
PyScaffold Documentation

Release 2.2.1

Blue Yonder

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PyScaffold helps you to easily setup a new Python project, it is as easy as:

```
putup my_project
```

This will create a new subdirectory called *my_project*, inside which you will find a git repository, *setup.py*, and the folders *document* and *test*, ready for some serious coding.

Type `putup -h` to learn about more configuration options. PyScaffold assumes that you have [Git](#) installed and set up on your PC, meaning at least your name and email configured. The scaffold of *my_project* provides you with a lot of *features*. PyScaffold is compatible with Python 2.7, 3.3 and 3.4.

1.1 Features

PyScaffold comes with a lot of elaborated features and configuration defaults to make the most common tasks in developing, maintaining and distributing your own Python package as easy as possible.

1.1.1 Configuration & Packaging

All configuration can be done in `setup.cfg` like changing the description, url, classifiers and even console scripts of your project. That means in most cases it is not necessary to tamper with `setup.py`. The syntax of `setup.cfg` is pretty much self-explanatory and well commented, check out this *example*.

In order to build a source, binary or wheel distribution, just run `python setup.py sdist`, `python setup.py bdist` or `python setup.py bdist_wheel`.

Namespace Packages

Optionally, [namespace packages](#) can be used, if you are planning to distribute a larger package as a collection of smaller ones. For example, use:

```
putup my_project --package my_package --with-namespace com.my_domain
```

to define `my_package` inside the namespace `com.my_domain` in java-style.

Package and Files Data

Additional data inside your package (`package_data`) or in the root directory of your project (`data_files`) can be configured in `setup.cfg`. To read this data in your code, use:

```
from pkgutil import get_data
data = get_data('my_package', 'path/to/my/data.txt')
```

1.1.2 Complete Git Integration

Your project is already an initialised Git repository and `setup.py` uses the information of tags to infer the version of your project with the help of `setuptools_scm`. To use this feature you need to tag with the format

MAJOR.MINOR[.PATCH] , e.g. 0.0.1 or 0.1. Run `python setup.py --version` to retrieve the current PEP440-compliant version. This version will be used when building a package and is also accessible through `my_project.__version__`.

Unleash the power of Git by using its [pre-commit hooks](#). This feature is available through the `--with-pre-commit` flag. After your project's scaffold was generated, make sure pre-commit is installed, e.g. `pip install pre-commit`, then just run `pre-commit install`.

It goes unsaid that also a default `.gitignore` file is provided that is well adjusted for Python projects and the most common tools.

1.1.3 Sphinx Documentation

Build the documentation with `python setup.py docs` and run doctests with `python setup.py doctest`. Start editing the file `docs/index.rst` to extend the documentation. The documentation also works with [Read the Docs](#).

In order to use the [numpydoc](#) documentation style, the flag `--with-numpydoc` can be specified.

1.1.4 Unittest & Coverage

Run `python setup.py test` to run all unittests defined in the subfolder `tests` with the help of `py.test` and `pytest-runner`. Some sane default flags for `py.test` are already defined in the `[pytest]` section of `setup.cfg`. The `py.test` plugin `pytest-cov` is used to automatically generate a coverage report. It is also possible to provide additional parameters and flags on the commandline, e.g., type:

```
python setup.py test --adopts -h
```

to show the help of `py.test`.

JUnit and Coverage HTML/XML

For usage with a continuous integration software JUnit and Coverage XML output can be activated in `setup.cfg`. Use the flag `--with-travis` to generate templates of the [Travis](#) configuration files `.travis.yml` and `tests/travis_install.sh` which even features the coverage and stats system [Coveralls](#). In order to use the virtualenv management and test tool [Tox](#) the flag `--with-tox` can be specified.

