ReadMe: PDF Presentation and Graph Paper Converter for Note Taking

Getting Started

1. **Python 3**: Ensure you have Python 3 installed on your system. You can download it from the official Python website. After installation, you can verify it by running `python --version` or `python3 --version` in your terminal.

2. **pip**: pip is the package installer for Python. It usually comes pre-installed with Python 3.4 and later. You can check its presence by running `pip --version` or `python -m pip --version` in the terminal. If it's not installed, follow the installation instructions provided in the official pip documentation.

3. **Virtual Environment (optional but recommended)**:

   - **venv**: Use Python's built-in module `venv` to create an isolated environment. Create it using `python -m venv myenv` and activate it with `source myenv/bin/activate` on Unix/macOS or `myenv\Scripts\activate` on Windows.

4. **pdf2image**: This library converts PDF files into images. Once you have pip ready and possibly your virtual environment activated, install it using the command: `pip install pdf2image`.

5. **Poppler**: pdf2image depends on the Poppler toolkit. You need to install it separately as it's not a Python package. Instructions vary based on the operating system:

   - **Windows**: Download binaries from the official site or use a package manager like Chocolatey: `choco install poppler`.

   - **Linux**: Use your package manager, e.g., `apt install poppler-utils` for Ubuntu/Debian, or `yum install poppler-utils` for Fedora.

   - **macOS**: Install via Homebrew: `brew install poppler`.

Debugging Help

Ensure you have `pdf2image` installed:

```
pip install pdf2image
```

If you're encountering the **"pip command not found"** error in your terminal, it usually means that the Python package installer, pip, is either not installed or not included in your system's PATH. Here are some steps you can take to resolve this issue:

1. **Check if pip is installed**: First, you should check if pip is already installed on your system. You can do this by trying the following command in your terminal:

   ```
   python -m pip --version
   ```

   or, if you're using Python 3 explicitly:

   ```
   python3 -m pip --version
   ```

   If this command returns a version number, pip is installed on your system, but it might not be in your PATH.

2. **Install pip**: If pip is not installed, you'll need to install it. You can do this by downloading the get-pip.py script and running it using Python. Here's how you can do it:

   - Download the `get-pip.py` script:

     ```
     curl https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py -o get-pip.py
     ```

   - Run the script with Python:

     ```
     python get-pip.py
     ```

or, if you are using a specific version of Python (like Python 3), use:

```
python3 get-pip.py
```

3. **Add pip to your PATH**: If pip is installed but not found, you might need to add it to your system's PATH. The location of pip can vary depending on your system and how Python is installed. You can find the location of pip and add it to your PATH using the following steps:

   - Find the path where pip is installed:

     ```
     python -m site --user-base
     ```

   - This command will return a path. You'll need to append `/bin` to this path, and that's where pip is likely located.

   - Add the full path to your PATH environment variable. The method to do this depends on your operating system:

     - On Unix-like systems (Linux, macOS), you can add the line `export PATH="$HOME/.local/bin:$PATH"` to your `.bashrc`, `.bash_profile`, or `.zshrc` file.

     - On Windows, you can add it through the System Properties (search for 'Environment Variables' in the Control Panel).

4. **Use a virtual environment**: It's often recommended to use a Python virtual environment which can manage pip independently of the system settings. You can create a virtual environment and activate it as follows:

   - Creating a virtual environment:

     ```
     python -m venv myenv
     ```

   - Activating the virtual environment:

     - On Unix-like systems:

       ```
       source myenv/bin/activate
       ```

- On Windows:

```
myenv\Scripts\activate
```

Once the virtual environment is activated, pip will be available to install packages locally within the environment.

Try these steps to resolve your issue. If you continue to experience problems, the exact solution might depend on your specific system configuration, the version of Python you're using, and how Python was installed on your system.