

Python (programming language)



Python is a high-level, general-purpose programming language. Its design philosophy emphasizes code readability with the use of significant indentation.^[32]

Python is dynamically typed and garbage-collected. It supports multiple programming paradigms, including structured (particularly procedural), object-oriented and functional programming. It is often described as a "batteries included" language due to its comprehensive standard library.^{[33][34]}

Guido van Rossum began working on Python in the late 1980s as a successor to the ABC programming language and first released it in 1991 as Python 0.9.0.^[35] Python 2.0 was released in 2000. Python 3.0, released in 2008, was a major revision not completely backward-compatible with earlier versions. Python 2.7.18, released in 2020, was the last release of Python 2.^[36]

Python consistently ranks as one of the most popular programming languages.^{[37][38][39][40]}

History

Python was conceived in the late 1980s^[41] by Guido van Rossum at Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in the Netherlands as a successor to the ABC programming language, which was inspired by SETL,^[42] capable of exception handling and interfacing with the Amoeba operating system.^[11] Its implementation began in December 1989.^[43] Van Rossum shouldered sole responsibility for the project, as the lead developer, until 12 July 2018, when he announced his "permanent vacation" from his responsibilities as Python's "benevolent dictator for life", a title the Python community bestowed upon him to reflect his long-term commitment as the project's chief decision-maker.^[44] In January 2019, active Python core developers elected a five-member Steering Council to lead the project.^{[45][46]}

Python 2.0 was released on 16 October 2000, with many major new features such as list comprehensions, cycle-detecting garbage collection, reference counting, and Unicode support.^[47] Python 3.0, released on 3 December 2008, with many of its major features backported to Python 2.6.x^[48] and 2.7.x. Releases of Python 3 include the 2to3 utility, which automates the translation of Python 2 code to Python 3.^[49]

Python



<u>Paradigm</u>	<u>Multi-paradigm</u> : <u>object-oriented</u> , ^[1] <u>procedural</u> (<u>imperative</u>), <u>functional</u> , <u>structured</u> , <u>reflective</u>
<u>Designed by</u>	<u>Guido van Rossum</u>
<u>Developer</u>	<u>Python Software Foundation</u>
<u>First appeared</u>	20 February 1991 ^[2]
<u>Stable release</u>	3.12.0 ^[3]  / 2 October 2023
<u>Typing discipline</u>	<u>Duck</u> , <u>dynamic</u> , <u>strong typing</u> , ^[4] <u>gradual</u> (since 3.5, but ignored in <u>CPython</u>) ^[5]
<u>OS</u>	<u>Windows</u> , <u>macOS</u> , <u>Linux/UNIX</u> , <u>Android</u> ^{[6][7]} and a few other platforms ^[8]
<u>License</u>	<u>Python Software Foundation License</u>

Python 2.7's end-of-life was initially set for 2015, then postponed to 2020 out of concern that a large body of existing code could not easily be forward-ported to Python 3.^{[50][51]} No further security patches or other improvements will be released for it.^{[52][53]} Currently only 3.8 and later are supported (2023 security issues were fixed in e.g. 3.7.17, the final 3.7.x release^[54]).

In 2021 (and again twice in 2022), security updates were expedited, since all Python versions were insecure (including 2.7^[55]) because of security issues leading to possible remote code execution^[56] and web-cache poisoning.^[57] In 2022, Python 3.10.4 and 3.9.12 were expedited^[58] and 3.8.13, because of many security issues.^[59] When Python 3.9.13 was released in May 2022, it was announced that the 3.9 series (joining the older series 3.8 and 3.7) would only receive security fixes in the future.^[60] On 7 September 2022, four new releases were made due to a potential denial-of-service attack: 3.10.7, 3.9.14, 3.8.14, and 3.7.14.^{[61][62]}

As of October 2023, Python 3.12 is the stable release, and 3.12 and 3.11 are the only versions with active (as opposed to just security) support. Notable changes in 3.11 from 3.10 include increased program execution speed and improved error reporting.^[63]

Python 3.12 adds syntax (and in fact every Python since at least 3.5 adds some syntax) to the language, the new (soft) keyword type (recent releases have added a lot of typing support e.g. new type union operator in 3.10), and 3.11 for exception handling, and 3.10 the `match` and `case` (soft) keywords, for structural pattern matching statements. Python 3.12 also drops outdated modules and functionality, and future versions will too, see below in Development section.


Python 3.11 claims to be between 10 and 60% faster than Python 3.10, and Python 3.12 adds another 5% on top of that. It also has improved error messages, and many other changes.

Since 27 June 2023, Python 3.8 is the oldest supported version of Python (albeit in the 'security support' phase), due to Python 3.7 reaching end-of-life.^[64]

Design philosophy and features

Python is a multi-paradigm programming language. Object-oriented programming and structured programming are fully supported, and many of their features support functional programming and aspect-oriented programming (including metaprogramming^[65] and metaobjects).^[66] Many other paradigms are supported via extensions, including design by contract^{[67][68]} and logic programming.^[69]

Python uses dynamic typing and a combination of reference counting and a cycle-detecting garbage collector for memory management.^[70] It uses dynamic name resolution (late binding), which binds method and variable names during program execution.

<u>Filename extensions</u>	Main: .py (it and .pyw used on Windows); .pyz (for single-file ZIP apps); ^[9] Other: .pyi, .pyc, .pyd,
<u>Website</u>	python.org (http://www.python.org/)
<u>Major implementations</u>	
CPython, PyPy, Stackless Python, MicroPython, CircuitPython, IronPython, Jython	
<u>Dialects</u>	
Cython, RPython, Starlark ^[10]	
<u>Influenced by</u>	
ABC, ^[11] Ada, ^[12] ALGOL 68, ^[13] APL, ^[14] C, ^[15] C++, ^[16] CLU, ^[17] Dylan, ^[18] Haskell, ^{[19][14]} Icon, ^[20] Lisp, ^[21] Modula-3, ^{[13][16]} Perl, ^[22] Standard ML ^[14]	
<u>Influenced</u>	
Apache Groovy, Boo, Cobra, CoffeeScript, ^[23] D, F#, GDScript, Genie, ^[24] Go, JavaScript, ^{[25][26]} Julia, ^[27] Mojo, ^[28] Nim, Ring, ^[29] Ruby, ^[30] Swift ^[31]	
 Python Programming at Wikibooks	

Its design offers some support for functional programming in the Lisp tradition. It has `filter`, `map` and `reduce` functions; list comprehensions, dictionaries, sets, and generator expressions.^[71] The standard library has two modules (`itertools` and `functools`) that implement functional tools borrowed from Haskell and Standard ML.^[72]

Its core philosophy is summarized in the document *The Zen of Python* (PEP 20), which includes aphorisms such as:^[73]

- Beautiful is better than ugly.
- Explicit is better than implicit.
- Simple is better than complex.
- Complex is better than complicated.
- Readability counts.



The designer of Python, Guido van Rossum, at OSCON 2006

Rather than building all of its functionality into its core, Python was designed to be highly extensible via modules. This compact modularity has made it particularly popular as a means of adding programmable interfaces to existing applications. Van Rossum's vision of a small core language with a large standard library and easily extensible interpreter stemmed from his frustrations with ABC, which espoused the opposite approach.^[41]

Python strives for a simpler, less-cluttered syntax and grammar while giving developers a choice in their coding methodology. In contrast to Perl's "there is more than one way to do it" motto, Python embraces a "there should be one—and preferably only one—obvious way to do it" philosophy.^[73] Alex Martelli, a Fellow at the Python Software Foundation and Python book author, wrote: "To describe something as 'clever' is *not* considered a compliment in the Python culture."^[74]

Python's developers strive to avoid premature optimization and reject patches to non-critical parts of the CPython reference implementation that would offer marginal increases in speed at the cost of clarity.^[75] Execution speed can be improved by moving speed-critical functions to extension modules written in languages such as C, or by using a just-in-time compiler like PyPy. It is also possible to cross-compile to other languages, but it either doesn't provide the full speed-up that might be expected, since Python is a very dynamic language, or a restricted subset of Python is compiled, and possibly semantics are slightly changed.^[76] Python's developers aim for it to be fun to use. This is reflected in its name—a tribute to the British comedy group Monty Python^[77]—and in occasionally playful approaches to tutorials and reference materials, such as the use of the terms "spam" and "eggs" (a reference to a Monty Python sketch) in examples, instead of the often-used "foo" and "bar".^{[78][79]}

A common neologism in the Python community is *pythonic*, which has a wide range of meanings related to program style. "Pythonic" code may use Python idioms well, be natural or show fluency in the language, or conform with Python's minimalist philosophy and emphasis on readability. Code that is difficult to understand or reads like a rough transcription from another programming language is called *unpythonic*.^{[80][81]}

Syntax and semantics

Python is meant to be an easily readable language. Its formatting is visually uncluttered and often uses English keywords where other languages use punctuation. Unlike many other languages, it does not use curly brackets to delimit blocks, and semicolons after statements are allowed but rarely used. It has fewer syntactic exceptions and special cases than C or Pascal.^[82]

Indentation

Python uses whitespace indentation, rather than curly brackets or keywords, to delimit blocks. An increase in indentation comes after certain statements; a decrease in indentation signifies the end of the current block.^[83] Thus, the program's visual structure accurately represents its semantic structure.^[84] This feature is sometimes termed the off-side rule. Some other languages use indentation this way; but in most, indentation has no semantic meaning. The recommended indent size is four spaces.^[85]

Statements and control flow

Python's statements include:

- The assignment statement, using a single equals sign =
- The if statement, which conditionally executes a block of code, along with else and elif (a contraction of else-if)
- The for statement, which iterates over an iterable object, capturing each element to a local variable for use by the attached block
- The while statement, which executes a block of code as long as its condition is true
- The try statement, which allows exceptions raised in its attached code block to be caught and handled by except clauses (or new syntax except * in Python 3.11 for exception groups^[86]); it also ensures that clean-up code in a finally block is always run regardless of how the block exits
- The raise statement, used to raise a specified exception or re-raise a caught exception
- The class statement, which executes a block of code and attaches its local namespace to a class, for use in object-oriented programming
- The def statement, which defines a function or method
- The with statement, which encloses a code block within a context manager (for example, acquiring a lock before it is run, then releasing the lock; or opening and closing a file), allowing resource-acquisition-is-initialization (RAII)-like behavior and replacing a common try/finally idiom^[87]
- The break statement, which exits a loop
- The continue statement, which skips the rest of the current iteration and continues with the next
- The del statement, which removes a variable—deleting the reference from the name to the value, and producing an error if the variable is referred to before it is redefined
- The pass statement, serving as a NOP, syntactically needed to create an empty code block
- The assert statement, used in debugging to check for conditions that should apply
- The yield statement, which returns a value from a generator function (and also an operator); used to implement coroutines
- The return statement, used to return a value from a function
- The import and from statements, used to import modules whose functions or variables can be used in the current program

The assignment statement (=) binds a name as a reference to a separate, dynamically allocated object. Variables may subsequently be rebound at any time to any object. In Python, a variable name is a generic reference holder without a fixed data type; however, it always refers to *some* object with a type. This is called dynamic typing—in contrast to statically-typed languages, where each variable may contain only a value of a certain type.

