
versions Documentation

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Contents

Quick examples:

- Compare versions:

```
>>> from versions import Version
>>> Version.parse('2.0.0') > Version.parse('1.0.0')
True
```

- Test if constraints are satisfied by a version:

```
>>> from versions import Constraint, Constraints
>>> '2.0' in Constraint.parse('>1')
True
>>> '1.5' in Constraints.parse('>1,<2')
True
```


Contents

1.1 Quickstart

1.1.1 Basic usage

Version comparison examples:

```
>>> from versions import Version
>>> v1 = Version.parse('1')
>>> v2 = Version.parse('2')
>>> v1 == v2
False
>>> v1 != v2
True
>>> v1 > v2
False
>>> v1 < v2
True
>>> v1 >= v2
False
>>> v1 <= v2
True
```

`Version.parse` expects a Semantic Version 2.0 string and returns a corresponding `Version` object:

```
>>> from versions import Version
>>> v = Version.parse('1.2.0-dev+foo.bar')
>>> v.major, v.minor, v.patch, v.prerelease, v.build_metadata
(1, 2, 0, 'dev', set(['foo', 'bar']))
```

If it isn't a semantic version string, the parser tries to normalize it:

```
>>> v = Version.parse('1')
>>> v.major, v.minor, v.patch, v.prerelease, v.build_metadata
(1, 0, 0, None, None)
```

1.1.2 Version constraint matching

versions also implements version constraint parsing and evaluation:

```
>>> from versions import Constraint
>>> Constraint.parse('>1').match('2')
True
>>> Constraint.parse('<2').match(Version.parse('1'))
True
```

For convenience, constraint matching can be tested using the `in` operator:

```
>>> '1.5' in Constraint.parse('<2')
True
>>> Version('2') in Constraint.parse('!=2')
False
```

Constraints can be merged using Constraints:

```
>>> from versions import Constraints
>>> '1.0' in Constraints.parse('>1,<2')
False
>>> '1.5' in Constraints.parse('>1,<2')
True
>>> '2.0' in Constraints.parse('>1,<2')
False
```

1.2 API

Modules:

1.2.1 version

Version

```
class versions.version.Version(major, minor=0, patch=0, prerelease=None,
                                build_metadata=None)
```

A package version.

Parameters

- **major** (*int*) – Version major number
- **minor** (*int*) – Version minor number
- **patch** (*int*) – Version patch number
- **prerelease** (*str*, *int* or *None*) – Version prerelease
- **build_metadata** (*None* or *str*) – Version build metadata

This class constructor is usually not called directly. For version string parsing, see `Version.parse`.

classmethod `parse`(*version_string*)

Parses a *version_string* and returns a `Version` object:

```
>>> Version.parse('1.0.0') > Version.parse('0.1')
```

True

Comparison

Version objects are comparable with standard operators:

```
>>> from versions import Version
>>> v1 = Version(1)
>>> v2 = Version(2)
>>> v1 == v2
False
>>> v1 != v2
True
>>> v1 > v2
False
>>> v1 < v2
True
>>> v1 >= v2
False
>>> v1 <= v2
True
```

Parsing

Version has a convenient `parse` static method to parse constraints strings into Version objects.

The parser does its best to normalize the passed in string into a Semantic Version 2.0 version:

```
>>> from versions import Version
>>> Version.parse('1')
Version.parse('1.0.0')
>>> Version.parse('1.0')
Version.parse('1.0.0')
>>> Version.parse('1.0.0')
Version.parse('1.0.0')
>>> Version.parse('1.0.0-dev')
Version.parse('1.0.0-dev')
>>> Version.parse('1.0.0+some.build.data')
Version.parse('1.0.0+build.data.some')
>>> Version.parse('1.0.0-alpha+some.build.data')
Version.parse('1.0.0-alpha+build.data.some')
>>> Version.parse('1.0.0-42')
Version.parse('1.0.0-42')
```

InvalidVersion

exception `versions.version.InvalidVersion(version)`

Raised when failing to parse a version.

version = None

The bogus version.

1.2.2 constraint

Constraint

```
class versions.constraint.Constraint(operator, version)
```

A constraint on a package version.

Parameters

- **operator** (Operator) – The constraint operator.
- **version** (Version) – The constraint version.

```
match(version)
```

Match `version` with the constraint.

Parameters `version` (version string or Version) – Version to match against the constraint.

Return type True if `version` satisfies the constraint, False if it doesn't.

```
classmethod parse(constraint_string)
```

Parses a constraint string and returns a Constraint object.

Raises InvalidConstraint when parsing fails.

Parsing

Constraint has a convenient `parse` static method to parse constraints strings into Constraint objects.

Constraint strings are composed of a constraint operator, followed by a valid version string.

Valid constraint operators: ==, !=, <, >, <= and >=.

