

Third-Party Packages

May 16, 2017

Overview



Overview



Package Management
Third Party Packages

Package Management

Python Package Management



Python Package Management



PyPI

pip

Python Package Index (PyPI)

Repository of software for the
Python programming language

Python Package Index (PyPI)

Python Package Index (PyPI)

Python 3 Packages

Python Package Index (PyPI)

23,000+

Python 3 Packages

Python Package Index (PyPI)

Top 360 packages ported to Python 3

Python Package Index (PyPI)

343/360

Top 360 packages ported to Python 3

Python Package Index (PyPI)

Python Files

Python Package Index (PyPI)

500,000+

Python Files

TL;DR: If you want it,
PyPI probably has it

Python Package Index (PyPI)

pip
the Python package manager

Installing Python Packages

Installing Python Packages

pip is the preferred Python package manager

Use **pip!**

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Use **pip!**

When you can, use **pip** instead of:

Installing Python Packages

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Use **pip!**

When you can, use **pip** instead of:

conda - less flexible, less supported by the community

Installing Python Packages

pip is the preferred Python package manager

Use **pip!**

When you can, use **pip** instead of:

conda - less flexible, less supported by the community

easy_install - the old way to install packages

Installing Python Packages

pip is the preferred Python package manager

Use **pip!**

When you can, use **pip** instead of:

`conda` - less flexible, less supported by the community

`easy_install` - the old way to install packages

`python setup.py install` - build package from source

Using pip - common commands

Using pip - common commands

```
# Install/Uninstall a package  
$ pip install package_name  
$ pip uninstall package_name
```

Using pip - common commands

```
# Install/Uninstall a package
```

```
$ pip install package_name
```

```
$ pip uninstall package_name
```

```
# Upgrade an existing package to the newest version
```

```
$ pip install --upgrade package_name
```

Using pip - common commands

```
# Install/Uninstall a package
```

```
$ pip install package_name
```

```
$ pip uninstall package_name
```

```
# Upgrade an existing package to the newest version
```

```
$ pip install --upgrade package_name
```

```
# Install from requirements file
```

```
$ pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

```
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
```

Using pip - common commands

```
# Install/Uninstall a package
```

```
$ pip install package_name
```

```
$ pip uninstall package_name
```

```
# Upgrade an existing package to the newest version
```

```
$ pip install --upgrade package_name
```

```
# Install from requirements file
```

```
$ pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

```
$ pip install -r requirements.txt
```

```
# File: requirements.txt
```

```
...
```

```
ipython==4.2.0  
matplotlib==1.5.1  
numpy==1.11.0  
pandas==0.18.0  
pep8==1.7.0  
Pillow==3.2.0  
requests==2.9.1  
scipy==0.17.0
```

```
...
```

Using pip - uncommon commands

Using pip - uncommon commands

```
# Install to Python user-specific install directory  
$ pip install --user package_name
```

Using pip - uncommon commands

```
# Install to Python user-specific install directory  
$ pip install --user package_name
```

```
# Require specific versions to be installed  
$ pip install "package_name==4.1.0"  
$ pip install "package_name >= 1.0, != 1.4.0, < 2.0"
```

Using pip - uncommon commands

```
# Install to Python user-specific install directory  
$ pip install --user package_name
```

```
# Require specific versions to be installed  
$ pip install "package_name==4.1.0"  
$ pip install "package_name >= 1.0, != 1.4.0, < 2.0"
```

```
# Show information about a particular package  
$ pip show package_name
```

Using pip - uncommon commands

```
# Install to Python user-specific install directory  
$ pip install --user package_name
```

```
# Require specific versions to be installed  
$ pip install "package_name==4.1.0"  
$ pip install "package_name >= 1.0, != 1.4.0, < 2.0"
```

```
# Show information about a particular package  
$ pip show package_name
```

```
# Search PyPI for matching packages  
$ pip search query
```

Time-Out for
Announcements

Assignment 2

Assignment 2

The Quest for the Holy Grail has finished!

Assignment 2

The Quest for the Holy Grail has finished!

Many knights trained dragons and concocted potions.

Assignment 2

The Quest for the Holy Grail has finished!

Many knights trained dragons and concocted potions.

In total, 11 valiant knights recovered the missing grail.

Assignment 3

Assignment 3

Stylize – Recipe Book

Assignment 3

Stylize – Recipe Book

Starter code is 100% functional, but terribly written

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Your goal: fix the Python style and program design

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Your goal: fix the Python style and program design

The starter code is ✓⁺/– for functionality/style

Assignment 3

Stylize – Recipe Book

Starter code is 100% functional, but terribly written

Your goal: fix the Python style and program design

The starter code is ✓⁺/– for functionality/style

Released tonight

Assignment 3

Assignment 3

Stylize – Alternate Challenge

Assignment 3

Stylize – Alternate Challenge

Find poorly written, functional Python code in the wild

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Find poorly written, functional Python code in the wild

Other courses, open source projects, existing tools

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Find poorly written, functional Python code in the wild

Other courses, open source projects, existing tools

With owner's permission, rewrite codebase for style

Assignment 3

Stylize – Alternate Challenge

Find poorly written, functional Python code in the wild

Other courses, open source projects, existing tools

With owner's permission, rewrite codebase for style

Unusual – must check with course staff, IP law, etc.

Assignment 3

Assignment 3

Stylize – Bonus Challenge (Code Golf)

Assignment 3

Stylize – Bonus Challenge (Code Golf)

How short can you make the Recipe Book?

Assignment 3

Stylize – Bonus Challenge (Code Golf)

How short can you make the Recipe Book?

Toss style out the window – the fewer letters, the better

Assignment 3

Stylize – Bonus Challenge (Code Golf)

How short can you make the Recipe Book?

Toss style out the window – the fewer letters, the better

Must maintain all functionality as before

Assignment 3

Stylize – Bonus Challenge (Code Golf)

How short can you make the Recipe Book?

Toss style out the window – the fewer letters, the better

Must maintain all functionality as before

Beat us, and immediately get a ✓+/✓+ on the assignment

Assignment 4

Assignment 4

Final Project (Preview)

Assignment 4

Final Project (Preview)

Groups of up to three

Assignment 4

Final Project (Preview)

Groups of up to three

Incorporate Python in some meaningful way

Assignment 4

Final Project (Preview)

Groups of up to three

Incorporate Python in some meaningful way

Proposal (Google Form) by EOD Thursday + Final Project

Assignment 4

Final Project (Preview)

Groups of up to three

Incorporate Python in some meaningful way

Proposal (Google Form) by EOD Thursday + Final Project

Can be a final project for another class / thesis (with OK)

Assignment 4

Final Project (Preview)

Groups of up to three

Incorporate Python in some meaningful way

Proposal (Google Form) by EOD Thursday + Final Project

Can be a final project for another class / thesis (with OK)

But we'll grade you on Python-specific practices

Back to Python!

The Very Best*

Third-Party Packages

Disclaimer

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Absurd number of Python packages

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Some broadly applicable, some narrowly applicable

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Some broadly applicable, some narrowly applicable

As before, assume all required imports are performed

Disclaimer

Absurd number of Python packages

Some broadly applicable, some narrowly applicable

As before, assume all required imports are performed

"Show-and-tell" slides - up to you to dive into the tools!

requests: HTTP for Humans

Quick Start

Requests

Requests

```
# A simple GET request
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users')
```

Requests

```
# A simple GET request
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users')
if response.ok:
    raw_data = response.content
    json_data = response.json() # If server response is in JSON format
```

Requests

```
# A simple GET request
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users')
if response.ok:
    raw_data = response.content
    json_data = response.json() # If server response is in JSON format
```

A blue rounded rectangle button with the word "Client" in white.

Client

Requests

```
# A simple GET request
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users')
if response.ok:
    raw_data = response.content
    json_data = response.json() # If server response is in JSON format
```

Client

Server

Requests

```
# A simple GET request
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users')
if response.ok:
    raw_data = response.content
    json_data = response.json() # If server response is in JSON format
```

Client

Server

Chrome, Firefox, Python

Requests

```
# A simple GET request
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users')
if response.ok:
    raw_data = response.content
    json_data = response.json() # If server response is in JSON format
```

Client

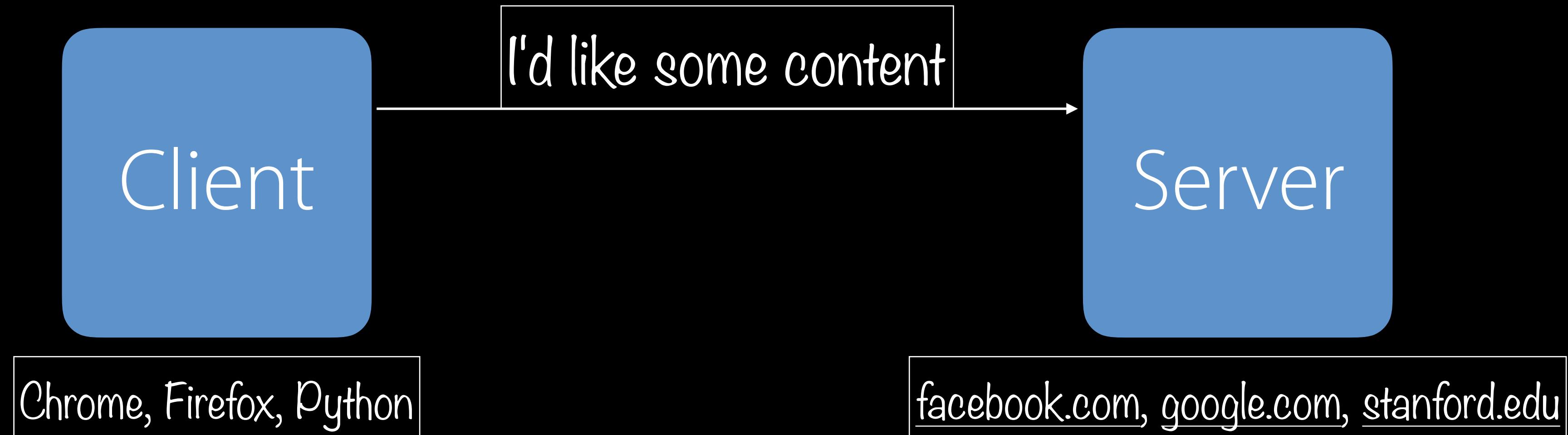
Chrome, Firefox, Python

Server

facebook.com, google.com, stanford.edu

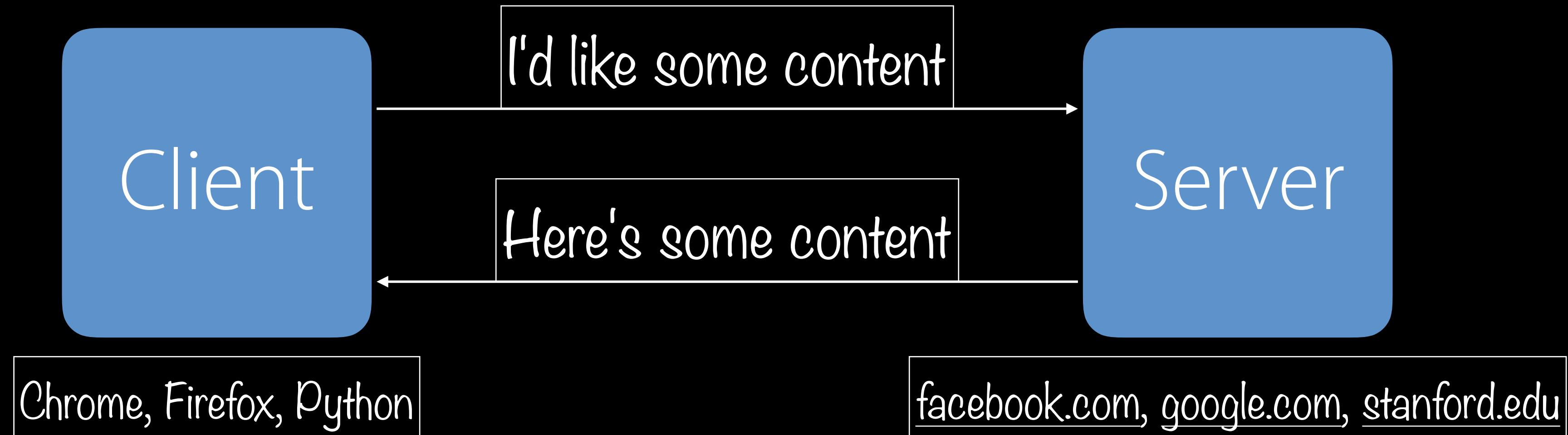
Requests

```
# A simple GET request
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users')
if response.ok:
    raw_data = response.content
    json_data = response.json() # If server response is in JSON format
```



