

How to install Pip in Ubuntu

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Linux has a lot of package managers. Ubuntu not only has apt but also many programming languages ??that come with its own package manager. Node.js has npm, Ruby has a gem and Python has pips.

Pip stands for Python Packages Packages and allows you to easily install packages from Python Package Index (PyPI). You can also use pip to install from other indexes, but most of what you need will usually be available on PyPI. To use pip for installing packages, you first need to install this tool on your system.

Instructions for installing Pip in Ubuntu

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Which version of pip do you need?

If you are completely familiar with Python, you probably know that Python 3 has been around for a long time. However, due to major changes between Python 2 and Python 3, many Linux distributions include both versions by default. Therefore, pip also has 2 versions.

The newer Ubuntu versions only come with Python 3 installed by default. If you need pip for Python 2, you will also need to install Python 2.

Which version you need depends on the package you want to install. But anyway, this process is relatively easy. Today's article will show you how to install both versions.

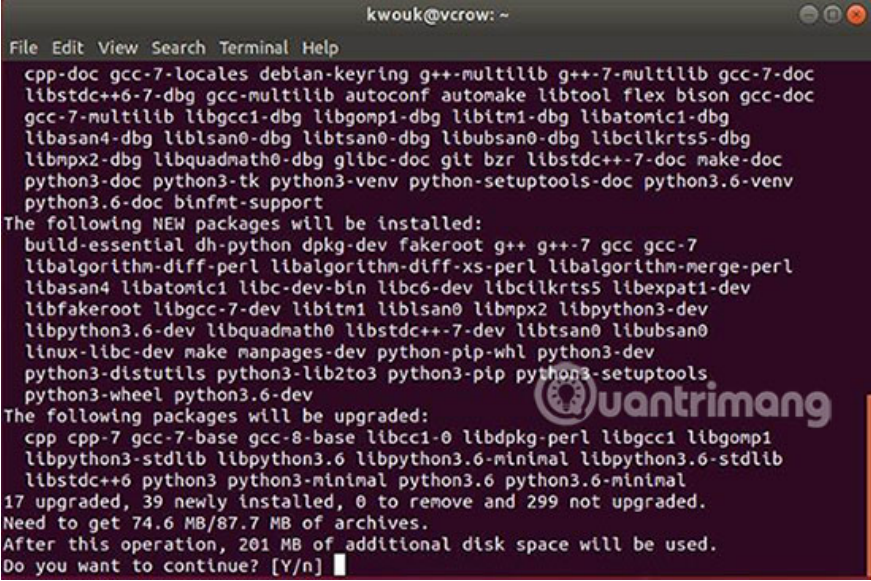
How to install pip for Python 3

The first thing to do before you start is to make sure the package list has been updated. Do this by running apt:

```
sudo apt update
```

This process will take some time. When completed, you can switch to the actual pip setting. To do this, run the following command:

