

PARSEARG: TURNS ARGPARSE ON ITS HEAD, THE DECLARATIVE WAY

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1. QUICKSTART

1.1. Overview. `parsearg` is a Python package for writing command-line interfaces (“CLI”) that augments (rather than replaces) the standard Python module for writing CLIs, `argparse`. There is nothing wrong with `argparse`: It’s fine in terms of the *functionality* that it provides, but it can be clunky to use, especially when a program’s structure has subcommands, or nested subcommands (*i.e.* subcommands that have subcommands). Moreover, because of the imperative nature of `argparse`, it makes it hard to understand how a program’s interface is structured (*viz.* the program’s “view”).

`parsearg` puts a layer on top of `argparse` that makes writing a CLI easy: You declare your view (*i.e.* the CLI), with a dict so that the view is a data structure (*i.e.* pure configuration). The data structure declares the *intent* of the CLI and you no longer have to instruct `argparse` on how to put the CLI together: `parsearg` does that for you. In this respect, `parsearg` turns `argparse` on its head, in the sense that it replaces imperative instructions with declarative data.

1.2. Usage. Suppose we wish to create a program called `quickstart-todos.py` to manage the TO-DOs of a set of different users. We want to have subprograms of `quickstart-todos.py`; for example, we may want to create a user (`python quickstart-todos.py create user Bob --email=bob@email.com --phone=+1-212-555-1234`), or we may want to create a TO-DO for a particular user (`python quickstart-todos.py create todo Bob 'taxes' --due-date=2021-05-17`). We might also want to add optional parameters to each subprogram such as the user’s email and phone number, or the TO-DO’s due date. An invocation of the program’s CLI might look like the following:

```
1 python quickstart-todos.py create user Bob --email=bob@email.com --phone=+1-212-555-1234
2 python quickstart-todos.py create todo Bob 'taxes' --due-date=2021-05-17
```

With `argparse`, the subprogram `create` would necessitate fiddling with subparsers. With `parsearg`, the CLI for the above is declared with a dict and `parsearg.parser.ParseArg` supplants the normal use of `argparse.ArgumentParser`. Moreover, the callback associated with each subcommand is explicitly linked to its declaration.

```

1 import sys
2 from parsearg import ParseArg
3
4 def create_user(args):
5     print(f'created user: {args.name!r} (email: {args.email}, phone: {args.phone})')
6
7 def create_todo(args):
8     print(f'created TO-DO for user {args.user!r}: {args.title} (due: {args.due_date})')
9
10 view = {
11     'create|user': {
12         'callback': create_user,
13         'name': {'help': 'create user name', 'action': 'store'},
14         '-e|--email': {'help': "create user's email address", 'action': 'store', 'default': ''},
15         '-p|--phone': {'help': "create user's phone number", 'action': 'store', 'default': ''},
16     },
17     'create|todo': {
18         'callback': create_todo,
19         'user': {'help': 'user name', 'action': 'store'},
20         'title': {'help': 'title of TO-DO', 'action': 'store'},
21         '-d|--due-date': {'help': 'due date for the TO-DO', 'action': 'store', 'default': None},
22     },
23 }
24
25 def main(args):
26     # ParseArg takes the place of argparse.ArgumentParser
27     parser = ParseArg(d=view)
28
29     # parser.parse_args returns an argparse.Namespace
30     ns = parser.parse_args(args)
31
32     # ns.callback contains the function in the 'callback' key of 'view'
33     result = ns.callback(ns)
34
35 if __name__ == "__main__":
36     args = sys.argv[1:] if len(sys.argv) > 1 else []
37
38     main(' '.join(args))

```

A fully-worked version of the TO-DO example is presented in the docs. The output of the above is:

```
1 python quickstart-todos.py create user Bob --email=bob@email.com --phone=212-555-1234
```

```
created user: 'Bob' (email: bob@email.com, phone: 212-555-1234)
```

```
1 python quickstart-todos.py create todo Bob 'taxes' --due-date=2021-05-17
```

```
created TO-DO for user 'Bob': taxes (due: 2021-05-17)
```

Because `parsearg` is built on top of `argparse`, all the usual features are available, such as the extensive help features (essentially making the CLI self-documenting):

```
1 python quickstart-todos.py --help
```

```
usage: quickstart-todos.py [-h] {create} ...

positional arguments:
  {create}
```

```
optional arguments:
  -h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

```
1 python quickstart-todos.py create --help
```

```
usage: quickstart-todos.py create [-h] {user,todo} ...

positional arguments:
  {user,todo}

optional arguments:
  -h, --help  show this help message and exit
```

```
1 python quickstart-todos.py create user --help
```

```
usage: quickstart-todos.py create user [-h] [-e EMAIL] [-p PHONE] name

positional arguments:
  name                create user name

optional arguments:
  -h, --help          show this help message and exit
  -e EMAIL, --email EMAIL
                      create user's email address
  -p PHONE, --phone PHONE
                      create user's phone number
```

```
1 python quickstart-todos.py create todo --help
```

```
usage: quickstart-todos.py create todo [-h] [-d DUE_DATE] user title

positional arguments:
  user                user name
  title               title of TO-DO