Python does not support tail call optimization or first-class continuations, and, according to Van Rossum, it never will.^{[88][89]} However, better support for coroutine-like functionality is provided by extending Python's generators.^[90] Before 2.5, generators were lazy iterators; data was passed unidirectionally out of the generator. From Python 2.5 on, it is possible to pass data back into a generator function; and from version 3.3, it can be passed through multiple stack levels.^[91]

Expressions

Python's expressions include:

- The +, -, and * operators for mathematical addition, subtraction, and multiplication are similar to other languages, but the behavior of division differs. There are two types of divisions in Python: floor division (or integer division) // and floating-point/division.^[92] Python uses the ** operator for exponentiation.
- Python uses the + operator for string concatenation. Python uses the * operator for duplicating a string a specified number of times.
- The @ infix operator. It is intended to be used by libraries such as NumPy for matrix multiplication.^{[93][94]}
- The syntax :=, called the "walrus operator", was introduced in Python 3.8. It assigns values to variables as part of a larger expression.^[95]
- In Python, == compares by value. Python's is operator may be used to compare object identities (comparison by reference), and comparisons may be chained—for example, a <= b <= c.
- Python uses and, or, and not as Boolean operators.
- Python has a type of expression called a list comprehension, as well as a more general expression called a generator expression.^[71]
- Anonymous functions are implemented using lambda expressions; however, there may be only one expression in each body.
- Conditional expressions are written as x **if** c **else** y^[96] (different in order of operands from the c ? x : y operator common to many other languages).
- Python makes a distinction between lists and tuples. Lists are written as [1, 2, 3], are mutable, and cannot be used as the keys of dictionaries (dictionary keys must be immutable in Python). Tuples, written as (1, 2, 3), are immutable and thus can be used as keys of dictionaries, provided all of the tuple's elements are immutable. The + operator can be used to concatenate two tuples, which does not directly modify their contents, but produces a new tuple containing the elements of both. Thus, given the variable t initially equal to (1, 2, 3), executing t = t + (4, 5) first evaluates t + (4, 5), which yields (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), which is then assigned back to t—thereby effectively "modifying the contents" of t while conforming to the immutable nature of tuple objects. Parentheses are optional for tuples in unambiguous contexts.^[97]
- Python features *sequence unpacking* where multiple expressions, each evaluating to anything that can be assigned (to a variable, writable property, etc.) are associated in an identical manner to that forming tuple literals—and, as a whole, are put on the left-hand side

of the equal sign in an assignment statement. The statement expects an *iterable* object on the right-hand side of the equal sign that produces the same number of values as the provided writable expressions; when iterated through them, it assigns each of the produced values to the corresponding expression on the left.^[98]

- Python has a "string format" operator % that functions analogously to printf format strings in C—e.g. "spam=%s eggs=%d" % ("blah", 2) evaluates to "spam=blah eggs=2". In Python 2.6+ and 3+, this was supplemented by the format() method of the str class, e.g. "spam={0} eggs={1}".format("blah", 2). Python 3.6 added "f-strings": spam = "blah"; eggs = 2; f'spam={spam} eggs={eggs}'.^[99]
- Strings in Python can be concatenated by "adding" them (with the same operator as for adding integers and floats), e.g. "spam" + "eggs" returns "spameggs". If strings contain numbers, they are added as strings rather than integers, e.g. "2" + "2" returns "22".
- Python has various string literals:
 - Delimited by single or double quote marks; unlike in Unix shells, Perl, and Perl-influenced languages, single and double quote marks work the same. Both use the backslash (\) as an escape character. String interpolation became available in Python 3.6 as "formatted string literals".^[99]
 - Triple-quoted (beginning and ending with three single or double quote marks), which may span multiple lines and function like here documents in shells, Perl, and Ruby.
 - Raw string varieties, denoted by prefixing the string literal with r. Escape sequences are not interpreted; hence raw strings are useful where literal backslashes are common, such as regular expressions and Windows-style paths. (Compare "@-quoting" in C#.)
- Python has array index and array slicing expressions in lists, denoted as a[key], a[start:stop] or a[start:stop:step]. Indexes are zero-based, and negative indexes are relative to the end. Slices take elements from the *start* index up to, but not including, the *stop* index. The third slice parameter called *step* or *stride*, allows elements to be skipped and reversed. Slice indexes may be omitted—for example, a[:] returns a copy of the entire list. Each element of a slice is a shallow copy.

In Python, a distinction between expressions and statements is rigidly enforced, in contrast to languages such as Common Lisp, Scheme, or Ruby. This leads to duplicating some functionality. For example:

- List comprehensions vs. for-loops
- Conditional expressions vs. if blocks
- The eval() vs. exec() built-in functions (in Python 2, exec is a statement); the former is for expressions, the latter is for statements

Statements cannot be a part of an expression—so list and other comprehensions or lambda expressions, all being expressions, cannot contain statements. A particular case is that an assignment statement such as a = 1 cannot form part of the conditional expression of a conditional statement. This has the advantage of avoiding a classic C error of mistaking an assignment operator = for an equality operator == in conditions: **if** (c = 1) { ... } is syntactically valid (but probably unintended) C code, but **if** c = 1: ... causes a syntax error in Python.

Methods

Methods on objects are functions attached to the object's class; the syntax `instance.method(argument)` is, for normal methods and functions, syntactic sugar for `Class.method(instance, argument)`. Python methods have an explicit self parameter to access instance data, in contrast to the implicit self (or `this`) in some other object-oriented programming languages (e.g., C++, Java, Objective-C, Ruby).^[100] Python also provides methods, often called *dunder methods* (due to their names beginning and ending with double-underscores), to allow user-defined classes to modify how they are handled by native operations including length, comparison, in arithmetic operations and type conversion.^[101]

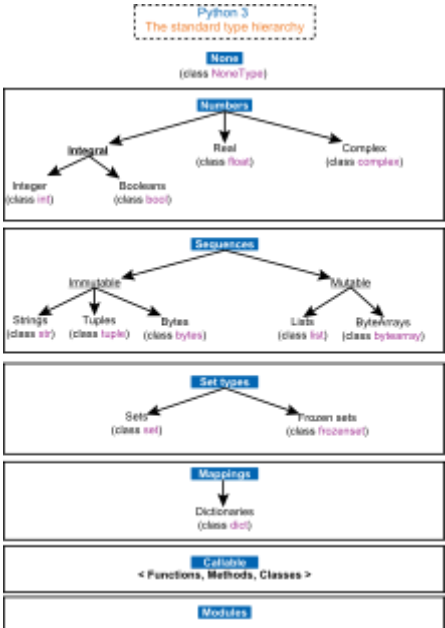
Typing

Python uses duck typing and has typed objects but untyped variable names. Type constraints are not checked at compile time; rather, operations on an object may fail, signifying that it is not of a suitable type. Despite being dynamically typed, Python is strongly typed, forbidding operations that are not well-defined (for example, adding a number to a string) rather than silently attempting to make sense of them.

Python allows programmers to define their own types using classes, most often used for object-oriented programming. New instances of classes are constructed by calling the class (for example, `SpamClass()` or `EggsClass()`), and the classes are instances of the metaclass type (itself an instance of itself), allowing metaprogramming and reflection.

Before version 3.0, Python had two kinds of classes (both using the same syntax): *old-style* and *new-style*,^[102] current Python versions only support the semantics new style.

Python supports gradual typing.^[103] Python's syntax allows specifying static types, but they are not checked in the default implementation, CPython. An experimental optional static type-checker, *mypy*, supports compile-time type checking.^[104]



The standard type hierarchy in Python 3

Summary of Python 3's built-in types

Type	Mutability	Description	Syntax examples
bool	immutable	<u>Boolean value</u>	True False
bytearray	mutable	Sequence of <u>bytes</u>	<code>bytearray(b'Some ASCII')</code> <code>bytearray(b"Some ASCII")</code> <code>bytearray([119, 105, 107, 105])</code>
bytes	immutable	Sequence of bytes	<code>b'Some ASCII'</code> <code>b"Some ASCII"</code> <code>bytes([119, 105, 107, 105])</code>
complex	immutable	<u>Complex number</u> with real and imaginary parts	<code>3+2.7j</code> <code>3 + 2.7j</code>
dict	mutable	<u>Associative array</u> (or dictionary) of key and value pairs; can contain mixed types (keys and values), keys must be a hashable type	<code>{'key1': 1.0, 3: False}</code> <code>{}</code>
types.EllipsisType	immutable	An <u>ellipsis</u> placeholder to be used as an index in <u>NumPy</u> arrays	<code>...</code> Ellipsis
float	immutable	<u>Double-precision floating-point number</u> . The precision is machine-dependent but in practice is generally implemented as a 64-bit <u>IEEE 754</u> number with 53 bits of precision. ^[105]	<code>1.33333</code>
frozenset	immutable	Unordered <u>set</u> , contains no duplicates; can contain mixed types, if hashable	<code>frozenset([4.0, 'string', True])</code>
int	immutable	<u>Integer</u> of unlimited magnitude ^[106]	<code>42</code>
list	mutable	<u>List</u> , can contain mixed types	<code>[4.0, 'string', True]</code> <code>[]</code>
types.NoneType	immutable	An object representing the absence of a value, often	None

		called null in other languages	
<code>types.NotImplementedType</code>	immutable	A placeholder that can be returned from <u>overloaded operators</u> to indicate unsupported operand types.	<code>NotImplemented</code>
<code>range</code>	immutable	An <i>immutable sequence</i> of numbers commonly used for looping a specific number of times in for loops ^[107]	<code>range(-1, 10)</code> <code>range(10, -5, -2)</code>
<code>set</code>	mutable	Unordered <u>set</u> , contains no duplicates; can contain mixed types, if hashable	<code>{4.0, 'string', True}</code> <code>set()</code>
<code>str</code>	immutable	A character string: sequence of Unicode codepoints	<code>'Wikipedia'</code> <code>"Wikipedia"</code> <code>"""Spanning multiple lines"""</code> <code>Spanning multiple lines</code>
<code>tuple</code>	immutable	Can contain mixed types	<code>(4.0, 'string', True)</code> <code>('single element',)</code> <code>()</code>

Arithmetic operations

Python has the usual symbols for arithmetic operators (+, -, *, /), the floor division operator // and the modulo operation % (where the remainder can be negative, e.g. `4 % -3 == -2`). It also has ** for exponentiation, e.g. `5**3 == 125` and `9**0.5 == 3.0`, and a matrix-multiplication operator @^[108]. These operators work like in traditional math; with the same precedence rules, the operators infix (+ and - can also be unary to represent positive and negative numbers respectively).

The division between integers produces floating-point results. The behavior of division has changed significantly over time:^[109]

- Current Python (i.e. since 3.0) changed / to always be floating-point division, e.g.
`5/2 == 2.5`.
- The floor division // operator was introduced. So `7//3 == 2`, `-7//3 == -3`, `7.5//3 == 2.0` and `-7.5//3 == -3.0`. Adding `from __future__ import division`

causes a module used in Python 2.7 to use Python 3.0 rules for division (see above).

In Python terms, `/` is *true division* (or simply *division*), and `//` is *floor division*. `/` before version 3.0 is *classic division*.^[109]

Rounding towards negative infinity, though different from most languages, adds consistency. For instance, it means that the equation $(a + b) // b == a // b + 1$ is always true. It also means that the equation $b * (a // b) + a \% b == a$ is valid for both positive and negative values of a . However, maintaining the validity of this equation means that while the result of $a \% b$ is, as expected, in the half-open interval $[0, b)$, where b is a positive integer, it has to lie in the interval $(b, 0]$ when b is negative.^[110]

Python provides a `round` function for rounding a float to the nearest integer. For tie-breaking, Python 3 uses round to even: `round(1.5)` and `round(2.5)` both produce `2`.^[111] Versions before 3 used round-away-from-zero: `round(0.5)` is `1.0`, `round(-0.5)` is `-1.0`.^[112]

Python allows Boolean expressions with multiple equality relations in a manner that is consistent with general use in mathematics. For example, the expression `a < b < c` tests whether a is less than b and b is less than c .^[113] C-derived languages interpret this expression differently: in C, the expression would first evaluate `a < b`, resulting in 0 or 1, and that result would then be compared with `c`.^[114]

Python uses arbitrary-precision arithmetic for all integer operations. The `Decimal` type/class in the `decimal` module provides decimal floating-point numbers to a pre-defined arbitrary precision and several rounding modes.^[115] The `Fraction` class in the `fractions` module provides arbitrary precision for rational numbers.^[116]

Due to Python's extensive mathematics library, and the third-party library NumPy that further extends the native capabilities, it is frequently used as a scientific scripting language to aid in problems such as numerical data processing and manipulation.^{[117][118]}

Programming examples

Hello world program:

```
print('Hello, world!')
```

Program to calculate the factorial of a positive integer:

```
1  n = int(input('Type a number, and its factorial will be printed: '))
2
3  if n < 0:
4      raise ValueError('You must enter a non-negative integer')
5
6  factorial = 1
7  for i in range(2, n + 1):
8      factorial *= i
9
10 print(factorial)
```

Libraries

Python's large standard library^[119] provides tools suited to many tasks and is commonly cited as one of its greatest strengths. For Internet-facing applications, many standard formats and protocols such as MIME and HTTP are supported. It includes modules for creating graphical user interfaces, connecting to relational databases, generating pseudorandom numbers, arithmetic with arbitrary-precision decimals,^[120] manipulating regular expressions, and unit testing.

Some parts of the standard library are covered by specifications—for example, the Web Server Gateway Interface (WSGI) implementation `wsgiref` follows PEP 333^[121]—but most are specified by their code, internal documentation, and test suites. However, because most of the standard library is cross-platform Python code, only a few modules need altering or rewriting for variant implementations.

