

Extend and Embed Python

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Modernes C++ Mentoring

Extend and Embed



Extend

Convert the values from Python to C/C++.

Use the values in C/C++ or Python.

Convert the values from C/C++ to Python.



Embed

Extend and Embed

Advantages

- Don't repeat yourself (DRY)
- Optimization of performance critical parts of the application
- Overcome the global interpreter lock (GIL)
- Analyze the data with Python

Extend and Embed

Extend Python

Embed Python

Extend Python

Shared Library

Ctypes

Native

SWIG

pybind11

Shared Library

The shared library should consist of the following files.

helloWorld.h

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void helloWorld();
```

helloWorld.c

```
#include "helloWorld.h"
```

```
void helloWorld() {  
    printf("Hello World\n");  
}
```

Extend Python

Shared Library

Ctypes

Native

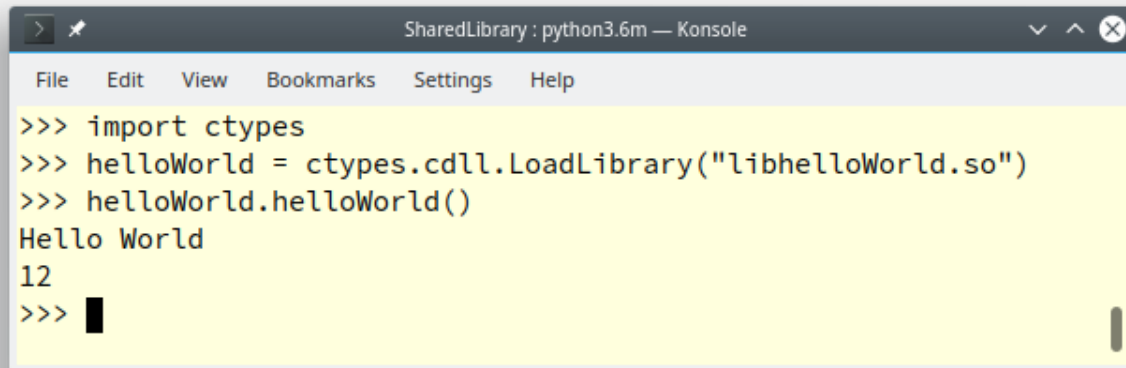
SWIG

pybind11

ctypes (Linux)

The library [ctypes](#) allows to call functions in shared libraries.

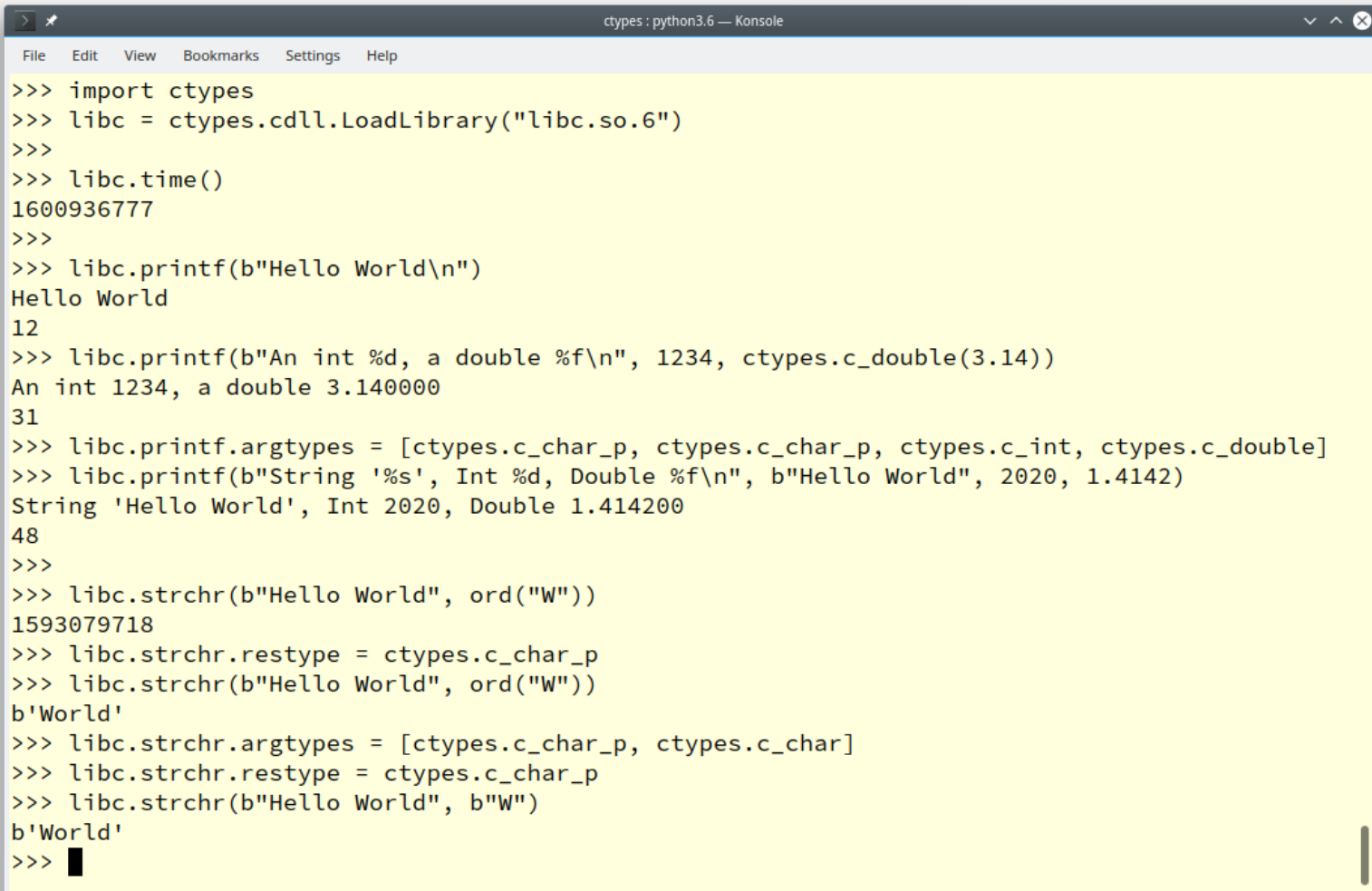
- Calling the shared library `libhelloWorld.so`.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "SharedLibrary : python3.6m — Konsole". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Bookmarks", "Settings", and "Help". The terminal content shows a Python session where the ctypes module is imported, a CDLL object named 'helloWorld' is created by loading 'libhelloWorld.so', and the 'helloWorld()' function is called, resulting in the output "Hello World". The prompt "12" is visible on the line following the output, and the next line shows the prompt ">>>" with a cursor.