optional arguments:
  -h, --help          show this help message and exit
  -d DUE_DATE, --due-date DUE_DATE
                      due date for the TO-DO
```

2. OVERVIEW

The “standard” Python module for writing command-line interfaces (“CLI”) is `argparse`. It is standard in so far as it is one of the batteries that comes included with the Python distribution, so no special installation is required. Probably because `argparse` is a bit clunky to use, many other (non-standard) packages have been developed for creating CLIs. Why “clunky”? Putting together a CLI with `argparse` alone is nothing if not an exercise in imperative programming, and this has negative consequences:

- (1) It obfuscates the intention of the CLI design;
- (2) It is prone to errors;
- (3) It discourages CLI design in the first instance;
- (4) It makes debugging a CLI design very difficult; and
- (5) It makes refactoring or re-configuring the CLI design overly burdensome.

In spite of this clunkiness, `argparse` has everything we need in terms of functionality. `parsearg`, then, is nothing more than a layer over `argparse` that exposes the `argparse` functionality via a `dict`. The `dict` is the View component of the [Model-View-Controller](#) (“MVC”) design pattern. The `dict` embeds callbacks from the Controller component, thereby achieving a clean separation of duties, which is what the MVC pattern calls for. By separating the View component into a `dict`, the CLI design can be expressed in a declarative way: `parsearg` manifests the *intention* of the CLI design without having to specify how that design is implemented in terms of `argparse`’s parsers and subparsers (`parsearg` does that for you).

Other packages—such as [click](#) and [plac](#)—effectively decorate functions that are part of the Controller with functionality from the View. Unfortunately, while this may expose the functionality of `argparse` in a more friendly way via the packages’ decorators, it dissipates the elements of the View across the Controller and in so doing it makes the CLI design difficult to grasp.

The `parsearg` philosophy is that `argparse` is already good enough in terms of the functionality that it provides, but that it just needs a little nudge in terms of how it’s used. Arguments to be added to a CLI with `argparse` can be clearly specified as data, as can the callbacks that consume these arguments. `parsearg` takes advantage of this by specifying everything (in the View component of MVC) as a `dict`, from which `parsearg` then generates a parser (or set of nested parsers) using `argparse`. The Controller is then free to use the generated parser.

The `parsearg` approach is declarative because it manifests the CLI design in a data structure: a `dict`, which is one of Python’s built-in data structures. The keys of this `dict` form a flattened tree of the CLI’s subcommands. Keys like `A|B|C` are easy to specify and neatly summarize the nested hierarchy of subcommands: `A -> B -> C`. They are also easy to change. The magic, such as it is, of `parsearg` is that it unflattens this flattened tree into a tree of `argparse` parsers. `parsearg` requires nothing special: It works with Python out of the box, and therefore uses what’s already available without introducing dependencies.

Simple? The following examples should help.

3. HOW PARSEARG WORKS

3.1. Heterogeneous trees: recursive data structures. Trees are recursive data structures. Any node of a tree is identified by a value and a set of *child trees*, thus establishing the recursion.

Definition 3.1. *An heterogeneous tree is either:*

- (1) *a value and a set of child trees; or,*
- (2) *the empty tree.*

The value is also known as a “node”, or “name”; its set of child trees (also known as the “children” of the value/node/name) is possibly empty. The value/node/name is referred to as the “parent” of its children. The children of a unique parent tree are termed “siblings”, though they are not necessarily aware of each other. The empty tree has no value/node/name and an empty set of children.

Remark 3.1. *The definition implies that a parent tree “points” to its children, in so far as the parent is necessarily aware of the children it contains, whereas its children are not necessarily aware of their parent, nor of each other. We will therefore regard Definition 3.1 as the “top-down” definition.*

In Python, we represent the value/node/name and its set of children as the tuple:

`(value, {e1, e2,})`,

where `{e1, e2, ...}` is the set of children containing elements `e1`, `e2`, and so on, and each element of the set is itself a tree. The empty tree is represented by

`(None, {None})`,

where `None` represents no value, and `{}` is the empty set of children.¹

This type of tree is termed *heterogeneous* because the cardinality of the set of child trees for each value can vary. Contrast with an *n*-ary tree, which has the same number of children at each node (*e.g.* two for a binary tree, three for a ternary tree, and in general *n* for an *n*-ary tree).

Nothing in the definition precludes the possibility of a child tree’s value from containing an identical value to that of its parent. Thus,

`(value, {(value, {e1, e2,}), e2,})`,

is perfectly valid. The requirement does explicitly require each of node’s child trees to be unique, in so far as they are members of a *set*.

A terminating (or “leaf”) node is:

a tree whose set of child trees is empty.

A leaf node is represented by `(value, {})`. Note that the empty tree, `(None, {})`, is also a valid leaf node.

QUESTION:

Is `(value, {(None, {})})` equivalent to `(value, {})`?

This would mean that the representation of an empty tree, *viz.* `(None, {})`, is perfectly equivalent to the null set \emptyset , *i.e.* `(value, {(None, {})})` is equivalent to `(value, { \emptyset })` is equivalent to `(value, {})`. But this requires a little mental gymnastics: Isn’t the *tuple* `(None, {})` equivalent to `(\emptyset , { \emptyset })`, which is *not* the same as `{ \emptyset } \equiv {}`, *i.e.* a *tuple* containing a null value and the null set is not the same as the null set itself?

¹Python has a quirk where `{}` is of type `dict`, whereas `{None}` is of type `set`. Thus, the “empty set” is really represented by `{None}` and not `{}`.

We can define an heterogeneous tree in reverse, *viz.* instead of starting with a parent and recursively defining the tree through its children, we can start with a terminating node and recursively define the tree by identifying each node's parent.

This definition yields the flip side of the “top-down” definition, above.

Definition 3.2. *An heterogeneous tree is either:*

- (1) *a set of sibling trees sharing a common parent value/node/name; or,*
- (2) *the empty tree.*

The set of sibling trees that shares a common parent is possibly empty. What is the parent of an empty set (*i.e.* that contains no trees)? It is the same as any other tree: It must point to its parent. Optionally, siblings may point to each other. Further still, a child node may point to all of its ancestors (its parent's parent, and so on).

In Python, we represent the “reverse tree” as.

TODO:

Insert appropriate representation here.

Remark 3.2. *Definition 3.2 implies that a child tree points to its parent, which means that the child must be able to uniquely identify the parent tree in which it is contained. Because a parent contains its children, a parent must be aware of its children, so it is not strictly the reverse of the “top-down” definition. Nonetheless, we'll refer to Definition 3.2 as the “bottom-up” definition.*

3.2. Trees: flat and unflattened. While it's possible to create a “longhand” version of the A tree using the Tree class that comes with the `parsearg` package, it is cumbersome to use and—more specifically—it can easily obfuscate the tree structure itself when the node names and payloads are in any way complex.²

```

1  """
2      A
3      / | \
4      B  BB BBB
5      / | \
6      C  CC CCC
7  """
8
9  from parsearg.data_structures import Tree, Node, Key
10
11  tree = Tree('A', children=[
12      Tree('B', []),
13      Tree('BB', children=[
14          Tree('C', []),
15          Tree('CC', []),
16          Tree('CCC', [])
17      ]),
18      Tree('BBB', [])
19  ])
20
21  print(tree.show(quiet=True))

```

```

A
  B
  BB
    C
    CC
    CCC
  BBB

```

We need a “shorthand” for constructing trees. To this end, `parsearg` uses a set of pipe-delimited strings:

²For clarity the nodes' payloads, *i.e.* the nodes' values, are omitted here.

```

1 # from a import view
2 from examples.a import view
3
4 print(['root'] + list(view.keys()))

```

```
['root', 'A', 'A|B', 'A|BB', 'A|BB|C', 'A|BB|CC', 'A|BB|CCC', 'A|BBB']
```

This representation can be considered to be a “flattened” version of the A Tree:

```

1 print(
2     ParseArg.to_tree(view, root_name='root').show(quiet=True)
3 )

```

```

root
  A
    BB
      CCC
      C
      CC
    BBB
    B

```

Each string in this “flat tree” (or “flattened tree”) represents a node in the tree and uniquely names that node. The singular constraint on the tree’s structure is that each node’s children must contain a unique set of node names. If this were not the case, then the tree’s structure would be indeterminate. In point of fact, the example of the A-AA Tree illustrates that the structure of the A Tree can be duplicated: only the root node names of each sub-tree (A and AA, respectively) need to be unique.

Leaf nodes are terminating nodes in the tree’s hierarchy (*i.e.* nodes that have no children). In the above, the terminating nodes are easily discerned visually within the tree’s hierarchy:

