

AN UNBIASED EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AND PACKAGING TOOLS

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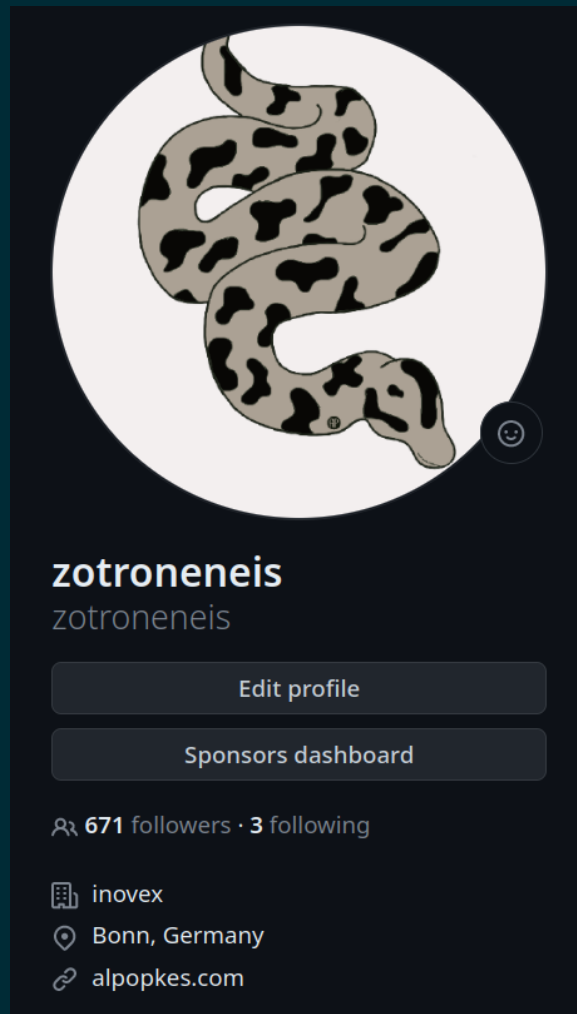
ABOUT ME

Machine Learning Engineer @inovex



inovex

- Github: [zotroneneis](#)
- [Personal webpage](#)



