

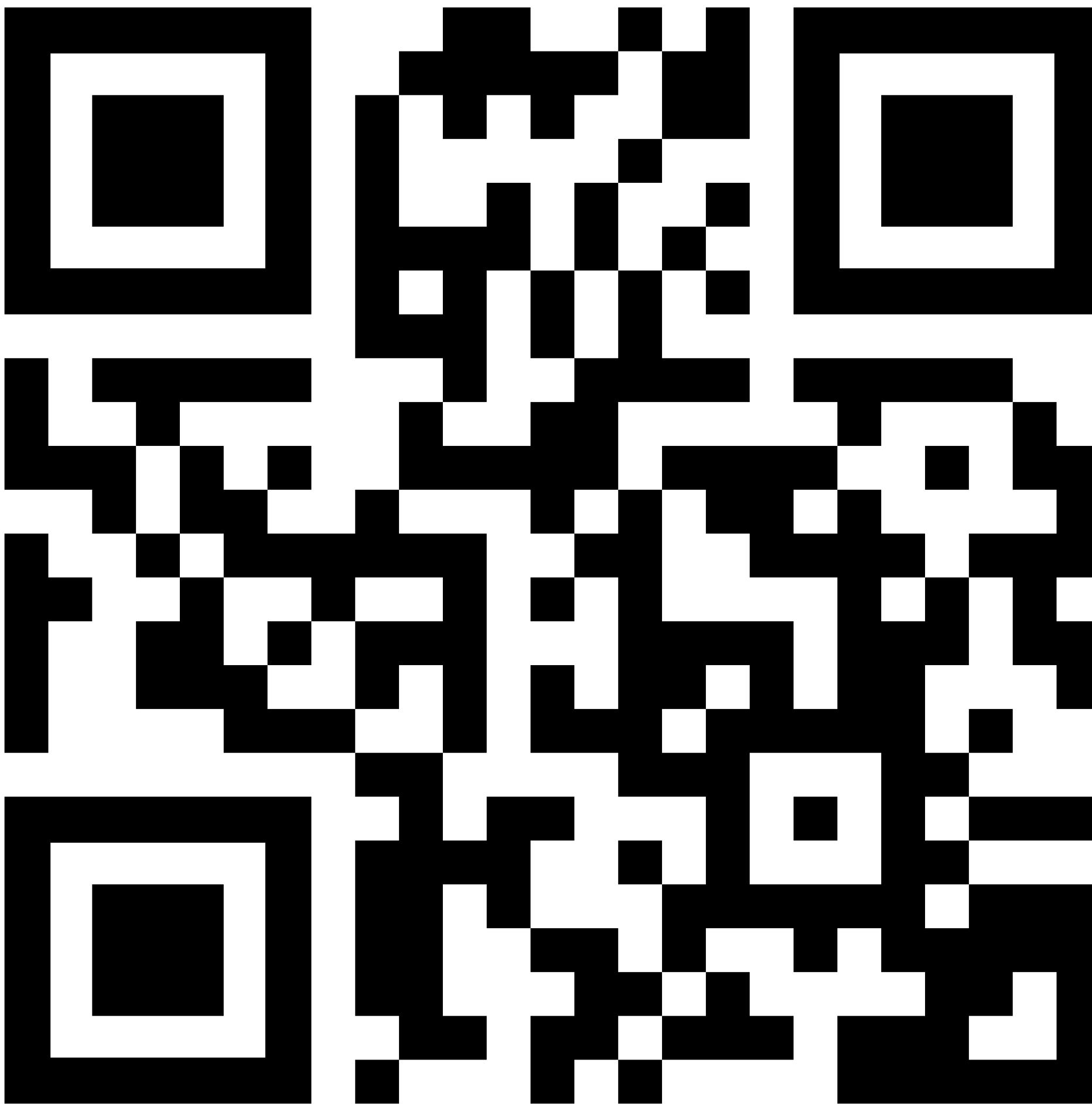
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Elegance begets simplicity

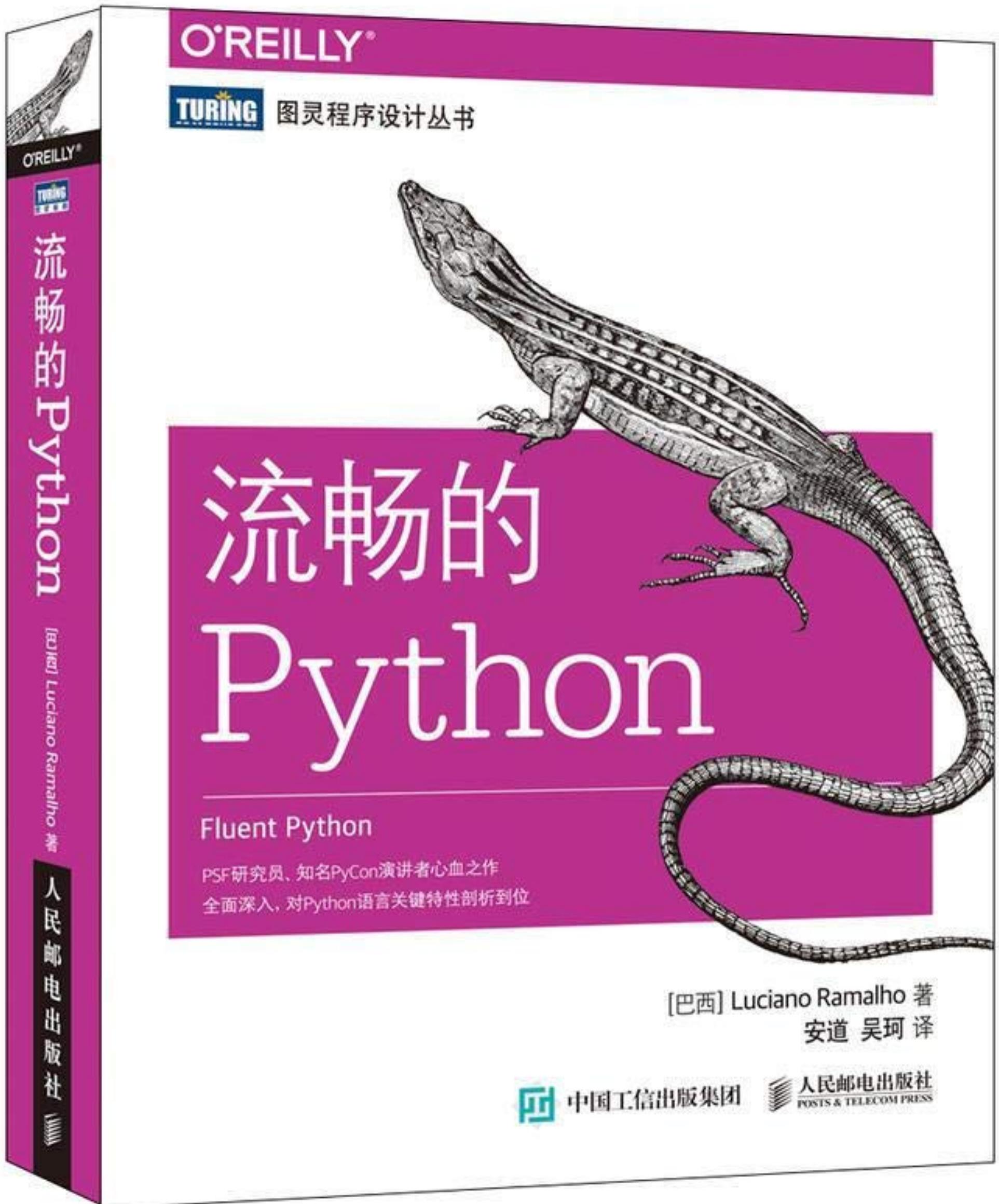
BEAUTIFUL PYTHON

*Great ideas of language design that make Python
enjoyable and useful to so many people.*





FLUENT PYTHON



Published in 9 languages so far:

- Chinese (simplified)
- Chinese (traditional)
- English
- French
- Japanese
- Korean
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Russian

Book signing
at 12:00
today on
3rd floor

2nd edition: Q3 of 2020

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INTRODUCTION

To Love and create beauty are conditions to happiness.

— *Walter Gropius (1883-1969), founder of Bauhaus School*

```
>>> import this
```

```
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters
```

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.

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!

```
>>> import this
```

```
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SIMPLE SYNTAX

A SIMPLE PROGRAM IN C

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    for(int i = 0; i < argc; i++)
        printf("%s\n", argv[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

A SIMPLE PROGRAM IN C

```
#include <stdio.h>

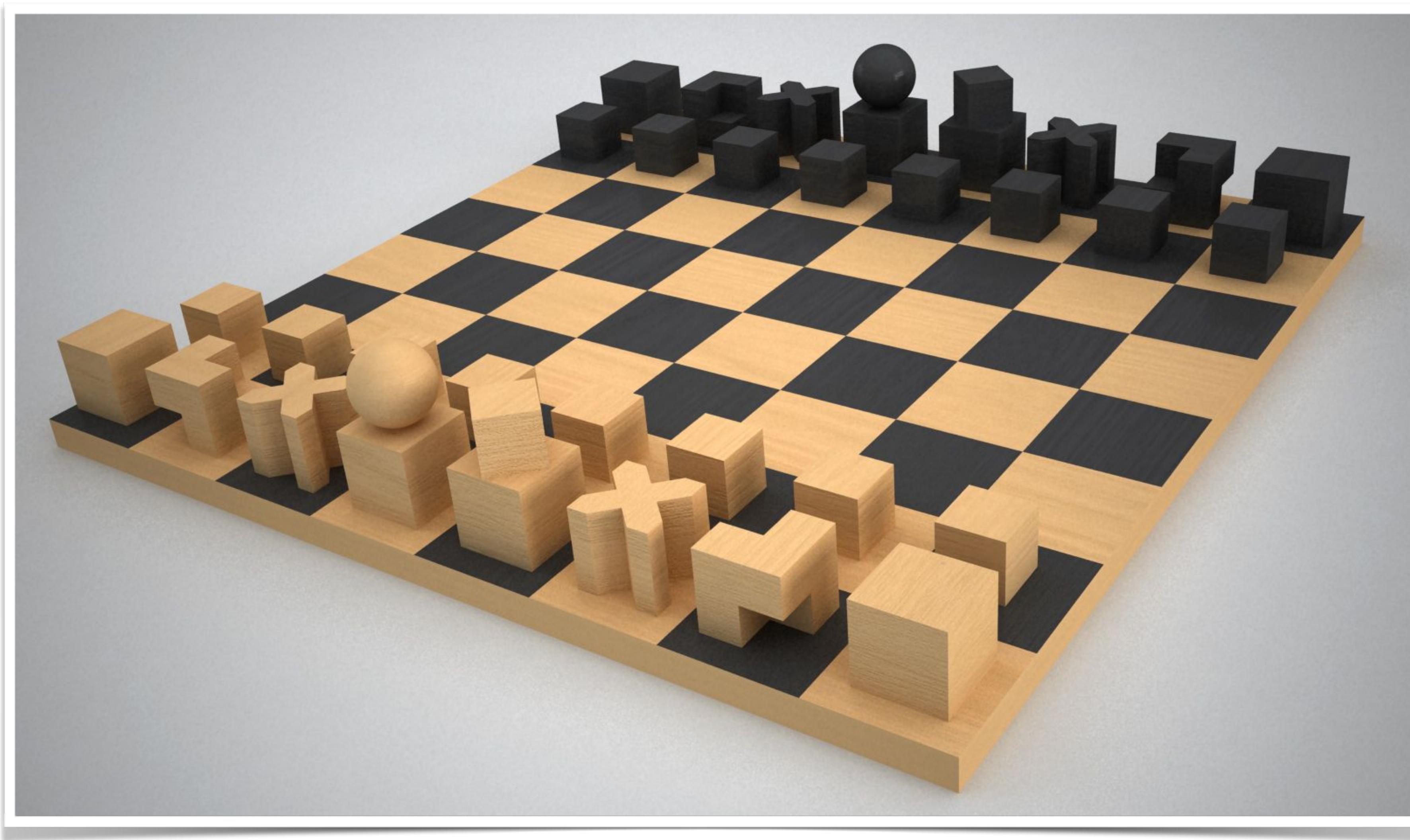
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    for(int i = 0; i < argc; i++)
        printf("%s\n", argv[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

```
$ ./args alpha bravo charlie
./args
alpha
bravo
charlie
```