```
1 print( ParseArg.to_tree(view, root_name='root').show(quiet=True) )
```

```

root
  A
    BB
      CCC
      C
      CC
    BBB
    B

```

Thus, the terminating nodes are:

```

'A|B'
'A|BBB'
'A|BB|C'
'A|BB|CC'
'A|BB|CCC'

```

while the non-terminating nodes are:

```

'A'
'A|BB'

```

The separator in each key (here, a pipe |) separates one level of the tree from the next level down. It is this delimited-string representation that allows us to easily specify a tree. However, taking advantage of a tree as a data structure requires working with a tree, not a flattened version of it. In other words, we have a flattened-tree which is shorthand to specify the tree, but we need to unflatten this shorthand to create the tree data structure in order for it to be useful.

There is a duality here:

- (1) we need a shorthand in order for the tree’s structure to be specified in a simple way (the “flattened” shorthand); and

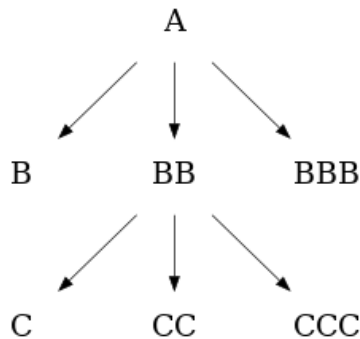
- (2) we need to make use of the structure of the tree itself (the “unflattened” tree).

Thus, `parsearg` transforms a `dict`, representing the tree’s nodes, into a `Tree`. The keys of the `dict` are shorthand for the tree’s nodes and the values of the `dict` are the nodes’ payloads. We need the shorthand of the `dict` for ease of specification, and we need the `Tree` to avail of the data structure’s properties.

3.3. The A Tree and the AA Tree. In order to further explain how `parsearg` works, we will make repeated use two simple abstractions, based on nested trees (or “sub-trees”):

- (1) The “A Tree”, and
- (2) The “A-AA Tree”.

3.3.1. The A Tree. We have already seen the A Tree. It has three levels.



Let’s take a very brief look at the Python code for [a.py](#). Consider the `dict` that represents the View component. The tree that the parsed `dict` is represented by is given as:

```

1 from examples.a import view
2
3 print(
4     ParseArg(d=view, root_name='root').tree.show(quiet=True)
5 )

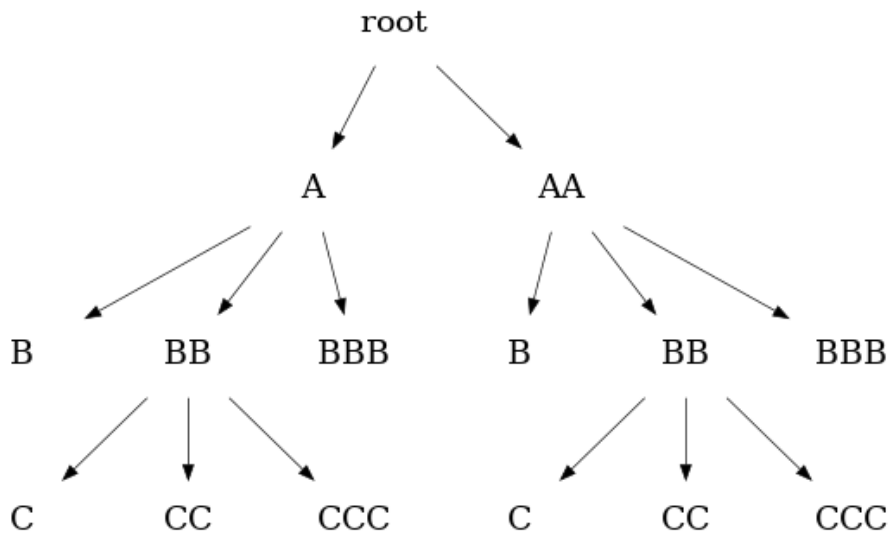
```

```

root
  A
    BB
      CCC
      C
      CC
    BBB
    B

```

3.3.2. The A-AA Tree. The A-AA Tree simply extends the A Tree one level and replicates the A Tree’s structure in a sub-tree with root name “AA”:



Let's take a brief look at the Python code for [a_aa.py](#). Consider the dict that represents the View component: and then the tree that the parsed dict is represented by:

```

1 from examples.a_aa import view
2
3 print(
4     ParseArg(d=view, root_name='TODO').tree.show(quiet=True)
5 )

```

```

TODO
  A
    BB
      CCC
      C
      CC
    BBB
    B
  AA
    BB
      CCC
      C
      CC
    BBB
    B

```

3.4. **Some useful helper data structures.** parsearg provides three core classes:

```

1 from parsearg.data_structures import Key, Node, Tree

```

Both Key and Node help to marshall keys and their payloads when unflattening a flat tree structure. The Tree class represents the actual tree.

Key and Node commandeer the data in the dict in the View layer. Their principle use is in unflattening the View dict by left-shifting the keys that represent the nodes of the tree. The basic algorithm for rendering an unflattened tree from a flat tree follows the logic of splitting the key (*i.e.* the str representing the key)

```

1 # 1. take key
2 key = 'A|B|C'

```

```

1 # 2. split string
2 sep = '|'
3 print( Key.split(key) )

```

```
['A', '|', 'B', '|', 'C']
```

```

1 # 3. unflatten the split key (i.e. create a nested list)
2 unflattened = Key.unflatten(Key.split(key))
3 print(unflattened)

```

```
['A', ['B', ['C']]]
```

```

1 # 4. create a Node from the unflattened list
2 node = Node.from_nested_list(unflattened)
3 print(node)

```

```
('A', ['B', ['C']])
```

```

1 # 5. the node can now be shifted until the empty node is reached
2 print(node << 1)
3 print(node << 2)
4 print(node << 3)

```

```

('B', ['C'])
('C', [])
(None, [])

```

Note that the key, above, can be directly transformed into a Node:

```

1 print( key )
2 print( Key.to_node(key) )

```

```

A|B|C
('A', ['B', ['C']])

```

A Node is really a convenient way to view the key. Shifting the Node until it is empty provides a convenient way to determine when a leaf node has been reached:

```

1 n = node
2 i = 0
3 while not n.is_empty():
4     i += 1
5     n = node << i
6
7 print(i)
8 print(node << i)

```

```

3
(None, [])

```

A Key just keeps track of the node's payload and the key itself while this iteration is performed over all nodes at a particular level of the flat tree.

3.4.1. *The Key class.* First, parsearg defines a Key class. Take a key 'A|BB|C' that represents a leaf node:

```

1 from parsearg.data_structures import Tree, Node, Key
2
3 key = 'A|BB|C'
4 print( Key(key) )

```

```
'A|BB|C': ('A', ['BB', ['C']])
```

The Key stores the following:

(1) the key:

```
1 print( Key(key).key )
```

```
A|BB|C
```

(2) the dict associated with the key (if any):

