



# CNRS ANF PYTHON

## Packaging & Life Cycle

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ONERA

THE FRENCH AEROSPACE LAB

retour sur innovation

## Package management with Python

- ▶ **Concepts**
  - Software life cycle
  - Package services
  - Pragmatic approach
  
- ▶ **Practical works**
  - Source control system
  - Production & installation
  - Documentation
  - Test
  - From tools to process

# How about yourself?

- ▶ You are looking for a service
  - Use google, Pypi, colleagues, articles, existing software
  - Code by yourself
    - Technical, strategical, personnal reasons
- ▶ Use an already packaged module
  - Sometimes automated process
  - RPM, easy\_install, Anaconda...
  - Easier on windows
- ▶ Use the source
  - Download, produce, install
  - May require privileges

# When did you give up?

- ▶ Cannot find the module
  - That fulfill my requirements
  - Don't want the same as my neighbour
- ▶ Last modified date is too old...
  - 1 week, 1 month, 1 years
  - Inactive forum, mailing list
- ▶ Have to rebuild the system
  - Too much dependancies
  - Incompatible version/ productions
  - Cannot change host platform
- ▶ Get bored
  - Fail to build in less than 10 minutes, 1 hour, 1 day
  - No way to understand how to use it
  - Existing features not usable or not implemented yet

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# Packaging & Life Cycle

- ▶ Manage your software as you want others to do so
- ▶ Package
  - Easy to find, understand, install, use
- ▶ What are the key points?
  - Package life cycle
  - Source control system
  - Production & installation
  - Documentation
  - Test
  - Distribution

