## **Presentation Tips and Resources**

Refer to the links below for more presentation design resources.

#### DESIGN RESOURCES

Access the Creative Services resource center to help make your presentation stand out.

#### FONTS

Download our corporate font, Freight Sans LF Pro, before you begin.

## **Template and Brand Colors**

#### TEMPLATE COLORS

Use the template's preset colors found within the Format sidebar for backgrounds, shapes and text.



#### BRAND COLORS

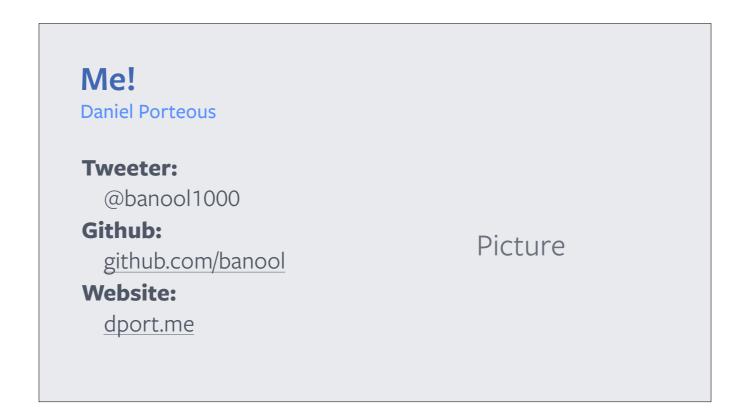
Refer to the link of Facebook's Brand Colors as a guide to selecting colors.

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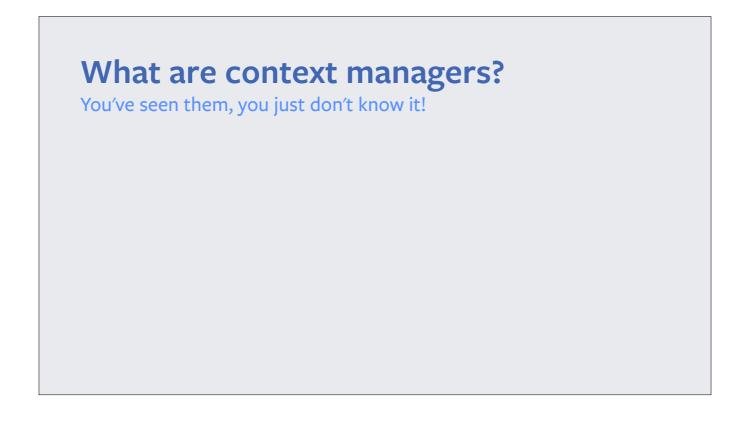
# **Context Managers: You Can Write Your Own!**

#### **Daniel Porteous**

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Self, PE at fb. From Townsville but lived in Melbourne for uni. I live in the bay area, CA now. Always found talks on core python features really great, super excited to give my first talk on one of my fave python features: context managers.



Lots of people I talked to didn't know context managers by name, but everyone has used them.

Anytime you see the with keyword (maybe as), you're looking at a context manager.

Here is the classic, most peoples' first introduction to context managers:

#### What are context managers?

You've seen them, you just don't know it!

```
with open("myfile.txt") as f:
    content = f.read()
    print(content)
```

#### HAVE LINE NUMBERS

Simple example opens a file for you and gives you a handle, `f` as reference.

After `exit`ing with, f is closed.

Context managers, manager your context, in this case a file.

Note on scope: next slide

#### What are context managers?

You've seen them, you just don't know it!

```
with open("myfile.txt") as f:
    content = f.read()
print(content)
```

After a context manager, variables defined in it still exist outside of it. Idk if that seems obvious, but it didn't to me so heads up.

### What are context managers?

You've seen them, you just don't know it!

```
with open("myfile.txt") as f:
    pass
content = f.read()
print(content)
```

The thing after the `as` still exists too, but it will be closed after the block.

They're pretty and safe is why!

- You can't forget to close resources.
- They can make code much prettier.
- They can make complex logic simpler.

talk talk talk about points

contextlib.suppress

```
def kill_process(pid):
    # Kill a process, ignore if it can't be found.
    with contextlib.suppress(ProcessLookupError):
        os.kill(pid, signal.SIGKILL)

# Nicer than:
def kill_process(pid):
    try:
        os.kill(pid, signal.SIGKILL)
    except ProcessLookupError:
        pass
```

ThreadPoolExecutor - Bad version!

```
from concurrent.futures import ThreadPoolExecutor

# Bad!!!
pool = ThreadPoolExecutor()
for k, v in data.items():
    pool.submit(make_a_sentence, k, v)
# Wait on the results and do something with them.
pool.shutdown()
```

talk talk about points

ThreadPoolExecutor - Good version!

```
from concurrent.futures import ThreadPoolExecutor

# Good, safe, context managed!
with ThreadPoolExecutor() as pool:
    for k, v in data.items():
        pool.submit(make_a_sentence, k, v)
    # Wait on the results and do something with them.
```

talk talk about points

ThreadPoolExecutor - Good version!

```
data = {
    "Fruit": "spectacular",  # Spinach is delicious!
    "Dairy": "yucky",  # Fruit is spectacular!
    "Meat": "not cool",  # Dairy is yucky!
}

def make_a_sentence(noun, adjective):
    return f"{noun} is {adjective}!"
```

talk talk about points

Write your own context managers!

