# **Extending and embedding the Python interpreter**

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# Sometimes neither Python nor C/C++ alone is sufficient.

- ► For performance reasons some parts of a scripting language (e.g. Python) application are better implemented in C/C++.
- ► Third party libraries written in C/C++ shall be used/incorporated in a Python program.
- An application shall be script-driven but not implemented in Python as a whole.
- ⇒ Interface/API between scripting language and C/C++ required.

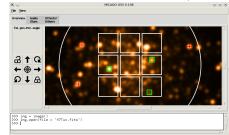
for observation preparation tools **Fypical situation** 

KMOS preparation tool: Tcl/Tk/C++

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**MICADO** preparation tool: C++/Python



### The C API enables almost everything to be implemented.

#### The CPython API

- provides a comprehensive set of C functions that give access to the Python interpreter in every aspect.
- ▶ is usable from C as well as from C++.

#### With the CPython API you can

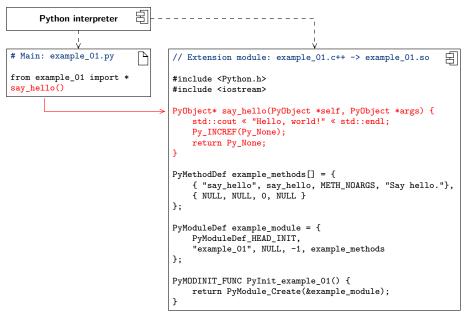
- write extension modules.
- embed the Python interpreter in a custom application.

### A number of tools may facilitate things:

- distutils Native Python tool that facilitates cross-platform build and distribution of extension modules.
  - SWIG Simplified Wrapper and Interface Generator that connects programs written in C and C++ with scripting languages.
- boost::python C++ library which enables interoperability between C++ and Python, particularly for exposing existing C++ classes to Python.
  - Cython Superset of Python language that generates and compiles C code.
- Using the low-level functions directly gives maximum flexibility.



## Extension modules provide new functionality as shared libs.



# An embedded interpreter is part of a custom application.

```
example 09
                      «application»
 libpython3.5m.a
                                                   뫼
                      «component»
                   Python interpreter
 // Main: example_09.c++
                                                               # example_09.py
 #include <Python.h>
                                                               print("Hello, world!")
 #include <iostream>
 #include <cstdio>
 int main(int argc, char** argv)
 ₹
     Py_Initialize();
     FILE* fp = std::fopen("example_09.py", "r");
     PyRun_SimpleFile(fp, "example_09.py");
     std::fclose(fp);
     Py_Finalize();
     return 0:
```

### Tutorials are available online and in print.

Python online documentation:

https://docs.python.org/3/extending/index.html

Another tutorial: http://www.tutorialspoint.com/python/python\_further\_extensions.htm

And yet another one: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Python\_Programming/Extending\_with\_C

Lutz. M.: Programming Python, 4th edition.

O'Reilly, 2011.

Example source code from this talk: www.usm.lmu.de/people/wegner/seminar/2018-04-24/example.tar.gz