



DEVNET

Python Part 2: Working with Libraries and Virtual Environments

A Network Programmability Basics Presentation

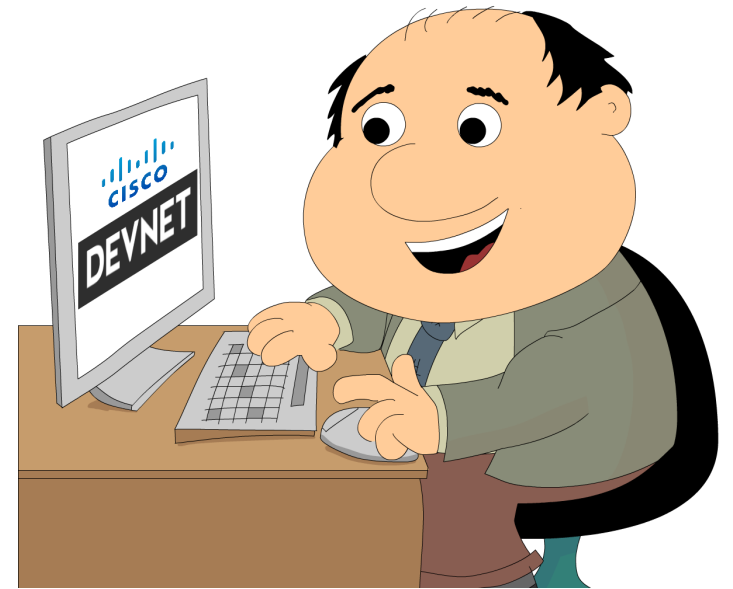
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Developer Evangelist

@hfpreston 

Network Programmability Basics Modules

- Introduction: How to be a Network Engineer in a Programmable Age
- **Programming Fundamentals**
- Network Device APIs
- Network Controllers
- Application Hosting and the Network
- NetDevOps



Network Programmability Basics: The Lessons

Module: Programming Fundamentals

- Data Formats: Understanding and using JSON, XML and YAML
- APIs are Everywhere... but what are they?
- REST APIs Part 1: HTTP is for more than Web Browsing
- REST APIs Part 2: Making REST API Calls with Postman
- Python Part 1: Python Language and Script Basics
- **Python Part 2: Working with Libraries and Virtual Environments**
- Python Part 3: Useful Python Libraries for Network Engineers

Code and Develop Along

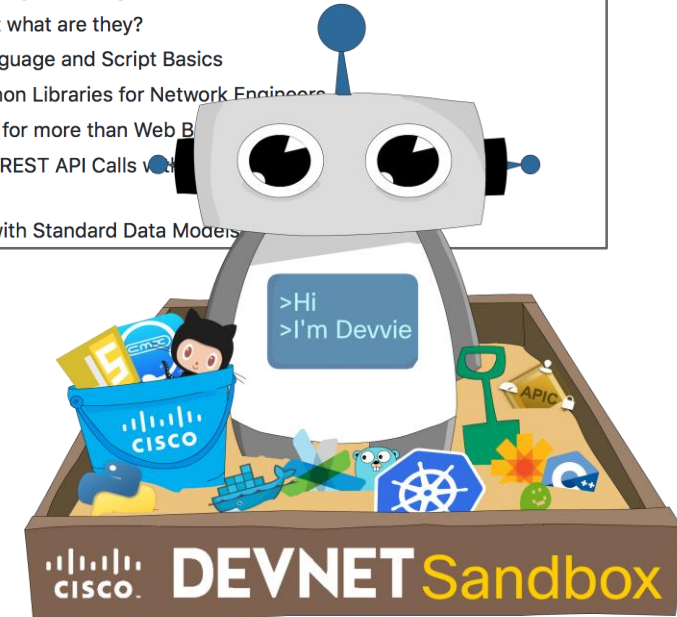
- Get the Code!
 - github.com/CiscoDevNet/netprog_basics
- Setup Lab Prerequisites
 - Each lab includes a README with details
- Access to Infrastructure
 - [DevNet Sandbox](#)
 - Specifics in lab README