As of 14 November 2022, the Python Package Index (PyPI), the official repository for third-party Python software, contains over 415,000^[122] packages with a wide range of functionality, including:

- Automation
- Data analytics
- Databases
- Documentation
- Graphical user interfaces
- Image processing
- Machine learning
- Mobile apps
- Multimedia
- Computer networking
- Scientific computing
- System administration
- Test frameworks
- Text processing
- Web frameworks
- Web scraping

Development environments

Most Python implementations (including CPython) include a read–eval–print loop (REPL), permitting them to function as a command line interpreter for which users enter statements sequentially and receive results immediately.

Python also comes with an Integrated development environment (IDE) called IDLE, which is more beginner-oriented.

Other shells, including IDLE and IPython, add further abilities such as improved auto-completion, session state retention, and syntax highlighting.

As well as standard desktop integrated development environments, there are web browser-based IDEs, including SageMath, for developing science- and math-related programs; PythonAnywhere, a browser-based IDE and hosting environment; and Canopy IDE, a commercial IDE emphasizing scientific computing.^[123]

Implementations

Reference implementation

CPython is the reference implementation of Python. It is written in C, meeting the C89 standard (Python 3.11 uses C11^[124]) with several select C99 features. CPython includes its own C extensions, but third-party extensions are not limited to older C versions—e.g. they can be implemented with C11 or C++.^{[125][126]} It compiles Python programs into an intermediate bytecode^[127] which is then executed by its virtual machine.^[128] CPython is distributed with a large standard library written in a mixture of C and native Python, and is available for many platforms, including Windows (starting with Python 3.9, the Python installer deliberately fails to install on Windows 7 and 8;^{[129][130]} Windows XP was supported until Python 3.5) and most modern Unix-like systems, including macOS (and Apple M1 Macs, since Python 3.9.1, with experimental installer) and unofficial support for e.g. VMS.^[131] Platform portability was one of its earliest priorities.^[132] (During Python 1 and 2 development, even OS/2 and Solaris were supported,^[133] but support has since been dropped for many platforms.)

Other implementations

- PyPy is a fast, compliant interpreter of Python 2.7 and 3.8.^{[134][135]} Its just-in-time compiler often brings a significant speed improvement over CPython but some libraries written in C cannot be used with it.^[136]
- Stackless Python is a significant fork of CPython that implements microthreads; it does not use the call stack in the same way, thus allowing massively concurrent programs. PyPy also has a stackless version.^[137]
- MicroPython and CircuitPython are Python 3 variants optimized for microcontrollers, including Lego Mindstorms EV3.^[138]
- Pyston is a variant of the Python runtime that uses just-in-time compilation to speed up the execution of Python programs.^[139]
- Cinder is a performance-oriented fork of CPython 3.8 that contains a number of optimizations including bytecode inline caching, eager evaluation of coroutines, a method-at-a-time JIT, and an experimental bytecode compiler.^[140]

Unsupported implementations

Other just-in-time Python compilers have been developed, but are now unsupported:

- Google began a project named Unladen Swallow in 2009, with the aim of speeding up the Python interpreter fivefold by using the LLVM, and of improving its multithreading ability to scale to thousands of cores,^[141] while ordinary implementations suffer from the global interpreter lock.
- Psyco is a discontinued just-in-time specializing compiler that integrates with CPython and transforms bytecode to machine code at runtime. The emitted code is specialized for certain

data types and is faster than the standard Python code. Psyco does not support Python 2.7 or later.

- PyS60 was a Python 2 interpreter for Series 60 mobile phones released by Nokia in 2005. It implemented many of the modules from the standard library and some additional modules for integrating with the Symbian operating system. The Nokia N900 also supports Python with GTK widget libraries, enabling programs to be written and run on the target device.^[142]

Cross-compilers to other languages

There are several compilers/transpilers to high-level object languages, with either unrestricted Python, a restricted subset of Python, or a language similar to Python as the source language:

- Brython,^[143] Transcrypt^{[144][145]} and Pyjs (latest release in 2012) compile Python to JavaScript.
- Codon (<https://github.com/exaloop/codon>) compiles a subset of statically-typed Python^[146] to machine code (via LLVM) and supports native multithreading.^[147]
- Cython compiles (a superset of) Python to C. The resulting code is also usable with Python via direct C-level API calls into the Python interpreter.
- PyJL compiles/transpiles a subset of Python to "human-readable, maintainable, and high-performance Julia source code".^[76] Despite claiming high performance, no tool can claim to do that for *arbitrary* Python code; i.e. it's known not possible to compile to a faster language or machine code. Unless semantics of Python are changed, but in many cases speedup is possible with few or no changes in the Python code. The faster Julia source code can then be used from Python, or compiled to machine code, and based that way.
- Nuitka compiles Python into C.^[148]
- Numba uses LLVM to compile a subset of Python to machine code.
- Pythran compiles a subset of Python 3 to C++ (C++11).^{[149][150][151]}
- RPython can be compiled to C, and is used to build the PyPy interpreter of Python.
- The Python → 11l → C++ transpiler^[152] compiles a subset of Python 3 to C++ (C++17).

Specialized:

- MyHDL is a Python-based hardware description language (HDL), that converts MyHDL code to Verilog or VHDL code.

Older projects (or not to be used with Python 3.x and latest syntax):

- Google's Grumpy (latest release in 2017) transpiles Python 2 to Go.^{[153][154][155]}
- IronPython allows running Python 2.7 programs (and an alpha, released in 2021, is also available for "Python 3.4, although features and behaviors from later versions may be included"^[156]) on the .NET Common Language Runtime.^[157]
- Jython compiles Python 2.7 to Java bytecode, allowing the use of the Java libraries from a Python program.^[158]
- Pyrex (latest release in 2010) and Shed Skin (latest release in 2013) compile to C and C++ respectively.

Performance

Performance comparison of various Python implementations on a non-numerical (combinatorial) workload was presented at EuroSciPy '13.^[159] Python's performance compared to other programming languages is also benchmarked by The Computer Language Benchmarks Game.^[160]

Development

Python's development is conducted largely through the *Python Enhancement Proposal* (PEP) process, the primary mechanism for proposing major new features, collecting community input on issues, and documenting Python design decisions.^[161] Python coding style is covered in PEP 8.^[162] Outstanding PEPs are reviewed and commented on by the Python community and the steering council.^[161]

Enhancement of the language corresponds with the development of the CPython reference implementation. The mailing list python-dev is the primary forum for the language's development. Specific issues were originally discussed in the Roundup bug tracker hosted at by the foundation.^[163] In 2022, all issues and discussions were migrated to GitHub.^[164] Development originally took place on a self-hosted source-code repository running Mercurial, until Python moved to GitHub in January 2017.^[165]

CPython's public releases come in three types, distinguished by which part of the version number is incremented:

- Backward-incompatible versions, where code is expected to break and needs to be manually ported. The first part of the version number is incremented. These releases happen infrequently—version 3.0 was released 8 years after 2.0. According to Guido van Rossum, a version 4.0 is very unlikely to ever happen.^[166]
- Major or "feature" releases are largely compatible with the previous version but introduce new features. The second part of the version number is incremented. Starting with Python 3.9, these releases are expected to happen annually.^{[167][168]} Each major version is supported by bug fixes for several years after its release.^[169]
- Bugfix releases,^[170] which introduce no new features, occur about every 3 months and are made when a sufficient number of bugs have been fixed upstream since the last release. Security vulnerabilities are also patched in these releases. The third and final part of the version number is incremented.^[170]

Many alpha, beta, and release-candidates are also released as previews and for testing before final releases. Although there is a rough schedule for each release, they are often delayed if the code is not ready. Python's development team monitors the state of the code by running the large unit test suite during development.^[171]

The major academic conference on Python is PyCon. There are also special Python mentoring programs, such as PyLadies.

Python 3.12 removed `wstr` meaning Python extensions^[172] need to be modified,^[173] and 3.10 added pattern matching to the language.^[174]

Python 3.12 dropped some outdated modules, and more will be dropped in the future, deprecated as of 3.13; already deprecated array 'u' format code will emit `DeprecationWarning` since 3.13 and will be removed in Python 3.16. The 'w' format code should be used instead. Part of `ctypes` is also deprecated and `http.server.CGIHTTPRequestHandler` will emit a `DeprecationWarning`, and will be removed in 3.15. Using

that code already has a high potential for both security and functionality bugs. Parts of the typing module are deprecated, e.g. creating a `typing.NamedTuple` class using keyword arguments to denote the fields and such (and more) will be disallowed in Python 3.15.

API documentation generators

Tools that can generate documentation for Python API include `pydoc` (available as part of the standard library), `Sphinx`, `Pdoc` and its forks, `Doxygen` and `Graphviz`, among others.^[175]

Naming

Python's name is derived from the British comedy group `Monty Python`, whom Python creator Guido van Rossum enjoyed while developing the language. `Monty Python` references appear frequently in Python code and culture;^[176] for example, the metasyntactic variables often used in Python literature are *spam* and *eggs* instead of the traditional *foo* and *bar*.^{[176][177]} The official Python documentation also contains various references to `Monty Python` routines.^{[178][179]} Users of Python are sometimes referred to as "Pythonistas".^[180]

The prefix *Py-* is used to show that something is related to Python. Examples of the use of this prefix in names of Python applications or libraries include `Pygame`, a binding of `SDL` to Python (commonly used to create games); `PyQt` and `PyGTK`, which bind `Qt` and `GTK` to Python respectively; and `PyPy`, a Python implementation originally written in Python.

Popularity

Since 2003, Python has consistently ranked in the top ten most popular programming languages in the TIOBE Programming Community Index where as of December 2022 it was the most popular language (ahead of C, C++, and Java).^[39] It was selected Programming Language of the Year (for "the highest rise in ratings in a year") in 2007, 2010, 2018, and 2020 (the only language to have done so four times as of 2020^[181]).

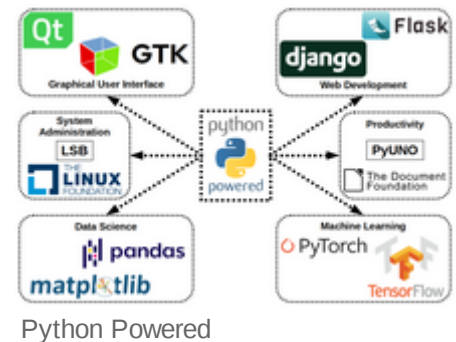
An empirical study found that scripting languages, such as Python, are more productive than conventional languages, such as C and Java, for programming problems involving string manipulation and search in a dictionary, and determined that memory consumption was often "better than Java and not much worse than C or C++".^[182]

Large organizations that use Python include Wikipedia, Google,^[183] Yahoo!,^[184] CERN,^[185] NASA,^[186] Facebook,^[187] Amazon, Instagram,^[188] Spotify,^[189] and some smaller entities like ILM^[190] and ITA.^[191] The social news networking site Reddit was written mostly in Python.^[192]

Uses

Python can serve as a scripting language for web applications, e.g., via `mod_wsgi` for the Apache webserver.^[193] With Web Server Gateway Interface, a standard API has evolved to facilitate these applications. Web frameworks like `Django`, `Pylons`, `Pyramid`, `TurboGears`, `web2py`, `Tornado`, `Flask`, `Bottle`, and `Zope` support developers in the design and maintenance of complex applications. `Pyjs` and `IronPython` can be used to develop the client-side of Ajax-based applications. `SQLAlchemy` can be used as a data mapper to a relational database. `Twisted` is a framework to program communications between computers, and is used (for example) by `Dropbox`.

Libraries such as NumPy, SciPy, and Matplotlib allow the effective use of Python in scientific computing,^{[194][195]} with specialized libraries such as Biopython and Astropy providing domain-specific functionality. SageMath is a computer algebra system with a notebook interface programmable in Python: its library covers many aspects of mathematics, including algebra, combinatorics, numerical mathematics, number theory, and calculus.^[196] OpenCV has Python bindings with a rich set of features for computer vision and image processing.^[197]



Python is commonly used in artificial intelligence projects and machine learning projects with the help of libraries like TensorFlow, Keras, Pytorch, and scikit-learn.^{[198][199][200][201]} As a scripting language with a modular architecture, simple syntax, and rich text processing tools, Python is often used for natural language processing.^[202]

Python can also be used for graphical user interface (GUI) by using libraries like Tkinter.^{[203][204]}

Python can also be used to create games, with libraries such as Pygame, which can make 2D games.

