Part I. Installation of Python in a Windows computer

1. Go to https://www.python.org/ and click Downloads/Windows.
2. In the list that pops up, I choose Python 2.7.9 - 2014-12-10. But before downloading it, examine your computer setup by going to Control Panel/Systems/. choose to download the Windows x86-64 MSI (Ask Marcus what this stands for) installer.
3. Save the above installer in a local directory.
4. Double click the file python-2.7.9.amd64 and follow instructions.
   A few notes: for me I decide to change the installation directory to the Drive (rather than C due to its space limt). Once done, click Finish and it is all there!
5. Go to the Search box at the bottom-left corner of your Windows screen, type python, and you will see the icons for Python (command line) and IDLE (Python GUI) available.
6. Right click the two icons and choose Pin to Taskbar.

I deleted the older version 2.6.5 from C:\Apps\. For the above 2.7.9 version, there is an Uninstall Python underneath the above Python icons. Simply click it and it will be uninstalled if you want to uninstall it.

Part II. Installation of Netlogo in a Windows computer

1. https://ccl.northwestern.edu/netlogo/ click Download
2. Fill out the form in the page that pops up (Figure 1). Click Download below the Comments box.
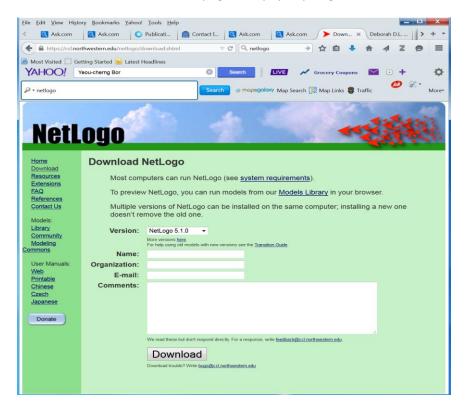

Figure 1. Netlogo registration page

3. Choose and download the appropriate version of Netlogo and download

Once you finish Step 2, the following page will come out (Figure 2). According to your operating system, choose the one you need. Here we go with the Windows version that takes 89 Mb space. Click the one you choose, and save the file (for now it is Netlogo5.1.0Installer.exe) to a local drive.
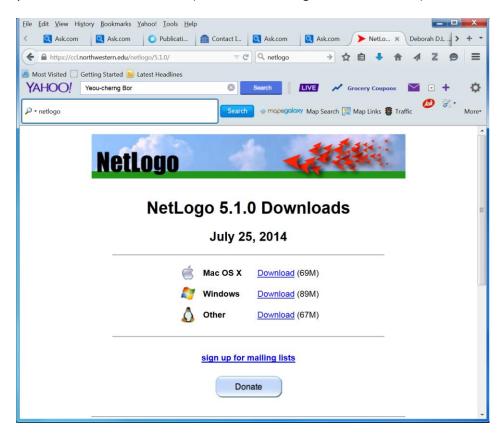

Figure 2. Choose the version of Netlogo for your computer

4. Install Netlogo

Double click the file Netlogo5.1.0Installer.exe and follow the instructions to install Netlogo on your computer.

Part III. Download and install wxPython

1. Go to http://wxpython.org/download.php.
2. Decide what version of wxPython you need. Under Windows Binaries, there are four optional files that you may consider as shown below:

Windows Binaries
Choose an installer that matches the version of Python you will be using. If you are using a 64-bit version of Python then make sure you also get a 64-bit wxPython, otherwise choose a 32-bit installer even if you are on a 64-bit version of Windows. There is no longer a separate ansi and Unicode build, it's all Unicode now (although string objects passed to wx APIs will still be converted automatically if possible.)

    wxPython3.0-win32-py26 32-bit Python 2.6
    wxPython3.0-win64-py26 64-bit Python 2.6
    wxPython3.0-win32-py27 32-bit Python 2.7
    wxPython3.0-win64-py27 64-bit Python 2.7

Figure 3: wxPython candidates for Windows machines

I use a Windows machine and have installed Python 2.7, so I need to choose between the 32-bit or 64-bit systems.

3. Go to Start/Computer, right click and choose Properties, check the information under Systems type. To me, it is "64-bit Operating System".

4. A further step (recommended) is to check your version of Python. In my case, I found that a python-2.7.9amd64 file was downloaded and saved.

5. Click the button under wxPython3.0-win64-py27, save the file (better to a local drive that you remember, for me it is D:\1.Grants\5-CNH-ABMs\Li_downloads\), double click the file, click Run, and follow instructions.