Is Python your TYPE of programming language?

How to use static typing in Python with type hints, MyPy and Pydantic

Jack Bennett • PyOhio • 2024-07-27

What is a data type?

- A category for data in your Python program.
- Knowing the data type answers these questions:
  - "*What **is** this data?*" **(noun)**
  - "*What {can, can't} we **do** {with it, to it}?*" **(verb)**

Data types determine *what the data is* and *how we use it*

- ✅ multiply two numeric types together
- ✅ add two strings together
- ✅ add a time interval to a date/time stamp
- ✅ transform the coordinate system of a 3D point cloud
- ❌ multiply a string by a float
- ❌ divide a string by a dictionary

Python has a versatile set of built-in data types

- **Scalar types**
  - integer (int), floating-point number (float), Boolean (bool), date and time (date, time, datetime)
- **Sequence types**
  - list, tuple, range
  - Text sequence: str
  - Binary sequence: bytes
- **Mapping types**
  - dict
- Other built-in types exist, and in Python, classes define many more types.

Types of typing

- **Static typing:** data types of variables are **set at compile time**
- **Dynamic typing:** data types of variables are **set at run time**
- **Strong typing:** you **may not** use a value of one type as if it were a value of another type.
- **Weak typing:** you **may** use a value of one type as if it were a value of another type.
- Python is a **strongly-typed** and **dynamically-typed** language. (As a dynamic, *interpreted* language, Python does not have a "compile time.")

A (very incomplete) history of static typing in Python

- 2006: **PEP 3107** introduces standardized **function annotations**.
- 2012: Jukka Lehtosalo starts the **mypy** project based on his PhD work.
- 2014: **PEP 484** introduces **type hints** ... heavily influenced by **mypy**.
- 2015: **Python 3.5** includes PEP 484 with the **typing** module.
- 2017: Samuel Colvin starts the **Pydantic** project.

Show 👁️, don't just tell 🗣️

Type hints in the Python language

- Type hints have been part of the language since Python 3.5, when the **typing** module arrived.
- No accidental run time effects. (Pydantic *deliberately* uses type hints at run time.)
- Type hints provide a foundation for all kinds of useful capabilities.
  - **mypy** uses the built-in type hint syntax in Python to provide static type checking.
  - **Pydantic** uses the built-in type hint syntax in Python to provide type validation and data serialization capabilities at run time.
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/typing.html

What is the syntax for type hints?

- Specify the type after a variable name or argument using the colon operator
- Specify the return type of a function using the arrow operator
- Specify the type(s) contained in a sequence in square brackets
- typing module provides definitions for a variety of complex types - sequences, generics, unions, optional, etc

mypy summary

- **mypy** is a static type checker for Python that uses the type hints built in to the language (PEP 484 ➡️ **typing** module)
- **mypy** provides the missing "compiler" step to validate your Python code before running (testing, deploying) it.
- Type hints don't interfere with normal program operation. Your code may be valid Python even if **mypy** reports type inconsistencies.
- "Gradual typing" - **mypy** doesn't make you use static typing everywhere all at once.
- Powerful features: type inference, generics, callable types, tuple types, union types, structural subtyping and more.
- https://mypy.readthedocs.io/en/stable/

