

# All I ever needed to know about Python scripting

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PYCON 2009

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## File Organization

### Script

A python file that is run. Ideally found in PATH.

### Module

A python library that is "imported". Usually a .py file, though can be c extension (.so,.dll) or .pyc. (lowercase no underscores(\_))

### Package

A directory (the package name) containing *packages* and/or *modules*. Each package must have a `__init__.py` file in it. (lowercase, underscores (\_) ok)

### Egg

A tarball of python files (similar to .jar files) used by the 3rd party `setuptools` package.

## File Layout

Script style (install into PATH):

```
ScriptProject/ (Project name)
  script (file containing python code)
  setup.py (specifies packaging)
```

Your script can be a module (install into PYTHONPATH):

```
ScriptProject/
  script.py
  setup.py
```

**Compromise layout** placing logic in a *module/package* and providing a script too:

```
ScriptProject/
  bin/
    script.py (loads logic from scriptlib)
  scriptlib/
    __init__.py
  setup.py
  README
```

## INSTALL

### Non .py import hack

To import non .py files

```
>>> from types import ModuleType
>>> my_script = ModuleType('my_script')
>>> exec open('bin/my_script') in my_script.__dict__
>>> my_script.main(['-t', 'bar'])
```

see <http://mail.python.org/pipermail/python-list/2007-February/424702.html>

### (Intra) File Organization

- `#!/usr/bin/env python`
- `# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-` (PEP 263)
- (vim/emacs settings)
- Copyright/License (in comment)
- Module docstring
- Bookkeeping
  - Version
  - Author
- Imports
  - stdlib
  - 3rd party
  - module
- Globals
- Classes/functions
- `main`
- Conditional main
  - Exit code

### Conditional main

```
>>> import sys
>>> def main(prog_args):
...     # implementation
...     pass
...     # return exit code
>>> if __name__ == "__main__":
...     sys.exit(main(sys.argv))
```

Passing in `sys.argv` into `main` lets you "call" it again without monkeypatching `sys.argv`. Enables scripting/testing of command line interface.

Exit code is 0 by default. 0 - success, non-zero - error.

### No global execution

Try to break up code into functions. Lowers code complexity. Makes testing easier. Makes reuse easier (can import logic without

it executing).

## Configuration

There are many types of configuration. A Unix hierarchy looks like this (lowest priority first):

- `/etc/` rc (run control) files
- User's rc files
- User's environment variables
- Command line switches

see <http://www.faqs.org/docs/artu/ch10s02.html>

### .ini File configuration

`ConfigParser` file configuration for rc files using ini-style.

```
>>> import ConfigParser
>>> import StringIO
>>> import os
```

Default location is usually in home directory (or in `~/.config/script`)

```
>>> SCRIPT_INI = os.path.expanduser('~/.script.ini')
>>> cfg = ConfigParser.ConfigParser()
>>> cfg.read(SCRIPT_INI) # takes filename
[ ]
```

Could also embed into code (or for testing)

```
>>> ini = StringIO.StringIO('''
... [Properties]
... author = Matt
... email = matthewharrison at gmail.com
... food: pizza
... ; comment
... # other comment
... ''')

>>> cfg =
ConfigParser.ConfigParser(defaults={'author': 'Dickens',
'book': 'Two Cities'})
>>> cfg.readfp(ini) # takes file

>>> cfg.get('Properties', 'author')
'Matt'
>>> cfg.get('Properties', 'book') # Gets default
'Two Cities'
>>> cfg.get('Properties', 'bad') # Non-existent
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
NoOptionError: No option 'bad' in section:
'Properties'
```

If you want per get default values.

```
>>> def getd(cfg, section, option, default,
raw=False, vars=None):
...     ' subclass ConfigParser for OO interface '
...     try:
...         value = cfg.get(section, option, raw=raw,
vars=vars)
...     except ConfigParser.NoOptionError, e:
...         value = default
...     return value

>>> getd(cfg, 'Properties', 'bad', 'not here')
'not here'
```