Requests

```
# A simple GET request
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users')
if response.ok:
    raw_data = response.content
    json_data = response.json() # If server response is in JSON format
```



Requests

Requests

```
# GET with params  
payload = {'name': 'sredmond', 'field': ['email', 'org']}
```

Requests

```
# GET with params  
payload = {'name': 'sredmond', 'field': ['email', 'org']}  
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users', params=payload)
```

Requests

```
# GET with params  
payload = {'name': 'sredmond', 'field': ['email', 'org']}  
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users', params=payload)  
print(response.url)  
# => https://api.example.com/users?name=sredmond&field=email&field=org
```

Requests

```
# GET with params
payload = {'name': 'sredmond', 'field': ['email', 'org']}
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users', params=payload)
print(response.url)
# => https://api.example.com/users?name=sredmond&field=email&field=org
```

```
# POST with params
payload = {'username': 'sredmond', 'password': 'pyth0n'}
```

Requests

```
# GET with params
payload = {'name': 'sredmond', 'field': ['email', 'org']}
response = requests.get('https://api.example.com/users', params=payload)
print(response.url)
# => https://api.example.com/users?name=sredmond&field=email&field=org
```

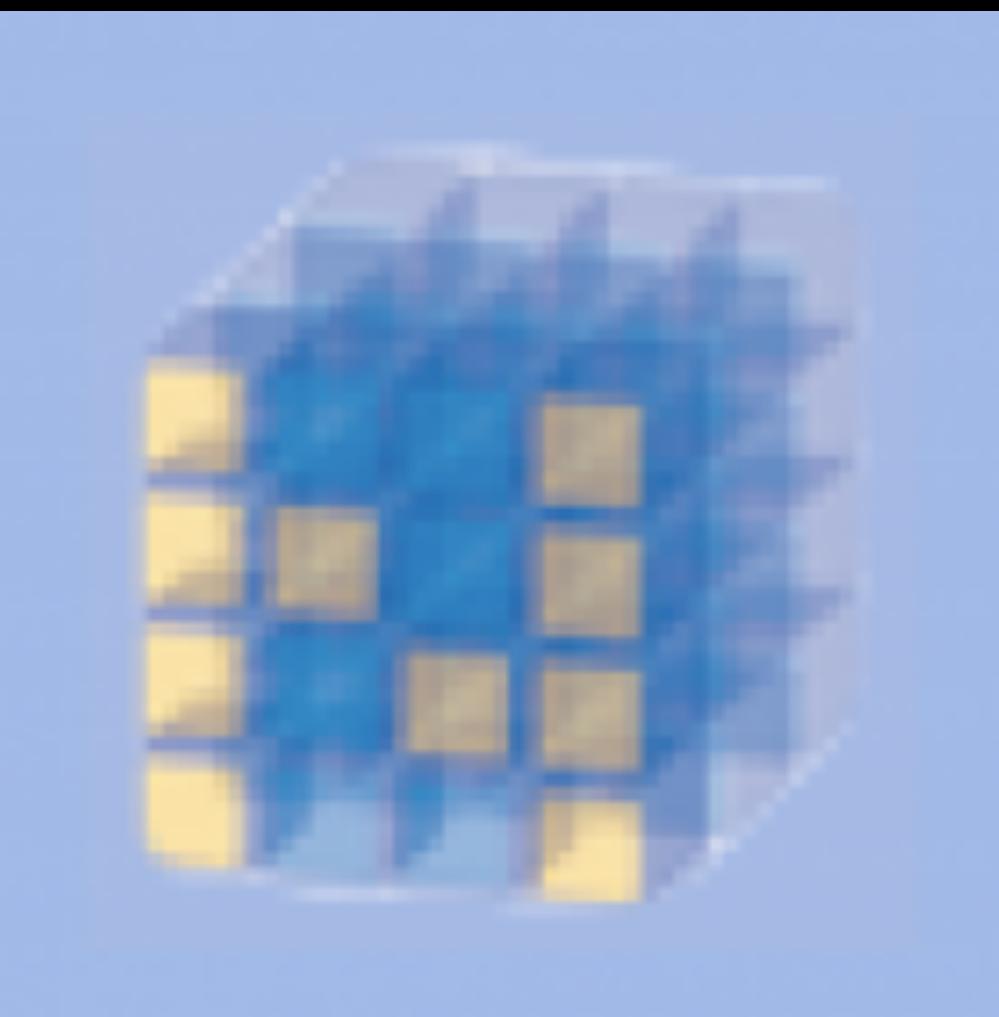
```
# POST with params
payload = {'username': 'sredmond', 'password': 'pyth0n'}
response = requests.post('https://api.example.com/login', data=payload)
```

Example: /r/sneks

Intro to Scientific Python

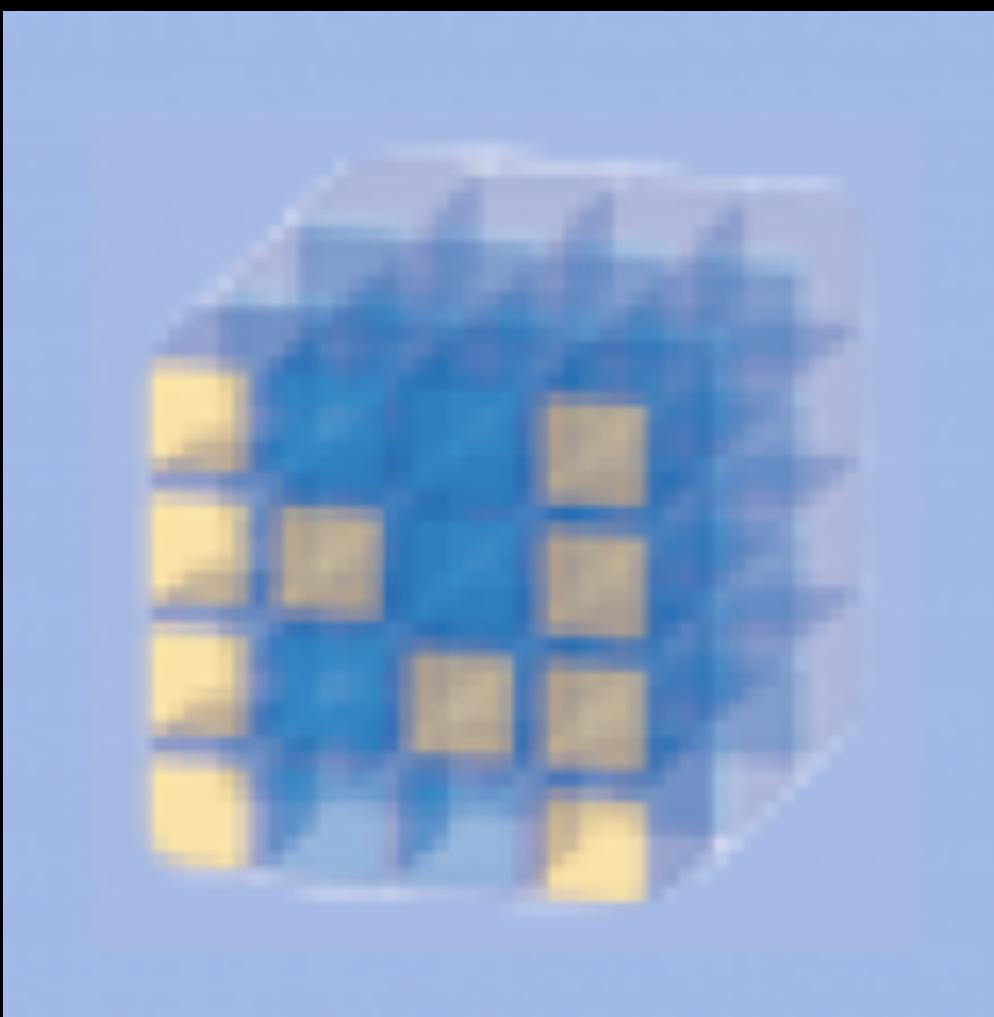
CME 193 for more

NumPy (Numerical Python)



NumPy (Numerical Python)