```
>>> import ctypes
>>> helloWorld = ctypes.cdll.LoadLibrary("libhelloWorld.so")
>>> helloWorld.helloWorld()
Hello World
12
>>> █
```


ctypes (Linux)

The library ctypes enables to use libc.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled 'ctypes : python3.6 — Konsole'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Bookmarks', 'Settings', and 'Help'. The terminal shows a series of Python commands using the ctypes module to interact with the libc library. The commands include importing ctypes, loading 'libc.so.6', calling 'time()', 'printf()', and 'strchr()' with various arguments and ctypes types. The output shows the results of these calls, such as a timestamp, 'Hello World', and memory addresses. The terminal ends with a cursor on a new line.

```
>>> import ctypes
>>> libc = ctypes.cdll.LoadLibrary("libc.so.6")
>>>
>>> libc.time()
1600936777
>>>
>>> libc.printf(b"Hello World\n")
Hello World
12
>>> libc.printf(b"An int %d, a double %f\n", 1234, ctypes.c_double(3.14))
An int 1234, a double 3.140000
31
>>> libc.printf.argtypes = [ctypes.c_char_p, ctypes.c_char_p, ctypes.c_int, ctypes.c_double]
>>> libc.printf(b"String '%s', Int %d, Double %f\n", b"Hello World", 2020, 1.4142)
String 'Hello World', Int 2020, Double 1.414200
48
>>>
>>> libc.strchr(b"Hello World", ord("W"))
1593079718
>>> libc.strchr.restype = ctypes.c_char_p
>>> libc.strchr(b"Hello World", ord("W"))
b'World'
>>> libc.strchr.argtypes = [ctypes.c_char_p, ctypes.c_char]
>>> libc.strchr.restype = ctypes.c_char_p
>>> libc.strchr(b"Hello World", b"W")
b'World'
>>> █
```

Extend Python

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Native

Extend Python with the `helloWorld.c` functionality.

 The `helloWorld.c` file must be used to create an extension module (shared library).

Native

- Implementing the extension module