A TRADITIONAL CHESS SET



A BAUHAUS CHESS SET BY JOSEF HARTWIG



A SIMPLE PROGRAM IN PYTHON

```
import sys  
  
for arg in sys.argv:  
    print arg
```

PYTHON: A MODERNIST LANGUAGE

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    for(int i = 0; i < argc; i++)
        printf("%s\n", argv[i]);
    return 0;
}
```

```
import sys

for arg in sys.argv:
    print arg
```

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Tweets by @ThePSF



Sep 12, 2019

Python Software ✅
@ThePSF

We've opened a Request for Information to implement advanced security features for [@pypi!](#) Your expertise and viewpoints will be invaluable during this time to help answer the open questions at github.com/python/request....

Information and how to participate:
pyfound.blogspot.com/2019/08/pypi-s...



[python/request-for](#)
Canonical location of Pyth...
github.com



Sep 12, 2019

Python Software ✅
@ThePSF

Level up your Python and support the PSF at

[Embed](#)[View on Twitter](#)[The PSF](#)

[Python](#) »» [Python Developer's Guide](#) »» [PEP Index](#) »» [PEP 3099 -- Things that will Not Change in Python 3000](#)

PEP 3099 -- Things that will Not Change in Python 3000

PEP:	3099
Title:	Things that will Not Change in Python 3000
Author:	Georg Brandl <georg at python.org>
Status:	Final
Type:	Process
Created:	04-Apr-2006
Post-History:	

Contents

- [Abstract](#)
- [Core language](#)
- [Builtins](#)
- [Standard types](#)
- [Coding style](#)
- [Interactive Interpreter](#)

- It will not be forbidden to reuse a loop variable inside the loop's suite.
-

Thread: elimination of scope bleeding of iteration variables <https://mail.python.org/pipermail/python-dev/2006-May/064761.html>

- The parser won't be more complex than LL(1).
-

Simple is better than complex. This idea extends to the parser. Restricting Python's grammar to an LL(1) parser is a blessing, not a curse. It puts us in handcuffs that prevent us from going overboard and ending up with funky grammar rules like some other dynamic languages that will go unnamed, such as Perl.

- No braces.
-

This is so obvious that it doesn't need a reference to a mailing list. Do `from __future__ import braces` to get a definitive answer on this subject.

- No more backticks.
-

Backticks (`) will no longer be used as shorthand for `repr` -- but that doesn't mean they are available for other uses. Even ignoring the backwards compatibility confusion, the character itself causes too many problems (in some fonts, on some keyboards, when typesetting a book, etc).

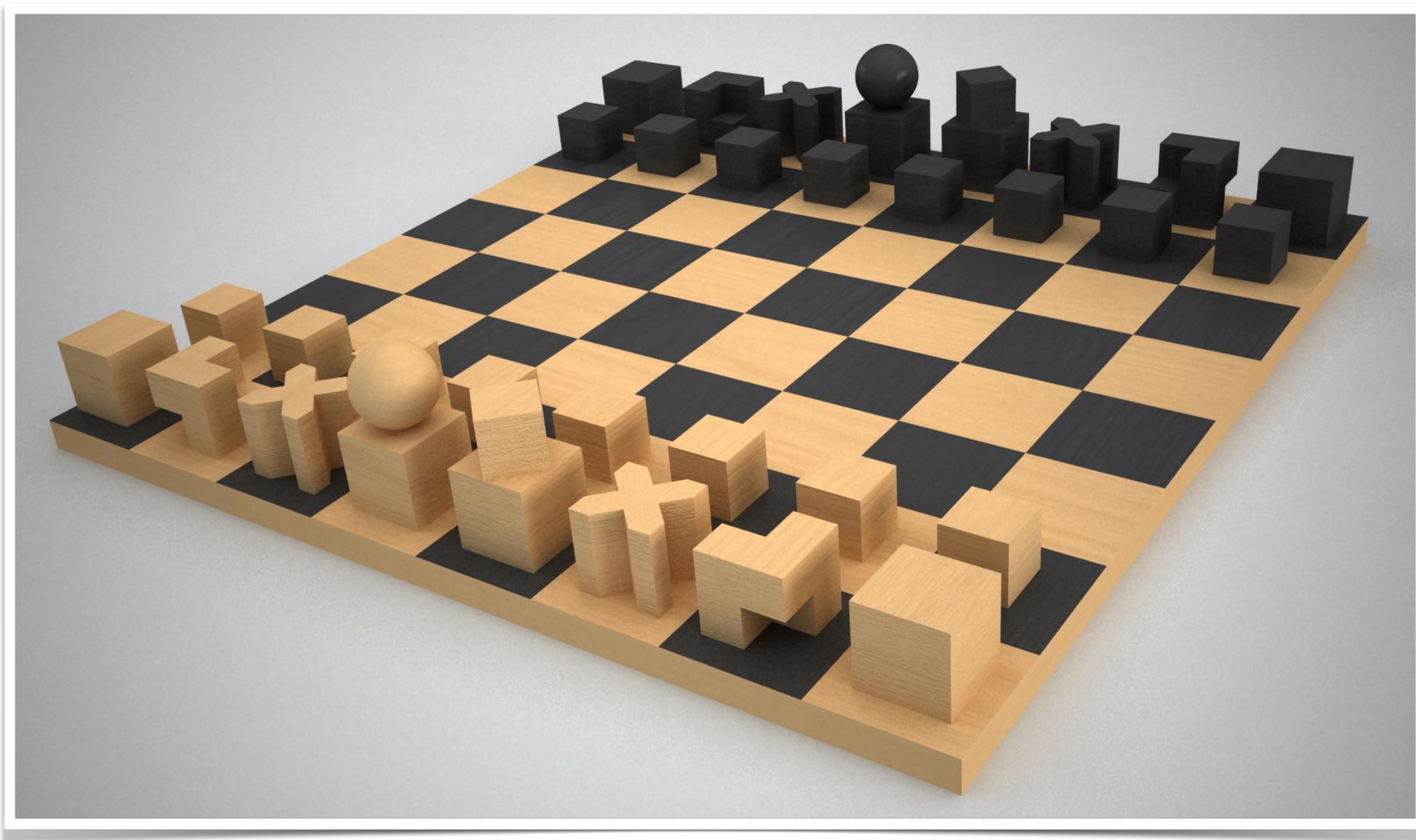
Thread: "new operators via backquoting", <https://mail.python.org/pipermail/python-ideas/2007-January/000054.html>

PYTHON: A MODERNIST LANGUAGE

- The parser won't be more complex than LL(1).

Simple is better than complex. This idea extends to the parser. Restricting Python's grammar to an LL(1) parser is a blessing, not a curse. It puts us in handcuffs that prevent us from going overboard and ending up with funky grammar rules like some other dynamic languages that will go unnamed, such as Perl.

MODERNIST



```
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```

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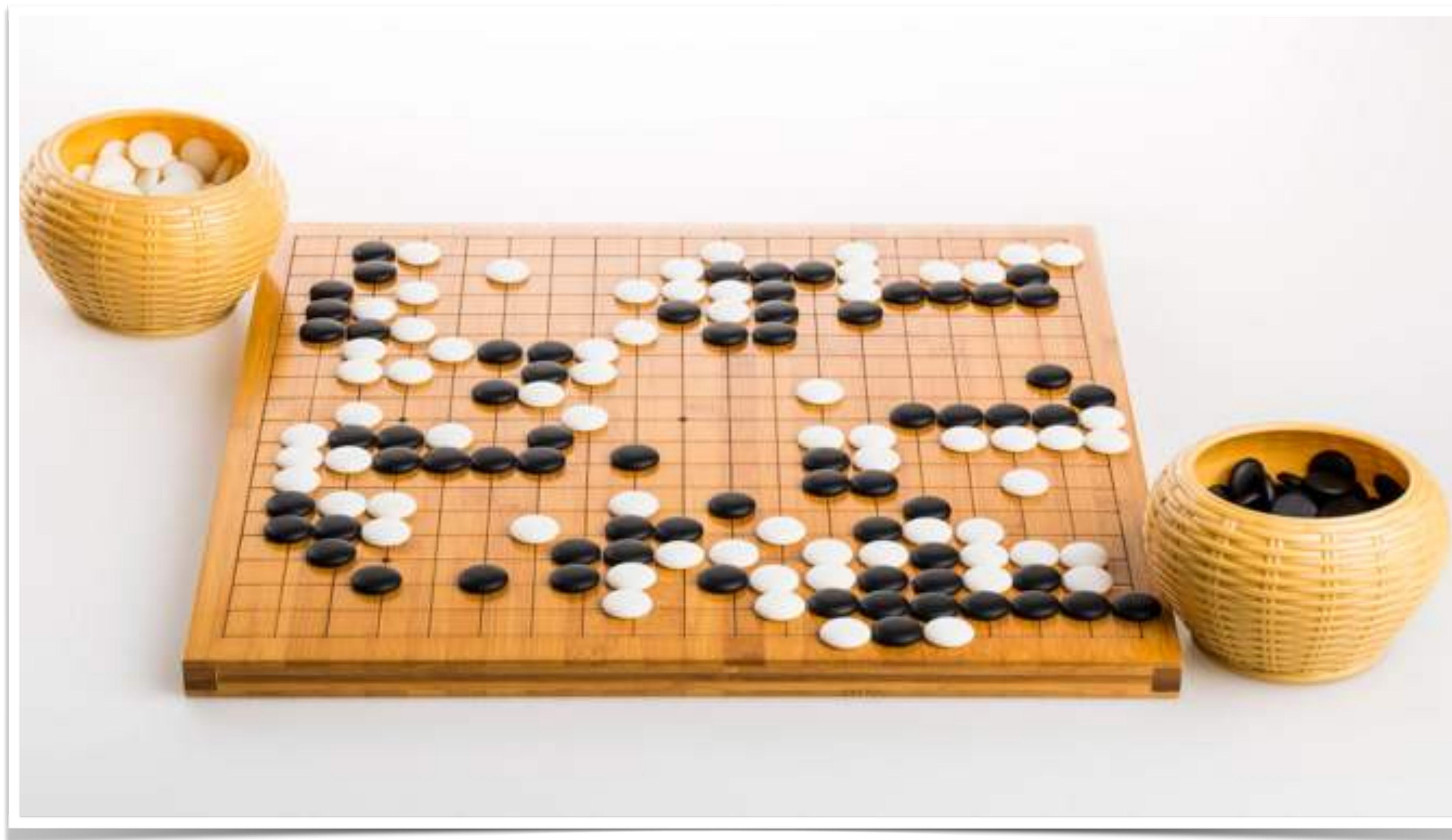
```
Flat is better than nested.
```

```
Sparse is better than dense.
```

```
Readability counts.
```

```
Special cases aren't special enough
```