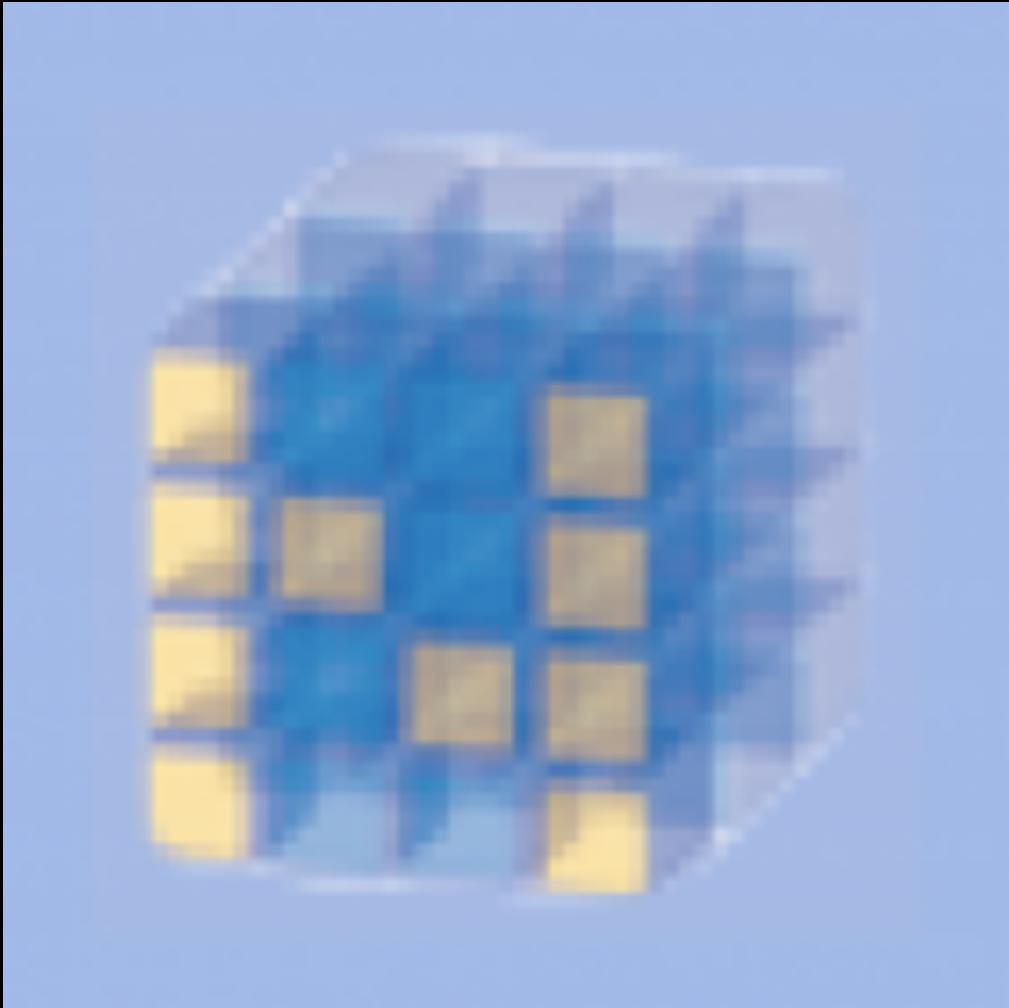
N-dimensional array object



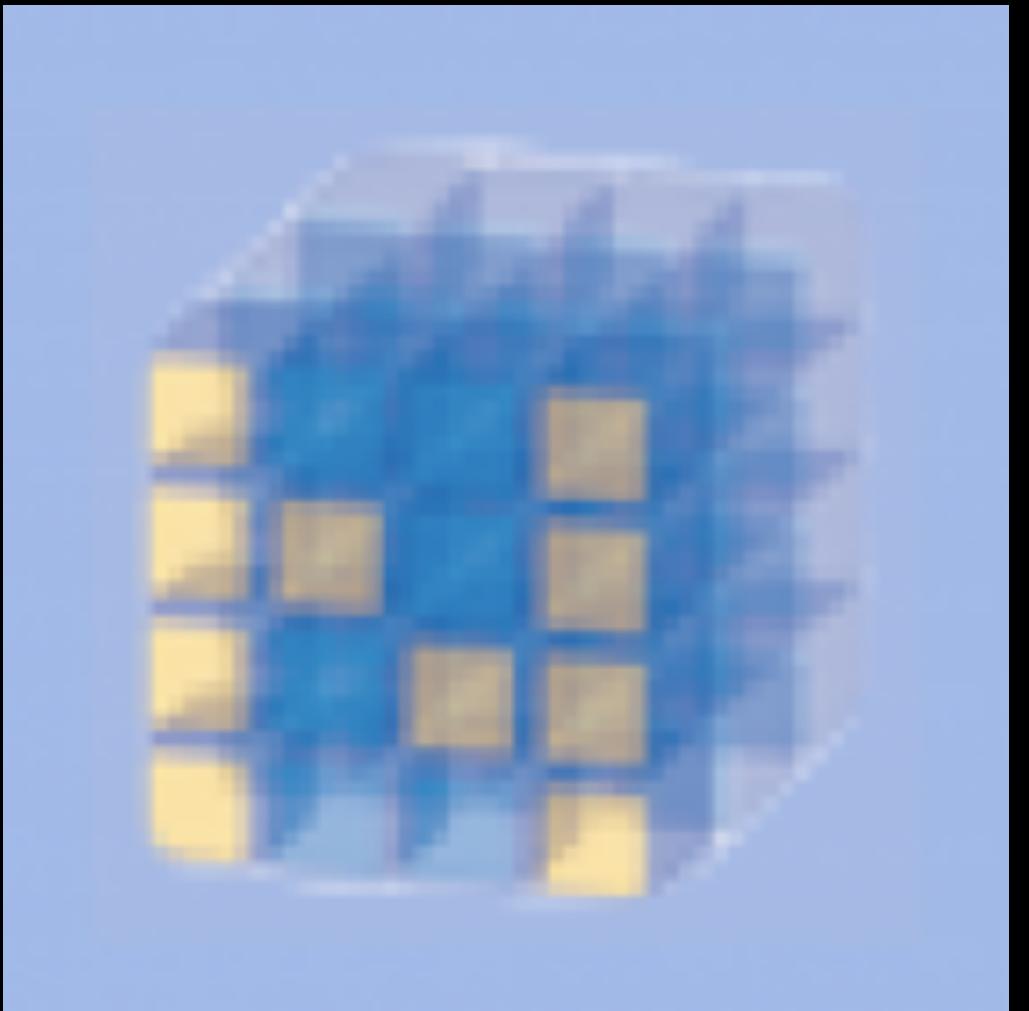
NumPy (Numerical Python)

N-dimensional array object

Sophisticated functions



NumPy (Numerical Python)



N-dimensional array object

Sophisticated functions

Capabilities

Linear algebra

Fourier transform

Random sampling

Docs

Using numpy

Using numpy

```
a = np.arange(15).reshape(3, 5)
```

Using numpy

```
a = np.arange(15).reshape(3, 5)
print(a)
# array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
#        [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
#        [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

Using numpy

```
a = np.arange(15).reshape(3, 5)
print(a)
# array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
#        [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
#        [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

```
a.shape # => (3, 5)
a.ndim # => 2
a.dtype.name # => 'int64'
type(a) # => numpy.ndarray
```

Using numpy

```
a = np.arange(15).reshape(3, 5)
print(a)
# array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
#        [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
#        [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])

a.shape # => (3, 5)
a.ndim # => 2
a.dtype.name # => 'int64'
type(a) # => numpy.ndarray

print(a[:, 1]) # => array([ 1,  6, 11])
```

Using numpy

Using numpy

```
a = np.array([3, 4, 5])  
a + 4 # => array([7, 8, 9])  
a * 1.5 # => array([ 4.5,  6. ,  7.5])
```

Using numpy

```
a = np.array([3, 4, 5])  
a + 4 # => array([7, 8, 9])  
a * 1.5 # => array([ 4.5,  6. ,  7.5])
```

```
b = np.array([4, -1, 0])  
np.dot(a, b) # => 8 (= 3 * 4 + 4 * -1 + 5 * 0)  
a.sum() # => 12
```

Using numpy

```
a = np.array([3, 4, 5])  
a + 4 # => array([7, 8, 9])  
a * 1.5 # => array([ 4.5,  6. ,  7.5])
```

```
b = np.array([4, -1, 0])  
np.dot(a, b) # => 8 (= 3 * 4 + 4 * -1 + 5 * 0)  
a.sum() # => 12
```

```
space = np.linspace(0, 2 * np.pi, 100)  
sinusoid = np.sin(b)
```

SciPy (Scientific Python)



SciPy (Scientific Python)



Everything you need for
mathematics, science, and
engineering.

[Docs](#)


```
from scipy import spatial, linalg
```

```
from scipy import spatial, linalg

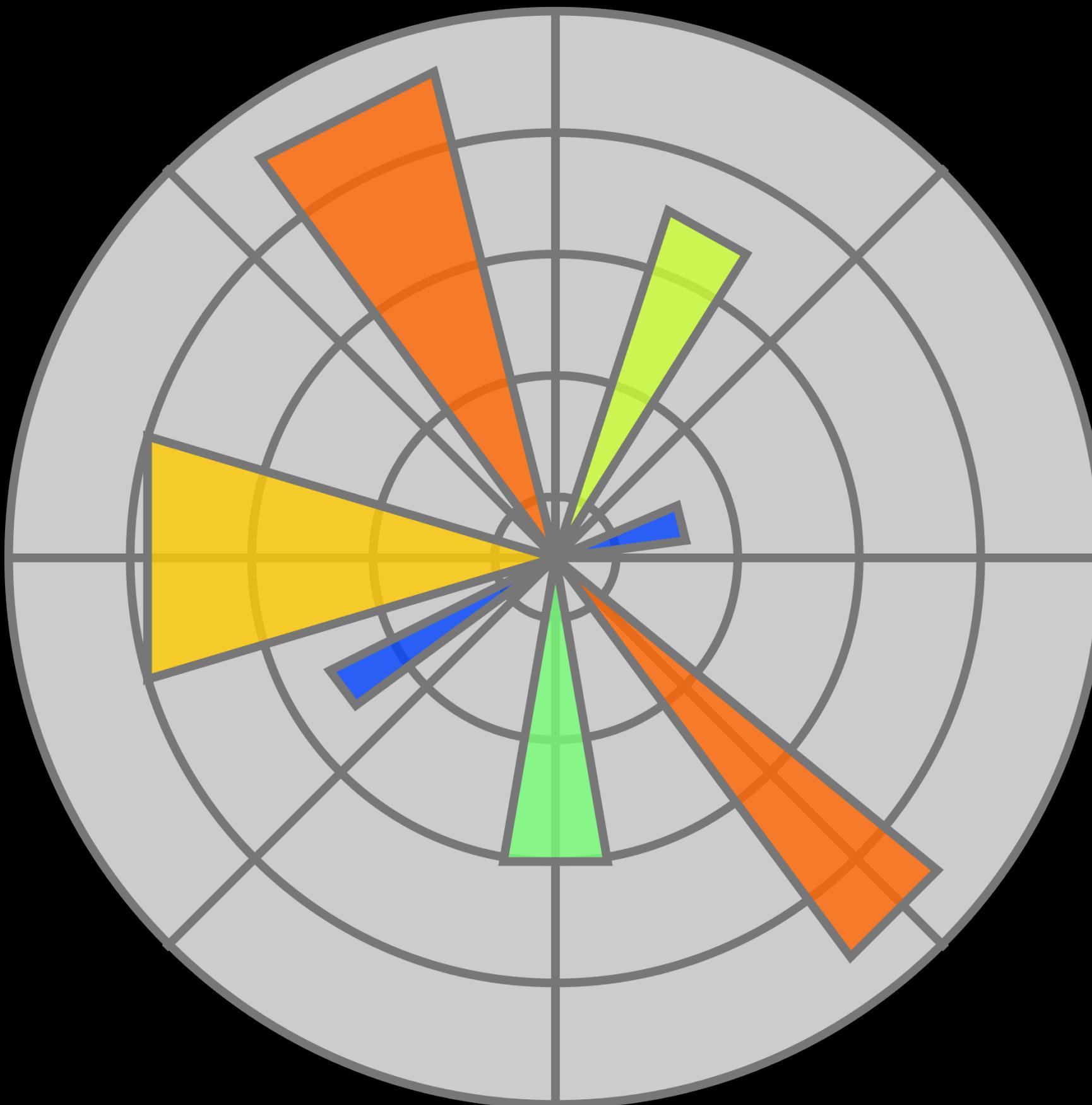
# Build a KD Tree
points = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]])
tree = spatial.KDTree(points)
tree.query([0.1, 0.1]) # => (0.14142135623730953, 0)
```

```
from scipy import spatial, linalg

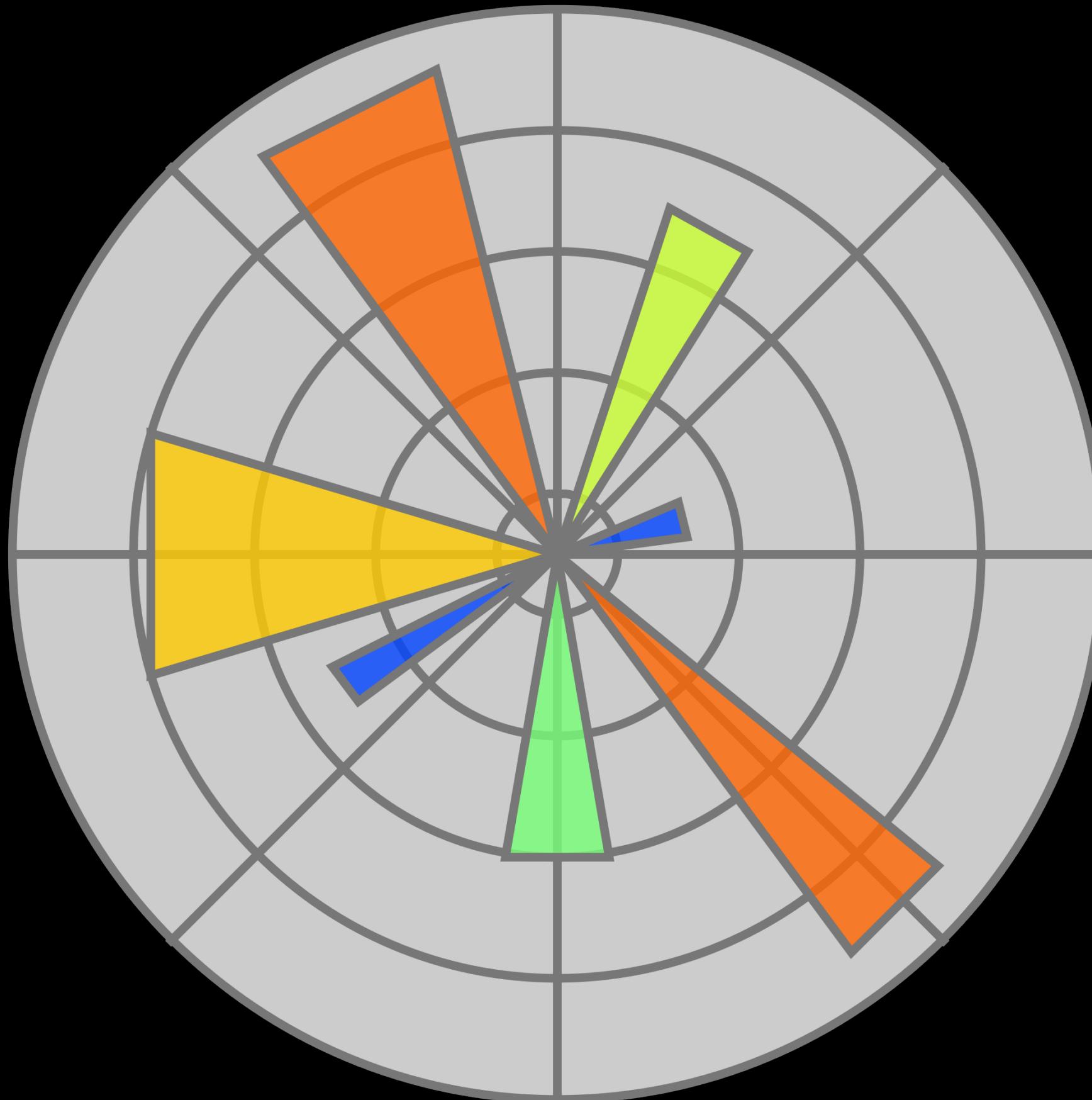
# Build a KD Tree
points = np.array([[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]])
tree = spatial.KDTree(points)
tree.query([0.1, 0.1]) # => (0.14142135623730953, 0)

# Invert a matrix
A = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
print(linalg.inv(A))
# array([[-2.,  1.],
#        [ 1.5, -0.5]])
```