Matching

Examples:

```
>>> from versions import Constraint, Version
>>> Constraint.parse('>1').match('2')
True
>>> Constraint.parse('<2').match(Version.parse('1'))
True
>>> '1.5' in Constraint.parse('== 1.0')
False
>>> Version(1, 5) in Constraint.parse('> 1.0')
True
>>> Version(1) in Constraint.parse('>= 2.0.0')
False
```

InvalidConstraint

```
exception versions.constraint.InvalidConstraint(constraint)
```

Raised when failing to parse a constraint.

```
constraint = None
```

The bogus constraint.

1.2.3 constraints

Constraints

```
class versions.constraints.Constraints(constraints=None)
    A collection of Constraint objects.

    match(version)
        Match version with this collection of constraints.

    Parameters version (version string or Version) – Version to match against this collection of
        constraints.

    Return type True if version satisfies this collection of constraint, False if it doesn't.

    classmethod parse(constraints_string)
        Parses a constraints_string and returns a Constraints object.
```

Merging

Constraint objects can be merged using a `Constraints` object and the `+` operator:

```
>>> from versions import Constraints, Constraint
>>> Constraints() + Constraint.parse('<2') + Constraint.parse('!=1.5')
Constraints.parse('<2.0.0,!=1.5.0')
```

Note: The `Constraints` object must be on the left side of the `+` operator. The `Constraint` object must be on right side.

If the constraint is a string, it is automatically parsed into a `Constraint` object. So the previous example can be shortened as:

```
>>> Constraints() + '<2' + '!=1.5'
Constraints.parse('<2.0.0,!=1.5.0')
```

Matching

`Constraints` objects work like `Constraint` objects: they have a `match()` method which returns `True` when passed a `Version` matching all constraints:

```
>>> Constraints.parse('>=1,<2').match('1.4')
True
>>> '1.4' in Constraints.parse('>=1.2,<2,!=1.4')
False
```

Conflicts

When merging conflicting constraints, an `ExclusiveConstraints` exception is raised:

```
>>> Constraints.parse('<1') + '>1'
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "/Users/pmuller/dev/versions/versions/constraints.py", line 102, in __add__
    return Constraints(merge(self.constraints + [constraint]))
```

```
File "/Users/pmuller/dev/versions/versions/constraints.py", line 209, in merge
    raise ExclusiveConstraints(g_constraint, [l_constraint])
versions.constraints.ExclusiveConstraints: Constraint >1.0.0 conflicts with constraints <1.0.0
>>> Constraints.parse('<1') + '==1'
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "/Users/pmuller/dev/versions/versions/constraints.py", line 102, in __add__
    return Constraints(merge(self.constraints + [constraint]))
  File "/Users/pmuller/dev/versions/versions/constraints.py", line 223, in merge
    raise ExclusiveConstraints(eq_constraint, conflict_list)
versions.constraints.ExclusiveConstraints: Constraint ==1.0.0 conflicts with constraints <1.0.0
>>> Constraints.parse('>=1') + '!=1' + '<=1'
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "/Users/pmuller/dev/versions/versions/constraints.py", line 102, in __add__
    return Constraints(merge(self.constraints + [constraint]))
  File "/Users/pmuller/dev/versions/versions/constraints.py", line 223, in merge
    raise ExclusiveConstraints(eq_constraint, conflict_list)
versions.constraints.ExclusiveConstraints: Constraint ==1.0.0 conflicts with constraints !=1.0.0

exception versions.constraints.ExclusiveConstraints(constraint, constraints)
    Raised when cannot merge a new constraint with pre-existing constraints.

constraint = None
    The conflicting constraint.

constraints = None
    The constraints with which it conflicts.
```

1.2.4 operators

Operator

```
class versions.operators.Operator(func, string)
```

A package version constraint operator.

Parameters

- **func** (*callable*) – The operator callable.
- **string** (*str*) – The operator string representation.

```
classmethod parse(string)
```

Parses *string* and returns an **Operator** object.

Raises **InvalidOperator** If *string* is not a valid operator.

Valid operators are ==, !=, <, >, <=, and >=.

InvalidOperator

```
exception versions.operators.InvalidOperator(operator)
```

Raised when failing to parse an operator.

```
operator = None
```

The bogus operator.

1.2.5 packages

Package

```
class versions.packages.Package(name, version)
    A package.
```

Parameters

- **name** (*str*) – Package name.
- **version** (*Version*) – Package version.

name = None

Package name

version = None

Package version

classmethod parse(package_string)

Parses a package_string.

Parameters `package_string (str)` – Package string expression.

Return type Package

Parsing

Package can be represented as strings using this EBNF grammar:

```
package      ::= name version build_metadata_spec?
version       ::= [-A-Za-z0-9_.] +
build_metadata_spec ::= '+' [-A-Za-z0-9_.] +
```

Examples: * foo 1.0.0 * bar 1.0.0+some.build.options

A package string can be parsed into a Package object Using `Package.parse`:

```
>>> from versions import Package
>>> package = Package.parse('foo 1.0.0+bar')
>>> package.name, package.version
('foo', Version.parse('1.0.0+bar'))
```

1.2.6 errors

Error

exception versions.errors.Error

An error occurred in versions.

Indices and tables

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