Setting up Python 3.5 and numpy and matplotlib  
on your own Windows PC or laptop



**CS-1004, Introduction to Programming for Non-Majors, A-Term 2016**

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Programming assignments in CS-1004 will be in the programming language *Python* — specifically, version 3.5.1 of *Python*. In addition, you will need several *Python* packages, including one called *numpy* (meaning “Numerical Python”) and one called *matplotlib*, a *Python* version of the popular *Matlab* system. This document provides instructions for installing *Python 3.5.1* on *Windows 7, Windows 8*, and *Windows 10* laptop and desktop computers. This document also includes instructions for installing *Python* packages such as *numpy* and *matplotlib*.[[2]](#footnote-3)

Public laboratory computers at WPI will have *Python 3.5.1*, *numpy*, and *matplotlib* installed on them for the academic year 2016-2017.

In general, it is expected that assignments will be compatible among Windows, Macintosh, and Linux systems, provided that they all use compatible versions of *Python*, *numpy*, and *matplotlib.*

Note: There are two different, incompatible versions of *Python* in general use around the world — *Python 2.7* and *Python 3.5.1*. Significant changes to the *Python* language were made between *Python 2.x* and *Python 3.y* (for all values of *x* and *y*). The *Python 3* language is cleaner, more self-consistent, and more user-friendly. Programs written for versions of *Python 2* will not necessarily run on *Python 3* installations; if they do run, they may get different answers to the same problem.

That being said, a lot of legacy *Python 2* code is still in use, and new *Python 2.7* code is still being written and distributed by organizations that have not yet upgraded to *Python 3*. Not all *Python 2* packages have been ported to *Python 3.*

Note 2: There are a number of other integrated environments for supporting Python programming, including *PyCharm* and *Enthought*. Most of these are more advanced that what is needed for this course. If you choose to use one of them, you are on your own for installation.

## Installing Python 3.5.1 on Windows Systems[[3]](#footnote-4), [[4]](#footnote-5)

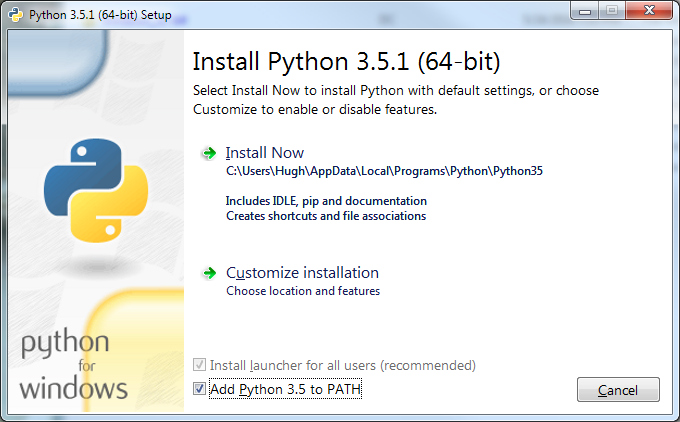
There are two variants of *Python 3.5.1* for Windows — a 32-bit version and a 64-bit version. Almost all Windows PCs sold over the past few years are 64-bit systems. Therefore, these instructions focus primarily on installing the 64-bit versions. If you have a 32-bit version of Windows, please seek assistance from the Professor, the TAs, or the Helpdesk.

To obtain the correct 64-bit version of *Python*, click on this link — [python-3.5.1-amd64.exe](http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~cs1004/a16/Resources/Windows/python-3.5.1-amd64.exe)**[[5]](#footnote-6)** — and download the resulting file to a convenient folder or directory. Alternatively, you may browse to

<http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~cs1004/a16/Resources>

and download it from there.

*Right*-*click* on the file python-3.5.1-amd64.exe and select *Run as Administrator* to start the installation. You should be greeted by a dialog box resembling the following:–



Figure

*Be sure to check the box at the bottom labeled* “Add Python 3.5 to PATH” (shown in a red circle).

Note1: This checkbox may seem trivial, but forgetting to check it has led to numerous problems for students in previous terms!

