
Twine Documentation

Release 1.12.1

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CHAPTER 1

Twine user documentation

Twine is a utility for publishing Python packages on PyPI.

It provides build system independent uploads of source and binary distribution artifacts for both new and existing projects.

Why Should I Use This?

The goal of `twine` is to improve PyPI interaction by improving security and testability.

The biggest reason to use `twine` is that it securely authenticates you to [PyPI](#) over HTTPS using a verified connection regardless of the underlying Python version, while whether or not `python setup.py upload` will work correctly and securely depends on your build system, your Python version and the underlying operating system.

Secondly, it allows you to precreate your distribution files. `python setup.py upload` only allows you to upload something that you're building with `distutils` or `setuptools`, and created in the same command invocation. This means that you cannot test the exact file you're going to upload to PyPI to ensure that it works before uploading it.

Finally, `twine` allows you to pre-sign your files and pass the `.asc` files into the command line invocation (`twine upload myproject-1.0.1.tar.gz myproject-1.0.1.tar.gz.asc`). This enables you to be assured that you're typing your `gpg` passphrase into `gpg` itself and not anything else, since *you* will be the one directly executing `gpg --detach-sign -a <filename>`.

CHAPTER 3

Features

- Verified HTTPS connections
- Uploading doesn't require executing `setup.py`
- Uploading files that have already been created, allowing testing of distributions before release
- Supports uploading any packaging format (including `wheels`)

CHAPTER 4

Installation

```
$ pip install twine
```


1. Create some distributions in the normal way:

```
$ python setup.py sdist bdist_wheel
```

2. Upload with `twine` to [Test PyPI](#) and verify things look right. Twine will automatically prompt for your username and password:

```
$ twine upload --repository-url https://test.pypi.org/legacy/ dist/*
username: ...
password:
...
```

3. Upload to [PyPI](#):

```
$ twine upload dist/*
```

4. Done!

More documentation on using `twine` to upload packages to PyPI is in the [Python Packaging User Guide](#).

Keyring Support

Instead of typing in your password every time you upload a distribution, Twine allows you to store your username and password securely using [keyring](#).

To use the keyring, you must first install the keyring packages:

- On Windows and MacOS you just need to install `keyring`, for example, `pip install --user keyring`.
- On Linux, in addition to the `keyring` package you also need to ensure the `python3-dbus` system package is installed. For example, `apt install python3-dbus`. See [Keyring's installation instructions](#) for more details.

Once keyring is installed you can use the `keyring` program to set your username and password to use for each package index (repository) you want to upload to using Twine.

To set your username and password for test PyPI run the following command. `keyring` will prompt you for your password:

```
$ keyring set https://test.pypi.org/legacy/ your-username
# or
$ python3 -m keyring set https://test.pypi.org/legacy/ your-username
```

To set your username and password for PyPI run this command, again, `keyring` will prompt for the password:

```
$ keyring set https://upload.pypi.org/legacy/ your-username
# or
$ python3 -m keyring set https://upload.pypi.org/legacy/ your-username
```

The next time you run `twine` it will prompt you for a username and will grab the appropriate password from the keyring.

Note: If you are using Linux in a headless environment (such as on a server) you'll need to do some additional steps to ensure that Keyring can store secrets securely. See [Using Keyring on headless systems](#).

6.1 Disabling Keyring

In some cases, the presence of keyring may be problematic. To disable keyring and defer to a prompt for passwords, uninstall `keyring` or if that's not an option, you can also configure keyring to be disabled.

See [twine 338](#) for a discussion on ways to do that.

7.1 twine upload

Uploads one or more distributions to a repository.

```
$ twine upload -h

usage: twine upload [-h] [-r REPOSITORY] [--repository-url REPOSITORY_URL]
                  [-s] [--sign-with SIGN_WITH] [-i IDENTITY] [-u USERNAME]
                  [-p PASSWORD] [-c COMMENT] [--config-file CONFIG_FILE]
                  [--skip-existing] [--cert path] [--client-cert path]
                  dist [dist ...]

positional arguments:
  dist                  The distribution files to upload to the repository
                       (package index). Usually dist/* . May additionally
                       contain a .asc file to include an existing signature
                       with the file upload.

optional arguments:
  -h, --help            show this help message and exit
  -r REPOSITORY, --repository REPOSITORY
                       The repository (package index) to upload the package
                       to. Should be a section in the config file (default:
                       pypi). (Can also be set via TWINE_REPOSITORY
                       environment variable.)
  --repository-url REPOSITORY_URL
                       The repository (package index) URL to upload the
                       package to. This overrides --repository. (Can also be
                       set via TWINE_REPOSITORY_URL environment variable.)
  -s, --sign            Sign files to upload using GPG.
  --sign-with SIGN_WITH
                       GPG program used to sign uploads (default: gpg).
  -i IDENTITY, --identity IDENTITY
```

