

Build-Benedictions

Aliases: `buildben`, `bube`

Managing Multiple (Python) Projects & Dependencies

using

```
$ bube init-proj
```

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Disclaimer

- `buildben` is very easy to use. (Goal is to make work simpler)
- This presentation is for python beginners.

But ...

- ... `buildben` solves **a lot** of *behind-the-scenes-problems* at once.
 - The logic behind `buildben` is **not beginner-friendly**.
- Some problems are hard to understand if you haven't encountered them yet...
I myself don't understand them fully either, *I simply trust the best practices..!*
 - expect some *(un)organized chaos...*

PLEASE INTERRUPT ME AT ANY POINT!

What's **buildben** ?

ChatGPT:





*“buildben is like **Cookiecutter** plus automatic virtual-env creation, dependency locking, and helper tasks.”*

... and what's a Cookiecutter?

*"A **Cookiecutter** is a project template that can be used to create new projects with a predefined structure and configuration. It is a tool that helps developers quickly set up new projects by providing a standardized starting point."*

Aliases: `buildben`, `bube`

Main Modules:

- `$ bube init-proj` : Create a new **project**. —  99% *Done*
- `$ bube add-experiment` : Add a new **experiment** to a project. —  80% *Done*
- `$ bube env-snapshot` : Dockerize current project for reproducibility. —  80% *Done*
- `$ bube init-database` : Create a new central **database**. —  60% *Done*

How This all Started:

- I had one big mono-repository containing multiple projects. It was a MESS.
- After splitting into smaller repos: Managing multiple separate projects is painful, too..!
 - *"Let's just start developing, I can add a `setup.py` later!"*
 - *"When did I last update the `requirements.txt` / `setup.py`?"*
 - *"When anyone tries to use this code, the setup will probably break..."*
- I had scripts to automate tasks, all of them poorly documented & scattered across repos!
- I needed one centralized standard to solve **all** my problems:
 - Think ahead, avoid problems, read my mind, etc.
 - Minimal interaction: No more than 1 CLI-command to do 100 things at once.
 - *(like a quick prayer for a miracle ... 🙏😊)*



Icon of *Jesus Christ Pantokrator* by Theophanes the Cretan. His right hand is raised in benediction.

From Wikipedia:

"A **benediction** (Latin: *bene*, 'well' + *dicere*, 'to speak') is a short **invocation** for divine help, blessing and guidance [...]."

"**Invocation** is the act of calling upon a deity, spirit, or supernatural force, typically through prayer, ritual, or **spoken formula**, to seek guidance, assistance, or presence."

My Projects before `buildben`:

1. Make a virtual environment (`.venv`) for each project:

```
python -m venv ".venv" # Prevents polluting your OS with project-related chaos  
source .venv/bin/activate # Activate virtual environment
```

2. Collect my dependencies in a `"proj-requirements.txt"` file.
3. `pip`: Collects *dependencies of my dependencies* and installs everything:

```
pip install -r "proj-requirements.txt" # Resolve Environment & install dependencies
```

4. Compile all installed dependencies + versions for further reinstalls:

```
pip freeze > "requirements.txt" # Compile list of dependencies installed in current .venv
```

proj-requirements.txt

- Manually created by me: Whenever I `pip install` a new package, I add it to this file.
- Used by `pip` to "resolve the environment" (= collect dependencies of dependencies)