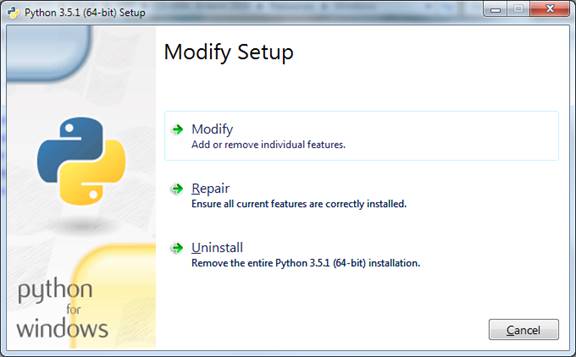
Note 2: It is *absolutely essential* that you run the installation as *Administrator*. If you forget to so, the installation will appear to proceed successfully, but you are likely to get weird errors at runtime and even in the installations of *numpy* and *matplotlib.*

If you forgot to select *Run as Admminstrator,* uninstall *Python* and start over.

Three big “ifs”:–

* *If* there is an earlier version of *Python 3.x* installed on your computer (for any value of *x*), you should **Cancel** this installation and remove (i.e., uninstall) the previous version before installing this one.
* *If* you have a 32-bit installation of Windows (an unlike event nowadays), you should cancel this installation and download and install [python-3.5.1.exe](http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~cs1004/a16/Resources/Windows/python-3.5.1.exe) instead. You will also have to install the 32-bit versions of *matplotlib* and *numpy.* It is suggested that you seek help.
* *If* instead of Figure 1, you see a dialog box resembling Figure 2 below for any version of *Python*, and *if you know what you are doing*, you may select *Modify* or *Repair.* However, for most students of this course, it is recommended that you select *Uninstall* to remove any conflicting installation. Uninstalling *Python* will take several minutes and may require you to confirm in one or more additional dialog boxes.

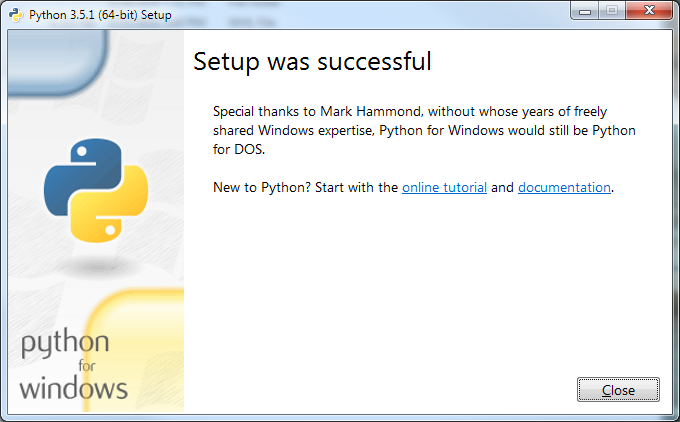
After removing the previous version of *Python*, click *Finish* and start over at Figure 1.



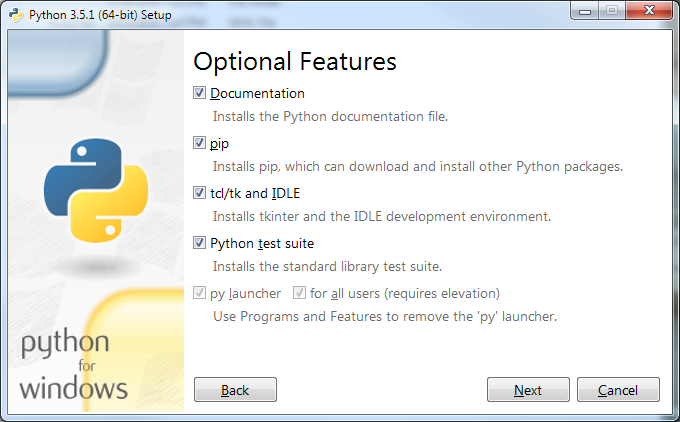
Figure

Returning now to Figure 1, if you are the only user of this computer or laptop, you may click on *Install Now* to start the installation. The installation will proceed and will finish with Figure 3 below.

*If*, however, your computer is used by multiple people with different user names, then click on *Customize Installation* to install *Python* in a more generic place. This will instead bring up Figure 4 below.

