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uv

Using tools

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Using tools

Many Python packages provide applications that can be used as tools. uv has specialized support for easily invoking and installing tools.

Running tools

The `uvx`` command invokes a tool without installing it.

For example, to run `ruff``:

```
$ uvx ruff
```

Note

This is exactly equivalent to:

```
$ uv tool run ruff
```

`uvx`` is provided as an alias for convenience.

Arguments can be provided after the tool name:

```
$ uvx pycowsay hello from uv
```

```
-----  
< hello from uv >  
-----  
 \  ^__^  
 \ (oo)\_____  
    (__)\       )\/\  
    ||----w |  
    ||     ||
```

Tools are installed into temporary, isolated environments when using ``uvx``.

Note

If you are running a tool in a `[_project_](../../concepts/projects/)` and the tool requires that your project is installed, e.g., when using ``pytest`` or ``mypy``, you'll want to use `[`uv run`](../projects/#running-commands)` instead of ``uvx``. Otherwise, the tool will be run in a virtual environment that is isolated from your project.

If your project has a flat structure, e.g., instead of using a ``src`` directory for modules, the project itself does not need to be installed and ``uvx`` is fine. In this case, using ``uv run`` is only beneficial if you want to pin the

version of the tool in the project's dependencies.

Commands with different package names

When `uvx ruff` is invoked, uv installs the `ruff` package which provides the `ruff` command. However, sometimes the package and command names differ.

The `--from` option can be used to invoke a command from a specific package, e.g. `http` which is provided by `httpie`:

```
$ uvx --from httpie http
```

Requesting specific versions

To run a tool at a specific version, use `command@<version>`:

```
$ uvx [[email protected]](/cdn-cgi/l/email-protection) check
```

To run a tool at the latest version, use `command@latest`:


```
$ uvx ruff@latest check
```

The `--from`` option can also be used to specify package versions, as above:

```
$ uvx --from 'ruff==0.3.0' ruff check
```

Or, to constrain to a range of versions:

```
$ uvx --from 'ruff>0.2.0,<0.3.0' ruff check
```

Note the `@`` syntax cannot be used for anything other than an exact version.

Requesting extras

The `--from`` option can be used to run a tool with extras:

```
$ uvx --from 'mypy[faster-cache,reports]' mypy --xml-report mypy_report
```

This can also be combined with version selection:

```
$ uvx --from 'mypy[faster-cache,reports]==1.13.0' mypy --xml-report mypy_report
```

Requesting different sources

The `--from` option can also be used to install from alternative sources.`

For example, to pull from git:

```
$ uvx --from git+https://github.com/httpie/cli httpie
```

You can also pull the latest commit from a specific named branch:

```
$ uvx --from git+https://github.com/httpie/cli@master httpie
```

Or pull a specific tag:

```
$ uvx --from git+https://github.com/httpie/[email protected]/(cdn-cgi/l/email-protection) httpie
```

Or even a specific commit:

```
$ uvx --from git+https://github.com/httpie/cli@2843b87 httpie
```

Commands with plugins

Additional dependencies can be included, e.g., to include `mkdocs-material` when running `mkdocs`:

```
$ uvx --with mkdocs-material mkdocs --help
```

Installing tools

If a tool is used often, it is useful to install it to a persistent

environment and add it to the ``PATH`` instead of invoking ``uvx`` repeatedly.

Tip

``uvx`` is a convenient alias for ``uv tool run``. All of the other commands for interacting with tools require the full ``uv tool`` prefix.

To install ``ruff``:

```
$ uv tool install ruff
```

When a tool is installed, its executables are placed in a ``bin`` directory in the ``PATH`` which allows the tool to be run without `uv`. If it's not on the ``PATH``, a warning will be displayed and ``uv tool update-shell`` can be used to add it to the ``PATH``.

After installing ``ruff``, it should be available:

```
$ ruff --version
```

Unlike ``uv pip install``, installing a tool does not make its modules available

in the current environment. For example, the following command will fail:

```
$ python -c "import ruff"
```

This isolation is important for reducing interactions and conflicts between dependencies of tools, scripts, and projects.

Unlike ``uvx``, ``uv tool install`` operates on a `_package_` and will install all executables provided by the tool.

For example, the following will install the ``http``, ``https``, and ``httpie`` executables:

```
$ uv tool install httpie
```

Additionally, package versions can be included without ``--from``:

```
$ uv tool install 'httpie>0.1.0'
```

And, similarly, for package sources:

```
$ uv tool install git+https://github.com/httpie/cli
```

As with ``uvx``, installations can include additional packages:

```
$ uv tool install mkdocs --with mkdocs-material
```

Upgrading tools

To upgrade a tool, use ``uv tool upgrade``:

```
$ uv tool upgrade ruff
```

Tool upgrades will respect the version constraints provided when installing the tool. For example, ``uv tool install ruff >=0.3,<0.4`` followed by ``uv tool upgrade ruff`` will upgrade Ruff to the latest version in the range

``>=0.3,<0.4`.`

To instead replace the version constraints, re-install the tool with ``uv tool install``:

```
$ uv tool install ruff>=0.4
```

To instead upgrade all tools:

```
$ uv tool upgrade --all
```

Next steps

To learn more about managing tools with uv, see the [Tools concept](../concepts/tools/) page and the [command reference](../reference/cli/#uv-tool).

Or, read on to learn how to [work on projects](../projects/).

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