
errs Documentation

Release 0.1.1

Nick Frederick Settje

May 03, 2020

Contents:

1	errs	1
1.1	Installation	1
1.2	Usage	1
1.3	Credits	2
2	Installation	3
2.1	Stable release	3
2.2	From sources	3
3	Usage	5
4	Contributing	7
4.1	Types of Contributions	7
4.2	Get Started!	8
4.3	Pull Request Guidelines	9
4.4	Tips	9
4.5	Deploying	9
5	Credits	11
5.1	Development Lead	11
5.2	Contributors	11
6	History	13
6.1	0.1.0 (2018-12-30)	13
7	Indices and tables	15

Type-safe error handling for Python.

- Free software: MIT license
- Documentation: <https://errs.readthedocs.io>.

1.1 Installation

pip install errs

1.2 Usage

The `@errs` decorator marks any function or method that raises an *Exception*. Rather than handling the *Exception* explicitly, we collect the result of the function and then check whether an error occurred.

This leads to code that is more explicit about error handling as well as resilient to the raising of unforeseen exceptions. This style is similar to error handling in Go.

Additionally, all exceptions wrapped by `@errs` will be logged to the default Python logger on the error level. This provides a powerful abstraction where runtime behaviors are logged and separated from current application state.

```
from errs import errs

@errs
def raises(): #type: () -> int
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
    raise Exception('this will get logged')
    return 0

def check_error(): #type: () -> None
    out, err = raises()
    print('Error: {err}'.format(err.check()))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    check_error() #prints Error: True
```

1.3 Credits

This package was created with [Cookiecutter](#) and the [audreyr/cookiecutter-pypackage](#) project template.

2.1 Stable release

To install errs, run this command in your terminal:

```
$ pip install errs
```

This is the preferred method to install errs, as it will always install the most recent stable release.

If you don't have [pip](#) installed, this [Python installation guide](#) can guide you through the process.

2.2 From sources

The sources for errs can be downloaded from the [Github repo](#).

You can either clone the public repository:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/nicksettje/errs
```

Or download the [tarball](#):

```
$ curl -OL https://github.com/nicksettje/errs/tarball/master
```

Once you have a copy of the source, you can install it with:

```
$ python setup.py install
```


CHAPTER 3

Usage

To use errs in a project:

```
.. literalinclude:: ../examples/example.py
```


Contributions are welcome, and they are greatly appreciated! Every little bit helps, and credit will always be given. You can contribute in many ways:

4.1 Types of Contributions

4.1.1 Report Bugs

Report bugs at <https://github.com/nicksettje/errs/issues>.

If you are reporting a bug, please include:

- Your operating system name and version.
- Any details about your local setup that might be helpful in troubleshooting.
- Detailed steps to reproduce the bug.

4.1.2 Fix Bugs

Look through the GitHub issues for bugs. Anything tagged with “bug” and “help wanted” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

4.1.3 Implement Features

Look through the GitHub issues for features. Anything tagged with “enhancement” and “help wanted” is open to whoever wants to implement it.

4.1.4 Write Documentation

errs could always use more documentation, whether as part of the official errs docs, in docstrings, or even on the web in blog posts, articles, and such.

4.1.5 Submit Feedback

The best way to send feedback is to file an issue at <https://github.com/nicksettje/errs/issues>.

If you are proposing a feature:

- Explain in detail how it would work.
- Keep the scope as narrow as possible, to make it easier to implement.
- Remember that this is a volunteer-driven project, and that contributions are welcome :)

4.2 Get Started!

Ready to contribute? Here's how to set up *errs* for local development.

1. Fork the *errs* repo on GitHub.
2. Clone your fork locally:

```
$ git clone git@github.com:your_name_here/errs.git
```

3. Install your local copy into a virtualenv. Assuming you have virtualenvwrapper installed, this is how you set up your fork for local development:

```
$ mkvirtualenv errs
$ cd errs/
$ python setup.py develop
```

4. Create a branch for local development:

```
$ git checkout -b name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

Now you can make your changes locally.

5. When you're done making changes, check that your changes pass flake8 and the tests, including testing other Python versions with tox:

```
$ flake8 errs tests
$ python setup.py test or py.test
$ tox
```

To get flake8 and tox, just pip install them into your virtualenv.

6. Commit your changes and push your branch to GitHub:

```
$ git add .
$ git commit -m "Your detailed description of your changes."
$ git push origin name-of-your-bugfix-or-feature
```

7. Submit a pull request through the GitHub website.

4.3 Pull Request Guidelines

Before you submit a pull request, check that it meets these guidelines:

1. The pull request should include tests.
2. If the pull request adds functionality, the docs should be updated. Put your new functionality into a function with a docstring, and add the feature to the list in README.rst.
3. The pull request should work for Python 2.7, 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6, and for PyPy. Check https://travis-ci.org/nicksettje/errs/pull_requests and make sure that the tests pass for all supported Python versions.

4.4 Tips

To run a subset of tests:

```
$ py.test tests.test_errs
```

4.5 Deploying

A reminder for the maintainers on how to deploy. Make sure all your changes are committed (including an entry in HISTORY.rst). Then run:

```
$ bumpversion patch # possible: major / minor / patch
$ git push
$ git push --tags
```

Travis will then deploy to PyPI if tests pass.

CHAPTER 5

Credits

5.1 Development Lead

- Nick Frederick Settje <nsettje@alumni.stanford.edu>

5.2 Contributors

None yet. Why not be the first?

6.1 0.1.0 (2018-12-30)

- First release on PyPI.

CHAPTER 7

Indices and tables

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