
entrypoints Documentation

Release 0.2.3

Thomas Kluyver

Jun 08, 2017

Contents

1	entrypoints API	3
1.1	High-level API	3
1.2	EntryPoint objects	3
1.3	Exceptions	4
2	Indices and tables	5
	Python Module Index	7

Entry points are a way for Python packages to advertise objects with some common interface. The most common examples are `console_scripts` entry points, which define shell commands by identifying a Python function to run.

Groups of entry points, such as `console_scripts`, point to objects with similar interfaces. An application might use a group to find its plugins, or multiple groups if it has different kinds of plugins.

The **entrypoints** module contains functions to find and load entry points. You can install it from PyPI with `pip install entrypoints`.

To advertise entry points when distributing a package, see [entry_points](#) in the *Python Packaging User Guide*.

Contents:

High-level API

`entrypoints.get_single` (*group*, *name*, *path=None*)

Find a single entry point.

Returns an *EntryPoint* object, or raises *NoSuchEntryPoint* if no match is found.

`entrypoints.get_group_named` (*group*, *path=None*)

Find a group of entry points with unique names.

Returns a dictionary of names to *EntryPoint* objects.

`entrypoints.get_group_all` (*group*, *path=None*)

Find all entry points in a group.

Returns a list of *EntryPoint* objects.

These functions will all use `sys.path` by default if you don't specify the *path* parameter. This is normally what you want, so you shouldn't need to pass *path*.

EntryPoint objects

class `entrypoints.EntryPoint` (*name*, *module_name*, *object_name*, *extras=None*, *distro=None*)

name

The name identifying this entry point

module_name

The name of an importable module to which it refers

object_name

The dotted object name within the module, or *None* if the entry point refers to a module itself.

extras

Extra setuptools features related to this entry point as a list, or *None*

distribution

The distribution which advertised this entry point - a *Distribution* instance or *None*

load()

Load the object to which this entry point refers.

classmethod from_string (*epstr*, *name*, *distro=None*)

Parse an entry point from the syntax in `entry_points.txt`

Parameters

- **epstr** (*str*) – The entry point string (not including ‘name=’)
- **name** (*str*) – The name of this entry point
- **distro** (*Distribution*) – The distribution in which the entry point was found

Return type *EntryPoint*

Raises *BadEntryPoint* – if *epstr* can’t be parsed as an entry point.

class `entrypoints.Distribution` (*name*, *version*)

name

The name of this distribution

version

The version of this distribution, as a string

Exceptions

exception `entrypoints.BadEntryPoint` (*epstr*)

Raised when an entry point can’t be parsed.

exception `entrypoints.NoSuchEntryPoint` (*group*, *name*)

Raised by `get_single()` when no matching entry point is found.

CHAPTER 2

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

e

entrypoints, 3

B

BadEntryPoint, 4

D

Distribution (class in entrypoints), 4

distribution (entrypoints.EntryPoint attribute), 4

E

EntryPoint (class in entrypoints), 3

entrypoints (module), 3

extras (entrypoints.EntryPoint attribute), 3

F

from_string() (entrypoints.EntryPoint class method), 4

G

get_group_all() (in module entrypoints), 3

get_group_named() (in module entrypoints), 3

get_single() (in module entrypoints), 3

L

load() (entrypoints.EntryPoint method), 4

M

module_name (entrypoints.EntryPoint attribute), 3

N

name (entrypoints.Distribution attribute), 4

name (entrypoints.EntryPoint attribute), 3

NoSuchEntryPoint, 4

O

object_name (entrypoints.EntryPoint attribute), 3

V

version (entrypoints.Distribution attribute), 4