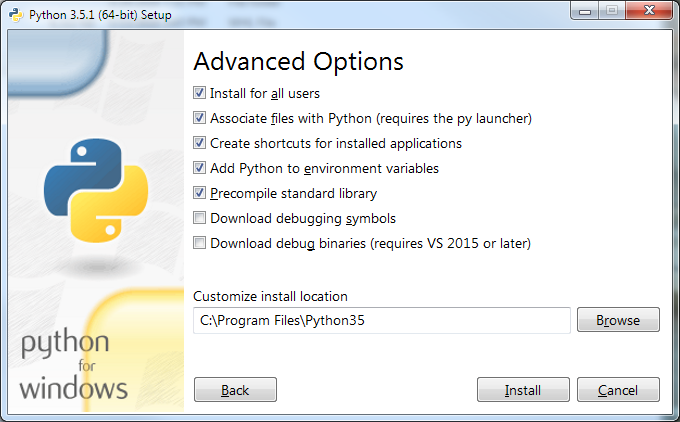


Figure



Figure

Be sure all of the boxes are checked, and then click *Next* to bring up Figure 5.



Figure

Click *Install for all users* in order to force the installer to choose a commonly accessible directory for all of the users of this computer. Be sure that the check boxes in your installation match those in Figure 5.

Click *Install* to begin the installation. If the installer tells you the directory already exists and asks if you are sure that you want to overwrite existing files, click *Yes*. The progress of the installation will be shown in the dialog box.

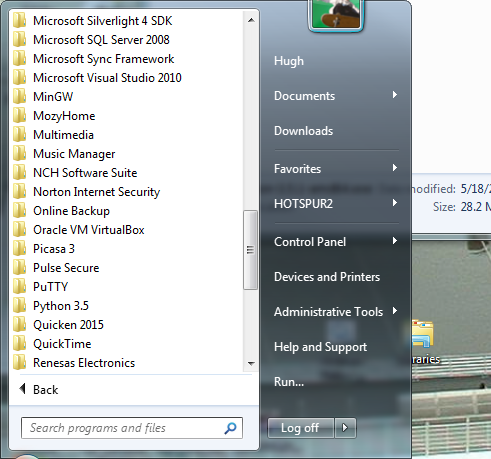
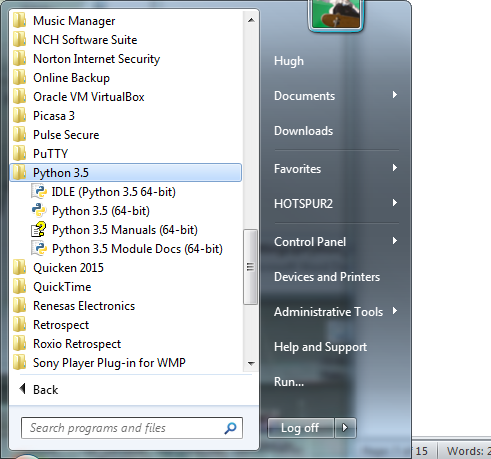
The installation will take several minutes and will finish with the dialog box of Figure 3 on page 4 of this document. Click *Close* to complete the installation of *Python 3.5.1.*

### Testing your installation

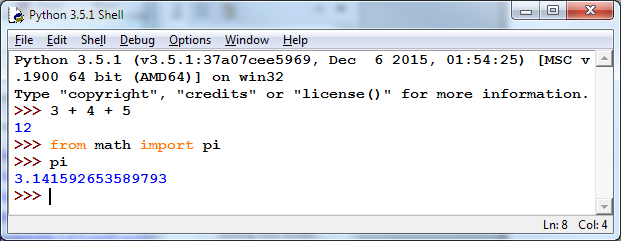
#### Testing on Windows 7

To confirm and test your installation, we will start *IDLE*, the *Python I*ntegrated *D*evelopment *E*nvironment window. If you are running *Windows 7*, click the *Start* button to bring up the Windows *Start* menu. Select *All Programs* and scroll down to *Python 3.5.* This is a folder shown circled in the left side of Figure 6.

When you open this folder, there will be four options, shown in the right side of Figure 6. Select *IDLE* (*Python 3.5 64-bit*) to start the *IDLE* program shown in Figure 7.

Figure



Figure

This is *IDLE*, the *Python* command prompt and graphical user interface. This is where we will start all programs and projects in this course. For now, simply type any *Python* statement or expression after the “>>>” prompt. For example, in Figure 6, the expression *3 + 4 + 5* was typed and *Python* responded with the value *12.*