#### First, the hard way

But not necessarily the wrong way

show inner code of a context manager we've seen before

what does a context manager look like under the hood?

formally, context manager is any class with an \_\_enter\_\_ and \_\_exit\_\_ method, you must define both. \_\_init\_\_ method optional.

## Our very own context manager!

write contrived example that doesn't have an `as` bit

include output down the bottom

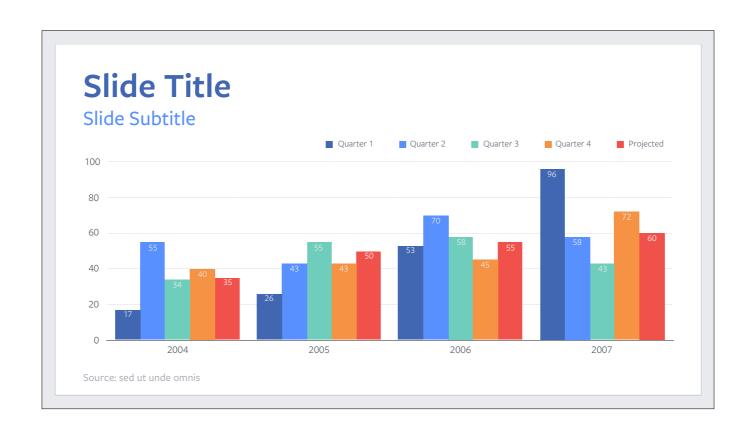


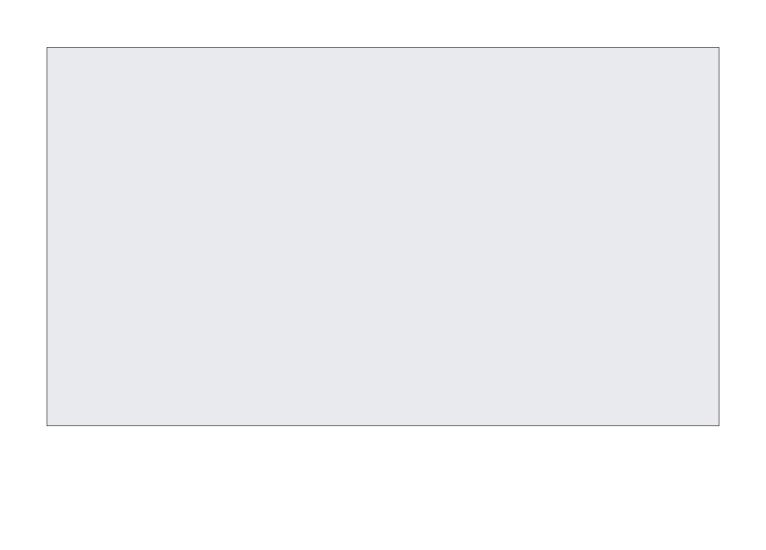
wow a class and two methods just for that? surely there's an easier way!

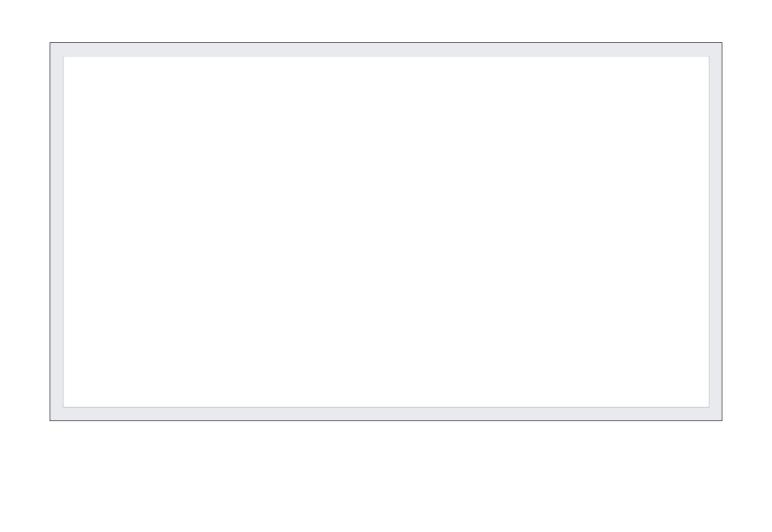
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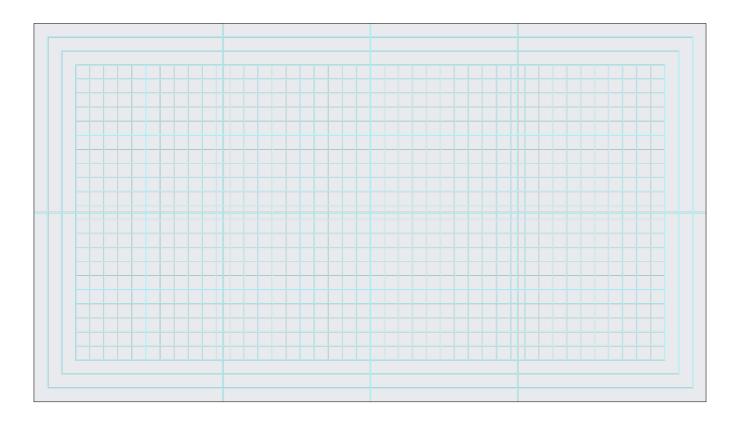
Slide Subtitle

```
with open(myfile, "r") as f:
    f.read()
```









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