```

1 payload = 3.141593
2 d = {key: payload}
3
4 print( Key(key, d=d).d )

```

```
{'A|BB|C': 3.141593}
```

(3) the Node, which is a representation of the key's delimited string as a nested list:

```

1 print( Key(key).value )
2 print( type(Key(key).value) )

```

```

('A', ['BB', ['C']])
<class 'parsearg.data_structures.Node'>

```

(4) the payload (*i.e.* the value of the dict, as above):

```

1 payload = 3.141593
2 d = {key: payload}
3
4 print( Key(key, d).payload )

```

```
3.141593
```

A Key can be shifted:

```

1 print( Key(key) )
2 # same thing:
3 print( Key(key) << 0 )
4 # real shifts:
5 print( Key(key) << 1 )
6 print( Key(key) << 2 )
7 print( Key(key) << 3 )
8 # same thing:
9 print( Key(key) << 4 )

```

```

'A|BB|C': ('A', ['BB', ['C']])
'A|BB|C': ('A', ['BB', ['C']])
'A|BB|C': ('BB', ['C'])
'A|BB|C': ('C', [])
'A|BB|C': (None, [])
'A|BB|C': (None, [])

```

but the key is preserved regardless of the shift value:

```
1 print( (Key(key) << 0).key )
2 print( (Key(key) << 1).key )
3 print( (Key(key) << 2).key )
4 print( (Key(key) << 3).key )
```

```
A|BB|C
A|BB|C
A|BB|C
A|BB|C
```

3.4.2. *The Node class.* A Node is a tuple that has a head and a tail:

- (1) the head is the name of the node, and
- (2) the tail is a nested list containing the remainder of the leaf node's specification.

For example:

```
1 print( Key(key).value )
2 print( Key(key).value.head() )
3 print( Key(key).value.tail() )
4 # use a Node to construct the ~value~ part:
5 print( Node(head='A', tail=['BB', ['C']]) )
```

```
('A', ['BB', ['C']])
A
['BB', ['C']]
('A', ['BB', ['C']])
```

A Node, upon which the Key is based, can also be shifted:

```
1 node = Node(head='A', tail=['B', ['C']])
2 print( node )
3 # same thing:
4 print( node << 0 )
5 print( node << 1 )
6 print( node << 2 )
7 print( node << 3 )
8 # same thing:
9 print( node << 4 )
```

```
('A', ['B', ['C']])
('A', ['B', ['C']])
('B', ['C'])
('C', [])
(None, [])
(None, [])
```

You can build a Node from a nested list:

```
1 ll = ['A', ['B', ['C']]]
2 print( Node.from_nested_list(ll) )
```

```
('A', ['B', ['C']])
```

```
1 print( Node.from_nested_list(['A', ['B', ['C']]]) )
2 print( Node.from_nested_list(['A']) )
```

```
('A', ['B', ['C']])
('A', [])
```

3.4.3. *Putting it together.* Let's say we have the following View:

```

1 from parsearg.utils import show
2 d = {
3     'A': {
4         'arg1': {}, 'arg2': {}, 'arg3': {},
5     },
6     'A|B': {
7         'arg1': {}, 'arg2': {}, 'arg3': {},
8     },
9     'A|B|C': {
10        'arg1': {}, 'arg2': {}, 'arg3': {},
11    },
12 }
13 show( d )

```

```

'A':
  'arg1':
    {}
  'arg2':
    {}
  'arg3':
    {}
'A|B':
  'arg1':
    {}
  'arg2':
    {}
  'arg3':
    {}
'A|B|C':
  'arg1':
    {}
  'arg2':
    {}
  'arg3':
    {}

```

We can gather the keys as Key objects:

```

1 keys = list(map(lambda key: Key(key), list(d.keys())))
2 for key in keys: print(key)

```

```

'A': ('A', [])
'A|B': ('A', ['B'])
'A|B|C': ('A', ['B', ['C']])

```

We can gather the leaves (there's only one leaf node: A):

```

1 leaves = list(filter(lambda key: key.is_leaf(), keys))
2 for leaf in leaves: print(leaf)

```

```

'A': ('A', [])

```

We can shift the keys and then gather the leaves (there's only one leaf node: A|B):

```

1 leaves = list(filter(lambda key: (key << 1).is_leaf(), keys))
2 for leaf in leaves: print(leaf)

```

```

'A|B': ('A', ['B'])

```

We can shift the keys and then gather the leaves (there's only one leaf node: A|B|C):

```

1 leaves = list(filter(lambda key: (key << 2).is_leaf(), keys))
2 for leaf in leaves: print(leaf)

```

```
'A|B|C': ('A', ['B', ['C']])
```

Note how the Key object preserves the key A|B|C even when the associated Node object is left-shifted:

```
1 node = leaves[0]
2 print( (node << 1).key )
3 print( (node << 2).key )
4 print( (node << 3).key )
5 print( (node << 3) )
```

```
A|B|C
A|B|C
A|B|C
'A|B|C': (None, [])
```

3.4.4. *The Tree class.* As illustrated above a tree can be constructed directly with the Tree class. For example the A Tree is:

```
1 tree = Tree('A', children=[
2     Tree('B', []),
3     Tree('BB', children=[
4         Tree('C', []),
5         Tree('CC', []),
6         Tree('CCC', [])
7     ]),
8     Tree('BBB', [])
9 ])
10
11 print( tree.show(quiet=True) )
```

```
A
  B
  BB
    C
    CC
    CCC
  BBB
```

The Tree class has a nested class called Value, which stores a node's value. The Value constructor checks that everything is in sync, as the following shows:

```
1 key = 'A|BB|C'
2 payload = 3.141593
3 d = {key: payload}
4
5 value = Tree.Value(name='C', key=key, d=d)
6
7 print( value )
8 print( value.key )
9 print( value.name )
10 print( value.payload )
```

```
C
A|BB|C
C
3.141593
```

3.5. **Creating parsers with parsearg.** parsearg creates parsers in two steps:

- (1) transform the View dict into a Tree;
- (2) create a parser—and subparsers—using the Tree.

There is nothing specific to parsers in the first step, so this forms a generic pattern: transforming a View into a tree. The second step is specific to creating command-line parsers: It traverses the tree structure created in the first step and uses it to create a tree structure of parsers.

Consider Step 1. Any dict that conforms to the shorthand notation for representing nodes (*i.e.* a flat tree) can be converted to a Tree using `parsearg.parser.ParseArg.to_tree`. Take the View dict from Section 1.2:

```

1 def create_user(x): return x
2 def create_todo(x): return x
3
4 view = {
5     'create|user': {
6         'callback': create_user,
7         'name': {'help': 'create user name', 'action': 'store'},
8         '-e|--email': {'help': "create user's email address", 'action': 'store', 'default': ''},
9         '-p|--phone': {'help': "create user's phone number", 'action': 'store', 'default': ''},
10    },
11    'create|todo': {
12        'callback': create_todo,
13        'user': {'help': 'user name', 'action': 'store'},
14        'title': {'help': 'title of TO-DO', 'action': 'store'},
15        '-d|--due-date': {'help': 'due date for the TO-DO', 'action': 'store', 'default': None},
16    },
17 }
18
19
20 from parsearg import ParseArg
21
22 tree = ParseArg.to_tree(d=view)
23 tree.show()

```