After the next two “>>>” prompts, type the command

from math import pi

and the expression

pi

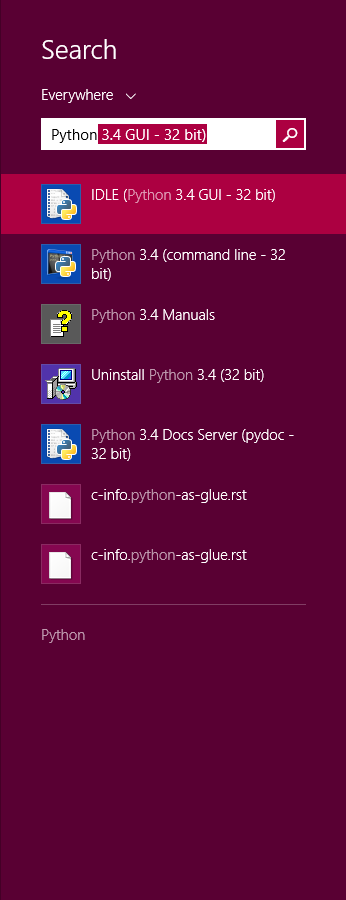
*Python* responds by printing the value of *pi* to 15 decimal places.

Continue testing by typing out the code on pages 10-11 of the textbook, just to make sure that your installation works as expected.

#### Testing in Windows 8

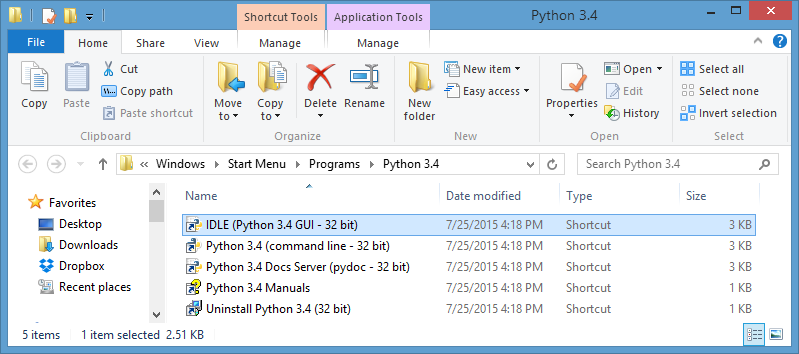
*Windows 8* does not have a *Start* button but rather a *Start* screen that is intended to make the user experience more like the smartphone experience. Unfortunately, when *Python* is installed as instructed above, its icon does not automatically appear on the *Start* screen. It also does not appear in the list of apps.

To find it, move the cursor to the upper-right or lower-right corner of the screen to expose the *Windows 8* pallet of “charms”. Select the *Search* charm to bring up a *Search* box. Type the word “Python.” This will bring up a list of matching items, similar to that shown in Figure 8 below but referring to the 64-bit version of *Python 3.5.1*.



Figure

Note that this list is similar to the *Python 3.5.1* folder in the Start Menu in Figure 5. *Right-click* on the item labeled *IDLE (Python 3.5.1 GUI).* From the menu, select “Pin to Start” to cause an icon to be added to the *Start* screen. You may also want to pin the item to the *Task bar* (i.e., the bar of tiny icons at the bottom of the screen). You may also select “Open file location,” which will bring up the following window:–



Figure

From this window, you can copy any or all of the *Python* links to the desktop.

To test your installation, double-click on the *IDLE (Python GUI)* icon and carry out the same tests as shown above under Figure 7.

#### Testing under Windows 10

Windows 10 restored something similar to the *Start* button, but it looks a little different — something like  at the left end of the taskbar. Click on this to bring up a menu something like Figure 10 below:–



Figure

In most cases, *IDLE (Python 3.5 64-bit)* should be shown under “Recently added” (five lines up from the bottom of this Start Menu). If you don’t see it there, click on *All apps*, at the bottom of the *Start Menu*. This will provide an alphabetical list of all applications. *Python 3.5* appears under “P” and shows the same four options as the right side of Figure 6. Since you will be using this a lot, it is suggested that you right click on *IDLE (Python 3.5 64-bit)* and select either *Pin to Start* or *More > Pin to Taskbar*.

To test your installation, double-click on this icon and carry out the same tests as shown above under Figure 7.

Congratulations! You now have a usable *Python 3.5* running on your *Windows* computer or laptop.

## Installing graphics.py

*Graphics.py* is a simple drawing package that we will use a lot in this course. It was written in *Python 3* and created by the textbook author for making simple drawings. To install it, click on this link — [graphics.py](http://web.cs.wpi.edu/~cs1004/a16/Resources/graphics.py) — and download the file *to the folder where you keep your Python programs*. Follow the instructions on p.488 of the textbook.

