



Python 系列培训

组织和编写 Python 软件包

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主要内容

- 怎样组织和管理 Python 软件包
 - Pypi、Pip
- 如何进行版本控制
 - git、github
- 怎样撰写和维护软件包的文档 / 手册
 - reStructuredText、Sphinx-doc

Python 打包

目录结构:

```
package/  
__init__.py  
subpackage1/  
    __init__.py  
    moduleX.py  
    moduleY.py  
subpackage2/  
    __init__.py  
    moduleZ.py  
    moduleA.py
```

- `__init__.py` 文件: 将目录变为一个 Python 模块
- `__init__.py` 主要控制包的导入行为
- 在导入一个包时, 实际上是导入了它的 `__init__.py` 文件

Python 打包

- python 可以将自己写的模块进行打包或发布
 - 方法 1：将类包直接拷贝到 Python 的 lib 目录
 - > 不便于管理与维护
 - > 存在多个 Python 版本时会造成混乱
 - 方法 2：编写 setup.py 文件对 Python 模块进行打包

```
class MyClass():  
    def __init__(self):  
        self.data = 10;  
  
    def print_data(self):  
        print(self.data)  
  
    def add_data(self):  
        self.data = self.data + 5
```

```
from distutils.core import setup  
  
setup(name = 'Test',  
      version = '1.0',  
      description='A test module',  
      author = 'He Boliang',  
      author_email = 'hebl@gmail.com',,  
      url = 'http://hebl.lamost.org',,  
      packages = ['naoctest', 'naoctest/subpack1'],  
      )
```

