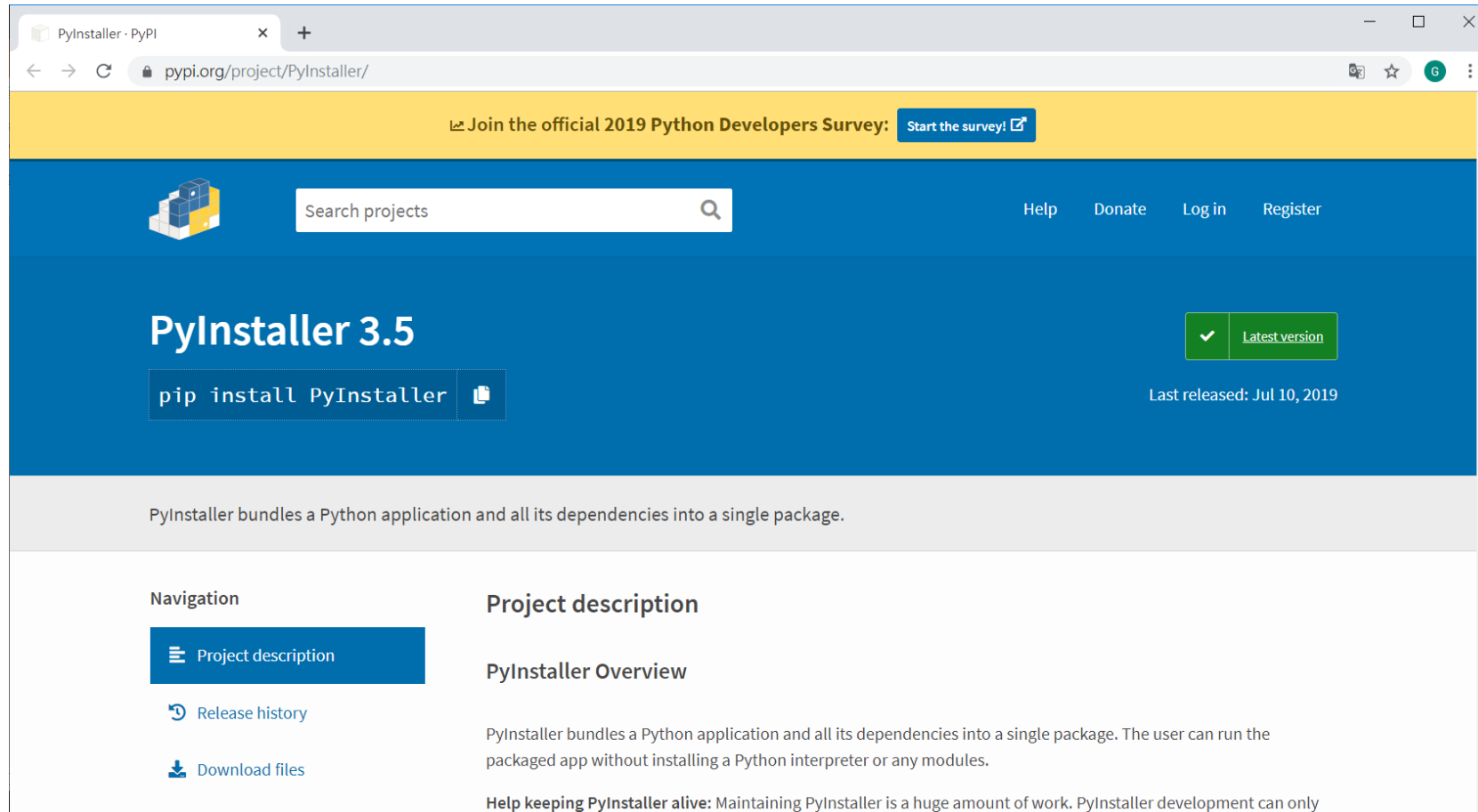


將Python打包成exe檔

PyInstaller 3.5

PyInstaller 3.5



The screenshot shows the PyInstaller 3.5 project page on the PyPI website. The browser address bar shows the URL `pypi.org/project/PyInstaller/`. A yellow banner at the top promotes the 2019 Python Developers Survey. The main header is blue and contains the PyInstaller logo, a search bar, and links for Help, Donate, Log in, and Register. The main content area features the title "PyInstaller 3.5" with a green "Latest version" badge, the command `pip install PyInstaller` in a dark box, and the release date "Last released: Jul 10, 2019". Below this, a grey box states: "PyInstaller bundles a Python application and all its dependencies into a single package." The page is divided into two columns. The left column, titled "Navigation", includes links for "Project description" (highlighted), "Release history", and "Download files". The right column, titled "Project description", contains the "PyInstaller Overview" section, which explains that PyInstaller bundles a Python application and its dependencies into a single package, allowing it to be run without a Python interpreter or modules. At the bottom, a note asks for help keeping the project alive.

PyInstaller 3.5

`pip install PyInstaller`

Latest version

Last released: Jul 10, 2019

PyInstaller bundles a Python application and all its dependencies into a single package.