Github: zotroneneis



machine_learning_basics

Public



Plain python implementations of basic machine learning algorithms



Jupyter Notebook



4k



811



magical_universe

Public



Awesome Python features explained using the world of magic



Python



803



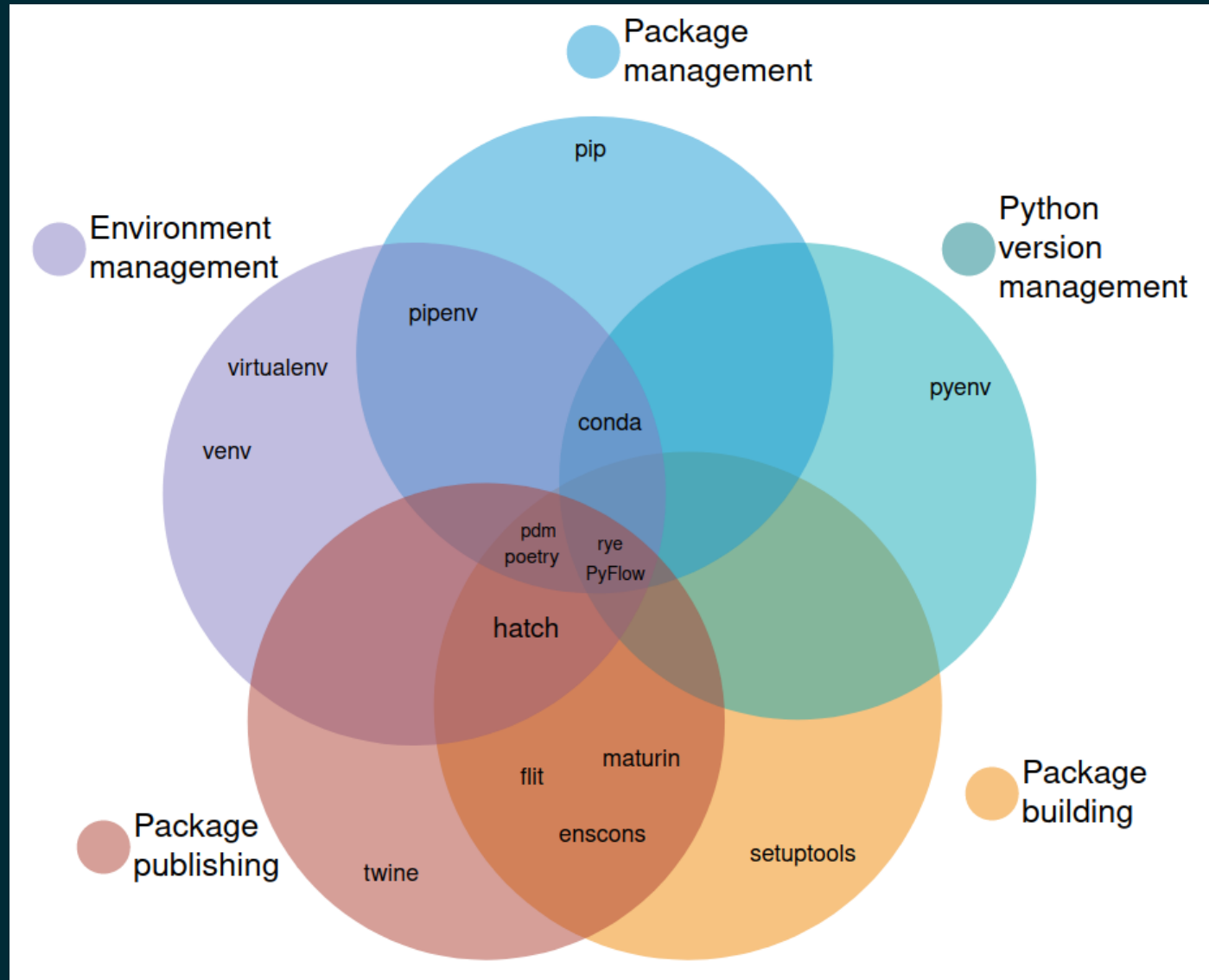
59

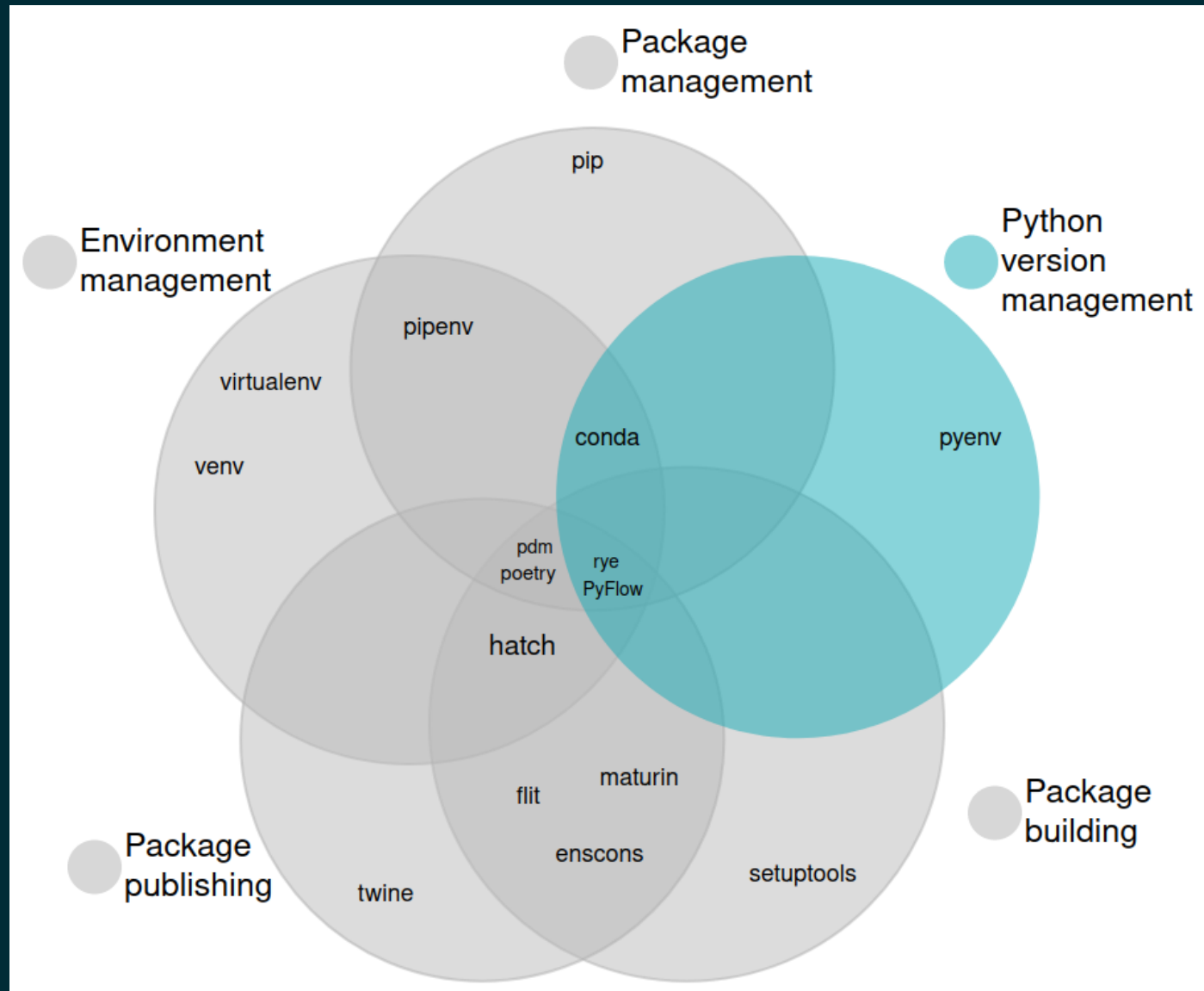
OVERVIEW

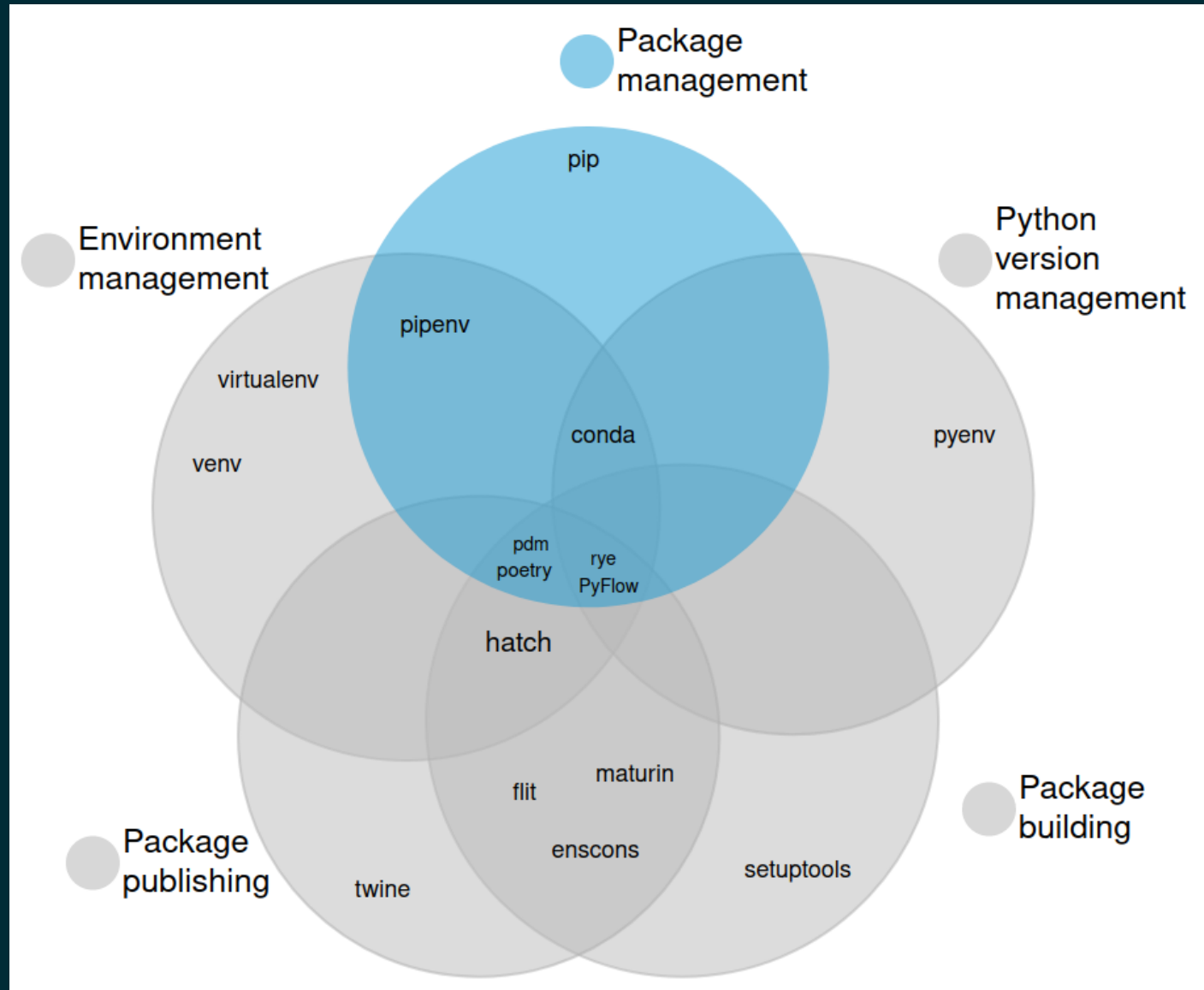
OVERVIEW

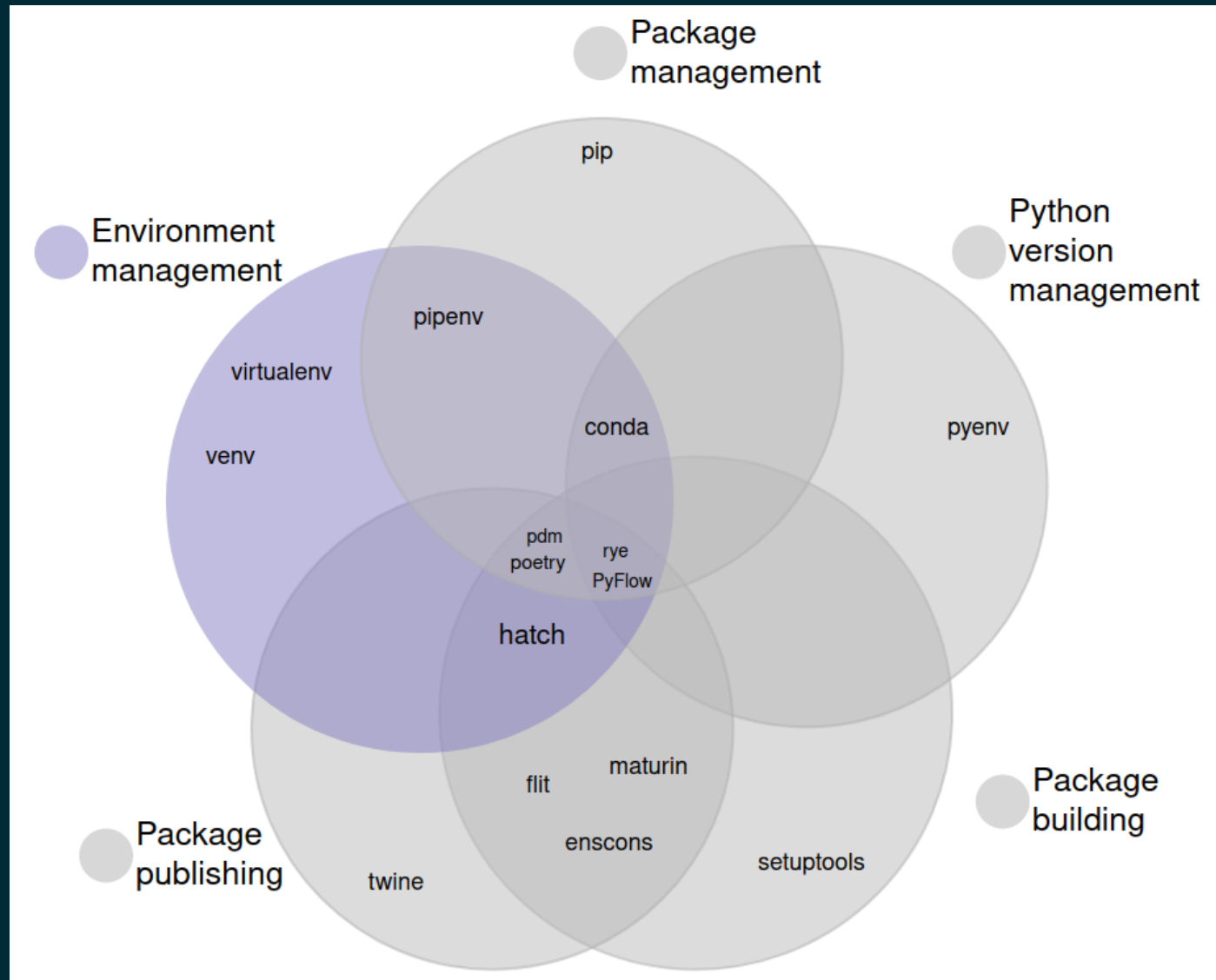
1. Goal of the talk
2. Categorization
3. Detailed look at each category
 - Definition
 - Motivation
 - Single purpose tools
4. Multi-purpose tools