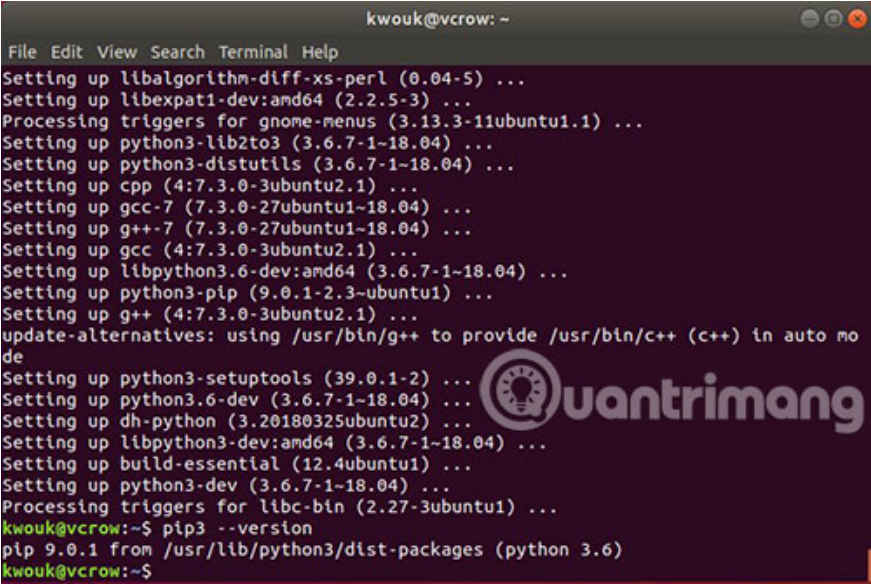
```
sudo apt install python3-pip
```



```
kwouk@vcrow: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
cpp-doc gcc-7-locales debian-keyring g++-multilib g++-7-multilib gcc-7-doc  
libstdc++6-7-dbg gcc-multilib autoconf automake libtool flex bison gcc-doc  
gcc-7-multilib libgcc1-dbg libgomp1-dbg libitm1-dbg libatomic1-dbg  
libasan4-dbg liblsan0-dbg libtsan0-dbg libubsan0-dbg libcilkrts5-dbg  
libmpx2-dbg libquadmath0-dbg glibc-doc git bzr libstdc++-7-doc make-doc  
python3-doc python3-tk python3-venv python-setuptools-doc python3.6-venv  
python3.6-doc binfmt-support  
The following NEW packages will be installed:  
build-essential dh-python dpkg-dev fakeroot g++ g++-7 gcc gcc-7  
libalgorithm-diff-perl libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl libalgorithm-merge-perl  
libasan4 libatomic1 libc-dev-bin libc6-dev libcilkrts5 libexpat1-dev  
libfakeroot libgcc-7-dev libitm1 liblsan0 libmpx2 libpython3-dev  
libpython3.6-dev libquadmath0 libstdc++-7-dev libtsan0 libubsan0  
linux-libc-dev make manpages-dev python-pip-whl python3-dev  
python3-distutils python3-lib2to3 python3-pip python3-setuptools  
python3-wheel python3.6-dev  
The following packages will be upgraded:  
cpp cpp-7 gcc-7-base gcc-8-base libcc1-0 libdpkg-perl libgcc1 libgomp1  
libpython3-stdlib libpython3.6 libpython3.6-minimal libpython3.6-stdlib  
libstdc++6 python3 python3-minimal python3.6 python3.6-minimal  
17 upgraded, 39 newly installed, 0 to remove and 299 not upgraded.  
Need to get 74.6 MB/87.7 MB of archives.  
After this operation, 201 MB of additional disk space will be used.  
Do you want to continue? [Y/n]
```

Confirm that you want to install the packages and wait for the process to complete. When this is done, confirm that the installed package is correct by checking the version:

```
pip3 --version
```



```
kwouk@vcrow: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
Setting up libalgorithm-diff-xs-perl (0.04-5) ...  
Setting up libexpat1-dev:amd64 (2.2.5-3) ...  
Processing triggers for gnome-menus (3.13.3-11ubuntu1.1) ...  
Setting up python3-lib2to3 (3.6.7-1-18.04) ...  
Setting up python3-distutils (3.6.7-1-18.04) ...  
Setting up cpp (4:7.3.0-3ubuntu2.1) ...  
Setting up gcc-7 (7.3.0-27ubuntu1-18.04) ...  
Setting up g++-7 (7.3.0-27ubuntu1-18.04) ...  
Setting up gcc (4:7.3.0-3ubuntu2.1) ...  
Setting up libpython3.6-dev:amd64 (3.6.7-1-18.04) ...  
Setting up python3-pip (9.0.1-2.3-ubuntu1) ...  
Setting up g++ (4:7.3.0-3ubuntu2.1) ...  
update-alternatives: using /usr/bin/g++ to provide /usr/bin/c++ (c++) in auto mo  
de  
Setting up python3-setuptools (39.0.1-2) ...  
Setting up python3.6-dev (3.6.7-1-18.04) ...  
Setting up dh-python (3.20180325ubuntu2) ...  
Setting up libpython3-dev:amd64 (3.6.7-1-18.04) ...  
Setting up build-essential (12.4ubuntu1) ...  
Setting up python3-dev (3.6.7-1-18.04) ...  
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.27-3ubuntu1) ...  
kwouk@vcrow:~$ pip3 --version  
pip 9.0.1 from /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (python 3.6)  
kwouk@vcrow:~$
```

How to install pip for Python 2

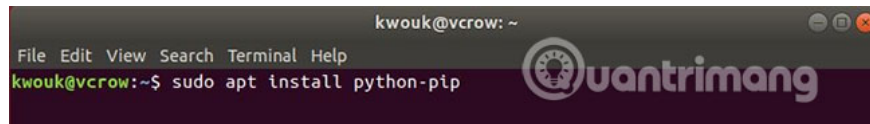
As mentioned above, if you need pip for Python 2, you also need to install Python 2. However, this is easy because Python 2 will be installed as a dependency for pip.