Navigation

- Project description
- Release history
- Download files

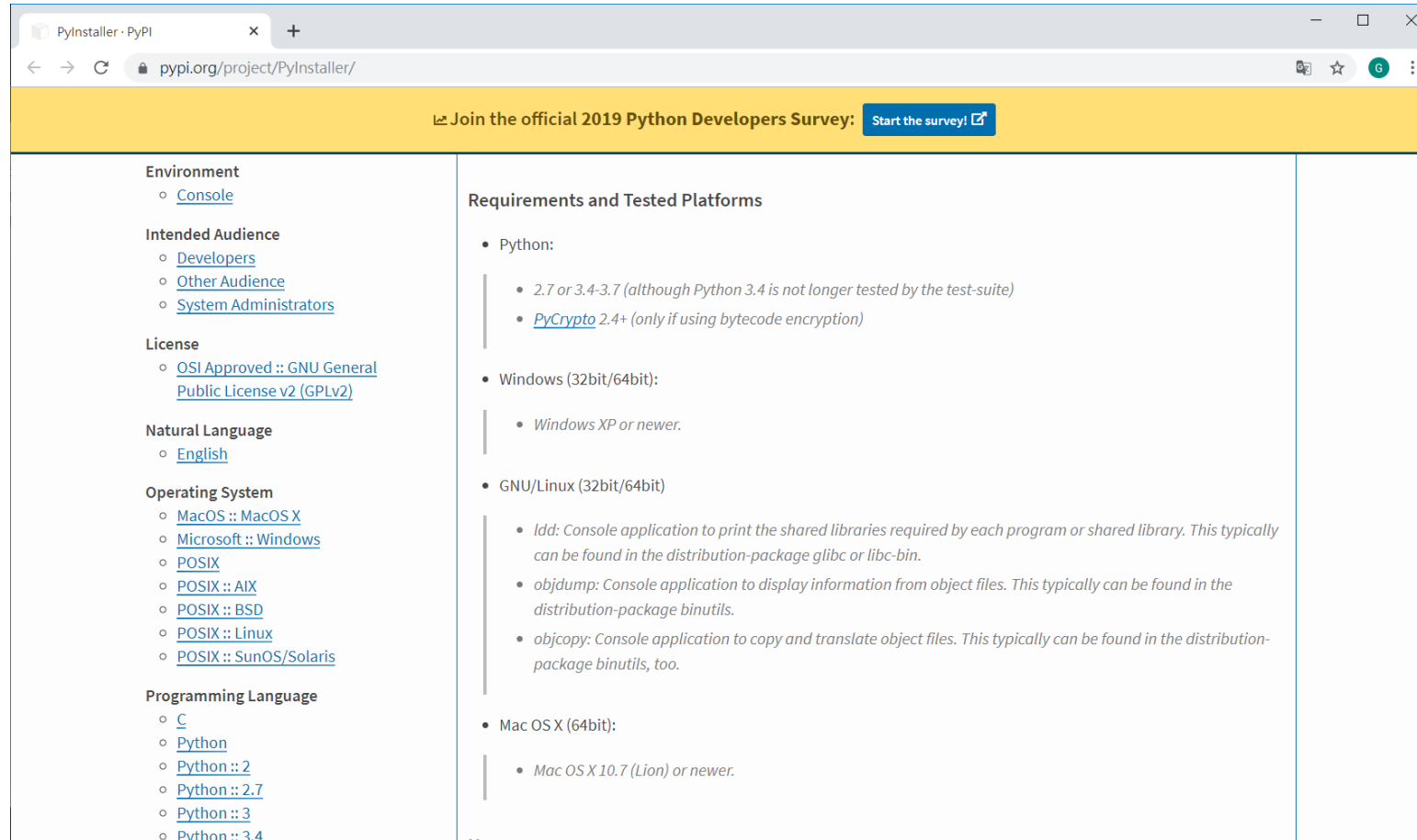
Project description

PyInstaller Overview

PyInstaller bundles a Python application and all its dependencies into a single package. The user can run the packaged app without installing a Python interpreter or any modules.

Help keeping PyInstaller alive: Maintaining PyInstaller is a huge amount of work. PyInstaller development can only