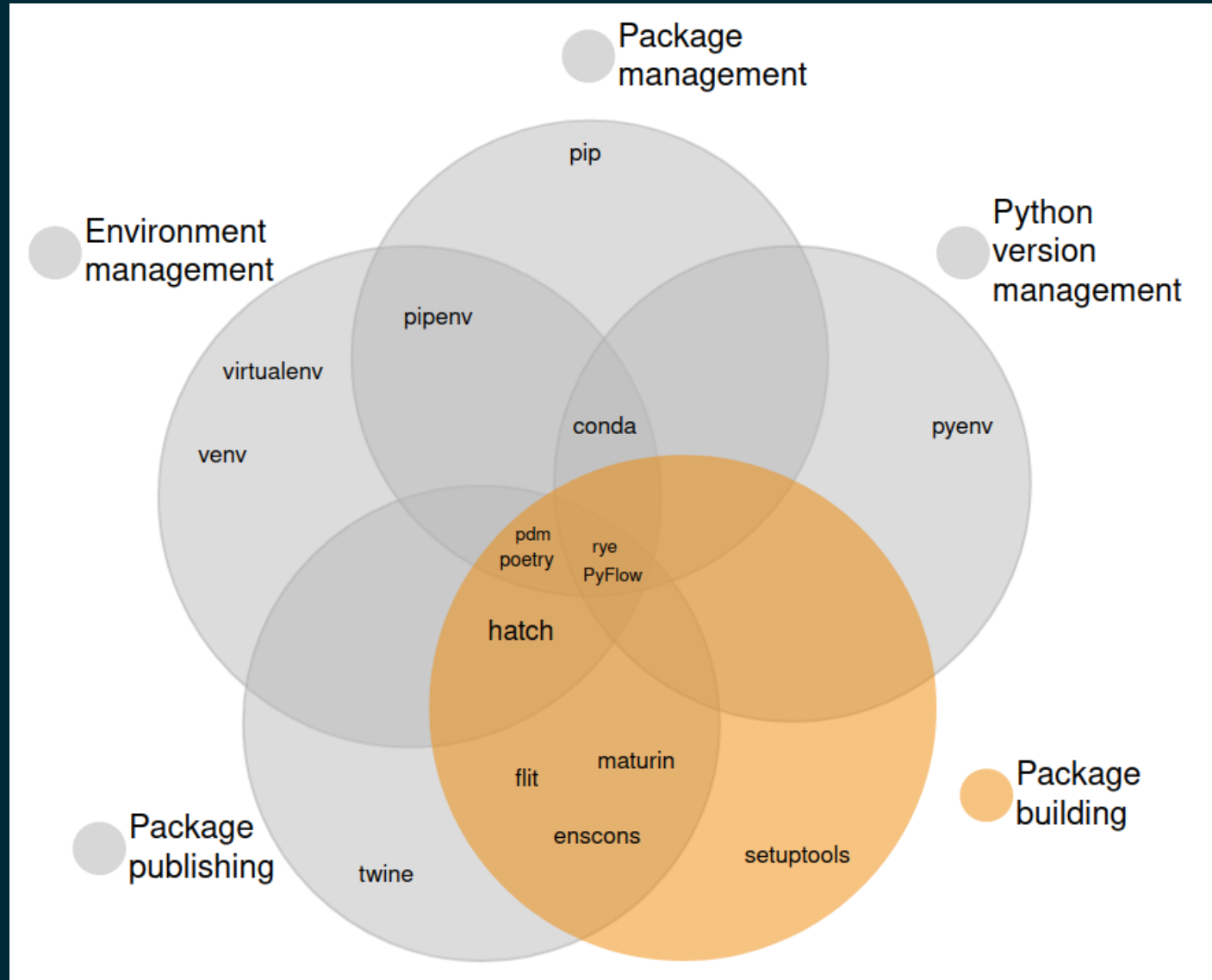
CATEGORIZATION

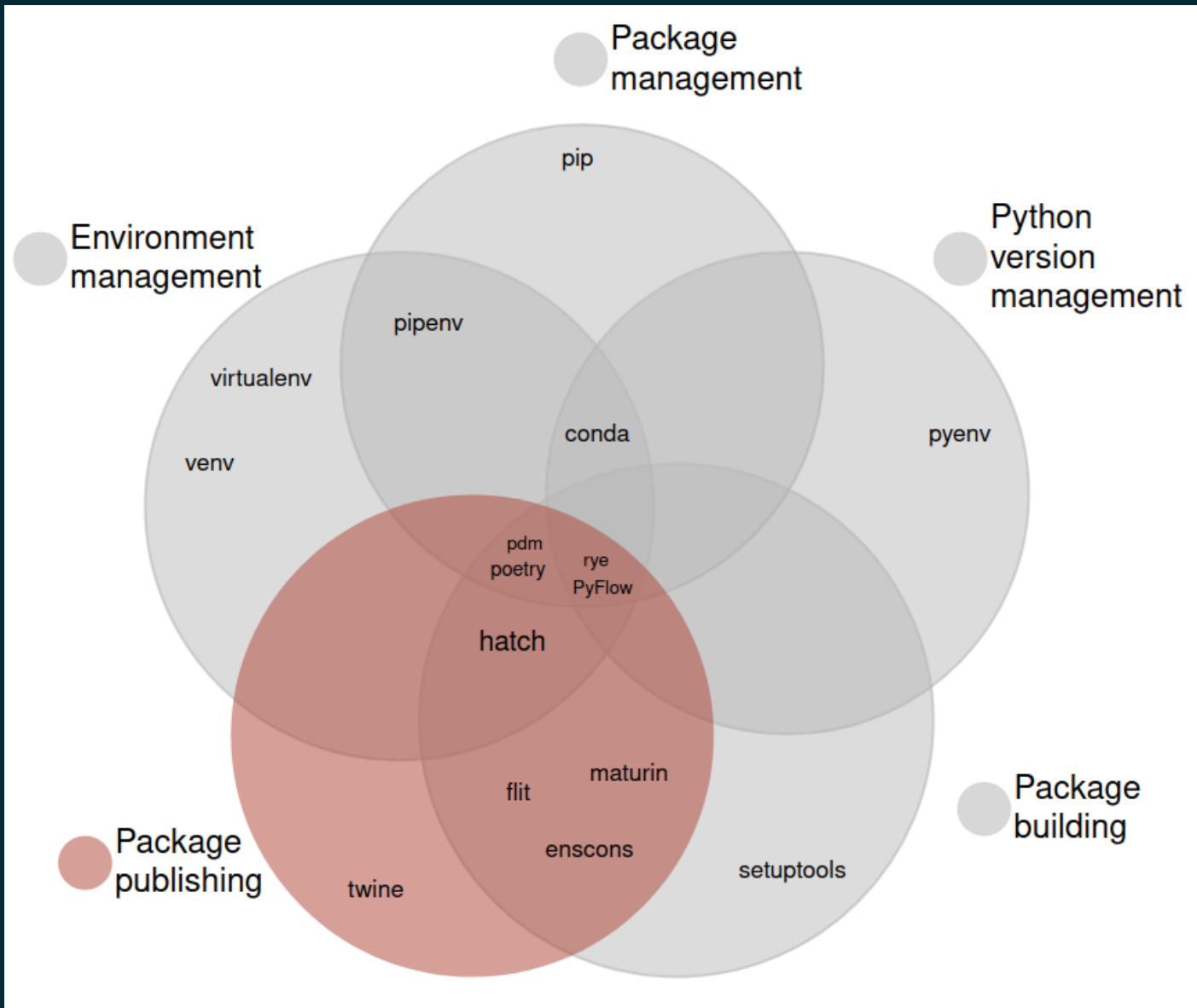












PYTHON VERSION MANAGEMENT

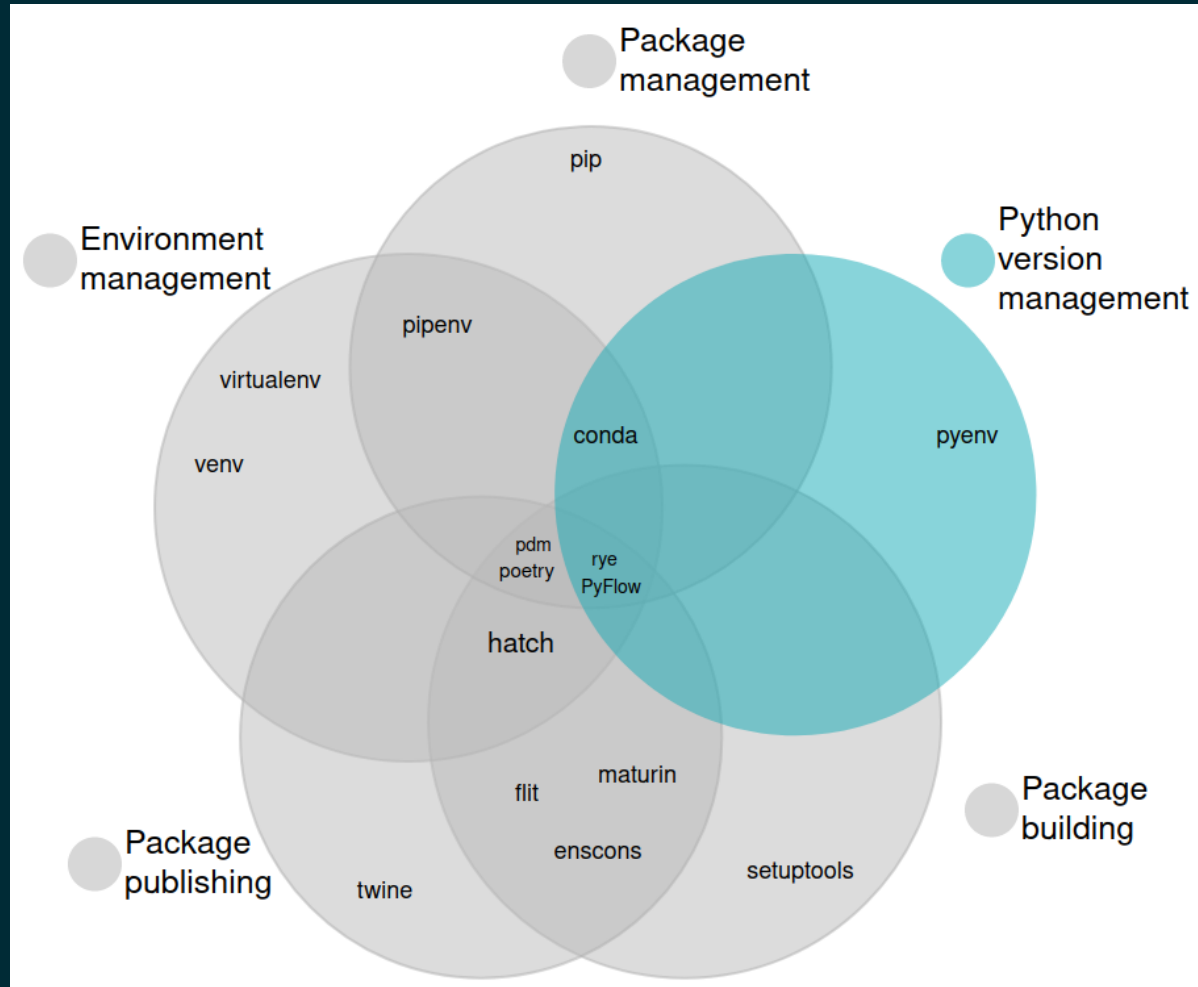
DEFINITION

- Install Python versions
- Switch between Python versions

MOTIVATION

- Projects might require different Python versions
- Projects might support several Python versions
- You might want to test new Python versions