Network Programmability Basics

Code, Examples, and Resources for the Network Programmability Basics Video Course

Table of Contents

- **Programming Fundamentals**
 - Data Formats: Understanding and using JSON, XML and YAML
 - APIs are Everywhere... but what are they?
 - Python Part 1: Python Language and Script Basics
 - Python Part 2: Useful Python Libraries for Network Engineers
 - REST APIs Part 1: HTTP is for more than Web Browsers
 - REST APIs Part 2: Making REST API Calls with Python
- **Network Device APIs**
 - Getting the "YANG" of it with Standard Data Models



Topics to Cover

- What are Libraries and How to Use Them
- Using pip to Install Libraries
- Virtual Environments
- Foundational Libraries

What are Libraries and How to Use Them

Python Libraries (Modules, Applications, etc)

- Any Python code outside of your script you want to use
- Provide some capability or data you need
- Included with statements
 - `from library import name`
 - `import library`

```
#!/usr/bin/env python  
"""
```

```
Learning Series: Network Programmability Basics  
Module: Programming Fundamentals  
Lesson: Python Part 2
```

Python Libraries (Modules, Applications, etc)

- Any Python code outside of your script you want to use
- Provide some capability or data you need
- Included with statements
 - `from library import name`
 - `import library`

```
# Import data from another script
from common_vars import shapes
# Import a library that offers date-time capabilities
import datetime

print("The shapes are:")
for shape in shapes:
    print(shape)
print("")

# Get Current Date and Time
date_now = datetime.datetime.now()
print("It is currently {}".format(str(date_now)))

# Add 1000 minutes to Current Date and Time
new_date = date_now + datetime.timedelta(minutes=1000)
print("In 1000 minutes it will be {}".format(str(new_date)))
```


Where to get Libraries

- Write them yourself
 - Example: `common_vars`
- Included with Python itself
 - Example: `datetime`, `os`, `sys`, `json`
- From [Python Package Index](#) (PyPI)
 - Example: `pip install requests`
- Download and install manually
 - Example: [ACI Toolkit from GitHub](#)

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
""" """

shapes = ["square", "triangle", "circle"]
books = [
    {
        "title": "War and Peace",
        "shelf": 3,
        "available": True
    },
    {
        "title": "Hamlet",
        "shelf": 1,
        "available": False
    },
    {
        "title": "Harold and the Purple Crayon",
        "shelf": 2,
        "available": True
    }
]
colors = ["blue", "green", "red"]
```

The screenshot shows the PyPI website interface. At the top, there's a search bar with 'requests' entered. Below the search bar, the page title is 'PyPI - the Python Package Index'. The main content area describes the index as a repository of software for Python programming, mentioning 113,170 packages. It includes links for 'Get Packages', 'Package Authors', and 'Infrastructure'. The left sidebar contains a 'PACKAGE INDEX' menu with links like 'Browse packages', 'List trove classifiers', 'RSS (latest 40 updates)', 'Terms of Service', 'PyPI Tutorial', 'PyPI Security', 'PyPI Support', 'PyPI Bug Reports', 'PyPI Discussion', and 'PyPI Developer Info'. The right sidebar has a 'Not Logged In' section with links for 'Login', 'Register', 'Lost Login?', 'Login with OpenID', and 'Login with Google'. Below this is a 'Status' section with a link for 'Nothing to report'.

Using pip to Install Libraries

Pip, The Python Package Installer

- Python 2.7.6 and Python 3.4 or greater includes by default
- Integrates with PyPI for packages
- Install, Upgrade, and Uninstall packages
- “requirements.txt” in projects provide input to pip

```
DevNet$ pip --version
pip 9.0.1

DevNet$ pip install pyang
Collecting pyang
  Downloading pyang-1.7.3-py2.py3-none-any.whl (326kB)
    100% |#####| 327kB
1.3MB/s
Installing collected packages: pyang
Successfully installed pyang-1.7.3

