

How to install Pip on CentOS 7

Updated Feb 20, 2019 • 3 min read



Pip is a package management system that simplifies installation and management of software packages written in Python such as those found in the Python Package Index (PyPI). Pip is not installed by default on CentOS 7, but the installation is pretty simple.

In this tutorial, we will walk through the steps required to install Python `pip` on CentOS 7 using the `yum` package manager and cover the basics of how to install and manage Python packages with `pip`.

When installing python modules globally you should prefer to install distribution provided python modules using `yum` because they are tested to work properly on CentOS 7. Use `pip` to install python modules globally only if there is no `rpm` package for the python module.

In most cases, you should use `pip` inside a virtual environment only. Python `virtual Environments` allows you to install Python modules in an isolated location for a specific project, rather than being installed globally. This way you do not have to worry about affecting other Python projects.

Prerequisites



Installing pip on CentOS

To install pip on your CentOS machine, follow these steps:

1. Add the EPEL Repository

Pip is not available in CentOS 7 core repositories. To install pip we need to enable the EPEL repository:

```
$ sudo yum install epel-release
```

2. Install pip

Once the EPEL repository is enabled we can install pip and all of its dependencies with the following command:

```
$ sudo yum install python-pip
```

3. Verify Pip installation

To verify that the pip is installed correctly run the following command which will print the pip



```
$ pip --version
```

The version number may vary, but it will look something like this:

Output

```
pip 8.1.2 from /usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages (python 2.7)
```

Install development tools

Development tools are required for building Python modules, you can install them with:

```
$ sudo yum install python-devel  
$ sudo yum groupinstall 'development tools'
```

Managing Python Packages With PIP

In this section, we will go through a few useful basic pip commands. With pip, we can install packages from PyPI, version control, local projects and from distribution files. Usually, you will install packages from PyPI.

Let's say we want to install a package named `twisted`, we can do that by issuing the following command:

```
$ pip install twisted
```



twisted is an asynchronous networking framework written in Python.

To uninstall a package run:

```
$ pip uninstall twisted
```

To search packages from PyPI:

```
$ pip search "twisted"
```

To list installed packages:

```
$ pip list
```

To list outdated packages:

```
$ pip list --outdated
```

Conclusion

You have successfully installed pip on your CentOS 7 system and you learned how to easily install and uninstall Python modules with pip. You can also check our guide about how [How to install Python 3 with Pip 3 on CentOS 7](#).

For more information about pip, check the [pip user guide](#). If you have any questions or feedback, feel free to comment below.

python pip centos



If you like our content, please consider buying us a coffee.
Thank you for your support!



BUY ME A COFFEE

Sign up to our newsletter and get our latest tutorials and news straight
to your mailbox.