Python has been successfully embedded in many software products as a scripting language, including in finite element method software such as Abaqus, 3D parametric modelers like FreeCAD, 3D animation packages such as 3ds Max, Blender, Cinema 4D, Lightwave, Houdini, Maya, modo, MotionBuilder, Softimage, the visual effects compositor Nuke, 2D imaging programs like GIMP,^[205] Inkscape, Scribus and Paint Shop Pro,^[206] and musical notation programs like scorewriter and capella. GNU Debugger uses Python as a pretty printer to show complex structures such as C++ containers. Esri promotes Python as the best choice for writing scripts in ArcGIS.^[207] It has also been used in several video games,^{[208][209]} and has been adopted as first of the three available programming languages in Google App Engine, the other two being Java and Go.^[210]

Many operating systems include Python as a standard component. It ships with most Linux distributions,^[211] AmigaOS 4 (using Python 2.7), FreeBSD (as a package), NetBSD, and OpenBSD (as a package) and can be used from the command line (terminal). Many Linux distributions use installers written in Python: Ubuntu uses the Ubiquity installer, while Red Hat Linux and Fedora Linux use the Anaconda installer. Gentoo Linux uses Python in its package management system, Portage.

Python is used extensively in the information security industry, including in exploit development.^{[212][213]}

Most of the Sugar software for the One Laptop per Child XO, developed at Sugar Labs as of 2008, is written in Python.^[214] The Raspberry Pi single-board computer project has adopted Python as its main user-programming language.

LibreOffice includes Python and intends to replace Java with Python. Its Python Scripting Provider is a core feature^[215] since Version 4.0 from 7 February 2013.

Languages influenced by Python

Python's design and philosophy have influenced many other programming languages:

- Boo uses indentation, a similar syntax, and a similar object model.^[216]
- Cobra uses indentation and a similar syntax, and its *Acknowledgements* document lists Python first among languages that influenced it.^[217]

- CoffeeScript, a programming language that cross-compiles to JavaScript, has Python-inspired syntax.
- ECMAScript/JavaScript borrowed iterators and generators from Python.^[218]
- GDScript, a scripting language very similar to Python, built-in to the Godot game engine.^[219]
- Go is designed for the "speed of working in a dynamic language like Python"^[220] and shares the same syntax for slicing arrays.
- Groovy was motivated by the desire to bring the Python design philosophy to Java.^[221]
- Julia was designed to be "as usable for general programming as Python".^[27]
- Mojo is currently a non-strict^{[28][222]} (aims to be a strict) superset of Python (e.g. still missing classes, and adding e.g. struct), and is up to 35,000x faster^[223] for some code (mandelbrot, since it is embarrassingly parallel), where static typing helps (and MLIR it is implemented with), and, e.g., 4000 times faster for matrix multiplication.
- Nim uses indentation and similar syntax.^[224]
- Ruby's creator, Yukihiro Matsumoto, has said: "I wanted a scripting language that was more powerful than Perl, and more object-oriented than Python. That's why I decided to design my own language."^[225]
- Swift, a programming language developed by Apple, has some Python-inspired syntax.^[226]

Python's development practices have also been emulated by other languages. For example, the practice of requiring a document describing the rationale for, and issues surrounding, a change to the language (in Python, a PEP) is also used in Tcl,^[227] Erlang,^[228] and Swift.^[229]

See also



- Python syntax and semantics
- pip (package manager)
- List of programming languages
- History of programming languages
- Comparison of programming languages

References

1. "General Python FAQ – Python 3.9.2 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/faq/general.html#what-is-python>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121024164224/http://docs.python.org/faq/general.html#what-is-python>) from the original on 24 October 2012. Retrieved 28 March 2021.
2. "Python 0.9.1 part 01/21" (<https://www.tuhs.org/Usenet/alt.sources/1991-February/001749.html>). *alt.sources archives*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210811171015/https://www.tuhs.org/Usenet/alt.sources/1991-February/001749.html>) from the original on 11 August 2021. Retrieved 11 August 2021.
3. **Error: Unable to display the reference properly. See the documentation for details.**

4. "Why is Python a dynamic language and also a strongly typed language – Python Wiki" (<http://wiki.python.org/moin/Why%20is%20Python%20a%20dynamic%20language%20and%20also%20a%20strongly%20typed%20language>). *wiki.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210314173706/https://wiki.python.org/moin/Why%20is%20Python%20a%20dynamic%20language%20and%20also%20a%20strongly%20typed%20language>) from the original on 14 March 2021. Retrieved 27 January 2021.
5. "PEP 483 – The Theory of Type Hints" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0483/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200614153558/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0483/>) from the original on 14 June 2020. Retrieved 14 June 2018.
6. "test – Regression tests package for Python – Python 3.7.13 documentation" (https://docs.python.org/3.7/library/test.html?highlight=android#test.support.is_android). *docs.python.org*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220517151240/https://docs.python.org/3.7/library/test.html?highlight=android#test.support.is_android) from the original on 17 May 2022. Retrieved 17 May 2022.
7. "platform – Access to underlying platform's identifying data – Python 3.10.4 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/platform.html?highlight=android>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220517150826/https://docs.python.org/3/library/platform.html?highlight=android>) from the original on 17 May 2022. Retrieved 17 May 2022.
8. "Download Python for Other Platforms" (<https://www.python.org/download/other/>). *Python.org*. Retrieved 18 August 2023.
9. Holth, Moore (30 March 2014). "PEP 0441 – Improving Python ZIP Application Support" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0441/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226141117/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0441/%20>) from the original on 26 December 2018. Retrieved 12 November 2015.
10. "Starlark Language" (<https://docs.bazel.build/versions/master/skylark/language.html>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200615140534/https://docs.bazel.build/versions/master/skylark/language.html>) from the original on 15 June 2020. Retrieved 25 May 2019.
11. "Why was Python created in the first place?" (<https://docs.python.org/faq/general.html#why-was-python-created-in-the-first-place>). *General Python FAQ*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121024164224/http://docs.python.org/faq/general.html#why-was-python-created-in-the-first-place>) from the original on 24 October 2012. Retrieved 22 March 2007. "I had extensive experience with implementing an interpreted language in the ABC group at CWI, and from working with this group I had learned a lot about language design. This is the origin of many Python features, including the use of indentation for statement grouping and the inclusion of very high-level data types (although the details are all different in Python)."
12. "Ada 83 Reference Manual (raise statement)" (<http://archive.adaic.com/standards/83lrm/html/lrm-11-03.html#11.3>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191022155758/http://archive.adaic.com/standards/83lrm/html/lrm-11-03.html#11.3>) from the original on 22 October 2019. Retrieved 7 January 2020.
13. Kuchling, Andrew M. (22 December 2006). "Interview with Guido van Rossum (July 1998)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070501105422/http://www.amk.ca/python/writing/gvr-interview>). *amk.ca*. Archived from the original (<http://www.amk.ca/python/writing/gvr-interview>) on 1 May 2007. Retrieved 12 March 2012. "I'd spent a summer at DEC's Systems Research Center, which introduced me to Modula-2+; the Modula-3 final report was being written there at about the same time. What I learned there later showed up in Python's exception handling, modules, and the fact that methods explicitly contain 'self' in their parameter list. String slicing came from Algol-68 and Icon."

14. "itertools – Functions creating iterators for efficient looping – Python 3.7.1 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/itertools.html>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200614153629/https://docs.python.org/3/library/itertools.html>) from the original on 14 June 2020. Retrieved 22 November 2016. "This module implements a number of iterator building blocks inspired by constructs from APL, Haskell, and SML."
15. van Rossum, Guido (1993). "An Introduction to Python for UNIX/C Programmers". *Proceedings of the NLUUG Najaarsconferentie (Dutch UNIX Users Group)*. CiteSeerX 10.1.1.38.2023 (<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.38.2023>). "even though the design of C is far from ideal, its influence on Python is considerable."
16. "Classes" (<https://docs.python.org/tutorial/classes.html>). *The Python Tutorial*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121023030209/http://docs.python.org/tutorial/classes.html>) from the original on 23 October 2012. Retrieved 20 February 2012. "It is a mixture of the class mechanisms found in C++ and Modula-3"
17. Lundh, Fredrik. "Call By Object" (<http://effbot.org/zone/call-by-object.htm>). *effbot.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191123043655/http://effbot.org/zone/call-by-object.htm>) from the original on 23 November 2019. Retrieved 21 November 2017. "replace "CLU" with "Python", "record" with "instance", and "procedure" with "function or method", and you get a pretty accurate description of Python's object model."
18. Simionato, Michele. "The Python 2.3 Method Resolution Order" (<https://www.python.org/download/releases/2.3/mro/>). Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200820231854/https://www.python.org/download/releases/2.3/mro/>) from the original on 20 August 2020. Retrieved 29 July 2014. "The C3 method itself has nothing to do with Python, since it was invented by people working on Dylan and it is described in a paper intended for lispers"
19. Kuchling, A. M. "Functional Programming HOWTO" (<https://docs.python.org/howto/functional.html>). *Python v2.7.2 documentation*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121024163217/http://docs.python.org/howto/functional.html>) from the original on 24 October 2012. Retrieved 9 February 2012. "List comprehensions and generator expressions [...] are a concise notation for such operations, borrowed from the functional programming language Haskell."
20. Schemenauer, Neil; Peters, Tim; Hetland, Magnus Lie (18 May 2001). "PEP 255 – Simple Generators" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0255/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200605012926/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0255/>) from the original on 5 June 2020. Retrieved 9 February 2012.
21. "More Control Flow Tools" (<https://docs.python.org/3.2/tutorial/controlflow.html>). *Python 3 documentation*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160604080843/https://docs.python.org/3.2/tutorial/controlflow.html>) from the original on 4 June 2016. Retrieved 24 July 2015. "By popular demand, a few features commonly found in functional programming languages like Lisp have been added to Python. With the lambda keyword, small anonymous functions can be created."
22. "re – Regular expression operations – Python 3.10.6 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180718132241/https://docs.python.org/3/library/re.html>) from the original on 18 July 2018. Retrieved 6 September 2022. "This module provides regular expression matching operations similar to those found in Perl."
23. "CoffeeScript" (<https://coffeescript.org/>). *coffeescript.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200612100004/http://coffeescript.org/>) from the original on 12 June 2020. Retrieved 3 July 2018.

24. "The Genie Programming Language Tutorial" (<https://wiki.gnome.org/action/show/Projects/Genie>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200601133216/https://wiki.gnome.org/action/show/Projects/Genie>) from the original on 1 June 2020. Retrieved 28 February 2020.
25. "Perl and Python influences in JavaScript" (<http://www.2ality.com/2013/02/javascript-influences.html>). *www.2ality.com*. 24 February 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226141121/http://2ality.com/2013/02/javascript-influences.html%0A>) from the original on 26 December 2018. Retrieved 15 May 2015.
26. Rauschmayer, Axel. "Chapter 3: The Nature of JavaScript; Influences" (<http://speakingjs.com/es5/ch03.html>). *O'Reilly, Speaking JavaScript*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226141123/http://speakingjs.com/es5/ch03.html%0A>) from the original on 26 December 2018. Retrieved 15 May 2015.
27. "Why We Created Julia" (<https://julialang.org/blog/2012/02/why-we-created-julia>). *Julia website*. February 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200502144010/https://julialang.org/blog/2012/02/why-we-created-julia/>) from the original on 2 May 2020. Retrieved 5 June 2014. "We want something as usable for general programming as Python [...]"
28. Krill, Paul (4 May 2023). "Mojo language marries Python and MLIR for AI development" (<https://www.infoworld.com/article/3695588/mojo-language-marries-python-and-mlir-for-ai-development.html>). *InfoWorld*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230505064554/https://www.infoworld.com/article/3695588/mojo-language-marries-python-and-mlir-for-ai-development.html>) from the original on 5 May 2023. Retrieved 5 May 2023.
29. Ring Team (4 December 2017). "Ring and other languages" (<https://ring-lang.sourceforge.net/doc1.6/introduction.html#ring-and-other-languages>). *ring-lang.net*. ring-lang. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181225175312/http://ring-lang.sourceforge.net/doc1.6/introduction.html#ring-and-other-languages>) from the original on 25 December 2018. Retrieved 4 December 2017.
30. Bini, Ola (2007). *Practical JRuby on Rails Web 2.0 Projects: bringing Ruby on Rails to the Java platform* (<https://archive.org/details/practicaljrubyon0000bini/page/3>). Berkeley: APress. p. 3 (<https://archive.org/details/practicaljrubyon0000bini/page/3>). ISBN 978-1-59059-881-8.
31. Lattner, Chris (3 June 2014). "Chris Lattner's Homepage" (<http://nondot.org/sabre/>). Chris Lattner. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181225175312/http://nondot.org/sabre/>) from the original on 25 December 2018. Retrieved 3 June 2014. "The Swift language is the product of tireless effort from a team of language experts, documentation gurus, compiler optimization ninjas, and an incredibly important internal dogfooding group who provided feedback to help refine and battle-test ideas. Of course, it also greatly benefited from the experiences hard-won by many other languages in the field, drawing ideas from Objective-C, Rust, Haskell, Ruby, Python, C#, CLU, and far too many others to list."
32. Kuhlman, Dave. "A Python Book: Beginning Python, Advanced Python, and Python Exercises" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120623165941/http://cutter.rexx.com/~dkuhlman/python_book_01.html). Section 1.1. Archived from the original (https://www.davekuhlman.org/python_book_01.pdf) (PDF) on 23 June 2012.
33. "About Python" (<https://www.python.org/about/>). Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120420010049/http://www.python.org/about/>) from the original on 20 April 2012. Retrieved 24 April 2012., second section "Fans of Python use the phrase "batteries included" to describe the standard library, which covers everything from asynchronous processing to zip files."
34. "PEP 206 – Python Advanced Library" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0206/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210505003659/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0206/>) from the original on 5 May 2021. Retrieved 11 October 2021.