Managing test environments with tox

Run `tox` to generate test virtual environments for various python environments defined in the generated `tox.ini`. Testing and building `sdist`s for python 2.7 and python 3.4 is just as simple with `tox` as:

```
tox -e py27,py34
```

Environments for tests with the the static code analyzers `pyflakes` and `pep8` which are bundled in `flake8` are included as well. Run it explicitly with:

```
tox -e flake8
```

With `tox`, you can use the `--recreate` flag to force `tox` to create new environments. By default, PyScaffold's `tox` configuration will execute tests for a variety of python versions. If an environment is not available on the system the tests are skipped gracefully. You can relay on the [tox documentation](#) for detailed configuration options.

1.1.5 Requirements Management

Add the requirements of your project to the `requirements.txt` file which will be automatically used by `setup.py`. This also allows you to easily customize a plain virtual environment with:

```
pip install -r requirements.txt
```

1.1.6 Licenses

All licenses from choosealicense.com can be easily selected with the help of the `--license` flag.

1.1.7 Django

Create a Django project with the flag `--with-django` which is equivalent to `django-admin.py startproject my_project` enhanced by PyScaffold's features.

1.1.8 Cookiecutter

With the help of [Cookiecutter](http://cookiecutter.readthedocs.io) it is possible to customize your project setup. Just use the flag `--with-cookiecutter TEMPLATE` to use a cookiecutter template which will be refined by PyScaffold afterwards.

1.1.9 Easy Updating

Keep your project's scaffold up-to-date by applying `putup --update my_project` when a new version of PyScaffold was released. An update will only overwrite files that are not often altered by users like `setup.py`. To update all files use `--update --force`. An existing project that was not setup with PyScaffold can be converted with `putup --force existing_project`. The force option is completely safe to use since the git repository of the existing project is not touched! Also check out if *configuration options* in `setup.cfg` have changed.

Note: If you are updating from a PyScaffold version before 2.0, you must manually remove the files `versioneer.py` and `MANIFEST.in`. If you are updating from a version before 2.2, you must remove `${PACKAGE}/_version.py`.

1.2 Installation

1.2.1 Requirements

The installation of PyScaffold requires:

- [setuptools](http://setuptools.readthedocs.io)
- [six](http://pythonhosted.org/six/)

Additionally, if you want to create a Django project or want to use cookiecutter:

- [Django](http://django.com)
- [cookiecutter](http://cookiecutter.readthedocs.io)

Note: In most cases only Django needs to be installed manually since PyScaffold will download and install its requirements automatically when using `pip`. One exception might be `setuptools` if you are not using a current version of [Virtual Environments](#) as development environment. In case you are using the system installation of Python from your Linux distribution make sure `setuptools` is installed. To install it on Debian or Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt-get install python-setuptools
```

In case of Redhat or Fedora:

```
sudo yum install python-setuptools
```

1.2.2 Installation

If you have `pip` installed, then simply type:

```
pip install --upgrade pyscaffold
```

to get the latest stable version. The most recent development version can be installed with:

```
pip install --pre --upgrade pyscaffold
```

Using `pip` also has the advantage that all requirements are automatically installed.

If you want to install PyScaffold with all features like Django and cookiecutter support, run:

```
pip install --upgrade pyscaffold[ALL]
```

1.2.3 Additional Requirements

If you run commands like `python setup.py test` and `python setup.py docs` within your project, some additional requirements like `py.test` will be installed automatically. This is quite comfortable on the one hand but will also pollute your project with a lot of `egg-folders`. In order to avoid this just install following packages inside your virtual environment before you run `setup.py` commands like `doc` and `test`:

- [Sphinx](#)
- [py.test](#)
- [pytest-cov](#)

1.3 Configuration

Projects set up with PyScaffold feature an easy package configuration with `setup.cfg`. Here is an example of PyScaffold's own `setup.cfg`:

```
[metadata]
description = Tool for easily putting up the scaffold of a Python project
author = Florian Wilhelm
author_email = Florian.Wilhelm@blue-yonder.com
license = new BSD
url = http://pyscaffold.readthedocs.org/
# Comma separated list of data INSIDE your package to include.
# DO NOT prepend the package name when specifying files and folders.
package_data = data/*
```