```
1  #include <Python.h>
2
3  static PyObject* method_helloWorld(PyObject*, PyObject*);
4
5 > static PyMethodDef HelloWorld[] = { ...
9
10 > static struct PyModuleDef helloWorldModule = { ...
17
18 > static PyObject* method_helloWorld(PyObject* self, PyObject* args) { ...
26
27 > PyMODINIT_FUNC PyInit_helloWorld(void) { ...
```

- Accessing the Python API (1)
- Declaration of the C function (3)
- Definition of the method table (5)
- Definition of the module (10)
- Definition of the C function (18)
- Initialization of the module (27)

Native

Creation of the module with the Python module [disutils](#)

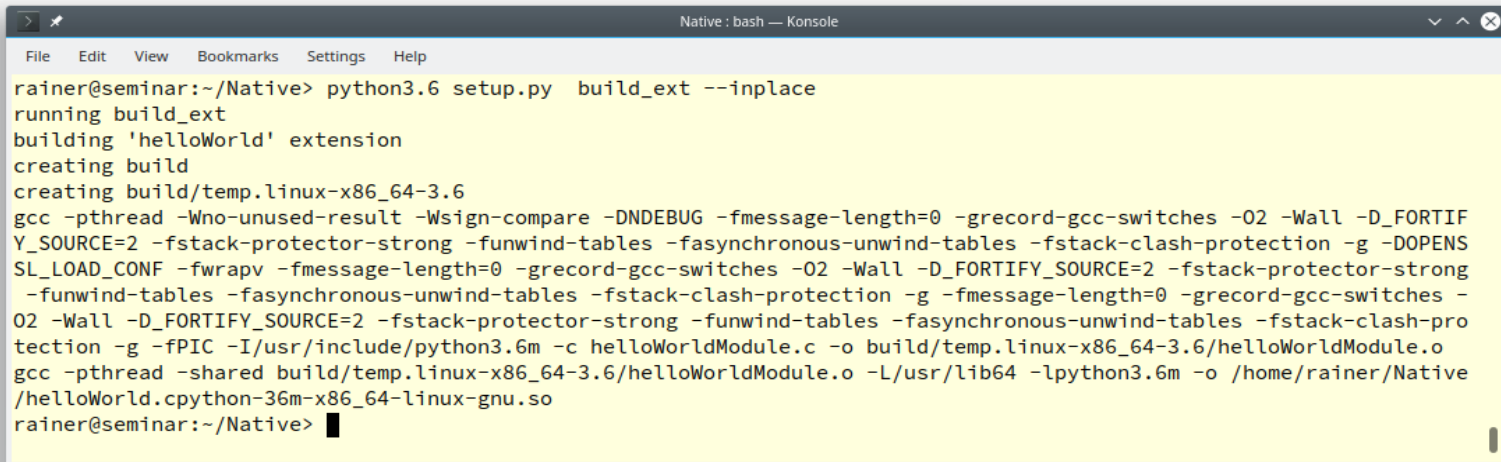
```
from distutils.core import setup, Extension

def main():
    setup(name = "helloWorld",
          version = "1.0.0",
          description = "Python extension to the hello world C-function.",
          author = "Rainer Grimm",
          author_email = "schulung@ModernesCpp.de",
          ext_modules=[Extension("helloWorld", ["helloWorldModule.c"])]))