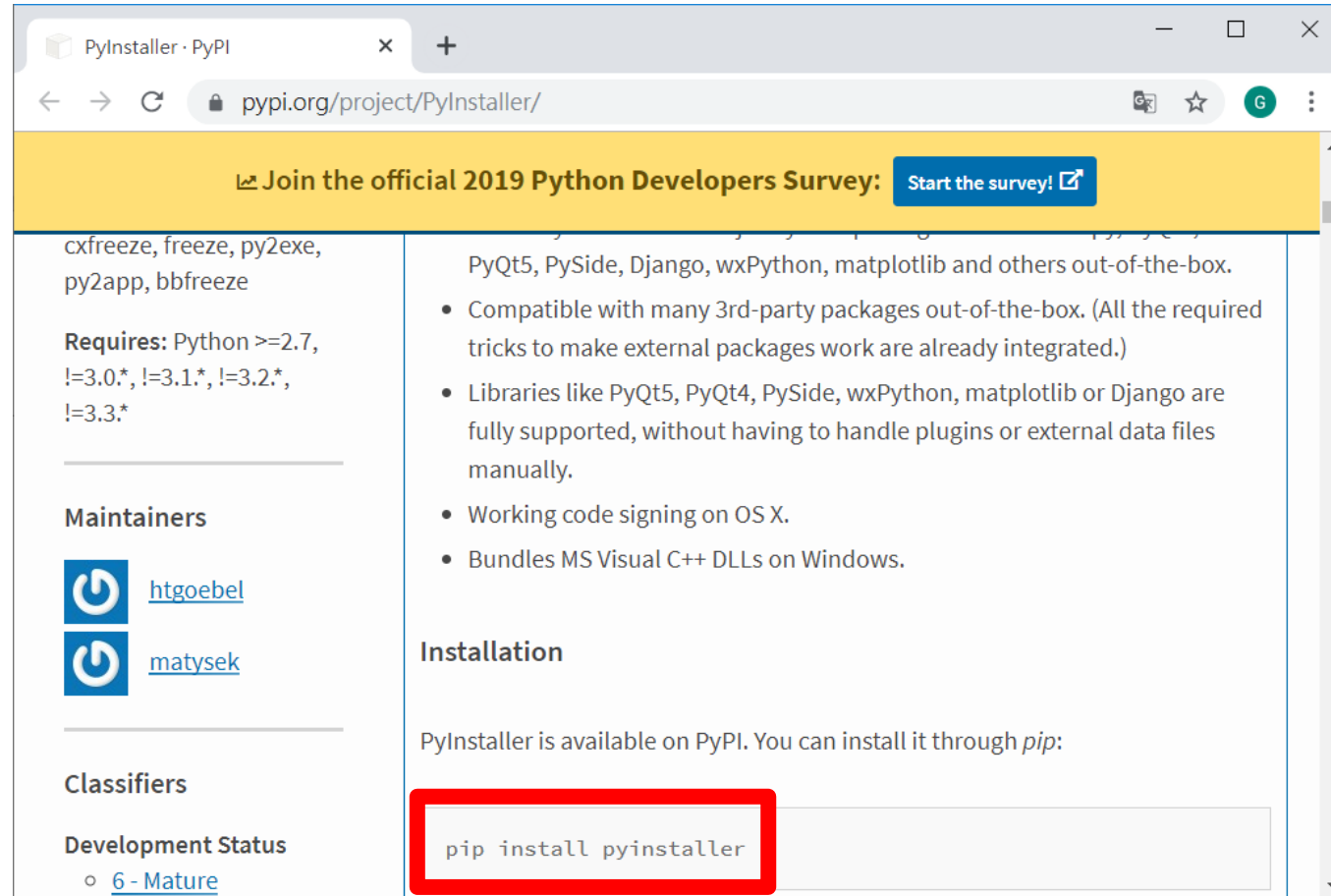
Requirements and Tested Platforms



The screenshot shows the PyInstaller project page on PyPI. The browser address bar displays `pypi.org/project/PyInstaller/`. A yellow banner at the top promotes the "2019 Python Developers Survey" with a "Start the survey!" button. The page is divided into two main sections. The left section contains a sidebar with links for Environment (Console), Intended Audience (Developers, Other Audience, System Administrators), License (OSI Approved :: GNU General Public License v2 (GPLv2)), Natural Language (English), Operating System (MacOS :: MacOS X, Microsoft :: Windows, POSIX, POSIX :: AIX, POSIX :: BSD, POSIX :: Linux, POSIX :: SunOS/Solaris), and Programming Language (C, Python, Python :: 2, Python :: 2.7, Python :: 3, Python :: 3.4). The right section, titled "Requirements and Tested Platforms", lists the following:

- Python:
 - 2.7 or 3.4-3.7 (although Python 3.4 is not longer tested by the test-suite)
 - PyCrypto 2.4+ (only if using bytecode encryption)
- Windows (32bit/64bit):
 - Windows XP or newer.
- GNU/Linux (32bit/64bit)
 - ldd: Console application to print the shared libraries required by each program or shared library. This typically can be found in the distribution-package glibc or libc-bin.
 - objdump: Console application to display information from object files. This typically can be found in the distribution-package binutils.
 - objcopy: Console application to copy and translate object files. This typically can be found in the distribution-package binutils, too.
- Mac OS X (64bit):
 - Mac OS X 10.7 (Lion) or newer.

Installation



The screenshot shows the PyInstaller project page on PyPI. The browser address bar shows `pypi.org/project/PyInstaller/`. A yellow banner at the top promotes the 2019 Python Developers Survey. The left sidebar contains metadata: dependencies (cxfreeze, freeze, py2exe, py2app, bbfreeze), requirements (Python >=2.7, !=3.0.*, !=3.1.*, !=3.2.*, !=3.3.*), maintainers (htgoebel, matysek), classifiers, and development status (6 - Mature). The main content area lists supported packages (PyQt5, PySide, Django, wxPython, matplotlib, etc.) and features like 3rd-party package compatibility, library support, OS X code signing, and bundled MS Visual C++ DLLs. The 'Installation' section states that PyInstaller is available on PyPI and can be installed via `pip`. The command `pip install pyinstaller` is highlighted with a red rectangle.


PyInstaller · PyPI


Join the official 2019 Python Developers Survey: [Start the survey!](#)

cxfreeze, freeze, py2exe, py2app, bbfreeze

Requires: Python >=2.7, !=3.0.*, !=3.1.*, !=3.2.*, !=3.3.*

Maintainers

 [htgoebel](#)

 [matysek](#)

Classifiers

Development Status

- 6 - Mature

PyQt5, PySide, Django, wxPython, matplotlib and others out-of-the-box.