```

# Add here all kinds of additional classifiers as defined under
# https://pypi.python.org/pypi?%3Aaction=list_classifiers
classifiers = Development Status :: 5 - Production/Stable,
              Topic :: Utilities,
              Programming Language :: Python,
              Programming Language :: Python :: 2,
              Programming Language :: Python :: 2.7,
              Programming Language :: Python :: 3,
              Programming Language :: Python :: 3.3,
              Programming Language :: Python :: 3.4,
              Environment :: Console,
              Intended Audience :: Developers,
              License :: OSI Approved :: BSD License,
              Operating System :: POSIX :: Linux,
              Operating System :: Unix,
              Operating System :: MacOS,
              Operating System :: Microsoft :: Windows

[console_scripts]
# Add here console scripts like:
# hello_world = pyscaffold.module:function
putup = pyscaffold.runner:run

[data_files]
# Add here data to be included which lies OUTSIDE your package, e.g.
# path/to/destination = files/to/include, others/to/include
# This is the same as adding files to MANIFEST.in which is not needed anymore.
# The destination is relative to the root of your virtual environment.
# Use ** as wildcard if you want to recursively include a pattern, e.g.
# tests/**/*.py would include all py-files in all subfolders of tests.
share/pyscaffold = *.rst, *.txt

[extras_require]
# Add here additional requirements for extra features, like:
# PDF = ReportLab>=1.2, RXP
ALL = django, cookiecutter

[pytest]
# Options for py.test:
# Specify command line options as you would do when invoking py.test directly.
# e.g. --cov-report html (or xml) for html/xml output or --junitxml junit.xml
# in order to write a coverage file that can be read by Jenkins.
addopts = tests
         --cov pyscaffold --cov-report term-missing
         --verbose

[aliases]
test = pytest

[bdist_wheel]
universal = 1

```

1.4 Contributing

PyScaffold is developed by [Blue Yonder](#) developers to help automating and standardizing the process of project setups. You are very welcome to join in our effort if you would like to contribute.

1.4.1 Chat

Join our [chat](#) to get in direct contact with the developers of PyScaffold.

1.4.2 Bug Reports

If you experience bugs or in general issues with PyScaffold, please file a bug report to our [Bug Tracker](#).

1.4.3 Code

If you would like to contribute to PyScaffold, fork the [main repository](#) on GitHub, then submit a “pull request” (PR):

1. [Create an account](#) on GitHub if you do not already have one.
2. Fork the project repository: click on the *Fork* button near the top of the page. This creates a copy of the code under your account on the GitHub server.
3. Clone this copy to your local disk:

```
git clone git@github.com:YourLogin/pyscaffold.git
```

4. Create a branch to hold your changes:

```
git checkout -b my-feature
```

and start making changes. Never work in the master branch!

5. Work on this copy, on your computer, using [Git](#) to do the version control. When you’re done editing, do:

```
git add modified_files
git commit
```

to record your changes in Git, then push them to GitHub with:

```
git push -u origin my-feature
```

6. Go to the web page of your PyScaffold fork, and click “Create pull request” to send your changes to the maintainers for review. Find more detailed information [here](#).

1.5 License

