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**bpc-utils**

*Release 0.8.1*

## **Python Backport Compiler Project**

**Oct 18, 2020**



## **CONTENTS**

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Utility library for the Python `bpclib` backport compiler.

Currently, the three individual tools (`f2format`, `poseur`, `walrus`) depend on this repo. The `bpclib` compiler is a work in progress.



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CHAPTER  
ONE

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## MODULE CONTENTS

Utility library for the Python bpc backport compiler.

**exception** `bpc_utils.BPCRecoveryError`

Bases: `RuntimeError`

Error during file recovery.

**exception** `bpc_utils.BPCSyntaxError`

Bases: `SyntaxError`

Syntax error detected when parsing code.

**class** `bpc_utilsBaseContext(node, config, *, indent_level=0, raw=False)`

Bases: `abc.ABC`

Abstract base class for general conversion context.

Initialize `BaseContext`.

**Parameters**

- `node` (`NodeOrLeaf`) – parso AST
- `config` (`Config`) – conversion configurations
- `indent_level` (`int`) – current indentation level
- `raw` (`bool`) – raw processing flag

`__iadd__(code)`

Support of the `+=` operator.

If `self._prefix_or_suffix` is `True`, then the `code` will be appended to `self._prefix`; else it will be appended to `self._suffix`.

**Parameters** `code` (`str`) – code string

**Returns** `self`

**Return type** `BaseContext`

`__str__()`

Returns a *stripped* version of `self._buffer`.

**Return type** `str`

`abstract _concat()`

Concatenate final string.

**Return type** `None`

**\_process (node)**

Recursively process parso AST.

All processing methods for a specific node type are defined as `_process_{type}`. This method first checks if such processing method exists. If so, it will call such method on the `node`; otherwise it will traverse through all `children` of `node`, and perform the same logic on each child.

**Parameters** `node` (`NodeOrLeaf`) – parso AST

**Return type** `None`

**\_walk (node)**

Start traversing the AST module.

The method traverses through all `children` of `node`. It first checks if such child has the target expression. If so, it will toggle `self._prefix_or_suffix` (set to `False`) and save the last previous child as `self._node_before_expr`. Then it processes the child with `self._process`.

**Parameters** `node` (`NodeOrLeaf`) – parso AST

**Return type** `None`

**static extract\_whitespaces (code)**

Extract preceding and succeeding whitespaces from the code given.

**Parameters** `code` (`str`) – the code to extract whitespaces

**Return type** `Tuple[str, str]`

**Returns** a tuple of `preceding` and `succeeding` whitespaces in `code`

**abstract has\_expr (node)**

Check if node has the target expression.

**Parameters** `node` (`NodeOrLeaf`) – parso AST

**Return type** `bool`

**Returns** whether `node` has the target expression

**static missing\_newlines (prefix, suffix, expected, linesep)**

Count missing blank lines for code insertion given surrounding code.

**Parameters**

- `prefix` (`str`) – preceding source code
- `suffix` (`str`) – succeeding source code
- `expected` (`int`) – number of expected blank lines
- `linesep` (`Linesep`) – line separator

**Return type** `int`

**Returns** number of blank lines to add

**static split\_comments (code, linesep)**

Separates prefixing comments from code.

This method separates *prefixing* comments and *suffixing* code. It is rather useful when inserting code might break `shebang` and encoding cookies ([PEP 263](#)), etc.

**Parameters**

- `code` (`str`) – the code to split comments
- `linesep` (`Linesep`) – line separator

**Return type** `Tuple[str, str]`  
**Returns** a tuple of *prefix comments* and *suffix code*

**\_buffer**  
Final converted result.  
**Type** `str`

**\_indent\_level**  
Current indentation level.  
**Type** `int`

**\_indentation: str**  
Indentation sequence.  
**Type** `str`

**\_linesep: Linesep**  
Line separator.  
**Type** `Linesep`

**\_node\_before\_expr**  
Preceding node with the target expression, i.e. the *insertion point*.  
**Type** `Optional[parso.tree.NodeOrLeaf]`

**\_pep8: bool**  
PEP 8 compliant conversion flag.  
**Type** `bool`

**\_prefix**  
Code before insertion point.  
**Type** `str`

**\_prefix\_or\_suffix**  
Flag if buffer is now `self._prefix`.  
**Type** `bool`

**\_root**  
Root node given by the `node` parameter.  
**Type** `parso.tree.NodeOrLeaf`

**\_suffix**  
Code after insertion point.  
**Type** `str`

**\_uuid\_gen**  
UUID generator.  
**Type** `UUID4Generator`

**config**  
Internal configurations.  
**Type** `Config`

**property string**  
Returns conversion buffer (`self._buffer`).

**Return type** `str`

`class bpc_utils.Config(**kwargs)`  
Bases: `collections.abc.MutableMapping`

Configuration namespace.

