

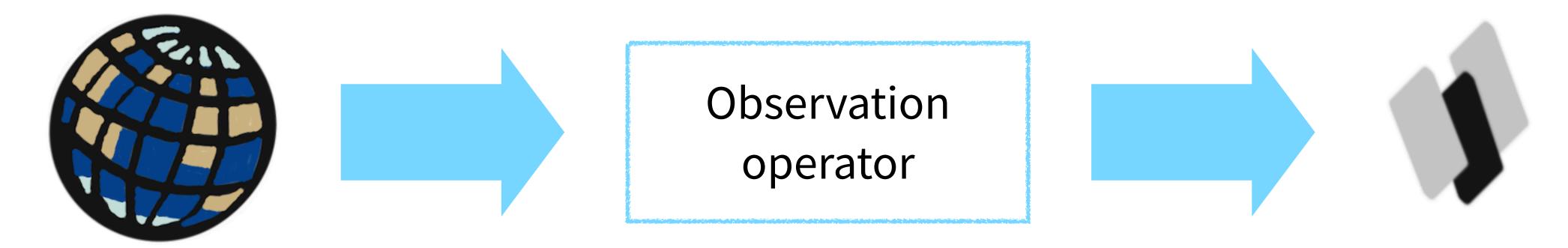
pip install mypackage

How to make a Python Package

Clara Burgard Institut des Géosciences de l'Environnement

MC-Toolkit 09.02.2021

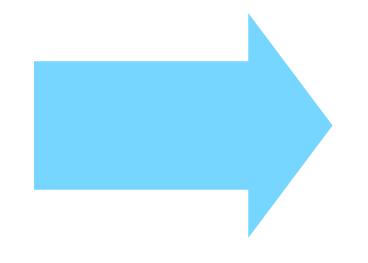
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Observation operator





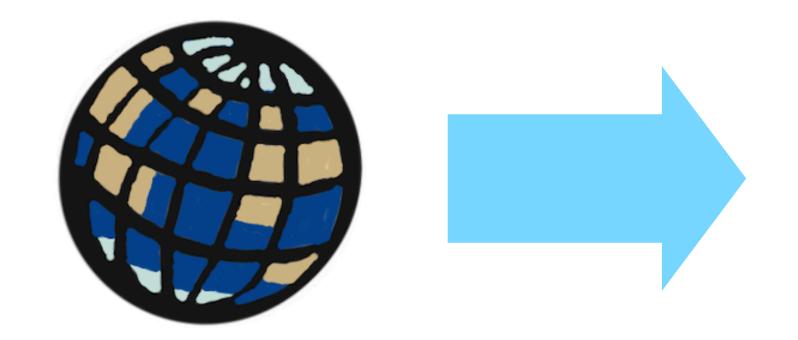
Sea-ice concentration Sea-ice thickness Surface temperature

• • •

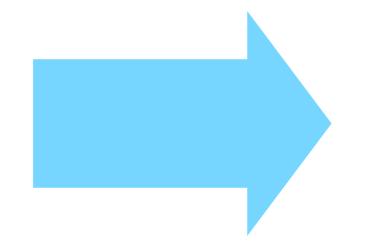
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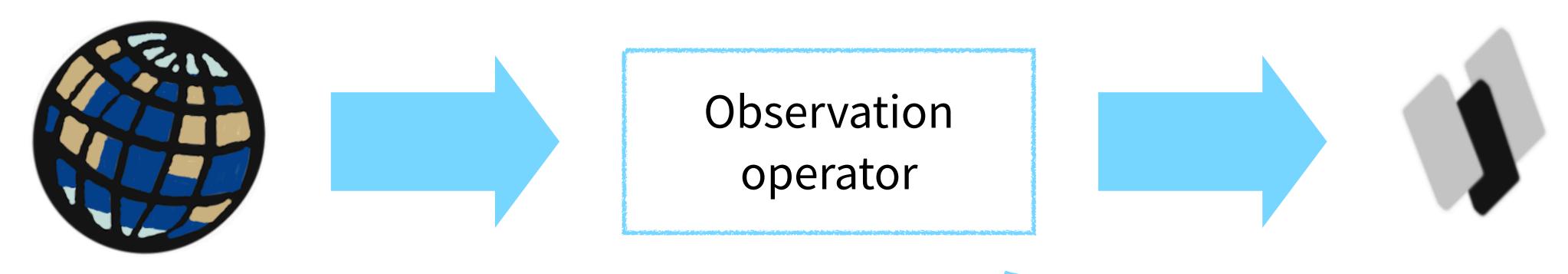
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A lot of POSSIBLE OTHER USERS:
interdependent functions

Brightness temperature

output = mypackage.compute(input)
+ possibility to install mypackage with pip and/or conda

How did I find out how to do it?

I wanted to make a python package but I did not know where to start. I got into a discussion with a former study colleague who is much deeper into Python and he suggested to help me!

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You can check his <u>psyplot</u> package for easy plotting of large climate model datasets (also on unstructured grids), see this <u>DKRZ TechTalk</u> for an explanation and application examples

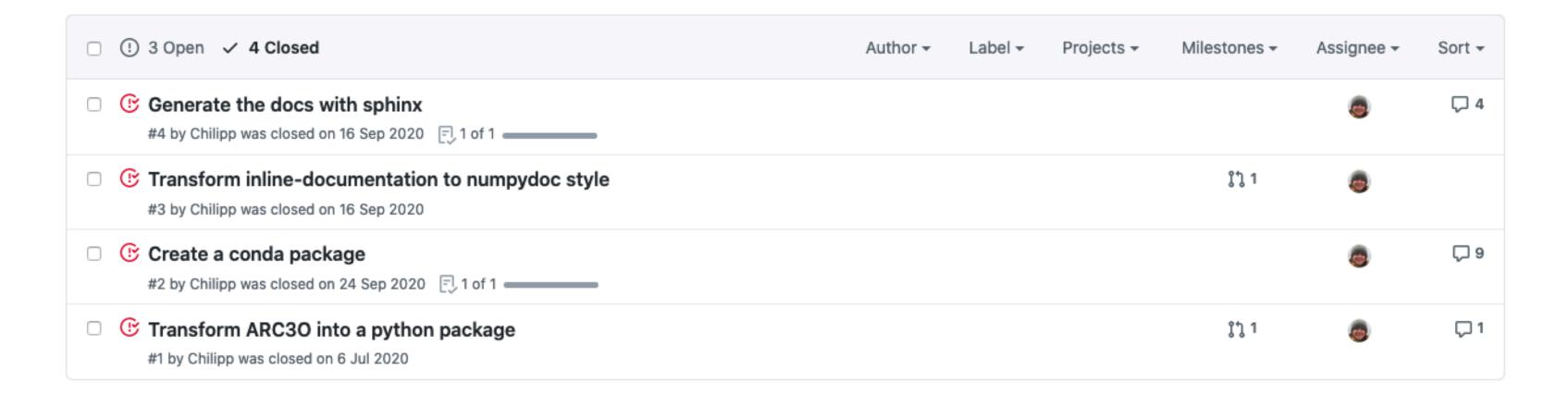
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You can follow the procedure he took me through step-by-step on GitHub here



What to expect...

- 1 The basic recipe for a python package
- 2 The documentation
- 3 pip and conda install
- 4 Further refinements

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When?
Where?
What?

What? Why? What's the motivation for this package? When? How? Where? Who?

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Who?

What is your target "audience"? What would be a (good) name for the package?

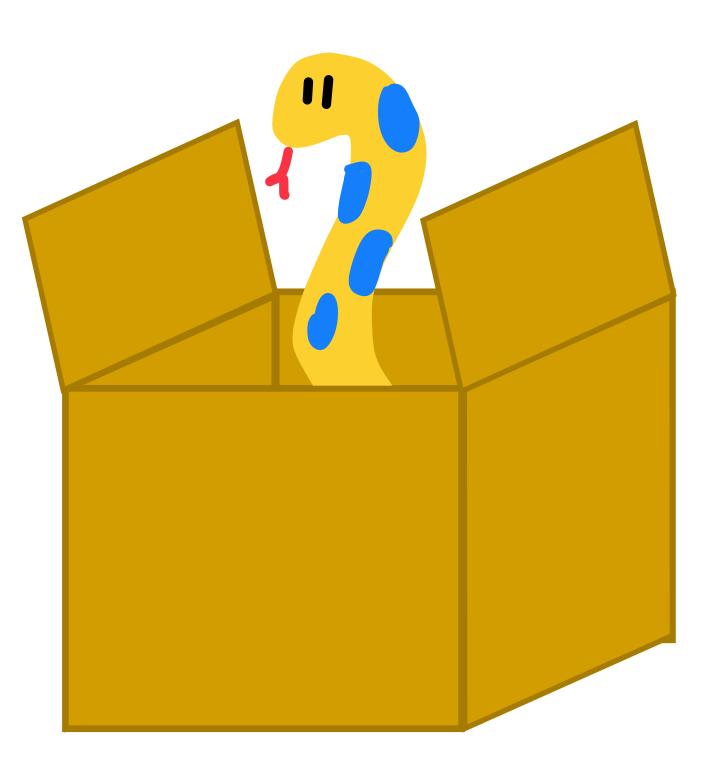
Let's go!