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

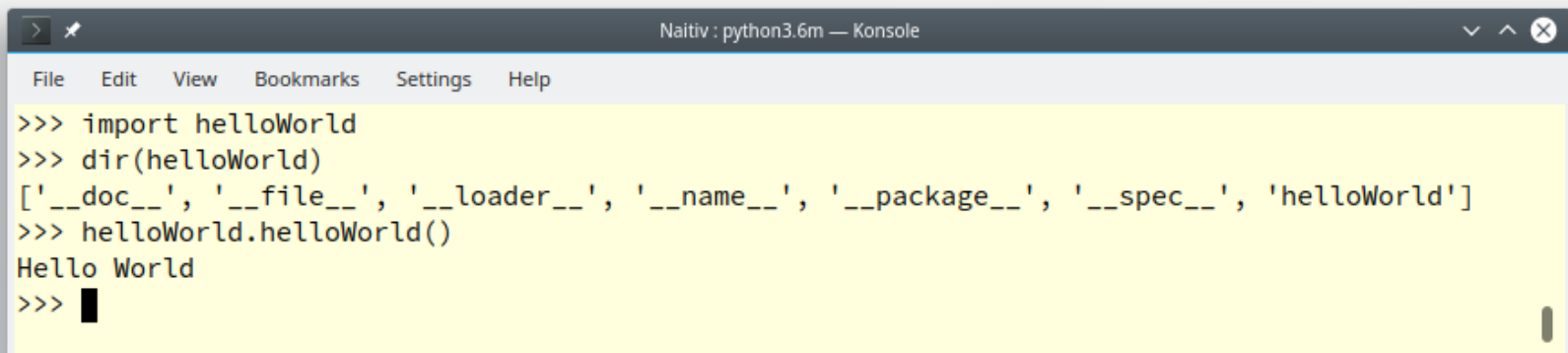
Native

- Building the extension module



```
Native : bash — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
rainer@seminar:~/Native> python3.6 setup.py build_ext --inplace
running build_ext
building 'helloWorld' extension
creating build
creating build/temp.linux-x86_64-3.6
gcc -pthread -Wno-unused-result -Wsign-compare -DNDEBUG -fmessage-length=0 -grecord-gcc-switches -O2 -Wall -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2 -fstack-protector-strong -funwind-tables -fasynchronous-unwind-tables -fstack-clash-protection -g -DOPENSSL_LOAD_CONF -fwrapv -fmessage-length=0 -grecord-gcc-switches -O2 -Wall -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2 -fstack-protector-strong -funwind-tables -fasynchronous-unwind-tables -fstack-clash-protection -g -fPIC -I/usr/include/python3.6m -c helloWorldModule.c -o build/temp.linux-x86_64-3.6/helloWorldModule.o
gcc -pthread -shared build/temp.linux-x86_64-3.6/helloWorldModule.o -L/usr/lib64 -lpython3.6m -o /home/rainer/Native/helloWorld.cpython-36m-x86_64-linux-gnu.so
rainer@seminar:~/Native>
```

- Using the extension module



```
Nativ : python3.6m — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
>>> import helloWorld
>>> dir(helloWorld)
['__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__', '__spec__', 'helloWorld']
>>> helloWorld.helloWorld()
Hello World
>>>
```

Extend Python

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SWIG

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SWIG

[SWIG](#) (Simplified Wrapper and Interface Generator) generates interfaces so that C/C++ can interact with other programming languages.

SWIG

- supports C99 and C++98 to C++17.
- can create wrappers for the following programming languages:
 - C#
 - D
 - Java
 - Javascript
 - Perl
 - Python
 - PHP
 - Ruby

SWIG

- Interface definition

```
/* hello.i */
```

```
%module helloWorld
```

```
{
```

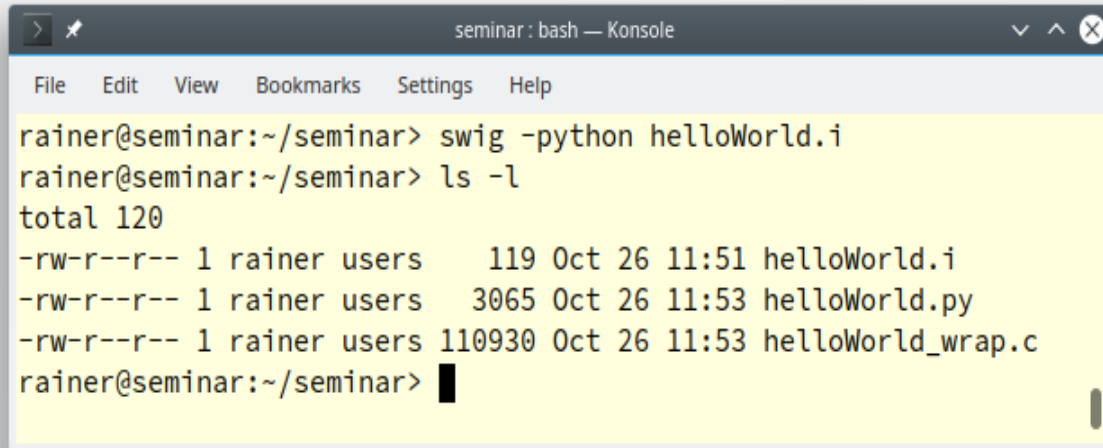
```
#include "helloWorld.h"
```

```
}
```

```
external void helloWorld();
```