DevNet$ pip install -r requirements.txt
Collecting requests (from -r requirements.txt (line 1))
  Downloading requests-2.18.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl
(88kB)
    100% |#####| 92kB
662kB/s
.
{OUTPUT TRUNCATED}
.
Successfully installed requests-2.18.2 six-1.10.0
urllib3-1.22
```

pip Commands to Know

- Install a package
 - `pip install package`
- Upgrade a package
 - `pip install --upgrade package`
- Uninstall a package
 - `pip uninstall package`
- View all packages installed
 - `pip freeze`
- Install “requirements.txt”
 - `pip install -r requirements.txt`

```
DevNet$ pip freeze  
  
asn1crypto==0.22.0  
bcrypt==3.1.3  
certifi==2017.4.17  
cffi==1.10.0  
chardet==3.0.4  
cryptography==2.0  
flake8==3.3.0  
idna==2.5  
lxml==3.8.0  
mccabe==0.6.1  
ncclient==0.5.3  
paramiko==2.2.1  
pyang==1.7.3  
pyasn1==0.2.3  
pycodestyle==2.3.1  
pyparser==2.18  
pyflakes==1.5.0  
PyNaCl==1.1.2  
requests==2.18.2  
six==1.10.0  
urllib3==1.22
```

Virtual Environments

What is a Virtual Environment (venv)

- Build isolated, fully functional Python environments on a single workstation
- Virtual Environments can
 - Run different versions of Python
 - Have different libraries installed
 - Have different versions of libraries installed

Development Workstation		
Default Python Environment <pre>\$ python --version Python 2.7.10 \$ pip freeze appdirs==1.4.3 cryptography==1.8.1 requests==2.18.1 six==1.10.0 urllib3==1.21.1 virtualenv==15.1.0</pre>	Virtual Environment 1 <pre>(venv1) \$ python --version Python 3.6.2 (venv1) \$ pip freeze acicobra===2.1-1h acitoolkit==0.4 Flask==0.12.2 GitPython==2.1.5 ipaddress==1.0.18 ncclient==0.5.3 netmiko==1.4.2 pyang==1.7.3 PyYAML==3.12 xmltodict==0.11.0</pre>	Virtual Environment 2 <pre>(venv2) \$ python --version Python 2.7.12 (venv2) \$ pip freeze ansible==2.3.1.0 cryptography==2.0.2 ipaddress==1.0.18 Jinja2==2.9.6 paramiko==2.2.1 PyYAML==3.12</pre>

Setting Up a Virtual Environment

- Install the virtualenv library
 - `pip install virtualenv`
- Create the Virtual Environment
 - `virtualenv name`
- Specify Python Version
 - `virtualenv name --python=python3`
- Activate Virtual Environment
 - `source name/bin/activate*`
- Deactivate Virtual Environment
 - `deactivate`

** Commands on Windows Platforms slightly different*

```
DevNet$ pip install virtualenv
Successfully installed virtualenv

DevNet$ virtualenv venv

New python executable in
/private/tmp/venv/bin/python2.7
Also creating executable in
/private/tmp/venv/bin/python
Installing setuptools, pip, wheel...done.

DevNet$ virtualenv venv2 --python=python3

Running virtualenv with interpreter
/usr/local/bin/python3
Using base prefix
'/usr/local/Cellar/python3/3.6.2/Frameworks/Python.framework/Versions/3.6'
New python executable in
/private/tmp/venv2/bin/python3.6
Also creating executable in
/private/tmp/venv2/bin/python
Installing setuptools, pip, wheel...done.