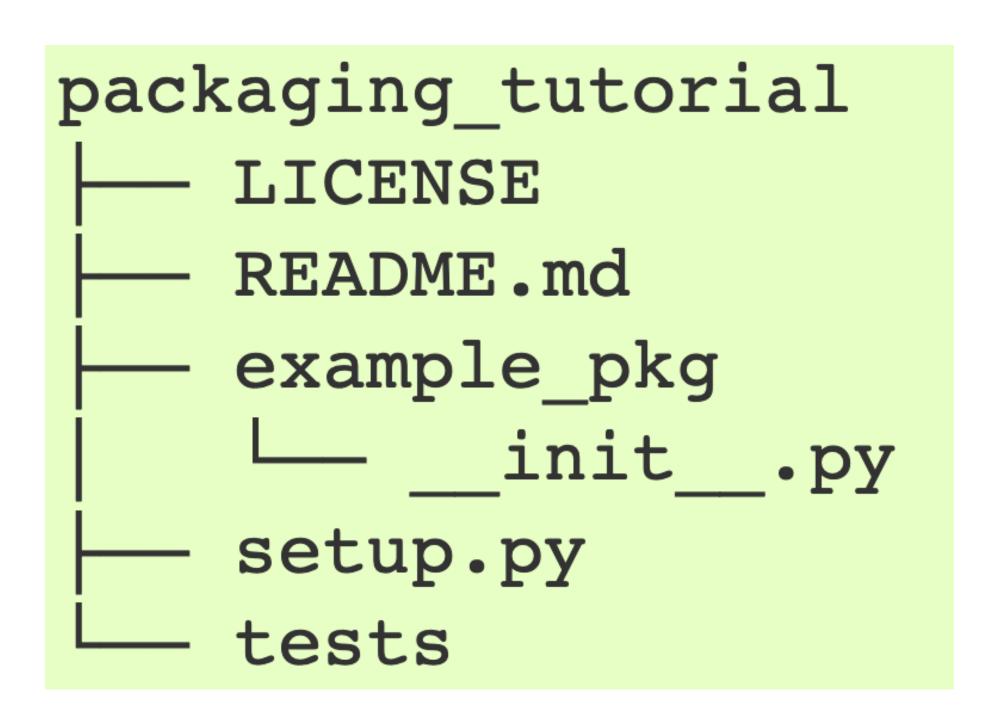
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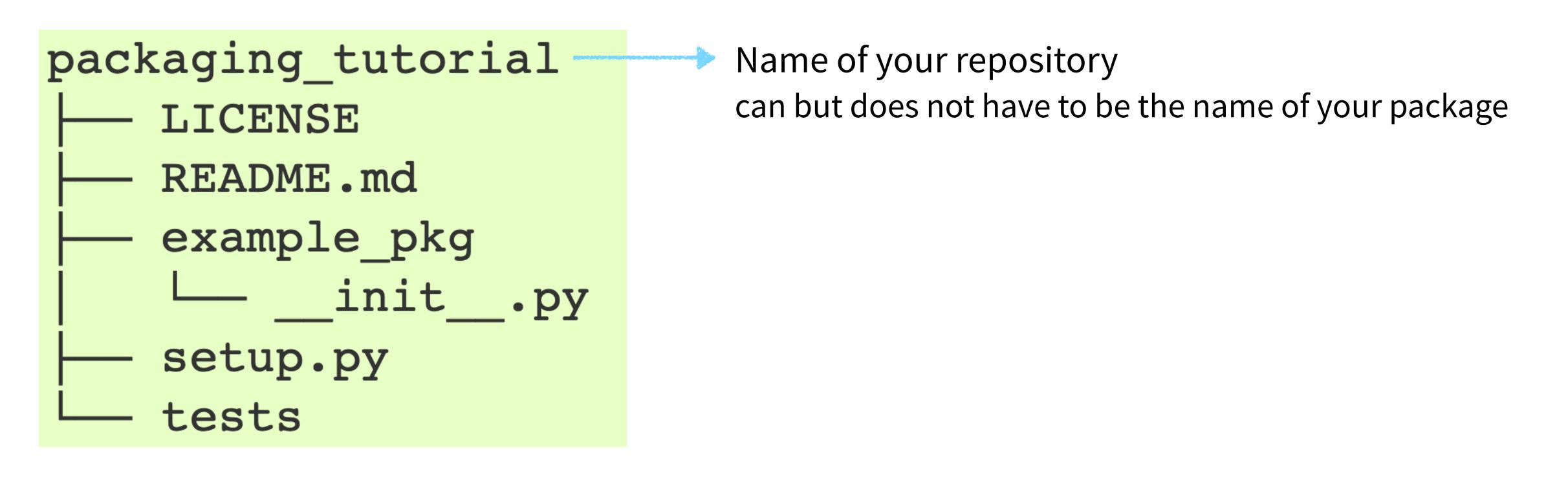
What is a package?

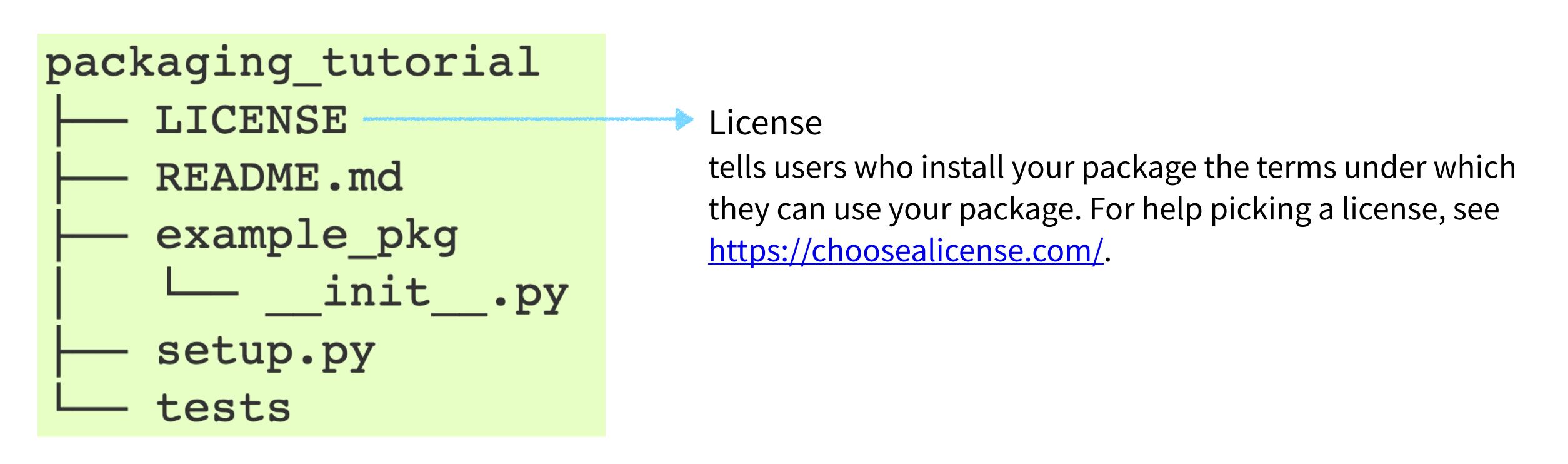
A package is a set of python functions that you want import at the beginning of a python script to be able to use them directly.

Famous examples: numpy, xarray, matplotlib...