TOOLS



PYENV

- Single-purpose tool to handle multiple Python versions
- Most important commands:

```
# Install specific Python version  
pyenv install 3.10.4
```

```
# Switch between Python versions  
pyenv shell <version>  
pyenv local <version>  
pyenv global <version>
```

(VIRTUAL) ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

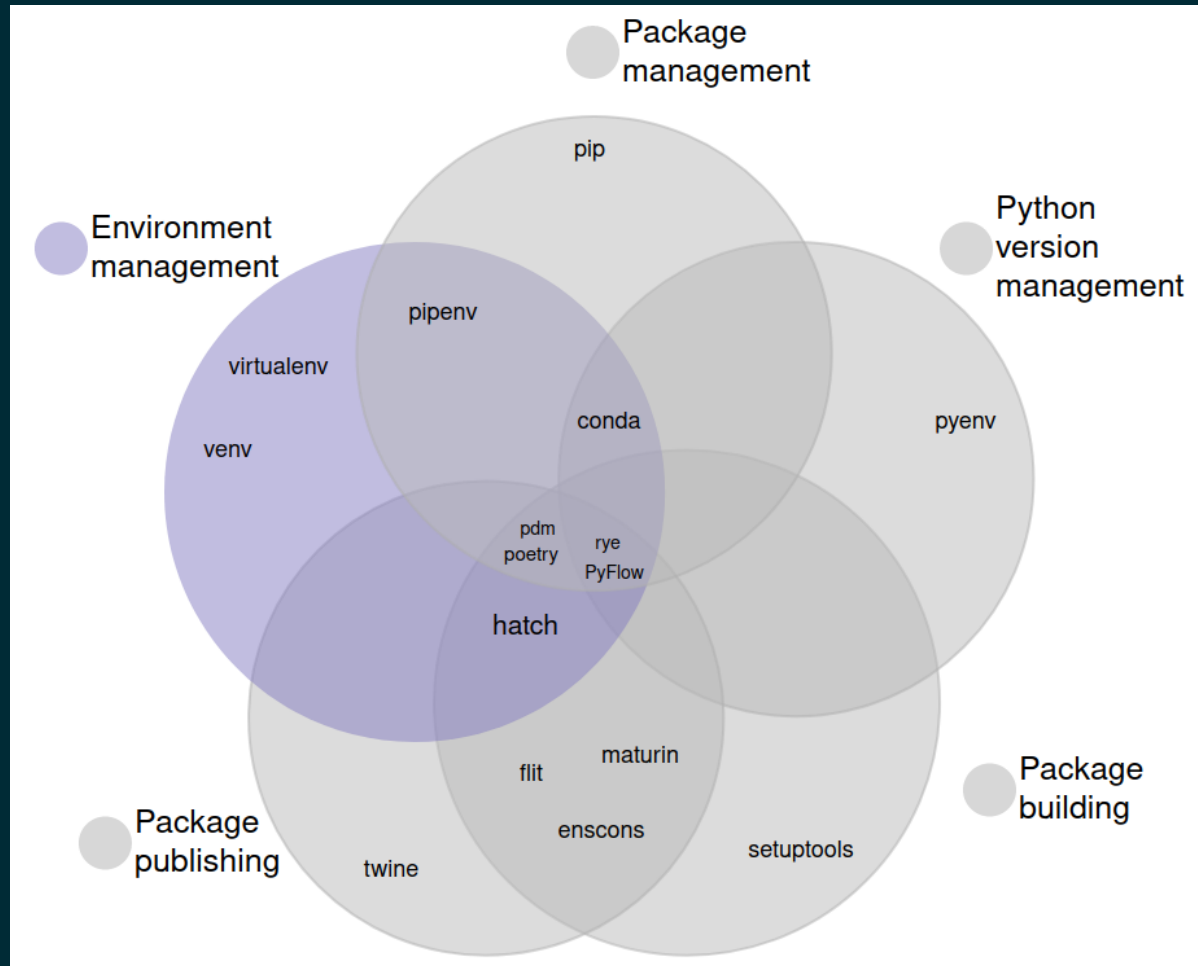
DEFINITION

Creation and management of (virtual) environments

MOTIVATION

- Projects depend on other packages
- Projects might require different versions of the same package
- `pip` installing a package can cause system pollution

TOOLS



VENV

- Built-in Python package for creating virtual environments
- Most important commands:

```
# Create env  
python3 -m venv <env_name>  
  
# Activate env  
source <env_name>/bin/activate  
  
# Deactivate env  
deactivate
```

VIRTUALENV

- Offers more features than venv
- For example, venv is slower and not extendable
- Most important commands:

```
# Create env  
virtualenv <env_name>  
  
# Activate env  
source <env_name>/bin/activate  
  
# Deactivate env  
deactivate
```

RECAP I

PYPROJECT.TOML

- Used to define project settings
- Replaces old `setup.py`
- Example file from pandas library:

```
1  [build-system]
2  # Minimum requirements for the build system to execute.
3  # See https://github.com/scipy/scipy/pull/12940 for the AIX issue.
4  requires = [
5      "setuptools>=61.0.0",
6      "wheel",
7      "Cython>=0.29.32,<3", # Note: sync with setup.py, environment.yml and asv.conf.json
8      "oldest-supported-numpy>=2022.8.16",
9      "versioneer[toml]"
10 ]
11 # build-backend = "setuptools.build_meta"
12
13 [project]
14 name = 'pandas'
15 dynamic = [
16     'version'
17 ]
18 description = 'Powerful data structures for data analysis, time series, and statistics'
19 readme = 'README.md'
20 authors = [
21     { name = 'The Pandas Development Team', email='pandas-dev@python.org' },
22 ]
23 license = {file = 'LICENSE'}
24 requires-python = '>=3.8'
25 dependencies = [
26     "numpy>=1.20.3; python_version<'3.10'",
27     "numpy<1.21.0; python_version<'3.10'"
28 ]
```

PACKAGE MANAGEMENT

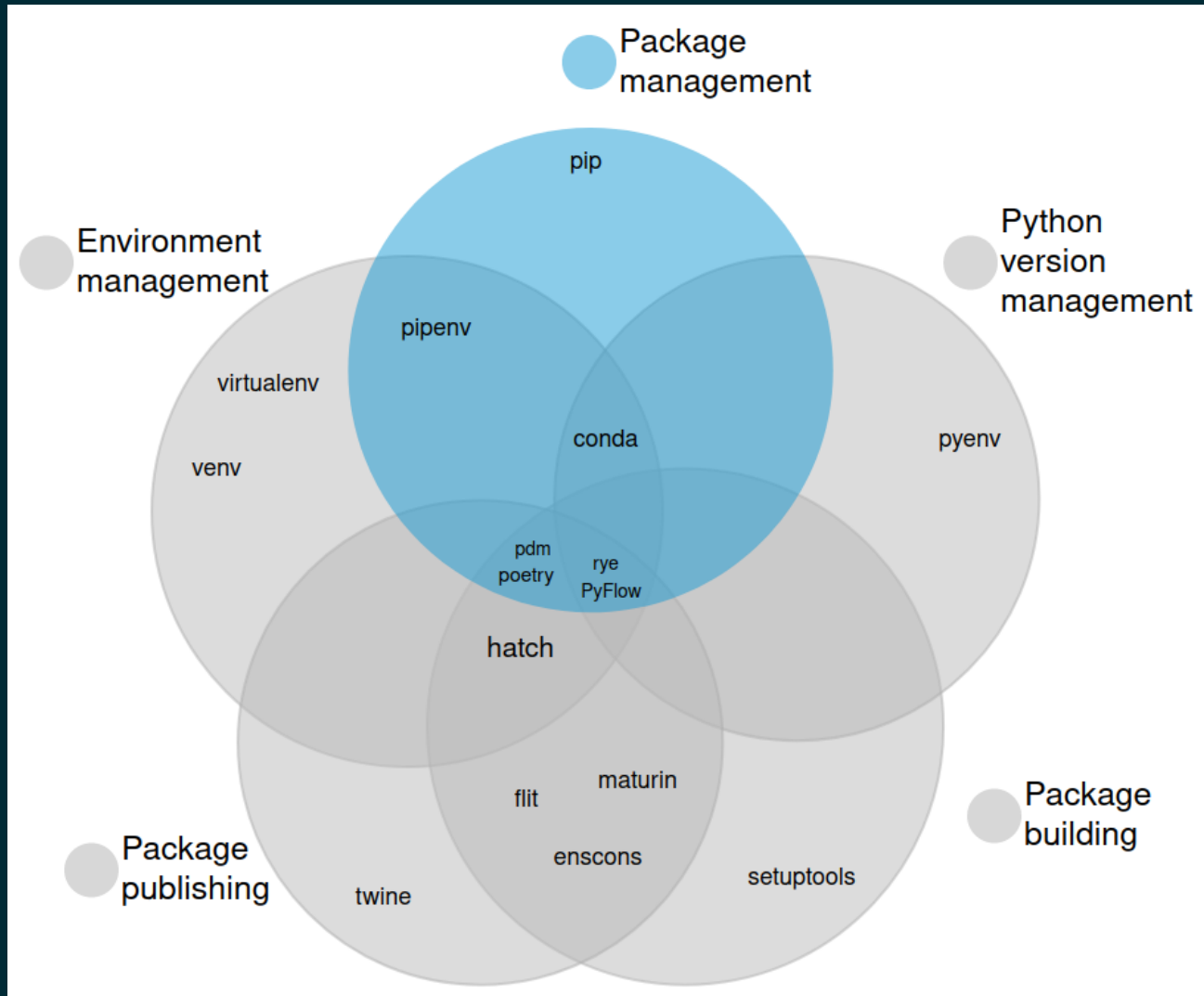
DEFINITION

Download and install libraries and their dependencies

MOTIVATION

- Packages allow us to define a hierarchy of modules
- Modules can be accessed easily using the dot-syntax
- Code can easily be shared with other developers
- Project dependencies are bundled in `pyproject.toml`