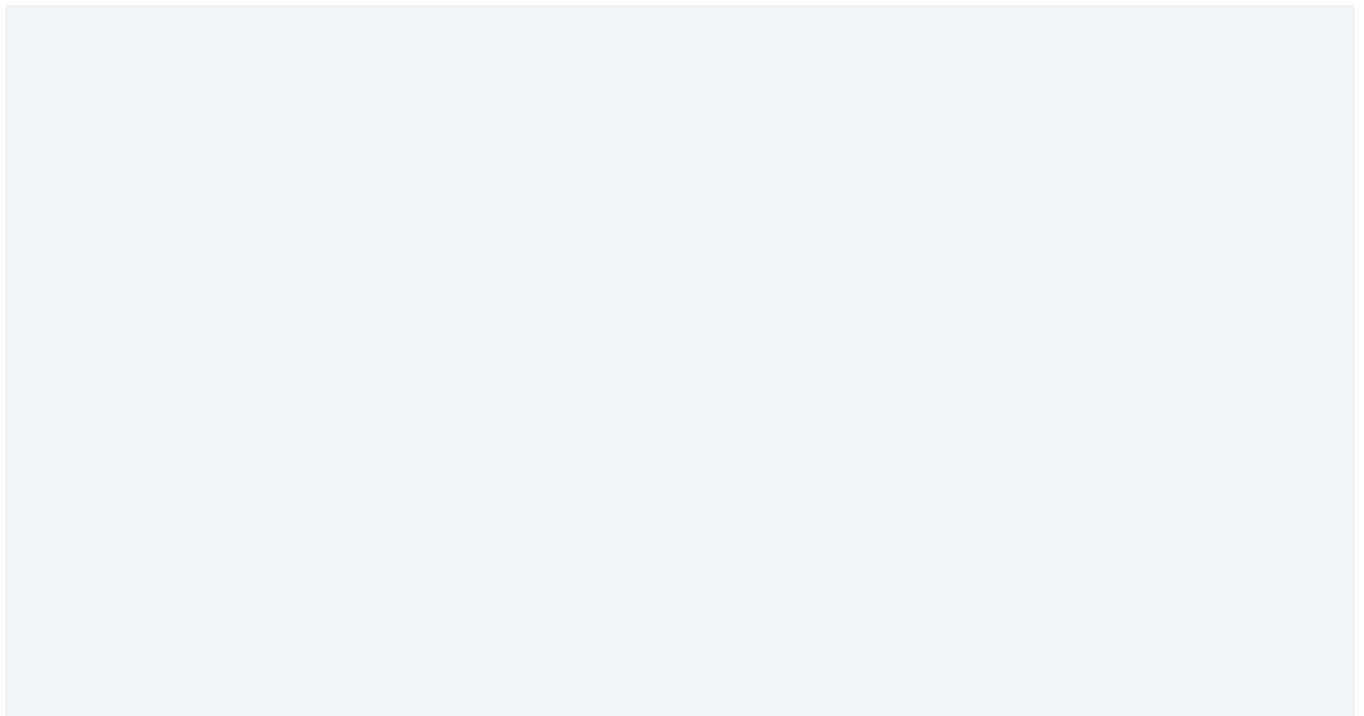
Your email...