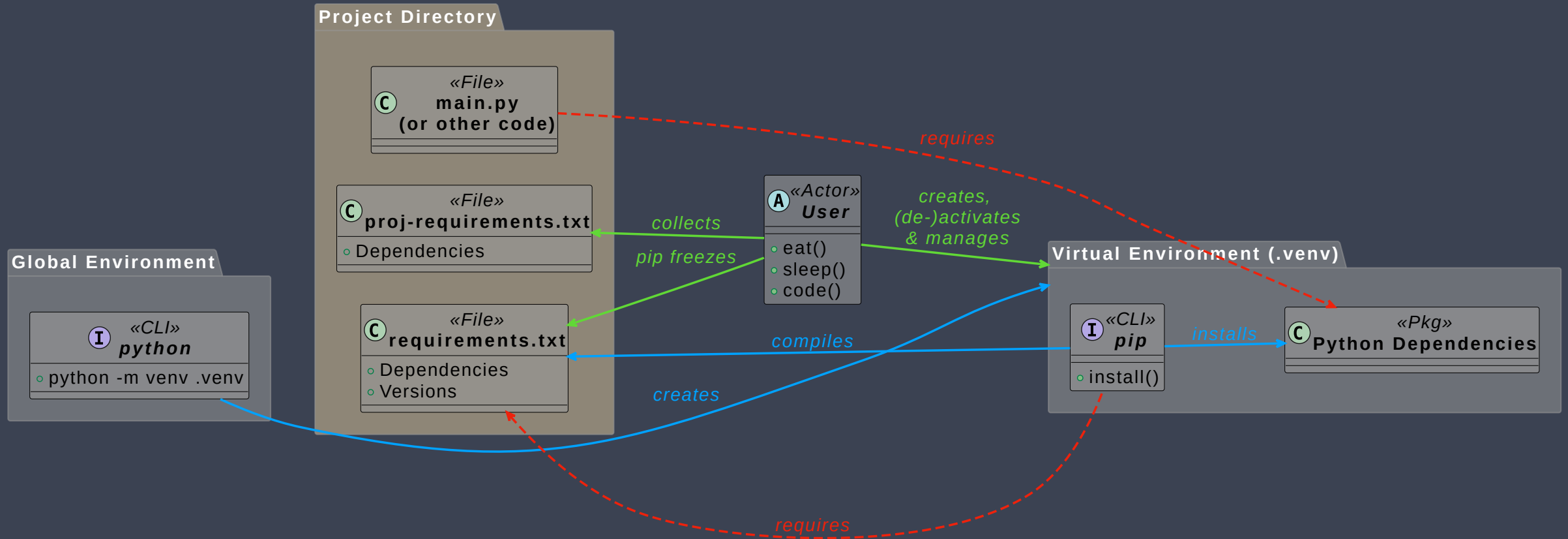
```
ipykernel
jupyter      # Convert .ipynb to .py
numpy
openpyxl     # For reading Excel files
pandas
matplotlib
seaborn      # Better plotting
pytest
```


requirements.txt

```
pip freeze > "requirements.txt" # Compile list of dependencies installed in current .venv
```

```
asttokens==3.0.0
build==1.2.2.post1
click==8.2.1
comm==0.2.2
debugpy==1.8.14
decorator==5.2.1
ipykernel==6.29.5
ipython==9.4.0
ipython_pygments_lexers==1.1.1
jedi==0.19.2
jupyter_client==8.6.3
jupyter_core==5.8.1
matplotlib-inline==0.1.7
# ...
```

My Projects before **buildben**: Architecture



"I will add a **pyproject.toml** later..!"

My Projects before `buildben` : Setup

```
git clone "<repo-url>"           # Download
cd "<repo-name>"
python -m venv ".venv"           # Prevents polluting your OS with project-related chaos
source .venv/bin/activate        # Activate virtual environment
```

If there's only a `"requirements.txt"` :

```
pip install -r "requirements.txt" # Install only dependencies
```

If there's a `pyproject.toml` :

```
pip install -e .                  # Editable install
```

My Projects before `buildben` : 2 Main Problems

1. Dependencies are pinned by hand:

- `requirements.txt` must be manually updated.

2. Imports rely on current working directory:

- `requirements.txt` only holds dependencies, not the **project structure**.
- Cannot import anything outside the current working directory (no `import ../module`)
- VS Code (sometimes) struggles with **refactoring** & **typing** across packages.