```

root
  create
    user
    todo

```

Now consider Step 2. This is specific to building argparse subparsers:

```

1 args = 'create user Harry -e harry@hogwarts.edu -p 212-456-1234'.split()
2
3 import argparse
4 parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(add_help=True)
5 ParseArg.make_subparsers(tree, parser)
6
7 # parser.parse_args returns an argparse.Namespace
8 print( parser.parse_args(args) )

```

```
Namespace(callback=<function create_user at 0x7f166ad438b0>, email='harry@hogwarts.edu', name='Harry', phone='212-456-1234')
```

The ParseArg constructor abstracts this process and wraps the calls to argparse methods:

```

1 parser = ParseArg(d=view)
2 print( parser.parse_args(args) )

```

```
Namespace(callback=<function create_user at 0x7f166ad438b0>, email='harry@hogwarts.edu', name='Harry', phone='212-456-1234')
```

3.6. Reverse-definition tree: Creating a tree from its leaf nodes.

TODO:

This section is incomplete.

```

1 from examples.a_aa import view
2 sep = '|'
3
4 k = list(map(lambda x: x.split(sep), view.keys()))
5 for e in k: print(e)

```

```

['A']
['A', 'B']
['A', 'BB']
['A', 'BB', 'C']
['A', 'BB', 'CC']
['A', 'BB', 'CCC']
['A', 'BBB']
['AA']
['AA', 'B']
['AA', 'BB']
['AA', 'BB', 'C']
['AA', 'BB', 'CC']
['AA', 'BB', 'CCC']
['AA', 'BBB']

```

```

1 n = list(map(len, k))
2
3 for key, depth, lkey in zip(view.keys(), n, k): print(f'({key}:\t{depth}, {lkey})')

```

```

(1, ['A'])
(2, ['A', 'B'])
(2, ['A', 'BB'])
(3, ['A', 'BB', 'C']) # Tree('BB', [Tree('C'), Tree('CC'), Tree('CCC')])
(3, ['A', 'BB', 'CC'])
(3, ['A', 'BB', 'CCC'])
(2, ['A', 'BBB'])
(1, ['AA'])
(2, ['AA', 'B'])
(2, ['AA', 'BB'])
(3, ['AA', 'BB', 'C']) # Tree('AA', [Tree('BB', [Tree('C'), Tree('CC'), Tree('CCC')])])
(3, ['AA', 'BB', 'CC'])
(3, ['AA', 'BB', 'CCC'])
(2, ['AA', 'BBB'])

```

```

(1, ['A'])
(2, ['A', 'B'])
(2, ['A', 'BB'])
(3, ['A', 'BB', 'C']) # Tree('AA', [Tree('BB', [Tree('C'), Tree('CC'), Tree('CCC')])])
(3, ['A', 'BB', 'CC'])
(3, ['A', 'BB', 'CCC'])
(2, ['A', 'BBB'])
(1, ['AA'])
(2, ['AA', 'B'])
(2, ['AA', 'BB'])
(3, ['AA', 'BB', 'C']) # Tree('AA', [Tree('BB', [Tree('C'), Tree('CC'), Tree('CCC')])])
(3, ['AA', 'BB', 'CC'])
(3, ['AA', 'BB', 'CCC'])
(2, ['AA', 'BBB'])

```

```

# Tree('A', [Tree('BB', [Tree('C'), Tree('CC'), Tree('CCC')])])
# Tree('AA', [Tree('BB', [Tree('C'), Tree('CC'), Tree('CCC')])])
(1, ['A'])
(2, ['A', 'B'])
(2, ['A', 'BB'])
(2, ['A', 'BBB'])
(1, ['AA'])
(2, ['AA', 'B'])
(2, ['AA', 'BB'])
(2, ['AA', 'BBB'])

```

```

1 import pandas as pd
2 from examples.a_aa import view
3 sep = '|'
4
5 keys = list(view.keys())
6 skeys = list(map(lambda x: x.split(sep), keys))
7 lkeys = list(map(len, skeys))
8
9 root = 'root'
10
11 depth = max(lkeys)

```



```

12 while depth > 0:
13     ix = [i for i, e in enumerate(lkeys) if e == depth]
14     k = [key for i, key in enumerate(skeys) if i in ix]
15     ancestors = list(map(lambda x: x[0:depth-1], k))
16     parent = list(map(lambda x: x[-1], ancestors))
17     ancestors = list(map(lambda x: sep.join(x), ancestors))
18
19     for a in set(ancestors):
20         ii = [i for i, e in enumerate(ancestors) if e == a]
21         k = [key for i, key in enumerate(skeys) if i in ix]
22         # kk = ### UNFINISHED - STOPPED HERE
23
24     for key, ll, n in zip(keys, skeys, lkeys):
25         if n == depth:
26             ancestors = ll[:-1]
27             parent = ancestors[-1]
28             ancestors = sep.join(ancestors)
29     depth -= 1

```

```

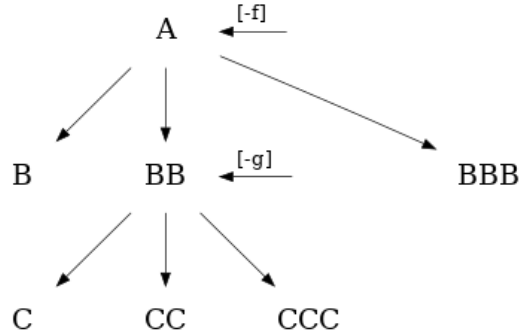
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 from examples.a_aa import view
4
5 def to_tree_backwards(view, root_name='root', sep='|'):
6     def make_key_frame(view, root_name):
7         keys = list(view.keys())
8         if not all(map(lambda key: key.startswith(root_name), keys)):
9             keys = list(map(lambda key: root_name + sep + key, keys))
10        d = pd.DataFrame({
11            'orig_key': list(view.keys()),
12            'key': keys
13        })
14        d['skey'] = d['key'].apply(lambda x: x.split(sep))
15        d['depth'] = d['skey'].apply(len)
16        d['leaf'] = np.NaN
17        d['parent'] = np.NaN
18        d['ancestors'] = np.NaN
19        return d
20
21    d = make_key_frame(view, root_name)
22
23    which = lambda ix: [i for i, e in enumerate(ix) if e]
24    col = lambda cn: which(d.columns==cn)[0]
25
26    depth = max(d['depth'])
27    while depth > 1:
28        ix = d['depth']==depth
29        d.loc[ix, 'leaf'] = d.loc[ix, 'skey'] \
30            .apply(lambda x: x[-1])
31        d.loc[ix, 'ancestors'] = d.loc[ix, 'skey'] \
32            .apply(lambda x: sep.join(x[:-1]))
33        d.loc[ix, 'parent'] = d.loc[ix, 'ancestors'] \
34            .apply(lambda x: x.split(sep)[-1])
35        for a in set(d['ancestors'].dropna()):
36            ii = d['ancestors']==a
37            parent = set(d.loc[ii, 'parent'])
38            assert len(parent)==1
39            parent = parent.pop()
40            for i in which(ii):
41                orig_key = d.iloc[i, col('orig_key')]
42                key = d.iloc[i, col('key')]
43                leaf = d.iloc[i, col('leaf')]
44                children = d['leaf'].loc[d['ancestors']==key].to_list()
45                d.iloc[i, col('leaf')] = Tree(
46                    Tree.Value(
47                        name=leaf if isinstance(leaf, str) else leaf.value.name,
48                        key=orig_key, d=view
49                    ),
50                    children=children
51                )
52        depth -= 1
53
54    return Tree(
55        root_name,

```

