

# **Python Packaging Essentials**

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# Preface

The aim of this site is to provide all the must known practices when it comes to create a Python package. It offers 10 blog posts, where each of them covers one topic with a few key points. The goal here is to empower anyone with just basic Python knowledge.

We'll over concrete examples, use clear explanations, and try as much as possible to go straight to the point.

## Good to know

- All blog posts are independant. Even if they follow some sort of order, it's perfectly fine to just look at what interests you.

# 1 Introduction to packaging

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

## 2 Organize a package

In order to follow the steps below, you'll need to have both [Git](#) and [uv](#) installed on your machine. Both are command-line tools, meaning you'll use your terminal to run commands that perform various actions.

Let's assume we're naming our Python package “*sunflower*”.

### 2.1 Initialize the directory

The very first step is to create a new directory named “*sunflower*”. Inside this directory, create another directory with the same name. The structure should look like this:

```
sunflower/  
  sunflower/
```

### 2.2 Add main Python project files

Next, we need to create a few essential files at the root of the project.

#### 2.2.1 pyproject.toml

All the package metadata. It will contain a lot of useful information when we want to distribute this PyPI package so that everyone can install it easily.

Here is a simple version of this file:

```
[project]  
name = "sunflower"  
version = "0.1.0"  
description = "Add your description here"  
readme = "README.md"  
requires-python = ">=3.13"  
authors = [
```

```

    { name="author_name", email="email" },
]
dependencies = []
classifiers = [
    "Programming Language :: Python :: 3",
    "License :: OSI Approved :: MIT License",
    "Operating System :: OS Independent",
]

[project.urls]
Homepage = "https://github.com/user_name/sunflower"
Issues = "https://github.com/user_name/sunflower/issues"

```

## 2.2.2 LICENSE

A basic text file containing the licence for your package. This licence is important because it tells other people what they are allowed to do with your package.

It is specific to each project, but you can find out more at [choosealicense.com] (<https://choosealicense.com/>).

Here is an example of the most common licence: the MIT licence.

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### 2.2.3 .git/

This is a directory used internally by the Git software to track all changes in the project. Assuming that the first “*sunflower*” directory is in your **Desktop/** directory, you should create this directory by running the `git init` command when you are in the **Desktop/sunflower/** directory.

It’s very likely that you won’t see it, as most operating systems (Windows, MacOS, etc.) hide files/directories that start with `.`, but it doesn’t matter.

### 2.2.4 .gitignore

A file in which each line describes one or more files/directories that are not explicitly part of the project or are not relevant in general. Don’t worry too much about this, you can just start with the example content below.

It is very likely that you will **not** see it outside your code editor, as most operating systems (Windows, MacOS, etc.) hide files/directories that start with `.`, but that doesn’t matter.

```
# Python-generated files
__pycache__/
*.py[oc]
build/
dist/
wheels/
*.egg-info

# Virtual environments
.venv/
venv/
.env/
env/

# VS code config
.vscode/

# files on mac
.DS_Store

# all cache files
*cache*

# Sandbox files
```



```
sandbox.py
sandbox.ipynb
```

### 2.2.5 .venv/

A directory containing all the things we need to work properly in our Python environment. It contains a Python interpreter, all the packages used in the project (e.g. `numpy`, `requests`, etc), and a few other things.

The best way to create one is to run `uv venv`.

It is very likely that you will **not** see it outside your code editor, as most operating systems (Windows, MacOS, etc.) hide files/directories that start with `.`, but that doesn't matter.

### 2.2.6 README.md

A markdown file that describes the project, gives advice on how to use it, install it and so on. There are no rules about what to do with this file, it's just used to tell people what is the first thing they should read before using your package.

For example, it could be something like this:

```
# sunflower: my cool Python package

Welcome to the homepage of the `sunflower` project.

It's a new project, but it will be available soon!
```

### 2.2.7 sandbox.py

A file that we will use to test and use our package. It's optional but very practical.

As you can see, we haven't written a single line of Python code, yet we already have a lot of files and directories. The organisation of our project now looks like this:

```
sunflower/
├── sunflower/
├── .git/
├── .venv/
├── .gitignore
└── README.md
```

```
LICENSE
sandbox.py
pyproject.toml
```

## 2.3 Add Python code

When creating a Python package, we want to write a **reusable piece of code**, not just put in a few scripts that do things. To illustrate:

### 2.3.1 Not reusable code

```
name = "Joseph"
message = f"Hello {name}"
print(message)
```

Hello Joseph

This code does something: it prints a message.

### 2.3.2 Reusable code

```
def say_hello(name):
    message = f"Hello {name}"
    print(message)
```

The code above does ‘nothing’. The only thing it does is create a function object that will be stored in memory. I can now call it and it will execute some code. For example:

```
say_hello("Joseph")
```

Hello Joseph

Here, we’ll keep things simple and assume that we only want to provide functions and classes in our package.

