

Installing Python Packages – Simple Summary

Python has lots of built-in tools (standard library), but sometimes you'll need more. That's where **third-party packages** come in — extra tools made by the community.

pip

- **pip** is Python's tool for installing packages.
- It stands for "**Pip Installs Packages**".
- If you're using Python 3.4 or newer, you already have `pip3`.
- To install a package, just run: **pip install package_name**

PyPI

- **PyPI** (Python Package Index) is the place where all these third-party packages live.
- pip automatically pulls packages from PyPI.
- You can also visit pypi.org to search for packages manually.

Popular third-party libraries

PyPI has thousands of packages, it would be impossible to summarize them all. But there are a handful of go-to packages that many people use for common tasks:

- requests
- scrapy
- Twisted
- Pillow
- lxml
- PyYAML
- Django, Flask, Pyramid
- SQLAlchemy
- numpy, scipy, pandas
- pytest, tox, coverage, mock
- six
- Jinja2
- cryptography
- pylint, flake8, pep8
- pymongo, redis, MySQL-Python, psycopg2

Resources:

1. <https://www.netsolutions.com/insights/top-10-python-frameworks-for-web-development-in-2019/>

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