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```

                                GPG identity used to sign files.
-u USERNAME, --username USERNAME
                                The username to authenticate to the repository
                                (package index) as. (Can also be set via
                                TWINE_USERNAME environment variable.)
-p PASSWORD, --password PASSWORD
                                The password to authenticate to the repository
                                (package index) with. (Can also be set via
                                TWINE_PASSWORD environment variable.)
-c COMMENT, --comment COMMENT
                                The comment to include with the distribution file.
--config-file CONFIG_FILE
                                The .pypirc config file to use.
--skip-existing
                                Continue uploading files if one already exists. (Only
                                valid when uploading to PyPI. Other implementations
                                may not support this.)
--cert path
                                Path to alternate CA bundle (can also be set via
                                TWINE_CERT environment variable).
--client-cert path
                                Path to SSL client certificate, a single file
                                containing the private key and the certificate in PEM
                                format.

```

7.2 twine check

Checks whether your distributions long description will render correctly on PyPI.

```

$ twine check -h
usage: twine check [-h] dist [dist ...]

positional arguments:
dist                  The distribution files to check, usually dist/*

optional arguments:
-h, --help           show this help message and exit

```

7.3 twine register

WARNING: The `register` command is no longer necessary if you are uploading to `pypi.org`. As such, it is no longer supported in `Warehouse` (the new PyPI software running on `pypi.org`). However, you may need this if you are using a different package index.

For completeness, its usage:

```

$ twine register -h

usage: twine register [-h] -r REPOSITORY [--repository-url REPOSITORY_URL]
                    [-u USERNAME] [-p PASSWORD] [-c COMMENT]
                    [--config-file CONFIG_FILE] [--cert path]
                    [--client-cert path]
                    package

positional arguments:

```

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```

package           File from which we read the package metadata.

optional arguments:
-h, --help          show this help message and exit
-r REPOSITORY, --repository REPOSITORY
                    The repository (package index) to register the package
                    to. Should be a section in the config file. (Can also
                    be set via TWINE_REPOSITORY environment variable.)
                    Initial package registration no longer necessary on
                    pypi.org:
                    https://packaging.python.org/guides/migrating-to-pypi-
                    org/
--repository-url REPOSITORY_URL
                    The repository (package index) URL to register the
                    package to. This overrides --repository. (Can also be
                    set via TWINE_REPOSITORY_URL environment variable.)
-u USERNAME, --username USERNAME
                    The username to authenticate to the repository
                    (package index) as. (Can also be set via
                    TWINE_USERNAME environment variable.)
-p PASSWORD, --password PASSWORD
                    The password to authenticate to the repository
                    (package index) with. (Can also be set via
                    TWINE_PASSWORD environment variable.)
-c COMMENT, --comment COMMENT
                    The comment to include with the distribution file.
--config-file CONFIG_FILE
                    The .pypirc config file to use.
--cert path         Path to alternate CA bundle (can also be set via
                    TWINE_CERT environment variable).
--client-cert path  Path to SSL client certificate, a single file
                    containing the private key and the certificate in PEM
                    format.

```

7.4 Environment Variables

Twine also supports configuration via environment variables. Options passed on the command line will take precedence over options set via environment variables. Definition via environment variable is helpful in environments where it is not convenient to create a *.pypirc* file, such as a CI/build server, for example.

- `TWINE_USERNAME` - the username to use for authentication to the repository.
- `TWINE_PASSWORD` - the password to use for authentication to the repository.
- `TWINE_REPOSITORY` - the repository configuration, either defined as a section in *.pypirc* or provided as a full URL.
- `TWINE_REPOSITORY_URL` - the repository URL to use.
- `TWINE_CERT` - custom CA certificate to use for repositories with self-signed or untrusted certificates.

CHAPTER 8

Resources

- [IRC \(#pypa - irc.freenode.net\)](#)
- [GitHub repository](#)
- [User and developer documentation](#)
- [Python Packaging User Guide](#)

CHAPTER 9

Contributing

See our [developer documentation](#) for how to get started, an architectural overview, and our future development plans.