MatPlotLib + PyPlot



Matplotlib + PyPlot



Python 2D Plotting Library
Think MATLAB + Python
Examples
Gallery

Using pyplot

Using pyplot

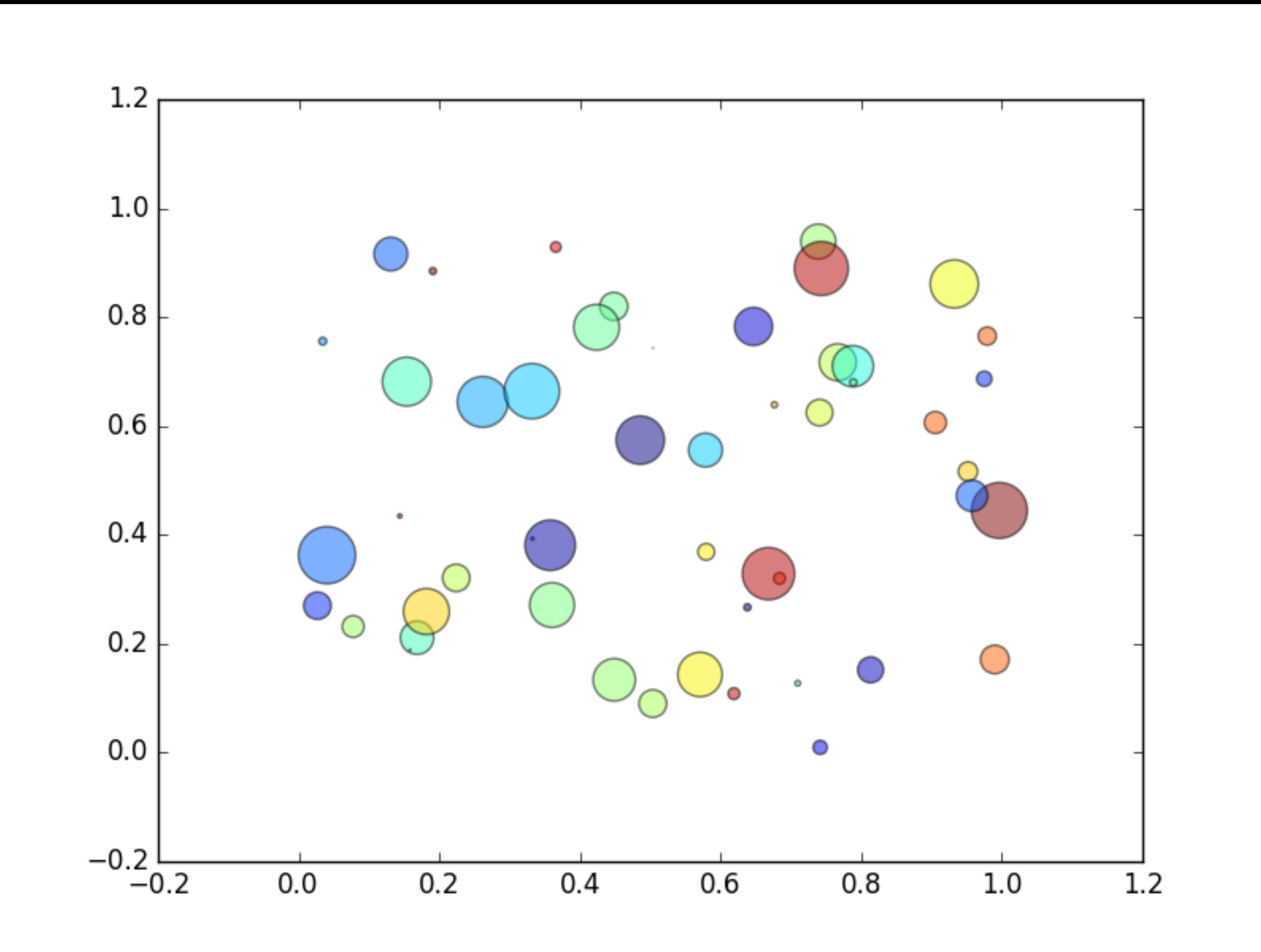
```
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Using pyplot

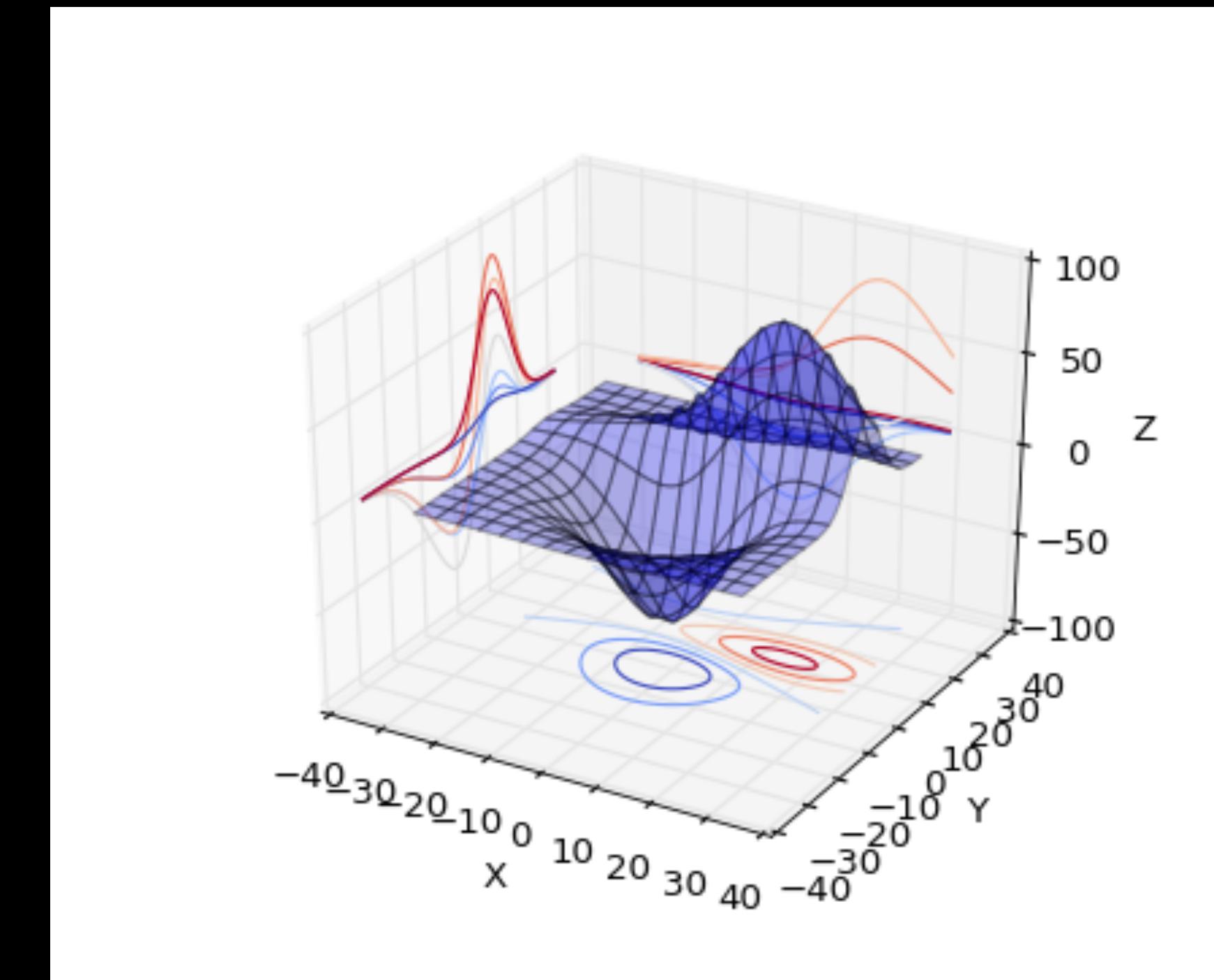
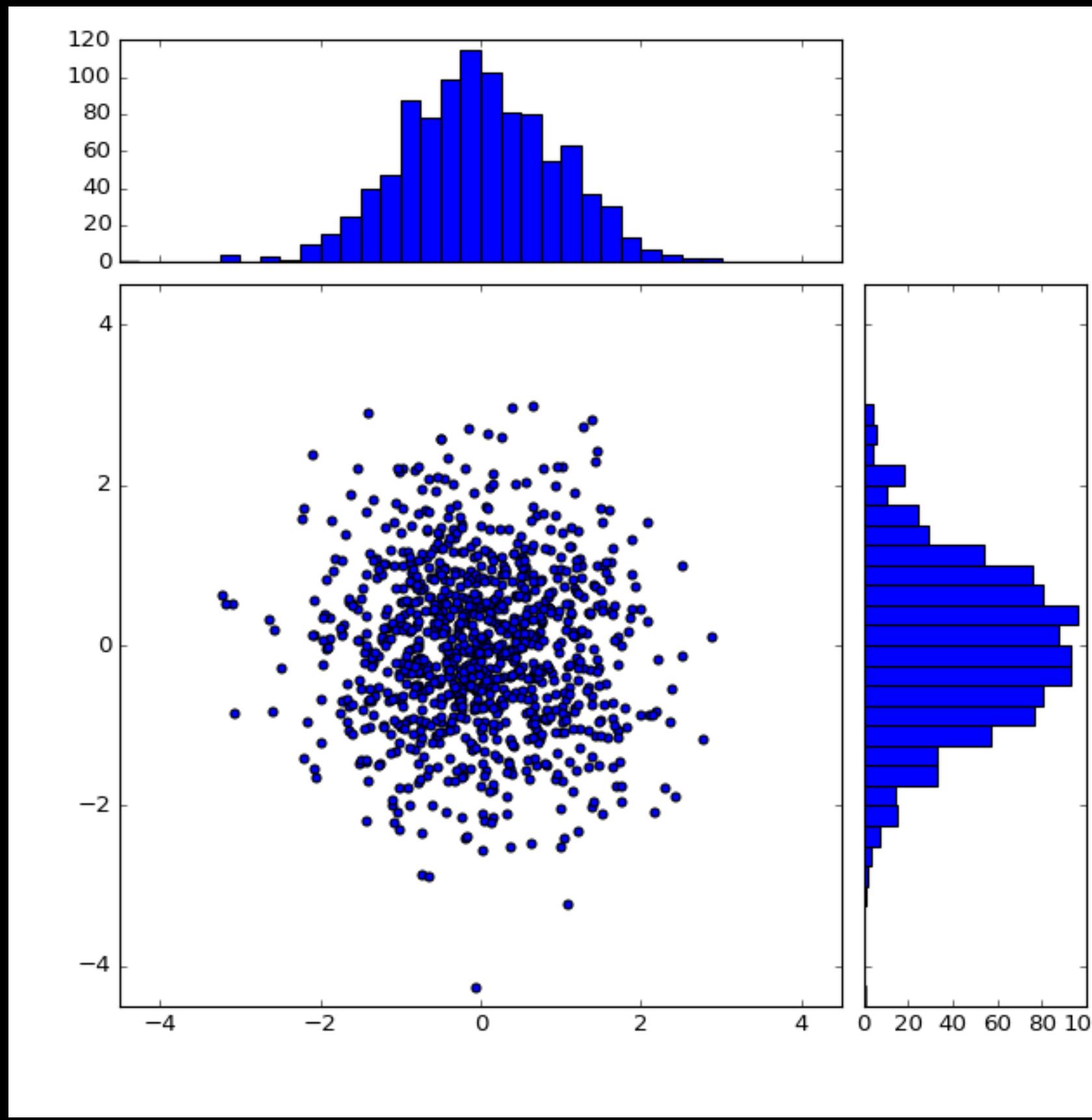
```
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
N = 50  
x = np.random.rand(N)  
y = np.random.rand(N)  
colors = np.random.rand(N)  
area = np.pi * (15 * np.random.rand(N))**2
```

Using pyplot