## Installing *matplotlib*, *numpy*, and other packages

One of the many benefits of *Python* is the vast number of third-party packages[[6]](#footnote-7) that can be downloaded and used by your *Python* programs. Many of these are open-source and free. For this course, we will use at least the following:–

* *matplotlib* (a package for creating 2D plots and graphs similar to *Matlab*),
* *numpy* (meaning “Numerical Python,” a package for efficient handling of large arrays of numerical data, also needed by *matplotlib*), and

Click on the following links to download the respective packages to a convenient folder:–

* [numpy-1.11.0-cp35-none-win\_amd64.whl](http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~cs1004/a16/Resources/Windows/numpy-1.11.0-cp35-none-win_amd64.whl)
* [matplotlib-1.5.1-cp35-none-win\_amd64.whl](http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~cs1004/a16/Resources/Windows/matplotlib-1.5.1-cp35-none-win_amd64.whl)

### Installing numpy 1.11.0 on Windows

The numpy package needs to be installed immediately after you install *Python 3.5.1* itself. To install it, you must open a *Windows Command Prompt*.

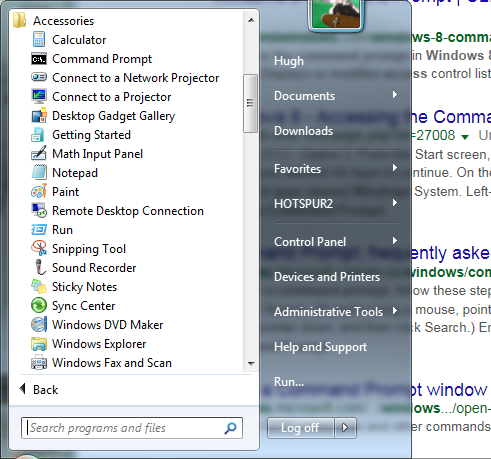
A *command prompt* is a window into which you type “commands” to tell the computer and operating system what to do. An example *command prompt* window is shown in Figure 12.

In this window, the system prints a prompt starting with the “path” of the current folder and ending with a “>” character. After the prompt, you type a *command*, consisting of a command name followed by zero or more operands, which control what the command does. When you terminate the command with the *Enter* key, the system performs the command.

A *command* may work silently and then print out its results in the same window, or it may engage in a textual conversation with you, requiring you to respond by typing, or it may open its own window with its own graphical user interface. When the command has completed, the system prints a new prompt for the next command. The command consisting solely of the word “exit” causes the system to close the command prompt window.

In order to install numpy and matplotlib, you must run the Command Prompt in *Administrator* mode.

* In *Windows 7*, click on the *Start* button, select *All Programs*, scroll to the *Accessories* folder and open it. This folder will show many useful accessories, such as shown in Figure 11.



Figure

*Right click* on “Command Prompt” on the second line and select *Run as Administrator.* Windows will ask you if you really want to do this. Click yes. This will open a window into which you can type textual commands.

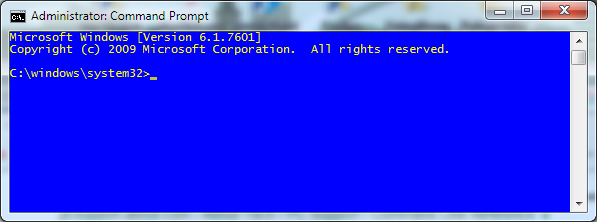
* In *Windows 8*, search for “Command Prompt” in the pallet of “charms,” the same way you searched in Figure 7. Drag an icon for the *Command Prompt* to your desktop, right-click on it, and select *Run as Administrator*.
* In *Windows 10*, click on the *Windows* icon at the left end of the taskbar, select *All apps*, and scroll down to *Windows system* (listed alphabetically). Open the *Windows system* item to expose a number of system applications, including *Command Prompt.* Right-click on *Command Prompt*, and select *More > Run as administrator.*

If you are unable to find the *Command Prompt* or to run it as *Administrator*, seek help from the Professor, one of the TAs, or the Helpdesk. If you are successful, you should be presented with a window resembling Figure 12 below. The background is likely to be black or some other dark color. Note that the header of this window labels it as an *Administrator Command Prompt*.[[7]](#footnote-8)

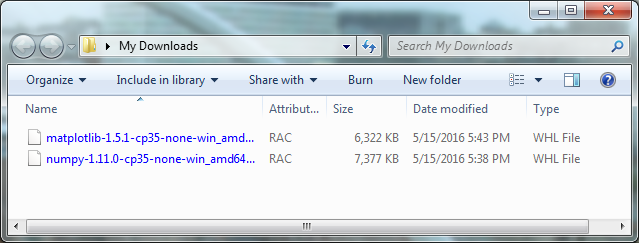
Next, open the folder where you downloaded

numpy-1.11.0-cp35-none-win\_amd64.whl and  
matplotlib-1.5.1-cp35-none-win\_amd64.whl.