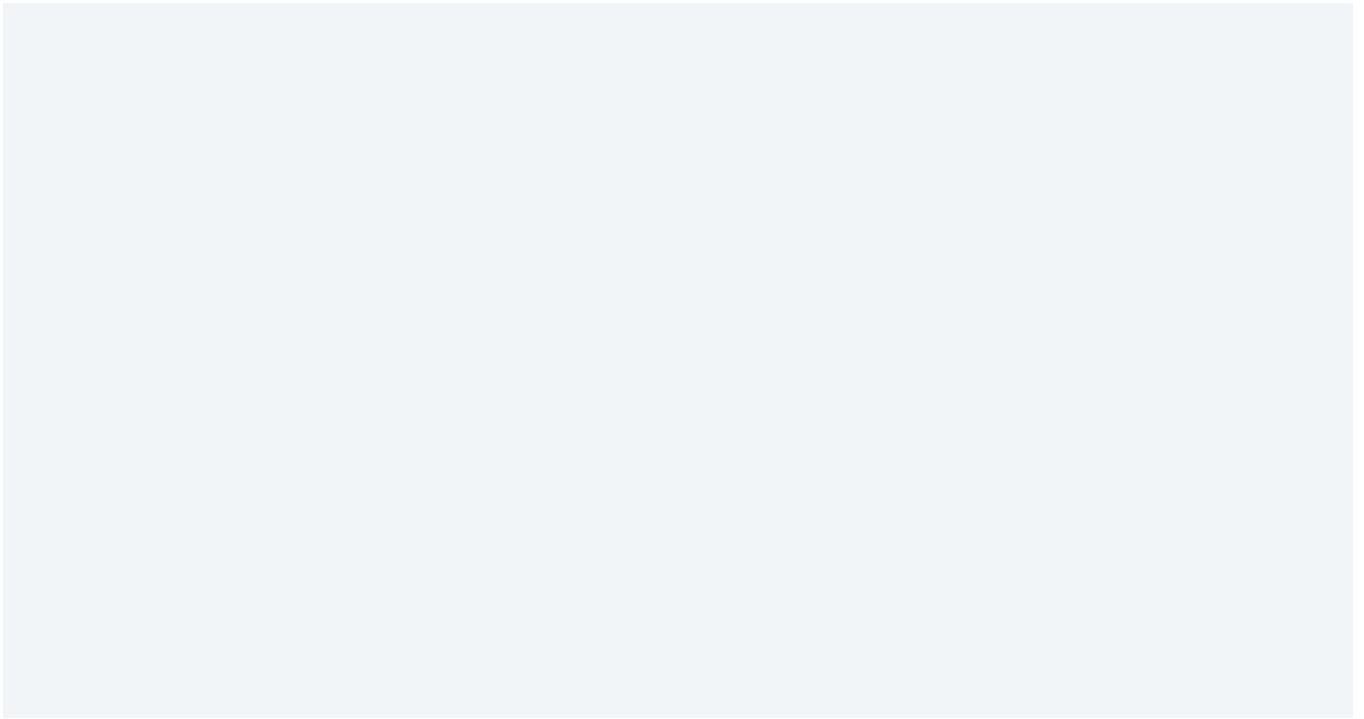
Subscribe

We'll never share your email address or spam you.

OCT 30, 2018

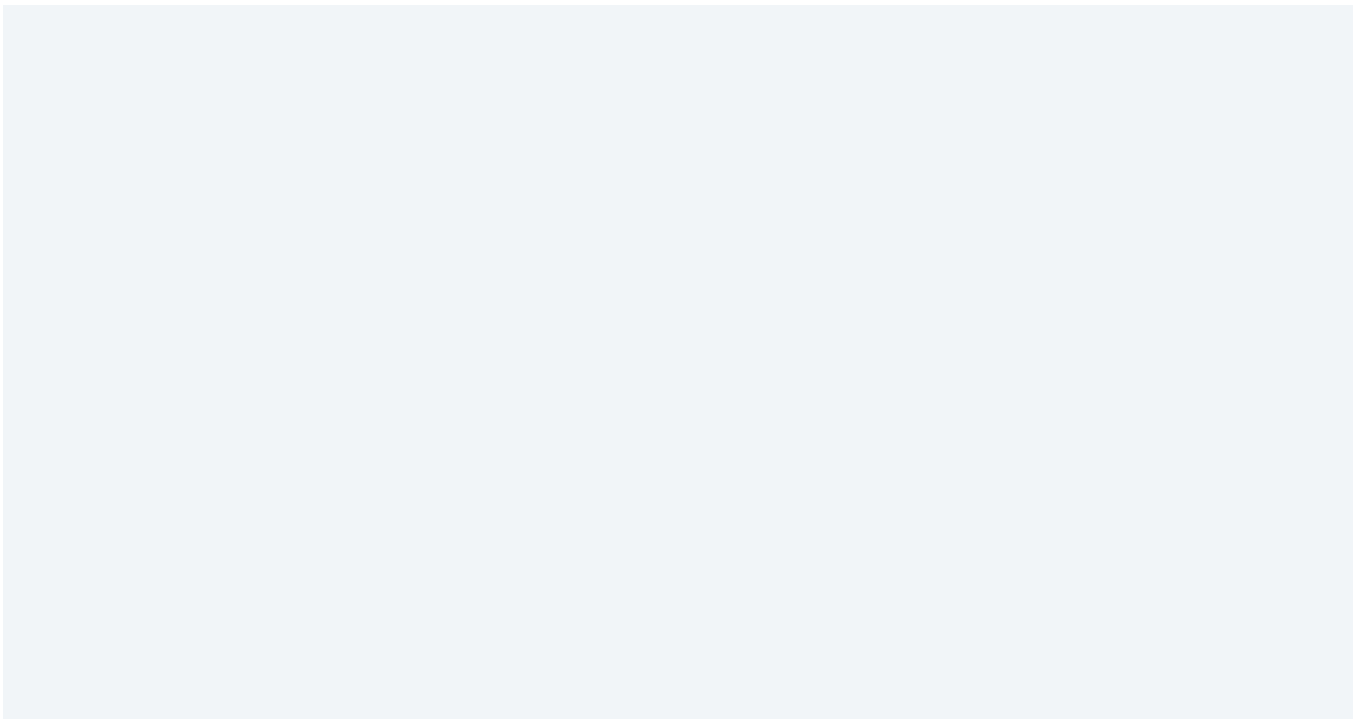
Install Odoo 12 on CentOS 7





MAR 29, 2018

Install Odoo 11 on CentOS 7



Show comments (4)