This class is inspired from `argparse.Namespace` for storing internal attributes and/or configuration variables.

`class bpc_utils.UUID4Generator(dash=True)`  
Bases: `object`

UUID 4 generator wrapper to prevent UUID collisions.

Constructor of UUID 4 generator wrapper.

**Parameters** `dash` (`bool`) – whether the generated UUID string has dashes or not

`gen()`

Generate a new UUID 4 string that is guaranteed not to collide with used UUIDs.

**Return type** `str`

**Returns** a new UUID 4 string

`bpc_utils.TaskLock()`

Function that returns a lock for possibly concurrent tasks.

**Return type** `AbstractContextManager[None]`

**Returns** a lock for possibly concurrent tasks

`bpc_utils.archive_files(files, archive_dir)`

Archive the list of files into a `tar` file.

**Parameters**

- `files` (`Iterable[str]`) – a list of files to be archived (should be *absolute path*)
- `archive_dir` (`str`) – the directory to save the archive

**Return type** `str`

**Returns** path to the generated `tar` archive

`bpc_utils.detect_encoding(code)`

Detect encoding of Python source code as specified in [PEP 263](#).

**Parameters** `code` (`bytes`) – the code to detect encoding

**Return type** `str`

**Returns** the detected encoding, or the default encoding (`utf-8`)

**Raises** `TypeError` – if `code` is not a `bytes` string

`bpc_utils.detect_files(files)`

Get a list of Python files to be processed according to user input.

This will perform `glob` expansion on Windows, make all paths absolute, resolve symbolic links and remove duplicates.

**Parameters** `files` (`Iterable[str]`) – a list of files and directories to process (usually provided by users on command-line)

**Return type** `List[str]`

**Returns** a list of Python files to be processed

**See also:**

See [expand\\_glob\\_iter\(\)](#) for more information.

`bpc_utils.detect_indentation(code)`

Detect indentation of Python source code.

**Parameters** `code` (`Union[str, bytes, TextIO, NodeOrLeaf]`) – the code to detect indentation

**Return type** `str`

**Returns** the detected indentation sequence

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## Notes

In case of mixed indentation, try voting by the number of occurrences of each indentation value (*spaces* and *tabs*).

When there is a tie between *spaces* and *tabs*, prefer **4 spaces** for [PEP 8](#).

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`bpc_utils.detect_linesep(code)`

Detect linesep of Python source code.

**Parameters** `code` (`Union[str, bytes, TextIO, NodeOrLeaf]`) – the code to detect linesep

**Returns** the detected linesep (one of '`\n`', '`\r\n`' and '`\r`' )

**Return type** `Linesep`

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## Notes

In case of mixed linesep, try voting by the number of occurrences of each linesep value.

When there is a tie, prefer LF to CRLF, prefer CRLF to CR.

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`bpc_utils.first_non_none(*args)`

Return the first non-`None` value from a list of values.

**Parameters** `*args` – variable length argument list

- If one positional argument is provided, it should be an iterable of the values.
- If two or more positional arguments are provided, then the value list is the positional argument list.

**Returns** the first non-`None` value, if all values are `None` or sequence is empty, return `None`

**Raises** `TypeError` – if no arguments provided

`bpc_utils.firstTruthy(*args)`

Return the first *truthy* value from a list of values.

**Parameters** `*args` – variable length argument list

- If one positional argument is provided, it should be an iterable of the values.
- If two or more positional arguments are provided, then the value list is the positional argument list.

**Returns** the first *truthy* value, if no *truthy* values found or sequence is empty, return `None`

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**Raises** `TypeError` – if no arguments provided

`bpc_utils.get_parso_grammar_versions(minimum=None)`

Get Python versions that parso supports to parse grammar.

**Parameters** `minimum` (`Optional[str]`) – filter result by this minimum version

**Return type** `List[str]`

**Returns** a list of Python versions that parso supports to parse grammar

**Raises**

- `TypeError` – if `minimum` is not `str`
- `ValueError` – if `minimum` is invalid

`bpc_utils.map_tasks(func, iterable, posargs=None, kwargs=None, *, processes=None, chunksize=None)`

Execute tasks in parallel if `multiprocessing` is available, otherwise execute them sequentially.