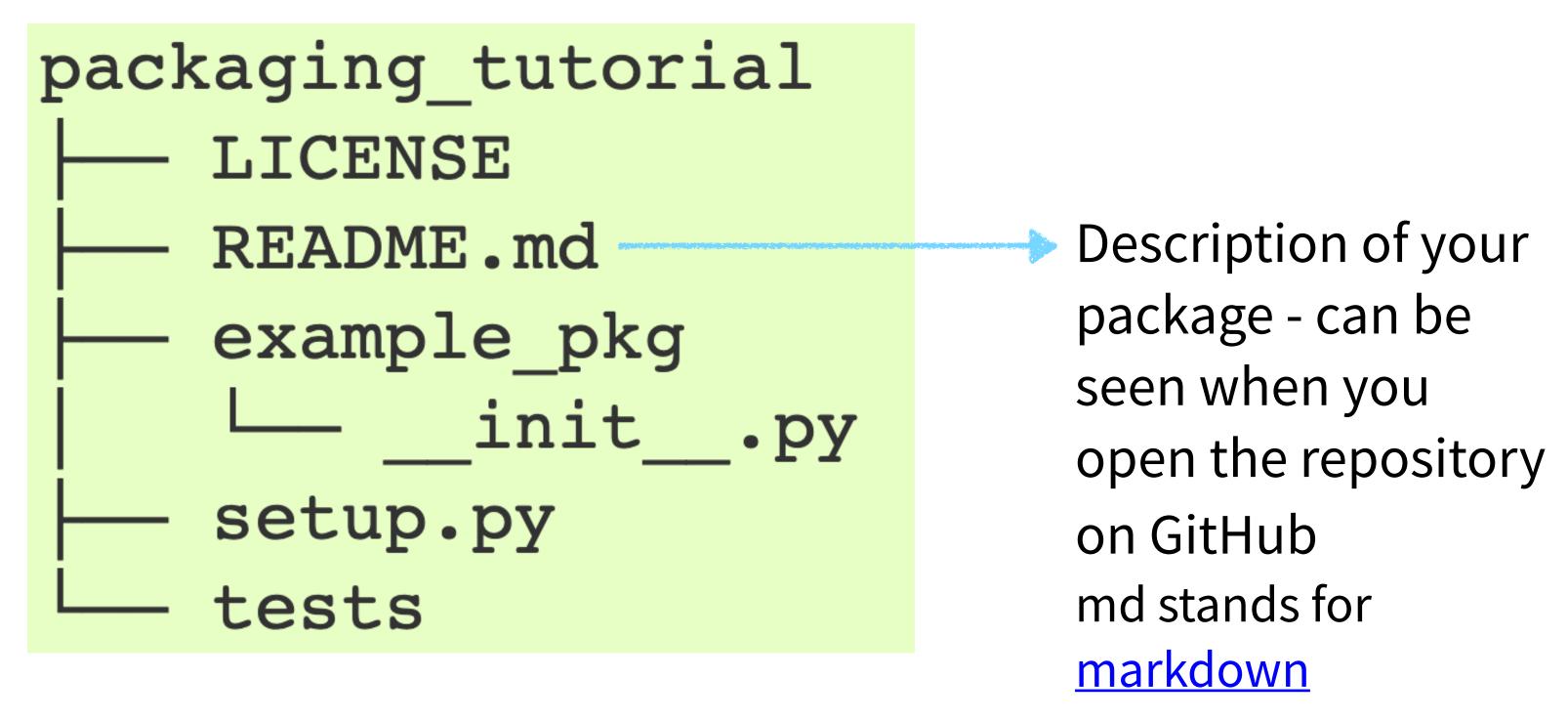




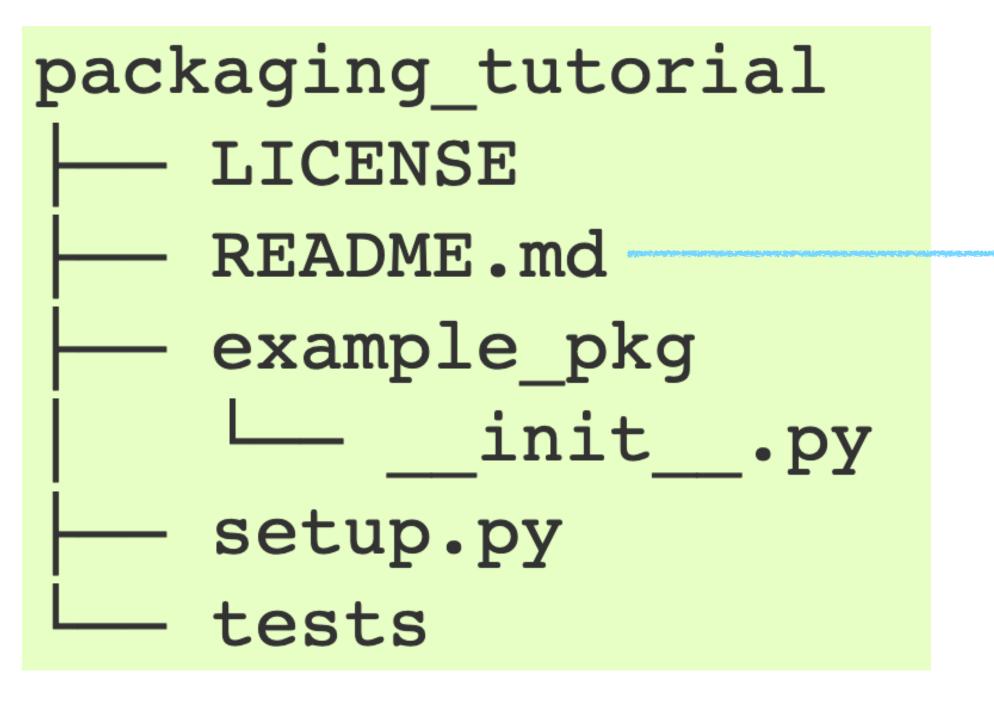




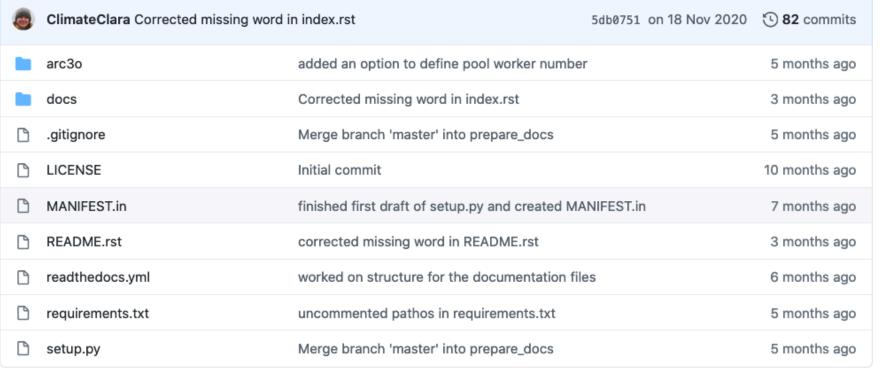
Nice tutorial, also step-by-step: https://
https://
packaging.python.org/tutorials/packaging-projects/