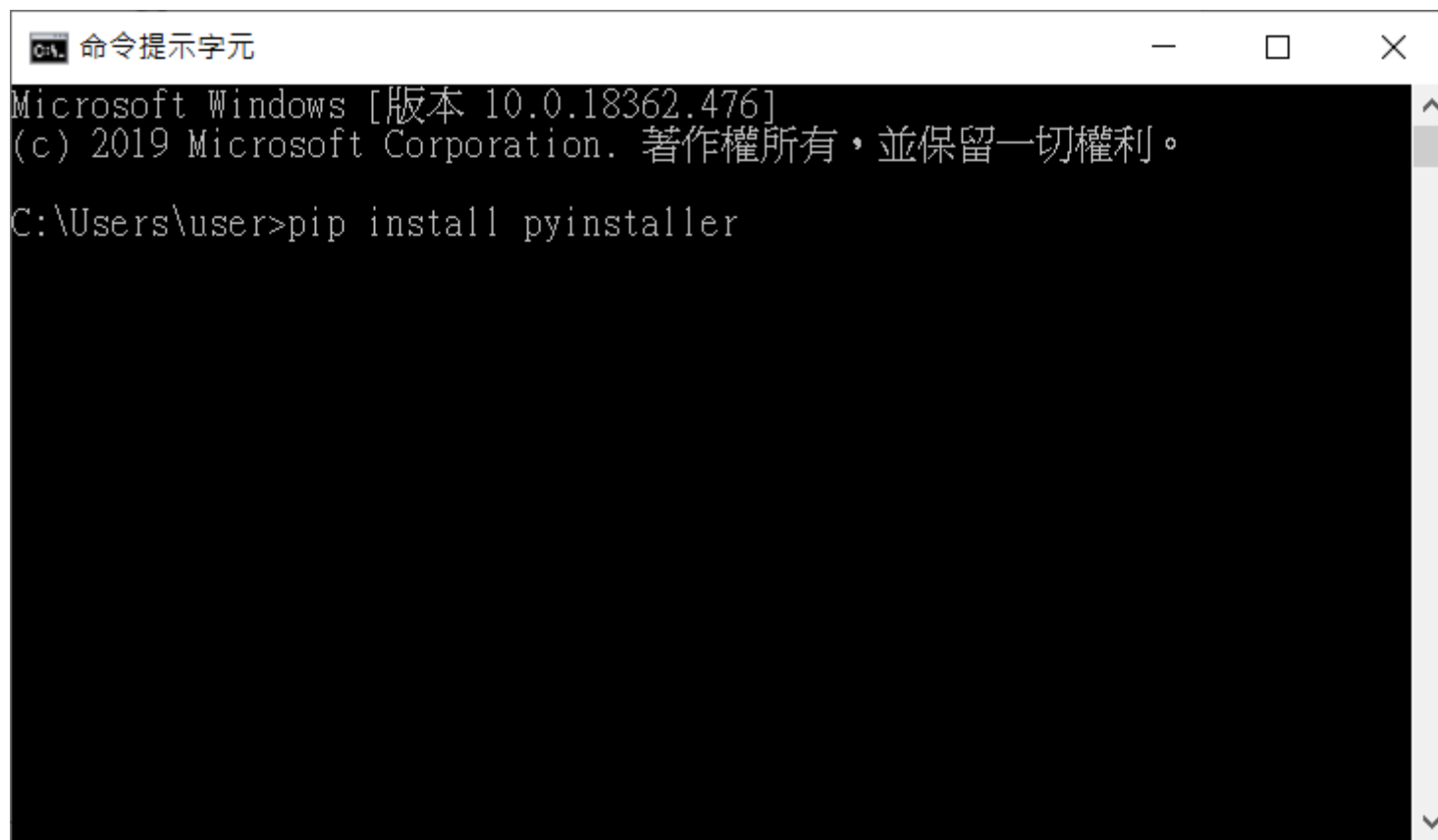
- Compatible with many 3rd-party packages out-of-the-box. (All the required tricks to make external packages work are already integrated.)
- Libraries like PyQt5, PyQt4, PySide, wxPython, matplotlib or Django are fully supported, without having to handle plugins or external data files manually.
- Working code signing on OS X.
- Bundles MS Visual C++ DLLs on Windows.

Installation

PyInstaller is available on PyPI. You can install it through *pip*:

```
pip install pyinstaller
```