ANCIENT AND MODERNIST



```
>>> import this
```

```
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters
```

```
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```
Explicit is better than implicit.
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```
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```

```
Sparse is better than dense.
```

```
Readability counts.
```

```
Special cases aren't special enough
```

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ENHANCED FOR

THAT SAME SIMPLE PROGRAM IN JAVA < 5

```
class Arguments {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for (int i=0; i < args.length; i++)  
            System.out.println(args[i]);  
    }  
}
```

Specialists are people who always repeat the same mistakes.

— *Walter Gropius*

FOREACH: SINCE JAVA 5

The official name of the *foreach* syntax in Java is "*enhanced for*"

```
class Arguments2 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for (String arg : args)  
            System.out.println(arg);  
    }  
}
```

FOREACH: SINCE JAVA 5

The official name of the *foreach* syntax in Java is "*enhanced for*"

```
class Arguments2 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for (String arg : args)  
            System.out.println(arg);  
    }  
}
```

```
import sys  
  
for arg in sys.argv:  
    print arg
```

FOREACH: SINCE JAVA 5

The official name of the *foreach* syntax in Java is "enhanced for"

```
class Arguments2 {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        for (String arg : args)  
            System.out.println(arg);  
    }  
}
```

year:
2004

```
import sys  
  
for arg in sys.argv:  
    print arg
```

year:
1991

FOREACH IN BARBARA LISKOV'S CLU



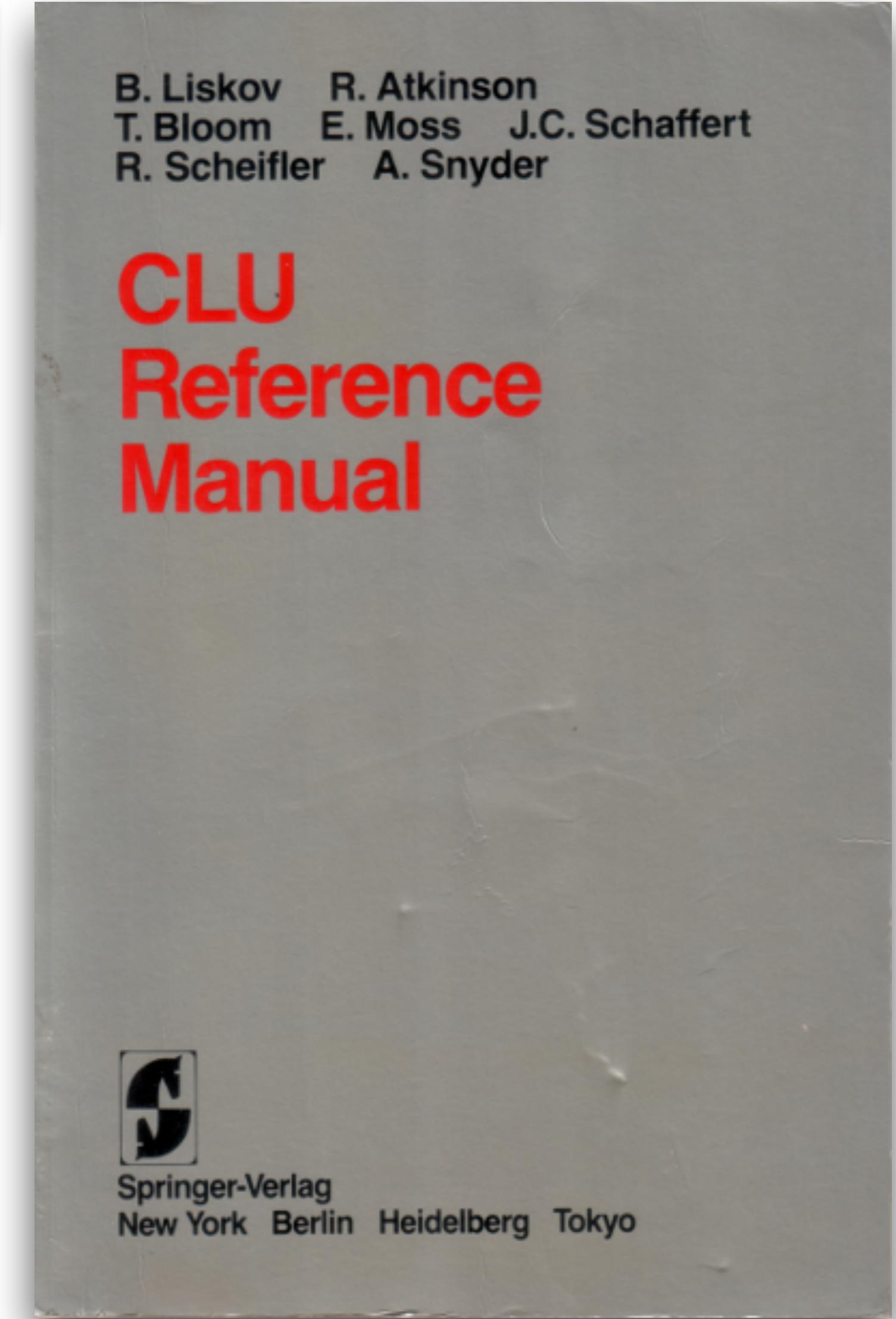
*Barbara Liskov,
Institute Professor at MIT*

FOREACH IN BARBARA LISKOV'S CLU



Prof. Liskov and
her students

*Barbara Liskov,
Institute Professor at MIT*



year:
1975

2

Iterators

§1.2

types of results can be returned in the exceptional conditions. All information about the names of conditions, and the number and types of arguments and results is described in the *iterator heading*. For example,

`leaves = iter (t: tree) yields (node)`

is the heading for an iterator that produces all leaf nodes of a tree object. This iterator might be used in a **for** statement as follows:

```
for leaf: node in leaves(x) do  
    ... examine(leaf) ...  
end
```

CLU Reference Manual, p. 2
B. Liskov et. al. — © 1981
Springer-Verlag

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ITERABLES

ITERABLE OBJECTS: THE KEY TO FOREACH

CLU, Python, Java, etc. let we create **iterable** objects

```
for item in an_iterable:  
    process(item)
```

ITERABLE OBJECTS: THE KEY TO FOREACH

CLU, Python, Java, etc. let we create **iterable** objects

