	0.14.2	▲ 0.14.3
Fuzzy	1.2.2	1.2.2
Jinja2	2.10	▲ 3.0.0
Mako	1.0.10	▲ 1.1.4
MarkupSafe	1.1.0	▲ 2.0.0
Naked	0.1.31	0.1.31
OpenEnsembles	1.1.1	1.1.1
Pillow	6.0.0	▲ 8.2.0
PuLP	1.6.9	▲ 2.4
PyDispatcher	2.0.5	2.0.5

Add package from here



OK

Cancel

Apply

Activate W

Go to Settings

PC Available Packages

Search pandas 1

- pandas
- pandas-anaphora
- pandas-bamboo
- pandas-bj
- pandas-bokeh
- pandas-cache
- pandas-charm
- pandas-compat
- pandas-cub
- pandas-cub-TedPetrou
- pandas-datapackage-reader
- pandas-datareader
- pandas-datareader-gdax
- pandas-dedupe
- pandas-diligent
- pandas-ext
- pandas-extras
- pandas-files
- pandas-finance
- pandas-flavor
- pandas-ga
- pandas-gbq
- pandas-helpers
- pandas-highcharts
- pandas-interactive-html
- pandas-io
- pandas-jalali

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Install Package Manage Repositories

❑ **pip** is a [package management system](#) used to install and manage [software packages](#) written in [Python](#).

❑ Many packages can be found in the default source for packages and their dependencies — [Python Package Index](#) (PyPI).

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
```

Check if PIP is Installed

Navigate your command line to the location of Python's script directory, and type the following:

Example

Check PIP version:

```
C:\Users\Your Name\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python36-32\Scripts>pip --version
```

Install PIP

If you do not have PIP installed, you can download and install it from this page: <https://pypi.org/project/pip/>

How to Install a Package in Python using PIP

you'll see how to install a package in Python using PIP. You'll also learn how to uninstall a package that is no longer needed.

If you're using Windows, you'll be able to install a Python package by opening the *Windows Command Prompt*, and then typing this command:

```
pip install package_name
```

Example: Python Plotting using numpy and matplotlib

```
# Import the necessary packages and modules
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

# Prepare the data
x = np.linspace(0, 100)
y = np.linspace(20, 100)
# Plot the data
plt.plot(x, y, label='linear')

# Add a legend
plt.legend()

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

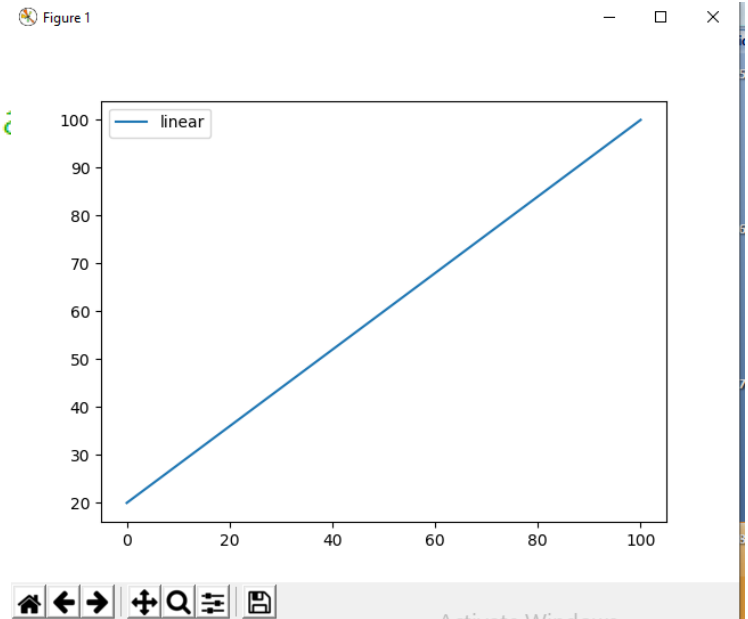
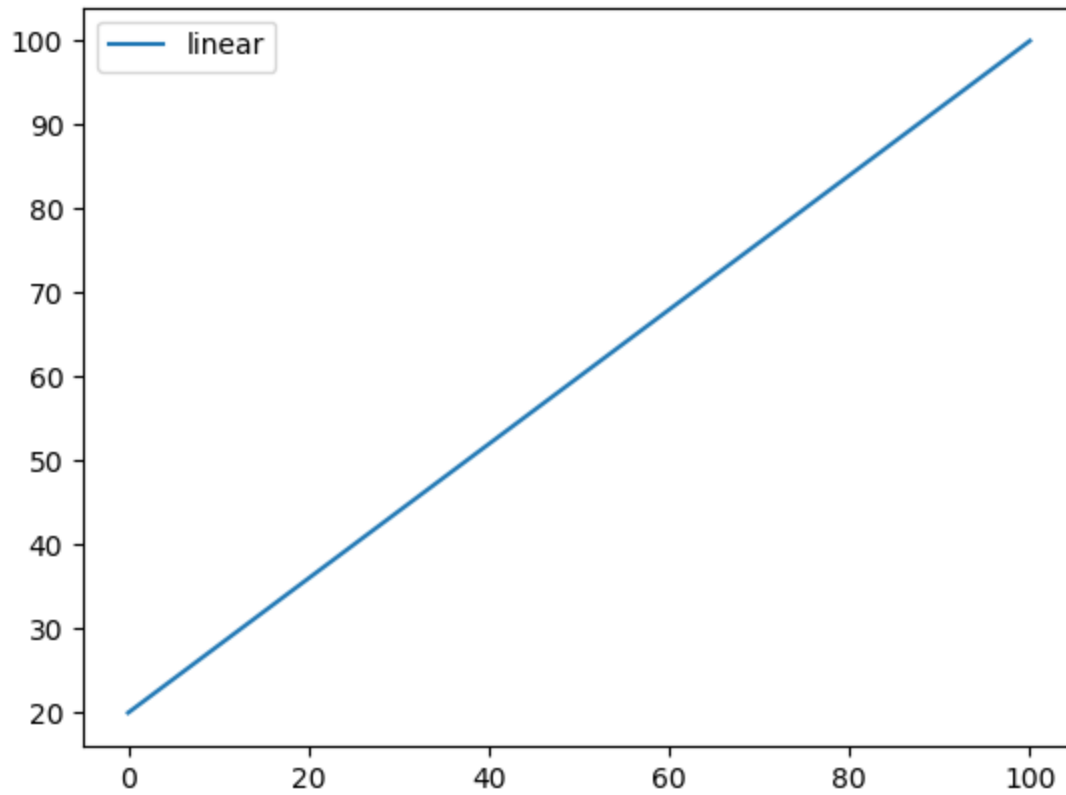


Figure 1



Activate Windows