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How to structure a project

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3 November 2025



Today

Quick reminder of what we did last time.

How to structure a Python project:

- **Repository structure**
 - General structure
 - How to chose a license
- **Code structure**
 - General notes
 - Modules and classes



Last time:

- Intro to git: clone, add, commit, push, branch;
- You created a **git repository** for your project:
 - **README**
 - **pyproject.toml** (we'll use today and discuss in more details in the package and distribution lecture),
 - feature/iodata **branch**,
 - **Merge** request / pull request.



How to structure a Python project

Goal

Obtain a **clean** and **effective** code which is **easy to use and understand**.

An effective **project architecture** is obtained by having

- a **well-organized repository**,
- a **clear** and **well-ordered code**,
- **clear documentation**.

Guiding principle (Kenneth Reitz)¹:

“Build tools for others that you want to be built for you.”

¹ [https://kennethreitz.org/essays/2013-01-how i develop things and why](https://kennethreitz.org/essays/2013-01-how-i-develop-things-and-why)

Repository structure

- **README**
- **LICENSE**
- Files required for installation (e.g. **pyproject.toml**, or setup.py and requirements.txt)
- **The source code (packagename/)**
- Documentation (docs/)
- Tests (tests/)
- Examples (examples/)



Example repositories

- [Simplemind](#)
- [VIAMD](#)

¹ <https://github.com/kennethreitz/simplemind>

² <https://github.com/scanberg/viamd>



The README file

- README.md – markdown file, uses a similar syntax as Jupyter markdown cells.
- Written using a [lightweight markup language](#) to add formatting elements:
 - Headers,
 - Lists,
 - Figures/images,
 - Equations,
 - Links.
- Should contain:
 - Short description of **what the code is for**,
 - **Installation instructions**,
 - Examples (or links to examples) of **how to run** the code,
 - Other useful information (DOI, how to cite, how to contribute, etc.).

The LICENSE file

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- Most commonly used open source licenses:
 - GNU general public licenses (GPL)
 - MIT license
 - Apache license
 - BSD licenses

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UMIG4KnM8xw>



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BSD: license and copyright notice.

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Weak copyleft

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MPL: disclose source, license and copyright notice, same license (file).

Strong copyleft

GPL: disclose source, license and copyright notice, same license, state changes.

<https://choosealicense.com/licenses/>

<https://choosealicense.com/appendix/>

<https://www.sonatype.com/blog/open-source-licenses-explained>



How to choose a license

- You can use an online tool like: <https://choosealicense.com/>



Repository structure

- **README**
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Code structure

- **Everything under packagename/**
- `__init__.py`
- Modules and classes

Code structure

- Everything under `packagename/`
- **`__init__.py`**
- Modules and classes

Any directory with an **`__init__.py`** file is considered a **Python package**.

`__init__.py`:

- gathers all package-wide definitions,
- should contain very little code (in some cases it can even be empty),
- controls what is made available when running `import packagename`.

Code structure

- Everything under packagename/
- `__init__.py`
- **Modules** and classes

A module is a file containing **Python definitions and statements**.

- Imported using **import module_name**, where **module_name** is the name of the file without the **.py** suffix.
- If not part of a package, a module can be imported if it's in the same folder, or the folder path has been added to the **PYTHONPATH** environment variable.
- Routines of the module are accessed as **module_name.routine_name(...)**
- The script which you implemented last time to read/write NumPy arrays from/to a checkpoint file is a **module**.

<https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/modules.html>



Code structure

- Everything under packagename/
- `__init__.py`
- Modules and **classes**

A class **defines** a **new type** of **Python object**.

- **Instance variables** define the object properties,
- **`__init__`** routine instantiates an object and assigns values to the object properties, or performs any necessary operations when an object is created.
- Within the class, the variable **`self`** refers to the current instance of the class and is used to access the **properties** and **methods** of the class.

<https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/classes.html>

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_oop.asp



Example: Solar system generator

Possible code structure:

solsysgen/

- |— `__init__.py`
- |— `sun.py` # Sun class
- |— `planet.py` # Planet class
- |— `solarsystem.py` # SolarSystem class
- |— **`utils/`** # Utilities
 - |— `checkpoint.py` # Read/write from/to checkpoint files.

Homework

- **Complete the merge/pull request** and delete the temporary feature/iodata branch from your repository.
- **Design** or **decide** which **project** you would like to carry out;
- Think about what modules and classes you will need and **sketch a code structure** (how modules relate to each other).
- **Update the README file** on your repository with a short description of your project and what your code is supposed to do. You can add equations and references/links to useful material.
- **Choose a license** for your project and add a **LICENSE** file to your repo.

Next time we will:

- Discuss your project ideas and the structure you plan for your code.



Thank you for today!

Questions?