
filesystem*tree.py*Documentation

Release 1.0.0

Gittip, LLC

December 18, 2013

Contents

This library provides a class for managing a filesystem tree. Test fixture is the driving use-case.

Installation

`filesystem_tree` is available on [GitHub](#) and on [PyPI](#):

```
$ pip install filesystem_tree
```

We [test](#) against Python 2.6, 2.7, 3.2, and 3.3.

`filesystem_tree` is MIT-licensed.

API Reference

class `filesystem_tree.FileSystemTree(*treedef, **kw)`
 Represent a filesystem tree.

Parameters

- **treedef** – Any positional arguments are passed through to `mk`.
- **root** (*string*) – The root of the filesystem tree. If not specified or `None`, a temporary directory will be created and used. (May only be supplied as a keyword argument.)
- **should_dedent** (*bool*) – Sets the instance default for whether or not the contents of files are dedented before being written. (May only be supplied as a keyword argument.)

Create a new instance of this class every time you need an isolated filesystem tree:

```
>>> fs = FileSystemTree()
```

This creates a temporary directory, the path to which you can access with `fs.root`:

```
>>> isdir(fs.root)
True
```

prefix = 'filesystem-tree-'

The prefix to use when making a temporary directory as root.

root = `None`

The root of the filesystem tree that this object represents.

should_dedent = `True`

Whether or not to automatically dedent file contents on write.

mk (**treedef, **kw*)

Builds a filesystem tree in `root` based on `treedef`.

Parameters

- **treedef** – The definition of a filesystem tree.
- **should_dedent** (*bool*) – Controls whether or not the contents of files are dedented before being written. If not specified, `should_dedent` is used. (May only be supplied as a keyword argument.)

Raises `TypeError`, if `treedef` contains anything besides strings and tuples; `ValueError`, if `treedef` contains a tuple that doesn't have two or three items

Returns None

This method iterates over the items in `treedef`, creating directories for any strings, and files for any tuples. For file tuples, the first item is the path of the file, the second is the contents to write, and the third (optional) item is whether to dedent the contents first before writing it. All paths must be specified using `/` as the separator (they will be automatically converted to the native path separator for the current platform). Any intermediate directories will be created as necessary.

So for example if you instantiate a `FilesystemTree`:

```
>>> fs = FilesystemTree()
```

And you call `mk` with:

```
>>> fs.mk(('path/to/file.txt', 'Greetings, program!'))
```

Then you'll have one file in your tree:

```
>>> os.listdir(os.path.join(fs.root, 'path', 'to'))
['file.txt']
```

And it will have the content you asked for:

```
>>> open(fs.resolve('path/to/file.txt')).read()
'Greetings, program!'
```

The automatic dedenting is so you can use multi-line strings in indented code blocks to specify file contents and indent it with the rest of your code, but not have the indents actually written to the file. For example:

```
>>> def foo():
...     fs.mk(('other/file.txt', '''
...         Here is a list of things:
...         - Thing one.
...         - Thing two.
...         - Thing three.
...         '''))
...
>>> foo()
>>> print(open(fs.resolve('other/file.txt')).read())
```

```
Here is a list of things:
- Thing one.
- Thing two.
- Thing three.
```

resolve (*path*='')

Given a relative path, return an absolute path.

Parameters *path* – A path relative to `root` using `/` as the separator

Returns An absolute path using the native path separator, with symlinks removed

The return value of `resolve` with no arguments is equivalent to `root`.

remove ()

Remove the filesystem tree at `root`.

Returns None

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