TOOLS



PIP

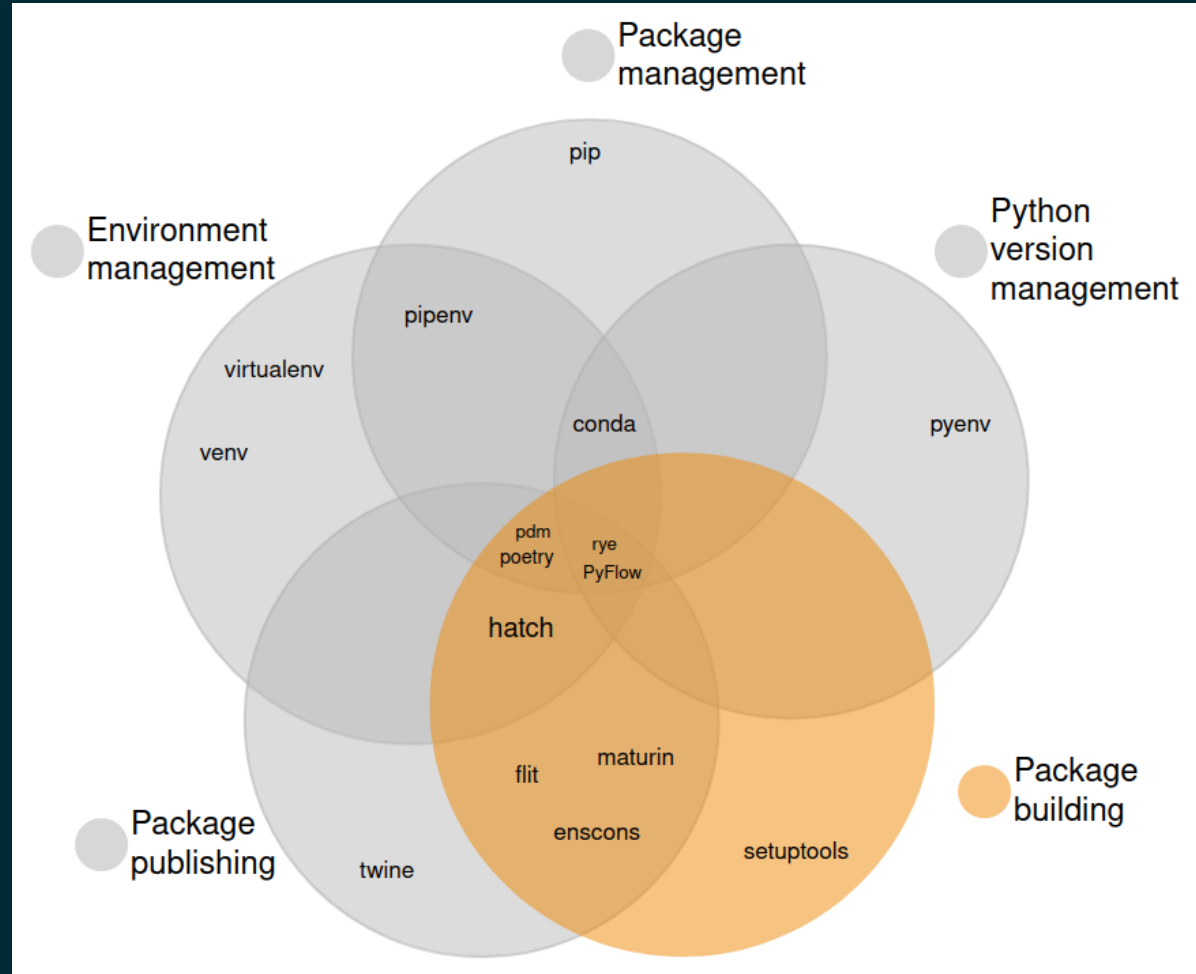
- Standard package manager for Python
- Shipped with Python
- Allows to install packages from PyPI and other indexes
- Main command: `pip install <package_name>`

PACKAGE BUILDING

DEFINITION

Building a package => creating `.whl` and `.tar.gz` files

TOOLS



SETUPTOOLS

- Build backend for Python packages
- Developed as an enhancement for `distutils` in 2004
- Used with a `pyproject.toml` file:

```
[build-system]
requires = ["setuptools"]
build-backend = "setuptools.build_meta"
```

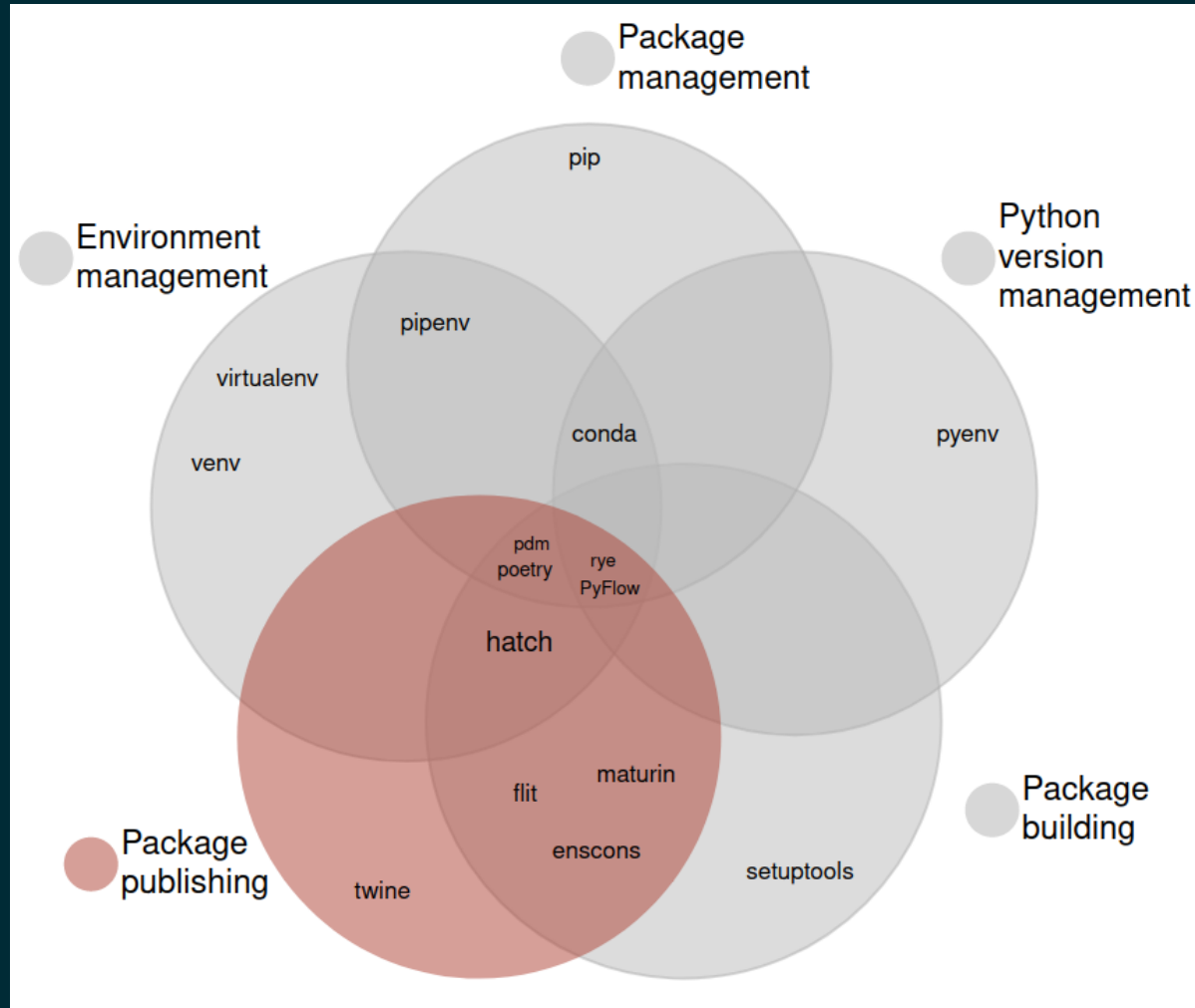
- Build package with build frontend: `python -m build`

PACKAGE PUBLISHING

DEFINITION

Publish package to PyPI or other index

TOOLS



TWINE

- Official PyPI tool to upload packages
- Also works with other indexes
- Single-purpose tool
- Main command: `twine upload dist/*`