# Pros & Cons

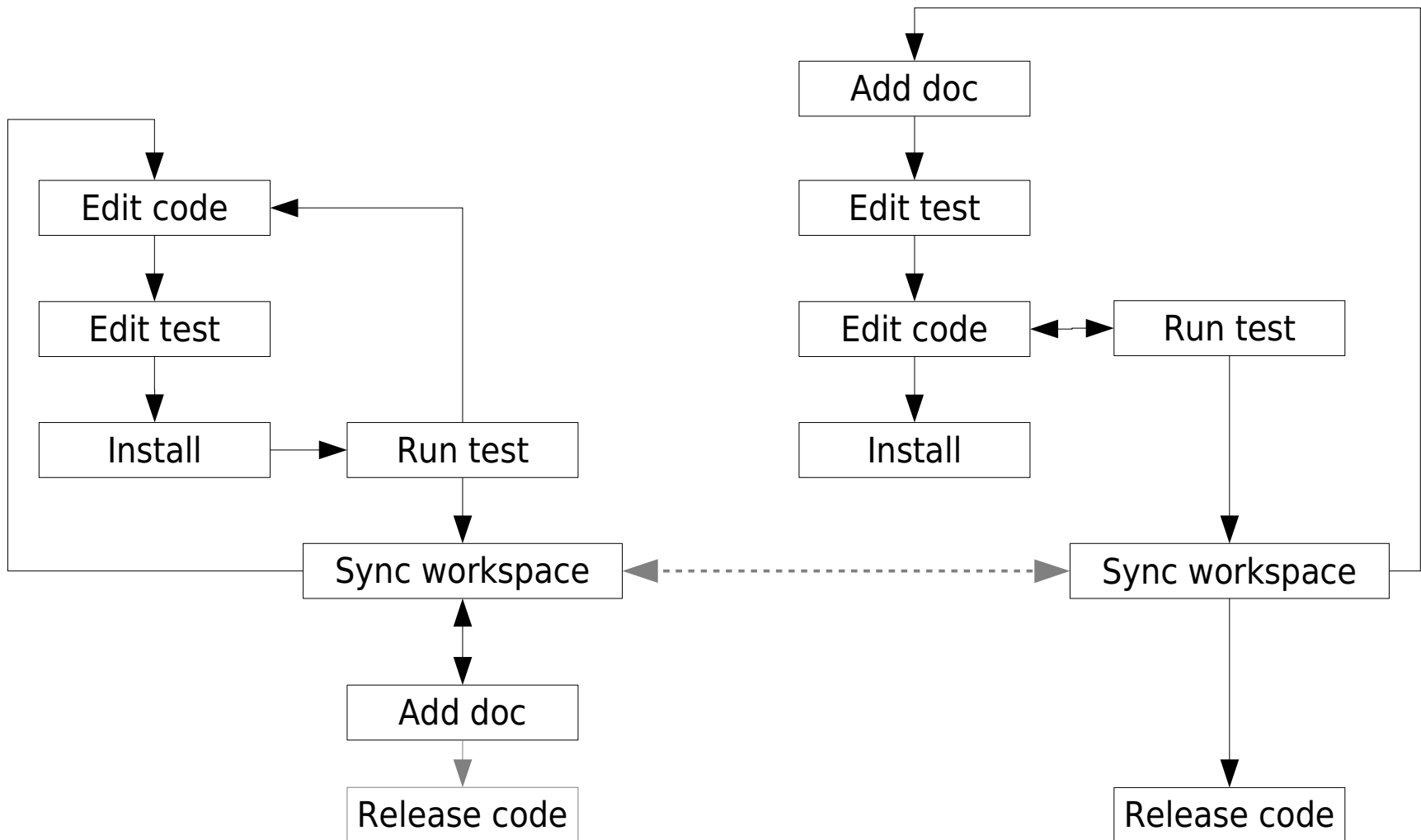
## ▶ Pros

- Better knowledge of your code
- Separates know-how /pipes
- Many python tools
- Community as test team
- Help back community
- Increase productivity
- Increase reusability
- Fun

## ▶ Cons

- No time to spend on that
- Nobody else uses my code
- Only a test
- Clone of another code
- Not fun

# Life cycle example





# Production & Install - 1

## ▶ Concepts

- Source/ Process/ Product
- Store product and/ or process
- Tools availability
- Reproducibility/ Stability/ Dependancies
- At least three targets: developpement, installation, test

## ▶ Processes

- Generation SWIG, Cython, doc,
- Compilation C, C++, Fortran
- Quality checks, tests, perfs
- Files selection copy/ install/ configuration

## ▶ Support the life cycle

- Automated, Reproducible

# Production & Install - 2

- ▶ Full python production
  - Use scripts
  - Provide configuration tips as Python
- ▶ Configuration as Python files
  - Platform identification & configuration
  - Dependancies description and/ or detection
- ▶ Distutils
  - Directory layout
  - setup.py file
  - `__init__.py` files