35. Rossum, Guido Van (20 January 2009). "The History of Python: A Brief Timeline of Python" (<https://python-history.blogspot.com/2009/01/brief-timeline-of-python.html>). *The History of Python*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200605032200/https://python-history.blogspot.com/2009/01/brief-timeline-of-python.html>) from the original on 5 June 2020. Retrieved 5 March 2021.
36. Peterson, Benjamin (20 April 2020). "Python Insider: Python 2.7.18, the last release of Python 2" (<https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2020/04/python-2718-last-release-of-python-2.html>). *Python Insider*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200426204118/https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2020/04/python-2718-last-release-of-python-2.html>) from the original on 26 April 2020. Retrieved 27 April 2020.
37. "Stack Overflow Developer Survey 2022" (<https://survey.stackoverflow.co/2022/>). *Stack Overflow*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220627175307/https://survey.stackoverflow.co/2022/>) from the original on 27 June 2022. Retrieved 12 August 2022.
38. "The State of Developer Ecosystem in 2020 Infographic" (<https://www.jetbrains.com/lp/devecosystem-2020/>). *JetBrains: Developer Tools for Professionals and Teams*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210301062411/https://www.jetbrains.com/lp/devecosystem-2020/>) from the original on 1 March 2021. Retrieved 5 March 2021.
39. "TIOBE Index" (<https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/>). TIOBE. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180225101948/https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/>) from the original on 25 February 2018. Retrieved 3 January 2023. "The TIOBE Programming Community index is an indicator of the popularity of programming languages" Updated as required.
40. "PYPL PopularitY of Programming Language index" (<https://pypl.github.io/PYPL.html>). *pypl.github.io*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170314232030/https://pypl.github.io/PYPL.html>) from the original on 14 March 2017. Retrieved 26 March 2021.
41. Venners, Bill (13 January 2003). "The Making of Python" (<http://www.artima.com/intv/pythonP.html>). *Artima Developer*. Artima. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160901183332/http://www.artima.com/intv/pythonP.html>) from the original on 1 September 2016. Retrieved 22 March 2007.
42. van Rossum, Guido (29 August 2000). "SETL (was: Lukewarm about range literals)" (<https://mail.python.org/pipermail/python-dev/2000-August/008881.html>). *Python-Dev* (Mailing list). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180714064019/https://mail.python.org/pipermail/python-dev/2000-August/008881.html>) from the original on 14 July 2018. Retrieved 13 March 2011.
43. van Rossum, Guido (20 January 2009). "A Brief Timeline of Python" (<https://python-history.blogspot.com/2009/01/brief-timeline-of-python.html>). *The History of Python*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200605032200/https://python-history.blogspot.com/2009/01/brief-timeline-of-python.html>) from the original on 5 June 2020. Retrieved 20 January 2009.
44. Fairchild, Carlie (12 July 2018). "Guido van Rossum Stepping Down from Role as Python's Benevolent Dictator For Life" (<https://www.linuxjournal.com/content/guido-van-rossum-stepping-down-role-pythons-benevolent-dictator-life>). *Linux Journal*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180713192427/https://www.linuxjournal.com/content/guido-van-rossum-stepping-down-role-pythons-benevolent-dictator-life>) from the original on 13 July 2018. Retrieved 13 July 2018.
45. "PEP 8100" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-8100/>). Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200604235027/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-8100/>) from the original on 4 June 2020. Retrieved 4 May 2019.
46. "PEP 13 – Python Language Governance" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0013/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210527000035/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0013/>) from the original on 27 May 2021. Retrieved 25 August 2021.

47. Kuchling, A. M.; Zadka, Moshe (16 October 2000). "What's New in Python 2.0" (<https://docs.python.org/whatsnew/2.0.html>). Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121023112045/http://docs.python.org/whatsnew/2.0.html>) from the original on 23 October 2012. Retrieved 11 February 2012.
48. van Rossum, Guido (5 April 2006). "PEP 3000 – Python 3000" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160303231513/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-3000/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived from the original (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-3000/>) on 3 March 2016. Retrieved 27 June 2009.
49. "2to3 – Automated Python 2 to 3 code translation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/2to3.html>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200604232823/https://docs.python.org/3/library/2to3.html>) from the original on 4 June 2020. Retrieved 2 February 2021.
50. "PEP 373 – Python 2.7 Release Schedule" (<https://legacy.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0373/>). *python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200519075520/https://legacy.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0373/>) from the original on 19 May 2020. Retrieved 9 January 2017.
51. "PEP 466 – Network Security Enhancements for Python 2.7.x" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0466/>). *python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200604232833/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0466/>) from the original on 4 June 2020. Retrieved 9 January 2017.
52. "Sunsetting Python 2" (<https://www.python.org/doc/sunset-python-2/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200112080903/https://www.python.org/doc/sunset-python-2/>) from the original on 12 January 2020. Retrieved 22 September 2019.
53. "PEP 373 – Python 2.7 Release Schedule" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0373/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200113033257/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0373/>) from the original on 13 January 2020. Retrieved 22 September 2019.
54. "Python Release Python 3.7.17" (<https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-3717/>). *Python.org*. Retrieved 18 August 2023.
55. "Red Hat Customer Portal – Access to 24x7 support and knowledge" (<https://access.redhat.com/security/cve/cve-2021-3177>). *access.redhat.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210306183700/https://access.redhat.com/security/cve/cve-2021-3177>) from the original on 6 March 2021. Retrieved 26 February 2021.
56. "CVE – CVE-2021-3177" (<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2021-3177>). *cve.mitre.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210227192918/https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2021-3177>) from the original on 27 February 2021. Retrieved 26 February 2021.
57. "CVE – CVE-2021-23336" (<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2021-23336>). *cve.mitre.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210224160700/https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2021-23336>) from the original on 24 February 2021. Retrieved 26 February 2021.
58. Langa, Łukasz (24 March 2022). "Python Insider: Python 3.10.4 and 3.9.12 are now available out of schedule" (<https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2022/03/python-3104-and-3912-are-now-available.html>). *Python Insider*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220421205820/https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2022/03/python-3104-and-3912-are-now-available.html>) from the original on 21 April 2022. Retrieved 19 April 2022.
59. Langa, Łukasz (16 March 2022). "Python Insider: Python 3.10.3, 3.9.11, 3.8.13, and 3.7.13 are now available with security content" (<https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2022/03/python-3103-3911-3813-and-3713-are-now.html>). *Python Insider*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220417215022/https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2022/03/python-3103-3911-3813-and-3713-are-now.html>) from the original on 17 April 2022. Retrieved 19 April 2022.

60. Langa, Łukasz (17 May 2022). "Python Insider: Python 3.9.13 is now available" (<https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2022/05/python-3913-is-now-available.html>). *Python Insider*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220517173546/https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2022/05/python-3913-is-now-available.html>) from the original on 17 May 2022. Retrieved 21 May 2022.
61. "Python Insider: Python releases 3.10.7, 3.9.14, 3.8.14, and 3.7.14 are now available" (<https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2022/09/python-releases-3107-3914-3814-and-3714.html>). *pythoninsider.blogspot.com*. 7 September 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220913001104/https://pythoninsider.blogspot.com/2022/09/python-releases-3107-3914-3814-and-3714.html>) from the original on 13 September 2022. Retrieved 16 September 2022.
62. "CVE - CVE-2020-10735" (<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2020-10735>). *cve.mitre.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220920170528/https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2020-10735>) from the original on 20 September 2022. Retrieved 16 September 2022.
63. corbet (24 October 2022). "Python 3.11 released [LWN.net]" (<https://lwn.net/Articles/912216/>). *lwn.net*. Retrieved 15 November 2022.
64. "Python" (<https://endoflife.date/python>). *endoflife.date*. 10 August 2023. Retrieved 15 August 2023.
65. The Cain Gang Ltd. "Python Metaclasses: Who? Why? When?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090530030205/http://www.python.org/community/pycon/dc2004/papers/24/metaclasses-pycon.pdf>) (PDF). Archived from the original (<https://www.python.org/community/pycon/dc2004/papers/24/metaclasses-pycon.pdf>) (PDF) on 30 May 2009. Retrieved 27 June 2009.
66. "3.3. Special method names" (<https://docs.python.org/3.0/reference/datamodel.html#special-method-names>). *The Python Language Reference*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181215123146/https://docs.python.org/3.0/reference/datamodel.html#special-method-names>) from the original on 15 December 2018. Retrieved 27 June 2009.
67. "PyDBC: method preconditions, method postconditions and class invariants for Python" (<http://www.nongnu.org/pydbc/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191123231931/http://www.nongnu.org/pydbc/>) from the original on 23 November 2019. Retrieved 24 September 2011.
68. "Contracts for Python" (<http://www.wayforward.net/pycontract/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200615173404/http://www.wayforward.net/pycontract/>) from the original on 15 June 2020. Retrieved 24 September 2011.
69. "PyDatalog" (<https://sites.google.com/site/pydatalog/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200613160231/https://sites.google.com/site/pydatalog/>) from the original on 13 June 2020. Retrieved 22 July 2012.
70. "Extending and Embedding the Python Interpreter: Reference Counts" (<https://docs.python.org/extending/extending.html#reference-counts>). *Docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121018063230/http://docs.python.org/extending/extending.html#reference-counts>) from the original on 18 October 2012. Retrieved 5 June 2020. "Since Python makes heavy use of `malloc()` and `free()`, it needs a strategy to avoid memory leaks as well as the use of freed memory. The chosen method is called *reference counting*."
71. Hettinger, Raymond (30 January 2002). "PEP 289 – Generator Expressions" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0289/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200614153717/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0289/>) from the original on 14 June 2020. Retrieved 19 February 2012.