Further Annoyances:

1. `requirements.txt` mixes runtime and development dependencies.
2. (De-)Activating `.venv` can be forgotten or annoying.
3. Too many CLI-commands to remember & type (*especially when working with 4 Repos at the same time*).
4. How to properly write unit-tests mid-development..?
5. Where to keep `.secrets.env` ..?

Solutions:

Building Block	Why beginners should care	Standard
<code>pyproject.toml</code>	Single file that stores metadata and tool config	PEP 621
<code>pip install -e .</code>	Code changes are picked up without re-install	PEP 660
<code>src/</code> layout	Forces tests to run on the installed package	PyPA guide
<code>pip-tools</code>	Compiles <code>*requirements.txt</code> & syncs it with venv	(realpython.com)
<code>direnv</code>	Activates the correct virtual env when you <code>cd</code>	(direnv docs)
<code>just</code>	Saves “one-liners” like <code>just insco</code>	(just README)

bube proj : Workflow

1. `$ bube proj` sets up a *ready-to-use* project directory (*Cookie-Cutter*):

- `pyproject.toml`: Pre-configured for `src`-layout, basic dependency list, etc.
- `.envrc`: Tells `direnv` to create & activate virtual environment automatically.
- `justfile`: Comes with working recipes (functions) to install, etc.
- Many more...

2. Use `just` recipes for everyday tasks:

- Installing your project: `just install-compile`
- Resetting environment: `just reset-venv`
- Upgrading dependencies: `just upgrade-deps`
- You can add more yourself!

bube proj : Demonstration

```
bube -h                # Show help message
bube proj -h           # Shorthand for `buildben init-proj -h`
bube proj "sheesh" -t . -g -u "<your_github_username>" # Cookiecutter project
cd "sheesh"            # Change to project directory
direnv allow           # Trust & execute .envrc
# A .direnv directory is created containing the virtual environment
just                   # Show available recipes
just install-compile   # Install project, compile requirements.txt

cd ..                  # Demonstrate auto-deactivation of direnv
cd bla_a               # Demonstrate auto-activation of direnv
cd ../sheesh           # Demonstrate auto-deactivation and activation of direnv

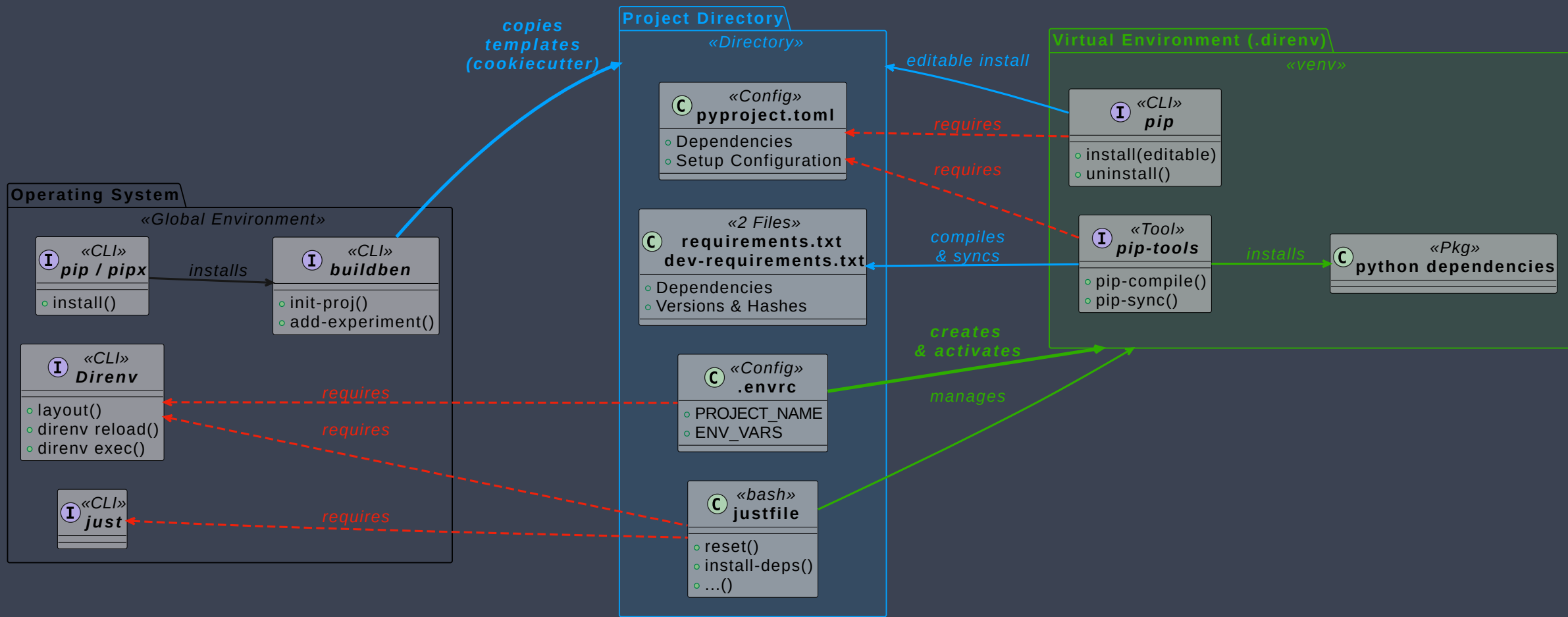
just reset-venv        # Fully Nuke the virtual environment, start fresh!
```