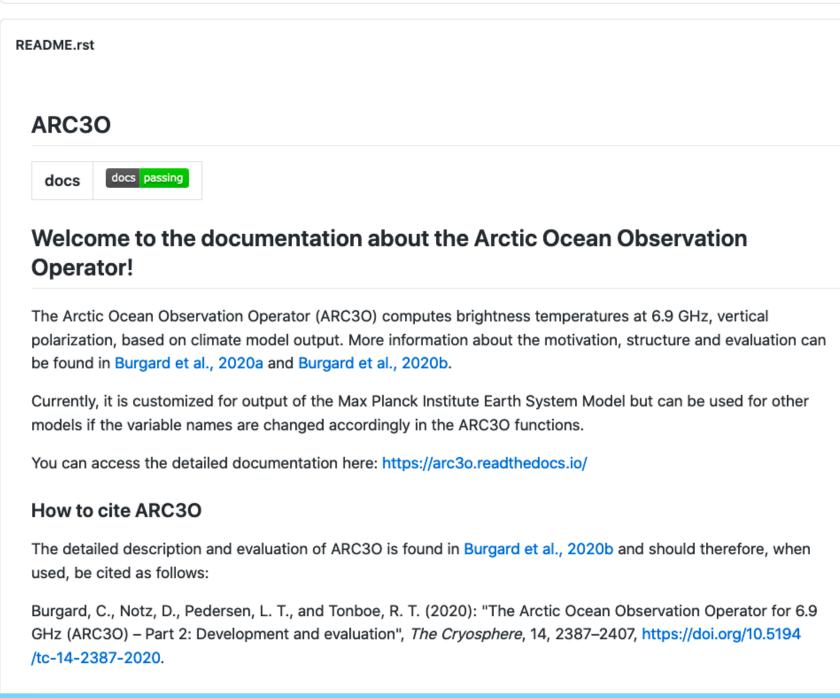


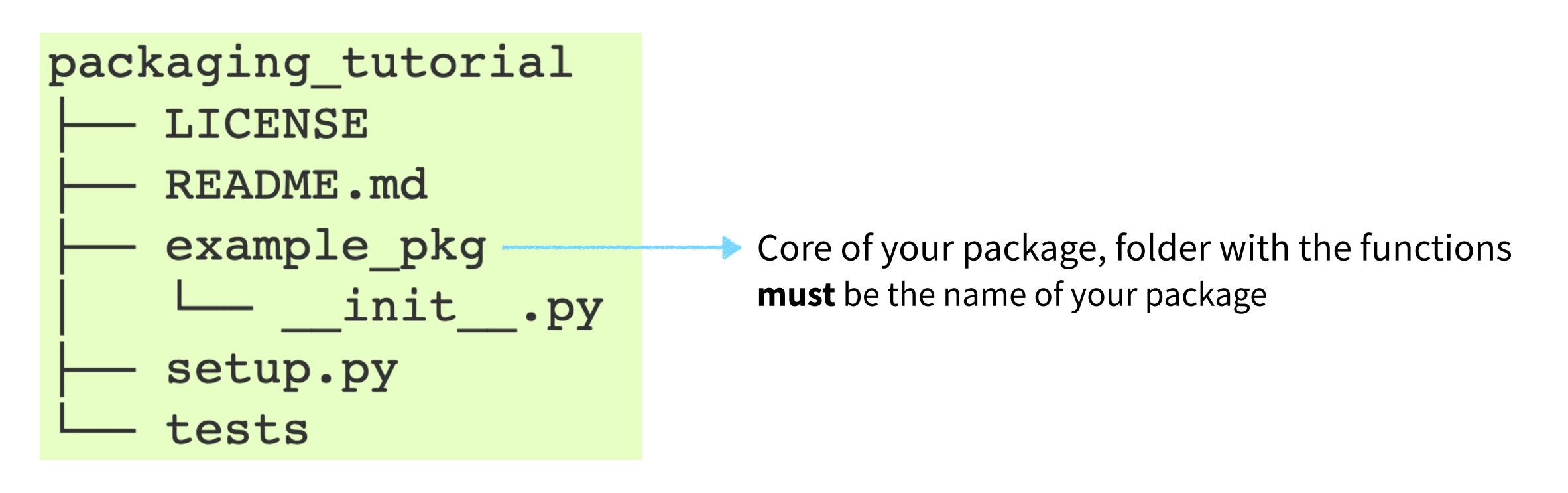
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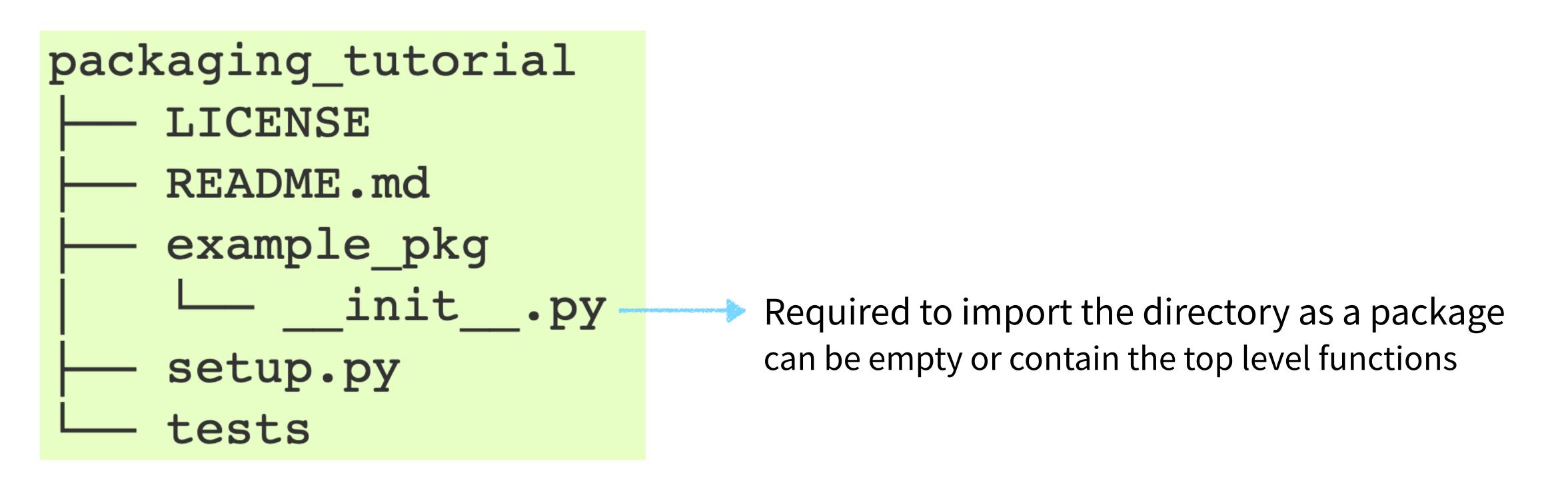


Description of your package - can be seen when you open the repository on GitHub md stands for markdown









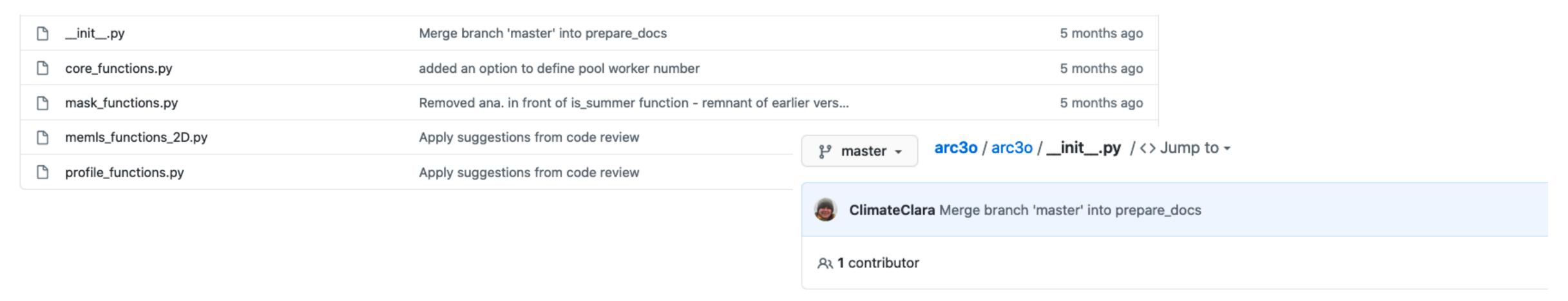
__init__.py - a short excourse

Required to import the directory as a package: can be empty or contain the top level functions

initpy	Merge branch 'master' into prepare_docs	5 months ago
Core_functions.py	added an option to define pool worker number	5 months ago
mask_functions.py	Removed ana. in front of is_summer function - remnant of earlier vers	5 months ago
memls_functions_2D.py	Apply suggestions from code review	5 months ago
profile_functions.py	Apply suggestions from code review	5 months ago

_init___.py - a short excourse

Required to import the directory as a package: can be empty or contain the top level functions



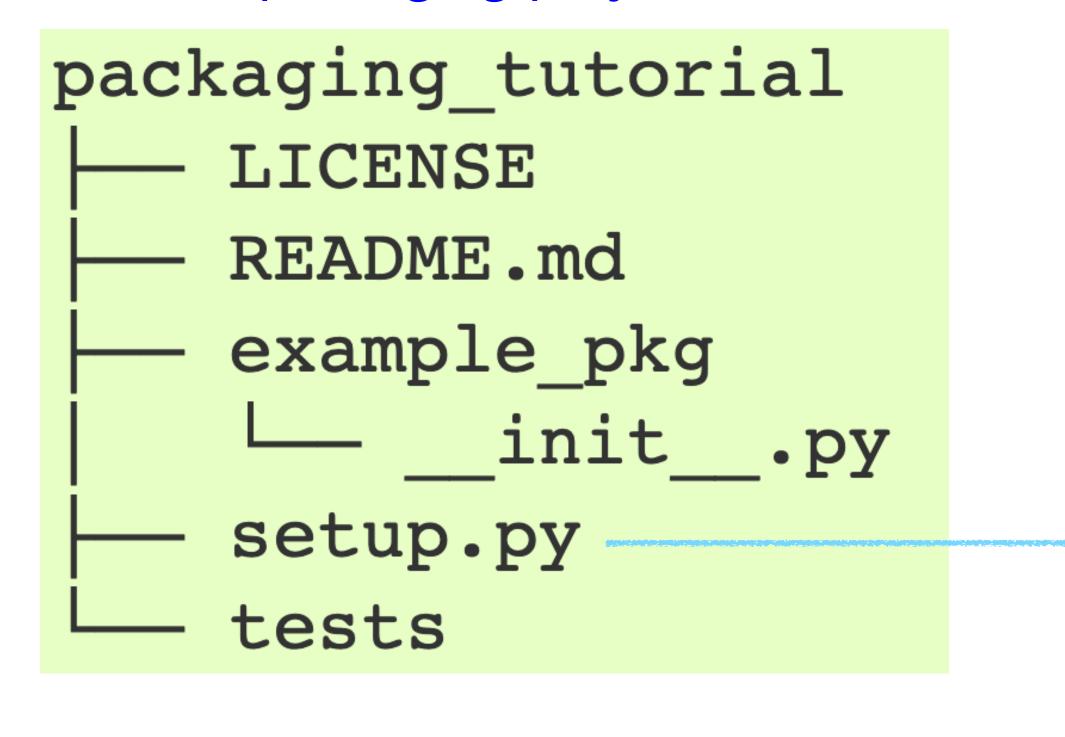
Calling a function from your package normally: mypackage.<sub_file>.function()

