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This is why I commit to Python and rely on it to help me succeed.

Python programs can be run from the command line of a Unix box using the `python3` command. The command `python` simply needs to be followed by the path of the program.

Python supports Unix-style I/O (stdin, stdout) with its built-in `input` and `print` methods. The functions `input` and `sys.stdin.read` for stdin, `print` write to `sys.stdout` unless a file is given as a parameter.

Python supports reading, processing, and printing JSON using the `json` package. The function `json.dumps` converts corresponding Python objects into JSON strings. Together with `print`, Python can easily print JSON. We can also read and process JSON by using `json.loads` and `json.load` which converts a json input to a corresponding python object.

Python supports TCP/IP sockets using the `sys` and `socket` libraries. The `sys` library can be used to print errors from `stderr` for better readability of what is going on with each socket. By default, socket objects created using `socket.socket` use TCP/IP. The command `sock.bind` associates the socket with the server address and `sock.accept` returns an open connection between the server and client.

Python supports dynamic code loading using the `importlib` library. By calling the `import_module` method in the `importlib` library, we can specify the module we want to load based on a user-defined string.

Python comes with a unit testing framework using the `unittest` library. Unit testing through this library can be organized into `assert` statements, `TestCase`s and finally `TestSuite`s.

Random testing facilities are supported by a number of python libraries. Three libraries that we found were `random`, `Faker`, and `Hypothesis`. These three allow us to generate test cases with random numbers, colors, and addresses, and also allows us to utilize property-based testing. The `random` library generates individual random numbers, random numbers within a range, and numbers on a distribution. The `Faker` library connects to providers which generate common real-world random data such as names, music, and addresses. The `Hypothesis` library is great for testing edge cases: you specify an invariant for a function and run it against a wide range of data matching the input type.

Pycharm is a good IDE for Python that supports debugging, refactoring, testing support, easy version control, code inspection, and code completion.

Python comes with a REPL, which is the python interactive shell that pops up when you type `python` in a terminal instance. It can read user input, evaluate whatever was typed by the user, print the corresponding results, and loop/return back to reading user input.

Python can organize/handle modules and packages through `Modules`. Python files interact with packages and modules using `import` statements. Additionally, `sys.path` variable can be used to specify the location in which to search for packages.