bube proj : Minimal Example

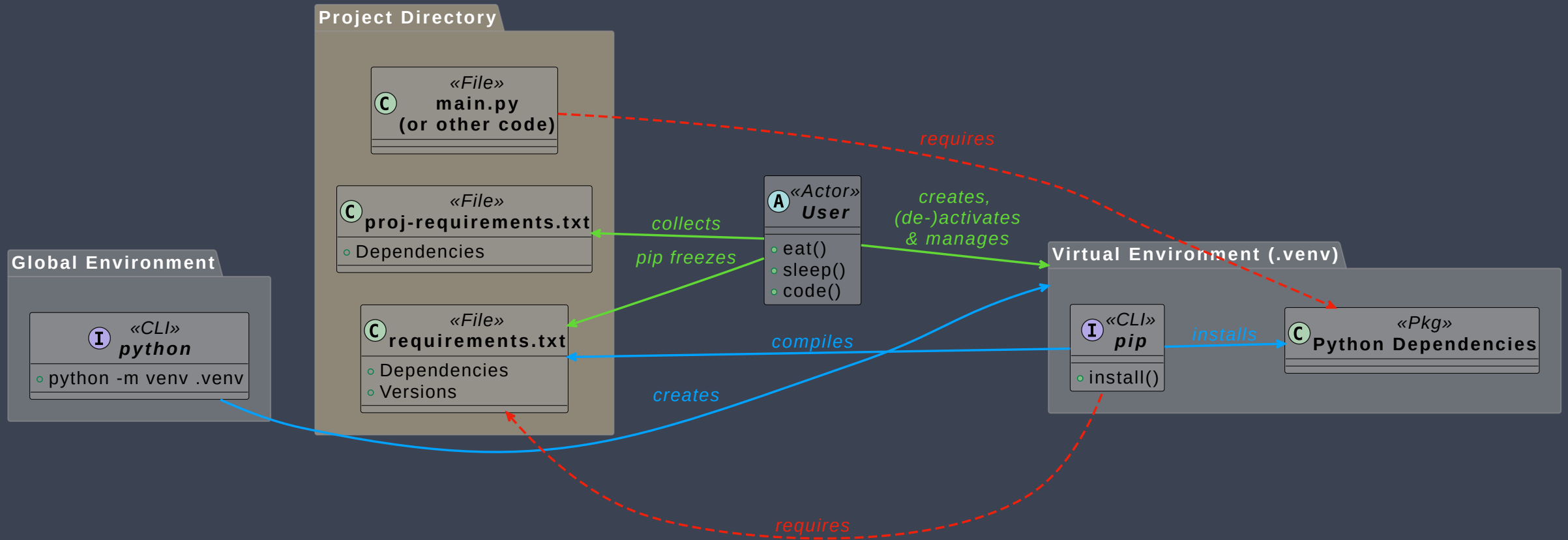
4 Lines to set up a new `pip`-installable project.

```
bube proj "sheesh" -t . -g -u "<your_github_username>"  
cd "sheesh"  
direnv allow  
just install-compile
```