First, make sure the package list is updated:

```
sudo apt update
```

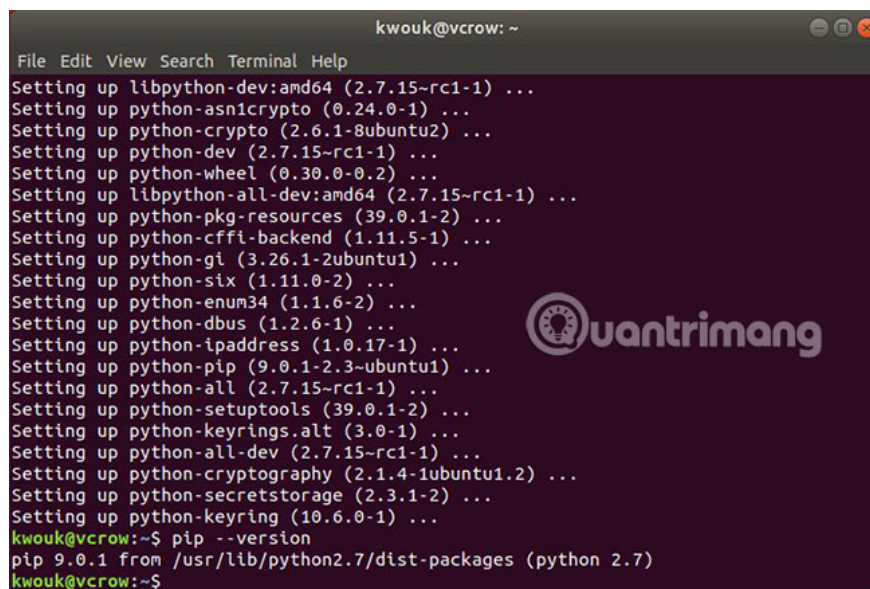
When this is done, you can install pip by the following command:

```
sudo apt install python-pip
```

A terminal window with a dark background and a light-colored border. The title bar reads 'kwouk@vcrow: ~'. The menu bar includes 'File Edit View Search Terminal Help'. The prompt is 'kwouk@vcrow:~\$' and the command 'sudo apt install python-pip' is entered. A watermark for 'uantrimang' is visible on the right side.

Confirm that you want to install pip and its dependencies, then wait for the installation process to complete. When this is over, make sure everything is installed correctly by checking the version:

```
pip --version
```

A terminal window showing the output of 'sudo apt install python-pip'. The output lists various dependencies being installed, such as 'libpython-dev:amd64', 'python-asn1crypto', 'python-crypto', 'python-dev', 'python-wheel', 'libpython-all-dev:amd64', 'python-pkg-resources', 'python-cffi-backend', 'python-gi', 'python-six', 'python-enum34', 'python-dbus', 'python-ipaddress', 'python-pip', 'python-all', 'python-setuptools', 'python-keyrings.alt', 'python-all-dev', 'python-cryptography', 'python-secretstorage', and 'python-keyring'. After the installation, the prompt is 'kwouk@vcrow:~\$' and the command 'pip --version' is entered, resulting in the output 'pip 9.0.1 from /usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages (python 2.7)'. A watermark for 'uantrimang' is visible on the right side.

Should I use pip or Apt?

In some cases, you'll see that packages are available in both Python Package Index and through Apt. If you have to choose, you should stick with the installation via Apt, since these versions have been tested to work on Ubuntu. In most cases, you will only want to use pip if the package is not available via Apt or if you need a specific version.

Please note that you may need to install pip for both Python 2 and Python 3. Some packages are only available for certain python versions and other software may have either version or both. For example, Neovim allows users to create add-ons in both Python 2 and Python 3, based on having a separate package installed in both pip versions.

If you are a developer, chances are you have installed pip. If this is the case, take the time to review the list of **TipsMake.com** 's best Python IDE's .

Hope you are succesful.

You finished reading the article "**How to install Pip in Ubuntu**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.