For non-stdlib versions see  
<http://wiki.python.org/moin/ConfigParserShootout>

## xml Configuration

```
>>> from xml.etree.ElementTree import ElementTree
>>> xml_conf = StringIO.StringIO("""<Properties
author="Matt">
... <Email value="mattharrison at gmail.com"/>
... <pet>dog</pet>
... <!-- xml comment -->
... </Properties>""")

>>> tree = ElementTree()
>>> props = tree.parse(xml_conf)
>>> props.attrib['author']
'Matt'

>>> props.find('pet').text
'dog'
```

## Reading Environment variables

```
>>> os.environ['HOME']
'/home/matt'

>>> os.environ.get('PET', 'cat')
'cat'
```

Call `os.putenv` for temporary manipulation while launching child processes. They don't affect `os.environ`

```
>>> os.putenv('WIERDO', 'value')
>>> os.environ['WIERDO']
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
KeyError: 'WIERDO'

>>> os.environ['OTHER'] = 'value2'
>>> import subprocess
>>> p = subprocess.Popen('echo $WIERDO $OTHER',
shell=True, stdout=subprocess.PIPE)
>>> p.stdout.read()
```

```
'value value2\n'
```

## optparse Command line configuration

```
>>> import optparse
>>> __version__ = '0.1'
>>> usage = "A script that illustrates scripting"
```

Passing in *version* gives you free `--version` (see `.print_help` below)  
Passing in *usage* allows user specified help.

```
>>> parser = optparse.OptionParser(usage=usage,
version=__version__)
```

"store" is default action for options. The default for *dest* is the long option (with underscores).

```
>>> parser.add_option('-f', '--other-file',
#action='store' # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
...             help='specify file to process')
<Option at ...: -f/--other-file>

>>> opt, args = parser.parse_args(['script.py', '--
other-file', 'some_file'])
>>> opt.other_file # long option name converted if
'dest' not specified
'some_file'
```

Can add *groups* to organize options

```
>>> group = optparse.OptionGroup(parser, "Group
Name", "Some details about the group")
>>> group.add_option('--be-noisy',
action='store_true', help='make noise') #doctest:
+ELLIPSIS
<Option at ...: --be-noisy>
>>> parser.add_option_group(group) #doctest:
+ELLIPSIS
<optparse.OptionGroup instance at ...>

>>> parser.print_help()
Usage: A script that illustrates scripting
<BLANKLINE>
Options:
  --version                show program's version number
and exit
  -h, --help              show this help message and
exit
  -f OTHER_FILE, --other-file=OTHER_FILE
                        specify file to process

<BLANKLINE>
  Group Name:
    Some details about the group
<BLANKLINE>
  --be-noisy            make noise
```

## Chaining Configuration

Ugly code to cascade configuration

```
>>> class Unset(object): pass
>>> def cascade_value(opt=None, opt_name=None,
env_name=None, cfg=None, cfg_section=None,
cfg_name=None, default=None):
...     """
...     opt - result of OptionParser.parse_args
...     opt_name - string of opt name you want to
access
...     """
...     # get from cmd line
...     value = Unset()
...     if opt and opt_name:
...         try:
...             value = opt.__getattr__(opt_name)
...         except AttributeError, e:
...             pass
...     if not isinstance(value, Unset):
...         return value
...     # get from ENV
...     if env_name:
...         try:
...             value = os.environ[env_name]
...         except KeyError, e:
...             pass
...     if not isinstance(value, Unset):
...         return value
...     # get from config file
...     if cfg and cfg_section and cfg_name:
...         try:
...             value = cfg.get(cfg_section, cfg_name)
...         except ConfigParser.NoOptionError, e:
...             pass
...     if not isinstance(value, Unset):
...         return value
...     return default

>>> cascade_value(opt=opt, opt_name='author',
cfg=cfg, cfg_section='Properties', cfg_name='author')
'Matt'
```

## Composite Scripts

Tools like `svn` have options without `--` or `-`, such as `svn status`. One such way to do this in python is with "composite" scripts. Implement a "status" script in a module by itself, then dispatch to it (and other commands) from the "svn" script based on `sys.argv[1]`.

`sys.argv` is a list starting with the filename and then any options passed to it

```
>>> def main(pargs): # pargs = ['script.py',
'status', '--some-option']
...     if pargs[1] == 'status':
...         status.main(pargs[2:])
```

### 3 layers of I/O

I favor a 3 layer abstraction, which eases testing, provides useful interfaces and can make python speedy.

