

A whirlwind tour of



“big ideas”

- Goal is to give you a roadmap, not a comprehensive understanding
- `setuptools` User Guide is fantastic (if not thrilling) reading:
<https://setuptools.pypa.io/en/latest/userguide/index.html>
- `setuptools` is a tool for building distributable packages for Python software
 - Including metadata about dependencies, etc.
- Can be used in imperative or declarative styles
- Capable of building components written in not-Python

“small ideas”

- `setuptools` is a tool that ‘eats’ metadata and spits out an installable package `.whl` or `.tar.gz`
- `setuptools` is one tool among many

setuptools - overview

- The `setuptools` user fills in two distinct types of information:
- Project metadata
- Build-time executable code

setuptools - overview

- Two types of information:
- Project metadata
 - `setup()` function in `setup.py`, OR static data in `setup.cfg`, `pyproject.toml`
 - The name of the distribution (what you `pip install`), version number, dependencies, license, etc.
- Build-time executable code

setuptools - overview

- Two types of information:
- Project metadata
- Build-time executable code
 - Does any number of things at (only) build time
 - Truly arbitrary! Powerful, but easy to write obscure things
 - Exclusively in `setup.py` or things run by it

setuptools - overview

- Important note: once upon a time, users ran `setup.py` directly, e.g.
 - `python3 setup.py install`
 - `python3 setup.py develop`
- **New software SHOULD NOT do this!**
 - } You can probably use `pip` or `build` instead

- Anatomy of a `setup.py`

```
1  from setuptools import setup
2
3  setup(
4      name='mypackage',
5      version='0.0.1',
6      install_requires=[
7          'requests',
8          'importlib-metadata; python_version<"3.10"',
9      ],
10 )
```


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```

Fundamentally, this is
a function call

- Anatomy of a `setup.cfg`

```
1  [metadata]
2  name = mypackage
3  version = 0.0.1
4
5  [options]
6  install_requires =
7      requests
8      importlib-metadata; python_version < "3.10"
```

- Anatomy of a `pyproject.toml`

```
1  [build-system]
2  requires = ["setuptools"]
3  build-backend = "setuptools.build_meta"
4
5  [project]
6  name = "mypackage"
7  version = "0.0.1"
8  dependencies = [
9      "requests",
10     'importlib-metadata; python_version < "3.10"',
11 ]
12
13 [tool.setuptools]
14 # ...
15 package-dir = {"" = "src"}
16 # ... # directory containing all the packages (e.g. src/mypkg1, src/mypkg2)
```

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“This PEP 517 project
uses setuptools”

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PEP 517 metadata
(build system independent)

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setuptools-specific metadata