```
Copyright (c) 2014, Blue Yonder GmbH.
All rights reserved.
```

```
Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:
```

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1.6 Developers

- Florian Wilhelm <Florian.Wilhelm@blue-yonder.com>
- Felix Wick <Felix.Wick@blue-yonder.com>
- Holger Peters <Holger.Peters@blue-yonder.com>
- Uwe Korn <Uwe.Korn@blue-yonder.com>

1.7 Release Notes

1.7.1 Version 2.3, 2015-??-??

- Format of setup.cfg changed due to usage of pbr, issue #59
- Much cleaner setup.py due to usage of pbr, issue #59

1.7.2 Version 2.2.1, 2015-06-18

- FIX: Removed putup console script in setup.cfg template

1.7.3 Version 2.2, 2015-06-01

- Allow recursive inclusion of data files in setup.cfg, issue #49
- Replaced hand-written PyTest runner by `pytest-runner`, issue #47
- Improved default README.rst, issue #51
- Use `tests/conftest.py` instead of `tests/__init__.py`, issue #52
- Use `setuptools_scm` for versioning, issue #43
- Require `setuptools>=9.0`, issue #56
- Do not create `skeleton.py` during an update, issue #55

Note: Due to the switch to `setuptools_scm` the following changes apply:

- use `python setup.py --version` instead of `python setup.py version`
 - `git archive` can no longer be used for packaging (and was never meant for it anyway)
 - initial tag `v0.0` is no longer necessary and thus not created in new projects
 - tags do no longer need to start with `v`
-

1.7.4 Version 2.1, 2015-04-16

- Use alabaster as default Sphinx theme
- Parameter `data_files` is now a section in `setup.cfg`
- Allow definition of `extras_require` in `setup.cfg`
- Added a `CHANGES.rst` file for logging changes
- Added support for cookiecutter
- FIX: Handle an empty Git repository if necessary

1.7.5 Version 2.0.4, 2015-03-17

- Typo and wrong Sphinx usage in the RTD documentation

1.7.6 Version 2.0.3, 2015-03-17

- FIX: Removed misleading `include_package_data` option in `setup.cfg`
- Allow selection of a proprietary license
- Updated some documentations
- Added `-U` as short parameter for `--update`

1.7.7 Version 2.0.2, 2015-03-04

- FIX: Version retrieval with `setup.py install`
- `argparse` example for version retrieval in `skeleton.py`
- FIX: `import my_package` should be quiet (`verbose=False`)

1.7.8 Version 2.0.1, 2015-02-27

- FIX: Installation bug under Windows 7

1.7.9 Version 2.0, 2015-02-25

- Split configuration and logic into `setup.cfg` and `setup.py`
- Removed `.pre` from version string (newer PEP 440)
- FIX: Sphinx now works if package name does not equal project name

- Allow namespace packages with `--with-namespace`
- Added a `skeleton.py` as a `console_script` template
- Set `v0.0` as initial tag to support PEP440 version inference
- Integration of the Versioneer functionality into `setup.py`
- Usage of `data_files` configuration instead of `MANIFEST.in`
- Allow configuration of `package_data` in `setup.cfg`
- Link from Sphinx docs to `AUTHORS.rst`

1.7.10 Version 1.4, 2014-12-16

- Added `numpydoc` flag `--with-numpydoc`
- Fix: Add `django` to requirements if `--with-django`
- Fix: Don't overwrite `index.rst` during update

1.7.11 Version 1.3.2, 2014-12-02

- Fix: path of Travis install script

1.7.12 Version 1.3.1, 2014-11-24

- Fix: `--with-tox` tuple bug #28

1.7.13 Version 1.3, 2014-11-17

- Support for Tox (<https://tox.readthedocs.org/>)
- `flake8`: exclude some files
- Usage of UTF8 as file encoding
- Fix: create non-existent files during update
- Fix: unit tests on MacOS
- Fix: unit tests on Windows
- Fix: Correct version when doing `setup.py` install

1.7.14 Version 1.2, 2014-10-13

- Support pre-commit hooks (<http://pre-commit.com/>)

1.7.15 Version 1.1, 2014-09-29

- Changed COPYING to LICENSE
- Support for all licenses from <http://choosealicense.com/>
- Fix: Allow update of license again
- Update to Versioneer 0.12

1.7.16 Version 1.0, 2014-09-05

- Fix when overwritten project has a git repository
- Documentation updates
- License section in Sphinx
- Django project support with `--with-django` flag
- Travis project support with `--with-travis` flag
- Replaced sh with own implementation
- Fix: new *git describe* version to PEP440 conversion
- `conf.py` improvements
- Added source code documentation
- Fix: Some Python 2/3 compatibility issues
- Support for Windows
- Dropped Python 2.6 support
- Some classifier updates

1.7.17 Version 0.9, 2014-07-27

- Documentation updates due to RTD
- Added a `--force` flag
- Some cleanups in `setup.py`