Now, let’s create our first Python module (which is just a file ending in `.py`). We’ll call it `module1.py`, but it can be anything. The only thing we want to stick to when naming files is:

- use lowercase only
- avoid spaces and odd characters
- keep it short
- use underscores “\_”

### 2.3.3 Bad file names

```
my file.py
Myfile.py
myFile.py
my@file.py
my-file.py
this-file-does-this-and-that.py
```

### 2.3.4 Good file names

```
my_file.py
myfile.py
```

So let's put our `module1.py` in `sunflower/sunflower/`, which will give us:

```
sunflower/
  sunflower/
    module1.py
  .git/
  .venv/
  .gitignore
  README.md
  LICENSE
  sandbox.py
  pyproject.toml
```

In `module1.py`, we're going to add our very first function to our package. For example, we'll create a `count_sunflower()` function. This function will count how many times the word 'sunflower' occurs in a given string.

```
import re

def count_sunflowers(s):
    s = re.sub(r"[^a-zA-Z\s]", "", s) # Remove non-text characters
    s = s.lower()                     # Convert to lowercase
    n_sunflower = s.split().count("sunflower")
    n_sunflowers = s.split().count("sunflowers")
    return n_sunflower + n_sunflowers
```

We're now going to add a `__init__.py` file in the same place as the `module1.py` file that contains our previous function. This is a special Python file. It tells Python that the `sunflower/sunflower/` directory is a package, which will allow us to import functions from that package into the outside world.

We now have this:

```
sunflower/
  sunflower/
    __init__.py
    module1.py
  .git/
  .venv/
  .gitignore
  README.md
  LICENSE
  sandbox.py
  pyproject.toml
```

The `__init__.py` file should look like this:

```
from .module1 import count_sunflowers

__all__ = ["count_sunflowers"]
```

And well done! You may not have realised it, but we already have a Python package that can be used with a function.

## 2.4 User perspective

Let's now look at how to use our package from the user's point of view.

Once again, we'll need to run a command in our terminal at `Desktop/sunflower/`:

```
uv pip install -e .
```

This command will install our current package in editable mode. This allows us to test our package while making updates.

The next step is to open `sandbox.py` and write some code that uses our package.

```
from sunflower import count_sunflower

text = """
Sunflower petals bright and gold,
Sunflower fields, a sight to behold.
Sunflower dreams in the morning light,
Blooming softly, pure and bright.
"""

print(count_sunflower(text))
```

3

Note that we can use any of the following syntaxes:

### 2.4.1 Syntax 1

```
from sunflower import count_sunflower

text = """
Sunflower petals bright and gold,
Sunflower fields, a sight to behold.
Sunflower dreams in the morning light,
Blooming softly, pure and bright.
"""

count_sunflower(text)
```

### 2.4.2 Syntax 2

```
import sunflower

text = """
Sunflower petals bright and gold,
Sunflower fields, a sight to behold.
Sunflower dreams in the morning light,
Blooming softly, pure and bright.
"""

sunflower.count_sunflower(text)
```

### 2.4.3 Syntax 3

```
import sunflower as sfl # or any other alias like "sf" or "sunflo"

text = """
Sunflower petals bright and gold,
Sunflower fields, a sight to behold.
Sunflower dreams in the morning light,
Blooming softly, pure and bright.
"""

sfl.count_sunflower(text)
```

## 2.5 Add an internal function

When creating a package, it is very practical to create functions that we will use internally: inside the package itself.

If we go back to our previous example, we might want to have a separate function that takes a string and cleans it up by removing non-text characters and putting it in lower case. Let's name this function `_clean_string()` and place it in a new file: `module2.py`.

```
import re

def _clean_string(s):
    s = re.sub(r"[^a-zA-Z\s]", "", s) # Remove non-text characters
    s = s.lower() # Convert to lowercase
    return s
```

Our code in `module1.py` should now become:

```
from .module2 import _clean_string

def count_sunflowers(s):
    s = _clean_string(s)
    n_sunflower = s.split().count("sunflower")
    n_sunflowers = s.split().count("sunflowers")
    return n_sunflower + n_sunflowers
```

We now have 2 functions:

- `count_sunflowers()` a **public** function that users of the package will use.
- `_clean_string()` a **private** function used internally. The underscore (‘\_’) at the beginning of the function name tells other people that it should not be used outside the package from which it came.

Note that `_clean_string()` is still usable by users if they run it:

```
from sunflower.module2 import _clean_string
```

But as you can see from the [documentation blog post](#), we won’t have or create documentation on these functions, so they’re unlikely to find it anyway.

## 2.6 Final organization

After all these steps, our package now looks like this:

```
sunflower/
├── sunflower/
│   ├── __init__.py
│   ├── module1.py
│   └── module2.py
├── .git/
├── .venv/
├── .gitignore
├── README.md
├── LICENSE
├── sandbox.py
└── pyproject.toml
```

## 3 Handling dependencies

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.



## 4 Unit tests

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## 5 Writing documentation

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

## 6 Errors and warnings

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## 7 Github Actions

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## 8 Pre-commit

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## 9 API design

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## 10 Publish to PyPI

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