SWIG

- Creating the wrappers for Python

A terminal window titled 'seminar: bash — Konsole' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Bookmarks, Settings, Help). The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
rainer@seminar:~/seminar> swig -python helloWorld.i
rainer@seminar:~/seminar> ls -l
total 120
-rw-r--r-- 1 rainer users 119 Oct 26 11:51 helloWorld.i
-rw-r--r-- 1 rainer users 3065 Oct 26 11:53 helloWorld.py
-rw-r--r-- 1 rainer users 110930 Oct 26 11:53 helloWorld_wrap.c
rainer@seminar:~/seminar>
```

- `helloWorld_wrap.c`
 - Low-level wrapper that must be linked to the rest of the application
- `helloWorld.py`
 - High-level code imported into Python

SWIG

- Implementation of the C functionality

- helloWorld.h

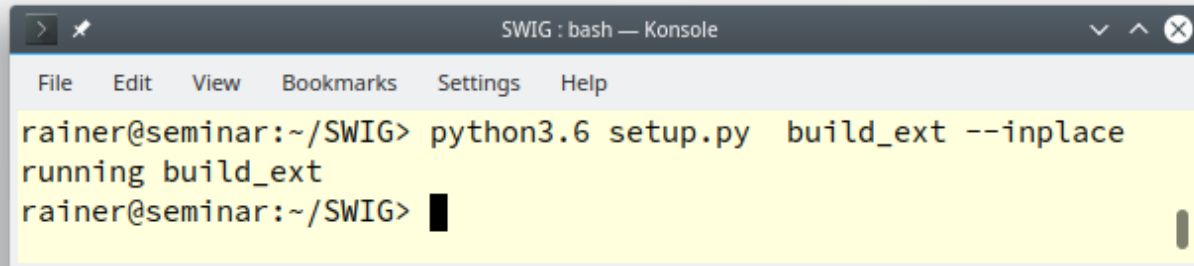
```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3  void helloWorld();
```

- helloWorld.c

```
1  #include "helloWorld.h"
2
3  void helloWorld() {
4      printf("Hello World\n");
5  }
```

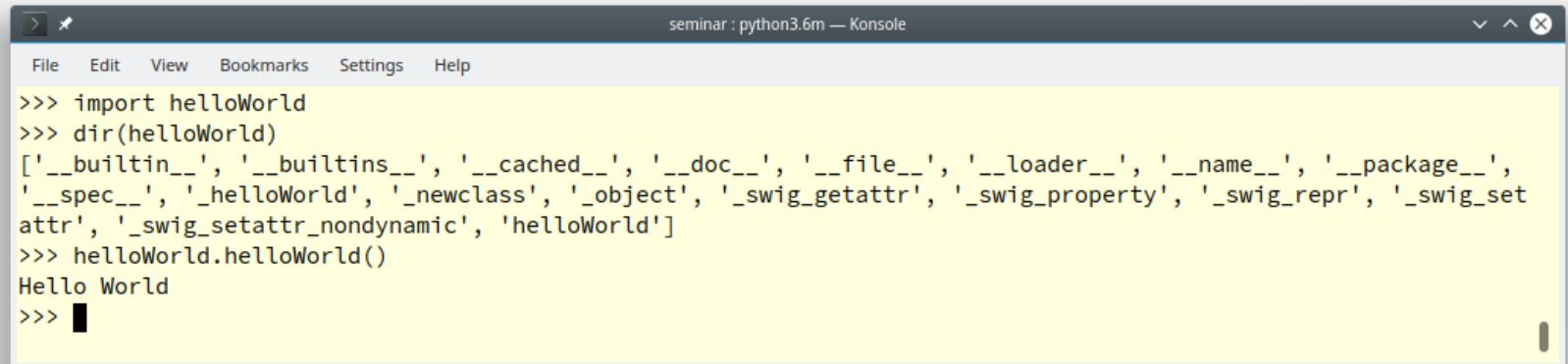
SWIG

- Building the extension module



```
SWIG : bash — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
rainer@seminar:~/SWIG> python3.6 setup.py build_ext --inplace
running build_ext
rainer@seminar:~/SWIG>
```

- Using the extension module



```
seminar : python3.6m — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
>>> import helloWorld
>>> dir(helloWorld)
['__builtin__', '__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__',
 '__spec__', '_helloWorld', '_newclass', '_object', '_swig_getattr', '_swig_property', '_swig_repr', '_swig_set
attr', '_swig_setattr_nondynamic', 'helloWorld']
>>> helloWorld.helloWorld()
Hello World
>>>
```

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pybind11

pybind11

[pybind11](#) - Seamless operability between C++11 and Python

- Is fully implemented in header files
- Based on [Boost.Python](#)
- C/C++ data types can be used (extended) in Python
- Python data types can be used (embedded) in C/C++

pybind11