```
for item in an_iterable:  
    process(item)
```

Some languages don't offer this flexibility

C has no concept of iterables

In Go, only some built-in types are iterable and can be used with foreach
(written as the **for ... range** special syntax)

avoidable
belieavable
extensible
fixable
iterable
movable
readable
playable
washable

iterable, adj. – Capable of being iterated.

THE ITERATOR PATTERN

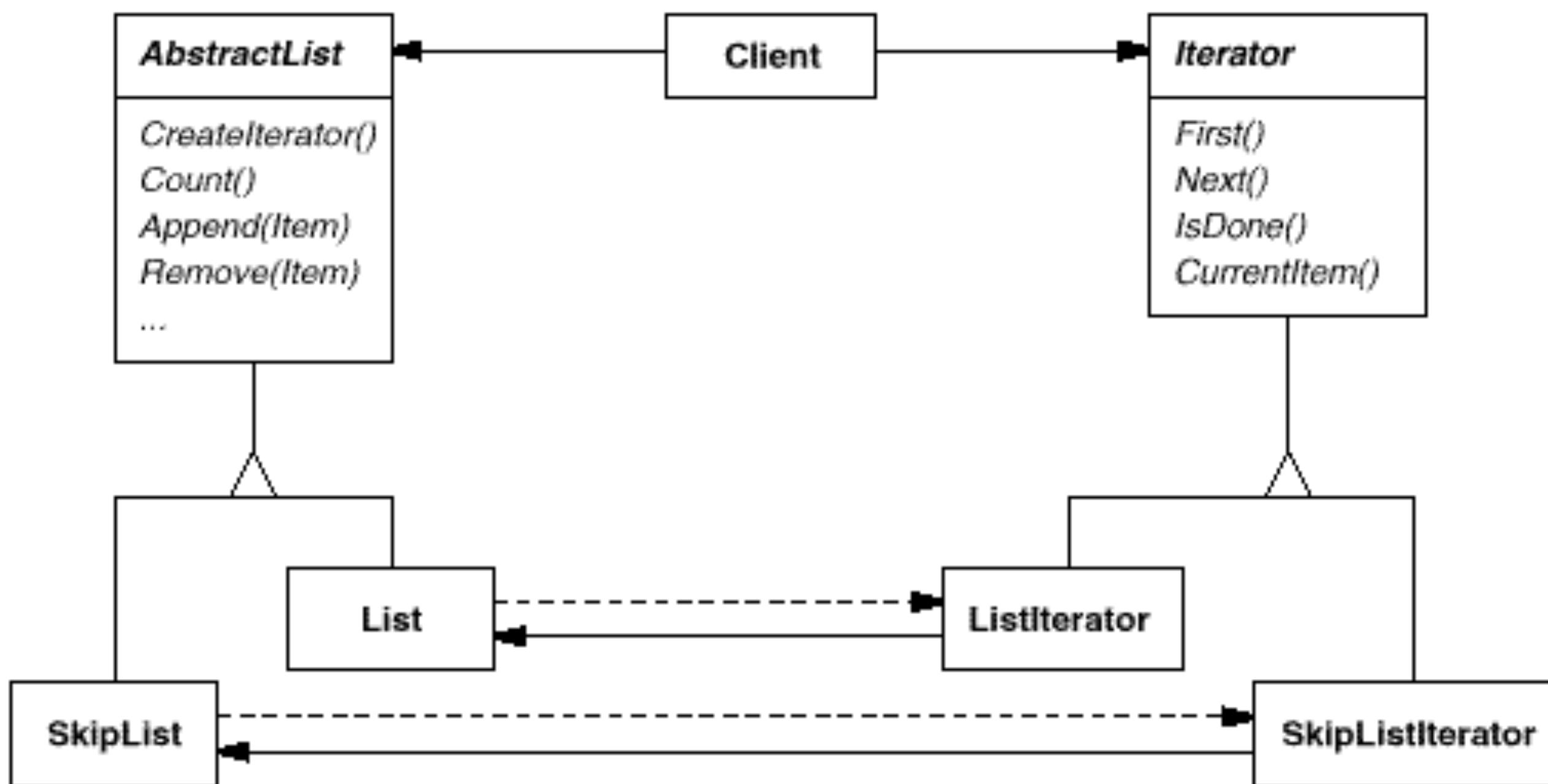
The classic recipe

THE ITERATOR FROM THE GANG OF FOUR

Design Patterns

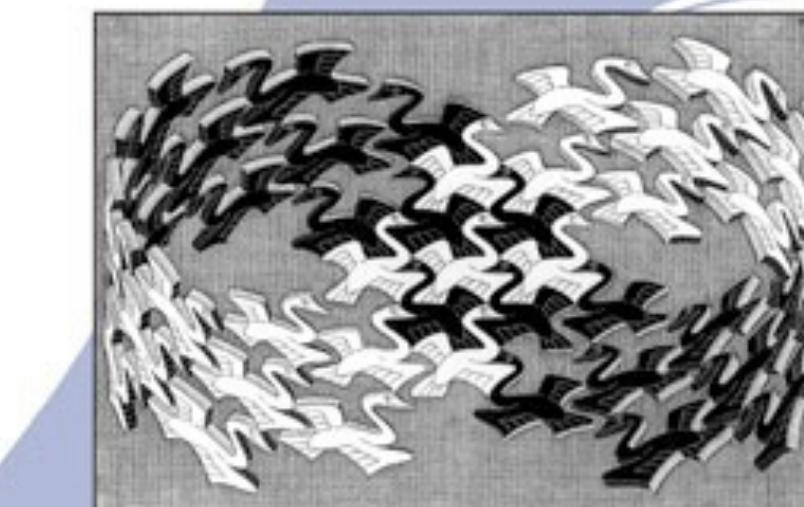
Gamma, Helm, Johnson & Vlissides

©1994 Addison-Wesley



Design Patterns
Elements of Reusable
Object-Oriented Software

Erich Gamma
Richard Helm
Ralph Johnson
John Vlissides



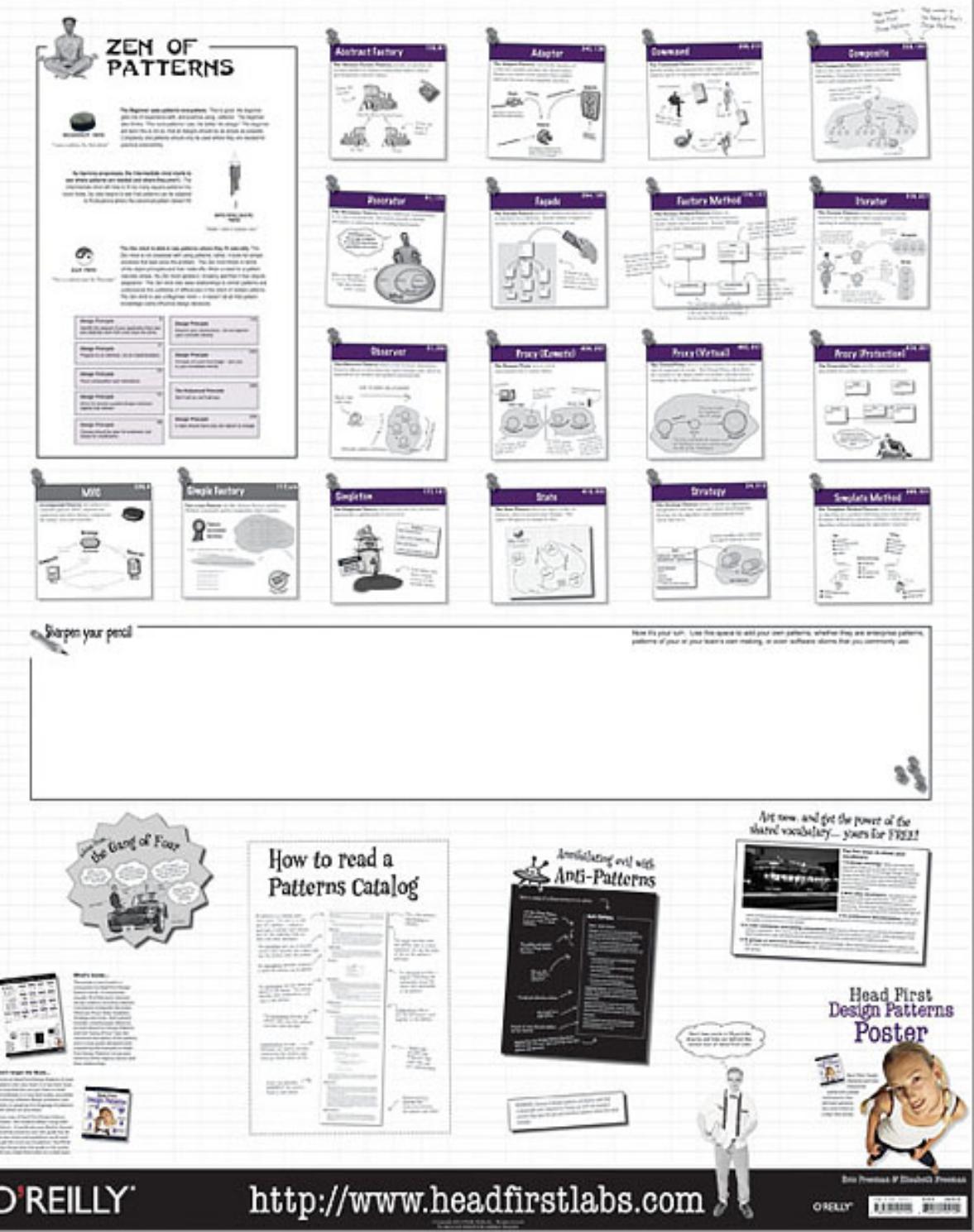
Cover art © 1994 M.C. Escher / Cordon Art - Baarn - Holland. All rights reserved.

Foreword by Grady Booch



ADDISON-WESLEY PROFESSIONAL COMPUTING SERIES

Your Brain on Design Patterns



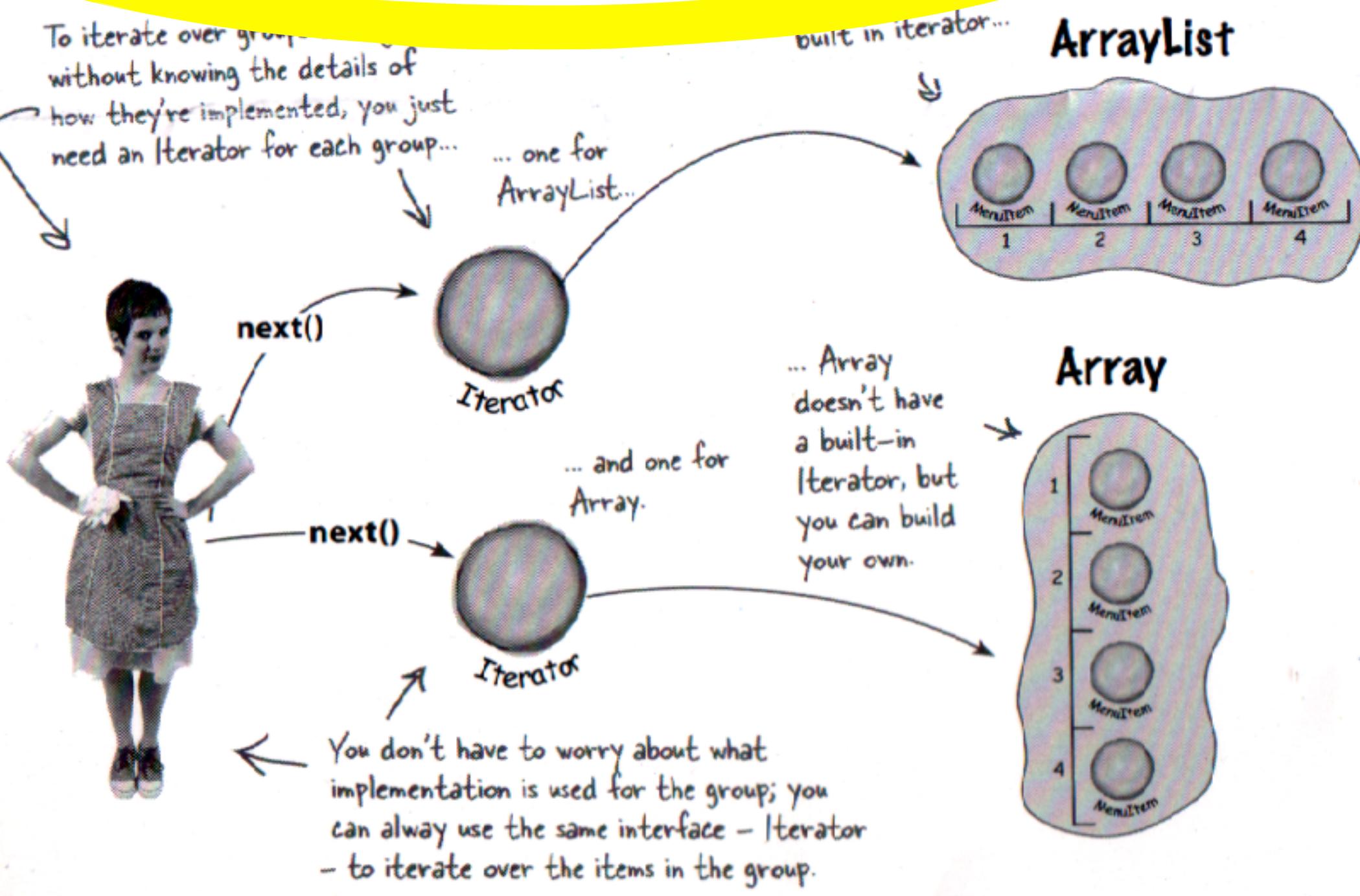
Head First Design Patterns Poster

O'Reilly

ISBN 0-596-10214-3

Iterator

The **Iterator Pattern** provides a way to access the elements of an aggregate object sequentially without exposing its underlying representation.



THE FOR LOOP MACHINERY

- In Python, the **for** loop, automatically:
 - Obtains an **iterator** from the **iterable**
 - Repeatedly invokes **next()** on the **iterator**, retrieving one item at a time
 - Assigns the item to the loop variable(s)



```
for item in an_iterable:  
    process(item)
```

- Terminates when a call to **next()** raises **StopIteration**.

AN ITERABLE TRAIN

An instance of **Train** can be iterated, car by car



```
>>> t = Train(3)
>>> for car in t:
...     print(car)
car #1
car #2
car #3
>>>
```

CLASSIC ITERATOR IMPLEMENTATION

The pattern as described
by Gamma et. al.

