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**Index**
Shiv is a command line utility for building fully self-contained Python zipapps as outlined in PEP 441 but with all their dependencies included!

Shiv’s primary goal is making distributing Python applications fast & easy.
Internally, shiv includes two major components: a builder and a small bootstrap runtime.

1.1 Building

In order to build self-contained, single-artifact executables, shiv leverages pip to stage your project’s dependencies and then uses the features described in PEP 441 to create a “zipapp”.

The primary feature of PEP 441 that shiv uses is Python’s ability to implicitly execute a __main__.py file inside of a zip archive. Here’s an example of the feature in action:

```
$ echo "print('hello world')" >> __main__.py
$ zip archive.zip __main__.py
adding: __main__.py (stored 0%)
$ python3 ./archive.zip
hello world
```

shiv expands on this functionality by packing your dependencies into the same zip and adding a specialized __main__.py that instructs the Python interpreter to unpack those dependencies to a known location. Then, at runtime, adds those dependencies to your interpreter’s search path, and that’s it!

Note: “Conventional” zipapps don’t include any dependencies, which is what sets shiv apart from the stdlib zipapp module.

shiv accepts only a few command line parameters of its own, described here, and under the covers, any unprocessed parameters are delegated to pip install. This allows users to fully leverage all the functionality that pip provides.

For example, if you wanted to create an executable for flake8, you’d specify the required dependencies (in this case, simply flake8), the callable (either via -e for a setuptools-style entry point or -c for a bare console_script name), and the output file:

```
$ shiv -c flake8 -o ~/bin/flake8 flake8
```

Let’s break this command down,

- shiv is the command itself.
- -c flake8 specifies the console_script for flake8 (defined here)
- -o ~/bin/flake8 specifies the outfile
- flake8 is a dependency (this portion of the command is delegated to pip install)
This creates an executable (~/bin/flake8) containing all the dependencies specified (flake8) that, when invoked, executes the provided console_script (flake8)!

If you were to omit the entry point/console script flag, invoking the resulting executable would drop you into an interpreter that is bootstrapped with the dependencies you’ve specified. This can be useful for creating a single-artifact executable Python environment:

```bash
$ shiv httpx -o httpx.pyz --quiet
$ ./httpx.pyz
Python 3.7.7 (default, Mar 10 2020, 16:11:21)
[Clang 11.0.0 (clang-1100.0.33.12)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
(InteractiveConsole)
>>> import httpx
>>> httpx.get("https://shiv.readthedocs.io")
<Response [200 OK]>
```

This is particularly useful for running scripts without needing to create a virtual environment or contaminate your Python environment, since the pyz files can be used as a shebang!

```bash
$ cat << EOF > tryme.py
#!/usr/bin/env httpx.pyz

import httpx
url = "https://shiv.readthedocs.io"
response = httpx.get(url)
print(f"Got {response.status_code} from {url}!")

EOF
$ chmod +x tryme.py
$ ./tryme.py
Got 200 from https://shiv.readthedocs.io!
```

### 1.2 Bootstrapping

As mentioned above, when you run an executable created with shiv, a special bootstrap function is called. This function unpacks the dependencies into a uniquely named subdirectory of ~/shiv and then runs your entry point (or interactive interpreter) with those dependencies added to your interpreter’s search path (sys.path).

To improve performance, once the dependencies have been extracted to disk, any further invocations will re-use the ‘cached’ site-packages unless they are deleted or moved.

**Note:** Dependencies are extracted (rather than loaded into memory from the zipapp itself) for two reasons.

1.) **Because of limitations of third-party and binary dependencies.**

Just as an example, shared objects loaded via the dlopen syscall require a regular filesystem. In addition, many libraries also expect a filesystem in order to do things like building paths via __file__ (which doesn’t work when a module is imported from a zip), etc. To learn more, check out this resource about the setuptools “zip_safe” flag.