Everyone interacting in the `twine` project's codebases, issue trackers, chat rooms, and mailing lists is expected to follow the [PyPA Code of Conduct](#).

10.1 Contributing

We are happy you have decided to contribute to `twine`.

Please see [the GitHub repository](#) for code and more documentation, and the [official Python Packaging User Guide](#) for user documentation. You can also join `#pypa` or `#pypa-dev` on [Freenode](#), or the [pypa-dev mailing list](#), to ask questions or get involved.

10.1.1 Getting started

We recommend you use a development environment. Using a `virtualenv` keeps your development environment isolated, so `twine` and its dependencies do not interfere with other packages installed on your machine. You can use [virtualenv](#) or [pipenv](#) to isolate your development environment.

Clone the `twine` repository from GitHub, and then make and activate a virtual environment that uses Python 3.6 as the default Python. Example:

```
mkvirtualenv -p /usr/bin/python3.6 twine
```

Then, run the following command:

```
pip install -e /path/to/your/local/twine
```

Now, in your virtual environment, `twine` is pointing at your local copy, so when you make changes, you can easily see their effect.

Building the documentation

Additions and edits to twine’s documentation are welcome and appreciated.

We use `tox` to build docs. Activate your virtual environment, then install `tox`.

```
pip install tox
```

If you are using `pipenv` to manage your virtual environment, you may need the `tox-pipenv` plugin so that `tox` can use `pipenv` environments instead of `virtualenvs`.

After making docs changes, lint and build the docs locally, using `tox`, before making a pull request. Activate your virtual environment, then, in the root directory, run:

```
tox -e docs
```

The HTML of the docs will be visible in `twine/docs/_build/`.

Testing

Tests with twine are run using `tox`, and tested against the following Python versions: 2.7, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6. To run these tests locally, you will need to have these versions of Python installed on your machine.

Either use `tox` to build against all supported Python versions (if you have them installed) or use `tox -e py{version}` to test against a specific version, e.g., `tox -e py27` or `tox -e py34`.

Also, always run `tox -e lint` before submitting a pull request.

Submitting changes

1. Fork the [GitHub repository](#).
2. Make a branch off of `master` and commit your changes to it.
3. Run the tests with `tox` and lint any docs changes with `tox -e docs`.
4. Ensure that your name is added to the end of the `AUTHORS` file using the format `Name <email@domain.com> (url)`, where the `(url)` portion is optional.
5. Submit a pull request to the `master` branch on GitHub.

10.1.2 Architectural overview

Twine is a command-line tool for interacting with PyPI securely over HTTPS. Its three purposes are to be:

1. A user-facing tool for publishing on `pypi.org`
2. A user-facing tool for publishing on other Python package indexes (e.g., `devpi` instances)
3. A useful API for other programs (e.g., `zest.releaser`) to call for publishing on any Python package index

Currently, twine has two principal functions: uploading new packages and registering new `projects` (`register` is no longer supported on PyPI, and is in Twine for use with other package indexes).

Its command line arguments are parsed in `twine/cli.py`. The code for registering new projects is in `twine/commands/register.py`, and the code for uploading is in `twine/commands/upload.py`. The file `twine/package.py` contains a single class, `PackageFile`, which hashes the project files and extracts their metadata. The file `twine/repository.py` contains the `Repository` class, whose methods control the URL the package

is uploaded to (which the user can specify either as a default, in the `.pypirc` file, or pass on the command line), and the methods that upload the package securely to a URL.

Where Twine gets configuration and credentials

A user can set the repository URL, username, and/or password via command line, `.pypirc` files, environment variables, and `keyring`.

10.1.3 Adding a maintainer

A checklist for adding a new maintainer to the project.

1. Add her as a Member in the GitHub repo settings. (This will also give her privileges on the [Travis CI project](#).)
2. Get her Test PyPI and canon PyPI usernames and add her as a Maintainer on our [Test PyPI project](#) and canon PyPI.

10.1.4 Making a new release

A checklist for creating, testing, and distributing a new version.