**Parameters**

- `func` (`Callable[..., ~T]`) – the task function to execute
- `iterable` (`Iterable[object]`) – the items to process
- `posargs` (`Optional[Iterable[object]]`) – additional positional arguments to pass to `func`
- `kwargs` (`Optional[Mapping[str, object]]`) – keyword arguments to pass to `func`
- `processes` (`Optional[int]`) – the number of worker processes (default: auto determine)
- `chunksize` (`Optional[int]`) – chunk size for multiprocessing

**Return type** `List[~T]`

**Returns** the return values of the task function applied on the input items and additional arguments

`bpc_utils.parse_boolean_state(s)`

Parse a boolean state from a string representation.

- These values are regarded as `True`: `'1'`, `'yes'`, `'y'`, `'true'`, `'on'`
- These values are regarded as `False`: `'0'`, `'no'`, `'n'`, `'false'`, `'off'`

Value matching is case **insensitive**.

**Parameters** `s` (`Optional[str]`) – string representation of a boolean state

**Return type** `Optional[bool]`

**Returns** the parsed boolean result, return `None` if input is `None`

**Raises** `ValueError` – if `s` is an invalid boolean state value

**See also:**

See `_boolean_state_lookup` for default lookup mapping values.

`bpc_utils.parse_indentation(s)`

Parse indentation from a string representation.

- If an integer or a string of positive integer `n` is specified, then indentation is `n` spaces.
- If `'t'` or `'tab'` is specified, then indentation is tab.

- If '\t' (the tab character itself) or a string consisting only of the space character (U+0020) is specified, it is returned directly.

Value matching is **case insensitive**.

**Parameters** `s` (`Union[str, int, None]`) – string representation of indentation

**Return type** `Optional[str]`

**Returns** the parsed indentation result, return `None` if input is `None` or empty string

**Raises**

- `TypeError` – if `s` is not `str` or `int`
- `ValueError` – if `s` is an invalid indentation value

`bpc_utils.parse_linesep(s)`

Parse linesep from a string representation.

- These values are regarded as '\n': '\n', 'lf'
- These values are regarded as '\r\n': '\r\n', 'crlf'
- These values are regarded as '\r': '\r', 'cr'

Value matching is **case insensitive**.

**Parameters** `s` (`Optional[str]`) – string representation of linesep

**Returns** the parsed linesep result, return `None` if input is `None` or empty string

**Return type** `Optional[Linesep]`

**Raises** `ValueError` – if `s` is an invalid linesep value

**See also:**

See `_linesep_lookup` for default lookup mapping values.

`bpc_utils.parse_positive_integer(s)`

Parse a positive integer from a string representation.

**Parameters** `s` (`Union[str, int, None]`) – string representation of a positive integer, or just an integer

**Return type** `Optional[int]`

**Returns** the parsed integer result, return `None` if input is `None` or empty string

**Raises**

- `TypeError` – if `s` is not `str` or `int`
- `ValueError` – if `s` is an invalid positive integer value

`bpc_utils.parso_parse(code, filename=None, *, version=None)`

Parse Python source code with parso.

**Parameters**

- `code` (`Union[str, bytes]`) – the code to be parsed
- `filename` (`Optional[str]`) – an optional source file name to provide a context in case of error
- `version` (`Optional[str]`) – parse the code as this version (uses the latest version by default)

**Return type** `Module`

**Returns** parso AST

**Raises** `BPCSyntaxError` – when source code contains syntax errors

`bpc_utils.recover_files(archive_file_or_dir, *, rr=False, rs=False)`

Recover files from a *tar* archive, optionally removing the archive file and archive directory after recovery.

This function supports three modes:

- **Normal mode (when `rr` and `rs` are both `False`):** Recover from the archive file specified by `archive_file_or_dir`.
- **Recover and remove (when `rr` is `True`):** Recover from the archive file specified by `archive_file_or_dir`, and remove this archive file after recovery.
- **Recover from the only file in the archive directory (when `rs` is `True`):** If the directory specified by `archive_file_or_dir` contains exactly one (regular) file, recover from that file and remove the archive directory.

Specifying both `rr` and `rs` as `True` is not accepted.

