



The document is broken down into sections so that readers may easily skip 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`.