Starting a package

DEVELOPING PYTHON PACKAGES

James Fulton
Climate informatics researcher

datacamp

Why build a package anyway?

- To make your code easier to reuse
- To avoid lots of copying and pasting
- To keep your functions up to date
- To give your code to others

Course content

You will build a full package, and cover:

- File layout
- Import structure
- Making your package installable
- Adding licenses and READMEs
- Style and unit tests for a high quality package
- Registering and publishing your package to PyPI
- Using package templates

Scripts, modules, and packages

- Script - A Python file which is run like `python myscript.py`
- Package - A directory full of Python code to be imported
  - e.g. `numpy`
- Subpackage - A smaller package inside a package
  - e.g. `numpy.random` and `numpy.linalg`
- Module - A Python file inside a package which stores the package code.
  - e.g. example coming in next 2 slide
- Library - Either a package, or a collection of packages
  - e.g., the Python standard library (`math` , `os` , `datetime` ,...)

Directory tree of a package

Directory tree for simple package

```
mysimplepackage/
|-- simplemodule.py
|-- __init__.py
```

- This directory, called `mysimplepackage` , is a Python Package
- `simplemodule.py` contains all the package code
- `__init__.py` marks this directory as a Python package

Contents of simple package

`__init__.py`

```
```

Empty file

`simplemodule.py`

```
def cool_function():
    ...
    return cool_result


...

def another_cool_function():
    ...
    return another_cool_result
```

File with generalized functions and code.

Subpackages

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- normalize.py
|   |-- standardize.py
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py
|-- utils.py
```

Let's practice!

DEVELOPING PYTHON PACKAGES

Documentation

DEVELOPING PYTHON PACKAGES

James Fulton
Climate informatics researcher

datacamp

Why include documentation?

- Helps your users use your code
- Document each
  - Function
  - Class
  - Class method

```
import numpy as np
help(np.sum)
```

```
...
sum(a, axis=None, dtype=None, out=None)
    Sum of array elements over a given axis.

    Parameters
    ----------
    a : array_like
        Elements to sum.
    axis : None or int or tuple of ints, optional
        Axis or axes along which a sum is performed.
        The default, axis=None, will sum all of the
        elements of the input array.
...
```

Why include documentation?

- Helps your users use your code
- Document each
  - Function
  - Class
  - Class method

```
import numpy as np
help(np.array)
```

```
...
    array(object, dtype=None, copy=True)

    Create an array.

    Parameters
    ----------
    object : array_like
        An array, any object exposing the array
        interface ...
    dtype : data-type, optional
        The desired data-type for the array.
    copy : bool, optional
        If true (default), then the object is copied.
...
```

Why include documentation?

- Helps your users use your code
- Document each
  - Function
  - Class
  - Class method

```
import numpy as np
x = np.array([1,2,3,4])
help(x.mean)
```

```
...
mean(...) method of numpy.ndarray instance
    a.mean(axis=None, dtype=None, out=None)

    Returns the average of the array elements
    along given axis.

    Refer to `numpy.mean` for full documentation.
...
```

Function documentation

```
def count_words(filepath, words_list):
    """ ... """
```

Function documentation

```
def count_words(filepath, words_list):
    """Count the total number of times these words appear."""
```

Function documentation

```
def count_words(filepath, words_list):
    """Count the total number of times these words appear.

    The count is performed on a text file at the given location.
    """
```

Function documentation

```
def count_words(filepath, words_list):
    """Count the total number of times these words appear.

    The count is performed on a text file at the given location.

    [explain what filepath and words_list are]

    [what is returned]
    """
```

Documentation style

Google documentation style

```
"""Summary line.

Extended description of function.

Args:
    arg1 (int): Description of arg1
    arg2 (str): Description of arg2
```

NumPy style

```
    """Summary line.

    Extended description of function.

    Parameters
    ----------
    arg1 : int
        Description of arg1 ...
```

reStructured text style

```
    """Summary line.

    Extended description of function.