- Filename interface (usually through `main` function)
- File object interface
- Generator interface

#### Input Filename/File interface

```
>>> def process_data(file_instance):
...     ''' file_instance could be sys.stdin, StringIO
...     or file '''
...     pass # call file.write/read
```

Assume the following is in the body of `main`. By using conditional `main` you can pass in filenames to `main`. Often scripts read from either a `stdin` or a file specified on the command line.

```
>>> pargs = ['script.py', '--input', 'handout.rst']
>>> parser.add_option('--input', help='Specify input
... file (default stdin)') # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
<Option at ...: --input>
>>> opt, args = parser.parse_args(pargs)
>>> fin = sys.stdin
>>> if opt.input:
...     fin = open(opt.input)
>>> process_data(fin)
```

#### File interface

Below `main` function, try to pass around filelike instances instead of filenames, ie `sys.stdin`, `StringIO.StringIO()`, `open()`.

#### Generator interface

Have file instance methods call generator methods when appropriate. Don't accumulate data if you don't need to, `yield`, `reduce` or `drop` it.

```
>>> process_line = process_data
```

Don't do:

```
>>> input = fin.readlines()
>>> for line in input:
...     process_line(line)
```

Do:

```
>>> for line in fin:
...     process_line(line)
```

see <http://www.dabeaz.com/generators/>

### Reading a password

Use `getpass` function from the `getpass` module to read data without echoing to terminal

#### Output

```
>>> parser.add_option('--output', help='Specify
... output file (default stdout)') #doctest: +ELLIPSIS
<Option at ...: --output>
>>> opt, args = parser.parse_args(pargs)
>>> fout = sys.stdout
>>> if opt.output:
...     fout = open(opt.output, 'w')
>>> process_data(fout)
```

Use `os.fsync(fd)` to force syncing of critical data

#### Temporary files

```
>>> import tempfile
>>> fd, filename = tempfile.mkstemp() # fd is a file
... descriptor
>>> fout = open(filename, 'w')
>>> # Use fout
>>> fout.close()
```

Remember to clean up when done (`tempfile.TemporaryFile` cleans up for you).

```
>>> os.remove(filename)
```

#### Executing other scripts

#### Reading output

```
>>> import subprocess
>>> p = subprocess.Popen('id -u', shell=True,
... stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stderr=subprocess.PIPE)
>>> p.stdout.read()
'1000\n'
>>> p.returncode # None means not done
>>> print p.wait()
0
```

#### Feeding stdin

Can use `communicate` or `p2.stdin.write` w/ `flush/close`.

```
>>> p2 = subprocess.Popen('wc -l', shell=True,
... stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stdin=subprocess.PIPE,
```

```
stderr=subprocess.PIPE)
>>> out, err = p2.communicate('foo\nbar\n')
#p.stdin.flush()

>>> out
'2\n'
>>> p2.returncode
0
```

#### Chaining scripts

Chaining is pretty straightforward make sure to close `stdin`.

```
>>> p3 = subprocess.Popen('sort', shell=True,
... stdout=subprocess.PIPE,
... stdin=subprocess.PIPE)
>>> p4 = subprocess.Popen('uniq', shell=True,
... stdout=subprocess.PIPE,
... stdin=p3.stdout,
... close_fds=True) # hangs w/o
close_fds

>>> p3.stdin.write('1\n2\n1\n') # hangs
>>> p3.stdin.flush()
>>> p3.stdin.close()
>>> p4.stdout.read()
'1\n2\n'
```

#### Chaining scripts and python

`cat 0-2`, add 10 to then (in python) and `wc -l` results.

```
>>> p5 = subprocess.Popen('cat', shell=True,
... stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stdin=subprocess.PIPE,
... close_fds=True)
>>> def p6(input):
...     ''' add 10 to line in input '''
...     for line in input:
...         yield '%d%s' %(int(line.strip())+10,
... os.linesep)
>>> p7 = subprocess.Popen('wc -l', shell=True,
... stdout=subprocess.PIPE, stdin=subprocess.PIPE,
... close_fds=True)
>>> ignore = [p5.stdin.write(str(x)+os.linesep) for x
... in xrange(3)]
>>> p5.stdin.close()
>>> ignore = [p7.stdin.write(x) for x in
... p6(p5.stdout.readlines())]
>>> p7.stdin.close()
>>> p7.stdout.read()
'3\n'
```

#### PID file

As a mechanism for preventing concurrent runs of script. Be careful with file permissions (user write access only, use `os.chmod`).

