

# Intro to Python 2020



## What makes Python Awesome ?

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# Who uses Python?

ps -aux



Google uses C++, Java, Go, and Python interchangeably

YouTube is pure Python

Dropbox:

- Started 2007 with 5 people writing in Python
- Now valued at several billion with several hundred employees

Disney

- At least 800 Python programmers
- Used in all facets of production including animation

JPL and Cisco, Counsyl, HFT, SauceLabs, Django shops, SciPy ...



Name an Awesome Language



# Why is it awesome?

Surely, something makes it great?

# Which languages are Awesome?



- Assembler
- Cobol and Fortran
- Lisp and Scheme
- Forth
- Prolog
- AWK, Lua, Perl and Ruby
- C and Java
- Smalltalk
- Javascript
- Haskell and Scala

# What factors made Python Awesome?



- Many languages to choose from
- Many are good in their own way
- What were Python's success factors?

# License

- Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum
- All Python releases are Open Source
- Most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible
- This LICENSE AGREEMENT is between the Python Software Foundation ("PSF"), and the Individual or Organization ("Licensee")
- PSF is making Python available to Licensee on an "AS IS" basis.
- The PSF grants Licensee a nonexclusive, royalty-free, world-wide license to reproduce, analyze, test, perform and/or display publicly, prepare derivative works, distribute, and otherwise use Python alone or in any derivative version,



# Commercial Distributions



ActiveState

Enthought

Anaconda

# Zen!

Beautiful is better than ugly.

Explicit is better than implicit.

Simple is better than complex.

Complex is better than complicated.

Flat is better than nested.

Sparse is better than dense.

Readability counts.

Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.

Although practicality beats purity.

Errors should never pass silently.

Unless explicitly silenced.

# More Zen!

In the face of ambiguity, refuse the temptation to guess.

There should be one -- and preferably only one

-- obvious way to do it.

Although that way may not be obvious at first

unless you're Dutch.

Now is better than never.

Although never is often better than \*right\* now.

If the implementation is hard to explain,

it's a bad idea.

If the implementation is easy to explain,

it may be a good idea.

Namespaces are one honking great idea

-- let's do more of those!

# Community



Newsgroups:

`comp.lang.python` `comp.lang.python.announce`

Maillist:

`python-dev`

`python-help`

`python-tutor`

Pycons everywhere

PIGs everywhere

# PyPi

- Repository of software for the Python programming language
- There are currently 233,000 packages
- Directly accessible by installers:

`pip install requests`

# KillerApps and Success Stories



- Zope, Django, Pylons
- Numpy and Scipy
- Bittorrent and Twisted
- YouTube and Google
- Blender
- many, many more

# Win32



- Thanks to Mark Hammond
- A huge base of users was opened up

# Books



Learning Python

Dive into Python

Python Cookbook

Python in a Nutshell

Python Essential Reference

and many more!

Upcoming book: Python Swallowed Whole



# Summary: Context for Success



- License
- Commercial Distributions
- Zen
- Community
- Repository of Modules (PyPi)
- Killer Apps and Success Stores
- Win32
- Books

Besides context,  
What are we doing right?



What qualities of the language itself  
make it awesome?

# Ease of Learning



What can be learned in three hours:

types: int, str, float, lists, tuples, sets, dict

control: for-loops, while-loops, try/except, if-elif-else

organization: functions, classes, modules

What can be learned in a day:

python idioms

methods on common objects

tour of the library

special methods

# Rapid Development Cycle

- Scripting languages are hard to beat for development speed
- Programs are grown organically
- Interactive testing lets people work with their tools early
- Interpreted languages save the edit-compile-run cycle

# Economy of Expression

```
import collections, glob, gzip, re, pprint

counter = collections.Counter()
for filename in glob.glob('/Data/logs/*.gz'):
    for line in gzip.open(filename):
        mo = re.search('GET (.*?) HTTP', line)
        if mo is not None:
            url = mo.group(1)
            counter[url] += 1

result = counter.most_common(20)
pprint.pprint(result)
```

# Example: a five minute script

# Search a directory tree for all files with duplicate content

hashmap = {}      # content signature -> list of matching filenames

for path, dirs, files in os.walk('.):

    for filename in files:

        fullname = os.path.join(path, filename)

        d = open(fullname).read()

        h = hashlib.md5(d).hexdigest()

        hashmap.setdefault(h, []).append(fullname)

pprint.pprint(hashmap)

# Beauty Counts

- Readability is the #1 mentioned characteristic of why organizations choose Python
- The beautiful appearance on the page directly affects a programmer's sense of joy
- Readability translates directly into maintainability (Fixing someone else's code sucks less if it is written in Python)