其中 `distutils` 是 python 内建的标准打包库

编译（并把相应的文件放在 build/ 目录中

```
python setup.py build
```

生成 zip/tar.gz 压缩包（并把打包文件放在 dist/ 目录中）

```
python setup.py sdist
```

生成 .exe 安装包

```
python setup.py bdist_wininst
```

生成 rpm 包

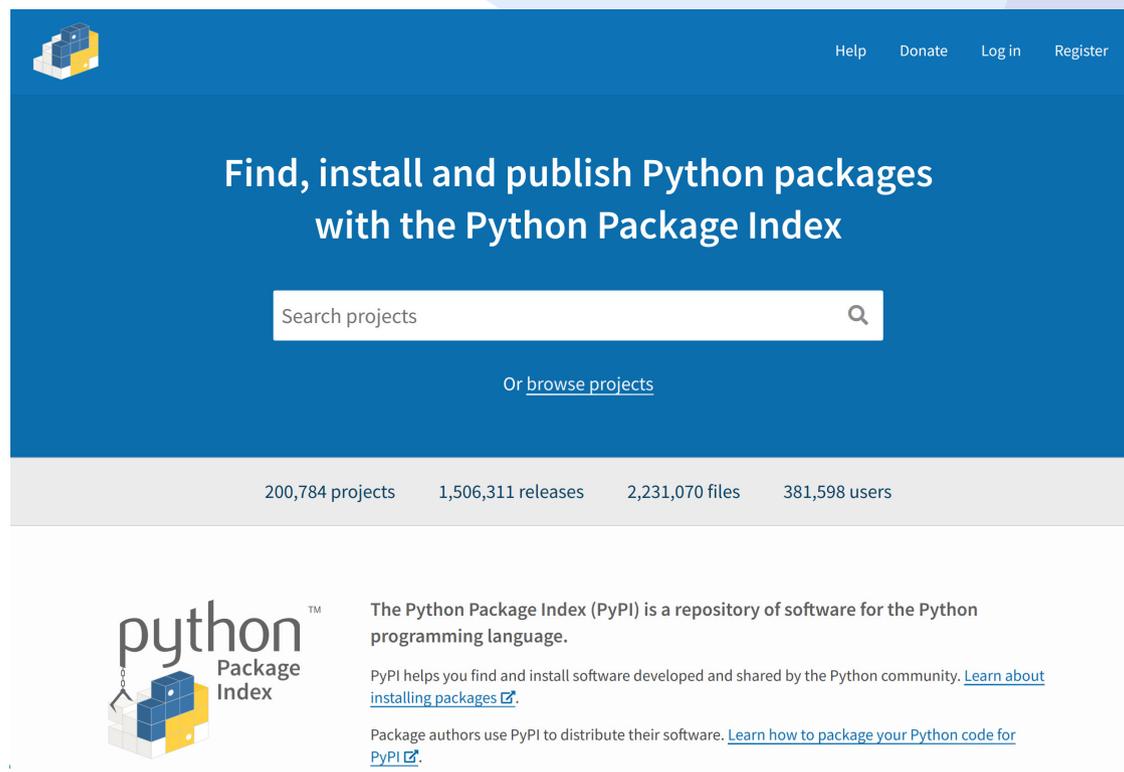
```
python setup.py bdist_rpm
```

用户下载、解压缩后安装：

```
python setup.py install
```

PyPI — Python 软件包仓库

- **PyPI** (Python Package Index) 是 python 官方的第三方软件仓库 <https://pypi.org/>



- 所有人都可以下载第三方库或上传自己开发的库到 PyPI
- PyPI 推荐使用 pip 包管理器来下载第三方库

Pip 软件包管理工具

pip (python install packages) 是一个通用的 Python 包管理工具

列出所有已经安装的软件包

```
$ pip freeze 或者 $ pip list
```

查找软件包（包括已安装和未安装的）

```
$ pip search astropy
```

安装软件包

```
$ pip install astropy
```

升级已安装的软件包

```
$ pip install --upgrade astropy
```

查看已安装软件包的详细信息

```
$ pip show astropy
```

卸载软件包

```
$ pip uninstall astropy
```

Pip 软件包管理工具

- Pip 和 pip3 的区别

- 用 `pip install XXX` 安装的软件包会放在 `python2.7/site-packages` 目录下;
- 用 `pip3 install XXX` 安装的软件包会放在 `python3.6/site-packages` 目录下;
- 用 Python3 无法导入 `python2.7/site-packages` 目录下的软件包。

- Pip 和 Conda 的区别

- Pip 安装 PyPI 仓库里的 Python 包
- conda 安装 Anaconda 里的 conda 包，不限于 Python 包，可能包含任何语言编写的软件包