With **buildben** :



Without **buildben** :



`src/` -Layout

Project Structure: `src/`-Layout

src layout (good)

```
myproject/
├── src/
│   ├── myproject/
│   │   ├── main.py
│   │   └── package/module.py
│   └── tests/
│       └── test_module.py
└── README.md
```

flat layout (risky)

```
myproject/
├── main.py
├── package/module.py
├── tests/
│   └── test_module.py
└── README.md
```

Benefits:

- Avoids imports from working directory via `PYTHONPATH`
 - Forces tests to run on installed code: `pip install -e .` → Catches `import` bugs
- Builds **clean wheels**: Stray files never ship to PyPI

Project Structure: Inside `src/`

```
myproject/
├── src/
│   └── myproject/
│       ├── __init__.py
│       ├── main.py
│       ├── shishkebab.py
│       ├── clients/
│       │   ├── __init__.py
│       │   ├── llm.py
│       │   └── embedding.py
│       └── utils/
│           ├── __init__.py
│           ├── cooltool.py
│           └── module6.py
```

Single directory, same name as project root (Recommended)
Marks directory as package; runs on first import!
Optional CLI entry-point (wired in via pyproject.toml)
>>> import myproject.shishkebab
>>> import myproject.clients
Sub-package "clients"
>>> import myproject.clients.llm
>>> import myproject.clients.embedding
>>> import myproject.utils
Sub-package "utils"
>>> import myproject.utils.cooltool
>>> import myproject.utils.module6

Project Directory: Auxiliary Files in Project Root

```
myproject/
├── .venv/           # Virtual environment (or .direnv!)
├── .env             # Environment variables (& secrets)
├── .gitignore
├── .git/            # Repository metadata
├── src/
│   └── myproject/   # Separate source code from tests!
├── tests/
│   └── test_module1.py # Tests for module1
├── justfile         # Development tasks
├── pyproject.toml   # Project metadata, Setup!
├── requirements.txt # Dependencies
├── requirements-dev.txt # Development dependencies
├── README.md
└── LICENSE
```

`just` , `justfiles` & Recipes

`just`, `justfiles` & Recipes

- A "Recipe" is a `bash` function that can be called from the command line.

```
# Docstring for the recipe (optional)
recipe-name *ARGS:
    echo "Hello, World!"
    echo "This is a recipe."
    rm {{ARGS}}          # Pass arguments
alias rcp-nm:=recipe-name # Create an alias for the recipe
```

- All Recipes are stored in a file called `justfile` in the project root.
- `just` auto-detects the `justfile` and provides a CLI to run the recipes.

pyproject.toml

pyproject.toml

```
[project]
  name          = "<my_project>"
  version       = "0.1.0"
  description   = "Short, one-line summary."
  authors       = [{ name = "<github_username>", email = "you@example.com" }]
  readme        = "README.md"
  license       = { text = "MIT" }
  requires-python = ">=3.12"
```

- Contains project metadata:
 - Dependencies (*it replaced my `proj-requirements.txt` file*).
 - Build system (e.g. `setuptools`, `poetry`, `uv`).
- Used by `pip` & `pip-sync` to install the project and its dependencies.
- Used by `pip-compile` to generate lock-file: `requirements.txt`.