1.7.18 Version 0.8, 2014-07-25

- Update to Versioneer 0.10
- Moved `sphinx-apidoc` from `setup.py` to `conf.py`
- Better support for *make html*

1.7.19 Version 0.7, 2014-06-05

- Added Python 3.4 tests and support
- Flag `--update` updates only some files now
- Usage of `setup_requires` instead of `six` code

1.7.20 Version 0.6.1, 2014-05-15

- Fix: Removed six dependency in setup.py

1.7.21 Version 0.6, 2014-05-14

- Better usage of six
- Return non-zero exit status when doctests fail
- Updated README
- Fixes in Sphinx Makefile

1.7.22 Version 0.5, 2014-05-02

- Simplified some Travis tests
- Nicer output in case of errors
- Updated PyScaffold's own setup.py
- Added `-junit_xml` and `-coverage_xml/html` option
- Updated `.gitignore` file

1.7.23 Version 0.4.1, 2014-04-27

- Problem fixed with `pytest-cov` installation

1.7.24 Version 0.4, 2014-04-23

- PEP8 and PyFlakes fixes
- Added `-version` flag
- Small fixes and cleanups

1.7.25 Version 0.3, 2014-04-18

- PEP8 fixes
- More documentation
- Added update feature
- Fixes in setup.py

1.7.26 Version 0.2, 2014-04-15

- Checks when creating the project
- Fixes in COPYING
- Usage of `sh` instead of `GitPython`

- PEP8 fixes
- Python 3 compatibility
- Coverage with Coverall.io
- Some more unittests

1.7.27 Version 0.1.2, 2014-04-10

- Bugfix in Manifest.in
- Python 2.6 problems fixed

1.7.28 Version 0.1.1, 2014-04-10

- Unittesting with Travis
- Switch to string.Template
- Minor bugfixes

1.7.29 Version 0.1, 2014-04-03

- First release

1.8 pyscaffold

1.8.1 pyscaffold package

Submodules

pyscaffold.info module

Provide general information about the system, user etc.

`pyscaffold.info.email()`

Retrieve the user's email

Returns user's email as string

`pyscaffold.info.is_git_configured()`

Check if user.name and user.email is set globally in git

Returns boolean

`pyscaffold.info.is_git_installed()`

Check if git is installed

Returns boolean

`pyscaffold.info.project(args)`

Update user settings with the settings of an existing PyScaffold project

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns updated command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

`pyscaffold.info.read_setup_cfg(args)`

Read setup.cfg (PyScaffold >= 2.0) for user settings

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns updated command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

`pyscaffold.info.read_setup_py(args)`

Read setup.py (PyScaffold < 2.0) for user settings

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns updated command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

`pyscaffold.info.username()`

Retrieve the user's name

Returns user's name as string

pyscaffold.repo module

Functionality for working with a git repository

`pyscaffold.repo.add_tag(project, tag_name, message=None)`

Add an (annotated) tag to the git repository.

Parameters

- **project** – path to the project as string
- **tag_name** – name of the tag as string
- **message** – optional tag message as string

`pyscaffold.repo.git_tree_add(struct, prefix='')`

Adds recursively a directory structure to git

Parameters

- **struct** – directory structure as dictionary of dictionaries
- **prefix** – prefix for the given directory structure as string

`pyscaffold.repo.init_commit_repo(project, struct)`

Initialize a git repository

Parameters

- **project** – path to the project as string
- **struct** – directory structure as dictionary of dictionaries

`pyscaffold.repo.is_git_repo(folder)`

Check if a folder is a git repository

Parameters `folder` – path as string

pyscaffold.runner module

Command-Line-Interface of PyScaffold

`pyscaffold.runner.main(args)`

Main entry point of PyScaffold

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as list of strings

`pyscaffold.runner.parse_args` (*args*)

Parse command line parameters

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as list of strings

Returns command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

`pyscaffold.runner.prepare_namespace` (*namespace_str*)

Check the validity of *namespace_str* and split it up into a list

Parameters *namespace_str* – namespace as string, e.g. “com.blue_yonder”

Returns list of namespaces, e.g. [”com”, “com.blue_yonder”]

`pyscaffold.runner.run` (**args, **kwargs*)

Entry point for setup.py

pyscaffold.shell module

Shell commands like git, django-admin.py etc.

class `pyscaffold.shell.ShellCommand` (*command, shell=True, cwd=None*)

Bases: `object`