**Parameters**

- `archive_file` – path to the *tar* archive file, or the archive directory
- `rr (bool)` – whether to run in “recover and remove” mode
- `rs (bool)` – whether to run in “recover from the only file in the archive directory” mode

**Raises**

- `ValueError` – when `rr` and `rs` are both `True`
- `BPCRecoveryError` – when `rs` is `True`, and the directory specified by `archive_file_or_dir` is empty, contains more than one item, or contains a non-regular file

**Return type** `None`

`bpc_utils.Linesep`

Type alias for `Literal['\n', '\r\n', '\r']`.

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CHAPTER  
TWO

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## INTERNAL UTILITIES

`bpc_utils argparse._boolean_state_lookup`

**Type** `Final[Dict[str, bool]]`

A mapping from string representation to boolean states. The values are used for `parse_boolean_state()`.

`bpc_utils argparse._linesep_lookup`

**Type** `Final[Dict[str, Linesep]]`

A mapping from string representation to linesep. The values are used for `parse_linesep()`.

`bpc_utils fileprocessing.has_gz_support`

**Type** `bool`

Whether gzip is supported.

`bpc_utils fileprocessing.LOOKUP_TABLE: Final[str] = '_lookup_table.json'`

File name for the lookup table in the archive file.

**Type** `Final[str]`

`bpc_utils fileprocessing.is_python_filename(filename)`

Determine whether a file is a Python source file by its extension.

**Parameters** `filename (str)` – the name of the file

**Return type** `bool`

**Returns** whether the file is a Python source file

`bpc_utils fileprocessing.expand_glob_iter(pattern)`

Wrapper function to perform glob expansion.

**Parameters** `pattern (str)` – the pattern to expand

**Return type** `Iterator[str]`

**Returns** an iterator of expansion result

`bpc_utils misc.is_windows`

**Type** `bool`

Whether the current operating system is Windows.

`class bpc_utils misc.MakeTextIO(obj)`

Bases: `object`

Context wrapper class to handle `str` and `file` objects together.

**Variables**

- **obj** (*Union[str, TextIO]*) – the object to manage in the context
- **sio** (*Optional[StringIO]*) – the I/O object to manage in the context only if *self.obj* is *str*.
- **pos** (*Optional[int]*) – the original offset of *self.obj*, only if *self.obj* is a seekable *file* object

Initialize context.

**Parameters** **obj** (*Union[str, TextIO]*) – the object to manage in the context

**obj**

**Type** *Union[str, TextIO]*

The object to manage in the context.

**sio**

**Type** *StringIO*

The I/O object to manage in the context only if *self.obj* is *str*.

**pos**

**Type** *int*

The original offset of *self.obj*, if only *self.obj* is a seekable *TextIO*.

**\_\_enter\_\_()**

Enter context.

- If *self.obj* is *str*, a *StringIO* will be created and returned.
- If *self.obj* is a seekable *file* object, it will be seeked to the beginning and returned.
- If *self.obj* is an unseekable *file* object, it will be returned directly.

**Return type** *TextIO*

**\_\_exit\_\_** (*exc\_type, exc\_value, traceback*)

Exit context.

- If *self.obj* is *str*, the *StringIO* (*self.sio*) will be closed.
- If *self.obj* is a seekable *file* object, its stream position (*self.pos*) will be recovered.

**Return type** *None*

`bpc_utils.multiprocessing.CPU_CNT`

**Type** *int*

Number of CPUs for multiprocessing support.

`bpc_utils.multiprocessing.mp`

**Type** *Optional[ModuleType]*

**Value** <module ‘multiprocessing’>

An alias of the Python builtin `multiprocessing` module if available.

`bpc_utils.multiprocessing.parallel_available`

**Type** *bool*

Whether parallel execution is available.

bpc\_utils.multiprocessing.**\_mp\_map\_wrapper**(args)  
Map wrapper function for `multiprocessing`.

**Parameters args** (`Tuple[Callable[..., ~T], Iterable[object], Mapping[str, object]]`) – the function to execute, the positional arguments and the keyword arguments packed into a tuple

**Return type** `~T`

**Returns** the function execution result

bpc\_utils.multiprocessing.**\_mp\_init\_lock**(lock)  
Initialize lock for `multiprocessing`.

**Parameters lock** (`AbstractContextManager[None]`) – the lock to be shared among tasks

**Return type** `None`

bpc\_utils.multiprocessing.**task\_lock**

**Type** `ContextManager[None]`

A lock for possibly concurrent tasks.



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CHAPTER  
**THREE**

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