For functions that should be easily accessible, import them in the __init__.py file, then: mypackage.function()

```
13 lines (8 sloc) | 351 Bytes

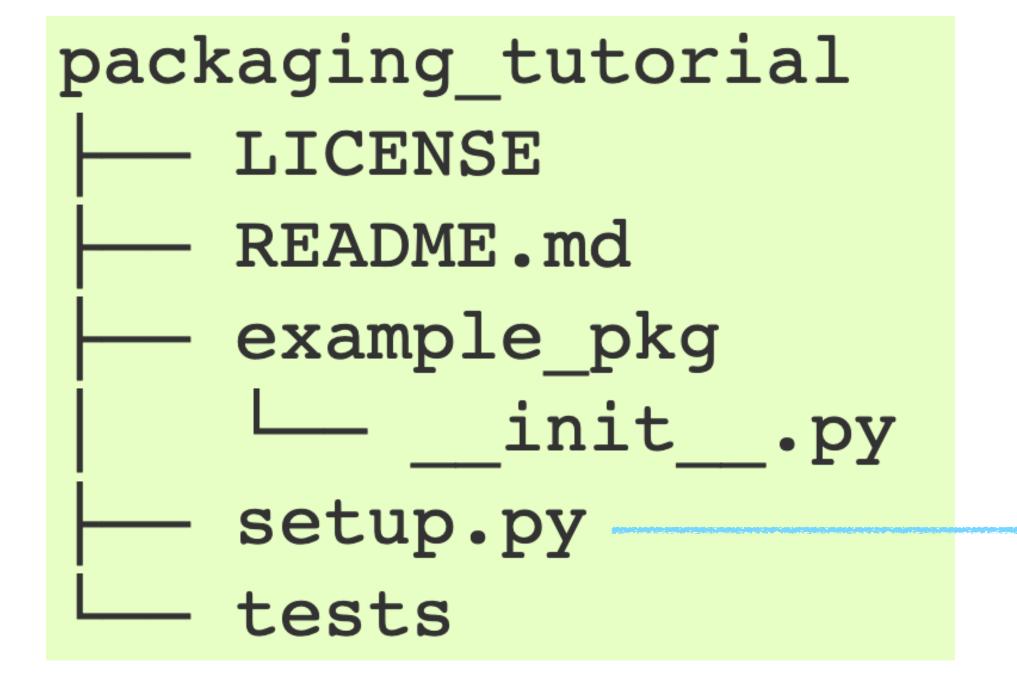
1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2  # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
3
4  from .core_functions import satsim_complete_parallel
5  from .core_functions import satsim_complete_1month
6  from .core_functions import new_outputpath
7  from .core_functions import prep_time
8
9
10  _all_ = ['satsim_complete_parallel', 'satsim_complete_1month', 'new_outputpath', 'prep_time']
11
12  __version_ = '0.1'
```

Nice tutorial, also step-by-step: https://packaging.python.org/ tutorials/packaging-projects/



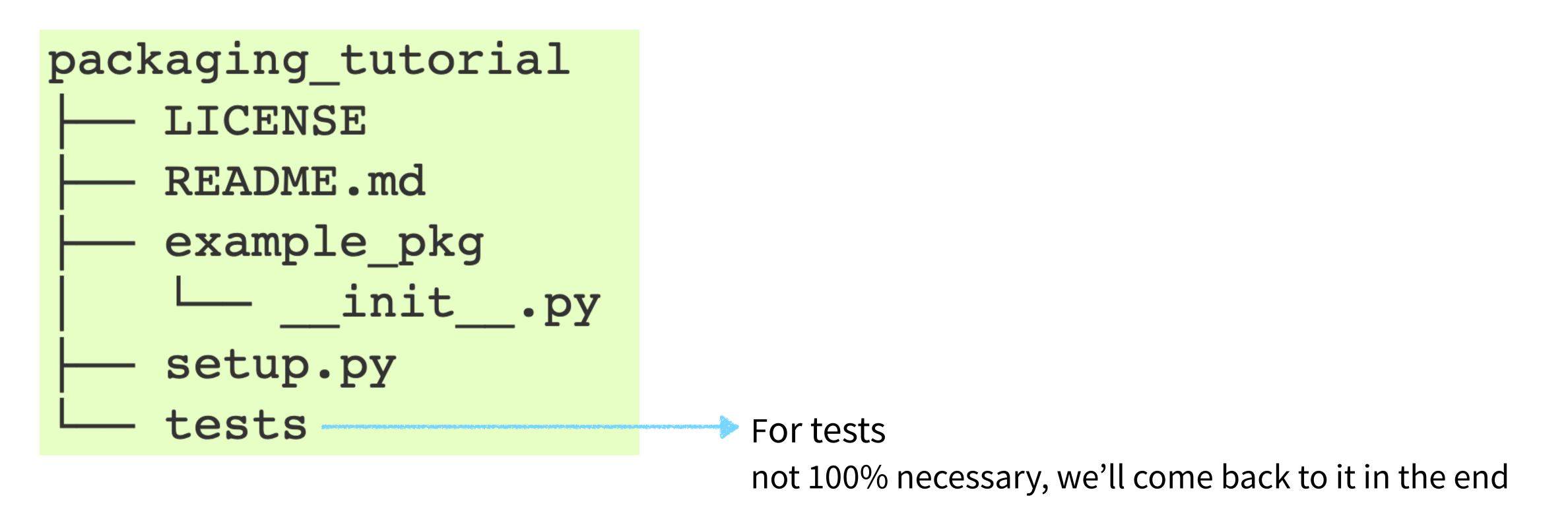
Required contains all important information needed for python to set up the package. Basic explanation here. Example here.

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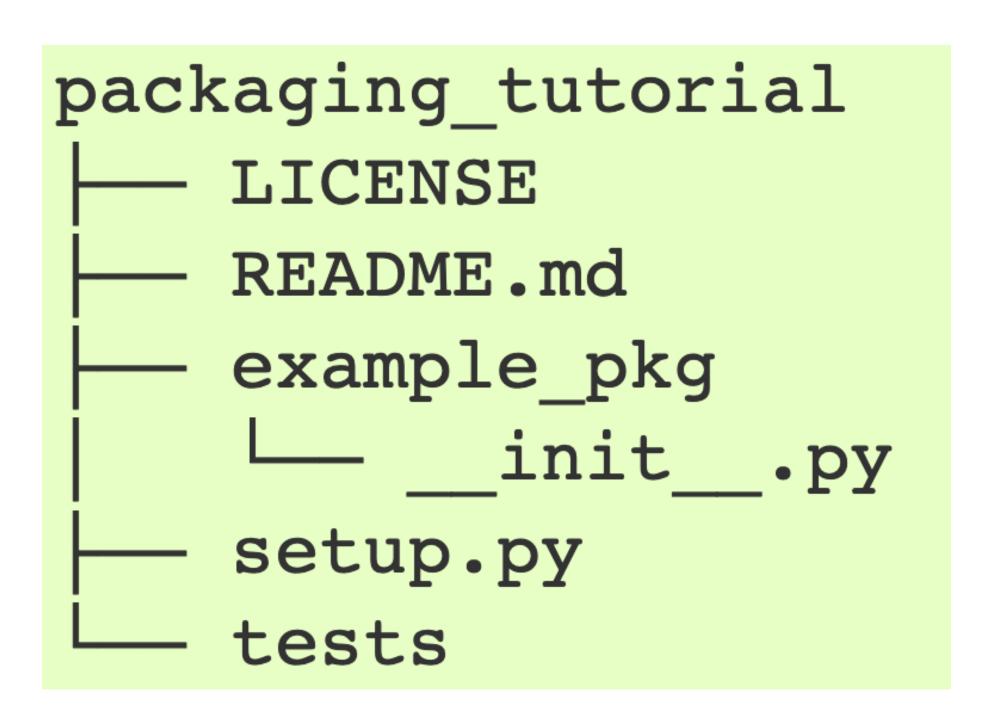