```
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
N = 50  
x = np.random.rand(N)  
y = np.random.rand(N)  
colors = np.random.rand(N)  
area = np.pi * (15 * np.random.rand(N))**2  
  
plt.scatter(x, y, s=area, c=colors, alpha=0.5)  
plt.show()
```



And Many More!



Shoutouts



Shoutouts



tensorflow (MI)

keras (Deep Learning)

scikit-learn (ML)

nltk (Natural Language)

Development Tools

PEP8 and AutoPEP8

Style Enforcers for PEP8 – Python's Style Guide

PEP8 identifies errors

AutoPEP8 fixes errors

PEP8 Intro

AutoPEP8 Source

Using PEP8 and AutoPEP8

Using PEP8 and AutoPEP8

```
# Print PEP8 errors
```

```
$ pep8 mystery.py
```

Using PEP8 and AutoPEP8

```
# Print PEP8 errors
```

```
$ pep8 mystery.py
```

mystery.py:18:1: E302 expected 2 blank lines, found 1

mystery.py:22:19: E231 missing whitespace after ':'

...

Using PEP8 and AutoPEP8

```
# Print PEP8 errors  
  
$ pep8 mystery.py  
mystery.py:18:1: E302 expected 2 blank lines, found 1  
mystery.py:22:19: E231 missing whitespace after ':'  
  
...  
  
# Overwrites file.py for PEP8 compliance  
  
$ autopep8 --in-place --aggressive --aggressive file.py  
$
```

Web Frameworks

Flask



Lightweight
Beginner-friendly
WSGI by Werkzeug
Templating by Jinja2
Documentation
Flask Mega-Tutorial

Flask Hello World

File: hello.py

Flask Hello World

```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__)
```

File: hello.py

Flask Hello World

```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__)  
  
@app.route("/")  
def hello():  
    return "Hello World!"
```

File: hello.py

Flask Hello World

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def hello():
    return "Hello World!"

if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(debug=True)
```

File: hello.py

Flask Hello World

Flask Hello World

```
# Run a local server
```

Flask Hello World

```
# Run a local server
```

```
$ python hello.py
```

Flask Hello World

```
# Run a local server
```

```
$ python hello.py
```

```
* Running on http://localhost:5000/
```

Django



"Batteries-included"

Heavily-configurable

Industry-standard

Overview

Tutorial

Django Hello World

Django Hello World

```
# polls/views.py
```

Django Hello World

```
# polls/views.py
from django.http import HttpResponse
```

Django Hello World

```
# polls/views.py
from django.http import HttpResponse
def index(request):
    return HttpResponse("Hello, world. You're at the polls index.")
```

Django Hello World

```
# polls/views.py
from django.http import HttpResponse
def index(request):
    return HttpResponse("Hello, world. You're at the polls index.")

# polls/urls.py
```

Django Hello World

```
# polls/views.py
from django.http import HttpResponse
def index(request):
    return HttpResponse("Hello, world. You're at the polls index.")
```

```
# polls/urls.py
from django.conf.urls import url
from . import views
urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^$', views.index, name='index'),
]
```

Django Hello World

```
# polls/views.py
from django.http import HttpResponse
def index(request):
    return HttpResponse("Hello, world. You're at the polls index.")

# polls/urls.py
from django.conf.urls import url
from . import views
urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^$', views.index, name='index'),
]

# mysite/urls.py
from django.conf.urls import include, url
from django.contrib import admin

urlpatterns = [
    url(r'^polls/', include('polls.urls')),
    url(r'^admin/', include(admin.site.urls)),
]
```

Django Hello World

Django Hello World

```
$ python manage.py runserver
```

Twisted



Asynchronous, event-driven
Networking engine
Fast, but complicated

Echo Server

Echo Server

```
from twisted.internet import protocol, reactor, endpoints
```

Echo Server

```
from twisted.internet import protocol, reactor, endpoints

class Echo(protocol.Protocol):
    def dataReceived(self, data):
        self.transport.write(data)
```

Echo Server

```
from twisted.internet import protocol, reactor, endpoints

class Echo(protocol.Protocol):
    def dataReceived(self, data):
        self.transport.write(data)

class EchoFactory(protocol.Factory):
    def buildProtocol(self, addr):
        return Echo()
```

Echo Server

```
from twisted.internet import protocol, reactor, endpoints

class Echo(protocol.Protocol):
    def dataReceived(self, data):
        self.transport.write(data)

class EchoFactory(protocol.Factory):
    def buildProtocol(self, addr):
        return Echo()

endpoints.serverFromString(reactor, "tcp:1234").listen(EchoFactory())
```

Echo Server

```
from twisted.internet import protocol, reactor, endpoints

class Echo(protocol.Protocol):
    def dataReceived(self, data):
        self.transport.write(data)

class EchoFactory(protocol.Factory):
    def buildProtocol(self, addr):
        return Echo()

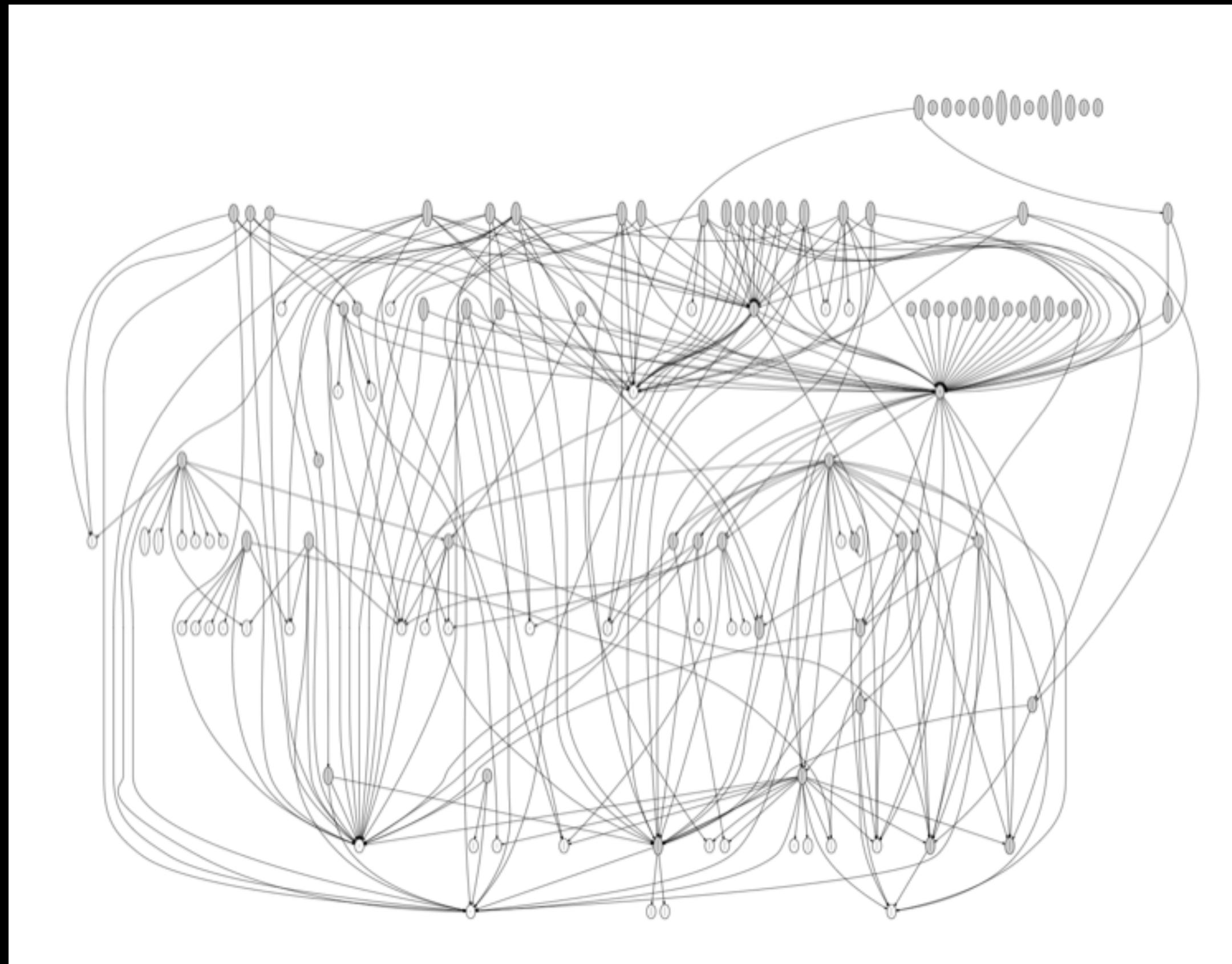
endpoints.serverFromString(reactor, "tcp:1234").listen(EchoFactory())
reactor.run()
```