    :param arg1: Description of arg1
    :type arg1: int
    :param arg2: Description of arg2
    :type arg2: str
```

Epytext style

```
"""Summary line.

  Extended description of function.

  @type arg1: int
  @param arg1:  Description of arg1
  @type arg2: str
  @param arg2: Description of arg2
```

NumPy documentation style

Popular in scientific Python packages like

- `numpy`
- `scipy`
- `pandas`
- `sklearn`
- `matplotlib`
- `dask`
- etc.

NumPy documentation style

```
import scipy
help(scipy.percentile)
```

```
percentile(a, q, axis=None, out=None, overwrite_input=False, interpolation='linear')
    Compute the q-th percentile of the data along the specified axis.

    Returns the q-th percentile(s) of the array elements.

    Parameters
    ----------
    a : array_like
        Input array or object that can be converted to an array.
```

Other types include - `int` , `float` , `bool` , `str` , `dict` , `numpy.array` , etc.

NumPy documentation style

```
import scipy
help(scipy.percentile)
```

```
percentile(a, q, axis=None, out=None, overwrite_input=False, interpolation='linear')
    ...
    Parameters
    ----------
    ...
    axis : {int, tuple of int, None}
    ...
    interpolation : {'linear', 'lower', 'higher', 'midpoint', 'nearest'}
```

- List multiple types for parameter if appropriate
- List accepted values if only a few valid options

NumPy documentation style

```
import scipy
help(scipy.percentile)
```

```
percentile(a, q, axis=None, out=None, overwrite_input=False, interpolation='linear')
    ...
    Returns
    -------
    percentile : scalar or ndarray
        If `q` is a single percentile and `axis=None`, then the result
        is a scalar. If multiple percentiles are given, first axis of
        the result corresponds to the percentiles...
    ...
```

NumPy documentation style

Other sections

- `Raises`
- `See Also`
- `Notes`
- `References`
- `Examples`

[1] https://numpydoc.readthedocs.io/en/latest/format.html

Documentation templates and style translation

- `pyment` can be used to generate docstrings
- Run from terminal
- Any documentation style from
  - Google
  - Numpydoc
  - reST (i.e. reStructured-text)
  - Javadoc (i.e. epytext)
- Modify documentation from one style to another

Documentation templates and style translation

```
pyment -w -o numpydoc textanalysis.py
```

```
def count_words(filepath, words_list):
    # Open the text file
    ...
    return n
```

- `-w` - overwrite file
- `-o numpydoc` - output in NumPy style

Documentation templates and style translation

```
pyment -w -o numpydoc textanalysis.py
```

```
def count_words(filepath, words_list):
    """

    Parameters
    ----------
    filepath :

    words_list :



    Returns
    -------
    type
    """
```

Translate to Google style

```
pyment -w -o google textanalysis.py
```

```
def count_words(filepath, words_list):
    """Count the total number of times these words appear.

    The count is performed on a text file at the given location.

    Parameters
    ----------
    filepath : str
        Path to text file.
    words_list : list of str
        Count the total number of appearances of these words.

    Returns
    -------
```

Translate to Google style

```
pyment -w -o google textanalysis.py
```

```
def count_words(filepath, words_list):
    """Count the total number of times these words appear.

    The count is performed on a text file at the given location.

    Args:
      filepath(str): Path to text file.
      words_list(list of str): Count the total number of appearances of these words.

    Returns:



    """
```

Package, subpackage and module documentation

`mysklearn/__init__.py`

```
"""
Linear regression for Python
============================

mysklearn is a complete package for implmenting
linear regression in python.
```

`mysklearn/preprocessing/__init__.py`

```
"""
A subpackage for standard preprocessing operations.
"""
```

`mysklearn/preprocessing/normalize.py`

```
"""
A module for normalizing data.
"""
```

Let's practice!

DEVELOPING PYTHON PACKAGES

Structuring imports

DEVELOPING PYTHON PACKAGES

James Fulton
Climate informatics researcher

datacamp

Without package imports