pyproject.toml : Main Dependencies

- Whenever you `pip install` a package, add it to the list (like I did with my `proj-requirements.txt`)
 - Otherwise it will be forgotten when you re-install the project

```
[project]
dependencies = [
    "numpy",
    "openpyxl",
    "matplotlib==3.5.1",      # You can pin a specific version
    "pandas>=2.0.0,<3.0.0",  # You can pin a version range
    "IPython",                # Unpinned versions will be resolved by pip or pip-compile
    "...",                    # Add more dependencies here
]
```

pyproject.toml : Private / Unpublished Projects as Dependencies

- `pip install <package>` only works for packages published on PyPI.
 - *(We don't bother with PyPI, yet. Also, GitHub-Submodules are scary)*
- Any `pip`-installable projects can be added via **Git-URL** or **local path**:

```
[project.dependencies]
"<my_project> @ file://../<my_project>",          # Local path (easiest).
"<my_project2> @ git+https://github.com/HisQu/<my_project2>.git",  # Git-URL
```

- **Git version control:** Add `@<branch>` , `@<tag>` or `@<commit_hash>` after the Git-URL:

```
"<my_project3> @ git+https://github.com/HisQu/<my_project3>.git@<commit>"
```

pyproject.toml : Optional Dependencies

- Unnecessary dependencies risk breaking the project for users who don't need them.
- Development-tools are only needed for development, make them optional:

```
[project.optional-dependencies]
dev = [          # Name of the optional dependency group
    "pytest",
    "...",       # Add more dependencies here
]
```

- Include optional dependencies on installation:

```
pip install -e .[dev]  # Install dependencies + development-dependencies
```

`pyproject.toml` : Packaging

- **Packaging** = Collecting all files needed to run the project into a single *distributable*.
- Python packages are usually distributed as *wheels* (`.whl` files).
- By default, Python uses `setuptools` to auto-package projects (PEP 517).
 - Other packaging-tools use `pyproject.toml`, too (`poetry`, `flit`, `uv`).
- `setuptools` scans for any `pyproject.toml`, and packages them automatically.

pyproject.toml : Packaging Nomenclature

Component	Defintion	Contains
Module	single <code>.py</code> file	vars, funcs, classes
Package (pkg)	directory <i>with</i> <code>__init__.py</code>	modules & sub-pkgs
Namespace pkg	directory <i>without</i> <code>__init__.py</code> (PEP 517)	modules & sub-pkgs
Sub-package	nested package	modules (& sub-pkgs)
Project	collection of code units	pkgs, modules, assets, etc.

`pyproject.toml` : Packaging of `.py` files

- Modules & Packages inside `package-dir` will be copied into `".venv/**/<my_project>"`.

```
[tool.setuptools]
package-dir = { "" = "src" }      # "<my_project>/src/" --> ".venv/**lib**/<my_project>"
```

- Auto-discovery (and exclusion) of packages:

```
[tool.setuptools.packages.find]
where = ["src"]                  # Scan "<my_project>/src/" for packages (subdirectories)
```

- This determines the `import`-paths:

```
from <my_project>.<package>.<module> import <your_class>, <your_variable>
```

Table / key	Purpose	Why it matters
<code>[tool.setuptools]</code> → <code>package-dir</code>	Maps <i>import</i> package path to real files (<code>"" = "src"</code>)	Tells <code>pip</code> to copy code from <code>src/</code> into the installed wheel
<code>[tool.setuptools.packages.find]</code>	Auto-discovers packages under <code>where = ["src"]</code> ; supports <code>include</code> , <code>exclude</code> , <code>namespaces</code>	Avoids hand-listing sub-packages; you can still override when needed
Other <code>[tool.*]</code> subtables	Config for linters, type-checkers, docs, etc. (<code>[tool.black]</code> , <code>[tool.mypy]</code>)	Keeps all project config in one file, reducing boilerplate

`pyproject.toml` : Packaging strategy of `buildben`

- `$ bube proj` returns a `pyproject.toml` pre-configured with a conservative strategy:
 - Use the `src/`-layout
 - Use a *single* parent directory as the root of the project.