pip install pyinstaller



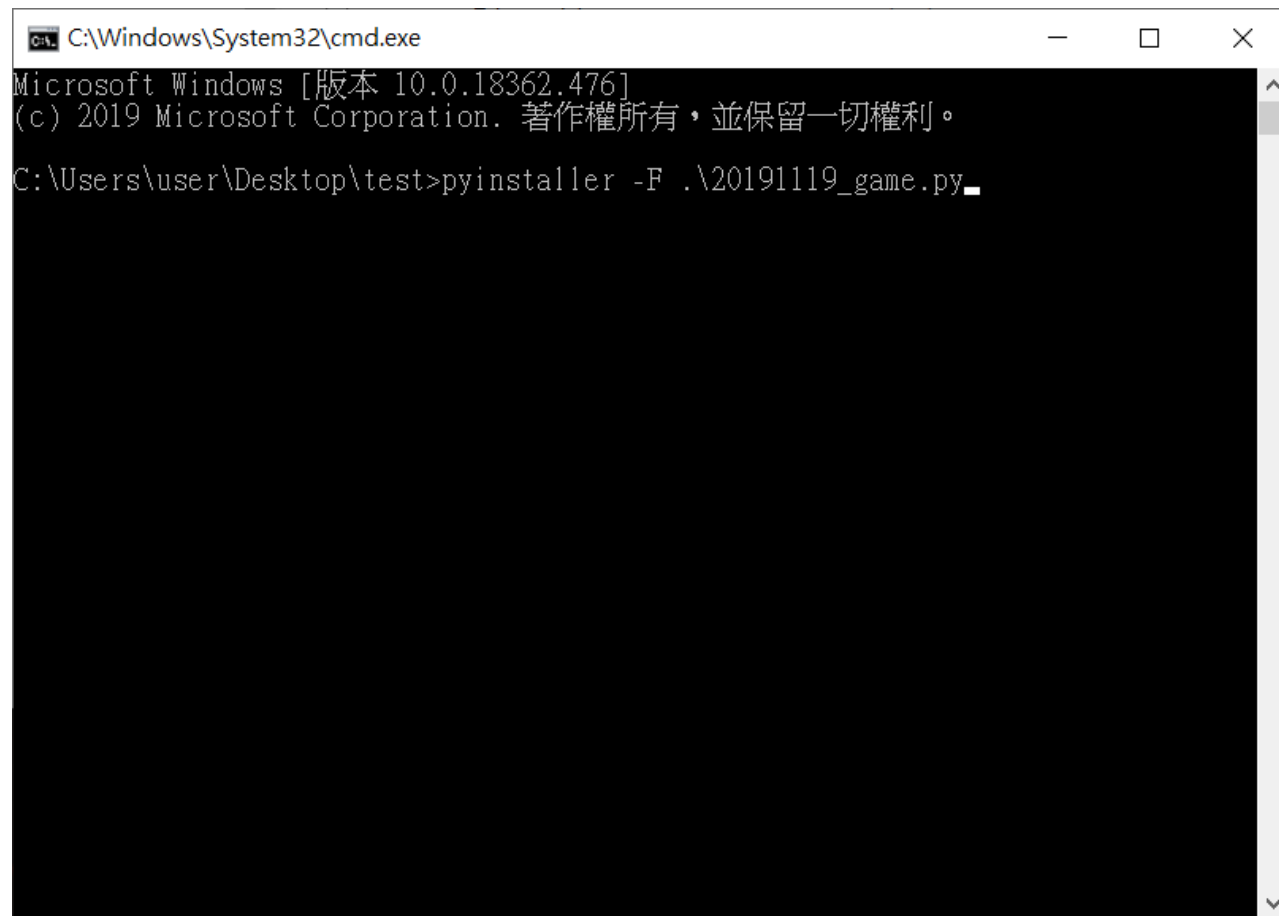
```
命令提示字元
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.18362.476]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. 著作權所有，並保留一切權利。
C:\Users\user>pip install pyinstaller
```

安裝成功

```
命令提示字元
Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/9e/4b/3ab2720f1fa4b4bc924ef1932b842edf10007e4547ea8157b0b9fc78599a/pywin32_ctypes-0.2.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl
Requirement already satisfied: future in c:\users\user\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pefile>=2017.8.1->pyinstaller) (0.17.1)
Building wheels for collected packages: pyinstaller
  Building wheel for pyinstaller (PEP 517) ... done
  Created wheel for pyinstaller: filename=PyInstaller-3.5-cp36-none-any.whl size=2877932 sha256=c0968877ebdf5ef6a49a4a0845351e937119b8c1056e6fb8451062857006cb5f
  Stored in directory: C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\pip\Cache\wheels\c6\aa\4e\0d9a1c5d3d876eb0675171281c293aed80839115e2eb022e6d2
Successfully built pyinstaller
Building wheels for collected packages: pefile
  Building wheel for pefile (setup.py) ... done
  Created wheel for pefile: filename=pefile-2019.4.18-cp36-none-any.whl size=60830 sha256=34232a4242023ebff0efb7643449f64e128e27fd5a4aa3e2c29c1cba00564ead
  Stored in directory: C:\Users\user\AppData\Local\pip\Cache\wheels\1c\aa\95\4f33011a0c013c872fe6f0f364dc463a2588120820e40a30d8
Successfully built pefile
Installing collected packages: altgraph, pefile, pywin32-ctypes, pyinstaller
Successfully installed altgraph-0.16.1 pefile-2019.4.18 pyinstaller-3.5 pywin32-ctypes-0.2.0

C:\Users\user>
```