```
import mysklearn
```

```
help(mysklearn.preprocessing)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: module 'mysklearn' has no
  attribute 'preprocessing'
```

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- normalize.py
|   |-- standardize.py
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py
|-- utils.py
```

Without package imports

```
import mysklearn.preprocessing
```

```
help(mysklearn.preprocessing)
```

```
Help on package mysklearn.preprocessing in
mysklearn:

NAME
    mysklearn.preprocessing - A subpackage
      for standard preprocessing operations.
```

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- normalize.py
|   |-- standardize.py
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py
|-- utils.py
```

Without package imports

```
import mysklearn.preprocessing
```

```
help(mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: module
  'mysklearn.preprocessing' has no attribute
  'normalize'
```

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- normalize.py
|   |-- standardize.py
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py
|-- utils.py
```

Without package imports

```
import mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize
```

```
help(mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize)
```

```
Help on module mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize
in mysklearn.preprocessing:

NAME
    mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize - A module
      for normalizing data.
```

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- normalize.py
|   |-- standardize.py
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py
|-- utils.py
```

Importing subpackages into packages

`mysklearn/__init__.py`

Absolute import

```
from mysklearn import preprocessing
```

- Used most - more explicit

Relative import

```
from . import preprocessing
```

- Used sometimes - shorter and sometimes simpler

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py        <--
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- normalize.py
|   |-- standardize.py
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py
|-- utils.py
```

Importing modules

We imported `preprocessing` into `mysklearn`

```
import mysklearn
help(mysklearn.preprocessing)
```

```
Help on package mysklearn.preprocessing in
mysklearn:

NAME
    mysklearn.preprocessing - A subpackage
      for standard preprocessing operations.
```

But `preprocessing` has no link to `normalize`

```
import mysklearn
help(mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: module
  'mysklearn.preprocessing' has no attribute
  'normalize'
```

Importing modules

`mysklearn/preprocessing/__init__.py`

Absolute import

```
from mysklearn.preprocessing import normalize
```

Relative import

```
from . import normalize
```

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py    <--
|   |-- normalize.py
|   |-- standardize.py
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py
|-- utils.py
```

Restructuring imports

```
import mysklearn
```

```
help(mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize.normalize_data)
```

```
Help on function normalize_data in module
mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize:

normalize_data(x)
    Normalize the data array.
```

Import function into subpackage

`mysklearn/preprocessing/__init__.py`

Absolute import

```
from mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize import \
    normalize_data
```

Relative import

```
from .normalize import normalize_data
```

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py    <--
|   |-- normalize.py
|   |-- standardize.py
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py
|-- utils.py
```

Import function into subpackage

```
import mysklearn
```

```
help(mysklearn.preprocessing.normalize_data)
```

```
Help on function normalize_data in module
mysklearn_imp.preprocessing.normalize:

normalize_data(x)
    Normalize the data array.
```

Importing between sibling modules

In `normalize.py`

Absolute import

```
from mysklearn.preprocessing.funcs import (
    mymax, mymin
)
```

Relative import

```
from .funcs import mymax, mymin
```

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- normalize.py   <--
|   |-- funcs.py
|   |-- standardize.py
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py
|-- utils.py
```

Importing between modules far apart

A custom exception `MyException` is in `utils.py`

In `normalize.py`, `standardize.py` and `regression.py`

Absolute import

```
from mysklearn.utils import MyException
```

Relative import

```
from ..utils import MyException
```

Directory tree for package with subpackages

```
mysklearn/
|-- __init__.py
|-- preprocessing
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- normalize.py   <--
|   `-- standardize.py <--
|-- regression
|   |-- __init__.py
|   |-- regression.py  <--
`-- utils.py
```

Relative import cheat sheet

- `from . import module`
  - From current directory, import `module`
- `from .. import module`
  - From one directory up, import `module`
- `from .module import function`
  - From module in current directory, import `function`
- `from ..subpackage.module import function`
  - From subpackage one directory up, from `module` in that subpackage, import `function`

Let's practice!

DEVELOPING PYTHON PACKAGES