# Production & Install - 3

## setup.py

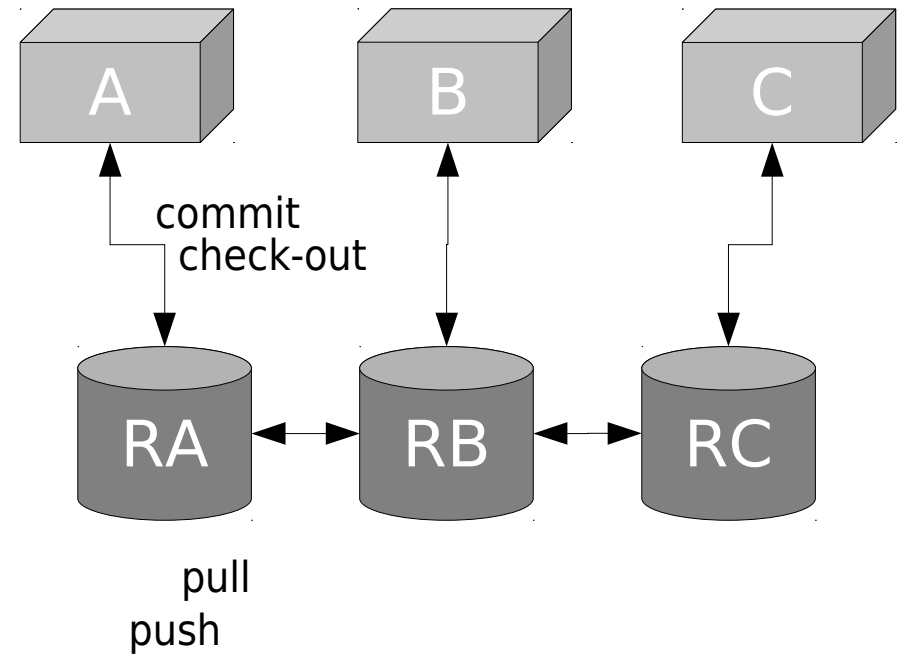
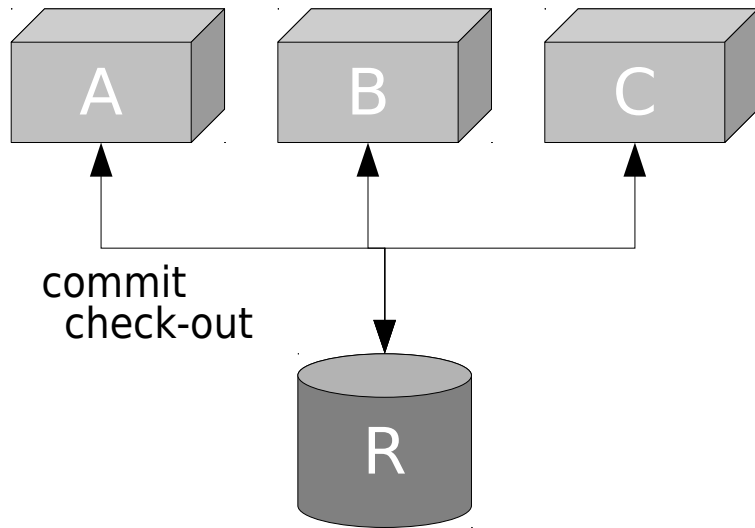
```
setup(
    name          = "pyShift",
    version       = "0.1",
    description   = "Rigid Motion for 2D grids",
    author        = "ONERA/DSNA/CS2A Marc Poinot",
    author_email  = "marc.poinot@onera.fr",
    packages      = ['pyShift'],
    ext_modules   = [Extension("pyShift.gengrid_stub",
                              ["pyShift/src/gengrid_stub.pyx",
                               "pyShift/src/gengrid.c"],
                              include_dirs = PATH_INCLUDES,
                              library_dirs = PATH_LIBRARIES,
                              libraries    = LINK_LIBRARIES,
                              )],
    cmdclass     = {'build_ext':build_ext,'clean':clean},
)
```

