Day 11 (8/9/25): Introduction to PIP (Python Package Installer)

1. What is PIP?

PIP stands for "Pip Installs Packages". It is the default package manager for Python that allows you to install, manage, and uninstall Python packages from the Python Package Index (PyPI).

- PIP helps you **extend Python functionality** by adding third-party libraries.
- Most Python installations (Python 3.4+) come with PIP pre-installed.

2. Checking if PIP is Installed

pip --version

Output Example:

pip 23.2.1 from /usr/local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pip (python 3.12)

If not installed, you can install it using:

python -m ensurepip --upgrade

3. Installing Packages

Use the install command to install a package from PyPI.

Syntax:

pip install package_name

Example:

pip install requests

• Installs the **Requests library** for HTTP requests in Python.

4. Upgrading Packages

pip install --upgrade package_name

Example:

pip install --upgrade requests

• Upgrades the package to the latest version.

5. Uninstalling Packages

pip uninstall package_name

Example:

pip uninstall requests

• Removes the installed package.

6. Listing Installed Packages

pip list

Output Example:

Package	Version
requests	2.31.0
numpy	1.26.0
pandas	2.1.0

7. Example Program Using an Installed Package

After installing **requests**, you can use it in Python:

```
# Example: Using requests package import requests

response = requests.get("https://api.github.com")
print("Status Code:", response.status_code)
print("Response JSON:", response.json())
```

Sample Output:

Status Code: 200

Response JSON: {...JSON data from GitHub API...}

This shows how PIP helps you **install external packages** and use them in your Python programs.

8. Summary

- PIP is the Python package manager.
- Commands: install, uninstall, upgrade, list.
- Allows Python to use third-party libraries like requests, numpy, pandas, etc.
- Essential for real-world Python development.