• Anatomy of a `pyproject.toml`

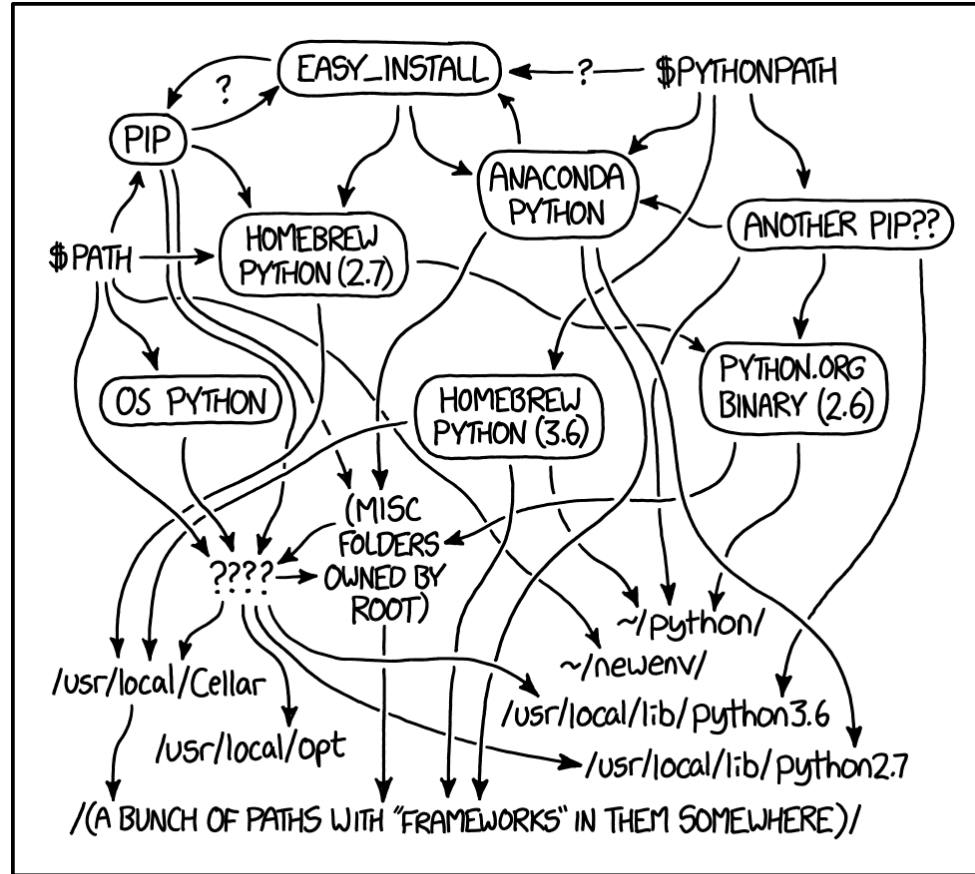
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```

Note: not plural!

setuptools metadata fields

- The gimmies:
 - `name, version, author, description, install_requires`
- Package discovery:
 - } `packages, package_dir, package_data`
- The weirdos:
 - } `cmdclass, ext_modules`
- <https://setuptools.pypa.io/en/latest/references/keywords.html>

Intermezzo:
why so many ways to do it?!



MY PYTHON ENVIRONMENT HAS BECOME SO DEGRADED
THAT MY LAPTOP HAS BEEN DECLARED A SUPERFUND SITE.

Comic by xkcd, used under the terms of CC-BY-NC 2.5
<https://xkcd.com/1987/>

A brief history of Python packaging

- Ancient pre-history:
 - } No formal concept of packaging!
- A bunch of `.py` goes from `[HERE]` to `[THERE]`
- What if we could formalize that

A brief history of Python packaging

- `distutils` is born, quickly added to the stdlib
- `setup.py`, `setup.cfg` come into existence here
- The concept of a “distribution” formalizes “a bunch of `.py`”
 - } But some problems are left unsolved, many of them about package metadata

A brief history of Python packaging

- `setuptools` is born
- Based on `distutils`, but substantially more capable
 - } Package metadata!
 - } Extension modules! (i.e. written in not-Python)
- Not part of stdlib, but this allows it to move quickly
 - } Eventually, it even absorbed `distutils`

A brief history of Python packaging

- Concurrently, tools for ‘installing’ and otherwise juggling distributions also come into existence
 - `easy_install`
 - `wheel`
 - `pip`
- These influence and are influenced by `setuptools`

A brief history of Python packaging

- For a ‘long’ time, `setuptools` is the way things get done
- Desire for some more flexibility leads to PEP 517/518
 - › Formal division between building distributions (“build backend”) and installing them (“integration frontend”)
- `setuptools` is compatible with the modern way, it is **not** obsolete as is often claimed
 - › “Reports of my death are greatly exaggerated” - `setuptools`

A taste of advanced `setuptools`

Advanced `setuptools`

- Loading requirements from a file
- <https://github.com/nedbat/scriv/blob/603f8e760ca4a2ab6011c02f3b5cc6dcaaf8c7dc/setup.py#L72>

Advanced `setuptools`

- Building an extension module
- <https://git.snoopj.dev/SnoopJ/unicodedata2/src/commit/a7ef92c6dbffb5a3bfe198156e5a924d476880eb/setup.py#L21-L25>

Advanced `setuptools`

- Custom `cmdclass`
- <https://github.com/numpy/numpy/blob/4adc87dff15a247e417d50f10cc4def8e1c17a03/setup.py#L389>

Thank you!

Questions?