pyinstaller -F 檔名.py



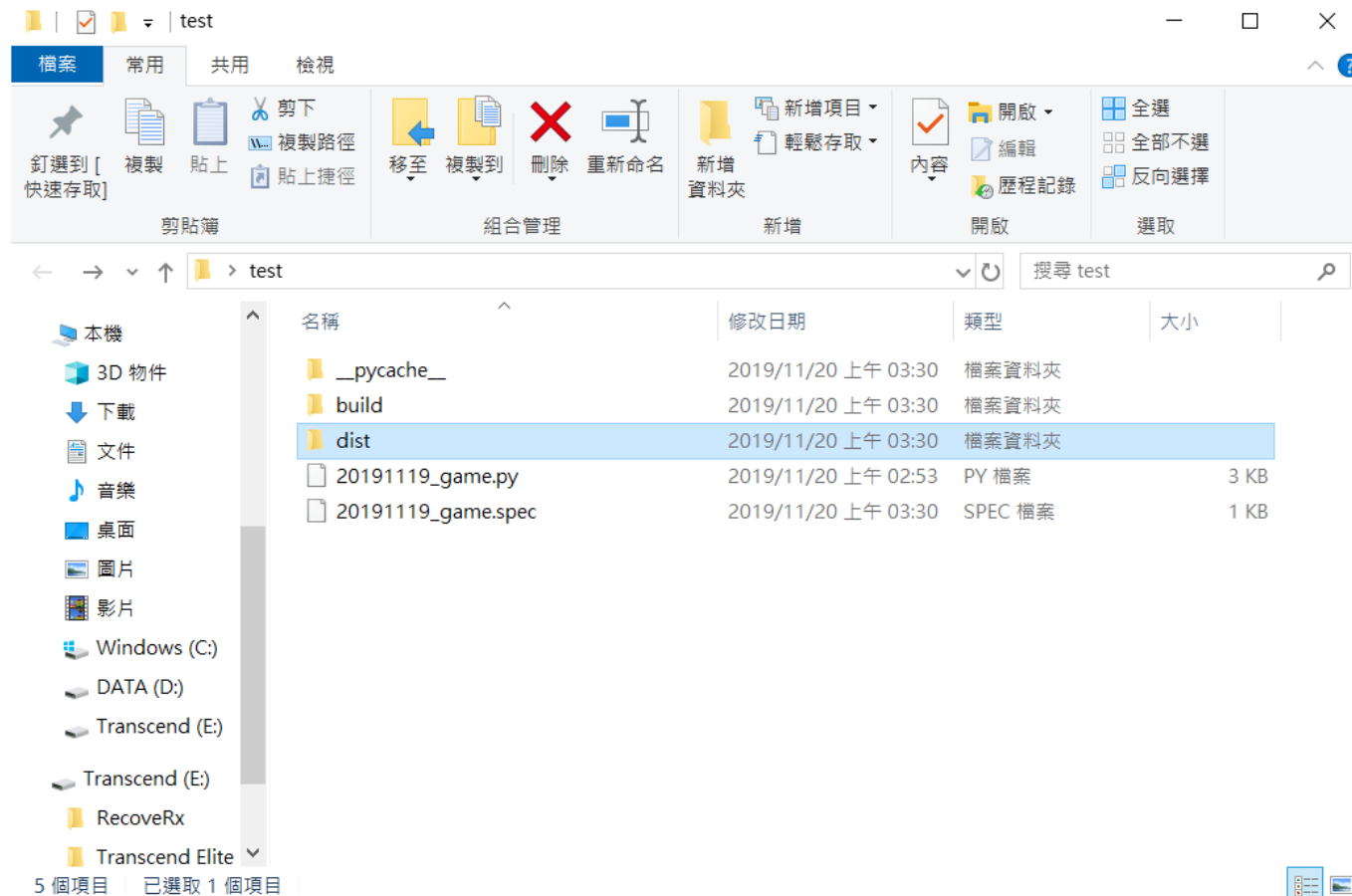
```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.18362.476]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. 著作權所有，並保留一切權利。
C:\Users\user\Desktop\test>pyinstaller -F .\20191119_game.py_
```