2.) **Performance reasons**

Decompressing files takes time, and if we loaded the dependencies from the zip file every time it would significantly slow down invocation speed.
1.3 Preamble

As an application packager, you may want to run some sanity checks or clean up tasks when users execute a pyz. For such a use case, shiv provides a `--preamble` flag. Any executable script passed to that flag will be packed into the zipapp and invoked during bootstrapping (after extracting dependencies but before invoking an entry point / console script).

If the preamble file is written in Python (e.g. ends in `.py`) then shiv will inject three variables into the runtime that may be useful to preamble authors:

- `archive`: (a string) path to the current PYZ file
- `env`: an instance of the `Environment` object.
- `site_packages`: a `pathlib.Path` of the directory where the current PYZ's site_packages were extracted to during bootstrap.

For an example, a preamble file that cleans up prior extracted `~/.shiv` directories might look like:

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import shutil
from pathlib import Path
# These variables are injected by shiv.bootstrap
site_packages: Path
env: "shiv.bootstrap.environment.Environment"
# Get a handle of the current PYZ's site_packages directory
current = site_packages.parent
# The parent directory of the site_packages directory is our shiv cache
cache_path = current.parent
name, build_id = current.name.split('_')

if __name__ == '__main__':
    for path in cache_path.iterdir():
        if path.name.startswith(f'_{name}') and not path.name.endswith(build_id):
            shutil.rmtree(path)
```

1.4 Hello World

Here's an example of how to set up a hello-world executable using shiv.

First, create a new project:

```bash
$ mkdir hello-world
$ cd hello-world
```

Add some code.
Listing 1: hello.py

```python
def main():
    print("Hello world")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Second, create a Python package using your preferred workflow (for this example, I’ll simply create a minimal `setup.py` file).

Listing 2: setup.py

```python
from setuptools import setup

setup(
    name="hello-world",
    version="0.0.1",
    description="Greet the world.",
    py_modules=["hello"],
    entry_points={
        "console_scripts": ["hello=hello:main"],
    },
)
```

That’s it! We now have a proper Python package, so we can use `shiv` to create a single-artifact executable for it.

```
$ shiv -c hello -o hello .
```

**Note:** Notice the `.` at the end of the `shiv` invocation. That is referring to the local package that we just created. You can think of it as analogous to running `pip install .`.

That’s it! Our example should now execute as expected.

```
$ ./hello
Hello world
```
Whenever you are creating a zipapp with shiv, you can specify a few flags that influence the runtime. For example, the \texttt{-c/--console-script} and \texttt{-e/--entry-point} options already mentioned in this doc. To see the full list of command line options, see this page.

In addition to options that are settable during zipapp creation, there are a number of environment variables you can specify to influence a zipapp created with shiv at run time.

\textbf{2.1 SHIV_ROOT}

This should be populated with a full path, it overrides \texttt{~/.shiv} as the default base dir for shiv’s extraction cache.

This is useful if you want to collect the contents of a zipapp to inspect them, or if you want to make a quick edit to a source file, but don’t want to taint the extraction cache.

\textbf{2.2 SHIV_INTERPRETER}

This is a boolean that bypasses \texttt{console_script} or entry point baked into your pyz. Useful for dropping into an interactive session in the environment of a built cli utility.

\textbf{2.3 SHIV_ENTRY_POINT / SHIV_MODULE}

\textbf{Note:} Same functionality as \texttt{-e/--entry-point} at build time

This should be populated with a setuptools-style callable, e.g. \texttt{"module.main:main"}. This will execute the pyz with whatever callable entry point you supply. Useful for sharing a single pyz across many callable \textquote{scripts}. 
2.4 SHIV_CONSOLE_SCRIPT

Note: Same functionality as `^-c/-console-script` at build time

Similar to the SHIV_ENTRY_POINT and SHIV_MODULE environment variables, SHIV_CONSOLE_SCRIPT overrides any value provided at build time.

2.5 SHIV_FORCE_EXTRACT

This forces re-extraction of dependencies even if they’ve already been extracted. If you make hotfixes/modifications to the ‘cached’ dependencies, this will overwrite them.

2.6 SHIV_EXTEND_PYTHONPATH

Note: Same functionality as `-E/--extend-pythonpath at build time.