See, for example, Figure 13 below.



Figure



Figure

Right-click in the address bar of this folder (i. e., where it says *My Downloads* or whatever the name of your folder is), and select *Copy Address as text* from the resulting pop-up menu.

Next, in the *Command Prompt* window of Figure 12, type the command “cd” followed by a space, and then right click to paste the text form of the address that you “copied as text” in the previous paragraph — i.e.,

cd *<paste directory address here>*

The result should look something like

cd C:\Users\Hugh\Desktop\My Downloads

but with the folder address of *your* download folder. Type the ENTER key. The “cd” command is the command to “change directory.” The result will be to point the command prompt to the place where you downloaded the files of Figure 13.

Next, type the command

pip install --upgrade pip

The pip command is the *Python Installation Program.* This will upgrade the pip program and output something along the following lines in the command prompt window:–

C:\Users\Hugh\Desktop\My Downloads>pip install --upgrade pip  
Collecting pip  
 Using cached pip-8.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl  
Installing collected packages: pip  
 Found existing installation: pip 7.1.2  
 Uninstalling pip-7.1.2:  
 Successfully uninstalled pip-7.1.2

It may then report an error with a lot of error output, *all of which* *which you may safely ignore*. If you type the command

pip list

it will list the programs that pip knows about — for example,

C:\Users\Hugh\Desktop\My Downloads>pip list  
pip (8.1.2)  
setuptools (18.2)

Next, we will install numpy. Type the command

pip install numpy-1.11.0-cp35-none-win\_amd64.whl

You may paste the name of the downloaded file if you wish. Note that the pip program will contact the Internet to verify that it has all of the dependencies required by numpy and that they are all up-to-date. It should reply

Installing collected packages: numpy  
Successfully installed numpy-1.11.0

When this installation is complete, make a quick test *numpy* by opening an *IDLE* window, as in Figure 6. Type or paste the following commands into IDLE, *one line at a time*, *exactly* as written. In particular, the word version is preceded by *two* underscore characters and followed by two more. Also, the word arange is spelled with *one* “r”.[[8]](#footnote-9)

**import numpy as np**

**np.\_\_version\_\_**

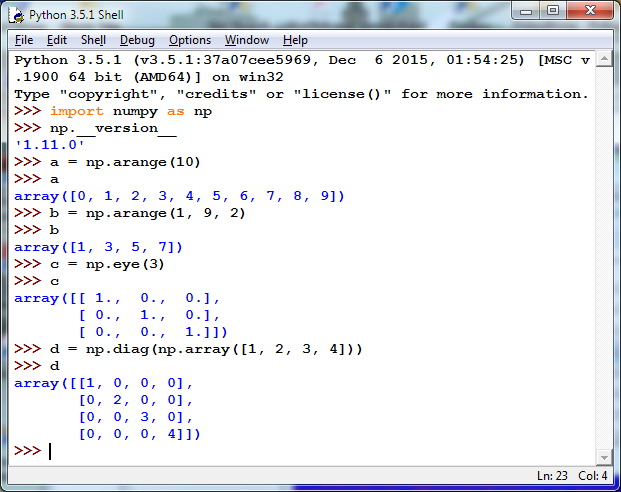
**a = np.arange(10)  
a**

**b = np.arange(1, 9, 2)  
b**

**c = np.eye(3)  
c**

**d = np.diag(np.array([1, 2, 3, 4]))  
d**

The result should resemble Figure 14:–



Figure

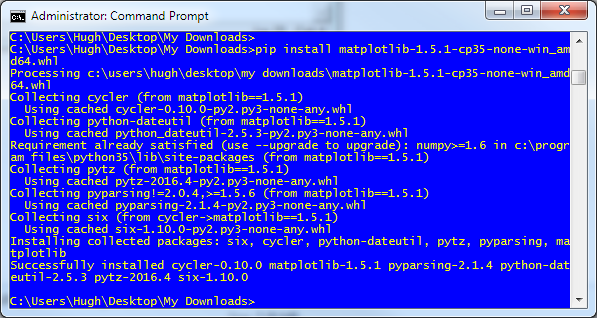
We will carry out a more comprehensive test of *numpy* later in this document.