# One way to do it



- Most frequently mentioned advantage over Perl
- When a language has too many styles to choose from (each with their own idioms), it becomes a write-only language.
- The standard library provides a common core



# Interactive Prompt

- Python experts don't memorize Python
- They use the interactive prompt often
- It is a killer feature that runs circles around compiled languages
- With VPython or iPython, the interactive prompt becomes an application unto itself
- Embedding interactive prompt is a killer feature for tools like Blender which use Python for direct control

# Batteries Included

- Internet protocols: FTP, SMTP, NNTP, ...
- Servers, Clients, Parsers
- Compression
- XMLRPC
- Data transport/interchange: JSON, XML, CSV, ...
- SqlLite3
- Persistence
- Collections, Itertools, Functools
- Bisect, Heapq
- Datetime, Time, Calendar
- Logging, Unittest, Doctest, Profiling, Tracing, Pdb

# Behind the Scenes



- Conservative growth
- We read Knuth so you don't have to
- Aim for a simple implementation
- No segfaulting – considered a critical bug
- BDFL

# Protocols

- Database API specification
  - Common interface to many varieties of SQL
- Hashlib common interface(md5, sha1, etc)
- Compression interface (compress/decompress)
- Conversion protocols (pickle, json, marshal):
  - loads() and dumps()
- WSGI
  - one ring to bind them all
  - connects web servers to web frameworks
- File API (real files, StringIO, etc):
  - open, write, read, readline

# Summary:

## High level qualities of Python



- Ease of Learning
- Rapid Development Cycle
- Economy of Expression
- Readability and Beauty
- One way to do it
- Interactive Prompt
- Batteries Included
- Behind the Scenes Work
- Common Protocols

# Specifics of Python: The Foundation



- Dictionaries and Lists
- Automatic memory management (GC and/or RefCnt)
- Exceptions
- First class functions and classes
- Overridable syntax:
  - [ ]      \_\_getitem\_\_
  - .        \_\_getattr\_\_
  - +        \_\_add\_\_

# Winning Language Feature: Iterator Protocol



- High level glue that holds the language together
- Iterables: strings, lists, sets, dicts, collections, files, open urls, csv readers, itertools, etc
- Things that consume iterators: for-loops, min, max, sorted, sum, set, list, tuple, dict, itertools
- Can be chained together like Unix pipes and filters

# Winning Language Feature: List Comprehensions



- Arguably, one of the most loved language features
- Very popular addition to Python
- Derived from notation used in mathematics
- Clean and beautiful
- Much more flexible and expressive than map, filter, and reduce



# Generators



Easiest way to write an Iterator

Simple syntax, only adds the YIELD keyword

Remembers state between invocations:  
the stack including open loops and try-statements; the execution pointer; and local variables

# Winning Language Features: Genexps, Set comps, and Dict comps



Logical extensions  
to list comprehensions and generators  
to unify the language

# Winning Language Feature: Decorators



- Expressive
- Easy on the eyes
- Works for functions, methods, and classes
- Adds powerful layer of composable tools

# Winning Language Feature: Introspection



Adds a capability that is off-limits to static languages

Lets us build tools like inspect, pydoc, help, metaclasses, doctests, unittest discovery, debuggers, etc.

# Winning Language Feature: exec, eval, type



Lisp was the king of being able to evaluate itself

Makes it possible to generate new code on the fly  
(timeit and namedtuple both use this technique)

type() lets code create new classes on the fly

eval() and exec accept dict-like arguments for  
locals (the popular spreadsheet recipe uses this  
technique)

# Winning Language Feature: With-statement



- Clean, elegant resource management: threads, locks, etc.
- More importantly, it is a tool for factoring code
- Factors-out common setup and teardown code
- Few languages have a counterpart to the with-statement

# Abstract Base Classes

Uniform definition of what it means to be a sequence, mapping, etc

Mix-in capability

Ability to override `isinstance()` and `issubclass()`

- The new duck-typing, “if it says it’s a duck ...”

# Winning Language Feature: Indentation



This is how we write our pseudo code

It contributes to Python's clean, uncluttered appearance

It was an audacious move

One of the secrets to debugging C is to run it through a beautifier so the indentation will reflect the actual logic, instead of the programmers intended logic

With Python, the indentation is executable so the visual appearance and actual execution always match.



# Winning Language Features: Summary



- Solid foundation: lists and dicts, memory management, exceptions, first-class features, and overridable syntax
- Iterator Protocol
- Generators
- List comps, set comps, dict comps, and genexps
- Decorators
- Introspection and Abstract Base Classes
- Exec, eval(), and type()
- With-statement
- Indentation

# Anything Else?



Is that all that makes Python awesome?

Time for your thoughts and questions