This is a boolean that adds the modules bundled into the zipapp into the PYTHONPATH environment variable. It is not needed for most applications, but if an application calls Python as a subprocess, expecting to be able to import the modules bundled in the zipapp, this will allow it to do so successfully.

2.7 Reproducibility

shiv supports the ability to create reproducible artifacts. By using the `--reproducible` command line option or by setting the SOURCE_DATE_EPOCH environment variable during zipapp creation. When this option is selected, if the inputs do not change, the output should be idempotent.

For more information, see https://reproducible-builds.org/.
3.1 Complete CLI Reference

This is a full reference of the project’s command line tools, with the same information as you get from using the \( -h \)
option. It is generated from source code and thus always up to date.

3.1.1 Available Commands

- shiv
- shiv-info

shiv

Shiv is a command line utility for building fully self-contained Python zipapps as outlined in PEP 441, but with all
their dependencies included!

```
shiv [OPTIONS] [PIP_ARGS]...
```

Options

--version
  Show the version and exit.

-e, --entry-point <entry_point>
  The entry point to invoke (takes precedence over \(--console-script\)).

-c, --console-script <console_script>
  The console_script to invoke.

-o, --output-file <output_file>
  The path to the output file for shiv to create.

-p, --python <python>
  The python interpreter to set as the shebang, a.k.a. whatever you want after ‘#!’ (default is ‘/usr/bin/env python3’)

--site-packages <site_packages>
  The path to an existing site-packages directory to copy into the zipapp.
shiv

--build-id <build_id>
Use a custom build id instead of the default (a SHA256 hash of the contents of the build). Warning: must be unique per build!

--compressed, --uncompressed
Whether or not to compress your zip.

--compile-pyc
Whether or not to compile pyc files during initial bootstrap.

-E, --extend-pythonpath
Add the contents of the zipapp to PYTHONPATH (for subprocesses).

--reproducible
Generate a reproducible zipapp by overwriting all files timestamps to a default value. Timestamp can be overwritten by SOURCE_DATE_EPOCH env variable. Note: If SOURCE_DATE_EPOCH is set, this option will be implicitly set to true.

--no-modify
If specified, this modifies the runtime of the zipapp to raise a RuntimeException if the source files (in ~/.shiv or SHIV_ROOT) have been modified. It’s recommended to use Python’s “–check-hash-based-pycs always” option with this feature.

--preamble <preamble>
Provide a path to a preamble script that is invoked by shiv’s runtime after bootstrapping the environment, but before invoking your entry point.

--root <root>
Override the ‘root’ path (default is ~/.shiv).

Arguments

PIP_ARGS
Optional argument(s)

shiv-info

A simple utility to print debugging information about PYZ files created with shiv

shiv-info [OPTIONS] PYZ

Options

-j, --json
output as plain json
Arguments

PYZ
   Required argument

3.1.2 Additional Hints

Choosing a Python Interpreter Path

A good overall interpreter path as passed into --python is /usr/bin/env python3. If you want to make sure your code runs on the Python version you tested it on, include the minor version (e.g. ... python3.6) – use what fits your circumstances best.

On Windows, the Python launcher py knows how to handle shebangs using env, so it’s overall the best choice if you target multiple platforms with a pure Python zipapp.

Also note that you can always fix the shebang during installation of a zipapp using this:

```
python3 -m zipapp -p '/usr/bin/env python3.7' -o ~/bin/foo foo.pyz
```

3.2 Motivation & Comparisons

3.2.1 Why?

At LinkedIn we ship hundreds of command line utilities to every machine in our data-centers and all of our employees workstations. The vast majority of these utilities are written in Python. In addition to these utilities we also have many internal libraries that are uprev’d daily.

Because of differences in iteration rate and the inherent problems present when dealing with such a huge dependency graph, we need to package the executables discretely. Initially we took advantage of the great open source tool PEX. PEX elegantly solved the isolated packaging requirement we had by including all of a tool’s dependencies inside of a single binary file that we could then distribute!