```
56     children=d.iloc[which(d['ancestors']==root_name), col('leaf')].to_list()  
57 )
```

4. WORKED EXAMPLES

4.1. **The A-tree.** The “A tree” has three levels. As each node of the tree must necessarily occupy a positional argument of the command line, `[-f]` and `[-g]` are correspondingly *optional arguments* that attach to the nodes (A and BB, respectively, in the below diagram).



Let’s look at the Python code for [a.py](#).

Consider the dict that represents the View component:

```

1 from examples.a import view
2
3 show(view)

```

```

'A':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ae7a3a0>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|B':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad430d0>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A B [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A B verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BB':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad43160>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A BB [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A BB erbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BB|C':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad431f0>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A BB C [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A BB C verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BB|CC':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad43280>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A BB CC [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A BB CC verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BB|CCC':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad43310>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A BB CCC [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}

```

```

    '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A BB CCC verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BBB':
  'callback':
  <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad433a0>
  '-c':
  {'help': 'A BBB [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
  {'help': 'A BBB verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}

```

and then the tree that the parsed dict is represented by:

```

1 print(
2     ParseArg(d=view, root_name='TODO').tree.show(quiet=True)
3 )

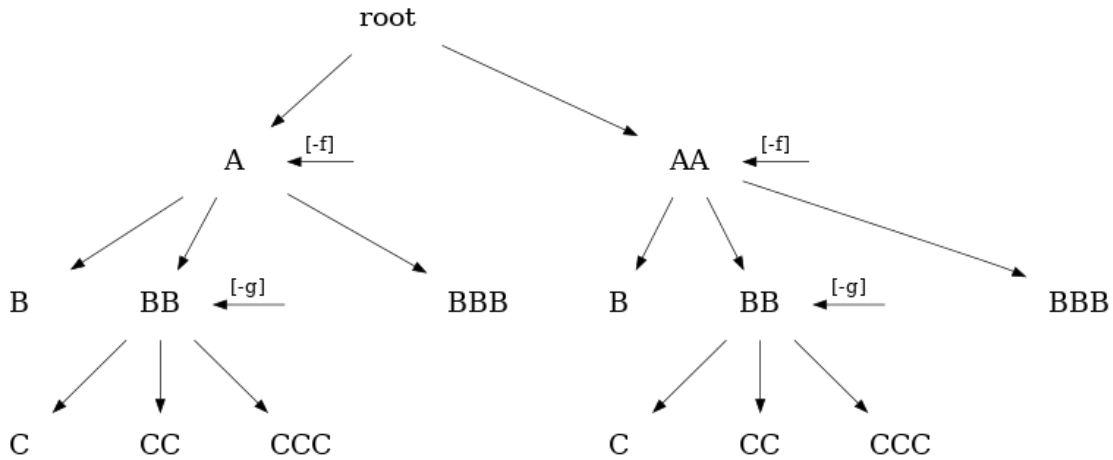
```

```

TODO
  A
    BB
      CCC
      C
      CC
    BBB
    B

```

4.2. **The A-AA tree.** The A-AA Tree simply extends the A Tree one level:



Let's look at the Python code for [a_aa.py](#).

Consider the dict that represents the View component:

```

1 from examples.a_aa import view
2
3 show(view)

```

```

'A':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59310>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|B':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59280>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A B [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A B verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BB':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59160>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A BB [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A BB erbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BB|C':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59b80>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A BB C [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A BB C verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BB|CC':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59c10>
  '-c':
    {'help': 'A BB CC [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A BB CC verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BB|CCC':
  'callback':
    <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59ca0>
  '-c':

```

```

    {'help': 'A BB CCC [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
    '-v|--verbose':
    {'help': 'A BB CCC verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'A|BBB':
  'callback':
  <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59d30>
  '-c':
  {'help': 'A BBB [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
  {'help': 'A BBB verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'AA':
  'callback':
  <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59dc0>
  '-c':
  {'help': 'AA [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
  {'help': 'AA verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'AA|B':
  'callback':
  <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59e50>
  '-c':
  {'help': 'AA B [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
  {'help': 'AA B verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'AA|BB':
  'callback':
  <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59ee0>
  '-c':
  {'help': 'AA BB [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
  {'help': 'AA BB verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'AA|BB|C':
  'callback':
  <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ad59f70>
  '-c':
  {'help': 'AA BB C [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
  {'help': 'AA BB C verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'AA|BB|CC':
  'callback':
  <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ace9040>
  '-c':
  {'help': 'AA BB CC [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
  {'help': 'AA BB CC verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'AA|BB|CCC':
  'callback':
  <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ace90d0>
  '-c':
  {'help': 'AA BB CCC [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
  {'help': 'AA BB CCC verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}
'AA|BBB':
  'callback':
  <function make_callback.<locals>.func at 0x7f166ace9160>
  '-c':
  {'help': 'AA BBB [optional pi]', 'action': 'store_const', 'const': 3.141593}
  '-v|--verbose':
  {'help': 'AA BBB verbosity', 'action': 'store_true'}

```

and then the tree that the parsed dict is represented by:

```

1 print(
2     ParseArg(d=view, root_name='TODO').tree.show(quiet=True)
3 )

```

```

TODO
  A
    BB
      CCC
      C
      CC
    BBB
    B
  AA

```

```

BB
  CCC
  C
  CC
BBB
B
    
```

We can now run the A Tree and the A-AA Tree examples, respectively:

```

1 from examples.a import main
2 main()
    
```

```

NODE :: 'A':
-----
usage: ipython A [-h] [-c] [-v] {BB,BBB,B} ...

positional arguments:
  {BB,BBB,B}

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -c                    A [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose         A verbosity

'A':
----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A' id='139734259391360'>
'A -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A' id='139734259391360'>
'A -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A' id='139734259391360'>
'A -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A' id='139734259391360'>