## pidfile example

```
>>> def pid_running(pid):
...     p = subprocess.Popen('ps auxww |grep %s | grep
-v grep' %pid,
...                           shell=True,
stdout=subprocess.PIPE)
...     return str(pid) in p.stdout.read()

>>> import os
>>> PID_FILE = os.path.expanduser('~/.script.pid')
>>> if os.path.exists(PID_FILE):
...     pid = open(PID_FILE).read()
...     if pid_running(pid):
...         raise AlreadyRunningError
>>> p_file = open(PID_FILE, 'w')
>>> p_file.write(str(os.getpid()))
>>> os.chmod(PID_FILE, 0600)
```

Do stuff, remember to clean up when done

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove(PID_FILE)
```

## atexit

The atexit module provides register(func, [,args [,kwargs]]) to perform func when the interpreter exits

## Theft Packaging

### setup.py example

This can be tedious, *copying* is recommended:

```
from distutils.core import setup
#from setuptools import setup # for setup.py develop
import scriptlib

setup(name="poachplate",
      version=scriptlib.__version__,
      author=scriptlib.__author__,
      description="FILL IN",
      scripts=["bin/script"],
      package_dir={"scriptlib":"scriptlib"},
      packages=["scriptlib"],
)
```

Uncomment the setuptools line if you want to do python setup.py develop (which allows you to develop in place, which having the script installed)

### distutils commands

python setup.py sdist

All I ever needed to know about Python scripting 4/4

Create a source distribution in the dist directory  
python setup.py regist

Register a package in pypi  
python setup.py sdist upload

Upload a source distribution to pypi

### setuptools commands

python setup.py develop

Install the scripts/libraries using the developed versions. Further changes to source code changes installed versions.

## Logging

### Levels

CRITICAL, ERROR, STATUS, INFO, DEBUG

### Basic Example

Setup a logger that rotates log at 500K and creates up to 2 older files when the first is full:

```
~/script.log
~/script.log.1
~/script.log.2

>>> import logging
>>> from logging import handlers, Formatter
>>> LOGFILE = os.path.expanduser('~/.script.log')
>>> logger = logging.getLogger('ScriptLogger')
>>> logger.setLevel(logging.DEBUG)
>>> handler = handlers.RotatingFileHandler(LOGFILE,
maxBytes=500, backupCount=2)
>>> log_format = Formatter("%(asctime)s - %(name)s -
%(levelname)s - %(message)s")
>>> handler.setFormatter(log_format)
>>> logger.addHandler(handler)
```

Test log

```
>>> logger.debug('Test the logger')
>>> open(LOGFILE).read() # doctest: +SKIP
'2009-02-10 00:53:15,509 - ScriptLogger - DEBUG -
Test the logger\n'

>>> os.remove(LOGFILE)
```

## Testing

### doctest

Doctests can be placed in python docstrings at the module, class or function/method level. Also text files can contain doctests by having '>>>' in them.

This file happens to have many doctests, to execute doctest on a module do the following:

```
>>> import doctest
>>> doctest.testmod()
(0, 0)
```

To test a file use doctest.testfile(filename)

### unittest

Execute unittests at the level of abstraction you want, filename (via main), file object or generator.

Coverage tools can be useful to see where tests are missing (see figleaf or coverage.py)

Useful methods are setup, teardown, assert\_(expr[, msg]), assertEquals(first, second[, msg]), assertNotEqual, and assertRaises(exception, callable).

```
>>> import unittest
>>> class TestScript(unittest.TestCase):
...     def test_num_lines(self):
...         self.assertEqual(list(num_lines(range(1))),
['0\n'])

>>> if __name__ == '__main__':
...     unittest.main()
```

## No print

If you are using 3 layers of I/O and logging correctly, there will be no print statements in your code.

## A cheat

The project *poachplate* is a simple tool to generate directory structure, setup.py and boiler plate content for scripts. Find it on pypi.