

LECTURE 42

ARGPARSE

MCS 275 Spring 2021

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LECTURE 42: ARGPARSE

Course bulletins:

- [Project 4](#) is due 6pm CDT Friday April 30.
- The project 4 autograder is now open.
- On Wednesday we'll discuss pandas, a module for working with tabular data. Install it with

```
python3 -m pip install pandas
```

- Complete your course evaluation (May 2 deadline)

COMMAND LINE INTERFACE

In most settings where programs are developed, basic familiarity and comfort with working in a shell/terminal is important.

This is especially true in Unix/Linux, and a lot of computing involves Unix/Linux in some way.

Today we'll focus on Python scripts that are meant to be run and used entirely in a shell, i.e. that use a command line interface or CLI.

EXECUTABLE PYTHON SCRIPTS

In Unix/Linux you can make a Python script file directly executable by adding an interpreter specification line ("shebang") at the beginning of the file

```
#!/usr/bin/python3
# This example works on most Linux
"""Show Python version and exit"""
import sys
print(sys.version)
```

and then marking the file as executable, using shell command

```
chmod +x myscript.py
```

EXECUTABLE PYTHON SCRIPTS

In Unix/Linux you can make a Python script file directly executable by adding an interpreter specification line ("shebang") at the beginning of the file

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# This example works on MacOS and most Linux
"""Show Python version and exit"""
import sys
print(sys.version)
```

and then marking the file as executable, using shell command

```
chmod +x myscript.py
```

OPTIONS AND ARGUMENTS

CLI programs often want to accept:

- Required positional **arguments** (e.g. input filename, directory to search, ...)
- **Options** (e.g. iterate 5 times, write to "out.txt" instead of terminal, use alternate scrape URL, ...)
- **Flags** (e.g. enable verbose output, allow overwriting an existing file, ...)

OPTIONS

A configurable aspect of the program's operation that can be set or changed by adding command line argument(s).

E.g. A scraper might default to waiting 30 seconds between requests, but allow you to change this on the command line. Some popular syntaxes:

```
scrape --delay 5    # my favorite; human readable!  
scrape -d5         # terse but ok  
scrape -d 5        # also used  
scrape --delay=5   # also used  
scrape -delay 5    # less common  
scrape /d 5        # rare except in Windows  
scrape /delay 5    # rare except in Windows
```

OPTIONS AND ARGUMENTS

Linux/MacOS examples:

```
# positional argument
cat mcs275/slides/lecture42.html
ls mcs275/public/samplecode
cp lecture_template.html lecture43.html
# flags
ls -l
ls --human-readable
# options
find . -name '*.html' # recursive search for HTML files
```


USAGE AND HELP

If invalid or insufficient arguments are given, a good CLI program will display a short **usage message** (explaining how to use it).

It is best to also offer a help flag (e.g. `--help` or `-h`) that prints a more detailed usage message and list of options.

ARGPARSE

Parsing and extracting options, arguments, and flags from `sys.argv` is difficult to do well.

But in Python you can (and should) usually avoid writing command line parsers from scratch.

The standard library module `argparse` is flexible and easy to use.

KEY FEATURES

- Argument and option type checking
- Automatic help and usage messages
- Automatic error messages
- Allows an option to have both short and long names (e.g. `-h` and `--help`)
- Supports many common ways of writing options

REFERENCES

- [argparse module documentation](#)
- Section 13.3 of Beazley and Jones (Python Cookbook) discusses argparse and gives some examples.

REVISION HISTORY

- 2021-04-26 Initial publication

