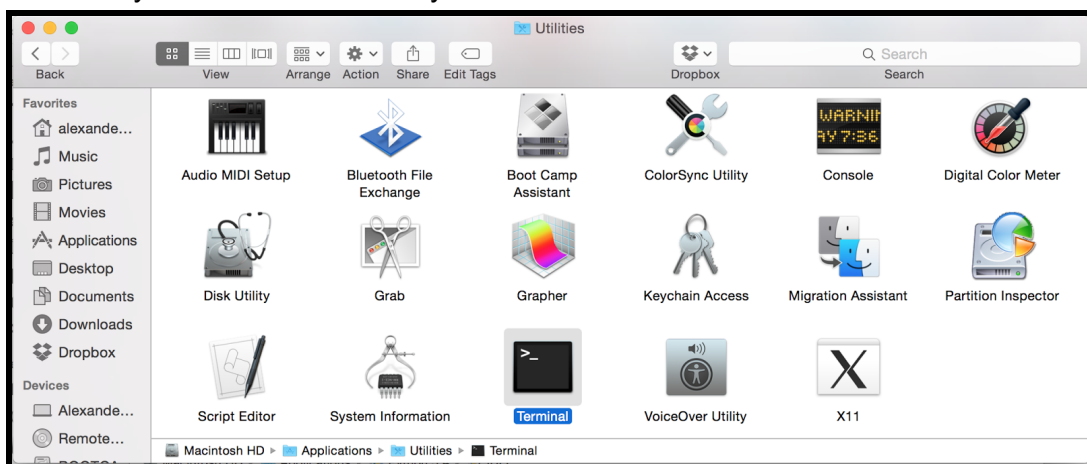


Installing Xlwings on a Mac

Please remember that while xlwings is a tool to interact with your spreadsheet with Python, it is not entirely the same as DataNitro. There will be some differences in syntax between the two. For example, you access a cell in DataNitro with Cell("A1"), while in xlwings it is done with Range("A1"). However, the concepts are the same and all the surrounding Python code is the same.

Step 1: Open Terminal

To continue, you first need to open up your terminal. Terminal is an application already installed on your Mac computer. To find it go to your Applications directory and find the Utilities directory there. Inside utilities you will find Terminal.



Step 2: Install Homebrew

Now you need to install [homebrew](https://brew.sh/). Homebrew is a package manager that will allow us to easily install Python and xlwings. To install homebrew, run the following command in your terminal window:

```
ruby -e "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/master/install)"
```

The command will explain what changes it will make and prompt you before the installation begins.

Step 3: Install Python Through Homebrew

Now that homebrew is installed, we can use it to install Python 2.7. Use the command below in your terminal to run the installation.

```
brew install python
```

This might have a couple of warnings but, as the warnings say, "there are no consequences of this for you."

Step 4: Install xlwings

When homebrew installed Python, it also installed pip for you. Pip is a program that allows management of Python packages. We can use pip in the terminal to install the xlwings package for Python.

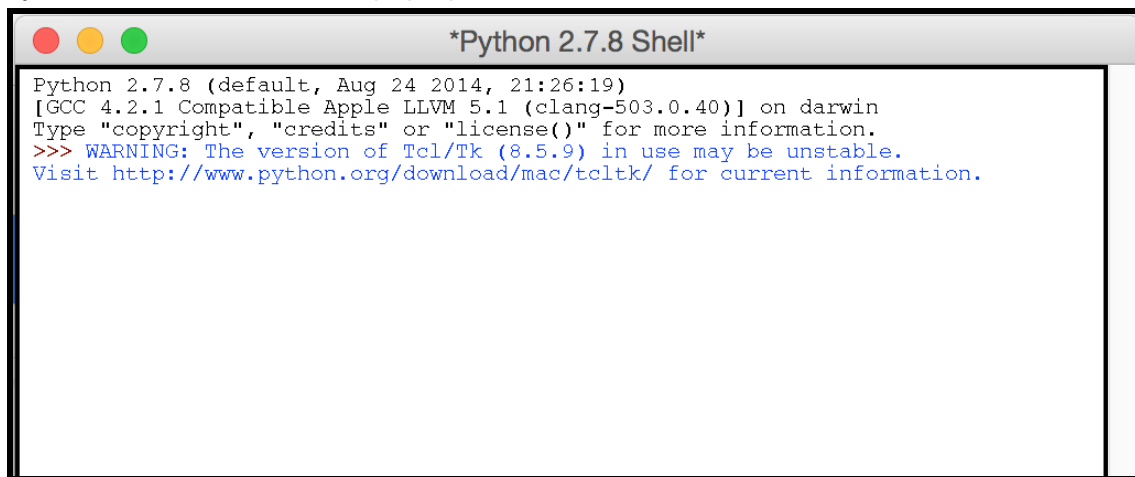
pip install xlwings

Step 5: Try it Out!

Now we can try out xlwings! To start up the Python shell, run the command

idle

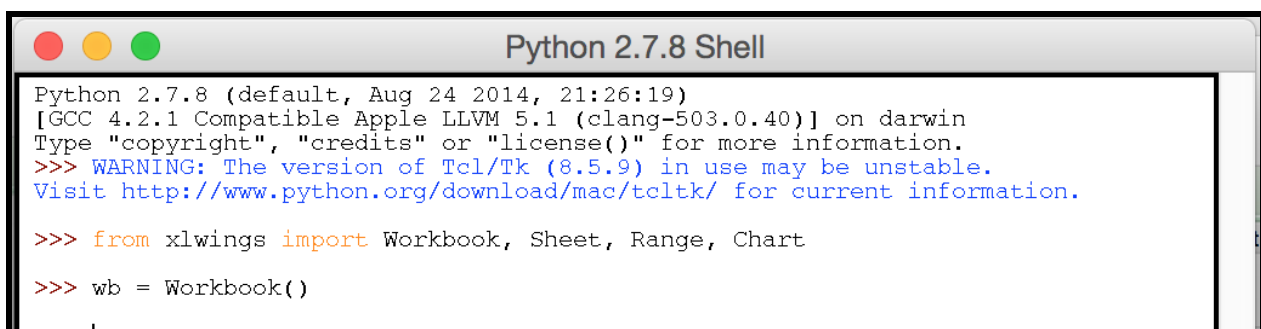
from your terminal. This should pop up a new window as shown below.



```
*Python 2.7.8 Shell*
Python 2.7.8 (default, Aug 24 2014, 21:26:19)
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple LLVM 5.1 (clang-503.0.40)] on darwin
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> WARNING: The version of Tcl/Tk (8.5.9) in use may be unstable.
Visit http://www.python.org/download/mac/tcltk/ for current information.
```

Once the Excel sheet is open, type the following two commands one at a time in your Python shell to import xlwings and create the connection to the worksheet.

from xlwings import Workbook, Sheet, Range, Chart
wb = Workbook()



```
Python 2.7.8 (default, Aug 24 2014, 21:26:19)
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple LLVM 5.1 (clang-503.0.40)] on darwin
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>> WARNING: The version of Tcl/Tk (8.5.9) in use may be unstable.
Visit http://www.python.org/download/mac/tcltk/ for current information.

>>> from xlwings import Workbook, Sheet, Range, Chart
>>> wb = Workbook()
```

This should open up an excel worksheet. Now you can try typing the following command into your Python shell

Range('A1').value = 'Foo 1'

You should see “Foo 1” appear in cell A1 of your spreadsheet. Check out the [xlwings quickstart guide](#) to see how the commands work to read and write from the worksheet! Note, again, that the syntax is slightly different from DataNitro.