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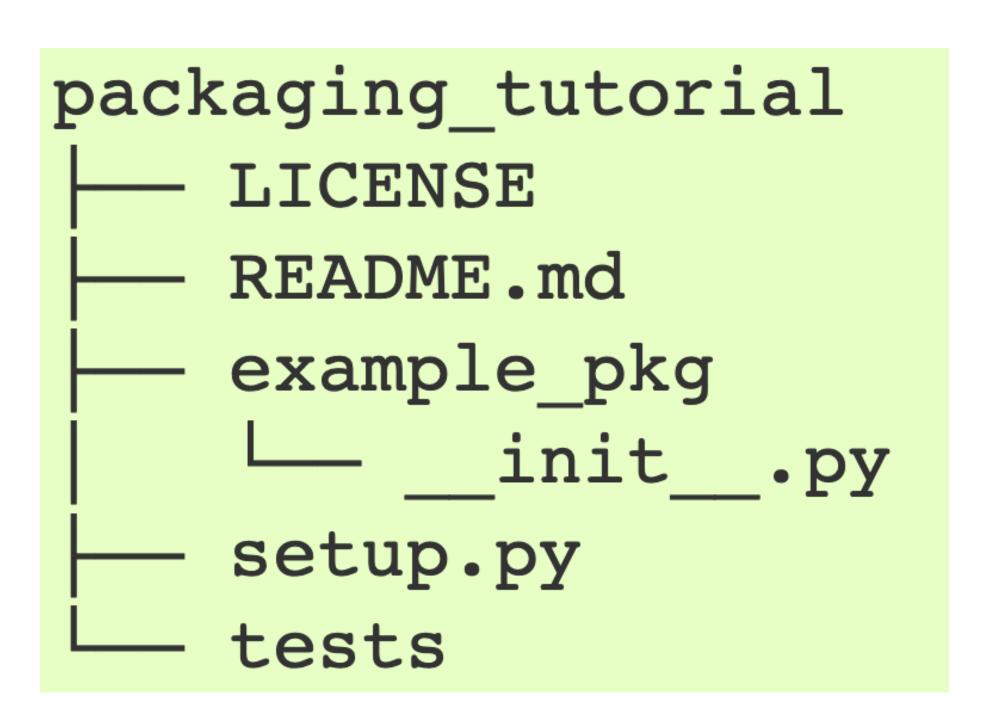
```
import setuptools
import pathlib
import os
here = pathlib.Path(__file__).parent.resolve()
# Get the long description from the README file
long_description = open(os.path.join(here, 'README.rst'), encoding='utf-8').read()
setuptools.setup(
    #The project's name
    name='arc3o'
    #The project's version
    version='0.1',
    #The project's metadata
    author='Clara Burgard',
    author_email='clara.burgard@gmail.com',
    description='An observation operator for the Arctic Ocean for 6.9 GHz',
    long_description=long_description,
    #The project's main homepage.
    url='https://github.com/ClimateClara/arc3o',
    #The project's license
    license='GPL-3.0',
    packages=setuptools.find_packages(exclude=['docs', 'tests*', 'examples']),
    classifiers=[
        'Development Status :: 4 - Beta',
        'Intended Audience :: Science/Research',
        'License :: OSI Approved :: GNU General Public License v3 (GPLv3)',
        'Operating System :: OS Independent',
        'Programming Language :: Python :: 3 :: Only',
    project_urls={
        'Source': 'https://github.com/ClimateClara/arc3o',
        'Tracker': 'https://github.com/ClimateClara/arc3o/issues',
         'Documentation': 'https://arc3o.readthedocs.io',
    keywords='earth-sciences climate-modeling sea-ice arctic oceanography remote-sensing',
    python_requires='>=3.5',
    install_requires=[
           'numpy',
          'xarray',
```



Does your repository contain all the files below?



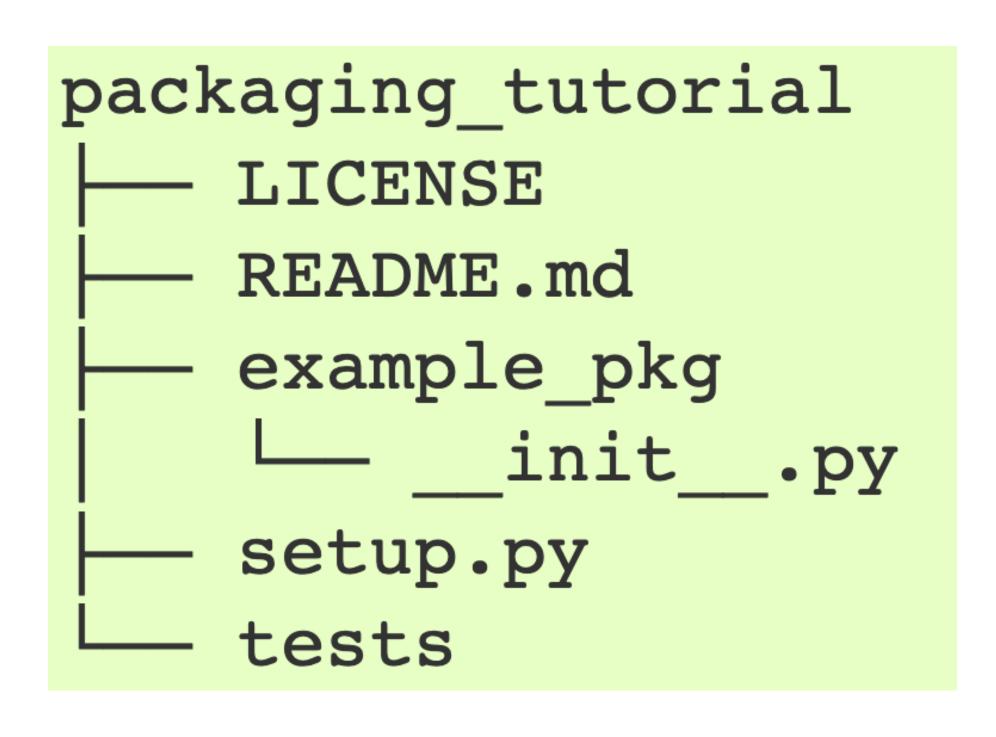
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Congratulations! You have a python package!



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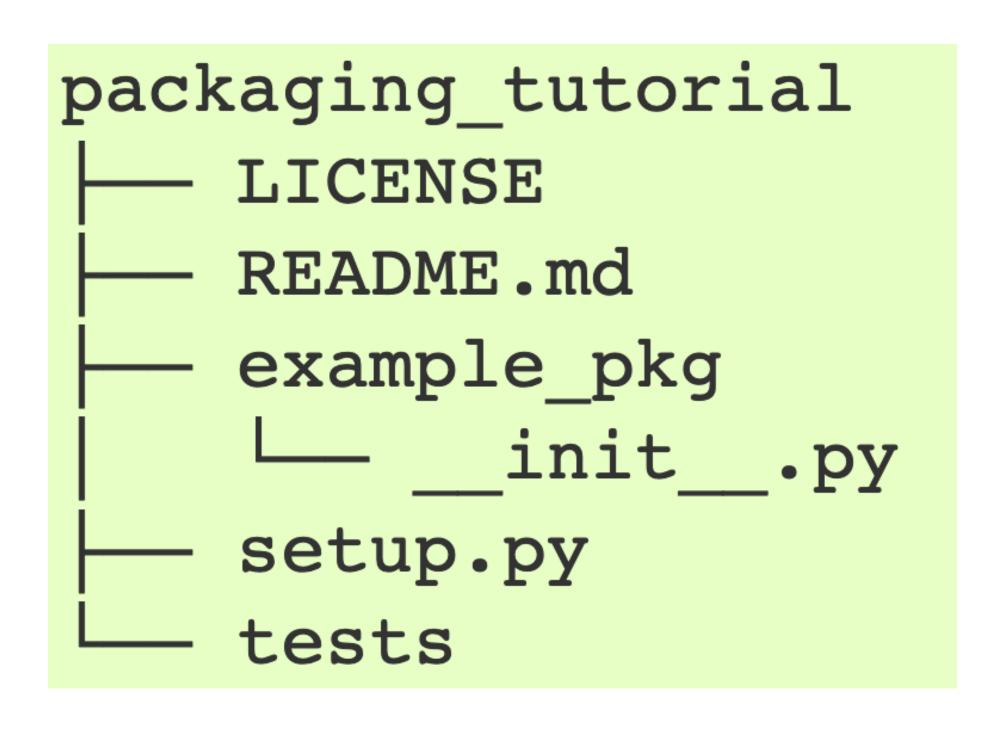
Congratulations! You have a python package!



If you want to use it just for personal use and continue modifying it:

```
pip install -e .
from inside repository (-e = editable mode)
```

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Congratulations! You have a python package!



If you want to use it just for personal use and continue modifying it:

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And in your scripts you can now:
import mypackage as mp
or, if you have subfiles for functions:
import mypackage.subfile1 as mp1

Think about future you and other possible users!

