

# LECTURE 42

## ARGPARSE

MCS 275 Spring 2022

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# LECTURE 42: ARGPARSE

Course bulletins:

- Project 4 is due 6pm Friday.
- The project 4 autograder is now open.
- Complete your course evaluations!

# END STUFF

Blackboard site closes at the end of May.

Homework, worksheets, solutions, etc. will be archived on this public site:

<https://www.dumas.io/teaching/2022/spring/mcs275/>

Lecture videos will not be there, but I will email you the links to those before Blackboard closes.

Each lecture video is removed 180 days after recording.

# 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

```
#!/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 (starting # !) 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
```



# Linux/macOS examples:

```
# positional argument
cat mcs275/slides/lecture42.html
ls mcs275/public/samplecode
cp lecture_template.html lecture43.html
# flags: turn feature on or off
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

## Minimal argparse example from the [module docs](#):

# REFERENCES

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

# REVISION HISTORY

- 2022-04-25 Initial publication