Codebase Complexity

Codebase Complexity - snakefood

Module Dependencies

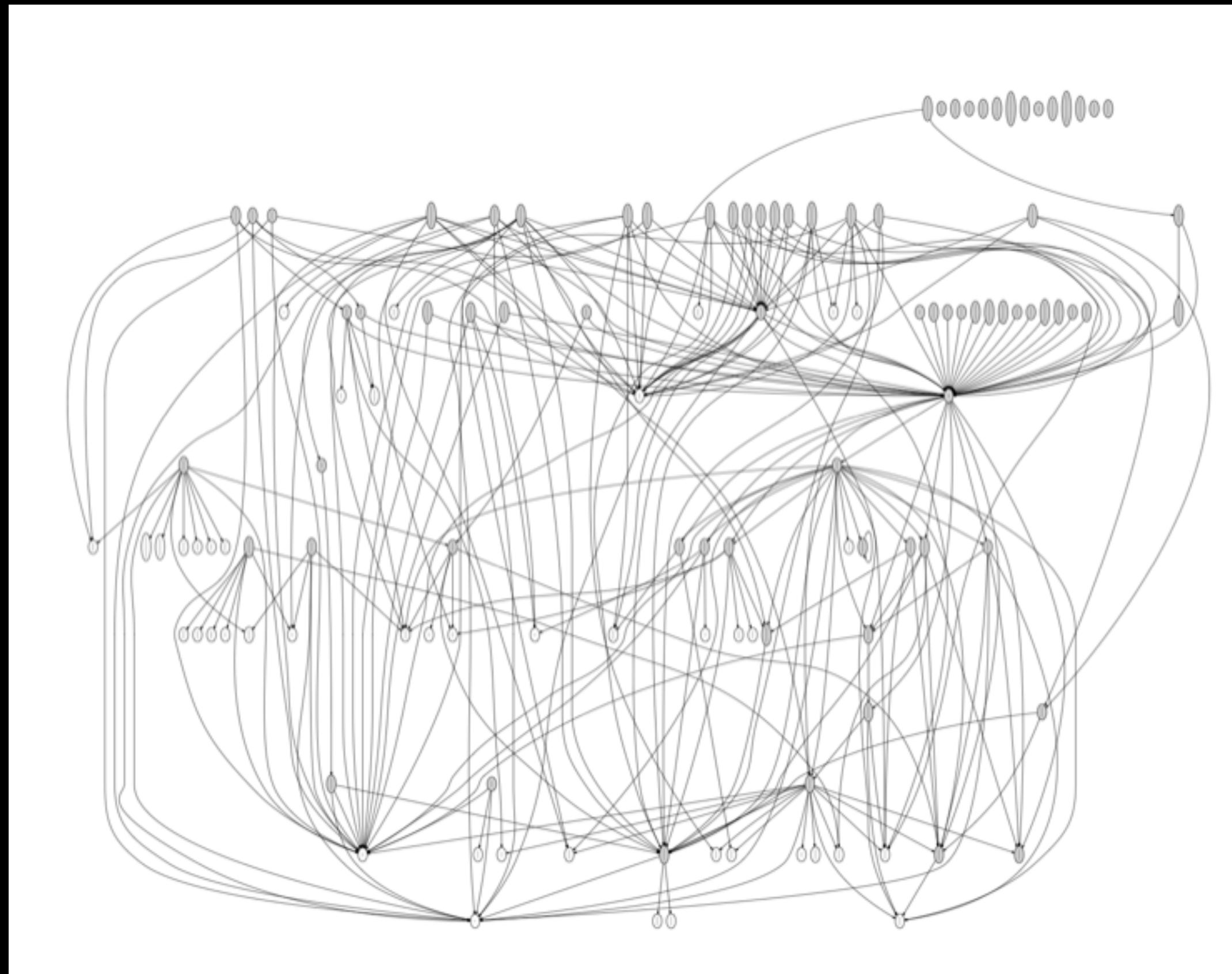
Codebase Complexity - snakefood



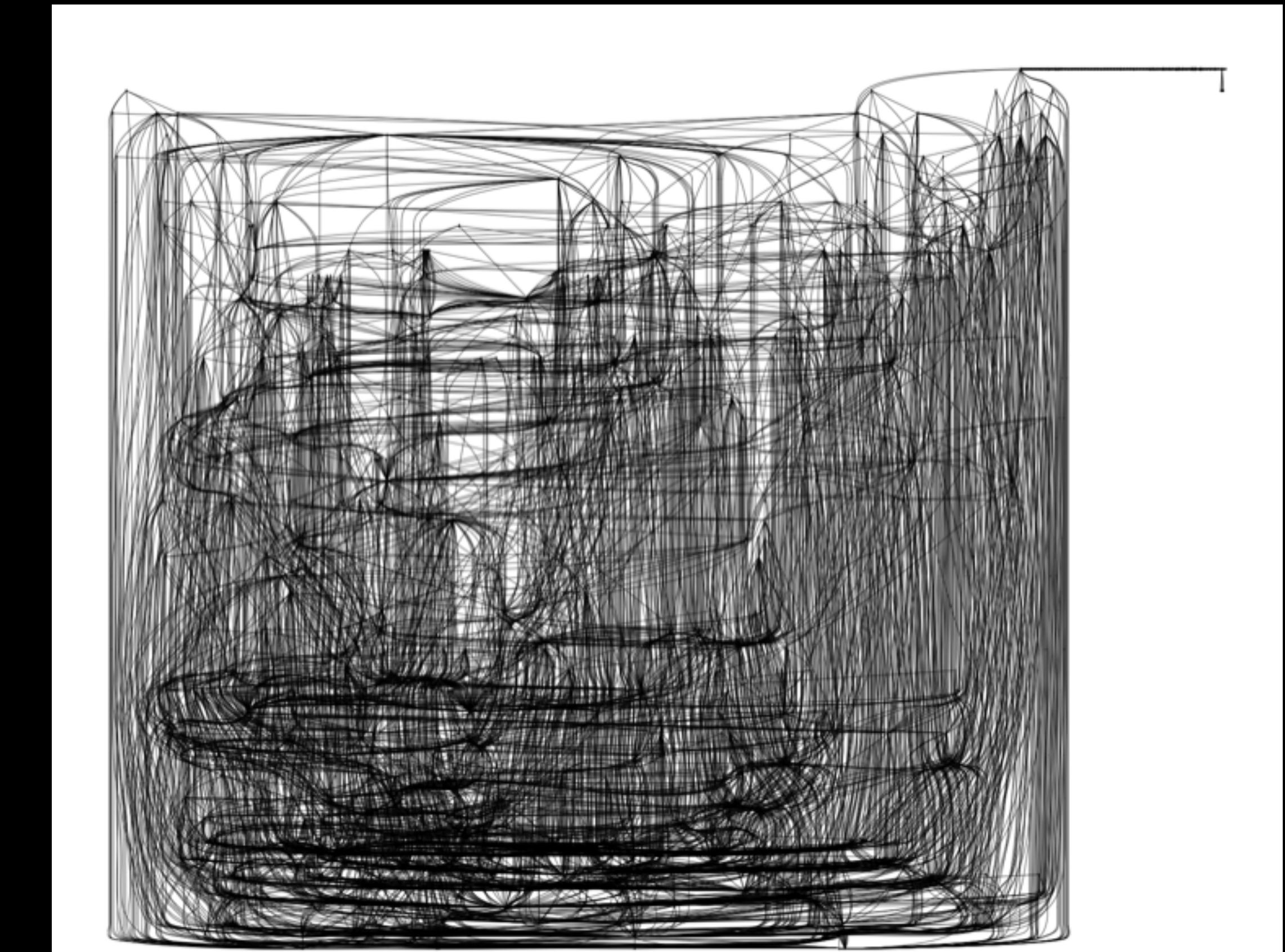
Flask

Module Dependencies

Codebase Complexity - snakefood



Flask



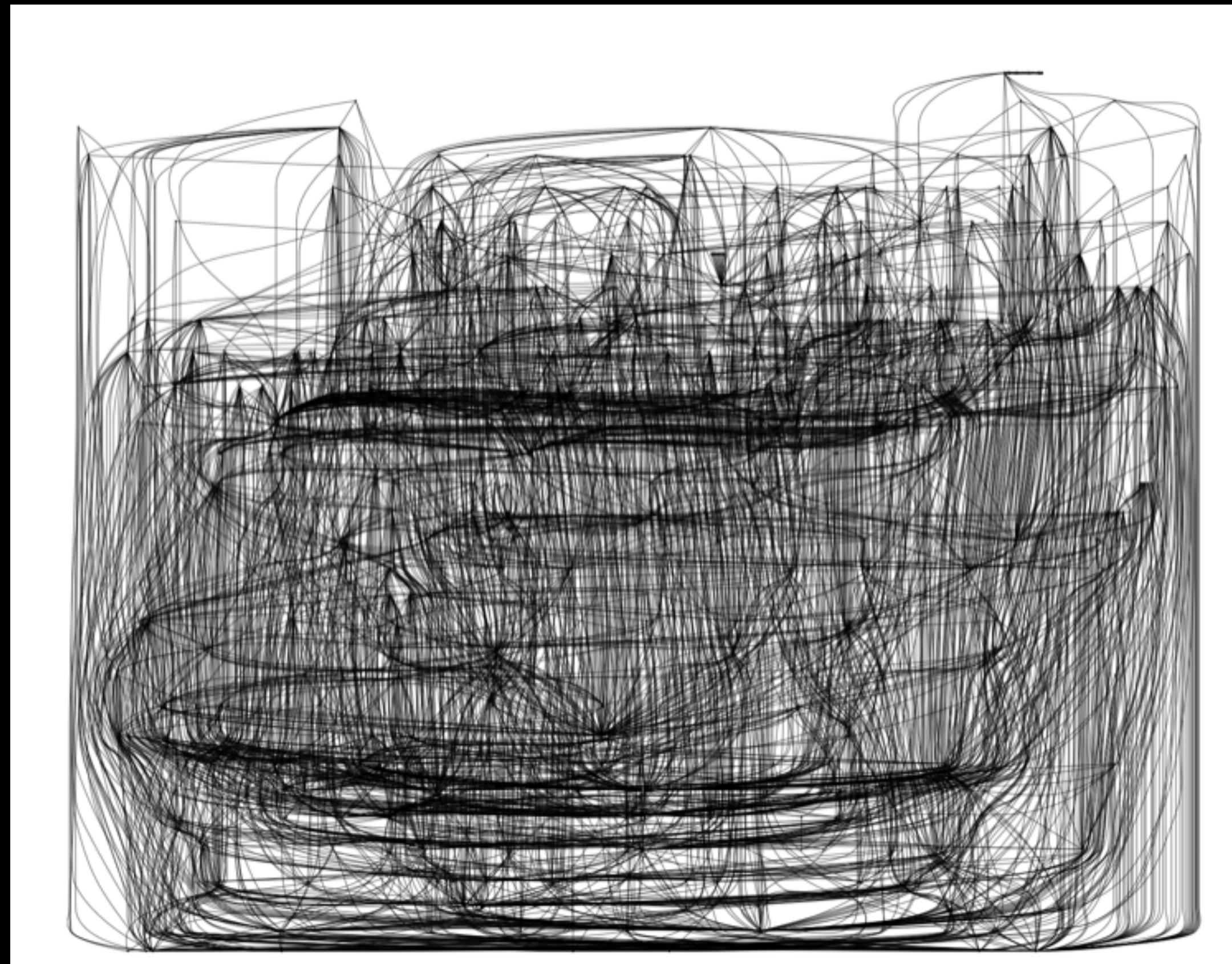
Django

Module Dependencies

Codebase Complexity - snakefood

Complex

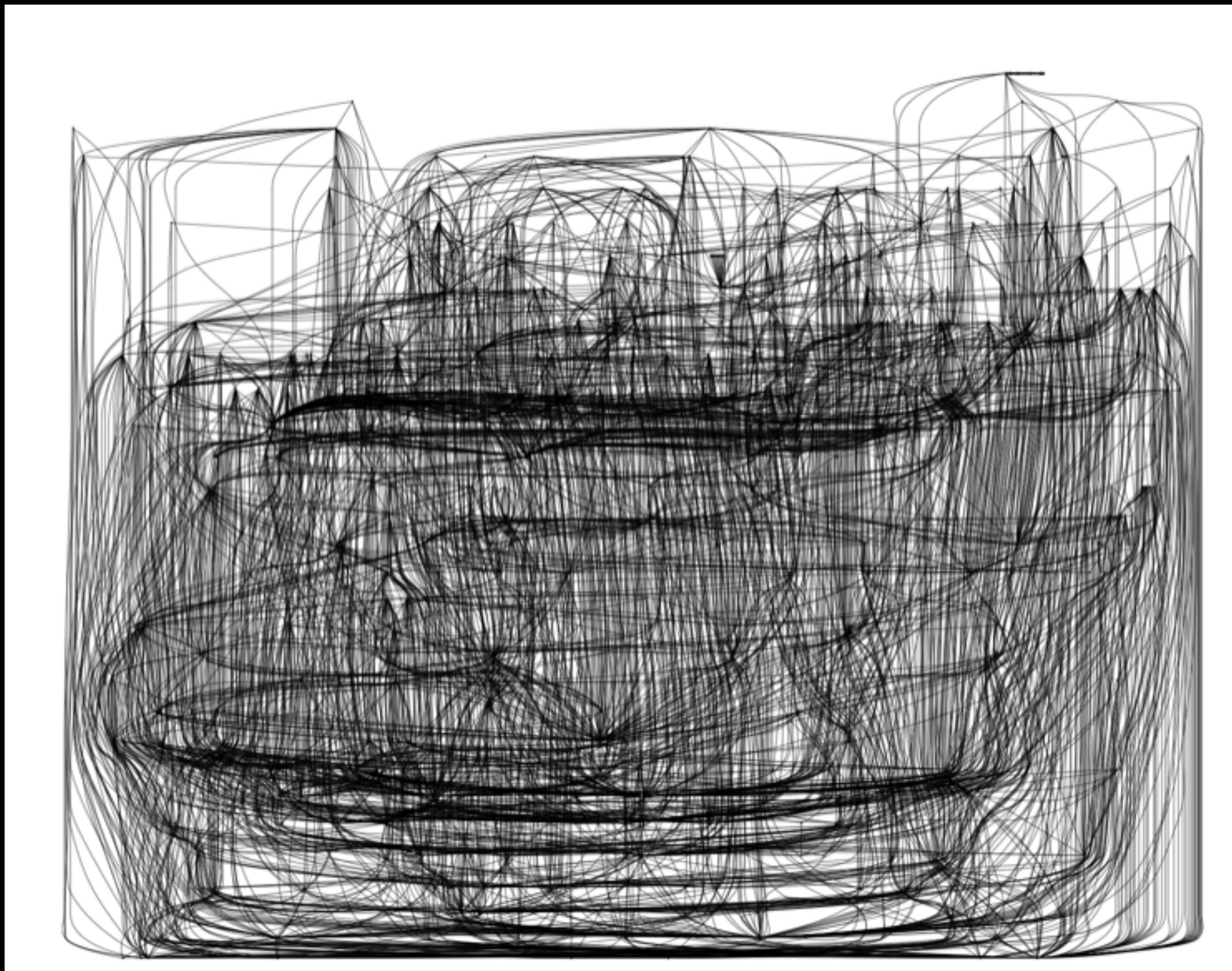
Codebase Complexity - snakefood



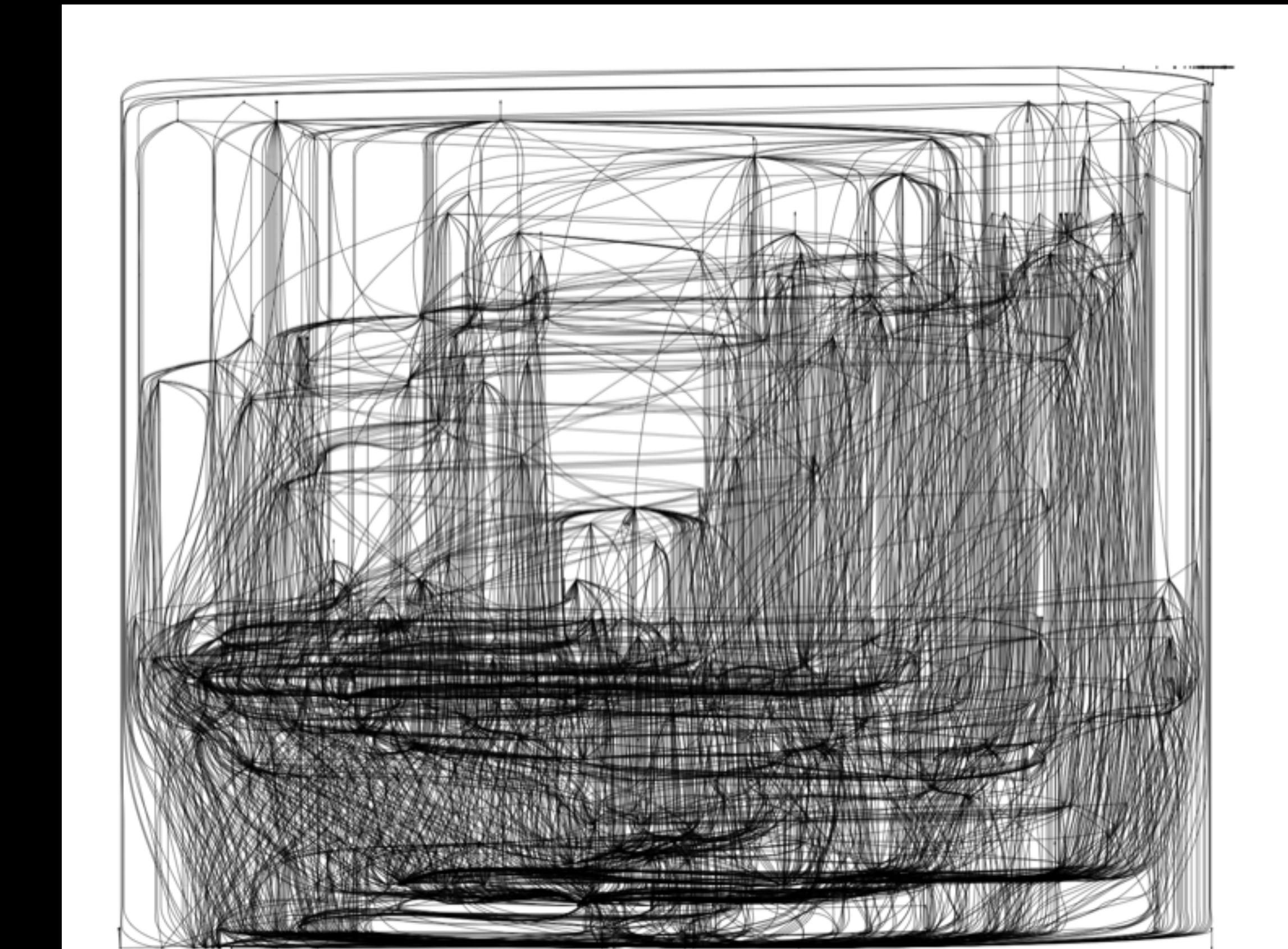
Twisted

Complex

Codebase Complexity - snakefood



Twisted



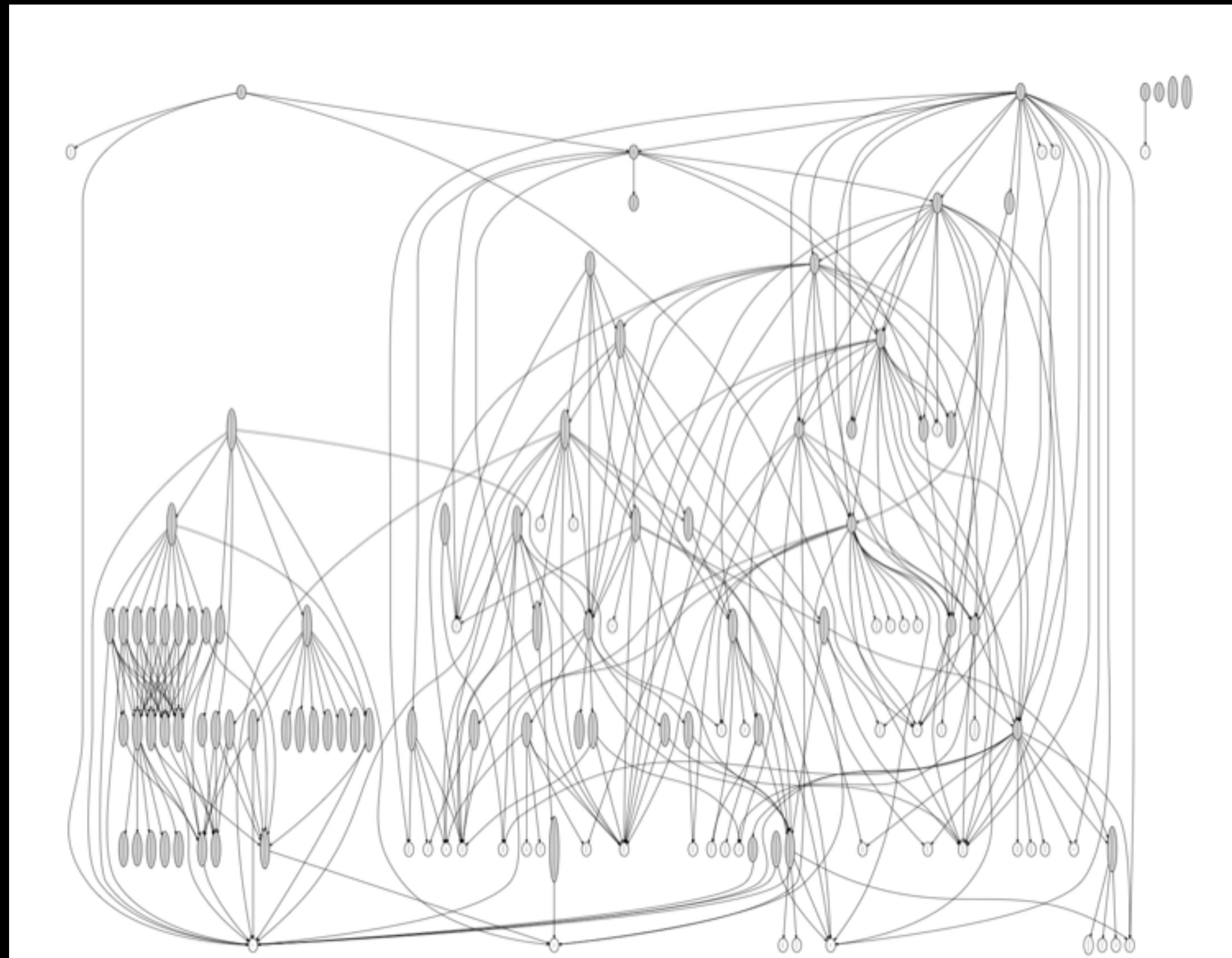
iPython

Complex

Codebase Complexity - snakefood

Simple

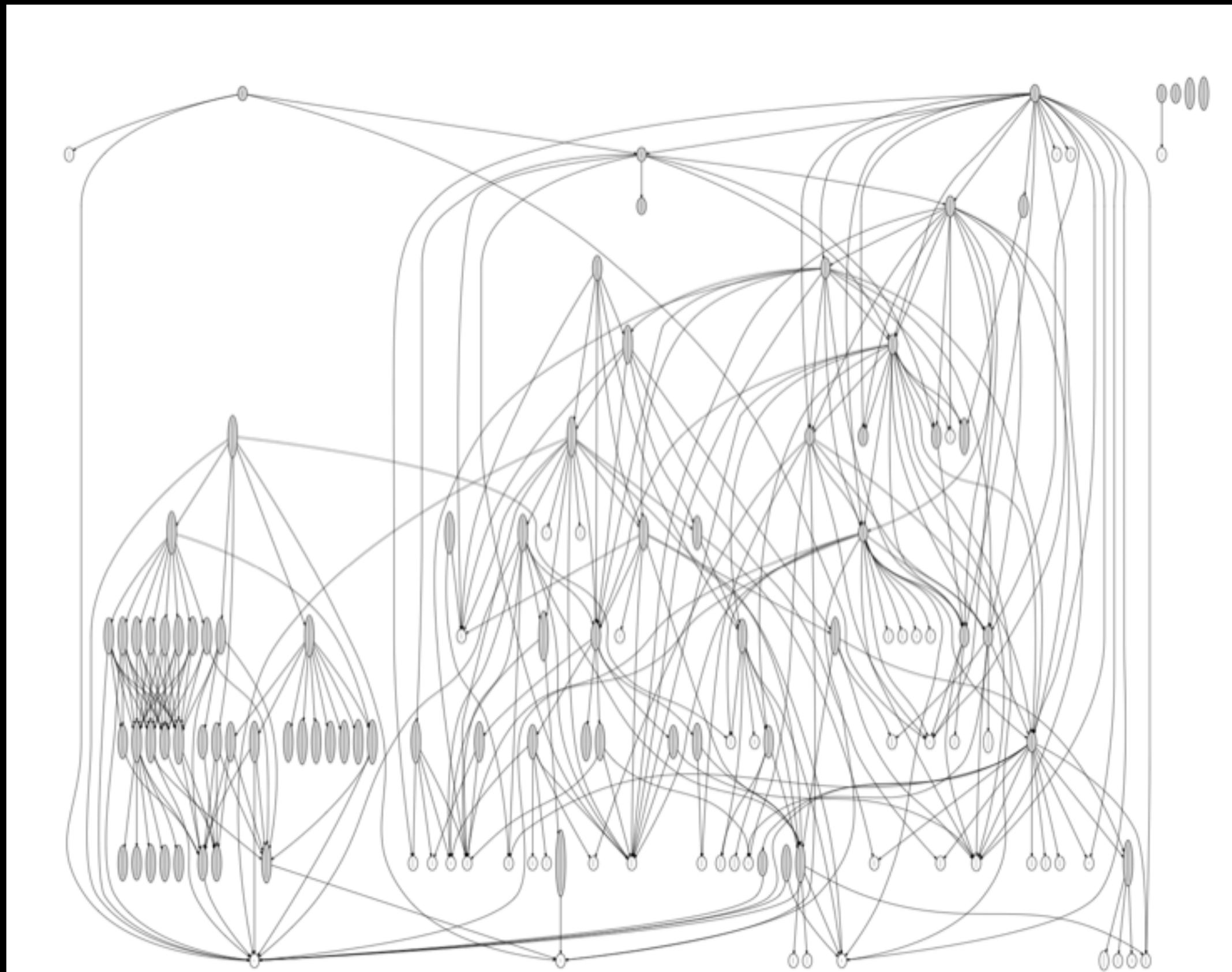
Codebase Complexity - snakefood



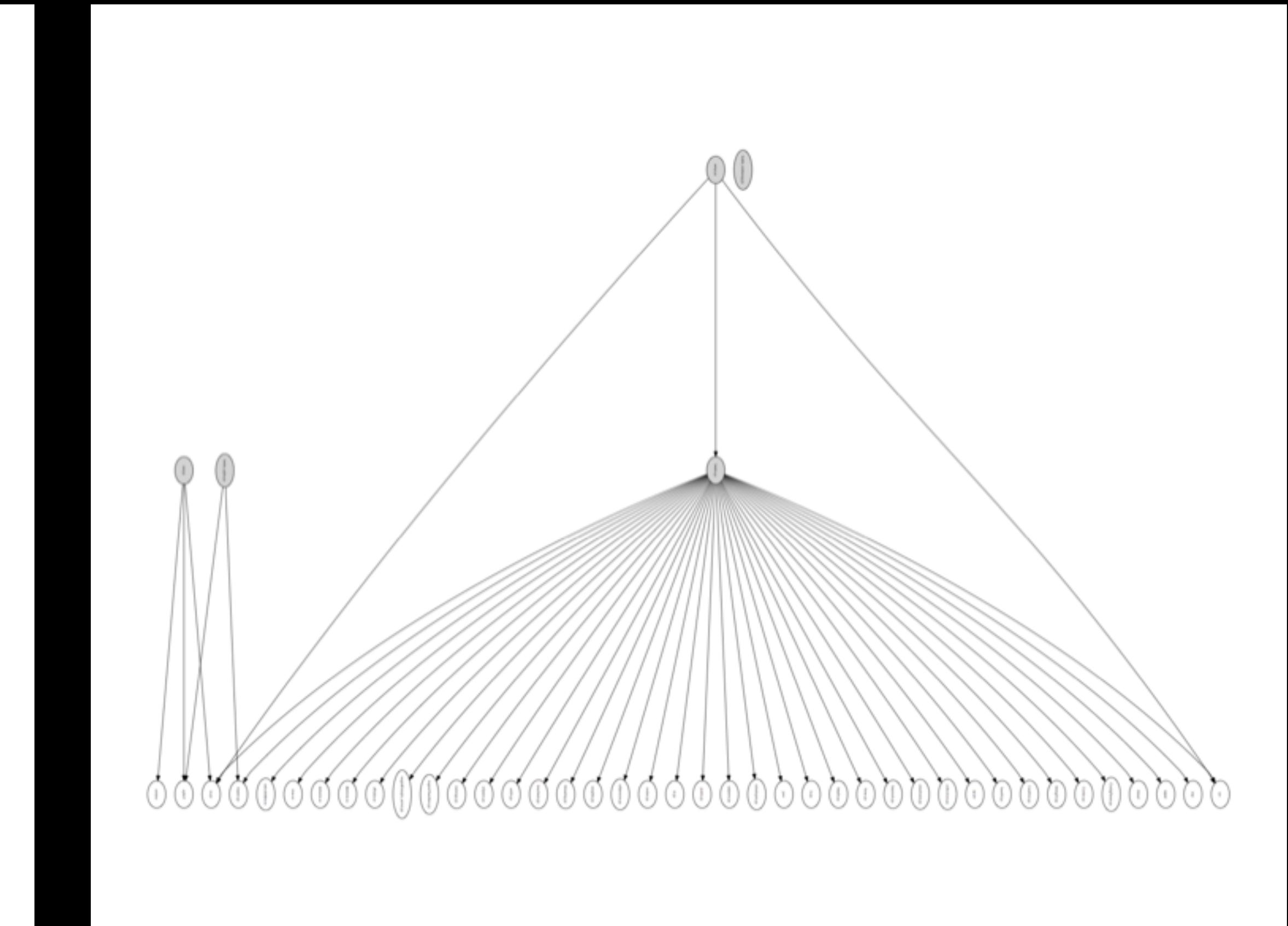
Requests