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Why documentation?

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Let's face it:

Will you remember each decision and detail behind your code in a few years time?

Also:

Have you ever wanted to use code from someone else?

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Will you remember each decision and detail behind your code in a few years time?

Also:

Have you ever wanted to use code from someone else?

Documentation is essential for the reproducibility and usage of your package!

Prepare the documentation of your actual code

Describe your function directly in the code (docstring), following standards. For example: using <u>numpy style</u>

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```
def ro2epsd(roi,Ti,freq):
   """Compute real part of dielectric permittivity for dry snow
   This function computes the dielectric permittivity for dry snow from density.
    Parameters
    roi: np.array or xarray.DataArray
       snow density in g/cm3
   Ti: np.array or xarray.DataArray
        snow temperature in K
    freq: float
       frequency in GHz
    Returns
   epsi: np.array or xarray.DataArray
       real part of dielectric permittivity of dry snow
   epsii: np.array or xarray.DataArray
       imaginary part of dielectric permittivity of dry snow
   Notes
   This function is part of the original MEMLS developed by the Institute of Applied Physics,
   University of Bern, Switzerland. A description of that model version can be found in :cite:`wiesmann98`
   and :cite:`wiesmann99`. It was translated to Python and adapted for multi-dimensional input by `C. Burgard <http://www.github.com/ClimateClara>`_
    to be used in ARC30.
```

Documentation recipe (1)

You can use <u>Sphinx</u>. Sphinx is a *documentation generator* or a tool that translates a set of plain text source files into various output formats, automatically producing cross-references, indices, etc.

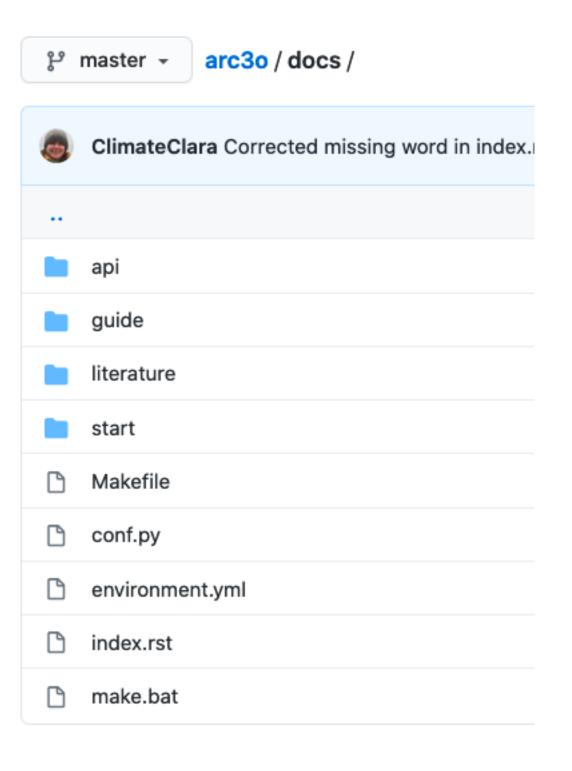
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- Create a new folder called docs (./my_repository/docs)
- Get started with <u>Sphinx-quickstart</u>. It will generate the basic structure needed for the documentation.
- Include <u>autodoc</u> and <u>intersphinx-mapping</u> and some other parameters to <u>conf.py</u> (research what you need)
- Automatically create the API (Application Programming Interface, i.e. your functions) description based on the docstrings presented before using sphinx-autogen and include the API reference file in the toctree of your index.rst file.

Documentation recipe (2)

Add more general information about your package (e.g. an "About" or "How to install" section) and adapt your index.rst file.

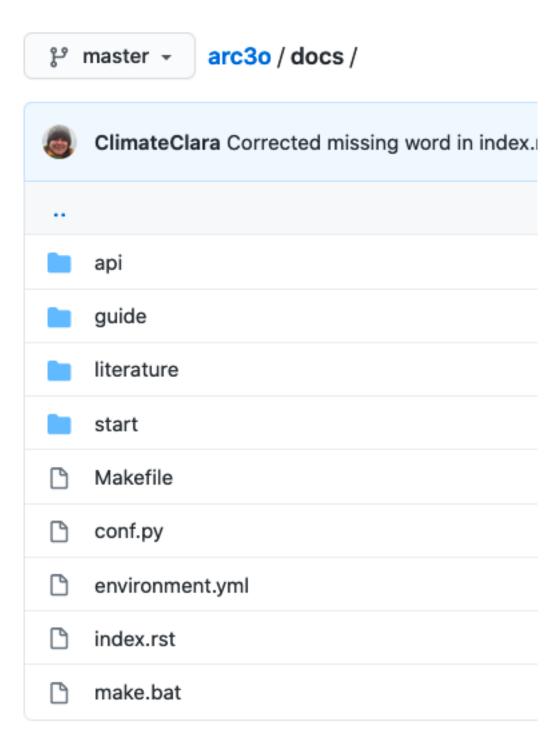


Documentation recipe (2)