# Source control - 1

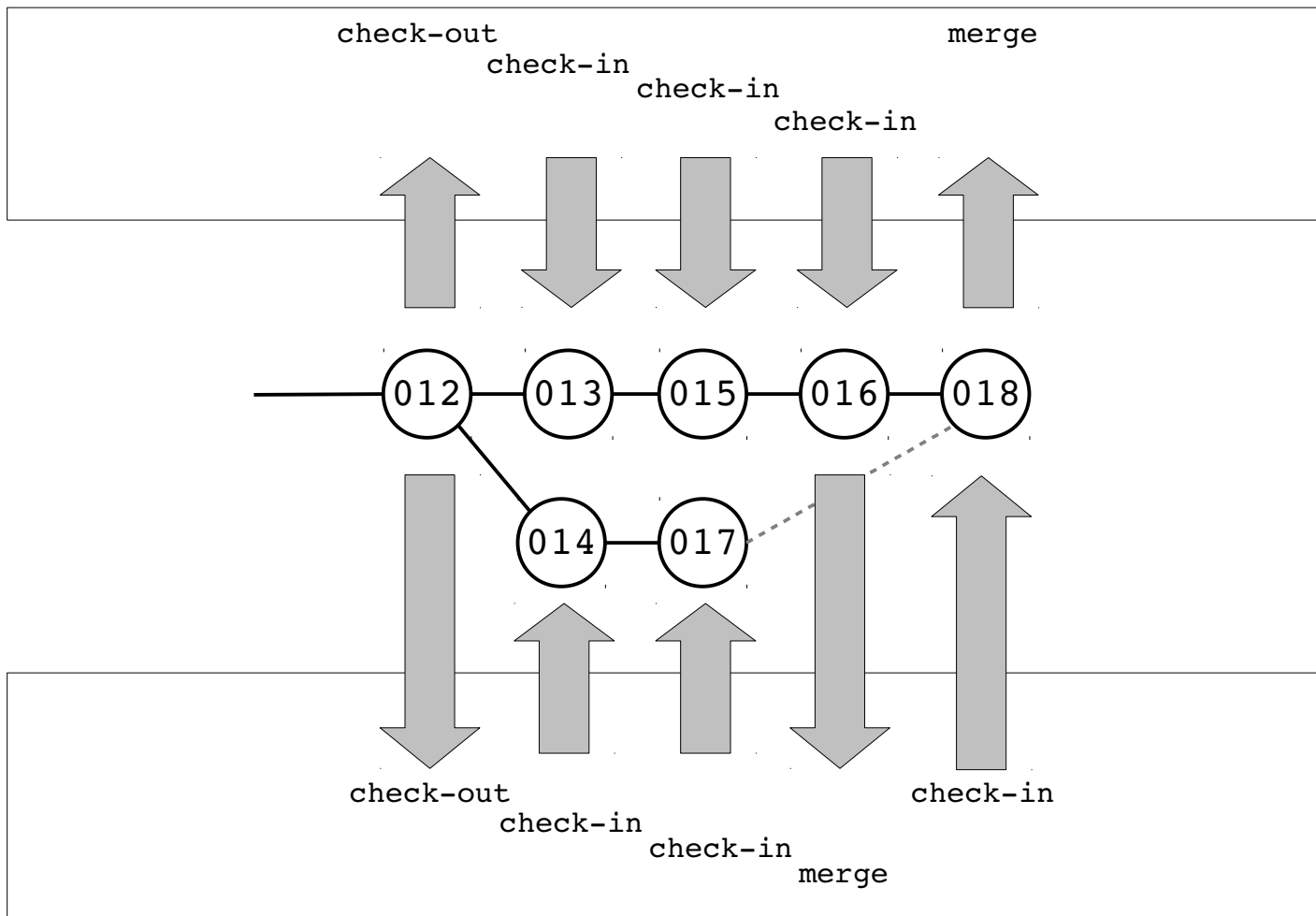
## ▶ Concepts

- Repository
  - Central or local
  - Store source & modifications
  - Branches, change sets
  - Add stamps, tags, comments
  - Synchronize, merge, rollback
- Workspace
  - Local copy, merge
  - Used as plain directory structure
  - Except add/ remove files/ dirs
- Repository & Workspace synchronization

# Source control - 2



# Source control - 3



# Documentation - 1

- ▶ End user documentation
  - Tutorial, examples
  - Reference guide
    - Should be generated from sources
  - Installation guide
    - Shortest is better
  
- ▶ Embedded into the package
  - Doc version with code version
    - Easy update
    - Local generation
  
- ▶ Device independant format
  - Targets HTML & LaTeX (PDF)

# Documentation - 2

## ▶ Sphinx

- Documentation generator from ReST
- Python module doc auto generation
- No generators for C/C++/Fortran

## ▶ Production

- Re-run process at install time
  - Requires tools
- Store .tar.html and pdf
  - Watch the source control