Simple

Codebase Complexity - snakefood



Requests



Bottle

Simple

Other Neat Packages

Extras

Extras

Selenium – Automated web client

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Dateutil – Better date/time handling

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bcrypt / cryptography – Cryptographic tools

scrapy – Web scraping

pandas – Vectorized data manipulation

boto – Python interface to Amazon Web Services

Extras

Extras

PyEphem – Track planets and satellites.

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Basemap – Plot 2D data on maps.

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BeautifulSoup – Rapidly prototype HTML parsers.

pygame – Basic game-playing tools.

Coming Soon?



Coming Soon?



GOvals and GRects?

Coming Soon?



GOvals and GRects?
(Extremely) alpha release

Coming Soon?



GOvals and GRects?
(Extremely) alpha release
Speak with us after class

What Now?

Build Build Build

Python has a strong open-source community - contribute!

What's available? Read the [Standard Library](#)

Exact Python specification? Read the [Language Reference](#)

Still have questions? Read the [FAQ](#)

Build something you love!

Next Time

Lab



Lab



Build a wallpaper scraper!
or... explore cool packages!
or... start a final project!

Next Week



Next Week



The Python Ecosystem
Python 2 vs. Python 3
Python Style
Joining a Python Codebase



Credit

Documentation for all these awesome libraries!

GrokCode for codebase complexity graphs``

FOSS community for making tools available.

PSF, of course.