Install and Manage Packages in Python

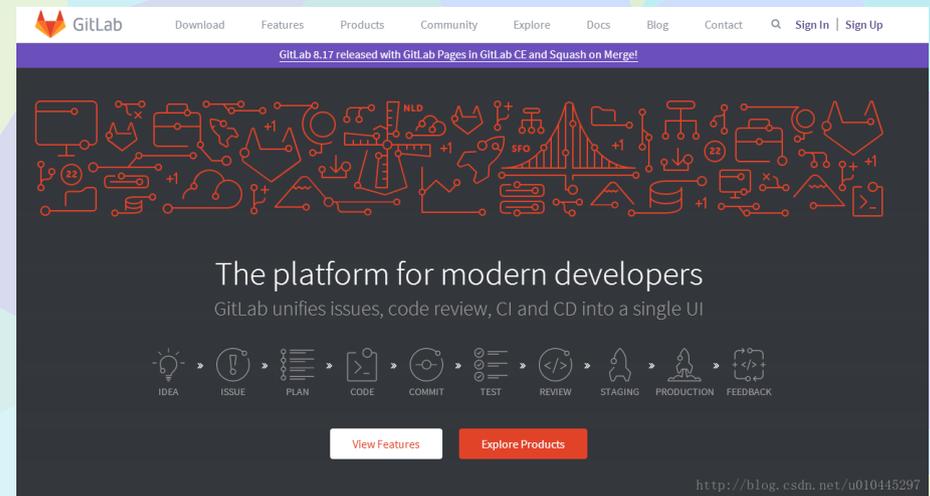
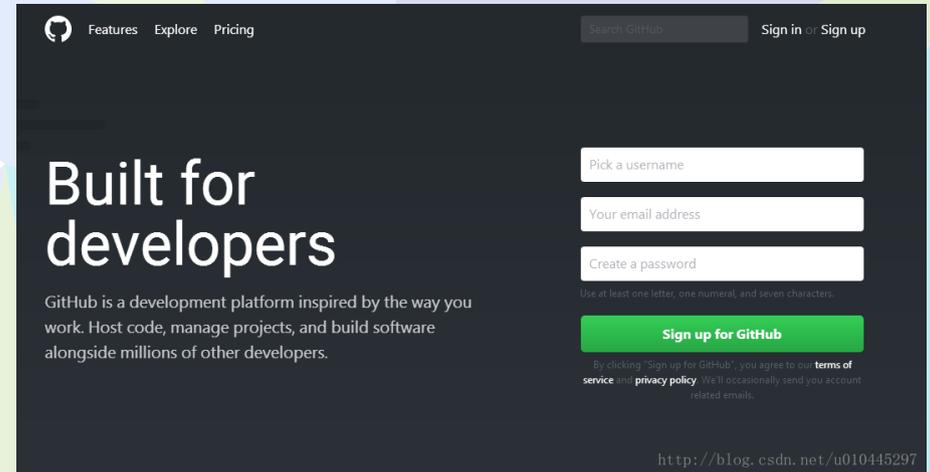
pip 	conda  ANACONDA
<code>pip search pyserial</code>	<code>conda search pyserial</code>
<code>pip install pyserial</code>	<code>conda install pyserial</code>
<code>pip install pyserial --upgrade</code>	<code>conda update python</code>
<code>pip list</code>	<code>conda list</code>

Git 介绍

- 什么是 GIT ?
 - 不同于 CVS 或 SVN 等**集中式**控制系统，GIT 是一种**分布式**版本控制系统
 - Linus Torvalds 为了管理 Linux 内核而开发的版本控制软件
- 为什么要用 GIT ?
 - 每个开发者都有一个完整的版本仓库
 - 可以脱机工作
 - 安全性高

Git 介绍

- 常用的 Git 代码托管平台
 - Github
 - Gitlab
 - Coding.net
 - code.china-vo.org



Git 介绍

- Github 怎么用

The image shows a screenshot of a GitHub profile page for Alex Gaynor. The page is annotated with red text and arrows pointing to various features:

- Search GitHub**: Located at the top left of the page.
- 月.独.交.俊, 【真人】约会.**: A red banner at the top of the profile.
- 个人房间**: Points to the 'Contributions' and 'Repositories' tabs.
- 他人房间**: Points to the 'Public activity' tab.
- 好评数**: Points to the star counts on repository cards.
- 想跟他约的人**: Points to the 'Followers' count (1.8k).
- 他想约的人**: Points to the 'Following' count (41).
- 约会活动日历**: Points to the 'Public contributions' calendar grid.

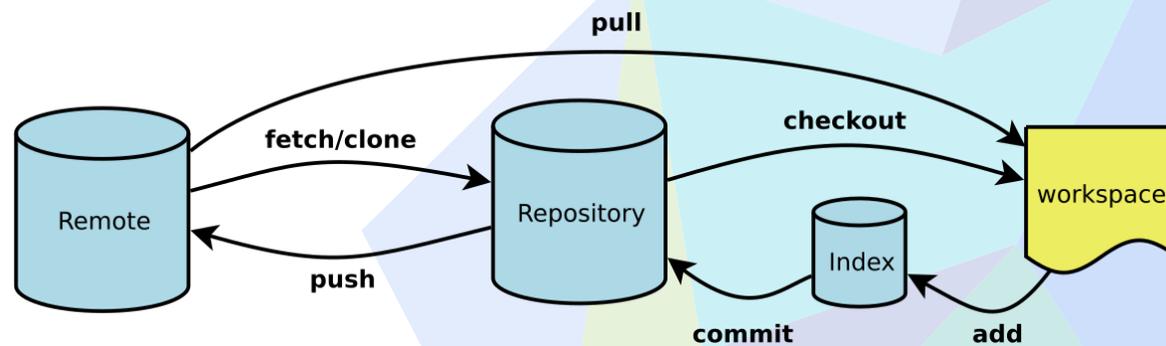
Key statistics and repository information visible on the page:

- Profile:** Alex Gaynor, Washington D.C., alex.gaynor@gmail.com, http://alexgaynor.net, joined on Feb 25, 2008.
- Stats:** 1.8k Followers, 154 Starred, 41 Following.
- Popular repositories:**
 - what-happens-when (7,517 stars)
 - django-taggit (1,213 stars)
 - django-filter (1,060 stars)
 - django-ajax-validation (244 stars)
 - django-templatetag-sugar (207 stars)
- Repositories contributed to:**
 - pyca/cryptography (622 stars)
 - WhiteHouse/https (26 stars)
 - django-templatedocs (74 stars)
 - Homebrew/homebrew (22,038 stars)
 - PyCon/pycon (27 stars)
- Public contributions:** A calendar grid showing activity from April to March.
- Summary:** 2,481 total contributions (Mar 23, 2014 - Mar 23, 2015), longest streak of 51 days (Sep 14 - Nov 3), current streak of 6 days (Mar 18 - Mar 23).

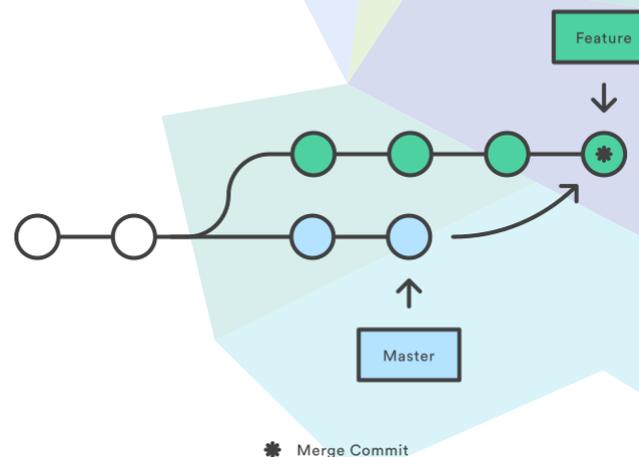
Git 介绍

- Git 怎么用？

- Git 有两个代码库：服务器上的远程仓库（Remote）；用户在自己主机创建的代码库（Repository）；
- 用户通过 `fetch/clone` 命令把远程库同步到本地库，通过 `push` 命令把本地库的主分支同步到远程库；



- 代码库有主分支（`master`），和很多个辅助分支（`branch`）。用户在辅分支上修改，而后合并到主分支





Create a Repository

From scratch -- Create a new local repository

```
$ git init [project name]
```

Download from an existing repository

```
$ git clone my_url
```

Observe your Repository

List new or modified files not yet committed

```
$ git status
```

Show the changes to files not yet staged

```
$ git diff
```

Show the changes to staged files

```
$ git diff --cached
```

Show all staged and unstaged file changes

```
$ git diff HEAD
```

Show the changes between two commit ids

```
$ git diff commit1 commit2
```

List the change dates and authors for a file

```
$ git blame [file]
```

Show the file changes for a commit id and/or file

```
$ git show [commit]:[file]
```

Show full change history

```
$ git log
```

Show change history for file/directory including diffs

```
$ git log -p [file/directory]
```

Working with Branches

List all local branches

```
$ git branch
```

List all branches, local and remote

```
$ git branch -av
```

Switch to a branch, my_branch, and update working directory

```
$ git checkout my_branch
```