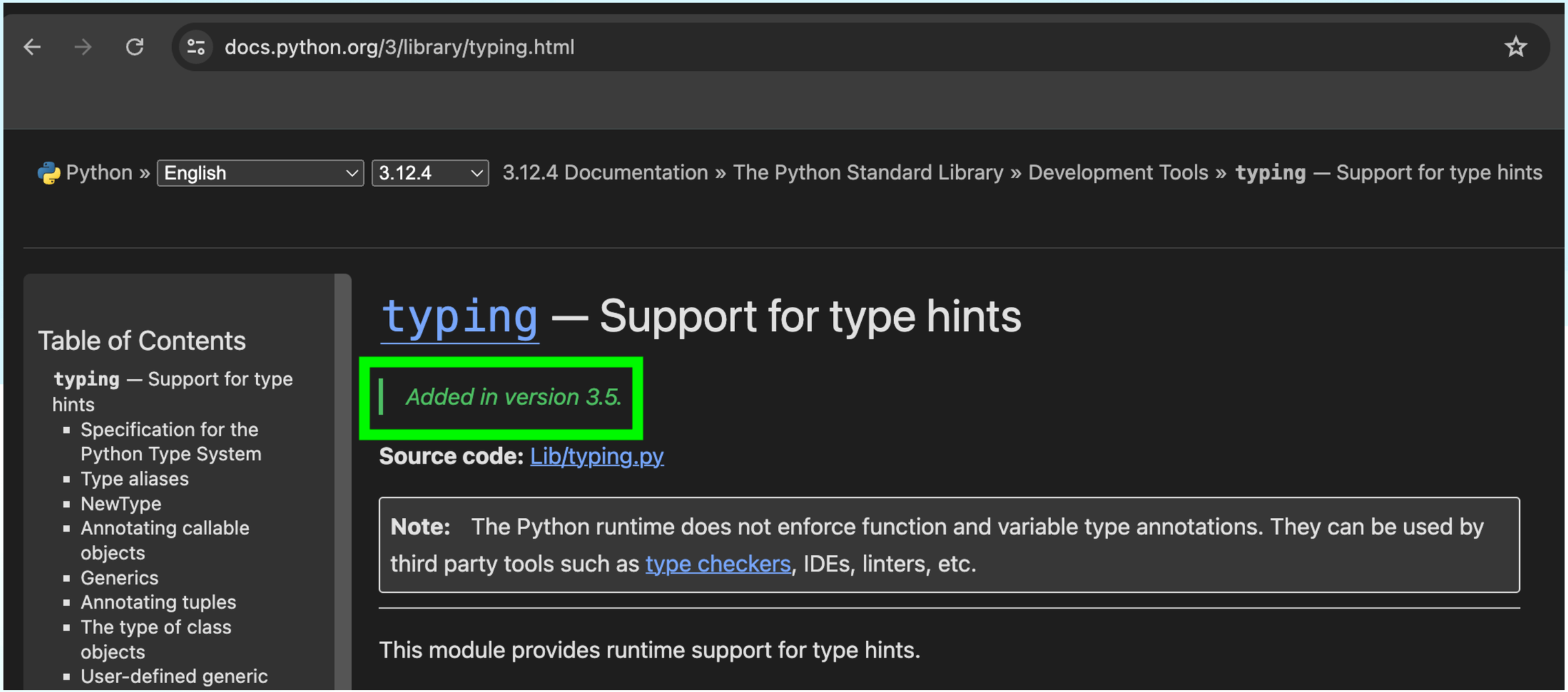
Pydantic summary

- Pydantic is a powerful 3rd party library for ingesting and validating incoming data, possibly from untrusted sources (external API, incoming file, etc).
- Pydantic uses type hints *at run time* to control data validation and serialization.
- The Pydantic designers wrote the core validation logic in Rust 🦀 to make it fast.
- "Strict mode"
  - strict=True - never convert the type of incoming data
  - strict=False - Pydantic casts data to the correct type (if it can)
- Customization: custom **validators** can use arbitrary Python code to inspect and transform incoming data according to business rules; custom **serializers** can use arbitrary Python code to emit outgoing data according to desired business rules and schemas.
- https://docs.pydantic.dev/latest/

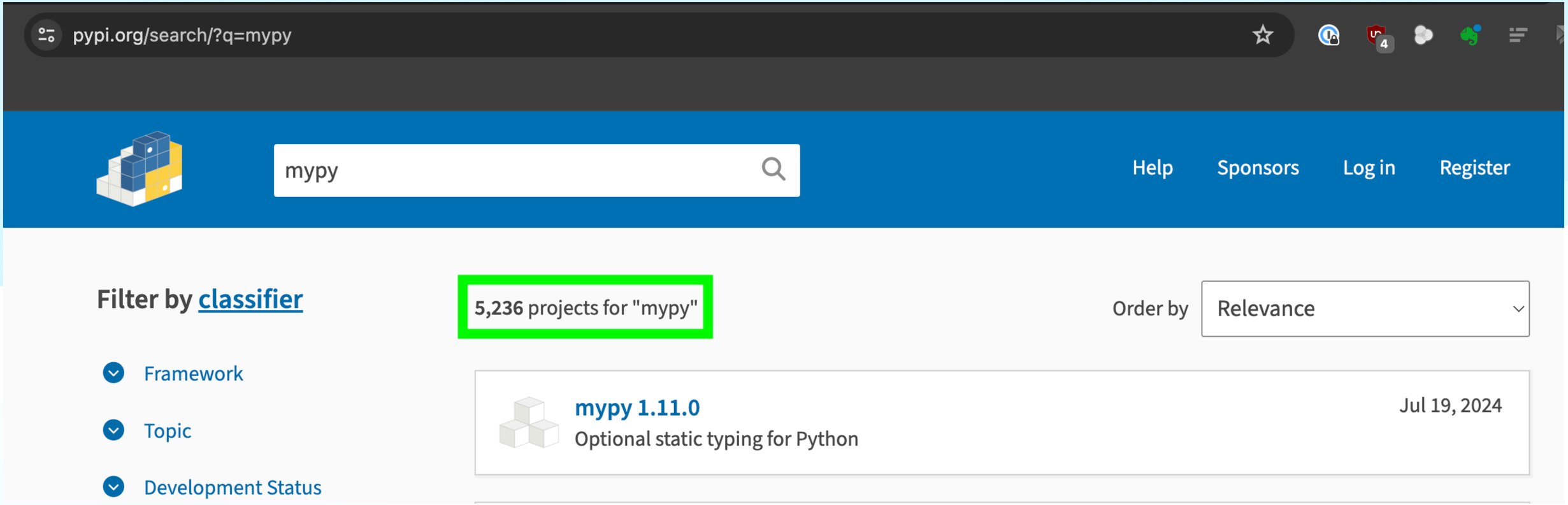
⭐ **These tools work together.** ⭐

Type hints alone are just comments. mypy and Pydantic don't do anything without type hints.