1. Choose a version number, e.g., “1.15.”
2. Merge the last planned PR before the new release:
 - (a) Add new changes to `docs/changelog.rst`.
 - (b) Update the `__version__` string in `twine/__init__.py`, which is where `setup.py` pulls it from, with `{number}rc1` for “release candidate 1”.
 - (c) Update copyright dates.
3. Run Twine tests:
 - (a) `tox -e py{27,34,35,36,py}`
 - (b) `tox -e lint` for the linter
 - (c) `tox -e docs` (this checks the Sphinx docs and uses `readme_renderer` to check that the `long_description` and other metadata will render fine on the PyPI description)
4. Run integration tests with downstreams:
 - (a) Test pypiserver support:

```
git clone git@github.com:pypiserver/pypiserver
cd pypiserver
tox -e pre_twine
```

- (b) Create a test package to upload to Test PyPI, version-control it with git, and test `zest.releaser` per directions in [this comment](#).
- (c) Test devpi support:

```
pip install devpi-client
devpi use https://m.devpi.net
devpi user -c {username} password={password}
devpi login {username} --password={password}
devpi index -c testpypi type=mirror mirror_url=https://test.pypi.org/simple/
```

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```
devpi use {username}/testpypi
python setup.py sdist
twine upload --repository-url https://m.devpi.net/{username}/testpypi/ dist/
↪{testpackage}.tar.gz
```

5. Create a git tag with `git tag -sam 'Release v{number}' {number}`.
 - {number}, such as 1.15.1rc1
 - `-s` signs it with your PGP key
 - `-a` creates an annotated tag for GitHub
 - `-m` adds the message; optional if you want to compose a longer message
6. View your tag: `git tag -v {number}`
7. Push your tag: `git push upstream {number}`.
8. Delete old distributions: `rm dist/*`.
9. Create distributions with `python setup.py sdist bdist_wheel`.
10. Set your TestPyPI and canon PyPI credentials in your session with `keyring` (docs forthcoming).
11. Upload to Test PyPI: **`twine upload --repository-url https://test.pypi.org/legacy/ --skip-existing dist/*`**
12. Verify that everything looks good, downloads ok, etc. Make needed fixes.
13. Merge the last PR before the new release:
 - (a) Add new changes and new release to `docs/changelog.rst`, with the new version {number}, this time without the `rc1` suffix.
 - (b) Update the `__version__` string in `twine/__init__.py` with {number}.
14. Run tests again. Check the changelog to verify that it looks right.
15. Create a new git tag with `git tag -sam 'Release v{number}' {number}`.
16. View your tag: `git tag -v {number}`
17. Push your tag: `git push upstream {number}`.
18. Delete old distributions: `rm dist/*`.
19. Create distributions with `python setup.py sdist bdist_wheel`.
20. On a Monday or Tuesday, upload to canon PyPI: **`twine upload --skip-existing dist/*`**

Note: Will be replaced by `tox -e release` at some point.

21. Send announcement email to [pypa-dev mailing list](#) and celebrate.

10.1.5 Future development

See our [open issues](#).

In the future, `pip` and `twine` may merge into a single tool; see [ongoing discussion](#).

10.2 Changelog

- #367: Avoid MD5 when Python is compiled in FIPS mode
- #408: Fix regression where keyring is unconditionally disabled.
- #404: Fix regression with upload exit code
- #363: Empower `--skip-existing` for Artifactory repositories
- #392: Drop support for Python 3.3
- #395: Add `twine check` command to check long description
- #319: Support Metadata 2.1 ([PEP 566](#)), including Markdown for `description` fields.
- #320: Remove PyPI as default `register` package index.
- #322: Raise exception if attempting upload to deprecated legacy PyPI URLs.
- #269: Avoid uploading to PyPI when given alternate repository URL, and require `http://` or `https://` in `repository_url`.
- #318: Update PyPI URLs.
- #314: Add new maintainer, release checklists.
- #277: Add instructions on how to use keyring.
- #256: Improve progressbar
- #257: Declare support for Python 3.6
- #303: Revise docs predicting future of `twine`
- #296: Add architecture overview to docs
- #295: Add doc building instructions
- #46: Link to changelog from README
- #304: Reorganize & improve user & developer documentation.
- #265: Fix `--repository[-url]` help text
- #268: Print progress to `stdout`, not `stderr`
- #297: Fix Read the Docs, tox, Travis configuration
- #286: Fix Travis CI and test configuration
- #200: Remove obsolete registration guidance
- #299: Fix changelog formatting
- #298: Fix syntax highlighting in README
- #315: Degrade gracefully when keyring is unavailable
- : Blacklist known bad versions of Requests. See also #253:
- : Check if a package exists if the URL is one of:
 - `https://pypi.python.org/pypi/`
 - `https://upload.pypi.org/`
 - `https://upload.pypi.io/`

This helps people with `https://upload.pypi.io` still in their `.pypirc` file.