## Sphinx - conf.py

```
# should be run in root dir (i.e. setup.py as brother)
export RDIR=./scons.linux2.tmp/build
mkdir -p $RDIR/doc/html
mkdir -p $RDIR/doc/html/images
cp $RDIR/src/include/CHLone/*.txt ./doc
sphinx-build -c doc -b html doc $RDIR/doc/html
sphinx-build -c doc -b latex doc $RDIR/doc/latex
cp doc/images/* $RDIR/doc/html/images
(cd $RDIR/doc/html; tar cvf ../../../CHLone-html.tar .)
(cd $RDIR/doc/latex; pdflatex CHLone.tex)
```

```
.. pyShift - copyright CNRS 2013
```

```
pyShift - Rigid Motion for 3D Grids  
=====
```

```
**pyShift** module features include a cartesian mesh generator and a rigid 3D  
grid motion. Grids, or meshes, are 3D structured meshes with (`i`, `j`, `k`)  
indexes. Available grid generators are:
```

```
* square ([#N1]_)  
* rectangle  
* cube  
* parallèpipède
```

```
The cartesian grid defines x,y,z points in a 3 dimensions (i,j,k) array.  
Coordinates go from 1 to N for N points, N is the parameter for the grid  
generation [#N2]_.
```

```
.. [#N1] topological dim is 2, physical dims is 3
```

Contents:

```
.. toctree::  
   :maxdepth: 2
```

```
   Grid generation <gengrids>  
   Rigid motion <motion>  
   installation  
   other
```

```
* :ref:`genindex`  
* :ref:`search`
```

# Test - 1

- ▶ Check actual features
  - End-user tests
    - services, no-regress
  - Internal tests
    - production, installation, prefs
- ▶ Black-box vs White box
  - Interface includes
    - Function services, args, return
    - Errors, exceptions, constants
    - Protocol
- ▶ Coverage
  - Test suites/ tests
  - Actual confidence in test suite
- ▶ End-user tightly related to documentation

# Test - 2

- ▶ **Nose**
  - Layer on top of unittest
- ▶ **Unittest**
  - Default module
  - More complex to define/ use
  - White-box oriented
- ▶ **Write tests first**
  - Implementation is the mean to reach the test
- ▶ **Write User manual first**
  - Explain the interface and its use
  - Write examples to be run as tests

## function

```
def test_gen():  
    """Test mesh generation"""  
    g1=GGN.parallelepiped(3,5,7)  
    g2=GGN.cube(7)  
    g3=GGN.rectangle(3,5)  
    g4=GGN.square(5)  
    return True
```

## doctest

```
def shift(g1,p0,p1,alpha,trans):  
    """Mesh rotation on arbitrary axis.  
    g1: the mesh (numpy array)  
    p0,p1: two points for the rotation axis definition  
    alpha: rotation angle (radian)  
    trans: translation (x,y,z) tuple or list or ndarray  
    returns g2 a new grid result of motion on g1 (g1 is unchanged)
```

example:

```
>>> import pyShift.gengrid_stub  
>>> import pyShift.motion  
>>> g0=pyShift.gengrid_stub.square(3)  
>>> g1=pyShift.motion.shift(g0,(0,0,0),(1,1,1),45.,(0,0,0))  
>>> g1.tolist()[0][0]  
[[0.0], [-0.3330433752167512], [-0.6660867504335024]]  
  
"""
```

## unittest

```
class MotionTestCase(unittest.TestCase):
    def setUp(self):
        self.mesh=GGN.parallelepiped(3,5,7)
    def test_00Module(self):
        import pyShift.motion
    def test_01Rotate(self):
        alpha=45*(math.pi/180.)
        p0=(0.0,0.0,0.0)
        p1=(0.0,1.0,0.0)
        trans=(0.0,0.0,0.0)
        g1=MTN.shift(self.mesh,p0,p1,alpha,trans)
        self.assertFalse((g1[0][0]==self.mesh[0][0]).all())
        self.assertTrue((g1[1][0]==self.mesh[1][0]).all())
        self.assertFalse((g1[2][0]==self.mesh[2][0]).all())
```

# Package systems - 1

## ▶ Self-contained package

- Description
- Reference
  - Version, platform
- Contents
  - Source, production process
  - Products (doc, default config files, ...)
- Depends
  - Autodetection (*pip freeze*), autoconfiguration
  - Compatibility (require, provide, obsolete)
  - Uninstall
  - Shipped for a referenced framework (Anaconda 1.7)
  - Force local environment (virtualenv)

