This is a quickstart guide to Python Packaging with a particular focus on the creation of a PyPI package, which will enable users to "pip install" the package.

 The document is broken down into sections so that readers may easily skips parts of the process they are already familiar with. All but the final section (Uploading to PyPI), can be undertaken as an exercise to understand Python packaging and test the process, without publishing a package on the formal PyPI distribution.

For a more detailed reference on package creation, see the official Python Packaging Authority (PyPA) website.

Note: PyPI should be pronounced "pie P I" to avoid confusion with pypy (a Python implementation).

The package can now be imported in Python scripts. You may need to run as sudo if you have root privileges, or append --user to install under your home directory (often this will be under $HOME/.local).

Note: pip3 is used to install Python3 packages, however in some environments the command pip may point to pip3, just as python may point to Python3. You can use which pip to check this. For this document, examples will show the command simply as pip.