NODE :: 'A B':
-----
usage: ipython A B [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -c                    A B [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose         A B verbosity

'A B':
----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_B' id='139734259392320'>
'A B -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_B' id='139734259392320'>
'A B -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_B' id='139734259392320'>
'A B -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_B' id='139734259392320'>

NODE :: 'A BB':
-----
    
```

```

usage: ipython A BB [-h] [-c] [-v] {CCC,C,CC} ...

positional arguments:
  {CCC,C,CC}

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -c                    A BB [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose         A BB erbosity

'A BB':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB' id='139734258643200'>
'A BB -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB' id='139734258643200'>
'A BB -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB' id='139734258643200'>
'A BB -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB' id='139734258643200'>

NODE :: 'A BB C':
-----
usage: ipython A BB C [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -c                    A BB C [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose         A BB C verbosity

'A BB C':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_C' id='139734258188544'>
'A BB C -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_C' id='139734258188544'>
'A BB C -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_C' id='139734258188544'>
'A BB C -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_C' id='139734258188544'>

NODE :: 'A BB CC':
-----
usage: ipython A BB CC [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -c                    A BB CC [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose         A BB CC verbosity

'A BB CC':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CC' id='139734258189696'>
'A BB CC -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CC' id='139734258189696'>
'A BB CC -c':
-----

```



```

    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.A_BB_CC' id='139734258189696'>
'A BB CC -v -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.A_BB_CC' id='139734258189696'>

NODE :: 'A BB CCC':
-----
usage: ipython A BB CCC [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help      show this help message and exit
  -c              A BB CCC [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose   A BB CCC verbosity

'A BB CCC':
-----
    args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.A_BB_CCC' id='139734258190992'>
'A BB CCC -v':
-----
    args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.A_BB_CCC' id='139734258190992'>
'A BB CCC -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.A_BB_CCC' id='139734258190992'>
'A BB CCC -v -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.A_BB_CCC' id='139734258190992'>

```

```

1 from examples.a_aa import main
2 main()

```

```

NODE :: 'A':
-----
usage: ipython A [-h] [-c] [-v] {BB,BBB,B} ...

positional arguments:
  {BB,BBB,B}

optional arguments:
  -h, --help      show this help message and exit
  -c              A [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose   A verbosity

'A':
----
    args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.A' id='139734258340288'>
'A -v':
-----
    args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.A' id='139734258340288'>
'A -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.A' id='139734258340288'>
'A -v -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.A' id='139734258340288'>

NODE :: 'A B':
-----
usage: ipython A B [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:

```

```

-h, --help      show this help message and exit
-c              A B [optional pi]
-v, --verbose  A B verbosity

'A B':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_B' id='139734258341680'>
'A B -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_B' id='139734258341680'>
'A B -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_B' id='139734258341680'>
'A B -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_B' id='139734258341680'>

NODE :: 'A BB':
-----
usage: ipython A BB [-h] [-c] [-v] {CCC,C,CC} ...

positional arguments:
  {CCC,C,CC}

optional arguments:
  -h, --help      show this help message and exit
  -c              A BB [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose  A BB erbosity

'A BB':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB' id='139734258383360'>
'A BB -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB' id='139734258383360'>
'A BB -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB' id='139734258383360'>
'A BB -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB' id='139734258383360'>

NODE :: 'A BB C':
-----
usage: ipython A BB C [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help      show this help message and exit
  -c              A BB C [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose  A BB C verbosity

'A BB C':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_C' id='139734258382640'>
'A BB C -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_C' id='139734258382640'>
'A BB C -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_C' id='139734258382640'>
'A BB C -v -c':
-----

```

```

-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_C' id='139734258382640'>

NODE :: 'A BB CC':
-----
usage: ipython A BB CC [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help      show this help message and exit
  -c              A BB CC [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose   A BB CC verbosity

'A BB CC':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CC' id='139734258383552'>
'A BB CC -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CC' id='139734258383552'>
'A BB CC -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CC' id='139734258383552'>
'A BB CC -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CC' id='139734258383552'>

NODE :: 'A BB CCC':
-----
usage: ipython A BB CCC [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help      show this help message and exit
  -c              A BB CCC [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose   A BB CCC verbosity

'A BB CCC':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CCC' id='139734258383504'>
'A BB CCC -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CCC' id='139734258383504'>
'A BB CCC -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CCC' id='139734258383504'>
'A BB CCC -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.A_BB_CCC' id='139734258383504'>

NODE :: 'AA':
-----
usage: ipython AA [-h] [-c] [-v] {BB,BBB,B} ...

positional arguments:
  {BB,BBB,B}

optional arguments:
  -h, --help      show this help message and exit
  -c              AA [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose   AA verbosity

'AA':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}

```

```

    <Mock name='mock.AA' id='139734258387408'>
'AA -v':
-----
    args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.AA' id='139734258387408'>
'AA -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.AA' id='139734258387408'>
'AA -v -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.AA' id='139734258387408'>

NODE :: 'AA B':
-----
usage: ipython AA B [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
  -h, --help      show this help message and exit
  -c              AA B [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose   AA B verbosity

'AA B':
-----
    args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.AA_B' id='139734258387792'>
'AA B -v':
-----
    args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.AA_B' id='139734258387792'>
'AA B -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.AA_B' id='139734258387792'>
'AA B -v -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.AA_B' id='139734258387792'>

NODE :: 'AA BB':
-----
usage: ipython AA BB [-h] [-c] [-v] {CCC,C,CC} ...

positional arguments:
  {CCC,C,CC}

optional arguments:
  -h, --help      show this help message and exit
  -c              AA BB [optional pi]
  -v, --verbose   AA BB verbosity

'AA BB':
-----
    args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.AA_BB' id='139734258386304'>
'AA BB -v':
-----
    args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.AA_BB' id='139734258386304'>
'AA BB -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
    <Mock name='mock.AA_BB' id='139734258386304'>
'AA BB -v -c':
-----
    args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
    <Mock name='mock.AA_BB' id='139734258386304'>

NODE :: 'AA BB C':
-----
usage: ipython AA BB C [-h] [-c] [-v]

```

```

optional arguments:
-h, --help      show this help message and exit
-c              AA BB C [optional pi]
-v, --verbose   AA BB C verbosity

'AA BB C':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_C' id='139734258387504'>
'AA BB C -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_C' id='139734258387504'>
'AA BB C -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_C' id='139734258387504'>
'AA BB C -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_C' id='139734258387504'>

NODE :: 'AA BB CC':
-----
usage: ipython AA BB CC [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
-h, --help      show this help message and exit
-c              AA BB CC [optional pi]
-v, --verbose   AA BB CC verbosity

'AA BB CC':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_CC' id='139734258387072'>
'AA BB CC -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_CC' id='139734258387072'>
'AA BB CC -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_CC' id='139734258387072'>
'AA BB CC -v -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_CC' id='139734258387072'>