```
.. arc3o documentation master file, created by
   sphinx-quickstart on Mon Aug 10 11:47:09 2020.
  You can adapt this file completely to your liking, but it should at least
   contain the root `toctree` directive.
Welcome to the documentation about the Arctic Ocean Observation Operator!
______
The Arctic Ocean Observation Operator (ARC30) computes brightness temperatures at 6.9 GHz,
vertical polarization, based on climate model output. More information about the motivation,
structure and evaluation can be found in `Burgard et al., 2020a' and `Burgard et al., 2020b'.
Currently, it is customized for output of the Max Planck Institute Earth System Model but can be
used for other models if the variable names are changed accordingly in the ARC30 functions.
Documentation
-----
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   :maxdepth: 2
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   start/about
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   :caption: User's Guide:
   guide/howtorun
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.. toctree::
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   literature/references
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How to cite ARC30
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Indices and tables
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* :ref: genindex
* :ref:`modindex`
```

* :ref: search

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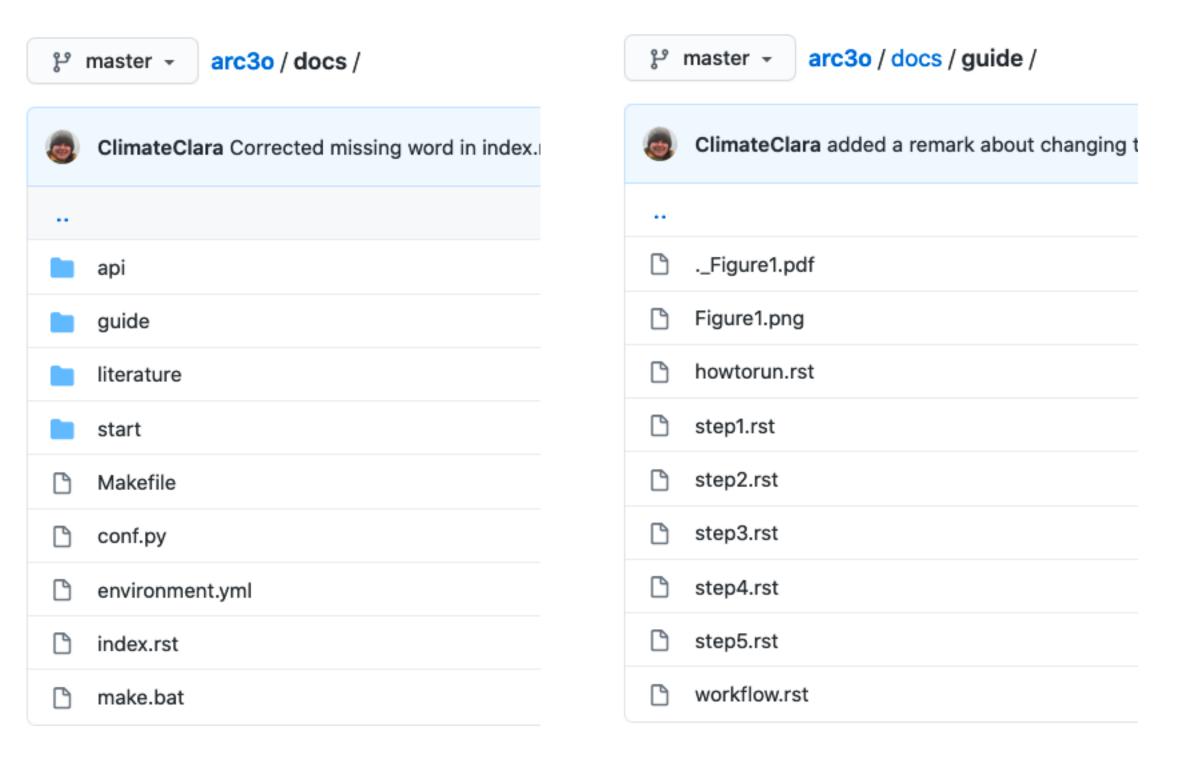
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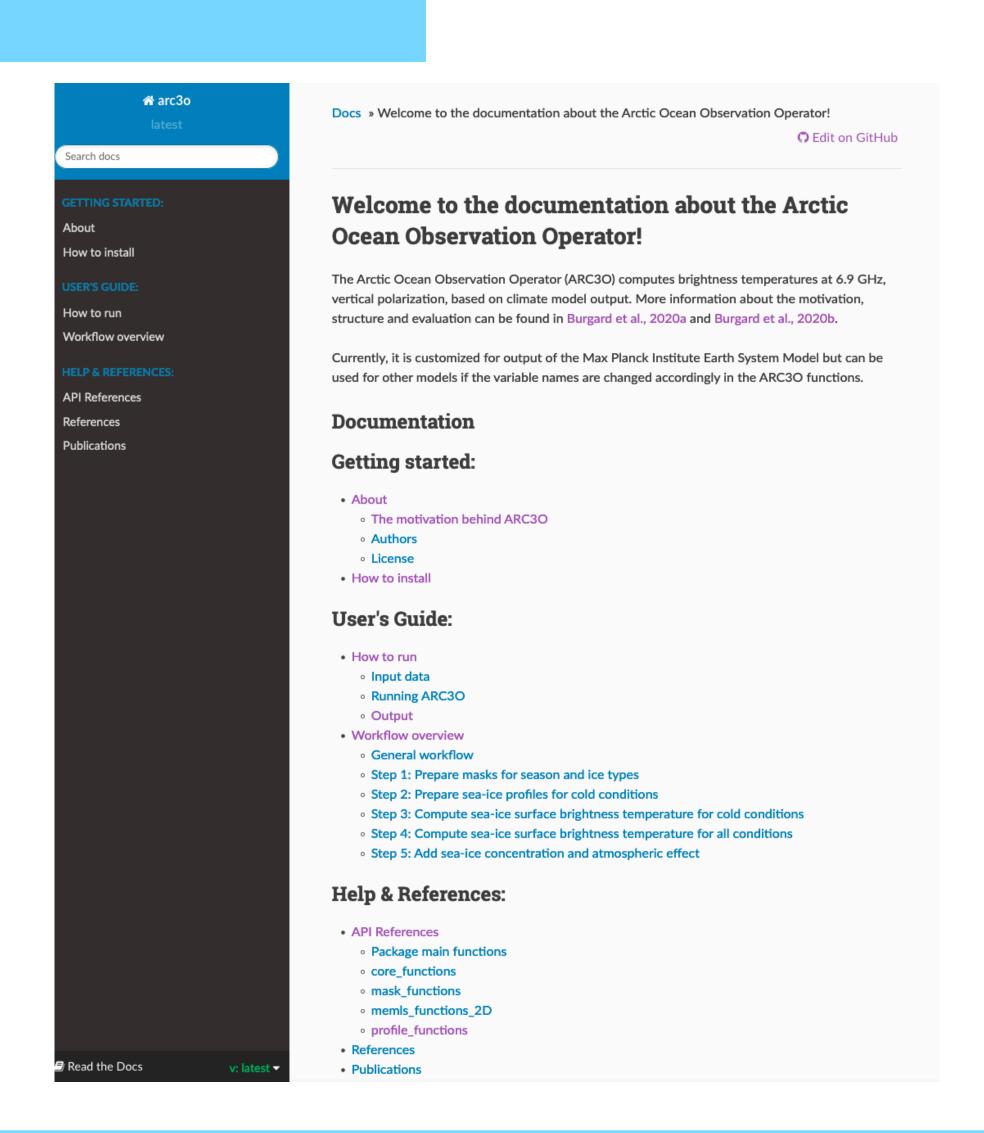
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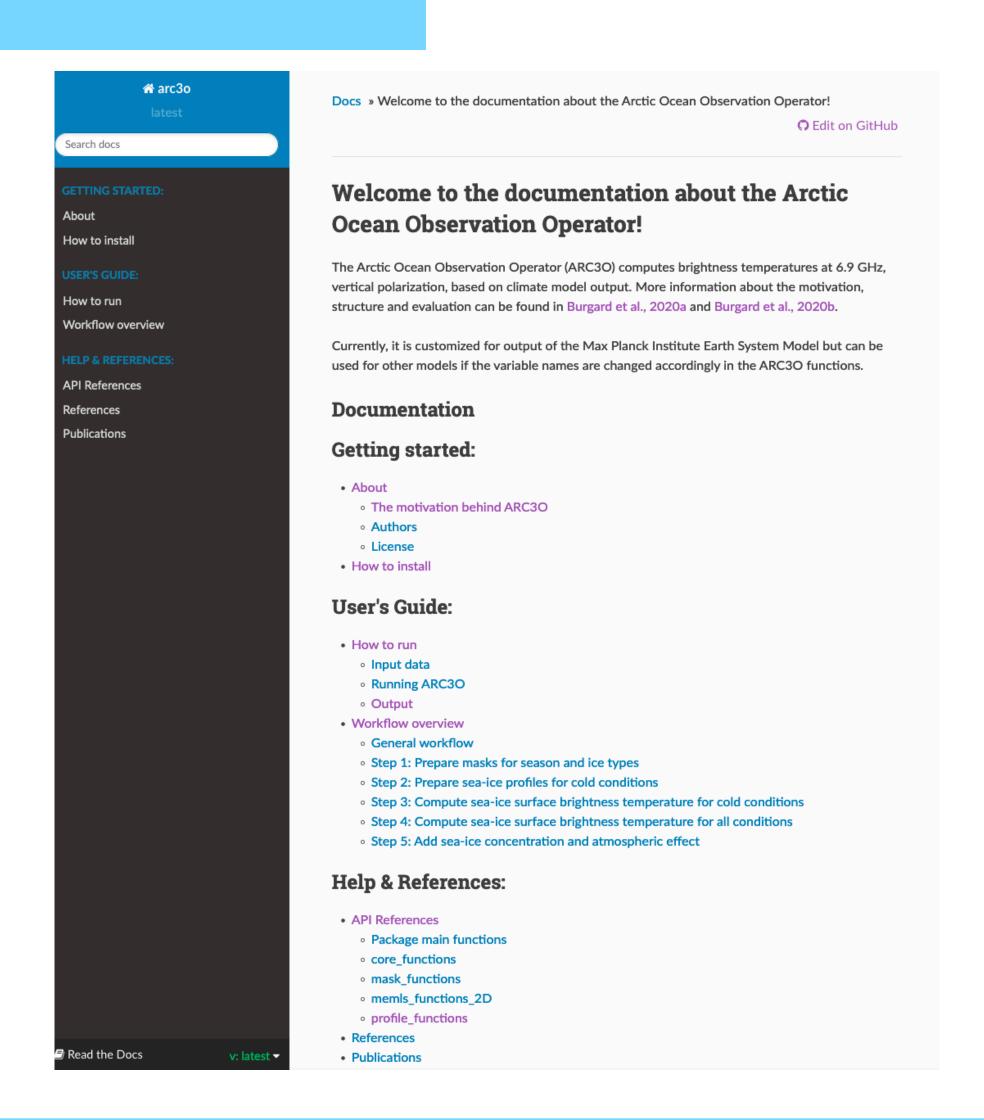


Documentation recipe (3)

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Once you are happy, you can upload it to readthedocs to make it publicly available, procedure is quite straightforward if you have your package repository in GitHub.



Getting real...

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Here are the steps:

- Install twine (for example: conda install twine if you are working with conda)
- Run python setup.py sdist in your repository root
- Create an account on <u>pypi.org</u>.
- Upload the package by running twine upload dist/mypackage*.tar.gz in your repository root

Again, documentation can be found <u>here</u>.

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This is it! Now you can do: pip install mypackage 😃

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Submit a Pull Request (PR) to the <u>staged-recipes</u> repository with your new conda build recipe. This is quite technical, please follow the steps <u>here</u> and <u>here</u>.

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This is it! Now you can do: conda install -c conda-forge mypackage 😃

Making it even more fancy

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There are two different test types

- unit tests: they test one specific function (i.e. the smallest possible unit)
- integrational test: they test the entire workflow

Both are necessary (although the latter one are sometimes easier to think about and more important) but it's actually only a conceptual difference. I recommend to use <u>pytest</u> for both of them.

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Command-line tool

This requires some <u>modification of setup.py</u> and we should use <u>argparse</u> to generate an intuitive command-line interface. This can then even be rendered into the sphinx documentation using <u>sphinx-argparse</u>.

What you should take home...

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If I could do it, you can do it as well!

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