However, as our tools matured and picked up additional dependencies, we became acutely aware of the performance issues being imposed on us by pkg_resources's Issue 510. Since PEX leans heavily on pkg_resources to bootstrap its environment, we found ourselves at an impasse: lose out on the ability to neatly package our tools in favor of invocation speed, or impose a few second performance penalty for the benefit of easy packaging.

After spending some time investigating extricating pkg_resources from PEX, we decided to start from a clean slate and thus shiv was created.

3.2.2 How?

Shiv exploits the same features of Python as PEX, packing __main__.py into a zipfile with a shebang prepended (akin to zipapps, as defined by PEP 441), extracting a dependency directory and injecting said dependencies at runtime. We have to credit the great work by @wickman, @kwlnz, @jsirois and the other PEX contributors for laying the groundwork!

The primary differences between PEX and shiv are:

- shiv completely avoids the use of pkg_resources. If it is included by a transitive dependency, the performance implications are mitigated by limiting the length of sys.path. Internally, at LinkedIn, we always include the
-s and -E Python interpreter flags by specifying `--python "/path/to/python  -sE"`, which ensures a clean environment.

- Instead of shipping our binary with downloaded wheels inside, we package an entire site-packages directory, as installed by pip. We then bootstrap that directory post-extraction via the stdlib’s site.addsitedir function. That way, everything works out of the box: namespace packages, real filesystem access, etc.

Because we optimize for a shorter sys.path and don’t include pkg_resources in the critical path, executables created with shiv can outperform ones created with PEX by almost 2x. In most cases the executables created with shiv are even faster than running a script from within a virtualenv!

### 3.3 Shiv API

#### 3.3.1 cli

**shiv.cli.console_script_exists**(site_packages_dirs: List[pathlib.Path], console_script: str) → bool

Return true if the console script with provided name exists in one of the site-packages directories. Console script is expected to be in the ‘bin’ directory of site packages.

**Parameters**

- **site_packages_dirs** – Paths to site-packages directories on disk.
- **console_script** – A console script name.

**shiv.cli.copytree**(src: pathlib.Path, dst: pathlib.Path) → None

A utility function for syncing directories. This function is based on shutil.copytree. In Python versions that are older than 3.8, shutil.copytree would raise FileExistsError if the “dst” directory already existed.

**shiv.cli.find_entry_point**(site_packages_dirs: List[pathlib.Path], console_script: str) → str

Find a console_script in a site-packages directory. Console script metadata is stored in entry_points.txt per setuptools convention. This function searches all entry_points.txt files and returns the import string for a given console_script argument.

**Parameters**

- **site_packages_dirs** – Paths to site-packages directories on disk.
- **console_script** – A console_script string.

#### 3.3.2 builder

This module is a modified implementation of Python’s “zipapp” module.

We’ve copied a lot of zipapp’s code here in order to backport support for compression. [https://docs.python.org/3.7/library/zipapp.html#cmdoption-zipapp-c](https://docs.python.org/3.7/library/zipapp.html#cmdoption-zipapp-c)


Create an application archive from SOURCE.

This function is a heavily modified version of stdlib’s zipapp.create_archive
shiv.builder.write_file_prefix(f: IO[Any], interpreter: str) → None
Write a shebang line.

Parameters

- **f** – An open file handle.
- **interpreter** – A path to a python interpreter.

shiv.builder.write_to_zipapp(archive: zipfile.ZipFile, arcname: str, data: bytes, date_time: Tuple[int, int, int, int, int], compression: int, stat: Optional[os.stat_result] = None) → None
Write a file or a bytestring to a ZipFile as a separate entry and update contents_hash as a side effect.

### 3.3.3 pip

shiv.pip.clean_pip_env() → Generator[None, None, None]

A context manager for temporarily removing 'PIP_REQUIRE_VIRTUALENV' from the environment.

Since shiv installs via --target, we need to ignore venv requirements if they exist.

shiv.pip.install(args: List[str]) → None

*pip install* as a function.