```
1 #include <pybind11/pybind11.h>
2
3 int add(int i, int j) {
4     return i + j;
5 }
6
7 PYBIND11_MODULE(function, m) {
8     m.def("add", &add, "A function which adds two numbers");
9 }
```

- `#include <pybind11/pybind11.h>`: C++11/Python binding
- `PYBIND11_MODULE`: called by import
- `function`: Name of the module
- `m`: variable of type `py::module_`
- `m.def`: makes the function known to Python

pybind11

- Convention

```
namespace py = pybind11;
```

- Functions

- Keyword arguments

```
m.def("add", &add, "A function which adds two numbers",  
      py::arg("i"), py::arg("j"));
```

- Default arguments

```
m.def("add", &add, "A function which adds two numbers",  
      py::arg("i") = 2000 , py::arg("j") = 11);
```


pybind11

- Functions

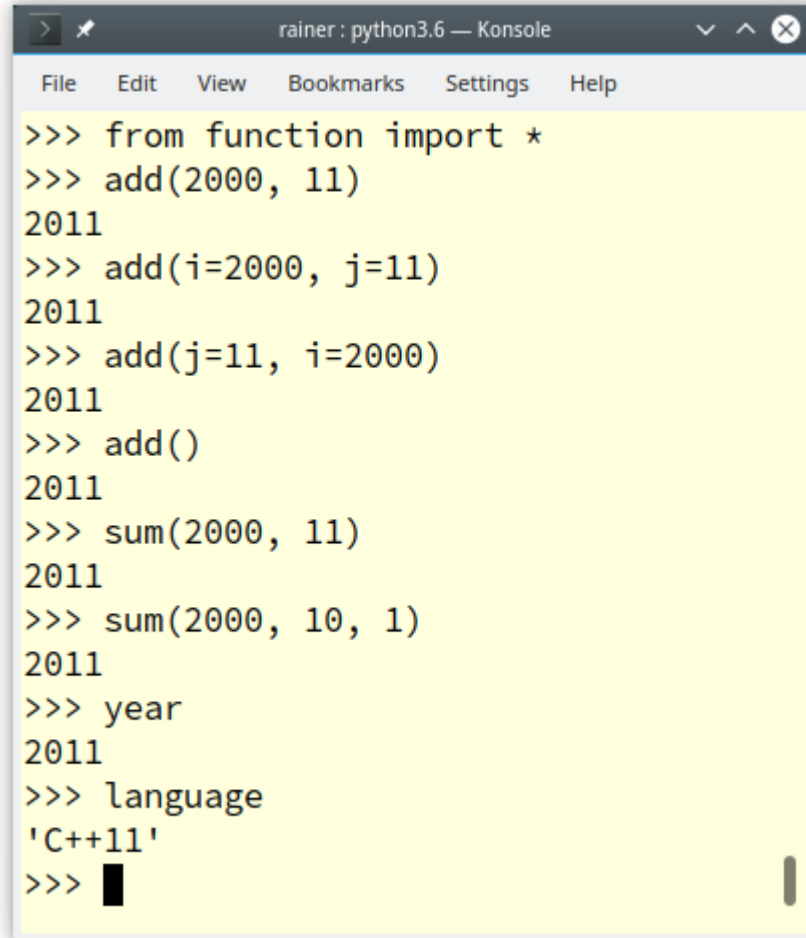
- Overload

```
m.def("sum", py::overload_cast<int, int>(&sum),  
      "Sum up two values");  
m.def("sum", py::overload_cast<int, int, int>(&sum),  
      "Sum up three values");
```

- Variables

```
m.attr("year") = 2011 ;  
m.attr("language") = "C++11";
```

pybind11

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "rainer : python3.6 — Konsole". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Bookmarks", "Settings", and "Help". The terminal content shows a series of Python commands and their outputs. The commands are: "from function import *", "add(2000, 11)", "add(i=2000, j=11)", "add(j=11, i=2000)", "add()", "sum(2000, 11)", "sum(2000, 10, 1)", "year", and "language". The outputs are: "2011", "2011", "2011", "2011", "2011", "2011", "2011", "2011", and "'C++11'". The prompt ">>>" is visible at the end of each line.

