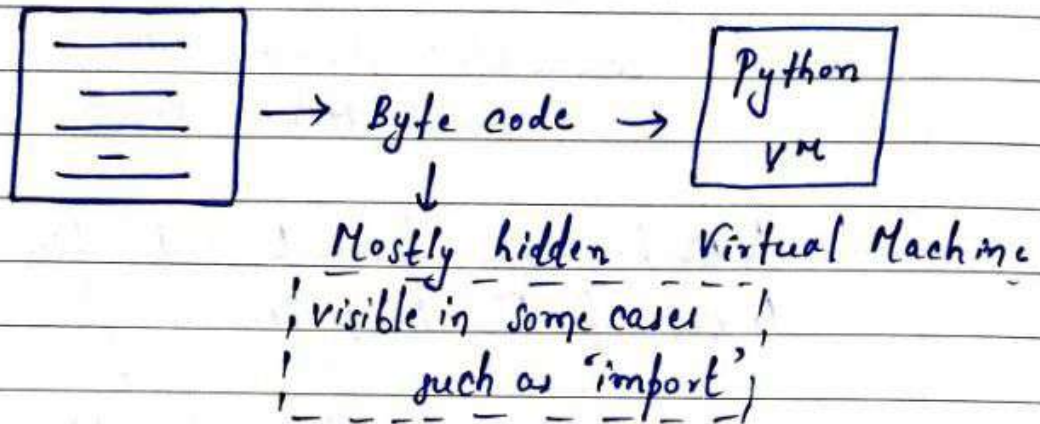


Python's Inner Working

> python hello.py

Using python interpreter to run our script/program.



1. Compile to Byte Code

↳ low level & platform Independent

* Not a compiled language
↳ just a term

→ Byte code runs faster

because almost all checks are done

• .pyc → compiled python (frozen binaries) *

→ --pycache--

↳ special directory in python

↳ used to store simple bytecode files (.pyc)

↳ makes python scripts more efficient
by avoiding unnecessary recompilation
of source code.

→ Source change & Python version

hello-python.cpython-310.pyc

source file	standard	3.10
name	python	version

- ↳ Works only for imported files.
- ↳ not for top level files.

cpython → default and most widely used implementation of python.

↳ Written in 'C'

Other implementations:- $\xrightarrow{\text{for JVM}}$ JPython, IronPython, $\xrightarrow{\text{for .NET}}$ PyPy (Just-in-time)

- * frozen binaries → refers to a standalone executable that includes both the python interpreter and the application code, along with any necessary dependencies.

Done to create a self-contained package that can be distributed and executed without requiring the end user to install python or any additional libraries.

Two notable ones :- PyInstaller & ex-freeze

Python Virtual Machine (PVM)

- Code loop to iterate byte code
- Run time engine
- Also known as python interpreter.

Byte code is Not machine code.

- ↳ Python specific interpretation
- ↳ cpython, jpython, IronPython, Stackless, PyPy
 - ↳ standard implementation.