- : Fix precedence of `--repository-url` over `--repository`. See also #206:
- : Fix `--skip-existing` when used to upload a package for the first time. See also #220:
- : Twine sends less information about the user's system in the User-Agent string. See also #229:
- : Twine will use `hashlib.blake2b` on Python 3.6+ instead of using `pyblake2` for Blake2 hashes 256 bit hashes.
- : Twine will now resolve passwords using the `keyring` if available. Module can be required with the `keyring` extra.
- #171: Generate Blake2b 256 digests for packages *if* `pyblake2` is installed. Users can use `python -m pip install twine[with-blake2]` to have `pyblake2` installed with Twine.
- #166: Allow the Repository URL to be provided on the command-line (`--repository-url`) or via an environment variable (`TWINE_REPOSITORY_URL`).
- #144: Retrieve configuration from the environment as a default.
 - Repository URL will default to `TWINE_REPOSITORY`
 - Username will default to `TWINE_USERNAME`
 - Password will default to `TWINE_PASSWORD`
- #201: Switch from `upload.pypi.io` to `upload.pypi.org`.
- : Do not generate traffic to Legacy PyPI unless we're uploading to it or uploading to Warehouse (e.g., `pypi.io`). This avoids the attempt to upload a package to the index if we can find it on Legacy PyPI already.
- : Warn users if they receive a 500 error when uploading to `*pypi.python.org`
- : Stop testing on Python 2.6. 2.6 support will be "best effort" until 2.0.0
- : Generate SHA256 digest for all packages by default.
- : Correct a packaging error.
- #195: Fix uploads to instances of `pypiserver` using `--skip-existing`. We were not properly checking the return status code on the response after attempting an upload.
- #189:, #191: Fix issue where we were checking the existence of packages even if the user didn't specify `--skip-existing`.
- #187: `Clint` was not specified in the wheel metadata as a dependency.
- #177: Switch Twine to upload to `pypi.io` instead of `pypi.python.org`.
- #167: Implement retries when the CDN in front of PyPI gives us a 5xx error.
- #162: Allow `--skip-existing` to work for 409 status codes.
- #152: Add progress bar to uploads.
- #142: Support `--cert` and `--client-cert` command-line flags and config file options for feature parity with `pip`. This allows users to verify connections to servers other than PyPI (e.g., local package repositories) with different certificates.
- #186: Allow passwords to have `%s` in them.
- #155: Bump `requests-toolbelt` version to ensure we avoid `ConnectionErrors`
- #146: Exception while accessing the `respository` key (sic) when raising a redirect exception.
- #145: Paths with hyphens in them break the Wheel regular expression.

- #137:, #140: Uploading signatures was broken due to the pull request that added large file support via `requests-toolbelt`. This caused a 500 error on PyPI and prevented package and signature upload in twine 1.6.0
- #132: Upload signatures with packages appropriately
 - As part of the refactor for the 1.6.0 release, we were using the wrong name to find the signature file.
 - This also uncovered a bug where if you're using twine in a situation where `*` is not expanded by your shell, we might also miss uploading signatures to PyPI. Both were fixed as part of this.
- #130: Fix signing support for uploads
- #8: Support registering new packages with `twine register`
- #115: Add the `--skip-existing` flag to `twine upload` to allow users to skip releases that already exist on PyPI.
- #97: Allow the user to specify the location of their `.pypirc`
- #104: Large file support via the `requests-toolbelt`
- #106: Upload wheels first to PyPI
- #111: Provide more helpful messages if `.pypirc` is out of date.
- #116: Work around problems with Windows when using `getpass.getpass`
- #114: Warnings triggered by `pkginfo` searching for `PKG-INFO` files should no longer be user visible.
- #92: Raise an exception on redirects
- #29: Support commands not named “gpg” for signing
- #61: Support deprecated `pypirc` file format
- #85: Display information about the version of `setuptools` installed
- : Add lower-limit to `requests` dependency
- #6: Switch to a git style dispatching for the commands to enable simpler commands and programmatic invocation.
- #13: Parse `~/ .pypirc` ourselves and use `subprocess` instead of the `distutils.spawn` module.
- #65: Expand globs and check for existence of dists to upload
- #26: Add support for uploading Windows installers
- #47: Fix issue uploading packages with `_s` in the name
- #32: Use `pkg_resources` to load registered commands
- #34: List registered commands in help text
- #28: Prevent `ResourceWarning` from being shown
- : Additional functionality.
- : Basic functionality.
- search

P

Python Enhancement Proposals

PEP 566, [27](#)