Create a new branch called new_branch

```
$ git branch new_branch
```

Delete the branch called my_branch

```
$ git branch -d my_branch
```

Merge branch_a into branch_b

```
$ git checkout branch_b
```

```
$ git merge branch_a
```

Tag the current commit

```
$ git tag my_tag
```

Make a change

Stages the file, ready for commit

```
$ git add [file]
```

Stage all changed files, ready for commit

```
$ git add .
```

Commit all staged files to versioned history

```
$ git commit -m "commit message"
```

Commit all your tracked files to versioned history

```
$ git commit -am "commit message"
```

Unstages file, keeping the file changes

```
$ git reset [file]
```

Revert everything to the last commit

```
$ git reset --hard
```

Synchronize

Get the latest changes from origin (no merge)

```
$ git fetch
```

Fetch the latest changes from origin and merge

```
$ git pull
```

Fetch the latest changes from origin and rebase

```
$ git pull --rebase
```

Push local changes to the origin

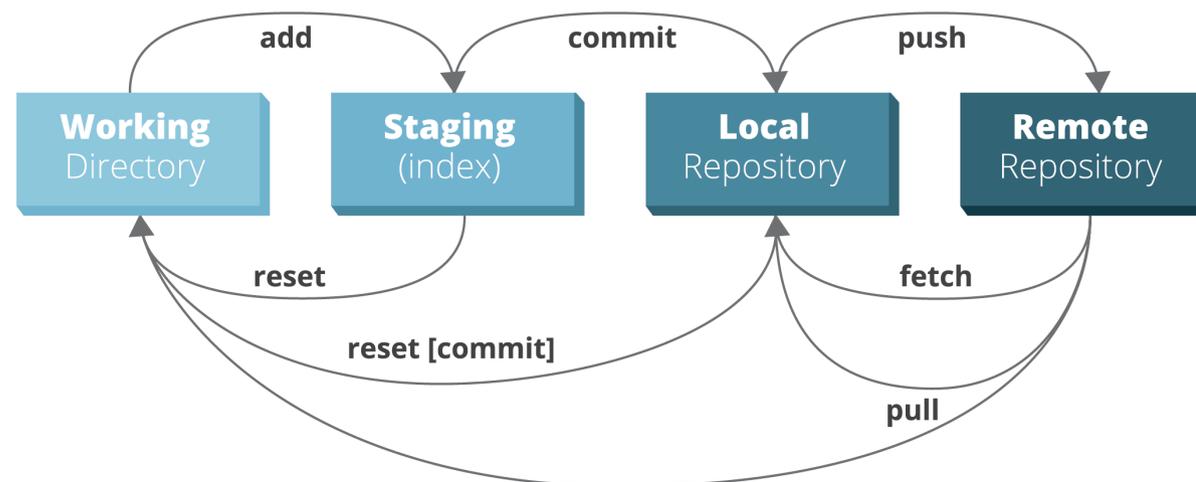
```
$ git push
```

Finally!