```
>>> t = Train(4)
>>> for car in t:
...     print(car)
car #1
car #2
car #3
car #4
```

```
class Train:

    def __init__(self, cars):
        self.cars = cars

    def __iter__(self):
        return TrainIterator(self.cars)

class TrainIterator:

    def __init__(self, cars):
        self.next = 0
        self.last = cars - 1

    def __next__(self):
        if self.next <= self.last:
            self.next += 1
            return 'car #%s' % (self.next)
        else:
            raise StopIteration()
```

COMPARE: CLASSIC ITERATOR × GENERATOR METHOD

The classic Iterator recipe is obsolete in Python since v.2.2 (2001)

```
class Train:

    def __init__(self, cars):
        self.cars = cars

    def __iter__(self):
        return IteratorTrem(self.cars)

class TrainIterator:

    def __init__(self, cars):
        self.next = 0
        self.last = cars - 1

    def __next__(self):
        if self.next <= self.last:
            self.next += 1
            return 'car #{}' .format(self.next)
        else:
            raise StopIteration()
```

```
class Train:

    def __init__(self, cars):
        self.cars = cars

    def __iter__(self):
        for i in range(self.cars):
            yield 'car #{}' .format(i+1)
```

Generator function
keeps the state of
the iteration in its
own local scope

```
>>> import this
```

```
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters
```

```
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```
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```

```
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```

SPECIAL METHODS



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THE PYTHONIC DEFINITION OF ITERABLE

iterable, adj. – (Python) An object from which the `iter()` function can build an **iterator**.

`iter(iterable)`:

Returns iterator for *iterable* by:

- invoking `__iter__` (if available)
 - or
- building an iterator to fetch items via `__getitem__` with 0-based indices (`seq[0]`, `seq[1]`, etc...)

SPECIAL METHODS

Table 1-1. Special method names (operators excluded)

Category	Method names
String/bytes representation	<code>__repr__</code> , <code>__str__</code> , <code>__format__</code> , <code>__bytes__</code>
Conversion to number	<code>__abs__</code> , <code>__bool__</code> , <code>__complex__</code> , <code>__int__</code> , <code>__float__</code> , <code>__hash__</code> , <code>__index__</code>
Emulating collections	<code>__len__</code> , <code>__getitem__</code> , <code>__setitem__</code> , <code>__delitem__</code> , <code>__contains__</code>
Iteration	<code>__iter__</code> , <code>__reversed__</code> , <code>__next__</code>
Emulating callables	<code>__call__</code>
Context management	<code>__enter__</code> , <code>__exit__</code>
Instance creation and destruction	<code>__new__</code> , <code>__init__</code> , <code>__del__</code>
Attribute management	<code>__getattr__</code> , <code>__getattribute__</code> , <code>__setattr__</code> , <code>__delattr__</code> , <code>__dir__</code>
Attribute descriptors	<code>__get__</code> , <code>__set__</code> , <code>__delete__</code>
Class services	<code>__prepare__</code> , <code>__instancecheck__</code> , <code>__subclasscheck__</code>

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THE ZEN OF LEN

LEN FUNCTION AND **_LEN_** METHOD

Why do we call **len(x)** and not **x.len()**?

For performance, the length of a sequence must be fast to get.

For built-in collections (**str**, **list**, **tuple**, **array**, **set**, etc.) and extensions (Numpy arrays), the interpreter uses the C API to get the length from the **ob_size** field in the **PyVarObject** struct in memory.

For collections defined in Python code, the interpreter calls the user-defined **_len_** special method.

The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters

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Unless explicitly silenced.

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Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you

Now is better than never.

Although never is often better than *right* now.

OPERATOR OVERLOADING

Table 13-1. Infix operator method names (the in-place operators are used for augmented assignment; comparison operators are in Table 13-2)

Operator	Forward	Reverse	In-place	Description
+	<code>__add__</code>	<code>__radd__</code>	<code>__iadd__</code>	Addition or concatenation
-	<code>__sub__</code>	<code>__rsub__</code>	<code>__isub__</code>	Subtraction
*	<code>__mul__</code>	<code>__rmul__</code>	<code>__imul__</code>	Multiplication or repetition
/	<code>__truediv__</code>	<code>__rtruediv__</code>	<code>__itruediv__</code>	True division
//	<code>__floordiv__</code>	<code>__rfloordiv__</code>	<code>__ifloordiv__</code>	Floor division
%	<code>__mod__</code>	<code>__rmod__</code>	<code>__imod__</code>	Modulo
divmod()	<code>__divmod__</code>	<code>__rdivmod__</code>	<code>__idivmod__</code>	Returns tuple of floor division quotient and modulo
**, pow()	<code>__pow__</code>	<code>__rpow__</code>	<code>__ipow__</code>	Exponentiation ^a
@	<code>__matmul__</code>	<code>__rmatmul__</code>	<code>__imatmul__</code>	Matrix multiplication ^b
&	<code>__and__</code>	<code>__rand__</code>	<code>__iand__</code>	Bitwise and
	<code>__or__</code>	<code>__ror__</code>	<code>__ior__</code>	Bitwise or
^	<code>__xor__</code>	<code>__rxor__</code>	<code>__ixor__</code>	Bitwise xor
<<	<code>__lshift__</code>	<code>__rlshift__</code>	<code>__ilshift__</code>	Bitwise shift left
>>	<code>__rshift__</code>	<code>__rrshift__</code>	<code>__irshift__</code>	Bitwise shift right

^a pow takes an optional third argument, modulo: `pow(a, b, modulo)`, also supported by the special methods when invoked directly (e.g., `a.__pow__(b, modulo)`).

^b New in Python 3.5.

EXAMPLE: SET OPERATORS

SETS IN A FEW LANGUAGES AND PLATFORMS

Some languages/platform APIs that implement sets in their standard libraries

Python

set, frozenset: > 10 methods and operators

Ruby

Set: > 10 methods and operators

Elixir

MapSet: > 10 methods

.Net (C# etc.)

ISet interface: > 10 methods; 2 implementations

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set, frozenset: > 10 methods and operators



Ruby

Set: > 10 methods and operators



Elixir

MapSet: > 10 methods



.Net (C# etc.)

ISet interface: > 10 methods; 2 implementations



JavaScript (ES6)

Set: < 10 methods



Java

Set interface: < 10 methods; 8 implementations



SETS IN A FEW LANGUAGES AND PLATFORMS

Some languages/platform APIs that implement sets in their standard libraries

Python	set, frozenset: > 10 methods and operators	
Ruby	Set: > 10 methods and operators	
Elixir	MapSet: > 10 methods	
.Net (C# etc.)	ISet interface: > 10 methods; 2 implementations	
JavaScript (ES6)	Set: < 10 methods	
Java	Set interface: < 10 methods; 8 implementations	
Go	Do it yourself, or pick one of several packages...	

FULL SET OPERATORS IN PYTHON

```
In [8]: 1 f & p
```

Intersection

```
Out[8]: {2, 3, 5}
```

```
In [9]: 1 f | p
```

Union

```
Out[9]: {0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8}
```

```
In [10]: 1 f ^ p
```

Symmetric difference (a.k.a. XOR)

```
Out[10]: {0, 1, 7, 8}
```

```
In [11]: 1 f - p
```

Difference

```
Out[11]: {0, 1, 8}
```

```
In [12]: 1 p - f
```

```
Out[12]: {7}
```

USING INFIX OPERATORS: DE MORGAN'S LAW

```
In [17]: 1 e = {n for n in range(10) if n % 2 == 0}
          2 e
```

Out[17]: {0, 2, 4, 6, 8}