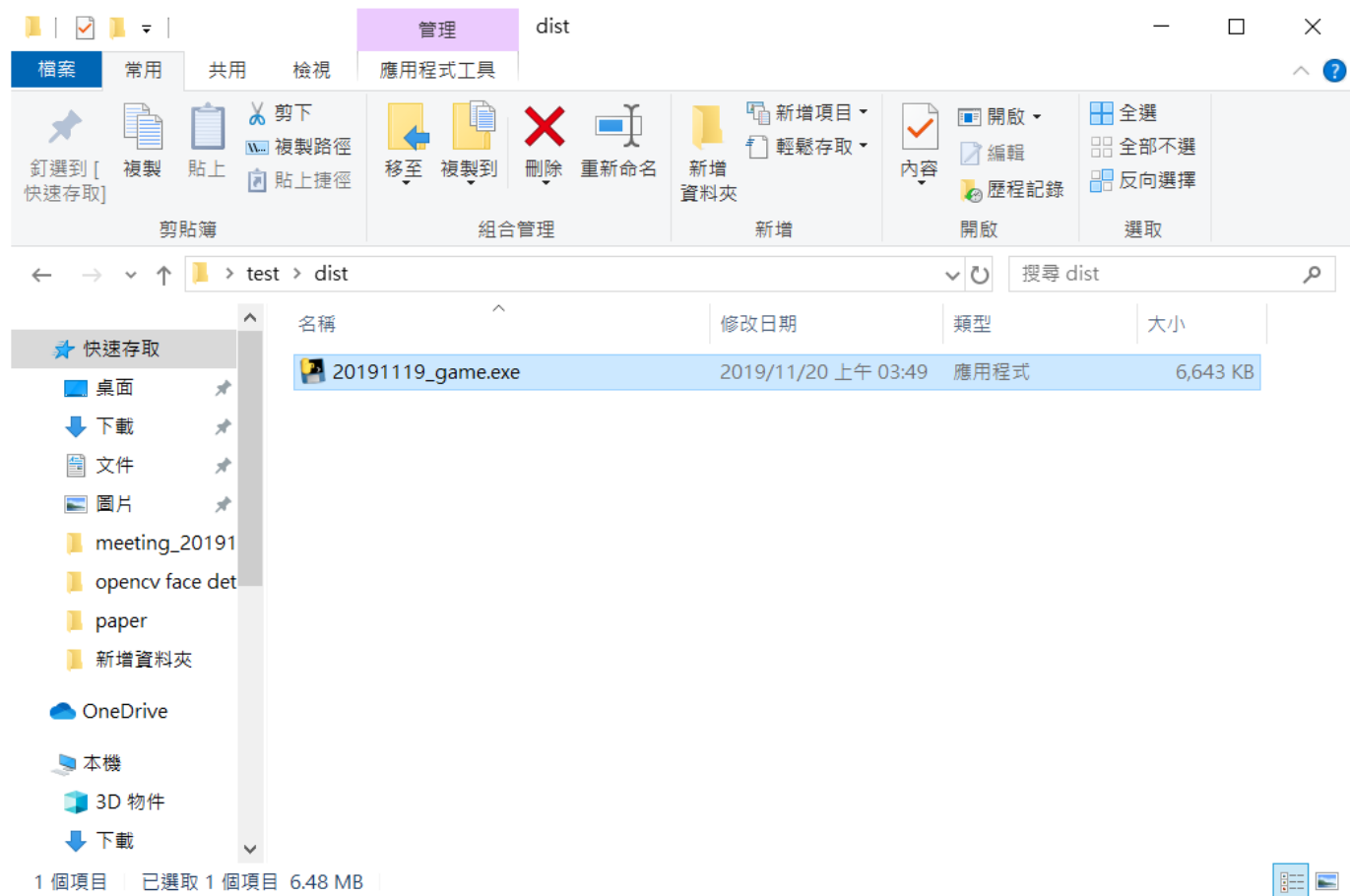
打包成功

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
5994 INFO: Loading module hook "hook-xml.py"...
6297 INFO: Looking for ctypes DLLs
6311 INFO: Analyzing run-time hooks ...
6316 INFO: Looking for dynamic libraries
6444 INFO: Looking for eggs
6444 INFO: Using Python library c:\users\user\anaconda3\python36.dll
6444 INFO: Found binding redirects:
[]
6449 INFO: Warnings written to C:\Users\user\Desktop\test\build\20191119_game\warn-20191119_game.txt
6486 INFO: Graph cross-reference written to C:\Users\user\Desktop\test\build\20191119_game\xref-20191119_game.html
6510 INFO: checking PYZ
6510 INFO: Building PYZ because PYZ-00.toc is non existent
6511 INFO: Building PYZ (ZlibArchive) C:\Users\user\Desktop\test\build\20191119_game\PYZ-00.pyz
7096 INFO: Building PYZ (ZlibArchive) C:\Users\user\Desktop\test\build\20191119_game\PYZ-00.pyz completed successfully.
7107 INFO: checking PKG
7108 INFO: Building PKG because PKG-00.toc is non existent
7108 INFO: Building PKG (CArchive) PKG-00.pkg
8919 INFO: Building PKG (CArchive) PKG-00.pkg completed successfully.
8921 INFO: Bootloader c:\users\user\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\PyInstaller\bootloader\Windows-64bit\run.exe
8921 INFO: checking EXE
8922 INFO: Building EXE because EXE-00.toc is non existent
8922 INFO: Building EXE from EXE-00.toc
8923 INFO: Appending archive to EXE C:\Users\user\Desktop\test\dist\20191119_game.exe
8930 INFO: Building EXE from EXE-00.toc completed successfully.

