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Guido van Rossum

Guido van Rossum (Dutch: ['yido van 'rɔsym, -səm]; born 31 January 1956) is a Dutch programmer best known as the author of the <u>Python programming language</u>, for which he was the "<u>Benevolent dictator for life</u>" (BDFL) until he stepped down from the position in July 2018. [6][7] He is currently a member of the Python Steering Council. [8]

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Life and education

Van Rossum was born and raised in the <u>Netherlands</u>, where he received a master's degree in mathematics and <u>computer science</u> from the <u>University of Amsterdam</u> in 1982. He has a brother, Just van Rossum, who is a <u>type</u> designer and programmer who designed the typeface used in the "Python Powered" logo.

Guido lives in <u>Belmont</u>, California, with his wife, Kim Knapp,^[9] and their son.^{[10][11][12]} According to his home page and <u>Dutch naming conventions</u>, the "<u>van</u>" in his name is capitalized when he is referred to by surname alone, but not when using his first and last name together.^[13]

Work

While working at the Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI), Van Rossum wrote and contributed a glob() routine to BSD Unix in 1986^{[14][15]} and helped develop the ABC programming language. He once stated, "I try to mention ABC's influence because I'm indebted to everything I learned during that project and to the people who worked on it."^[16] He also created Grail, an early web browser written in Python, and engaged in discussions about the HTML standard.^[17]

Guido van Rossum Guido van Rossum at the Dropbox headquarters in 2014 **Born** 31 January 1956^[1] Haarlem, Netherlands^{[2][3]} Residence Belmont, California, U.S. **Nationality** Dutch Alma mater University of Amsterdam **Occupation** Computer programmer, author Dropbox^[4] **Employer** Known for Creating the Python programming language Kim Knapp (m. 2000) Spouse(s) Children **Awards** Award for the Advancement of Free Software (2001) gvanrossum.github.io (https://gv Website anrossum.github.io/)

He has worked for various research institutes, including the Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in the Netherlands, the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI). From 2000 until 2003 he worked for Zope corporation. In 2003 Van Rossum left Zope for Elemental Security. While there he worked on a custom programming language for the organization. [18] From 2005 to December 2012, he worked at Google, where he spent half of his time developing the Python language. In January 2013, he started working for Dropbox. [4]

Python

In December 1989, Van Rossum had been looking for a "'hobby' programming project that would keep [him] occupied during the week around Christmas" as his office was closed when he decided to write an <u>interpreter</u> for a "new scripting language [he] had been thinking about lately: a descendant of <u>ABC</u> that would appeal to <u>Unix/C</u> hackers". He attributes choosing the name "Python" to "being in a slightly irreverent mood (and a big fan of *Monty Python's Flying Circus*)".^[19]

He has explained that Python's predecessor, <u>ABC</u>, was inspired by <u>SETL</u>, noting that ABC co-developer <u>Lambert Meertens</u> had "spent a year with the SETL group at <u>NYU</u> before coming up with the final ABC design".^[20]

In July 2018, Van Rossum announced that he would be stepping down from the position of <u>BDFL</u> of the Python programming language [21]

Computer Programming for Everybody

In 1999, Van Rossum submitted a funding proposal to <u>DARPA</u> called "Computer Programming for Everybody", in which he further defined his goals for Python:

- An easy and intuitive language just as powerful as major competitors
- Open source, so anyone can contribute to its development
- Code that is as understandable as plain English
- Suitability for everyday tasks, allowing for short development times

Google

Van Rossum at the 2008 Google I/O Developer's Conference

Python has grown to become a popular programming language. In 2018, it was the third most popular language on <u>GitHub</u>, a social coding website, behind <u>JavaScript</u> and <u>Java</u>.^[22] According to a programming language popularity survey^[23] it is consistently amongst the top 10 most mentioned languages in job postings. Furthermore, Python is consistently in the top 10 most popular languages according to the TIOBE Programming Community Index.^[24]

Mondrian

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At Google, Van Rossum developed Mondrian, a web-based <u>code review</u> system written in Python and used within the company. He named the software after the Dutch painter <u>Piet Mondrian</u>. He named another related <u>software project</u> after <u>Gerrit Rietveld</u>, a Dutch designer. A Dutch designer.

Dropbox

In 2013, Van Rossum started working at the cloud file storage company Dropbox. [27]

Awards

- At the 2002 <u>FOSDEM</u> conference in <u>Brussels</u>, Van Rossum received the 2001 <u>Award for the Advancement of Free Software</u> from the Free Software Foundation (FSF) for his work on Python.
- In May 2003, he received a NLUUG Award. [28]
- In 2006, he was recognized as a Distinguished Engineer by the Association for Computing Machinery.
- In 2018, he was made a Fellow of the Computer History museum.^[29]

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External links

- Official website (https://www.python.org/~guido/) <
- The History of Python (http://python-history.blogspot.com/) Guido's blog on the History of Python and design decisions
- Computer Programming for Everybody (https://www.python.org/doc/essays/everybody/)
- Interview with Guido van Rossum (http://www.twit.tv/floss11) on FLOSS Weekly
- Guido van Rossum (http://workspiration.org/guido-van-rossum) Guido's interview on Workspiration
- Computerworld Interview with Guido van Rossum on Python (https://web.archive.org/web/20081229095320/http://www.computerworld.com.au/index.php/id%3B66665 771)
- Google App Engine Run your web applications on Google's infrastructure (http://www.stanford.edu/class/ee380/Abstracts/081105.html) technical talk on Google App Engine given by Guido van Rossum at Stanford University. (online video archive (https://web.archive.org/web/20090326060917/http://stanford-online.stanford.edu/courses/ee380/081105-ee380-300.asx))

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