```
> ✂ rainer : python3.6 — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
>>> from function import *
>>> add(2000, 11)
2011
>>> add(i=2000, j=11)
2011
>>> add(j=11, i=2000)
2011
>>> add()
2011
>>> sum(2000, 11)
2011
>>> sum(2000, 10, 1)
2011
>>> year
2011
>>> language
'C++11'
>>> █
```

pybind11

- Object orientation

```
1 #include <pybind11/pybind11.h>
2 #include <string>
3
4 struct HumanBeing {
5     HumanBeing(const std::string& n) : name(n) { }
6     const std::string& getName() const { return name; }
7     std::string name;
8 };
9
10 namespace py = pybind11;
11
12 PYBIND11_MODULE(human, m) {
13     py::class_<HumanBeing>(m, "HumanBeing")
14         .def(py::init<const std::string &>())
15         .def("getName", &HumanBeing::getName);
16 }
```

- `class_`: creates a class
- `py::init`: requires the parameters of the constructor as template arguments

pybind11

- Special methods

```
def("__repr__", [](const HumanBeing& h) {  
    return "HumanBeing: " + h.name;  
}))
```

- Attributes

```
def_readwrite("familyName", &HumanBeing::familyName);
```

- Inheritance

```
py::class_<HumanBeing>(m, "HumanBeing")  
    .def(py::init<const std::string &>());  
py::class_<Woman, HumanBeing>(m, "Woman")  
    .def(py::init<const std::string &>())
```

pybind11

```
rainer: python3.6 — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
>>> from human import *
>>> bea = Woman("Beatrix")
>>> bea
HumanBeing: Beatrix
>>> dir(bea)
['__class__', '__delattr__', '__dir__', '__doc__', '__eq__', '__format__', '_
_ge__', '__getattr__', '__gt__', '__hash__', '__init__', '__init_subclas
s__', '__le__', '__lt__', '__module__', '__ne__', '__new__', '__reduce__', '_
_reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__', '__str__', '__subclas
shook__', 'familyName', 'gender', 'getName']
>>> bea.familyName
'Grimm'
>>> bea.getName()
'Beatrix'
>>> bea.gender
<bound method PyCapsule.gender of HumanBeing: Beatrix>
>>> bea.gender()
'female'
>>> print(bea)
Grimm Beatrix
>>> █
```

Extend and Embed

Extend Python

Embed Python

Execute a String directly

Execute a string

Run modules

Execute functions

Execute a String

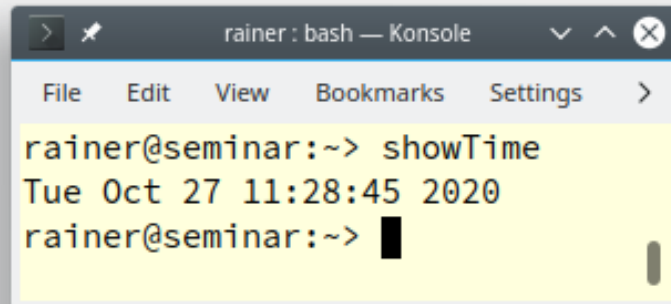
- Implementation of the C program

```
1 #include <Python.h>
2
3 int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
4
5     Py_Initialize();
6     PyRun_SimpleString("import time\n"
7                        "print(time.ctime(time.time()))");
8     Py_Finalize();
9
10 }
```

- Initializes Python interpreter (5)
- Runs Python source code (6)
- Shuts down the interpreter (8)

Execute a String

- Running the program



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "rainer : bash — Konsole". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "View", "Bookmarks", and "Settings". The terminal content shows the user "rainer" at host "seminar" in the directory "~" running the command "showTime". The output is "Tue Oct 27 11:28:45 2020". The prompt "rainer@seminar:~>" is followed by a black cursor block.