Accepts a list of pip arguments.

```bash
>>> install(['numpy', '--target', 'site-packages'])
Collecting numpy
  Downloading numpy-1.13.3-cp35-cp35m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (16.9MB)
    100% | 16.9MB 53kB/s
Installing collected packages: numpy
Successfully installed numpy-1.13.3
```

### 3.3.4 bootstrap

shiv.bootstrap.bootstrap()

Actually bootstrap our shiv environment.

shiv.bootstrap.cache_path(archive, root_dir, build_id)

Returns a ~/.shiv cache directory for unzipping site-packages during bootstrap.

Parameters

- **archive** (ZipFile) – The zipfile object we are bootstrapping from.
- **root_dir** (str) – Optional, either a path or environment variable pointing to a SHIV_ROOT.
- **build_id** (str) – The build id generated at zip creation.

shiv.bootstrap.current_zipfile()

A function to vend the current zipfile, if any.

shiv.bootstrap.ensure_no_modify(site_packages, hashes)

Compare the sha256 hash of the unpacked source files to the files when they were added to the pyz.

shiv.bootstrap.extend_python_path(environ, additional_paths)

Create or extend a PYTHONPATH variable with the frozen environment we are bootstrapping with.
shiv

shiv.bootstrap.extract_site_packages(archive, target_path, compile_pyc=False, compile_workers=0, force=False)

Extract everything in site-packages to a specified path.

Parameters

• archive (ZipFile) – The zipfile object we are bootstrapping from.
• target_path (Path) – The path to extract our zip to.
• compile_pyc (bool) – A boolean to dictate whether we pre-compile pyc.
• compile_workers (int) – An int representing the number of pyc compiler workers.
• force (bool) – A boolean to dictate whether or not we force extraction.

shiv.bootstrap.import_string(import_name)

Returns a callable for a given setuptools style import string

Parameters import_name (str) – A console_scripts style import string

shiv.bootstrap.run(module)

Run a module in a scrubbed environment.

If a single pyz has multiple callers, we want to remove these vars as we no longer need them and they can cause subprocesses to fail with a ModuleNotFoundError.

Parameters module (Callable) – The entry point to invoke the pyz with.

3.3.5 bootstrap.environment

This module contains the Environment object, which combines settings decided at build time with overrides defined at runtime (via environment variables).

3.3.6 bootstrap.interpreter

The code in this module is adapted from https://github.com/pantsbuild/pex/blob/master/pex/pex.py

It is used to enter an interactive interpreter session from an executable created with shiv.

3.4 Deploying django apps

Because of how shiv works, you can ship entire django apps with shiv, even including the database if you want!

3.4.1 Defining an entrypoint

First, we will need an entrypoint.

We’ll call it main.py, and store it at <project_name>/<project_name>/main.py (alongside wsgi.py)

```python
import os
import sys

import django

# setup django
```

(continues on next page)
os.environ.setdefault("DJANGO_SETTINGS_MODULE", "<project_name>.settings")
django.setup()

try:
    production = sys.argv[1] == "production"
except IndexError:
    production = False

if production:
    import gunicorn.app.wsgiapp as wsgi
    # This is just a simple way to supply args to gunicorn
    sys.argv = [".", "<project_name>.wsgi", "--bind=0.0.0.0:80"]
    wsgi.run()
else:
    from django.core.management import call_command
    call_command("runserver")

This is meant as an example. While it's fully production-ready, you might want to tweak it according to your project's needs.

### 3.4.2 Build script

Next, we'll create a simple bash script that will build a zipapp for us.

Save it as `build.sh` (next to `manage.py`)

```bash
#!/usr/bin/env bash

# clean old build
rm -r dist <project_name>.pyz

# include the dependencies from `pip freeze`
pip install -r <(pip freeze) --target dist/

# or, if you're using pipenv
# pip install -r <(pipenv lock -r) --target dist/

# specify which files to be included in the build
# You probably want to specify what goes here
cp -r \t dist \t <app1> <app2> manage.py db.sqlite3

# finally, build!
shiv --site-packages dist --compressed -p '/usr/bin/env python3' -o <project_name>.pyz -e <project_name>.main
```

And then, you can just do the following

---

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$ ./build.sh
$ ./<project_name>.pyz

# In production -

$ ./<project_name>.pyz production
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