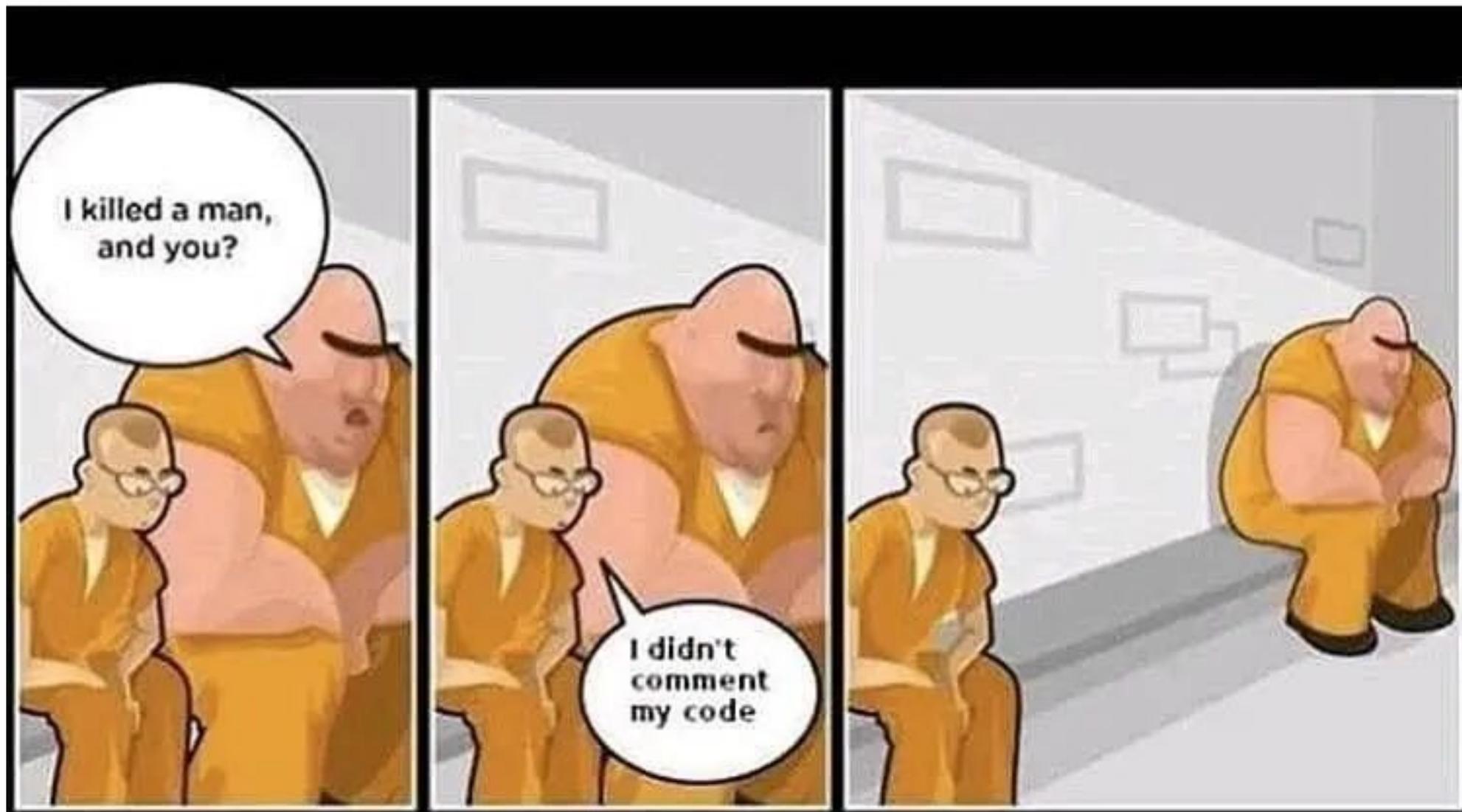
When in doubt, use git help

```
$ git command --help
```

Or visit <https://training.github.com/> for official GitHub training.



编写文档



Sphinx-doc 简介

安装: `pip3 install sphinx`

初始化文档: `sphinx-quickstart`

```
?  make.bat                # window 下编译脚本
?  Makefile                # Linux 下 Makefile 文件
?
??build                    # make 编译后产生的网页目录在 build/html 目录下
??source                  # 文档源码目录
    ?  conf.py             # 配置文件
    ?  index.rst          # 文档源文件入口
??_static                  # 编译过程产生的一些图片之类的
??_templates              # 模板
```

练习

- 从 clone 一个真正的项目开始

```
git clone https://github.com/wangleon/NAOCTraining
```

- 做一些修改并推送到主分支

```
git status
```

```
git add ...
```

```
git commit -m "change something"
```

```
git push origin master
```

- 编译文档

```
cd doc/
```

```
make html
```

- 在 github 上创建自己的项目

```
git init
```