RECAP II

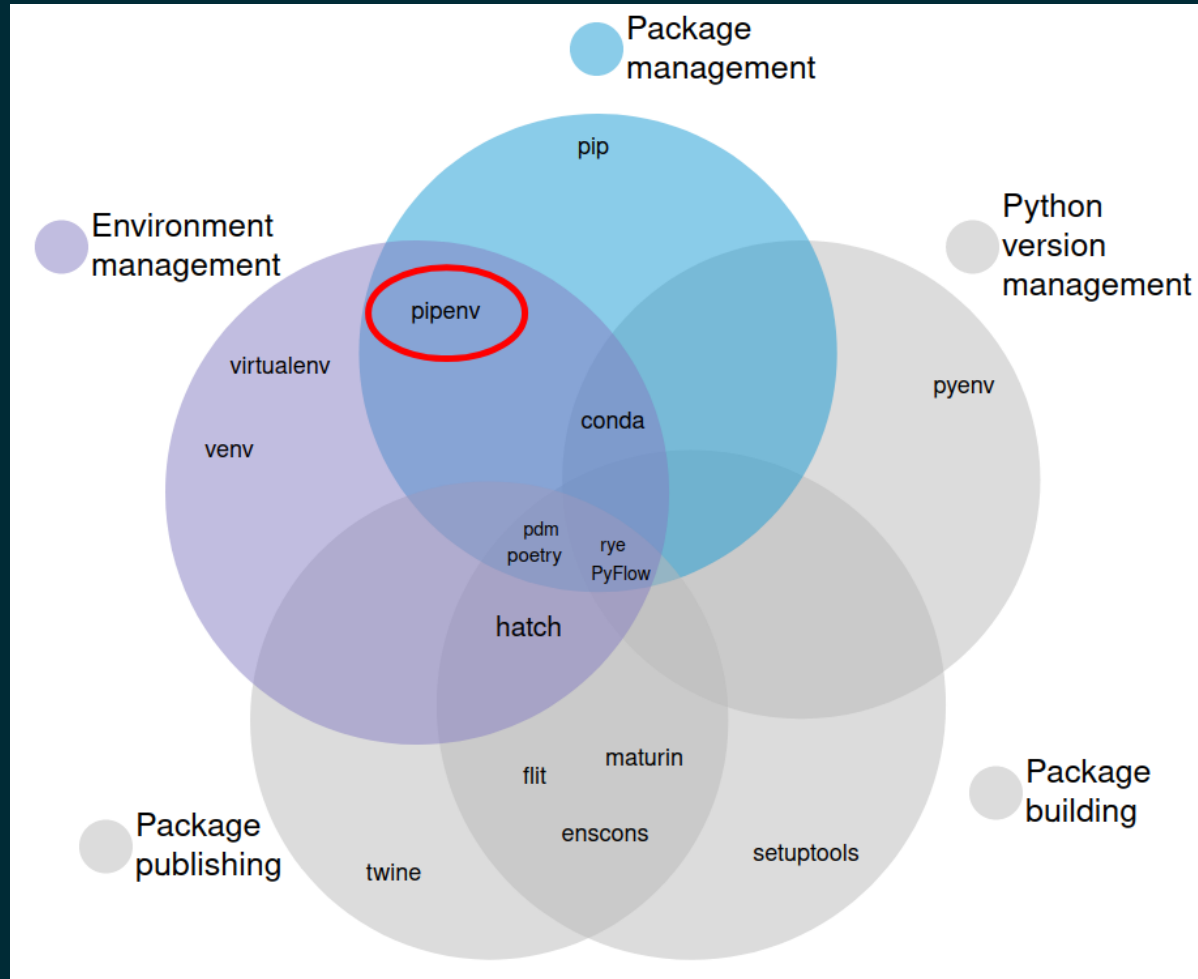
LOCK FILE

- Records exact versions of all dependencies installed for a project
- This enables reproducibility of projects across multiple platforms
- Example file from poetry:

```
1 # This file is automatically @generated by Poetry and should not be changed by hand.
2
3 [[package]]
4 name = "attrs"
5 version = "22.1.0"
6 description = "Classes Without Boilerplate"
7 category = "main"
8 optional = false
9 python_versions = ">=3.5"
10 files = [
11     {file = "attrs-22.1.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl", hash = "sha256:86ef402f67bf2df34f51a335487cf46b1ec138d02b8d39fd248abfd38da551c"},
12     {file = "attrs-22.1.0.tar.gz", hash = "sha256:29adc2665447e519d0e7c568fde78b21f9672d344281d0c6e1ab085429b22b6"},
13 ]
14
15 [[package.extras]]
16 dev = ["cloudpickle", "coverage[toml] (>=5.0.2)", "furo", "hypothesis", "mypy (>=0.900,!=0.940)", "pre-commit", "pympler", "pytest (>=4.3.0)", "pytest-mypy-plugin"]
17 docs = ["furo", "sphinx", "sphinx-notfound-page", "zope.interface"]
18 tests = ["cloudpickle", "coverage[toml] (>=5.0.2)", "hypothesis", "mypy (>=0.900,!=0.940)", "pympler", "pytest (>=4.3.0)", "pytest-mypy-plugins", "zope.interface"]
19 tests-no-zope = ["cloudpickle", "coverage[toml] (>=5.0.2)", "hypothesis", "mypy (>=0.900,!=0.940)", "pympler", "pytest (>=4.3.0)", "pytest-mypy-plugins"]
20
21 [[package]]
22 name = "backports-cached-property"
23 version = "1.0.2"
24 description = "cached_property() - computed once per instance, cached as attribute"
25 category = "main"
26 optional = false
27 python_versions = ">=3.6.0"
28 files = [
29     {file = "backports.cached-property-1.0.2.tar.gz", hash = "sha256:9306f9eed6ec55fd156ace6bc1094e2c86fae5fb2bf07b6a9c00745c656e75dd"},
30     {file = "backports.cached-property-1.0.2-py3-none-any.whl", hash = "sha256:baeb28e1cd619a3c9ab8941431fe34e8490861fb998c6c4590693d50171db0cc"},
31 ]
```

MULTI-PURPOSE TOOLS

PIPENV



PIPVENV

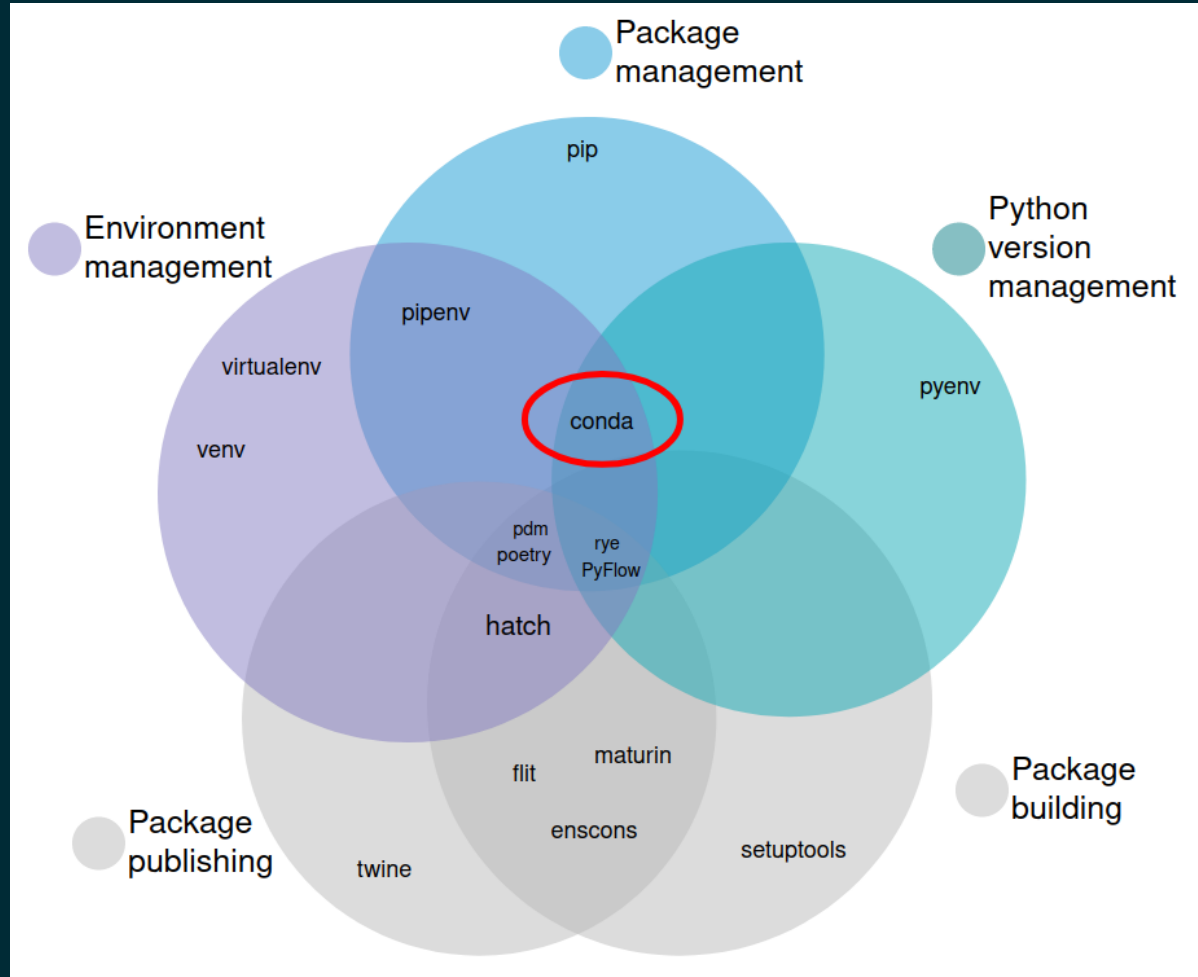
- Combines `pip` and `virtualenv`
- Introduces two additional files:
 - `Pipfile`
 - `Pipfile.lock` (replaces `requirements.txt`)
- Most important commands:

```
# Install package  
pipenv install <package_name>
```

```
# Run Python script within virtual env  
pipenv run <script_name.py>
```

```
# Activate virtual env  
pipenv shell
```