Shell command that can be called with flags like `git(‘add’, ‘file’)`

Parameters

- **command** – command to handle
- **shell** – run the command in the shell
- **cwd** – current working dir to run the command

`pyscaffold.shell.called_process_error2exit_decorator` (*func*)

Decorator to convert given `CalledProcessError` to an exit message

This avoids displaying nasty stack traces to end-users

`pyscaffold.shell.django_admin` = `<pyscaffold.shell.ShellCommand object>`

Command for `django-admin.py`

`pyscaffold.shell.get_git_cmd` (***args*)

Retrieve the git shell command depending on the current platform

All additional parameters are passed to `ShellCommand`

`pyscaffold.shell.git` = `<pyscaffold.shell.ShellCommand object>`

Command for git

pyscaffold.structure module

Functionality to generate and work with the directory structure of a project

class `pyscaffold.structure.FileOp`

Bases: `object`

Namespace for file operations during an update

`NO_OVERWRITE`: Do not overwrite an existing file during update `NO_CREATE`: Do not create the file during an update

`NO_CREATE = 1`

NO_OVERWRITE = 0

`pyscaffold.structure.add_namespace` (*args*, *struct*)

Prepend the namespace to a given file structure

Parameters

- **args** – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`
- **struct** – directory structure as dictionary of dictionaries

Returns directory structure as dictionary of dictionaries

`pyscaffold.structure.apply_update_rules` (*rules*, *struct*, *prefix=None*)

Apply update rules using `FileOp` to a directory structure

Parameters

- **rules** – directory structure as dictionary of dictionaries with `FileOp` keys. The structure will be modified.
- **struct** – directory structure as dictionary of dictionaries
- **prefix** – prefix path for the structure

Returns directory structure with keys removed according to the rules

`pyscaffold.structure.create_cookiecutter` (*args*)

Create a cookie cutter template

Parameters **args** – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

`pyscaffold.structure.create_django_proj` (*args*)

Creates a standard Django project with `django-admin.py`

Parameters **args** – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

`pyscaffold.structure.create_structure` (*struct*, *prefix=None*, *update=False*)

Manifests a directory structure in the filesystem

Parameters

- **struct** – directory structure as dictionary of dictionaries
- **prefix** – prefix path for the structure
- **update** – update an existing directory structure as boolean

`pyscaffold.structure.make_structure` (*args*)

Creates the project structure as dictionary of dictionaries

Parameters **args** – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns structure as dictionary of dictionaries

`pyscaffold.structure.set_default_args` (*args*)

Set default arguments for some parameters

Parameters **args** – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

pyscaffold.templates module

Templates for all files of a project's scaffold

`pyscaffold.templates.authors` (*args*)

Template of AUTHORS.rst

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.best_fit_license` (*txt*)

Finds proper license name for the license defined in txt

Parameters *txt* – license name as string

Returns license name as string

`pyscaffold.templates.changes` (*args*)

Template of CHANGES.rst

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.conftest_py` (*args*)

Template of conftest.py

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.coveragerc` (*args*)

Template of .coveragerc

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.get_template` (*name*)

Retrieve the template by name

Parameters *name* – name of template

Returns template as `string.Template`

`pyscaffold.templates.gitignore` (*args*)

Template of .gitignore

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.gitignore_empty` (*args*)

Template of empty .gitignore

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.init` (*args*)

Template of __init__.py

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.license` (*args*)

Template of LICENSE.txt

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.namespace` (*args*)

Template of `__init__.py` defining a namespace package

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.pre_commit_config` (*args*)

Template of `.pre-commit-config.yaml`

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.readme` (*args*)

Template of `README.rst`