DevNet$ source venv/bin/activate
(venv) DevNet$
```

Installing Python Libraries in Virtual Environments

- Once activated, no different

```
(venv) DevNet$ pip install pyang
Collecting pyang
  Downloading pyang-1.7.3-py2.py3-none-any.whl (326kB)
    100% |████████████████████████████████████████| 327kB
1.3MB/s
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662kB/s
.
{OUTPUT TRUNCATED}
.
Successfully installed requests-2.18.2 six-1.10.0
urllib3-1.22
```


Foundational Libraries

Core Python Libraries to Know and Love

- [Pretty Print](#)

- `from pprint import pprint`

- [Python Interpreter Utilities](#)

- `import sys`

- [Operating System Interfaces](#)

- `import os`

- [Date and Time Utilities](#)

- `import datetime`

Prettier Printing with pprint

- Better formatting than default print() function

```
>>> from pprint import pprint
>>> from common_vars import *
>>>
>>> print(books)
[{'title': 'War and Peace', 'shelf': 3, 'available': True}, {'title': 'Ha
mlet', 'shelf': 1, 'available': False}, {'title': 'Harold and the Purple
Crayon', 'shelf': 2, 'available': True}]
>>>
>>> pprint(books)
[{'available': True, 'shelf': 3, 'title': 'War and Peace'},
 {'available': False, 'shelf': 1, 'title': 'Hamlet'},
 {'available': True, 'shelf': 2, 'title': 'Harold and the Purple Crayon'}
]
>>> |
```

Access Details about Python with sys

- Access to some details/variables concerning running state
 - Access command line arguments with `sys.argv[]`
- Access to functions that interact with the interpreter
 - Exit Python with specific error message `sys.exit("Message")`

```
DevNet$ python -i common_vars.py "CLI Arg 1" "CLI Arg 2"
>>>
>>> import sys
>>>
>>> sys.argv[1]
'CLI Arg 1'
>>> sys.argv[2]
'CLI Arg 2'
>>>
>>> sys.exit("Error Occurred")
Error Occurred
```

Interact with Files, Paths, and Environment with os

- Access and manipulate directories and files
 - Note: Opening files can be done with `open(filename)`
- Access and Manipulate Environment Variables
 - `os.environ[var_name]`

```
>>> import os
>>> os.getcwd()
'/Users/hapresto/coding'
>>> os.chdir("../")
>>> os.getcwd()
'/Users/hapresto'
>>>
>>> os.environ["USER"]
'hapresto'
>>> os.environ["VAR_FROM_PYTHON"]
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<pyshell#46>", line 1, in <module>
    os.environ["VAR_FROM_PYTHON"]
  File "/Users/hapresto/coding/netprog_basics/venv/bin/
line 669, in __getitem__
    raise KeyError(key) from None
KeyError: 'VAR_FROM_PYTHON'
>>> os.environ["VAR_FROM_PYTHON"] = "Set from Python"
>>> os.environ["VAR_FROM_PYTHON"]
'Set from Python'
```

Get your Date and Time Correct with datetime

- Create, format, and manipulate dates and times
- Time arithmetic!
- Work with timestamps and other representations

```
>>> import datetime

>>> right_now = datetime.datetime.now()

>>> four_weeks_from_now = right_now + datetime.timedelta(weeks=4)

>>> date_display_format = "%I:%m %p on %B %w, %Y"