72. "6.5 itertools – Functions creating iterators for efficient looping" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/itertools.html>). Docs.python.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200614153629/https://docs.python.org/3/library/itertools.html>) from the original on 14 June 2020. Retrieved 22 November 2016.
73. Peters, Tim (19 August 2004). "PEP 20 – The Zen of Python" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0020/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226141127/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0020/>) from the original on 26 December 2018. Retrieved 24 November 2008.
74. Martelli, Alex; Ravenscroft, Anna; Ascher, David (2005). *Python Cookbook, 2nd Edition* (<http://shop.oreilly.com/product/9780596007973.do>). O'Reilly Media. p. 230. ISBN 978-0-596-00797-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200223171254/http://shop.oreilly.com/product/9780596007973.do>) from the original on 23 February 2020. Retrieved 14 November 2015.
75. "Python Culture" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140130021902/http://ebeab.com/2014/01/21/python-culture/>). *ebeab*. 21 January 2014. Archived from the original (<http://ebeab.com/2014/01/21/python-culture/>) on 30 January 2014.
76. "Transpiling Python to Julia using PyJL" (https://web.ist.utl.pt/antonio.menezes.leitao/ADA/documents/publications_docs/2022_TranspilingPythonToJuliaUsingPyJL.pdf) (PDF). "After manually modifying one line of code by specifying the necessary type information, we obtained a speedup of 52.6×, making the translated Julia code 19.5× faster than the original Python code."
77. "Why is it called Python?" (<https://docs.python.org/3/faq/general.html#why-is-it-called-python>). *General Python FAQ*. Docs.python.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121024164224/http://docs.python.org/faq/general.html#why-is-it-called-python>) from the original on 24 October 2012. Retrieved 3 January 2023.
78. "15 Ways Python Is a Powerful Force on the Web" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190511065650/http://insidetechn.monster.com/training/articles/8114-15-ways-python-is-a-powerful-force-on-the-web>). Archived from the original (<https://insidetechn.monster.com/training/articles/8114-15-ways-python-is-a-powerful-force-on-the-web>) on 11 May 2019. Retrieved 3 July 2018.
79. "pprint – Data pretty printer – Python 3.11.0 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/pprint.html>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210122224848/https://docs.python.org/3/library/pprint.html>) from the original on 22 January 2021. Retrieved 5 November 2022. "stuff=['spam', 'eggs', 'lumberjack', 'knights', 'ni']"
80. Clark, Robert (26 April 2019). "How to be Pythonic and why you should care" (<https://towardsdatascience.com/how-to-be-pythonic-and-why-you-should-care-188d63a5037e>). *Medium*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210813194313/https://towardsdatascience.com/how-to-be-pythonic-and-why-you-should-care-188d63a5037e?gi=dd6bc15118b3>) from the original on 13 August 2021. Retrieved 20 January 2021.
81. "Code Style – The Hitchhiker's Guide to Python" (<https://docs.python-guide.org/writing/style>). *docs.python-guide.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210127154341/https://docs.python-guide.org/writing/style/>) from the original on 27 January 2021. Retrieved 20 January 2021.
82. "Is Python a good language for beginning programmers?" (<https://docs.python.org/faq/general.html#is-python-a-good-language-for-beginning-programmers>). *General Python FAQ*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121024164224/http://docs.python.org/faq/general.html#is-python-a-good-language-for-beginning-programmers>) from the original on 24 October 2012. Retrieved 21 March 2007.
83. "Myths about indentation in Python" (https://web.archive.org/web/20180218162410/http://www.secnex.de/~olli/Python/block_indentation.hawk). Secnetix.de. Archived from the original (http://www.secnex.de/~olli/Python/block_indentation.hawk) on 18 February 2018. Retrieved 19 April 2011.

84. Gutttag, John V. (12 August 2016). *Introduction to Computation and Programming Using Python: With Application to Understanding Data*. MIT Press. ISBN 978-0-262-52962-4.
85. "PEP 8 – Style Guide for Python Code" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190417223549/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>) from the original on 17 April 2019. Retrieved 26 March 2019.
86. "8. Errors and Exceptions – Python 3.12.0a0 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3.11/tutorial/errors.html>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220509145745/https://docs.python.org/3.11/tutorial/errors.html>) from the original on 9 May 2022. Retrieved 9 May 2022.
87. "Highlights: Python 2.5" (<https://www.python.org/download/releases/2.5/highlights/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190804120408/https://www.python.org/download/releases/2.5/highlights/>) from the original on 4 August 2019. Retrieved 20 March 2018.
88. van Rossum, Guido (22 April 2009). "Tail Recursion Elimination" (<http://neopythonic.blogspot.be/2009/04/tail-recursion-elimination.html>). *Neopythonic.blogspot.be*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180519225253/http://neopythonic.blogspot.be/2009/04/tail-recursion-elimination.html>) from the original on 19 May 2018. Retrieved 3 December 2012.
89. van Rossum, Guido (9 February 2006). "Language Design Is Not Just Solving Puzzles" (<http://www.artima.com/weblogs/viewpost.jsp?thread=147358>). *Artima forums*. Artima. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200117182525/https://www.artima.com/weblogs/viewpost.jsp?thread=147358>) from the original on 17 January 2020. Retrieved 21 March 2007.
90. van Rossum, Guido; Eby, Phillip J. (10 May 2005). "PEP 342 – Coroutines via Enhanced Generators" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0342/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200529003739/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0342/>) from the original on 29 May 2020. Retrieved 19 February 2012.
91. "PEP 380" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0380/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200604233821/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0380/>) from the original on 4 June 2020. Retrieved 3 December 2012.
92. "division" (<https://docs.python.org/>). *python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060720033244/http://docs.python.org/>) from the original on 20 July 2006. Retrieved 30 July 2014.
93. "PEP 0465 – A dedicated infix operator for matrix multiplication" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0465/>). *python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200604224255/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0465/>) from the original on 4 June 2020. Retrieved 1 January 2016.
94. "Python 3.5.1 Release and Changelog" (<https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-351/>). *python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200514034938/https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-351/>) from the original on 14 May 2020. Retrieved 1 January 2016.
95. "What's New in Python 3.8" (<https://docs.python.org/3.8/whatsnew/3.8.html>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200608124345/https://docs.python.org/3.8/whatsnew/3.8.html>) from the original on 8 June 2020. Retrieved 14 October 2019.
96. van Rossum, Guido; Hettinger, Raymond (7 February 2003). "PEP 308 – Conditional Expressions" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0308/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160313113147/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0308/>) from the original on 13 March 2016. Retrieved 13 July 2011.

97. "4. Built-in Types – Python 3.6.3rc1 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#tuple>). *python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200614194325/https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#tuple>) from the original on 14 June 2020. Retrieved 1 October 2017.
98. "5.3. Tuples and Sequences – Python 3.7.1rc2 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html#tuples-and-sequences>). *python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200610050047/https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/datastructures.html#tuples-and-sequences>) from the original on 10 June 2020. Retrieved 17 October 2018.
99. "PEP 498 – Literal String Interpolation" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0498/>). *python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200615184141/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0498/>) from the original on 15 June 2020. Retrieved 8 March 2017.
100. "Why must 'self' be used explicitly in method definitions and calls?" (<https://docs.python.org/faq/design.html#why-must-self-be-used-explicitly-in-method-definitions-and-calls>). *Design and History FAQ*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121024164243/http://docs.python.org/faq/design.html#why-must-self-be-used-explicitly-in-method-definitions-and-calls>) from the original on 24 October 2012. Retrieved 19 February 2012.
101. Sweigart, Al (2020). *Beyond the Basic Stuff with Python: Best Practices for Writing Clean Code* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=7GUKEAAQBAJ&pg=PA322>). No Starch Press. p. 322. ISBN 978-1-59327-966-0. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210813194312/https://books.google.com/books?id=7GUKEAAQBAJ&pg=PA322>) from the original on 13 August 2021. Retrieved 7 July 2021.
102. "The Python Language Reference, section 3.3. New-style and classic classes, for release 2.7.1" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121026063834/http://docs.python.org/reference/datamodel.html#new-style-and-classic-classes>). Archived from the original (<https://docs.python.org/reference/datamodel.html#new-style-and-classic-classes>) on 26 October 2012. Retrieved 12 January 2011.
103. "Type hinting for Python" (<https://lwn.net/Articles/627418/>). LWN.net. 24 December 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190620000057/https://lwn.net/Articles/627418/>) from the original on 20 June 2019. Retrieved 5 May 2015.
104. "mypy – Optional Static Typing for Python" (<http://mypy-lang.org/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200606192012/http://mypy-lang.org/>) from the original on 6 June 2020. Retrieved 28 January 2017.
105. "15. Floating Point Arithmetic: Issues and Limitations – Python 3.8.3 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3.8/tutorial/floatpoint.html#representation-error>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200606113842/https://docs.python.org/3.8/tutorial/floatpoint.html#representation-error>) from the original on 6 June 2020. Retrieved 6 June 2020. "Almost all machines today (November 2000) use IEEE-754 floating point arithmetic, and almost all platforms map Python floats to IEEE-754 "double precision"."
106. Zadka, Moshe; van Rossum, Guido (11 March 2001). "PEP 237 – Unifying Long Integers and Integers" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0237/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200528063237/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0237/>) from the original on 28 May 2020. Retrieved 24 September 2011.
107. "Built-in Types" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#typeseq-range>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200614194325/https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#typeseq-range>) from the original on 14 June 2020. Retrieved 3 October 2019.
108. "PEP 465 – A dedicated infix operator for matrix multiplication" (<https://legacy.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0465/>). *python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200529200310/https://legacy.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0465/>) from the original on 29 May 2020. Retrieved 3 July 2018.

109. Zadka, Moshe; van Rossum, Guido (11 March 2001). "PEP 238 – Changing the Division Operator" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0238/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200528115550/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0238/>) from the original on 28 May 2020. Retrieved 23 October 2013.
110. "Why Python's Integer Division Floors" (<https://python-history.blogspot.com/2010/08/why-pythons-integer-division-floors.html>). 24 August 2010. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200605151500/https://python-history.blogspot.com/2010/08/why-pythons-integer-division-floors.html>) from the original on 5 June 2020. Retrieved 25 August 2010.
111. "round" (<https://docs.python.org/py3k/library/functions.html#round>), *The Python standard library, release 3.2, §2: Built-in functions*, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121025141808/http://docs.python.org/py3k/library/functions.html#round>) from the original on 25 October 2012, retrieved 14 August 2011
112. "round" (<https://docs.python.org/library/functions.html#round>), *The Python standard library, release 2.7, §2: Built-in functions*, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121027081602/http://docs.python.org/library/functions.html#round>) from the original on 27 October 2012, retrieved 14 August 2011
113. Beazley, David M. (2009). *Python Essential Reference* (https://archive.org/details/pythonessentialr00beaz_036) (4th ed.). Addison-Wesley Professional. p. 66 (https://archive.org/details/pythonessentialr00beaz_036/page/n90). ISBN 9780672329784.
114. Kernighan, Brian W.; Ritchie, Dennis M. (1988). *The C Programming Language* (2nd ed.). p. 206 (<https://archive.org/details/cprogramminglang00bria/page/206>).
115. Batista, Facundo. "PEP 0327 – Decimal Data Type" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0327/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200604234830/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0327/>) from the original on 4 June 2020. Retrieved 26 September 2015.
116. "What's New in Python 2.6 – Python v2.6.9 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/2.6/whatsnew/2.6.html>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191223213856/https://docs.python.org/2.6/whatsnew/2.6.html>) from the original on 23 December 2019. Retrieved 26 September 2015.
117. "10 Reasons Python Rocks for Research (And a Few Reasons it Doesn't) – Hoyt Koepke" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200531211840/https://www.stat.washington.edu/~hoytak/blog/whypython.html>). *www.stat.washington.edu*. Archived from the original (<https://www.stat.washington.edu/~hoytak/blog/whypython.html>) on 31 May 2020. Retrieved 3 February 2019.
118. Shell, Scott (17 June 2014). "An introduction to Python for scientific computing" (<https://engineering.ucsb.edu/~shell/che210d/python.pdf>) (PDF). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190204014642/https://engineering.ucsb.edu/~shell/che210d/python.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 4 February 2019. Retrieved 3 February 2019.
119. Piotrowski, Przemyslaw (July 2006). "Build a Rapid Web Development Environment for Python Server Pages and Oracle" (<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/piotrowski-pythoncore-084049.html>). *Oracle Technology Network*. Oracle. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190402124435/https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/articles/piotrowski-pythoncore-084049.html>) from the original on 2 April 2019. Retrieved 12 March 2012.
120. Batista, Facundo (17 October 2003). "PEP 327 – Decimal Data Type" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0327/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200604234830/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0327/>) from the original on 4 June 2020. Retrieved 24 November 2008.