### Installing Matplotlib on Windows

Installing *matplotlib* requires several steps. To get started with *Matplotlib*, type the following command into the Administrator Command window of Figure 11.

pip install matplotlib-1.5.1-cp35-none-win\_amd64.whl

As with numpy, you may paste the file name into this command line. This installation will contact the Internet and download a bunch of supporting packages required by matplotlib. The result of the installation should resemble Figure 15.



Figure

Finally, type the following two commands

pip install nose  
pip list

The nose command finds and installs a comprehensive test suite for numpy, and the last command lists the packages that are currently installed with your *Python 3.5.1* installation. The list should include the following:–

cycler (0.10.0)  
matplotlib (1.5.1)  
nose (1.3.7)  
numpy (1.11.0)  
pip (8.1.2)  
pyparsing (2.1.4)  
python-dateutil (2.5.3)  
pytz (2016.4)  
setuptools (18.2)  
six (1.10.0)

Finally, type the **exit** command to close the Administrator Command Prompt.

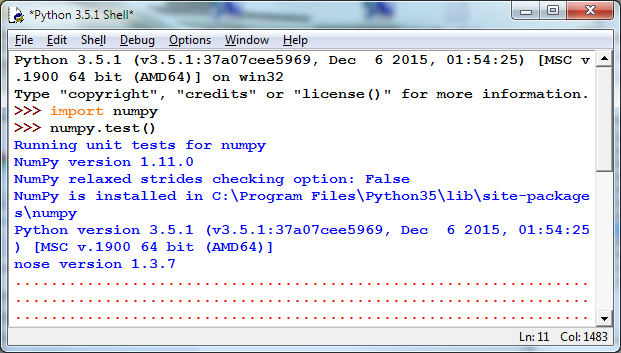
### Testing Your Installation

#### Testing numpy

To carry out the comprehensive test of *numpy*, open a new *IDLE* window and type the following two commands:–

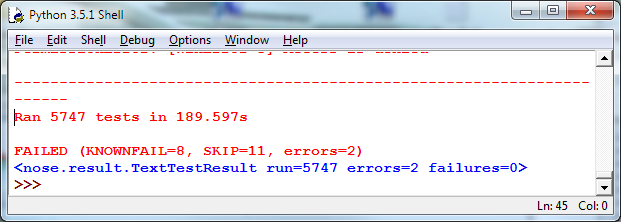
**import numpy  
numpy.test()**

This uses **nose** to run the standard package of *numpy* tests for three or more minutes. It prints a bunch of stuff in the *IDLE* window. Although some of the output may look like error messages, these are known issues with the tests. The test should start with something resembling the following:–



Figure

After a few minutes, it should end with something resembling the following:–



Figure

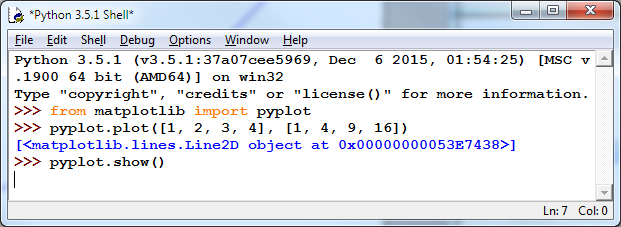
Congratulations! You have now installed a working versions *numpy 1.11.0* and *matplotlib 1.5.1.*

#### Testing matplotlib

You can carry out a simple test of your *matplotlib* installation by typing or pasting the following commands into an IDLE window, one line at a time, *exactly* as written:–

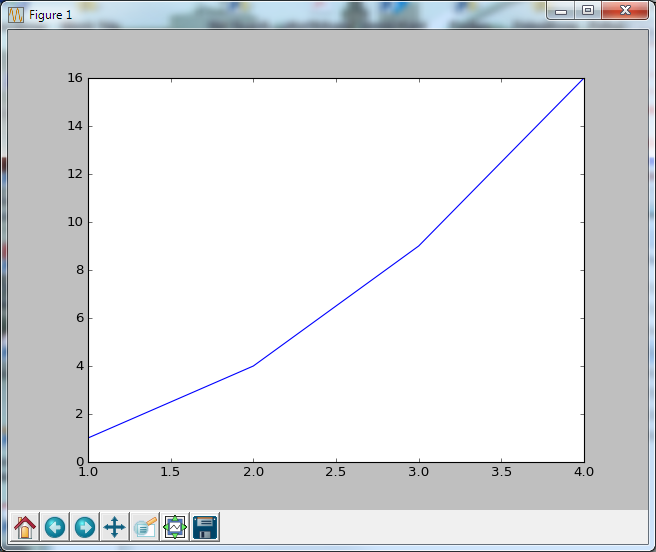
from matplotlib import pyplot  
pyplot.plot([1, 2, 3, 4], [1, 4, 9, 16])  
pyplot.show()