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.requirements` (*args*)

Template of `requirements.txt`

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.setup_cfg` (*args*)

Template of `setup.cfg`

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.setup_py` (*args*)

Template of `setup.py`

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.skeleton` (*args*)

Template of `skeleton.py` defining a basic console script

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.sphinx_authors` (*args*)

Template of `authors.rst`

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.sphinx_changes` (*args*)

Template of `changes.rst`

Parameters *args* – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.sphinx_conf` (*args*)

Template of `conf.py`

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.sphinx_index(args)`

Template of index.rst

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.sphinx_license(args)`

Template of license.rst

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.sphinx_makefile(args)`

Template of Sphinx's Makefile

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.tox(args)`

Template of tox.ini

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.travis(args)`

Template of .travis.yml

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

`pyscaffold.templates.travis_install(args)`

Template of travis_install.sh

Parameters `args` – command line parameters as `argparse.Namespace`

Returns file content as string

pyscaffold.utils module

Miscellaneous utilities and tools

class `pyscaffold.utils.ObjKeeper(name, bases, dct)`

Bases: `type`

Metaclass to keep track of generated instances of a class

instances = {}

`pyscaffold.utils.capture_objs(cls)`

Captures the instances of a given class during runtime

param `cls` class to capture

return dynamic list with references to all instances of `cls`

`pyscaffold.utils.chdir(*args, **kwargs)`

Contextmanager to change into a directory

Parameters `path` – path to change into as string

`pyscaffold.utils.exceptions2exit` (*exception_list*)

Decorator to convert given exceptions to exit messages

This avoids displaying nasty stack traces to end-users

Parameters `exception_list` – list of exceptions to convert

`pyscaffold.utils.get_files` (*pattern*)

Retrieve all files in the current directory by a pattern. Use `**` as greedy wildcard and `*` as non-greedy wildcard.

Parameters `pattern` – The pattern as used by `distutils.filelist.Filelist`

`pyscaffold.utils.is_valid_identifier` (*string*)

Check if string is a valid package name

Parameters `string` – package name as string

Returns boolean

`pyscaffold.utils.levenshtein` (*s1, s2*)

Calculate the Levenshtein distance between two strings

Parameters

- `s1` – first string
- `s2` – second string

Returns distance between `s1` and `s2` as integer

`pyscaffold.utils.list2str` (*lst, indent=0, brackets=True, quotes=True*)

Generate a Python syntax list string with an indentation

Parameters

- `lst` – list
- `indent` – indention as integer
- `brackets` – surround the list expression by brackets as boolean
- `quotes` – surround each item with quotes

Returns string

`pyscaffold.utils.make_valid_identifier` (*string*)

Try to make a valid package name identifier from a string

Parameters `string` – invalid package name as string

Returns valid package name as string or `RuntimeError`

`pyscaffold.utils.safe_get` (*namespace, attr*)

Safely retrieve the value of a namespace's attribute

Parameters

- `namespace` – namespace as `argparse.Namespace` object
- `attr` – attribute name as string

Returns value of the attribute or `None`

`pyscaffold.utils.safe_set` (*namespace, attr, value*)

Safely set an attribute of a namespace object

The new attribute is set only if the attribute did not exist or was `None`.

Parameters

- **namespace** – namespace as `argparse.Namespace` object
- **attr** – attribute name as string
- **value** – value for new attribute

`pyscaffold.utils.utf8_decode` (*string*)

Decode a Python 2 str object to unicode for compatibility with Python 3

Parameters `string` – Python 2 str object or Python 3 str object

Returns Python 2 unicode object or Python 3 str object

`pyscaffold.utils.utf8_encode` (*string*)

Encode a Python 2 unicode object to str for compatibility with Python 3

Parameters `string` – Python 2 unicode object or Python 3 str object

Returns Python 2 str object or Python 3 str object

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