给Python代码打包

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JCBioinformatics-2019-Python

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为什么要打包?

- 提升可复用性
- 更好的组织代码
 - 模块化,减少重复
 - 提高可读性,可维护性
- 方便与人分享
- 方便迁移

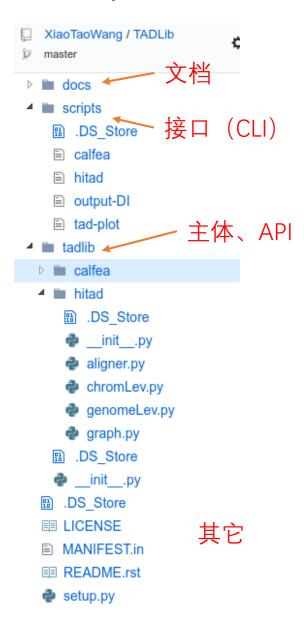
创建一个Python package

创建一个简单的项目作为示范:

比如…

创建基本的主体、接口、文档等等。。

一个完整 Python 工程的结构



接口

三种接口类型:

- API (Application Programming Interface)
- CLI (Command Line Interface)
- GUI (Graphical User Interface)

API可以理解为定义良好(用途明 暴露给其它程 确、文档清晰) 序员的特定编程语言下的接口 比如说:

TensorFlow API、Numpy API ···

API Documentation



TensorFlow has APIs available in several languages both for constructing and executing a TensorFlow graph. The Python API is at present the most complete and the easiest to use, but other language APIs may be easier to integrate into projects and may offer some performance advantages in graph execution.

A word of caution: the APIs in languages other than Python are not yet covered by the API stability promises.

- Python
- JavaScript
- C++
- Java
- Go
- Swift (Early Release)

Pros:

- 灵活,可编程,方便控制。
- 很好地结合语言特性,清晰,优雅。

Cons:

• 依赖于特定的编程语言

```
np.random.randint(10, size=(5,
```

```
eturn random integers from the "discrete uniform" distribution of
ne specified dtype in the "half-open" interval [`low`, `high`). If
nigh` is None (the default), then results are from [0, `low`).
   Lowest (signed) integer to be drawn from the distribution (unless
  "htgh=None", in which case this parameter is one above the *highest* such integer).
  If provided, one above the largest (signed) integer to be drawn from the distribution (see above for behavior if ``high=None``).
single value is returned.
  Desired dtype of the result. All dtypes are determined by their name, i.e., 'int64', 'int', etc, so byteorder is not available and a specific precision may have different C types depending on the platform. The default value is 'np.int'.
```

CLI

CLI 可以理解为 一种特殊的 API,即 shell 语言的 API。Unix 下最常用的shell为Bash、Zsh,Windows下为CMD、PowerShell。

Python 下创建 CLI 的几种选择:

- <u>argparse</u> (内置)
- click
- docopt
- fire

Pros:

- 灵活
- 使用Shell是操作系统(特别是Unix)下的一种共识。不依赖于特定的语言。

Cons:

• Shell语言一般作为编程语言来说,非常 烂! 缺乏基本的设施、语法奇怪。



GUI

Python GUI 编程:

Tkinter (内置)

Kivy

```
Usage example
                                                                              Result
                                                                                 🛚 🖨 📵 Test
See how easy it is to create a simple Hello World application that shows an actionable button:
 from kivy.app import App
 from kivy.uix.button import Button
                                                                                          Hello World
 class TestApp(App):
     def build(self):
         return Button(text='Hello World')
 TestApp().run()
```

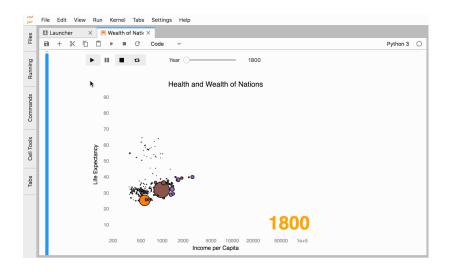
Jupyter GUI: ipywidgets

Pros:

• 直观、形象、无需编程知识。

Cons:

• 不灵活, 难以程序调用。



文档化

- 代码注释
- Docstring: Numpy style
- Language for doc: Markdown, reStructuredText
- Document to webpage: <u>Sphinx</u>
- GitHub wiki

单元测试

- 单元测试是代码模块行为正确性的证明
- 帮助明确模块函数的功能,TDD (Test Drive Development)

<u>doctest</u> pytest

版本控制

- Git 作为基本的版本控制工具
- 关于版本号: 使用语义化规范的软件版本编号规范 <u>SemVer</u>
- 发布版本 GitHub release、PyPl

上传 Python package 到 PyPI:

参考 https://medium.com/@joel.barmettler/how-to-upload-your-python-package-to-pypi-65edc5fe9c56