>>> right_now.strftime(date_display_format)
'11:07 AM on July 3, 2017'
>>> four_weeks_from_now.strftime(date_display_format)
'11:08 AM on August 3, 2017'
```

Demo Time!



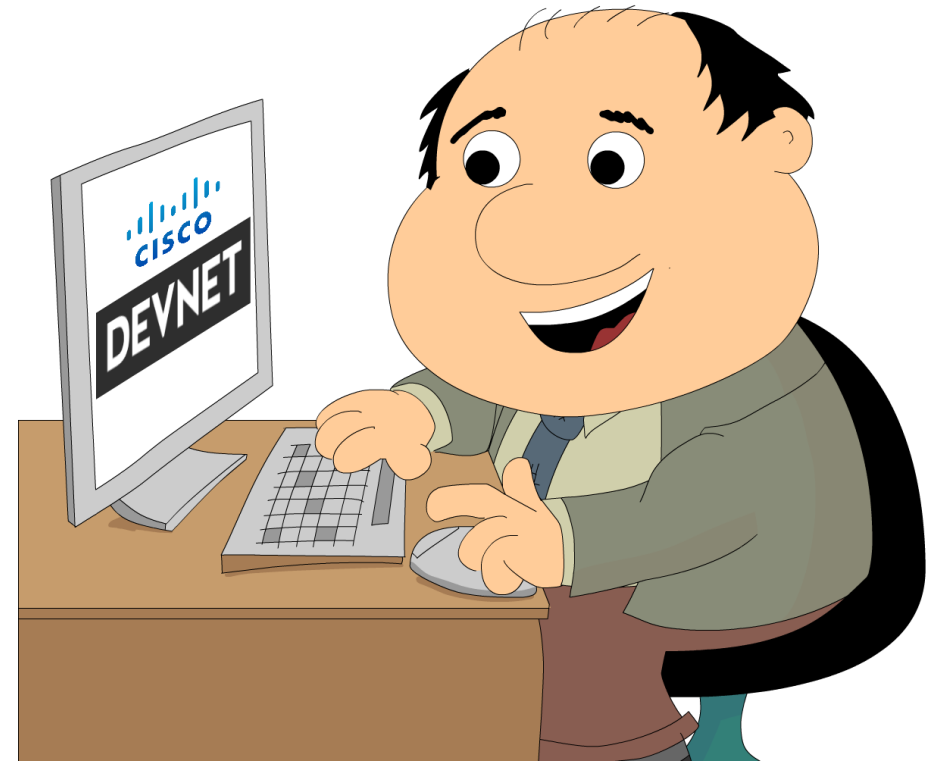
Summing up

Review

- Understand what Python libraries are and how to use them
- Looked at Python Virtual Environments, why and how to use them
- Explored core Python libraries for displaying data, managing running scripts, and working with the operating system

Call to Action!

- Complete the full **Network Programmability Basics** Course
- Run the examples and exercises yourself!
 - Bonus Examples!
- Join [DevNet](#) for so much more!
 - [Learning Labs](#)
 - [Development Sandboxes](#)
 - Code Samples and API Guides



Got more questions? Come find me!

 hapresto@cisco.com

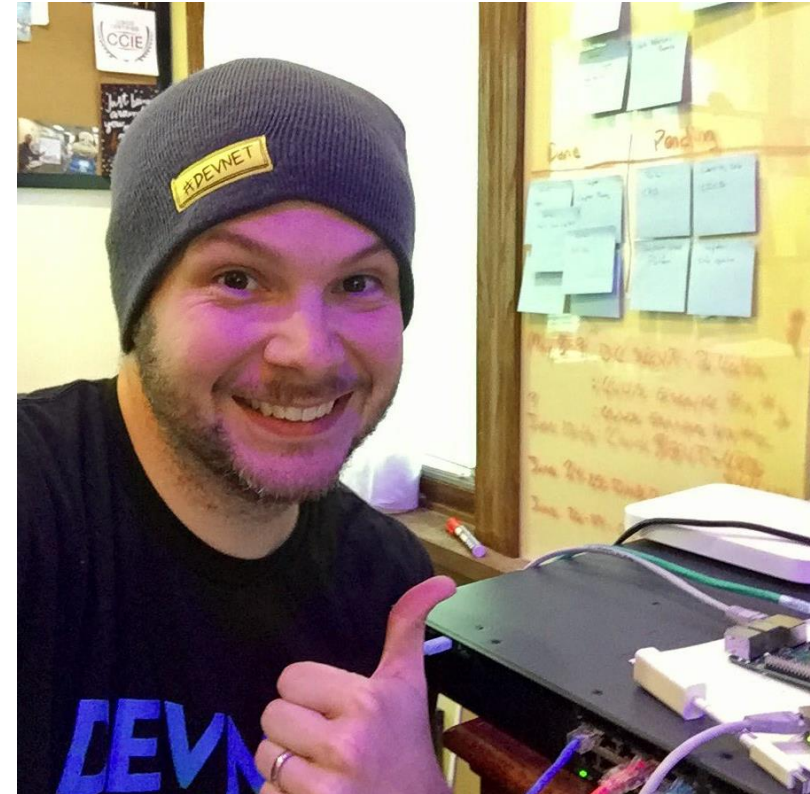
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 <http://github.com/CiscoDevNet>





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