CONDA



CONDA

- General-purpose package management system
- Uses its own index for packages

PACKAGING TOOLS

EVALUATION FEATURES

Manages dependencies	?
----------------------	---

Resolves/locks dependencies	?
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Clean build/publish flow	?
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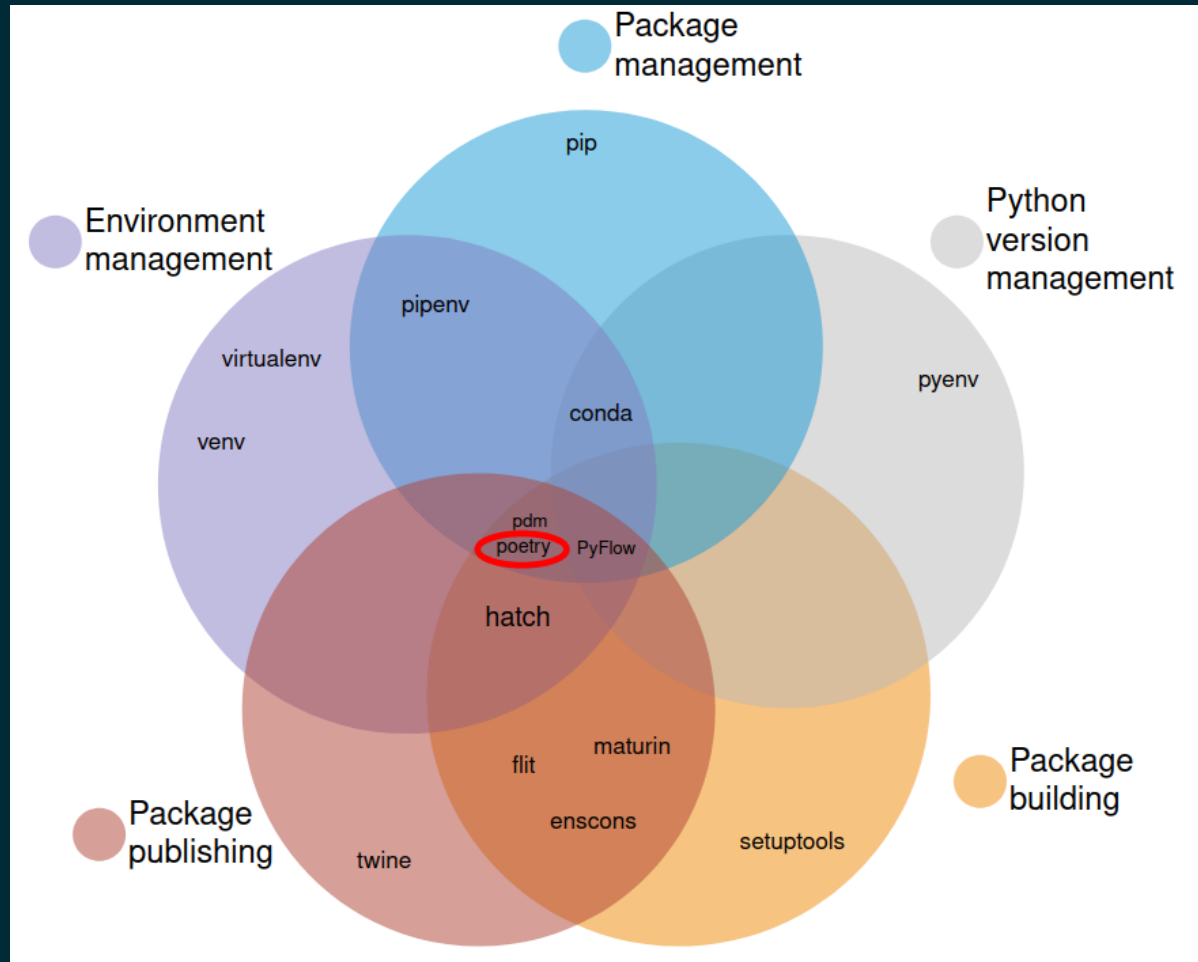
Allows to use plugins	?
-----------------------	---

Supports PEP 660 (editable installs)	?
--------------------------------------	---

Supports PEP 621 (project metadata)	?
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POETRY

POETRY



CAPABILITIES

- Python version management: ❌
- Package management: ✅
- Environment management: ✅
- Building a package: ✅
- Publishing a package: ✅

FEATURE EVALUATION

Manages dependencies



Resolves/locks dependencies



Clean build/publish flow



Allows to use plugins



Supports PEP 660 (editable installs)



Supports PEP 621 (project metadata)



MAIN COMMANDS

```
# Create directory structure and pyproject.toml  
poetry new <project_name>
```

```
# Create pyproject.toml interactively  
poetry init
```

```
# Install package from pyproject.toml  
poetry install
```


DEPENDENCY MANAGEMENT

```
# Add dependency  
poetry add <package_name>  
  
# Display all dependencies  
poetry show --tree
```

RUNNING CODE

```
# Activate virtual env  
poetry shell
```

```
# Run script within virtual env  
poetry run python <script_name.py>
```

LOCK FILE

- When installing package, poetry resolves its dependencies and creates `poetry.lock`
- Updating dependencies to latest versions with `poetry update`

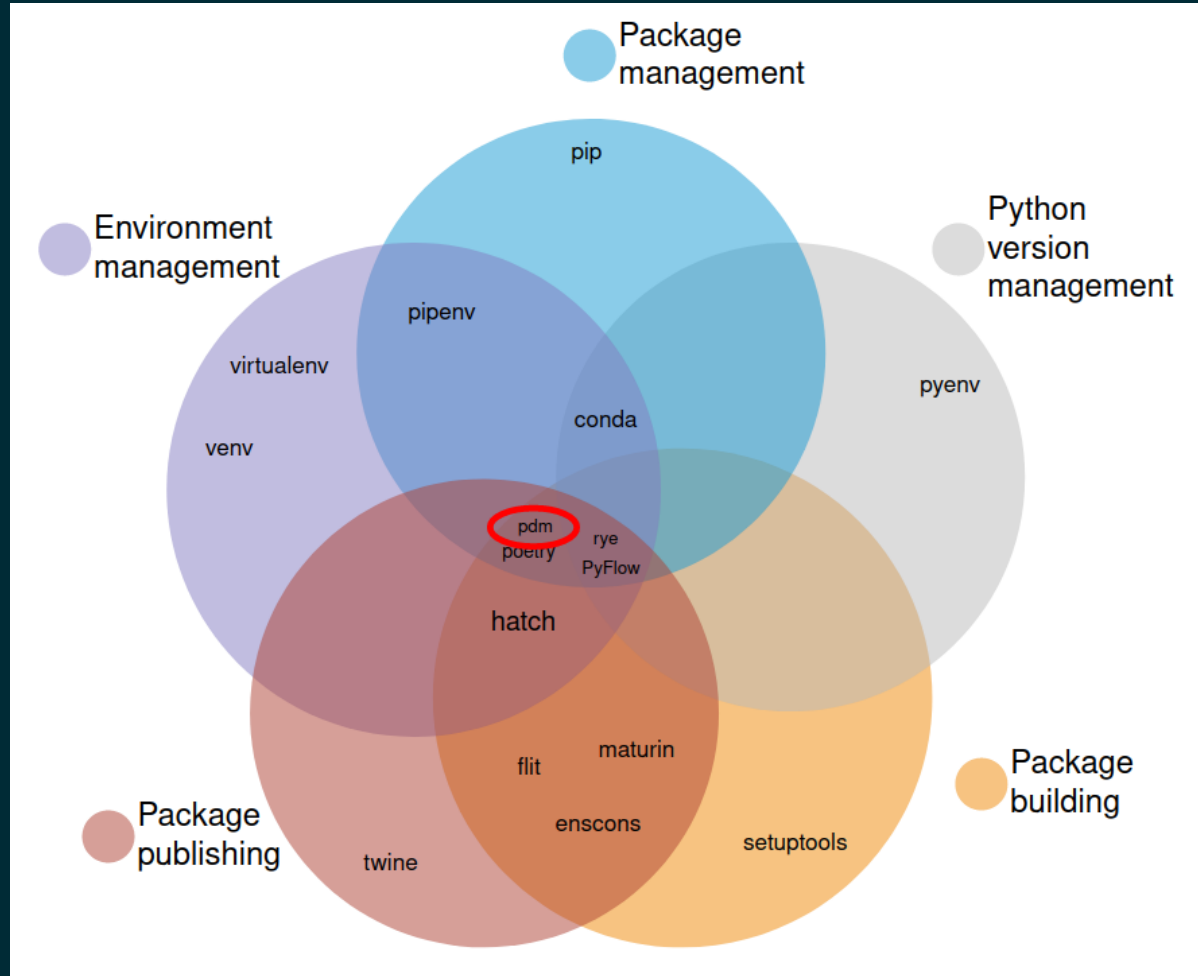
BUILD/PUBLISH FLOW

```
# Package code (creates `.tar.gz` and `.whl` files)  
poetry build
```

```
# Publish to PyPi  
poetry publish
```

PDM

PDM



PDM - CAPABILITIES

- Python version management: ❌
- Package management: ✅
- Environment management: ✅
- Building a package: ✅
- Publishing a package: ✅

PDM

- Strongly inspired by poetry and pyflow
- Requires Python 3.7 or higher
- Implements PEP 582 (local packages)
- Allows users to choose build backend

PDM - FEATURE EVALUATION

Manages dependencies



Resolves/locks dependencies



Clean build/publish flow



Allows to use plugins



Supports PEP 660 (editable installs)



Supports PEP 621 (project metadata)



MAIN COMMANDS

```
# Create pyproject.toml interactively  
pdm init
```

```
# Install package from pyproject.toml  
pdm install
```

DEPENDENCY MANAGEMENT

Add dependency

```
pdm add <package_name>
```

Display all dependencies

```
pdm list --graph
```

RUNNING CODE

```
# No pdm shell command
```

```
# Run script within env
```

```
pdm run python <script_name.py>
```

LOCK FILE

- Similar to poetry
- When installing package, pdm resolves its dependencies and creates `pdm.lock`
- Updating dependencies to latest versions with `pdm update`