```
In [18]: 1 p & e
```

Out[18]: {2}

```
In [19]: 1 f - (p & e)
```

Out[19]: {0, 1, 3, 5, 8}

```
In [20]: 1 f - (p & e) == (f - p) | (f - e)
```

Out[20]: True

SET OPERATORS AND METHODS (1)

Table 3-2. Mathematical set operations: these methods either produce a new set or update the target set in place, if it's mutable

Math symbol	Python operator	Method	Description
$s \cap z$	<code>s & z</code>	<code>s.__and__(z)</code>	Intersection of s and z
	<code>z & s</code>	<code>s.__rand__(z)</code>	Reversed & operator
		<code>s.intersection(it, ...)</code>	Intersection of s and all sets built from iterables it, etc.
	<code>s &= z</code>	<code>s.__iand__(z)</code>	s updated with intersection of s and z
		<code>s.intersection_update(it, ...)</code>	s updated with intersection of s and all sets built from iterables it, etc.
$s \cup z$	<code>s z</code>	<code>s.__or__(z)</code>	Union of s and z
	<code>z s</code>	<code>s.__ror__(z)</code>	Reversed
		<code>s.union(it, ...)</code>	Union of s and all sets built from iterables it, etc.
	<code>s = z</code>	<code>s.__ior__(z)</code>	s updated with union of s and z
		<code>s.update(it, ...)</code>	s updated with union of s and all sets built from iterables it, etc.

SET OPERATORS AND METHODS (2)

Differences:

$s \setminus z$	<code>s - z</code>	<code>s.__sub__(z)</code>	Relative complement or difference between s and z
	$z - s$	<code>s.__rsub__(z)</code>	Reversed - operator
		<code>s.difference(it, ...)</code>	Difference between s and all sets built from iterables it, etc.
	$s -= z$	<code>s.__isub__(z)</code>	s updated with difference between s and z
		<code>s.difference_update(it, ...)</code>	s updated with difference between s and all sets built from iterables it, etc.
		<code>s.symmetric_difference(it)</code>	Complement of s & <code>set(it)</code>
$s \Delta z$	$s \wedge z$	<code>s.__xor__(z)</code>	Symmetric difference (the complement of the intersection $s \& z$)
	$z \wedge s$	<code>s.__rxor__(z)</code>	Reversed \wedge operator
		<code>s.symmetric_difference_update(it, ...)</code>	s updated with symmetric difference of s and all sets built from iterables it, etc.
	$s \wedge= z$	<code>s.__ixor__(z)</code>	s updated with symmetric difference of s and z

SET TESTS

All of these return a bool:

Table 3-3. Set comparison operators and methods that return a bool

Math symbol	Python operator	Method	Description
		<code>s.isdisjoint(z)</code>	<code>s</code> and <code>z</code> are disjoint (have no elements in common)
$e \in S$	<code>e in s</code>	<code>s.__contains__(e)</code>	Element <code>e</code> is a member of <code>s</code>
$S \subseteq Z$	<code>s <= z</code>	<code>s.__le__(z)</code>	<code>s</code> is a subset of the <code>z</code> set
		<code>s.issubset(it)</code>	<code>s</code> is a subset of the set built from the iterable <code>it</code>
$S \subset Z$	<code>s < z</code>	<code>s.__lt__(z)</code>	<code>s</code> is a proper subset of the <code>z</code> set
$S \supseteq Z$	<code>s >= z</code>	<code>s.__ge__(z)</code>	<code>s</code> is a superset of the <code>z</code> set
		<code>s.issuperset(it)</code>	<code>s</code> is a superset of the set built from the iterable <code>it</code>
$S \supset Z$	<code>s > z</code>	<code>s.__gt__(z)</code>	<code>s</code> is a proper superset of the <code>z</code> set



CODE: UINTSET CLASS

UINTSET: A SET CLASS FOR NON-NEGATIVE INTEGERS

Inspired by the **intset** example in chapter 6 of *The Go Programming Language* by A. Donovan and B. Kernighan

An empty set is represented by zero.

A set of integers {a, b, c} is represented by on bits in an integer at offsets a, b, and c.

Source code:

<https://github.com/standupdev/uintset>

REPRESENTING SETS OF INTEGERS AS BIT PATTERNS

This set:

```
UintSet({13, 14, 22, 28, 38, 53, 64, 76, 94, 102, 107, 121, 136, 143, 150, 157,  
169, 173, 187, 201, 213, 216, 234, 247, 257, 268, 283, 288, 290})
```

REPRESENTING SETS OF INTEGERS AS BIT PATTERNS

This set:

```
UintSet({13, 14, 22, 28, 38, 53, 64, 76, 94, 102, 107, 121, 136, 143, 150, 157,  
169, 173, 187, 201, 213, 216, 234, 247, 257, 268, 283, 288, 290})
```

Is represented by this integer

```
2502158007702946921897431281681230116680925854234644385938703363396454971897652  
283727872
```

REPRESENTING SETS OF INTEGERS AS BIT PATTERNS

This set:

```
    UintSet({13, 14, 22, 28, 38, 53, 64, 76, 94, 102, 107, 121, 136, 143, 150, 157,  
    169, 173, 187, 201, 213, 216, 234, 247, 257, 268, 283, 288, 290})
```

Is represented by this integer

2502158007702946921897431281681230116680925854234644385938703363396454971897652
283727872

Which has this bit pattern:

REPRESENTING SETS OF INTEGERS AS BIT PATTERNS

This set:

`UintSet({290})`

Is represented by this integer

1989292945639146568621528992587283360401824603189390869761855907572637988050133
502132224

Which has this bit pattern:

REPRESENTING SETS OF INTEGERS AS BIT PATTERNS (2)

UintSet() → 0

0

UintSet({0}) → 1

1

UintSet({1}) → 2

1 0

UintSet({0, 1, 2, 4, 8}) → 279

1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1

UintSet({0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}) → 1023

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

UintSet({10}) → 1024

1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

UintSet({0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18}) → 349525

1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1

UintSet({1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19}) → 699050

1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0

SAMPLE METHOD: INTERSECTION OPERATOR &

```
76     def __and__(self, other):  
77         cls = self.__class__  
78         if isinstance(other, cls):  
79             res = cls()  
80             res._bits = self._bits & other._bits  
81             return res  
82         return NotImplemented
```



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Settings

A Python set type designed for dense sets of non-negative integers.

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26 commits

1 branch

0 releases

1 contributor

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ramalho demo notebook and scripts

Latest commit e05b935 on May 3



demo notebook and scripts

5 months ago



Refactored snippets to create short_long and trim.

last year



Initial commit

last year



new implementation of uintset using a (long) int as an array of bits

5 months ago



new implementation of uintset using a (long) int as an array of bits

5 months ago



new implementation of uintset using a (long) int as an array of bits

5 months ago



new implementation of uintset using a (long) int as an array of bits

5 months ago



new implementation of uintset using a (long) int as an array of bits

5 months ago



<https://github.com/standupdev/uintset>

THE BEAUTY OF DOUBLE DISPATCH

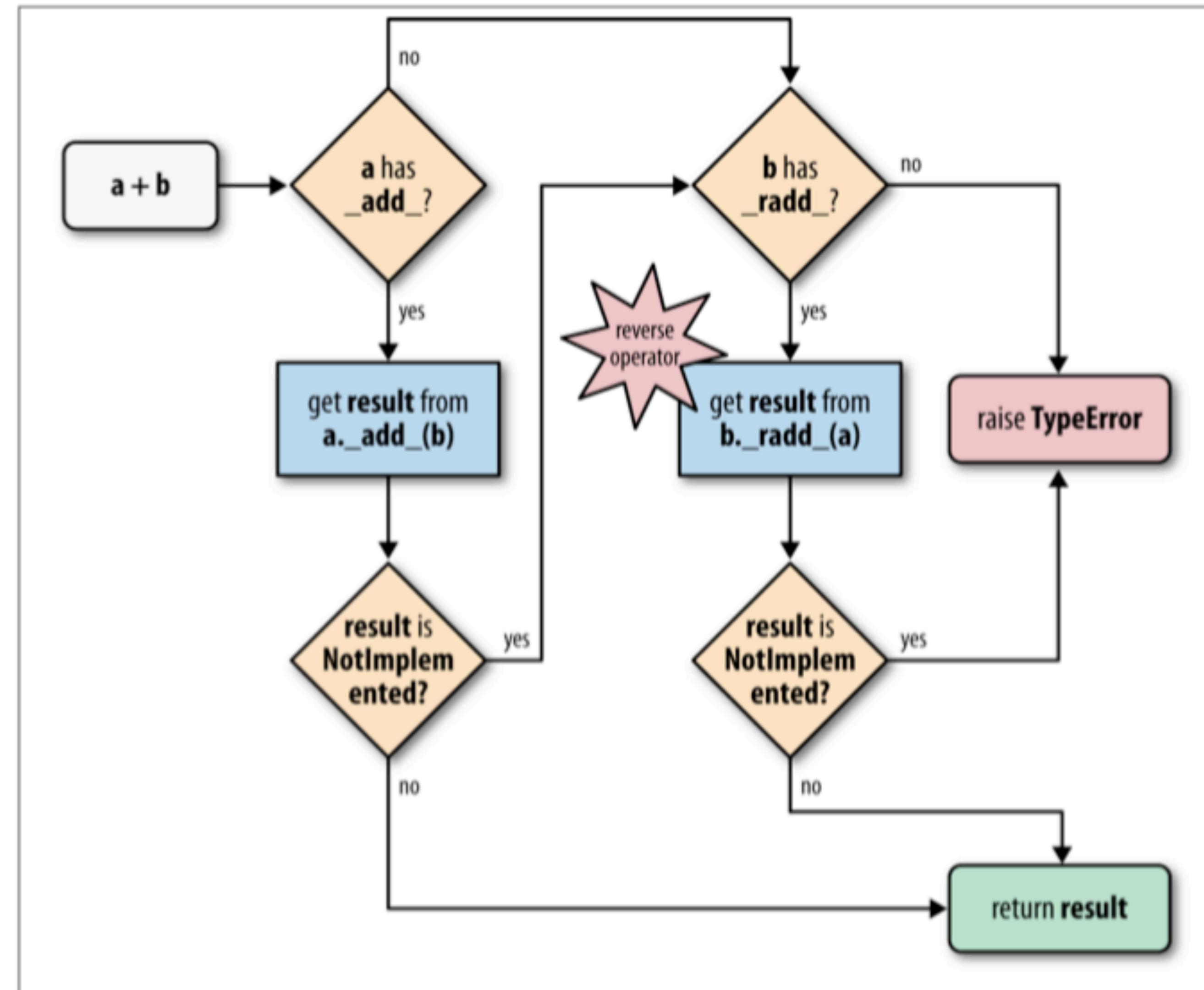


Figure 13-1. Flowchart for computing $a + b$ with `__add__` and `__radd__`

FAIL FAST



ThoughtWorks®

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.

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

There should be one-- and preferably only one --obvious w

Although that way may not be obvious at first unless you'

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 goo

Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of

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NO "UNDEFINED" VALUES

```
In [1]: 1 a = b + 8
```

```
NameError Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-1-f446e2577de9> in <module>
      1 a = b + 8
NameError: name 'b' is not defined
```

```
In [2]: 1 a = '上海'
      2 a[0]
```

```
Out[2]: '上'
```

```
In [3]: 1 a[3]
```

```
IndexError Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-3-f75b6be7d8e3> in <module>
      1 a[3]
IndexError: string index out of range
```

NO SURPRISING NULL VALUES FROM DICTS

```
In [5]: 1 countries = {'BR' : 'Brasil', 'CN' : '中国'}  
2 countries['CN']
```

```
Out[5]: '中国'
```

```
In [6]: 1 countries['XY']
```

```
-----  
KeyError Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-6-3133f7e5f3af> in <module>  
----> 1 countries['XY']
```

```
KeyError: 'XY'
```

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NO SURPRISING NULL VALUES FROM DICTS