121. Eby, Phillip J. (7 December 2003). "PEP 333 – Python Web Server Gateway Interface v1.0" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0333/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200614170344/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0333/>) from the original on 14 June 2020. Retrieved 19 February 2012.
122. "Modulecounts" (<http://www.modulecounts.com/>). *Modulecounts*. 14 November 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220626171519/http://www.modulecounts.com/>) from the original on 26 June 2022.
123. Enthought, Canopy. "Canopy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170715151703/https://www.entthought.com/products/canopy/>). *www.entthought.com*. Archived from the original (<https://www.entthought.com/products/canopy/>) on 15 July 2017. Retrieved 20 August 2016.
124. "PEP 7 – Style Guide for C Code | peps.python.org" (<https://peps.python.org/pep-0007/>). *peps.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220424202827/https://peps.python.org/pep-0007/>) from the original on 24 April 2022. Retrieved 28 April 2022.
125. "4. Building C and C++ Extensions – Python 3.9.2 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/extending/building.html>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210303002519/https://docs.python.org/3/extending/building.html>) from the original on 3 March 2021. Retrieved 1 March 2021.
126. van Rossum, Guido (5 June 2001). "PEP 7 – Style Guide for C Code" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0007/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200601203908/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0007/>) from the original on 1 June 2020. Retrieved 24 November 2008.
127. "CPython byte code" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/dis.html#python-bytecode-instructions>). *Docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200605151542/https://docs.python.org/3/library/dis.html#python-bytecode-instructions>) from the original on 5 June 2020. Retrieved 16 February 2016.
128. "Python 2.5 internals" (<http://www.troeger.eu/teaching/pythonvm08.pdf>) (PDF). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120806094951/http://www.troeger.eu/teaching/pythonvm08.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 6 August 2012. Retrieved 19 April 2011.
129. "Changelog – Python 3.9.0 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/release/3.9.0/whatsnew/changelog.html#changelog>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210207001142/https://docs.python.org/release/3.9.0/whatsnew/changelog.html#changelog>) from the original on 7 February 2021. Retrieved 8 February 2021.
130. "Download Python" (<https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-391>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201208045225/https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-391/>) from the original on 8 December 2020. Retrieved 13 December 2020.
131. "history [vmspython]" (<https://www.vmspython.org/doku.php?id=history>). *www.vmspython.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201202194743/https://www.vmspython.org/doku.php?id=history>) from the original on 2 December 2020. Retrieved 4 December 2020.
132. "An Interview with Guido van Rossum" (http://www.oreilly.com/pub/a/oreilly/frank/rosum_1099.html). *Oreilly.com*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140716222652/http://oreilly.com/pub/a/oreilly/frank/rosum_1099.html) from the original on 16 July 2014. Retrieved 24 November 2008.
133. "Download Python for Other Platforms" (<https://www.python.org/download/other/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201127015815/https://www.python.org/download/other/>) from the original on 27 November 2020. Retrieved 4 December 2020.
134. "PyPy compatibility" (<https://pypy.org/compat.html>). *Pypy.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200606041845/https://www.pypy.org/compat.html>) from the original on 6 June 2020. Retrieved 3 December 2012.

135. Team, The PyPy (28 December 2019). "Download and Install" (<https://www.pypy.org/download.html>). *PyPy*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220108212951/https://www.pypy.org/download.html>) from the original on 8 January 2022. Retrieved 8 January 2022.
136. "speed comparison between CPython and Pypy" (<https://speed.pypy.org/>). *Speed.pypy.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210510014902/https://speed.pypy.org/>) from the original on 10 May 2021. Retrieved 3 December 2012.
137. "Application-level Stackless features – PyPy 2.0.2 documentation" (<http://doc.pypy.org/en/latest/stackless.html>). *Doc.pypy.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200604231513/https://doc.pypy.org/en/latest/stackless.html>) from the original on 4 June 2020. Retrieved 17 July 2013.
138. "Python-for-EV3" (<https://education.lego.com/en-us/support/mindstorms-ev3/python-for-ev3>). *LEGO Education*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200607234814/https://education.lego.com/en-us/support/mindstorms-ev3/python-for-ev3>) from the original on 7 June 2020. Retrieved 17 April 2019.
139. Yegulalp, Serdar (29 October 2020). "Pyston returns from the dead to speed Python" (<https://www.infoworld.com/article/3587591/pyston-returns-from-the-dead-to-speed-python.html>). *InfoWorld*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210127113233/https://www.infoworld.com/article/3587591/pyston-returns-from-the-dead-to-speed-python.html>) from the original on 27 January 2021. Retrieved 26 January 2021.
140. "cinder: Instagram's performance-oriented fork of CPython" (<https://github.com/facebookincubator/cinder>). *GitHub*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210504112500/https://github.com/facebookincubator/cinder>) from the original on 4 May 2021. Retrieved 4 May 2021.
141. "Plans for optimizing Python" (<https://code.google.com/p/unladen-swallow/wiki/ProjectPlan>). *Google Project Hosting*. 15 December 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160411181848/https://code.google.com/p/unladen-swallow/wiki/ProjectPlan>) from the original on 11 April 2016. Retrieved 24 September 2011.
142. "Python on the Nokia N900" (<http://www.stochasticgeometry.ie/2010/04/29/python-on-the-nokia-n900/>). *Stochastic Geometry*. 29 April 2010. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190620000053/http://www.stochasticgeometry.ie/2010/04/29/python-on-the-nokia-n900/>) from the original on 20 June 2019. Retrieved 9 July 2015.
143. "Brython" (<https://brython.info/>). *brython.info*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2018083065954/http://brython.info/>) from the original on 3 August 2018. Retrieved 21 January 2021.
144. "Transcrypt – Python in the browser" (<https://www.transcrypt.org>). *transcrypt.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180819133303/http://www.transcrypt.org/>) from the original on 19 August 2018. Retrieved 22 December 2020.
145. "Transcrypt: Anatomy of a Python to JavaScript Compiler" (<https://www.infoq.com/articles/transcrypt-python-javascript-compiler/>). *InfoQ*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201205193339/https://www.infoq.com/articles/transcrypt-python-javascript-compiler/>) from the original on 5 December 2020. Retrieved 20 January 2021.
146. "Codon: Differences with Python" (<https://docs.exaloop.io/codon/general/differences>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230525002540/https://docs.exaloop.io/codon/general/differences>) from the original on 25 May 2023. Retrieved 28 August 2023.
147. Lawson, Loraine (14 March 2023). "MIT-Created Compiler Speeds up Python Code" (<https://thenewstack.io/mit-created-compiler-speeds-up-python-code/>). *The New Stack*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230406054200/https://thenewstack.io/mit-created-compiler-speeds-up-python-code/>) from the original on 6 April 2023. Retrieved 28 August 2023.
148. "Nuitka Home | Nuitka Home" (<http://nuitka.net/>). *nuitka.net*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200530211233/https://nuitka.net/>) from the original on 30 May 2020. Retrieved 18 August 2017.

149. Borderies, Olivier (24 January 2019). "Pythran: Python at C++ speed !" (<https://medium.com/@olivier.borderies/pythran-python-at-c-speed-518f26af60e8>). *Medium*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200325171400/https://medium.com/@olivier.borderies/pythran-python-at-c-speed-518f26af60e8>) from the original on 25 March 2020. Retrieved 25 March 2020.
150. "Pythran – Pythran 0.9.5 documentation" (<https://pythran.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>). *pythran.readthedocs.io*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200219081337/https://pythran.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>) from the original on 19 February 2020. Retrieved 25 March 2020.
151. Guelton, Serge; Brunet, Pierrick; Amini, Mehdi; Merlini, Adrien; Corbillon, Xavier; Raynaud, Alan (16 March 2015). "Pythran: enabling static optimization of scientific Python programs" (<https://doi.org/10.1088%2F1749-4680%2F8%2F1%2F014001>). *Computational Science & Discovery*. IOP Publishing. **8** (1): 014001. Bibcode:2015CS&D....8a4001G (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2015CS&D....8a4001G>). doi:10.1088/1749-4680/8/1/014001 (<https://doi.org/10.1088%2F1749-4680%2F8%2F1%2F014001>). ISSN 1749-4699 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1749-4699>).
152. "The Python → 11l → C++ transpiler" (<https://11l-lang.org/transpiler/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220924233728/https://11l-lang.org/transpiler/>) from the original on 24 September 2022. Retrieved 17 July 2022.
153. "google/grumpy" (<https://github.com/google/grumpy>). 10 April 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200415054919/https://github.com/google/grumpy>) from the original on 15 April 2020. Retrieved 25 March 2020 – via GitHub.
154. "Projects" (<https://opensource.google/projects/>). *opensource.google*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200424191248/https://opensource.google/projects/>) from the original on 24 April 2020. Retrieved 25 March 2020.
155. Francisco, Thomas Claburn in San. "Google's Grumpy code makes Python Go" (https://www.theregister.com/2017/01/05/googles_grumpy_makes_python_go/). *www.theregister.com*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20210307165521/https://www.theregister.com/2017/01/05/googles_grumpy_makes_python_go/) from the original on 7 March 2021. Retrieved 20 January 2021.
156. "GitHub – IronLanguages/ironpython3: Implementation of Python 3.x for .NET Framework that is built on top of the Dynamic Language Runtime" (<https://github.com/IronLanguages/ironpython3>). *GitHub*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210928101250/https://github.com/IronLanguages/ironpython3>) from the original on 28 September 2021.
157. "IronPython.net /" (<https://ironpython.net/>). *ironpython.net*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210417064418/https://ironpython.net/>) from the original on 17 April 2021.
158. "Jython FAQ" (<https://www.jython.org/jython-old-sites/archive/22/userfaq.html>). *www.jython.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210422055726/https://www.jython.org/jython-old-sites/archive/22/userfaq.html>) from the original on 22 April 2021. Retrieved 22 April 2021.
159. Murri, Riccardo (2013). *Performance of Python runtimes on a non-numeric scientific code*. European Conference on Python in Science (EuroSciPy). arXiv:1404.6388 (<https://arxiv.org/abs/1404.6388>). Bibcode:2014arXiv1404.6388M (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2014arXiv1404.6388M>).
160. "The Computer Language Benchmarks Game" (<https://benchmarksgame-team.pages.debian.net/benchmarksgame/fastest/python.html>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200614210246/https://benchmarksgame-team.pages.debian.net/benchmarksgame/fastest/python.html>) from the original on 14 June 2020. Retrieved 30 April 2020.

161. Warsaw, Barry; Hylton, Jeremy; Goodger, David (13 June 2000). "PEP 1 – PEP Purpose and Guidelines" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0001/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200606042011/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0001/>) from the original on 6 June 2020. Retrieved 19 April 2011.
162. "PEP 8 – Style Guide for Python Code" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190417223549/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/>) from the original on 17 April 2019. Retrieved 26 March 2019.
163. Cannon, Brett. "Guido, Some Guys, and a Mailing List: How Python is Developed" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090601134342/http://www.python.org/dev/intro/>). *python.org*. Python Software Foundation. Archived from the original (<https://www.python.org/dev/intro/>) on 1 June 2009. Retrieved 27 June 2009.
164. "Moving Python's bugs to GitHub [LWN.net]" (<https://lwn.net/Articles/885854/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221002183818/https://lwn.net/Articles/885854/>) from the original on 2 October 2022. Retrieved 2 October 2022.
165. "Python Developer's Guide – Python Developer's Guide" (<https://devguide.python.org/>). *devguide.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201109032501/https://devguide.python.org/>) from the original on 9 November 2020. Retrieved 17 December 2019.
166. Hughes, Owen (24 May 2021). "Programming languages: Why Python 4.0 might never arrive, according to its creator" (<https://www.techrepublic.com/article/programming-languages-why-python-4-0-will-probably-never-arrive-according-to-its-creator/>). *TechRepublic*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220714201302/https://www.techrepublic.com/article/programming-languages-why-python-4-0-will-probably-never-arrive-according-to-its-creator/>) from the original on 14 July 2022. Retrieved 16 May 2022.
167. "PEP 602 – Annual Release Cycle for Python" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0602/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200614202755/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0602/>) from the original on 14 June 2020. Retrieved 6 November 2019.
168. "Changing the Python release cadence [LWN.net]" (<https://lwn.net/Articles/802777/>). *lwn.net*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191106170153/https://lwn.net/Articles/802777/>) from the original on 6 November 2019. Retrieved 6 November 2019.
169. Norwitz, Neal (8 April 2002). "[Python-Dev] Release Schedules (was Stability & change)" (<https://mail.python.org/pipermail/python-dev/2002-April/022739.html>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181215122750/https://mail.python.org/pipermail/python-dev/2002-April/022739.html>) from the original on 15 December 2018. Retrieved 27 June 2009.
170. Aahz; Baxter, Anthony (15 March 2001). "PEP 6 – Bug Fix Releases" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0006/>). *Python Enhancement Proposals*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200605001318/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0006/>) from the original on 5 June 2020. Retrieved 27 June 2009.
171. "Python Buildbot" (<https://www.python.org/dev/buildbot/>). *Python Developer's Guide*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200605001322/https://www.python.org/dev/buildbot/>) from the original on 5 June 2020. Retrieved 24 September 2011.
172. "1. Extending Python with C or C++ – Python 3.9.1 documentation" (<https://docs.python.org/3/extending/extending.html>). *docs.python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200623232830/https://docs.python.org/3/extending/extending.html>) from the original on 23 June 2020. Retrieved 14 February 2021.
173. "PEP 623 – Remove wstr from Unicode" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0623/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210305153214/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0623/>) from the original on 5 March 2021. Retrieved 14 February 2021.