The IDLE window should look something like the following:–



Figure

After you type the ENTER key following the last line, the following window should appear:–



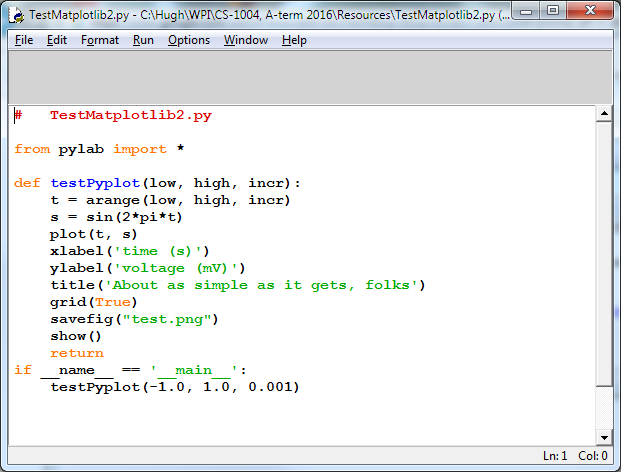
Figure

To close this window, click on the “close” button in the upper right.

For a more interesting test, download the following file:–

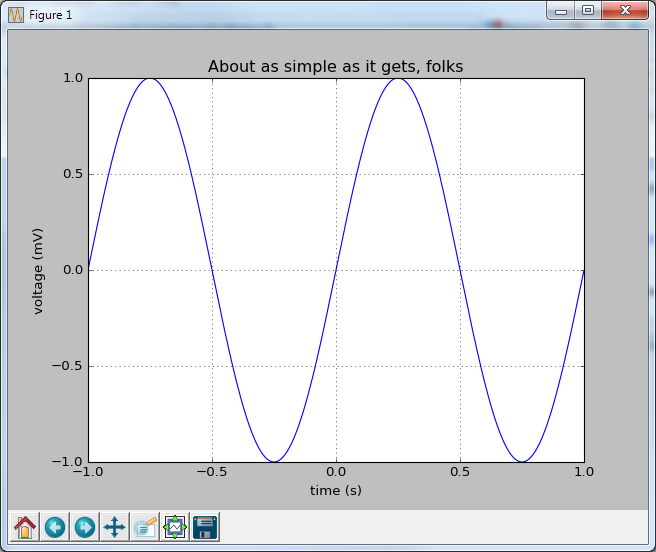
[TestMatplotlib2.py](http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~cs1004/a16/Resources/TestMatplotlib2.py)

Use the *File* menu in the *IDLE* window to open this file, which resembles the following:–



Figure

Click the *Run > Run Module* command in the menu at the top of the window to produce the following window:–



Figure

Congratulations! You now have a working version of *matplotlib* installed.

Note: Be sure to conduct these tests early in the term. There won’t be enough time to discover problems and fix them when a homework assignment is due the next day.

1. © Copyright 2016, Hugh C. Lauer. All rights reserved. Permission is given for use in courses at Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. If you have a Macintosh or Linux computer or laptop, please refer to these documents instead:– [docx](http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~cs1004/a16/Resources/Macintosh/SettingUpPython_Macintosh-Linux.docx), [pdf](http://www.cs.wpi.edu/~cs1004/a16/Resources/Macintosh/SettingUpPython_Macintosh-Linux.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. It is useful to print out the relevant sections of this document. If you try read them on-screen, the dialog boxes of the installation tend to obscure the instructions, just when you need them the most! [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. These instructions have been tested on both *Windows 7* and *Windows 10*. The professor no longer has a copy of *Windows 8* for testing. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The processor designation “**amd64**” applies to microprocessors made by *both* Intel and AMD. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Recent reports indicate that there are at least 45,000 different packages covering many fields of science, engineering, and mathematics. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. This means that you have a lot of power to do good or evil to your computer! [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. This is a variation of the “range” function that we will learn about in the first week of class. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)