Installing pip/setuptools/wheel with Linux Package Managers

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This section covers how to install pip, setuptools, and wheel using Linux package managers.

If you're using a Python that was downloaded from python.org, then this section does not apply. See the Requirements for Installing Packages section instead.

Note that it's common for the versions of pip, setuptools, and wheel supported by a specific Linux Distribution to be outdated by the time it's released to the public, and updates generally only occur for security reasons, not for feature updates. For certain Distributions, there are additional repositories that can be enabled to provide newer versions. The repositories we know about are explained below.

Also note that it's somewhat common for Distributions to apply patches for the sake of security and normalization to their own standards. In some cases, this can lead to bugs or unexpected behaviors that vary from the original unpatched versions. When this is known, we will make note of it below.

Fedora

- Fedora 21:
  - Python 2:

    ```
    sudo yum upgrade python-setuptools
    sudo yum install python-pip python-wheel
    ```

  - Python 3: `sudo yum install python3 python3-wheel`
- Fedora 22:
  - Python 2:

    ```
    sudo dnf upgrade python-setuptools
    sudo dnf install python-pip python-wheel
    ```

  - Python 3: `sudo dnf install python3 python3-wheel`

To get newer versions of pip, setuptools, and wheel for Python 2, you can enable the PyPA Copr Repo using the Copr Repo instructions, and then run:

```
sudo yum|dnf upgrade python-setuptools
sudo yum|dnf install python-pip python-wheel
```

v: latest

CentOS/RHEL

CentOS and RHEL don't offer pip or wheel in their core repositories, although setuptools is installed by default.

To install pip and wheel for the system Python, there are two options:

1. Enable the EPEL repository using these instructions. On EPEL 6 and EPEL7, you can install pip like so:

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

   On EPEL 7 (but not EPEL 6), you can install wheel like so:

   ```
   sudo yum install python-wheel
   ```

   Since EPEL only offers extra, non-conflicting packages, EPEL does not offer setuptools, since it's in the core repository.

2. Enable the PyPA Copr Repo using these instructions [1]. You can install pip and wheel like so:

   ```
   sudo yum install python-pip python-wheel
   ```

   To additionally upgrade setuptools, run:

   ```
   sudo yum upgrade python-setuptools
   ```

To install pip, wheel, and setuptools, in a parallel, non-system environment (using yum) then there are two options:

1. Use the "Sofware Collections" feature to enable a parallel collection that includes pip, setuptools, and wheel.

   - For Redhat, see here: http://developers.redhat.com/products/softwarecollections/overview/
   - For CentOS, see here: https://www.softwarecollections.org/en/

   Be aware that collections may not contain the most recent versions.

2. Enable the IUS repository and install one of the parallel-installable Pythons, along with pip, setuptools, and wheel, which are kept fairly up to date.

   For example, for Python 3.4 on CentOS7/RHEL7:

   ```
   sudo yum install python34u python34u-wheel
   ```

openSUSE

- Python 2:

```
sudo zypper install python-pip python-setuptools python-wheel
```

- Python 3:

```
sudo zypper install python3-pip python3-setuptools python3-wheel
```

Debian/Ubuntu

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

Replace “python” with “python3” for Python 3.

Warning: Recent Debian/Ubuntu versions have modified pip to use the “User Scheme” by default, which is a significant behavior change that can be surprising to some users.

Arch Linux

- Python 2:

```
sudo pacman -S python2-pip
```

- Python 3:

```
sudo pacman -S python-pip
```

[1] Currently, there is no “copr” yum plugin available for CentOS/RHEL, so the only option is to manually place the repo files as described.