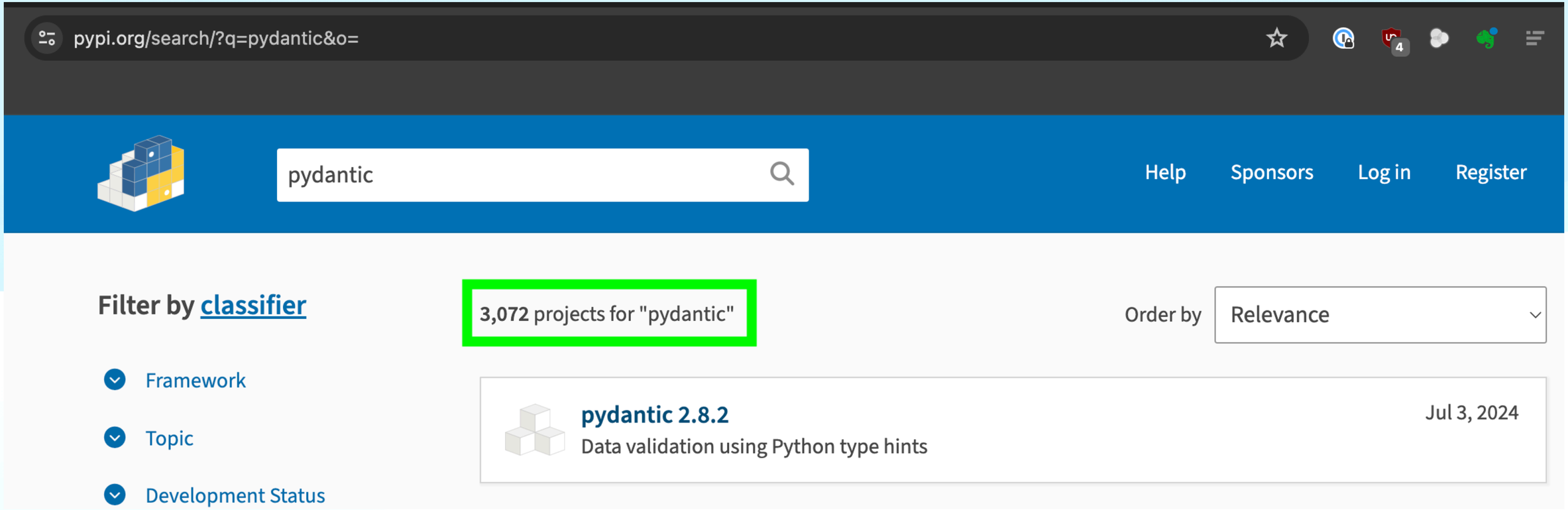
Are these tools mainstream / supported / best practice?



Type hints (**typing** module) have been in the Python language definition since 2015.



mypy: Started 2012, 11,948 commits, 2.8k forks, 18k stars, 692 contributors (GitHub)



Pydantic: Started 2017, 3,041 commits, 1.8k forks, 19.9k stars, 566 contributors (GitHub)

Strong yes 👍

Migrating your codebase: quick start tips

- Start adding **type hints** incrementally
  - To all new or refactored code
  - To the most critical areas of your codebase
- Add **mypy** to your IDE, pre-commit hooks, CI/CD process.
- Use **Pydantic** as needed for validating data at system boundaries - i.e. places where data enters and exits your system.

Summary

- Specifying types in your Python code using type hints and the **typing** module is straightforward and makes your code clearer to the reader.
- **mypy** static type checking should be part of any significant Python code base, and integrated with your IDE, pre-commit hooks, and CI/CD process to improve code reliability.
- The **Pydantic** library provides a powerful set of tools for validating incoming data against simple schema definitions, and emitting JSON and other data formats.
- ➡️ **Type hints, mypy, and Pydantic are mainstream, reliable, and best practice.** ⬅️
- ➡️ **Using these language features and tools together will make your programs easier to understand, debug, and maintain.** ⬅️

How to get started?

Read the (excellent) documentation

Play and experiment (REPL, Jupyter, etc)

Have fun adding type checking to your Python programs!

Thank you for your attention! 🙏