Why the `single src/` directory is *good practice*:

- **Keeps import statements short & stable:** e.g. `from my_project.subpkg.mod import Foo` just works after `pip install -e .`
- **Yes, you *could* nest multiple roots, flat-layout, mixed C-extensions...**
 - But every extra path mapping adds maintenance cost.
 - For most apps the **single-dir** rule of thumb is “99 % right, 0 % regrets”

`pyproject.toml` : Packaging non-`.py` files

- Anything that's not a `.py` -file must be explicitly added:
- The path-logic is

```
[tool.setuptools.package-data]
"<my_project>" = [
    "data/**/*.*xlsx",      # Located in "src/<my_project>/data/"
    "images/**/*.{png,jpg}", # Located in "src/<my_project>/images/"
]
```

`pyproject.toml`: Manual Configurations after `$ bube init-proj`

Do **immediately**:

- Add description, license, authors, etc. under `[project]`

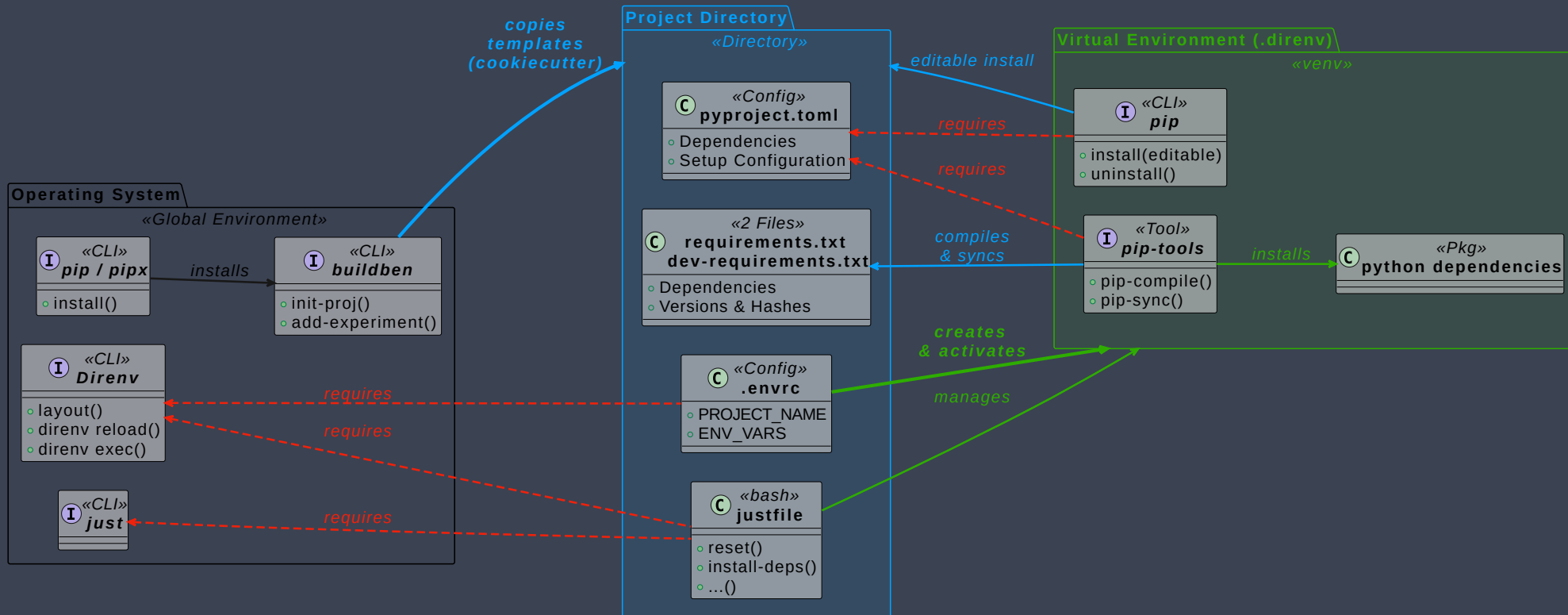
Do **mid-development**:

- Add emerging dependencies to `[project]`
- Add emerging non-`.py` files to `[tool.setuptools.package-data]`

Don't Do *unless you know what you're doing*:

- Modify the `[build-system]` section
- Change *single directory* `src/` layout `[tool.setuptools]`,
`[tool.setuptools.packages.find]`

pip-tools



pip-tools = **pip-compile** + **pip-sync**

pip-compile :

- Compiles a `requirements.txt` file from the `pyproject.toml` file (*unlike* `pip freeze`).
- Automatically resolves dependencies and their versions.
- Generates a `requirements.txt` file with pinned versions.

pip-sync :

- Synchronizes the virtual environment with multiple lock files (e.g. `*requirements.txt`):
 - Installs packages from the lock files.
 - Un-installs packages not listed in lock-files (*unlike* `pip install`).

Capability	<code>pip freeze</code>	<code>pip-compile</code>
Locks transitive deps deterministically	⚠ best-effort	✓ topologically sorted
Separates direct vs indirect deps	✗	✓ comments show who pulled what
Generates secure <code>--hash=</code> pins	✗	✓ <code>--generate-hashes</code> flag
Selective upgrades (e.g. <code>--upgrade-package flask</code>)	✗	✓ built-in
Understands modern metadata (PEP 621 <code>pyproject.toml</code>)	✗	✓

Installation of `buildben`

Prerequisites:

- Python installed on your OS (and you know its executable is in your `$PATH`)
- A Package manager (`apt` , `brew` , `winget` , etc.)

Quick & Dirty:

```
git clone https://github.com/markur4/buildben.git
pip install -e buildben      # venv recommended. (Also, you might want just & direnv.)
```



Full Install (recommended):

1. Install `pipx`:

To use `buildben` globally and to keep the OS-python clean, we recommend `pipx`.

```
sudo apt install pipx          # For Ubuntu
# brew install pipx           # For MacOS
# py -m pip install --user pipx # For Windows (Not tested!)
pipx ensurepath                # Add pipx to PATH, if not already done
pipx upgrade-all               # !! Never run pipx with sudo !!
```

2. Clone & install `buildben`:

```
git clone https://github.com/markur4/buildben.git
cd buildben          # Needed, `pipx install buildben` does NOT work!
pipx install -e .    # Editable for direct modifications.
```



Full Install (recommended):

3. Install `just`:

```
sudo apt install just      # For Ubuntu  
# brew install just       # For MacOS  
# pipx install rust-just  # Windows requires the cross-platform version (not tested!)
```

4. Install `direnv` & hook it into your shell:

- Either follow the instructions for `install` & `hook`,
- Or run `src/buildben/setup_zsh.sh` to install both `zsh` & other useful plugins, including `direnv`.

Summary

Summary – Key Takeaways

- **One command, full scaffold:** `bube init-proj` drops a ready-to-run project (`src/`, `pyproject.toml`, `.envrc`, `justfile`, tests) in seconds.
- **Standards-first:** Uses PEP 621 for metadata & PEP 660 for editable installs, so your code works with modern packaging tools.
- **Automated dependency locking:** `pip-compile` + `pip-sync` generate and enforce reproducible `requirements*.txt`.
- **Zero-friction environments:** `direnv` creates & activates the correct venv every time you `cd` into the folder.
- **Repeatable recipes:** `just` gives you memorable one-liners (`just insco`, `just reset-venv`) for daily tasks.

Build once → code everywhere. Less worry, more science 🧑🔬✨