```
rainer@seminar:~> showTime
Tue Oct 27 11:28:45 2020
rainer@seminar:~> █
```

Execute a Module

Execute a string

Run a module

Execute a function

Run a Module

The module `showTime.py`

```
import time
```

```
print(time.ctime(time.time()))
```

Run Module

- Implementation of the C program

```
1 #include <Python.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
3
4 int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
5
6     Py_Initialize();
7     FILE* pyFile = fopen("showTime.py", "r");
8     if (pyFile) {
9         PyRun_SimpleFile(pyFile, "showTime.py");
10        fclose(pyFile);
11    }
12    Py_Finalize();
13 }
```

- Initializes Python interpreter (6)
- Runs Python source code (9)
- Shuts down the interpreter (12)

Execute a String

Execute a string

Run a module

Execute functions

Execute Functions

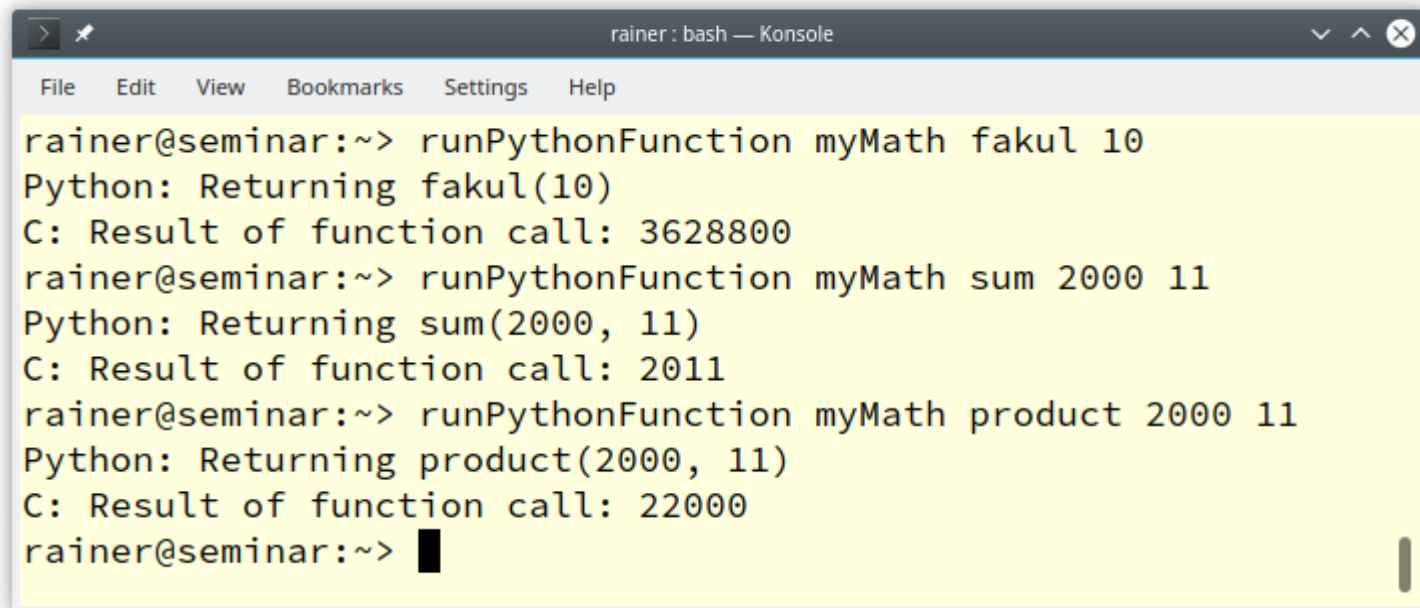
The myMath.py module

```
def fakul(num):  
    from functools import reduce  
    print("Returning fakul({})".format(num))  
    return reduce(lambda x, y: x * y, range(1, num + 1))  
  
def sum(fir, sec):  
    print("Returning sum({}, {})".format(fir, sec))  
    return fir + sec  
  
def product(fir, sec):  
    print("Returning product({}, {})".format(fir, sec))  
    return fir * sec
```

Execute Functions

The C program `runPythonFunction.c` allows to execute a function of a Python module.

`runPythonFunction` module function arguments



```
rainer : bash — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
rainer@seminar:~> runPythonFunction myMath fakul 10
Python: Returning fakul(10)
C: Result of function call: 3628800
rainer@seminar:~> runPythonFunction myMath sum 2000 11
Python: Returning sum(2000, 11)
C: Result of function call: 2011
rainer@seminar:~> runPythonFunction myMath product 2000 11
Python: Returning product(2000, 11)
C: Result of function call: 22000
rainer@seminar:~> █
```

Execute Functions

The following steps are performed by the `runPythonFunction.c` file.

- Read the command line
- Extend `sys.path` with the modules directory
- Import the Python module
- Parse the function arguments
- Call the Python function
- Use the result of the Python function in C

Extend and Embed

Extend Python

Embed Python