NODE :: 'AA BB CCC':
-----
usage: ipython AA BB CCC [-h] [-c] [-v]

optional arguments:
-h, --help      show this help message and exit
-c              AA BB CCC [optional pi]
-v, --verbose   AA BB CCC verbosity

'AA BB CCC':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_CCC' id='139734258387984'>
'AA BB CCC -v':
-----
args: {'c': None, 'verbose': True}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_CCC' id='139734258387984'>
'AA BB CCC -c':
-----
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': False}
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_CCC' id='139734258387984'>
'AA BB CCC -v -c':
-----

```

```
args: {'c': 3.141593, 'verbose': True}  
<Mock name='mock.AA_BB_CCC' id='139734258387984'>
```

4.3. Let's build the interface for a TO-DO app. The examples folder in the source distribution contains a TO-DO app. The app

- (1) illustrates a sufficiently realistic, but not overly complex, problem;
- (2) illustrates operation of the MVC pattern in the wild;
- (3) shows how `parsearg` neatly segments the View component of MVC with a `dict`.

Let's start with the outer layer of the onion. How do we interact with `todos.py`? First, we can create some users in a `User` table with the `create user` subcommand of `todos.py`. Note that we do not (yet) have a phone number for user Dick, nor do we have an email address for user Harry:

```
1 python todos.py create user Tom -e tom@email.com -p 212-555-1234
2 python todos.py create user Dick -e dick@email.com
3 python todos.py create user Harry -p 212-123-5555
```

```
'create user Tom -e tom@email.com -p 212-555-1234':
-----
SUCCESS
'create user Dick -e dick@email.com':
-----
SUCCESS
'create user Harry -p 212-123-5555':
-----
SUCCESS
```

Second, create some TO-DOs in the `Todo` table with the `create todo` subcommand of `todos.py`.

```
1 python todos.py create todo Tom title1 -c description1 -d 2020-11-30
2 python todos.py create todo Tom title2 -c description2 --due-date=2020-12-31
3 python todos.py create todo Harry todo-1 --description=Christmas-party -d 2020-11-30
4 python todos.py create todo Harry todo-2 --description=New-Year-party
```

```
'create todo Tom title1 -c description1 -d 2020-11-30':
-----
SUCCESS
'create todo Tom title2 -c description2 --due-date=2020-12-31':
-----
SUCCESS
'create todo Harry todo-1 --description=Christmas-party -d 2020-11-30':
-----
SUCCESS
'create todo Harry todo-2 --description=New-Year-party':
-----
SUCCESS
```

Let's make some changes to the records entered so far. We can add an email address for user Harry (using the `update user email` subcommands) and a phone number for user Dick (using the `update user phone` subcommands):

```
1 python todos.py update user email Harry harry@email.com
2 python todos.py update user phone Dick 203-555-1212
```

```
'update user email Harry harry@email.com':
-----
SUCCESS
'update user phone Dick 203-555-1212':
-----
SUCCESS
```

Now update two of the TO-DOs, changing the title (using the `update todo title` subcommands) and the description (using the `update todo description` subcommands) in the fourth TO-DO:

```
1 python todos.py update todo title 4 most-important
2 python todos.py update todo description 4 2021-party
```

```
'update todo title 4 most-important':
-----
      SUCCESS
'update todo description 4 2021-party':
-----
      SUCCESS
```

```
1 python todos.py show users
2 python todos.py show todos
```

```
'show users':
-----
      SUCCESS
'show todos':
-----
      SUCCESS
```

The result of these commands is that the two tables (User and Todo) are populated in a [SQLite](#) database:

```
1 sqlite3 todo.db 'select * from User;'
```

```
Tom|tom@email.com|212-555-1234|2022-05-31 17:15:02
Dick|dick@email.com|203-555-1212|2022-05-31 17:15:02
Harry|harry@email.com|212-123-5555|2022-05-31 17:15:02
```

```
1 sqlite3 todo.db 'select * from Todo;'
```

```
17|title1|description1|2020-11-30|2022-05-31 17:15:02|Tom
18|title2|description2|2020-12-31|2022-05-31 17:15:02|Tom
19|todo-1|Christmas-party|2020-11-30|2022-05-31 17:15:02|Harry
20|todo-2|New-Year-party|None|2022-05-31 17:15:02|Harry
```

Let's look at the Python code for [todos.py](#).

The View component is entirely contained within a single dict, *viz.* `view`, which has been formatted here for clarity using `parsearg.utils.show`:

```
1 from examples.todos import view
2 from parsearg.utils import show
3
4 show(view)
```

```
'purge|users':
  'callback':
    <function purge_users at 0x7fa92bce5430>
'purge|todos':
  'callback':
    <function purge_todos at 0x7fa92bcf0160>
'show|users':
  'callback':
    <function show_users at 0x7fa92bcf01f0>
'show|todos':
  'callback':
    <function show_todos at 0x7fa92bcf0280>
'create|user':
  'callback':
    <function create_user at 0x7fa92bcf0310>
  'name':
    {'help': 'create user name', 'action': 'store'}
  '-e|--email':
    {'help': "create user's email address", 'action': 'store', 'default': ''}
```



```

        '-p|--phone':
            {'help': "create user's phone number", 'action': 'store', 'default': ''}
    'create|todo':
        'callback':
            <function create_todo at 0x7fa92bcf03a0>
        'user':
            {'help': 'user name', 'action': 'store'}
        'title':
            {'help': 'title of to-do', 'action': 'store'}
        '-c|--description':
            {'help': 'description of to-do', 'action': 'store', 'default': ''}
        '-d|--due-date':
            {'help': 'due date for the to-do', 'action': 'store', 'default': None}
    'update|user|email':
        'callback':
            <function update_user_email at 0x7fa92bcf0430>
        'name':
            {'help': 'user name', 'action': 'store'}
        'email':
            {'help': 'user email', 'action': 'store'}
    'update|user|phone':
        'callback':
            <function update_user_phone at 0x7fa92bcf04c0>
        'name':
            {'help': 'user name', 'action': 'store'}
        'phone':
            {'help': 'user phone', 'action': 'store'}
    'update|todo|title':
        'callback':
            <function update_todo_title at 0x7fa92bcf0550>
        'id':
            {'help': 'ID of to-do', 'action': 'store'}
        'title':
            {'help': 'title of to-do', 'action': 'store'}
    'update|todo|description':
        'callback':
            <function update_todo_description at 0x7fa92bcf05e0>
        'id':
            {'help': 'ID of to-do', 'action': 'store'}
        'description':
            {'help': 'description of to-do', 'action': 'store'}

```

We can generate a tree view of the CLI design specified by the above dict, namely `view`, as follows:

```

1 from parsearg import ParseArg
2
3 print(
4     ParseArg(d=view, root_name='TODO').tree.show(quiet=True)
5 )

```

```

TODO
  create
    user
    todo
  show
    todos
    users
  update
    user
      email
      phone
    todo
      description
      title
  purge
    todos
    users

```