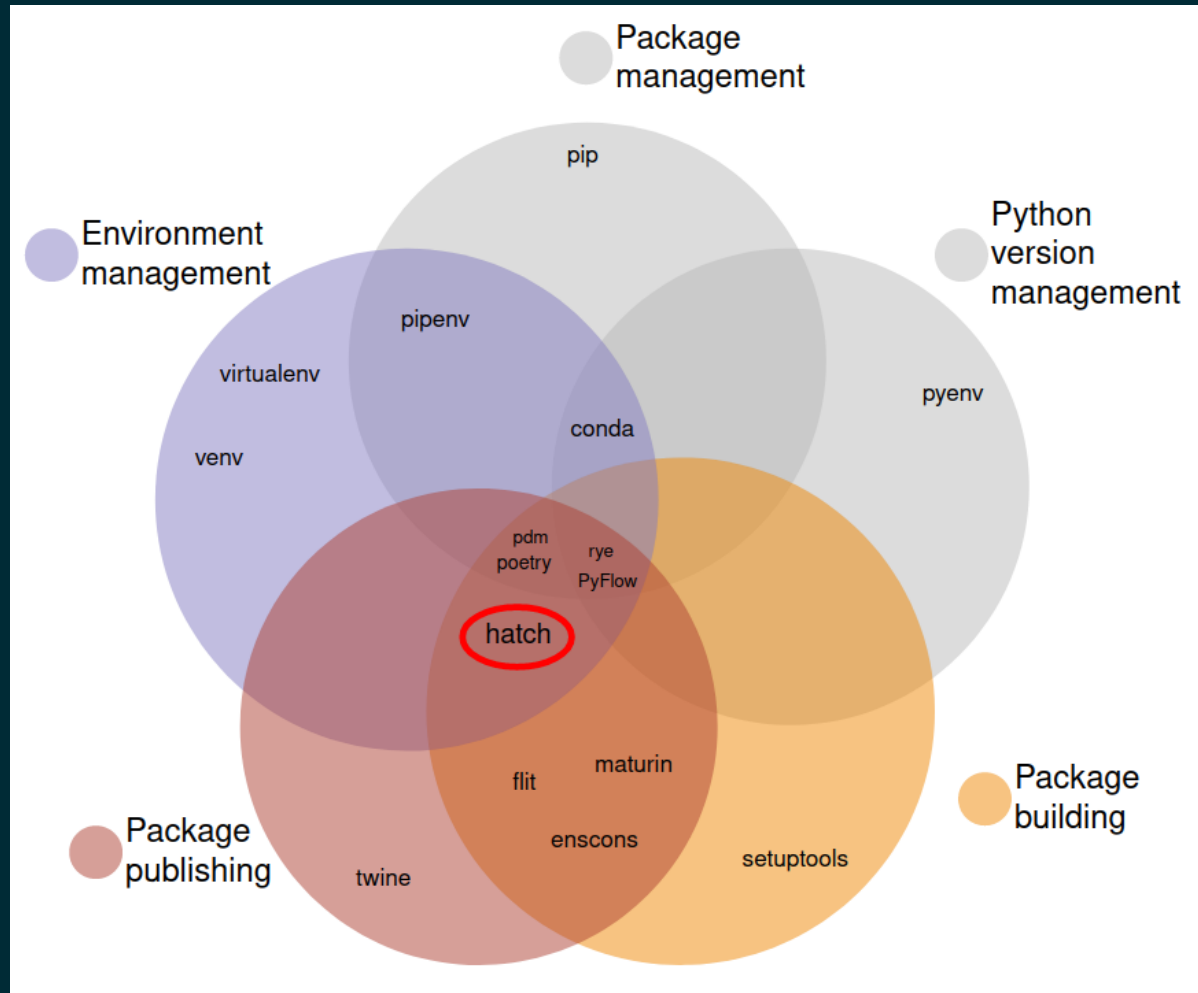
BUILD/PUBLISH FLOW

```
# Package code (creates `.tar.gz` and `.whl` files)  
pdm build
```

```
# Publish to PyPi  
pdm publish
```

HATCH

HATCH



HATCH - CAPABILITIES

- Python version management: ✗
- Package management: ✗
- Environment management: ✓
- Building a package: ✓
- Publishing a package: ✓

HATCH - FEATURE EVALUATION

Manages dependencies



Resolves/locks dependencies



Clean build/publish flow



Allows to use plugins



Supports PEP 660 (editable installs)



Supports PEP 621 (project metadata)



CREATING A NEW PROJECT

Create directory structure and pyproject.toml

```
hatch new <project_name>
```

Interactive mode

```
hatch new -i <project_name>
```

Initialize existing project / create pyproject.toml

```
hatch new --init
```

DEPENDENCY MANAGEMENT

```
# Packages are added manually to pyproject.toml  
hatch add <package_name> # This command doesn't exist!  
  
# Display dependencies  
hatch dep show table
```

RUNNING CODE

```
# Activate virtual env  
hatch shell
```

```
# Run script within virtual env  
hatch run python <script_name.py>
```

BUILD/PUBLISH FLOW

```
# Package code (creates `.tar.gz` and `.whl` files)  
hatch build
```

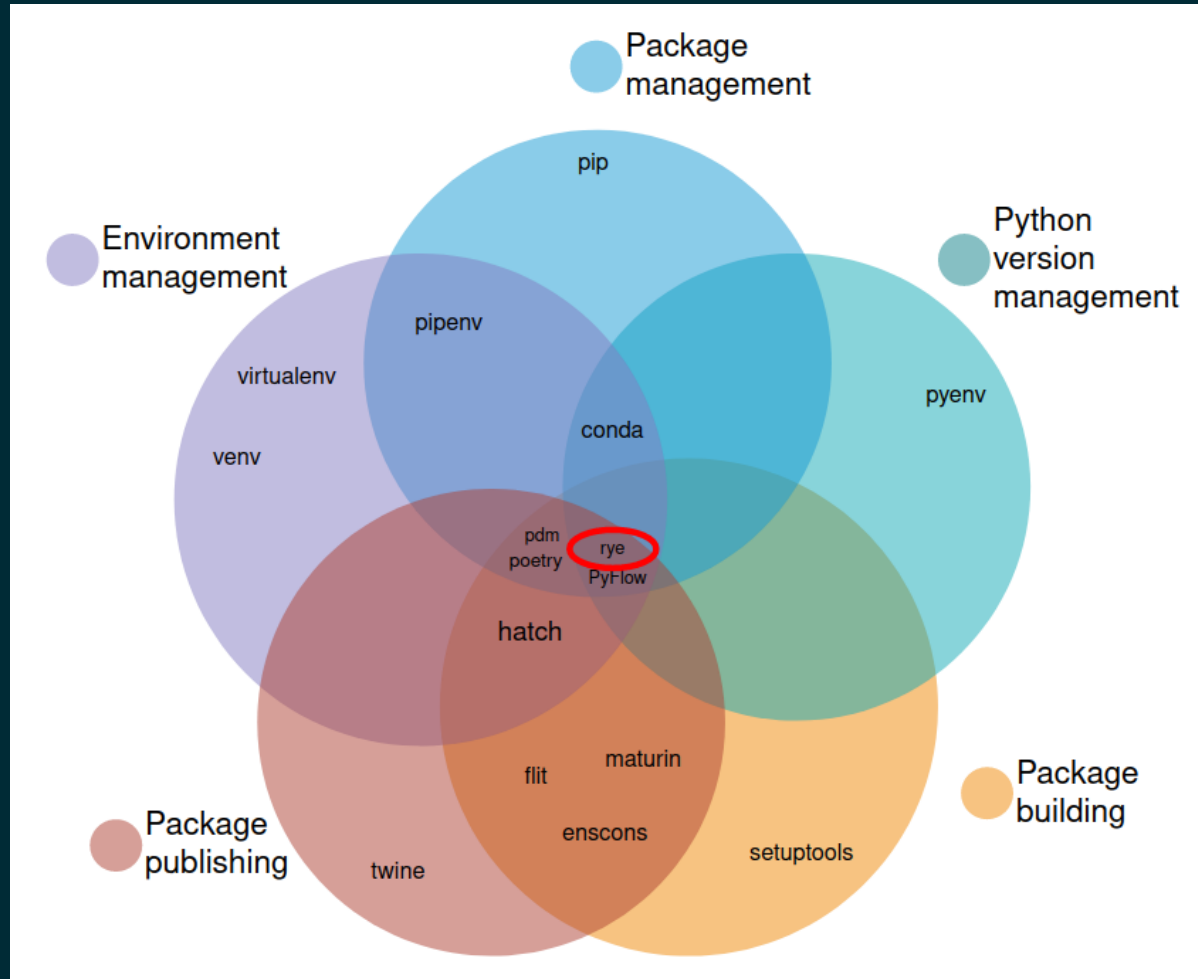
```
# Publish to PyPi  
hatch publish
```

DECLARATIVE ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT






- Environments can be configured within `pyproject.toml`
- We can define scripts for an environment
- Example use case: [code formatting](#)

RYE

RYE



RYE - CAPABILITIES

- Python version management: 
- Package management: 
- Environment management: 
- Building a package: 
- Publishing a package: 

RYE

- Very new (first release May 2023)
- Inspired by rustup and cargo from Rust
- Written in Rust

RYE - FEATURE EVALUATION

Manages dependencies



Resolves/locks dependencies



Clean build/publish flow



Allows to use plugins



Supports PEP 660 (editable installs)



Supports PEP 621 (project metadata)



CREATING A NEW PROJECT

```
# Create directory structure and pyproject.toml  
rye init <project_name>
```

```
# Pin a Python version  
rye pin 3.10
```

DEPENDENCY MANAGEMENT

Add dependency - this does not install the package!

```
rye add <package_name>
```

Synchronize virtual envs, lock file, etc.

This install packages and Python versions

```
rye sync
```

RUNNING CODE

```
# Activate virtual env  
rye shell
```

```
# Run script within virtual env  
rye run python <script_name.py>
```

BUILD/PUBLISH FLOW

```
# Package code (creates `.tar.gz` and `.whl` files)  
rye build
```

```
# Publish to PyPi  
rye publish
```


SUMMARY - PACKAGING TOOLS

	poetry	pdm	hatch	rye
Manages dependencies	✓	✓	✗	✓
Resolves/locks dependencies	✓	✓	✗	✓
Clean build/publish flow	✓	✓	✓	✓
Supports plugins	✓	✓	✓	✗
PEP 660 (editable installs)	✓	✓	✓	✓
PEP 621 (project metadata)	✗	✓	✓	✓

THE END