## ▶ Find a package

- Repository
  - Pypi



# Package systems - 2

- ▶ Create package for a package management systems
  - Linux based
    - RPM, Portage, YUM
  - Windows based
    - Inno, NSIS, windows install
  - Python based
    - tools: Distutils, setup-tools (easy\_install), pip
    - format: egg, wheel

# Practical works

- ▶ Start with pySHIFT
  - You have a set of files
  - You make to release it as a package
  
- ▶ Steps
  - 1 - Production & installation
  - 2 - Source control
  - 3 - Documentation
  - 4 - Test
  - 5 - Shipping

# Step 1 - Production & Installation - 1

## ▶ Distutils tools

- Write a setup.py

```
python setup.py build
```

```
python setup.py install --prefix=/tmp/install
```

- Change files/ directories hierarchy
- Add platform detection, fortran, cython production
- Run display test

```
python -c 'import pyShift.display;pyShift.display.test()'
```

# Step 1 - Production & Installation - 2

```
from distutils.core import setup,Extension
from Cython.Distutils import build_ext
import numpy
PATH_INCLUDES=[numpy.get_include()]
PATH_LIBRARIES=['pyShift/lib']
LINK_LIBRARIES=['gen3d']
setup(
    name          = "pyShift",
    version       = "0.1",
    packages      = ['pyShift'],
    ext_modules   = [Extension("pyShift.gengrid_stub",
                               ["pyShift/src/gengrid_stub.pyx",
                                "pyShift/src/gengrid.c"],
                               include_dirs = PATH_INCLUDES,
                               library_dirs = PATH_LIBRARIES,
                               libraries     = LINK_LIBRARIES,
                               )],
    cmdclass      = {'build_ext':build_ext},
```

# Step 2 - Source control - 1

- ▶ Mercurial
  - Add project
  - Change add/ remove files
  - Merge with student next to you
    - hg init
    - hg add
    - hg remove
    - hg commit
    - hg tag
    - hg merge
    - hg update
    - hg pull
    - hg push
    - hg diff
  
- ▶ Clear test project
  - Start a new one next step

# Step 2 - Source Control - 2

```
mv mycode pyShift-v0.1
cd pyShift-v0.1
hg init
vi .hgignore
vi readme.txt
mkdir doc test
vi doc/index.txt
vi test/run.py
hg add doc test
hg commit -m 'First integration'
hg pull
hg update
hg commit -m 'Merge from student next to me'
hg tag v0.1
hg archive ../pyShift-v0.1.tar.gz
```

```
syntax: glob
*~
*.pyc
build/
```

```
pyShift - Licence LGPL v2
```

```
pyShift
-----
```

```
Grid rigid motion module
```

```
pass
```

# Step 3 - Documentation

- ▶ Sphinx
  - Add docs
    - User guide
    - Reference guide
    - Installation
  - Multiple sources
    - python/ cython
    - fortran
    - plain text
  
- ▶ Produce doc
  
- ▶ Update source control

# Step 4 - Test

## ▶ Test framework

- Do not run test suite in the module directory

```
python setup.py install
```

```
--prefix=$INSTALL
```

```
--single-version-externally-managed --root=/
```

- Unittest

- Nose (with coverage module)

```
nose -w $SITEPACKAGE/pyShift
```

```
--with-coverage --cover-package=pyShift
```

```
--with-doctest
```

## ▶ Test process

- Document/ Write test/ Code/ Install/ Test report

## ▶ Update source control



# Step 5 - Shipping

## ▶ Package file

- Use setuptools instead of setup
- Add requirements  
`python setup.py sdist`
- Anaconda
  - Use Conda tools  
`meta.yaml build.sh`  
`conda build .`
- Mercurial  
`hg archive`

## ▶ Update source control

# Conclusion

- ▶ Packaging Python modules
  - Lot of Python tools
  - Find your own way...
    - ...But find a way
  - Not that difficult
  
- ▶ Be in the community
  - You are using Open Source
  - Give help back