C:\Users\user\Desktop\test>_
```


執行檔(.exe)在「dist」資料夾





Which icon sizes should my Windows application's icon include?

The screenshot shows a Stack Overflow question page. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `stackoverflow.com/questions/3236115/which-icon-sizes-should-my-windows-applications-icon-include`. The page title is "Which icon sizes should my Windows application's icon include?". The question was asked 9 years, 4 months ago and has been viewed 295k times. The question text is: "I have a Windows application which will run in Windows XP and newer (i.e. Vista/7). According to the [Vista UI Guidelines](#), the standard sizes are 16x16, 32x32, 48x48, 256x256 (XP standard sizes do not include the 256x256 icon). In addition to those sizes, I also have 96x96 and 128x128 (and could create more). Which of these icon sizes should I include? Will the shell actually use the 'non-standard' sizes, or will I simply bloat my application?". The question has 229 votes and 92 answers. The top answer, by J Pollack, has 2,440 votes and was edited on Oct 15 '14 at 8:09. A comment by Mark Hatton points to a reference chart: iconhandbook.co.uk/reference/chart. The right sidebar contains a "Blog" section with links to "The Interactive News Platform for Everyone" and "Podcast: A Few Of Our Favorite Things About React", a "Featured on Meta" section with links to "Feedback post: Moderator review and reinstatement processes" and "Post for clarifications on the updated pronouns FAQ", and a "New Post Notices" section. At the bottom, there is a "Looking for a job?" button and a footer with site policies.

Which icon sizes should my Windows application's icon include?

Asked 9 years, 4 months ago · Active 2 years, 1 month ago · Viewed 295k times

229 votes

I have a Windows application which will run in Windows XP and newer (i.e. Vista/7). According to the [Vista UI Guidelines](#), the standard sizes are 16x16, 32x32, 48x48, 256x256 (XP standard sizes do not include the 256x256 icon). In addition to those sizes, I also have 96x96 and 128x128 (and could create more). Which of these icon sizes should I include? Will the shell actually use the "non-standard" sizes, or will I simply bloat my application?

92 answers

windows icons desktop

share improve this question

edited Oct 15 '14 at 8:09
J Pollack
2,440 ● 2 ● 20 ● 40

asked Jul 13 '10 at 10:13
Daniel Rose
15.6k ● 8 ● 51 ● 80

3 This site is a great reference for icon sizes for many platforms: iconhandbook.co.uk/reference/chart – Mark Hatton Jul 13 '10 at 10:18

7 Answers

active oldest votes

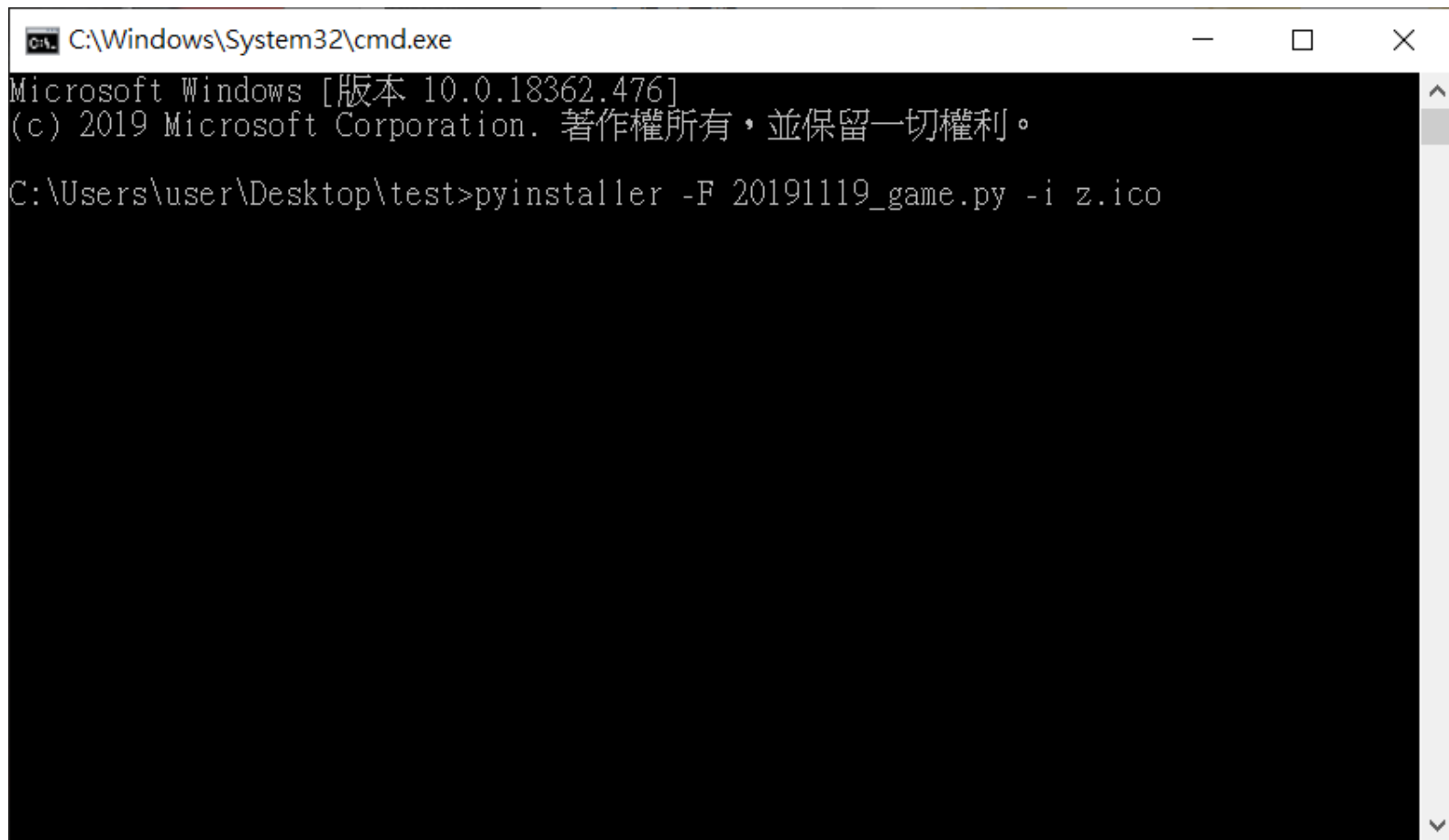
I took some time to check it in detail. I created an icon whose images have sizes of 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 64, 96, 128 and 256. Then I checked which image is shown. All these were done with normal 96dpi. If using a larger DPI the larger sizes may be used (only checked this a bit in Windows 7). The

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Favicon線上製作轉換工具



pyinstaller -F 檔名.py -i 圖標檔名.ico



```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.18362.476]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. 著作權所有，並保留一切權利。
C:\Users\user\Desktop\test>pyinstaller -F 20191119_game.py -i z.ico
```