```
In [5]: 1 countries = {'BR' : 'Brasil', 'CN' : '中国'}  
2 countries['CN']
```

```
Out[5]: '中国'
```

```
In [6]: 1 countries['XY']
```

```
-----  
KeyError Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-6-3133f7e5f3af> in <module>  
----> 1 countries['XY']
```

```
KeyError: 'XY'
```

```
In [7]: 1 countries.get('XY', '<not found>')
```

```
Out[7]: '<not found>'
```

NO SURPRISING NULL VALUES WHEN UNPACKING

```
In [8]: 1 a, b, c = [10, 20, 30]
```

```
In [9]: 1 a, b, c = [10, 30, 30, 40, 50]
```

ValueError

Traceback (most recent call last)

```
<ipython-input-9-2e6e70608432> in <module>
----> 1 a, b, c = [10, 30, 30, 40, 50]
```

ValueError: too many values to unpack (expected 3)

NO SURPRISING NULL VALUES WHEN UNPACKING

```
In [8]: 1 a, b, c = [10, 20, 30]
```

```
In [9]: 1 a, b, c = [10, 30, 30, 40, 50]
```

ValueError

Traceback (most recent call last)

```
<ipython-input-9-2e6e70608432> in <module>
----> 1 a, b, c = [10, 30, 30, 40, 50]
```

ValueError: too many values to unpack (expected 3)

```
In [10]: 1 a, b, c, *rest = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
2 a, b, c, rest
```

```
Out[10]: (10, 20, 30, [40, 50])
```

Explicit is better than implicit.

Simple is better than complex.

Complex is better than complicated.

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If the implementation is hard to explain, it's a bad idea

If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a goo

Namespaces are one honking great idea -- let's do more of

NO SURPRISING RESULTS FOR "2" + 8

```
In [4]: 1 a + 8
```

```
-----  
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-4-5589b03f6f40> in <module>  
----> 1 a + 8  
  
TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str
```

THE LAST PARAGRAPH OF FLUENT PYTHON

I haven't yet found a language that manages to be easy for beginners, practical for professionals, and exciting for hackers in the way that Python is. Thanks, Guido van Rossum and everybody else who makes it so.

COMMUNITY

ThoughtWorks®



PYTHON BRASIL 2018 BY JULIO MELANDA (INSTAGRAM @JULIOMELANDA)





Committing to **diversity** and **inclusion**

다양성과 포용에 기여하기

Sujin Lee / 이수진
@sujinleeme

Guido loves to wear a “Python is for Girls.” T-shirt.



2013



2014



2015

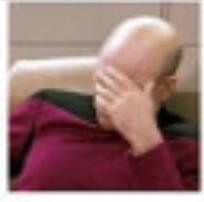


2016



2017

What went wrong



- We underrated Python's popularity
- We underestimated the importance of 3rd party packages (PyPI)
- The proposed workflow for user code migration was clumsy
- We didn't build any runtime compatibility features
- We didn't know how to create fully-automated conversion tools
- We didn't make enough compatibility allowances (e.g., `u"..."`)
- We did a few things half-heartedly (esp. the stdlib cleanup)

2018

[11]



[10]

**During PyCon US 2014 keynote,
Guido answered questions
only from women.**

"Through out the conference, I've been attacked by
by people with questions, and they were almost all
men, so I think the women [...] are a little behind
and they can catch up here,"

[10] Why Guido van Rossum supports the Ada Initiative, wears a "Python is for girls" shirt, and answered questions from only women at PyCon 2014 | adainitiative.org/2014/09/22/why-guido-van-rossum-supports-the-ada-initiative-wears-a-python-is-for-girls-shirt-and-answered-questions-from-only-women-at-pycon-2014

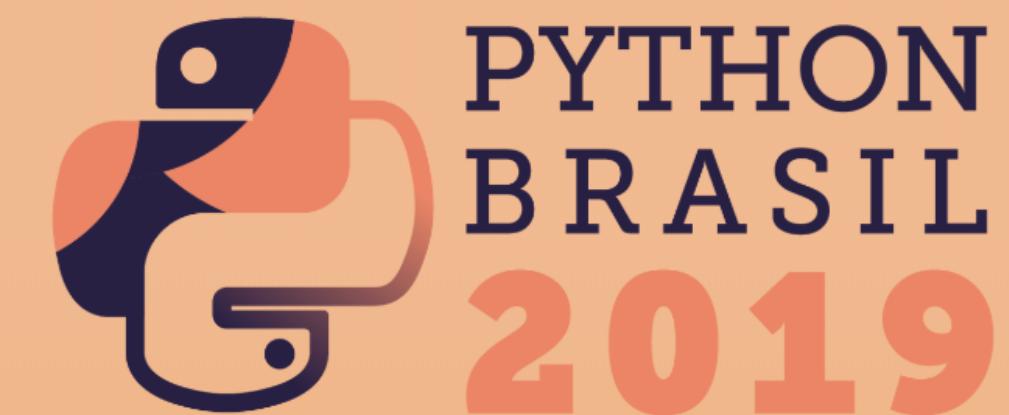
[11] Guido's Talk at PyConUS 2014 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-uKNd5TSBw&feature=youtu.be&t=13m40s>



Finally! In Jan, 2017,
Mariatta Wijaya joins a Python core dev team.
She is the first female a Python core developer.

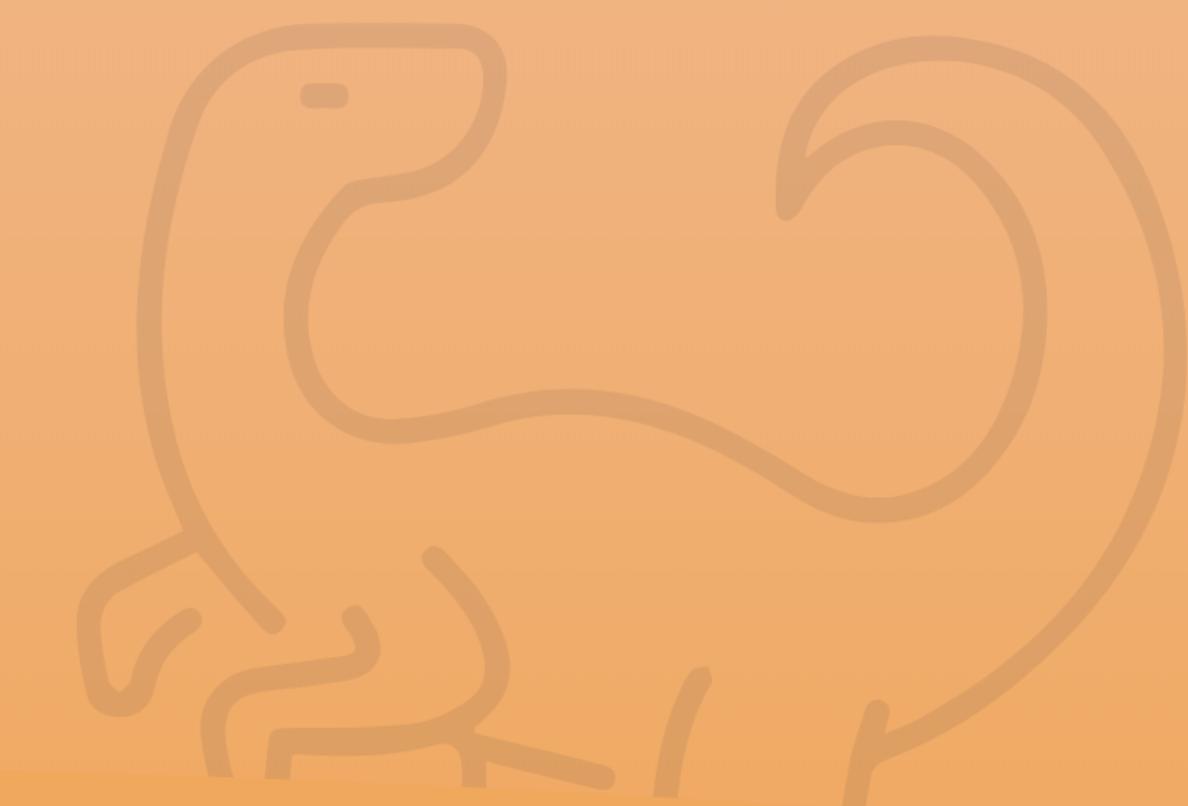
[15]

@mariatta

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Ribeirão Preto
23 a 28 de outubro

[adquira seu ingresso](#)



O Evento

A PythonBrasil é o maior evento sobre linguagem de programação Python do Brasil. Feito pela comunidade para a comunidade, tem o objetivo de difundir a linguagem, promover a troca de experiências e manter a comunidade crescendo.



veja o local

Keynotes



Carol Willing

Diretora da PSF e Projeto Jupyter, desenvolvedora core do CPython e JupyterHub

Carol Naslund Willing atua no Conselho Diretor do Projeto Jupyter e trabalha como Core Developer no JupyterHub e mybinder.org. Ela também atua como coeditora do "The Journal of Open Source Education" (JOSE) e é coautora de um livro open source, o "Teaching and Learning with Jupyter".

Ela é membro do primeiro Conselho Diretor do Python e faz parte da equipe principal de desenvolvimento do CPython. Ela também é ex-diretora da Python Software Foundation e atual Fellow Member. Em 2019, recebeu o Prêmio Frank Willison por suas contribuições técnicas e para com a comunidade Python. Fortemente comprometida com a divulgação da comunidade, Carol coorganiza o PyLadies San Diego e o San Diego Python User Group.

Carol tem mestrado em Gestão pelo MIT e Bacharel em Engenharia Elétrica pela Duke University.



Débora Azevedo

Professora na Secretaria Estadual de Educação e Cultura do Rio Grande do Norte

Débora é professora na rede estadual de ensino no Rio Grande do Norte, e atualmente aluna do Mestrado em Inovação com Tecnologias Educacionais no Instituto Metrópole Digital (UFRN). Com uma formação mista, graduação em Letras - Inglês e bacharelado em TI ainda no meio do caminho, é cofundadora do PyLadies Brasil, estando em sua formação inicial até agora, além de organizadora do Django Girls Natal, sua cidade. Ano passado organizou a primeira PyLadiesBR Conf, primeira conferência do Brasil de PyLadies para PyLadies, e tem atuado ultimamente na comunidade de mulheres Python a nível nacional. Acredita que é com a educação que conseguiremos mudar alguma coisa, em nós, na comunidade, no país. Fã de Harry Potter e de literatura policial, pode chamá-la para conversar sobre isso ou sobre algum livro da Agatha Christie.



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Felipe de Moraes

Comunidade AfroPython

Felipe de Moraes é um Desenvolvedor de Software envolvido há alguns anos com a comunidade Python. Entre as contribuições mais relevantes para a Comunidade estão o AfroPython, iniciativa para empoderar pessoas negras através da tecnologia e colaborações em projetos abertos como a Operação Serenata de Amor. Tudo que ele faz são manifestações de seus 2 valores mais básicos: Ajudar pessoas e aprender com e de pessoas incríveis.

Laís Varejão

Desenvolvedora Full-Stack e Gerente de Projetos @ Vinta Software

É desenvolvedora full-stack e gerente de projetos na Vinta Software. PyLady e organizadora do Django Girls Recife, vislumbra um futuro com mais mulheres na computação. Alumna do Recurse Center, um retiro para programadores em Nova York. É engenheira de software por formação, tem 7 anos de experiência no mercado e atualmente lidera uma equipe de desenvolvimento onde aplica metodologias ágeis.



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Lorena Mesa

Engenheira de Dados @ Github



Cientista política que virou programadora, Lorena Mesa é engenheira de dados na equipe de sistemas de inteligência de software do GitHub, diretora da Python Software Foundation e coorganizadora do PyLadies Chicago. Durante o seu período na campanha "Obama for America" e, em seguida, na pesquisa de pós-graduação, Lorena teve que aprender como transformar dados confusos e incompletos em análises inteligíveis, como por exemplo a previsão do comportamento dos eleitores latinos. Foi esse histórico em pesquisa e matemática aplicada que levou Lorena a seguir uma carreira em engenharia e ciência de dados. Uma parte ativista, uma parte fanática por Star Wars e outra Trekkie, Lorena segue o lema "live long and prosper".

Luciano Ramalho

Autor do livro Python Fluente e Consultor Principal na ThoughtWorks Brasil

Depois de 17 anos programando em Python, Ramalho publicou o livro *Fluent Python* (O'Reilly, 2015), lançado em 9 idiomas, inclusive PT-BR (*Python Fluente*, Novatec, 2015). Foi o primeiro presidente da Associação Python Brasil, e co-fundador do Garoa Hacker Clube. É fellow da Python Software Foundation e consultor principal na ThoughtWorks Brasil.



ELEGANCE



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FIRST QUOTATION IN CHAPTER 1 OF FLUENT PYTHON

Guido's sense of the aesthetics of language design is amazing. I've met many fine language designers who could build theoretically beautiful languages that no one would ever use, but Guido is one of those rare people who can build a language that is just slightly less theoretically beautiful but thereby is a joy to write programs in.¹

—Jim Hugunin, *Creator of Jython, cocreator of AspectJ, architect of the .Net DLR*

1 [Story of Jython](#), written as a Foreword to *Jython Essentials* (O'Reilly, 2002), by Samuele Pedroni and Noel Rappin.

BRUCE ECKEL



Author of:

- On Java 8
- Thinking in Java
- Atomic Scala
- Atomic Kotlin
- and many other books.

Loves Python 😍.

Designed t-shirt for PyCon US 2009.







易經

Yìjīng



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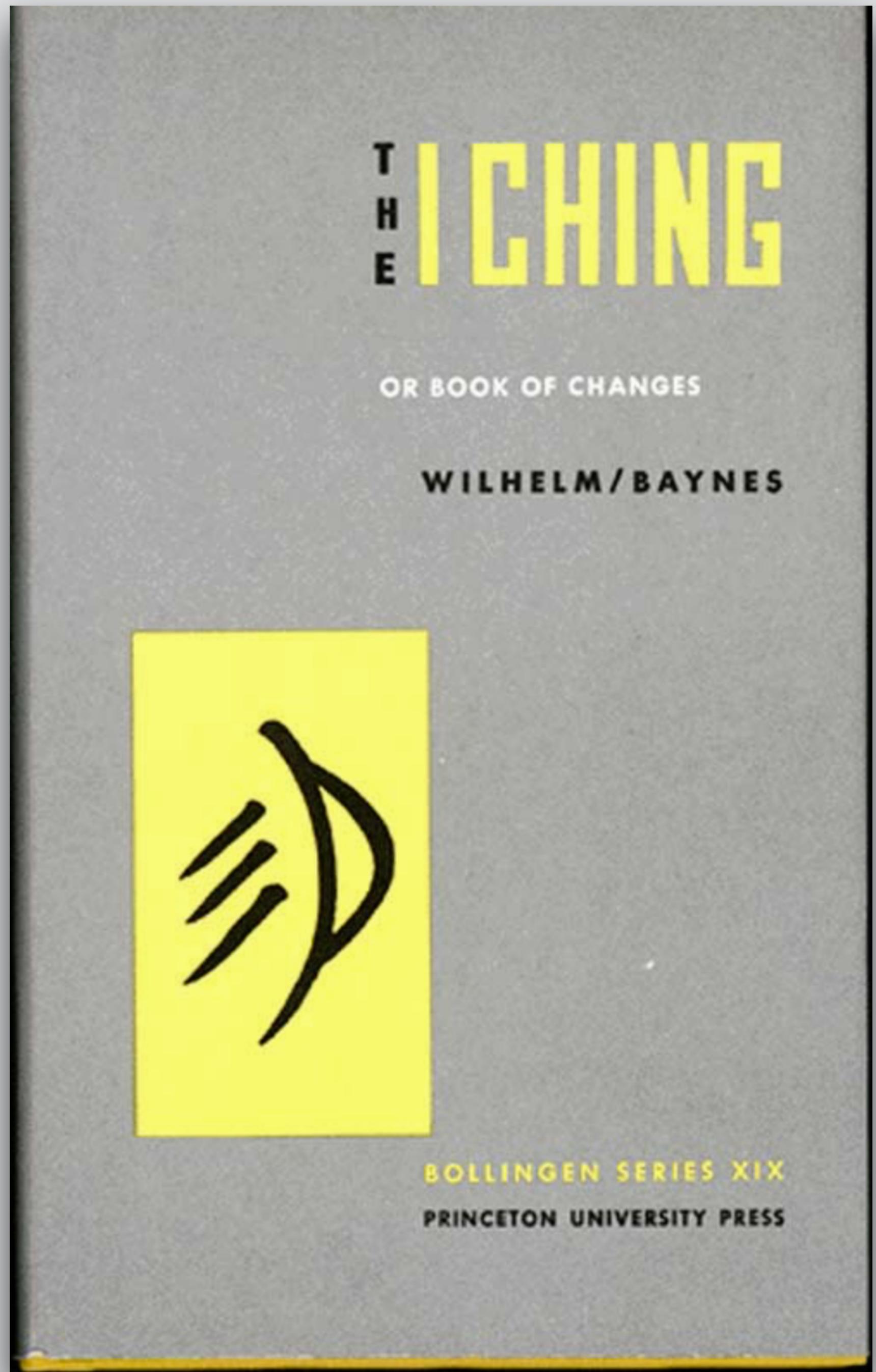
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離下艮上

• **易經:**• **賁：亨。小利有攸往。**

1. 初九：賁其趾，舍車而徒。
2. 六二：賁其須。
3. 九三：賁如濡如，永貞吉。
4. 六四：賁如皤如，白馬翰如，匪寇婚媾。
5. 六五：賁於丘園，束帛箋箋，吝，終吉。
6. 上九：白賁，无咎。

• **彖曰：**



The I Ching or Book of Changes

The Richard Wilhelm Translation rendered into English by Cary F. Baynes
Foreword by C. G. Jung

Preface to the Third Edition by Hellmut Wilhelm

BOLLINGEN SERIES XIX

Princeton University Press

賁

22. Pi / Grace



above KÊN KEEPING STILL, MOUNTAIN
below LI THE CLINGING, FIRE

This hexagram shows a fire that breaks out of the secret depths of the earth and, blazing up, illuminates and beautifies the mountain, the heavenly heights. Grace—beauty of form—is necessary in any union if it is to be well ordered and pleasing rather than disordered and chaotic.

THE JUDGMENT

GRACE has success.

In small matters

It is favorable to undertake something.

Grace brings success. However, it is not the essential or fundamental thing; it is only the ornament and must therefore be used sparingly and only in little things. In the lower trigram of fire a yielding line comes between two strong lines and makes them beautiful, but the

strong lines are the essential content and the weak line is the beautifying form. In the upper trigram of the mountain, the strong line takes the lead, so that here again the strong element must be regarded as the decisive factor. In nature we see in the sky the strong light of the sun; the life of the world depends on it. But this strong, essential thing is changed and given pleasing variety by the moon and the stars. In human affairs, aesthetic form comes into being when traditions exist that, strong and abiding like mountains, are made pleasing by a lucid beauty. By contemplating the forms existing in the heavens we come to understand time and its changing demands. Through contemplation of the forms existing in human society it becomes possible to shape the world.¹

THE IMAGE

Fire at the foot of the mountain:

The image of GRACE.

Thus does the superior man proceed

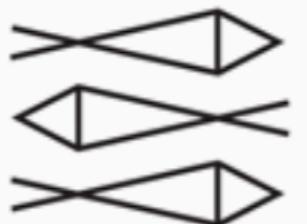
When clearing up current affairs.

But he dare not decide controversial issues in
this way.

I CHING

THE BOOK OF CHANGE

TRANSLATED BY
DAVID HINTON



22



ELEGANCE

Moving with the beauty of cowrie shells, elegance penetrates everywhere. And so, setting out toward a destination brings forth very little bounty.

PRESENTATION

Elegance penetrates everywhere. Coming all tender assent moving with the beauty of cowrie shells, you come steely as a mountain in cloud moving deep into the grain of things: and so, you penetrate everywhere.

Rising steely as a mountain in cloud moving with the beauty of cowrie shells, you rise all tender assent moving deep into the grain of things: and so, *setting out toward a destination brings forth very little bounty.*

It's the deep grain of heaven. To illuminate heaven's deep grain and abide there, that is the deep grain of people.

If you can see into the deep grain of heaven with a heron's-eye gaze, you can fathom the seasons and their transformations. If you can see into the deep grain of humankind with a heron's-eye gaze, you can transform and perfect all beneath heaven.



Elegance Begets Simplicity





```
import sys  
  
for arg in sys.argv:  
    print arg
```

謝謝

e-mail: luciano.ramalho@thoughtworks.com

Twitter: @ramalhoorg

WeChat: Luciano_Ramalho

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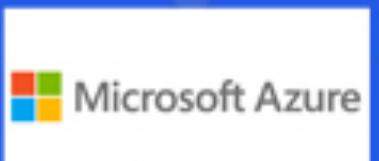


PyConChina2019

中国 PYTHON 开发者大会



主办方



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白金赞助



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特别支持



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战略合作伙伴



战略合作伙伴



战略合作伙伴



战略合作伙伴



社区合作伙伴



社区合作伙伴