174. "PEP 634 – Structural Pattern Matching: Specification" (<https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0634/>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210506005315/https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0634/>) from the original on 6 May 2021. Retrieved 14 February 2021.
175. "Documentation Tools" (<https://wiki.python.org/moin/DocumentationTools>). *Python.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201111173635/https://wiki.python.org/moin/DocumentationTools>) from the original on 11 November 2020. Retrieved 22 March 2021.
176. "Whetting Your Appetite" (<https://docs.python.org/tutorial/appetite.html>). *The Python Tutorial*. Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121026063559/http://docs.python.org/tutorial/appetite.html>) from the original on 26 October 2012. Retrieved 20 February 2012.
177. "In Python, should I use else after a return in an if block?" (<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5033906/in-python-should-i-use-else-after-a-return-in-an-if-block>). *Stack Overflow*. Stack Exchange. 17 February 2011. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190620000050/https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5033906/in-python-should-i-use-else-after-a-return-in-an-if-block>) from the original on 20 June 2019. Retrieved 6 May 2011.
178. Lutz, Mark (2009). *Learning Python: Powerful Object-Oriented Programming* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=1HxWGezDZcgC&pg=PA17>). O'Reilly Media, Inc. p. 17. ISBN 9781449379322. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170717044012/https://books.google.com/books?id=1HxWGezDZcgC&pg=PA17>) from the original on 17 July 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2017.
179. Fehily, Chris (2002). *Python* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=carqldfVIYC&pg=PR15>). Peachpit Press. p. xv. ISBN 9780201748840. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170717044040/https://books.google.com/books?id=carqldfVIYC&pg=PR15>) from the original on 17 July 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2017.
180. Lubanovic, Bill (2014). *Introducing Python* (<http://archive.org/details/introducingpytho0000luba>). Sebastopol, CA : O'Reilly Media. p. 305. ISBN 978-1-4493-5936-2. Retrieved 31 July 2023.
181. Blake, Troy (18 January 2021). "TIOBE Index for January 2021" (<https://seniordba.wordpress.com/2021/01/18/tiobe-index-for-january-2021/>). *Technology News and Information by SeniorDBA*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210321143253/https://seniordba.wordpress.com/2021/01/18/tiobe-index-for-january-2021/>) from the original on 21 March 2021. Retrieved 26 February 2021.
182. Prechelt, Lutz (14 March 2000). "An empirical comparison of C, C++, Java, Perl, Python, Rexx, and Tcl" (http://page.mi.fu-berlin.de/prechelt/Biblio/jccpprt_computer2000.pdf) (PDF). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20200103050915/http://page.mi.fu-berlin.de/prechelt/Biblio/jccpprt_computer2000.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 3 January 2020. Retrieved 30 August 2013.
183. "Quotes about Python" (<https://www.python.org/about/quotes/>). Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200603135201/https://www.python.org/about/quotes/>) from the original on 3 June 2020. Retrieved 8 January 2012.
184. "Organizations Using Python" (<https://wiki.python.org/moin/OrganizationsUsingPython>). Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180821075931/http://wiki.python.org/moin/OrganizationsUsingPython>) from the original on 21 August 2018. Retrieved 15 January 2009.
185. "Python : the holy grail of programming" (<http://cdsweb.cern.ch/journal/CERNBulletin/2006/31/News%20Articles/974627?ln=en>). *CERN Bulletin*. CERN Publications (31/2006). 31 July 2006. Archived (<https://archive.today/20130115191843/http://cdsweb.cern.ch/journal/CERNBulletin/2006/31/News%20Articles/974627?ln=en>) from the original on 15 January 2013. Retrieved 11 February 2012.

186. Shafer, Daniel G. (17 January 2003). "Python Streamlines Space Shuttle Mission Design" (<https://www.python.org/about/success/usa/>). Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200605093424/https://www.python.org/about/success/usa/>) from the original on 5 June 2020. Retrieved 24 November 2008.
187. "Tornado: Facebook's Real-Time Web Framework for Python – Facebook for Developers" (<https://developers.facebook.com/blog/post/301>). *Facebook for Developers*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190219031313/https://developers.facebook.com/blog/post/301>) from the original on 19 February 2019. Retrieved 19 June 2018.
188. "What Powers Instagram: Hundreds of Instances, Dozens of Technologies" (<https://instagram-engineering.com/what-powers-instagram-hundreds-of-instances-dozens-of-technologies-adf2e22da2ad>). Instagram Engineering. 11 December 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200615183410/https://instagram-engineering.com/what-powers-instagram-hundreds-of-instances-dozens-of-technologies-adf2e22da2ad>) from the original on 15 June 2020. Retrieved 27 May 2019.
189. "How we use Python at Spotify" (<https://labs.spotify.com/2013/03/20/how-we-use-python-at-spotify/>). *Spotify Labs*. 20 March 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200610005143/https://labs.spotify.com/2013/03/20/how-we-use-python-at-spotify/>) from the original on 10 June 2020. Retrieved 25 July 2018.
190. Fortenberry, Tim (17 January 2003). "Industrial Light & Magic Runs on Python" (<https://www.python.org/about/success/ilm/>). Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200606042020/https://www.python.org/about/success/ilm/>) from the original on 6 June 2020. Retrieved 11 February 2012.
191. Taft, Darryl K. (5 March 2007). "Python Slithers into Systems" (<http://www.eweek.com/c/a/Application-Development/Python-Slithers-into-Systems/>). *eWeek.com*. Ziff Davis Holdings. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210813194304/https://www.eweek.com/development/python-slithers-into-systems/>) from the original on 13 August 2021. Retrieved 24 September 2011.
192. *GitHub – reddit-archive/reddit: historical code from reddit.com*. (<https://github.com/reddit-archive/reddit>). The Reddit Archives, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200601104939/https://github.com/reddit-archive/reddit>) from the original on 1 June 2020, retrieved 20 March 2019
193. "Usage statistics and market share of Python for websites" (<http://w3techs.com/technologies/details/pl-python/all/all>). 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210813194305/https://w3techs.com/technologies/details/pl-python>) from the original on 13 August 2021. Retrieved 18 December 2012.
194. Oliphant, Travis (2007). "Python for Scientific Computing" (<https://www.h2desk.com/blog/python-scientific-computing/>). *Computing in Science and Engineering*. **9** (3): 10–20. Bibcode:2007CSE.....9c..10O (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2007CSE.....9c..10O>). CiteSeerX 10.1.1.474.6460 (<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.474.6460>). doi:10.1109/MCSE.2007.58 (<https://doi.org/10.1109%2FMCSE.2007.58>). S2CID 206457124 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:206457124>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200615193226/https://www.h2desk.com/blog/python-scientific-computing/>) from the original on 15 June 2020. Retrieved 10 April 2015.
195. Millman, K. Jarrod; Aivazis, Michael (2011). "Python for Scientists and Engineers" (<http://www.computer.org/csdl/mags/cs/2011/02/mcs2011020009.html>). *Computing in Science and Engineering*. **13** (2): 9–12. Bibcode:2011CSE....13b...9M (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2011CSE....13b...9M>). doi:10.1109/MCSE.2011.36 (<https://doi.org/10.1109%2FMCSE.2011.36>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190219031439/https://www.computer.org/csdl/mags/cs/2011/02/mcs2011020009.html>) from the original on 19 February 2019. Retrieved 7 July 2014.

196. *Science education with SageMath* (https://web.archive.org/web/20200615180428/http://visual.icse.us.edu.pl/methodology/why_Sage.html), Innovative Computing in Science Education, archived from the original (http://visual.icse.us.edu.pl/methodology/why_Sage.html) on 15 June 2020, retrieved 22 April 2019
197. "OpenCV: OpenCV-Python Tutorials" (https://docs.opencv.org/3.4.9/d6/d00/tutorial_py_root.html). *docs.opencv.org*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20200923063145/https://docs.opencv.org/3.4.9/d6/d00/tutorial_py_root.html) from the original on 23 September 2020. Retrieved 14 September 2020.
198. Dean, Jeff; Monga, Rajat; et al. (9 November 2015). "TensorFlow: Large-scale machine learning on heterogeneous systems" (<http://download.tensorflow.org/paper/whitepaper2015.pdf>) (PDF). *TensorFlow.org*. Google Research. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151120004649/http://download.tensorflow.org/paper/whitepaper2015.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 20 November 2015. Retrieved 10 November 2015.
199. Piatetsky, Gregory. "Python eats away at R: Top Software for Analytics, Data Science, Machine Learning in 2018: Trends and Analysis" (<https://www.kdnuggets.com/2018/05/poll-tools-analytics-data-science-machine-learning-results.html/2>). *KDnuggets*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191115234216/https://www.kdnuggets.com/2018/05/poll-tools-analytics-data-science-machine-learning-results.html/2>) from the original on 15 November 2019. Retrieved 30 May 2018.
200. "Who is using scikit-learn? – scikit-learn 0.20.1 documentation" (<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/testimonials/testimonials.html>). *scikit-learn.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200506210716/https://scikit-learn.org/stable/testimonials/testimonials.html>) from the original on 6 May 2020. Retrieved 30 November 2018.
201. Jouppi, Norm. "Google supercharges machine learning tasks with TPU custom chip" (<https://cloudplatform.googleblog.com/2016/05/Google-supercharges-machine-learning-tasks-with-custom-chip.html>). *Google Cloud Platform Blog*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160518201516/https://cloudplatform.googleblog.com/2016/05/Google-supercharges-machine-learning-tasks-with-custom-chip.html>) from the original on 18 May 2016. Retrieved 19 May 2016.
202. "Natural Language Toolkit – NLTK 3.5b1 documentation" (<http://www.nltk.org/>). *www.nltk.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200613003911/http://www.nltk.org/>) from the original on 13 June 2020. Retrieved 10 April 2020.
203. "Tkinter — Python interface to TCL/Tk" (<https://docs.python.org/3/library/tkinter.html>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121018043136/http://docs.python.org/library/tkinter.html>) from the original on 18 October 2012. Retrieved 9 June 2023.
204. "Python Tkinter Tutorial" (<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-tkinter-tutorial/>). 3 June 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230609031631/https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-tkinter-tutorial/>) from the original on 9 June 2023. Retrieved 9 June 2023.
205. "Installers for GIMP for Windows – Frequently Asked Questions" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130717070814/http://gimp-win.sourceforge.net/faq.html>). 26 July 2013. Archived from the original (<https://gimp-win.sourceforge.net/faq.html>) on 17 July 2013. Retrieved 26 July 2013.
206. "jasc psp9components" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080319061519/http://www.jasc.com/support/customer-care/articles/psp9components.asp>). Archived from the original (<http://www.jasc.com/support/customer-care/articles/psp9components.asp>) on 19 March 2008.
207. "About getting started with writing geoprocessing scripts" (http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.2/index.cfm?TopicName=About_getting_started_with_writing_geoprocessing_scripts). *ArcGIS Desktop Help 9.2*. Environmental Systems Research Institute. 17 November 2006. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20200605144616/http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.2/index.cfm?TopicName=About_getting_started_with_writing_geoprocessing_scripts) from the original on 5 June 2020. Retrieved 11 February 2012.

208. CCP porkbelly (24 August 2010). "Stackless Python 2.7" (<https://community.eveonline.com/news/dev-blogs/stackless-python-2.7/>). *EVE Community Dev Blogs*. CCP Games. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140111155537/http://community.eveonline.com/news/dev-blogs/stackless-python-2.7/>) from the original on 11 January 2014. Retrieved 11 January 2014. "As you may know, EVE has at its core the programming language known as Stackless Python."
209. Caudill, Barry (20 September 2005). "Modding Sid Meier's Civilization IV" (https://web.archive.org/web/20101202164144/http://www.2kgames.com/civ4/blog_03.htm). *Sid Meier's Civilization IV Developer Blog*. Firaxis Games. Archived from the original (http://www.2kgames.com/civ4/blog_03.htm) on 2 December 2010. "we created three levels of tools ... The next level offers Python and XML support, letting modders with more experience manipulate the game world and everything in it."
210. "Python Language Guide (v1.0)" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100715145616/http://code.google.com/apis/documents/docs/1.0/developers_guide_python.html). *Google Documents List Data API v1.0*. Archived from the original (https://code.google.com/apis/documents/docs/1.0/developers_guide_python.html) on 15 July 2010.
211. "Python Setup and Usage" (<https://docs.python.org/3/using/unix.html>). Python Software Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200617143505/https://docs.python.org/3/using/unix.html>) from the original on 17 June 2020. Retrieved 10 January 2020.
212. "Immunity: Knowing You're Secure" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090216134332/http://immunitysec.com/products-immdbg.shtml>). Archived from the original (<http://www.immunitysec.com/products-immdbg.shtml>) on 16 February 2009.
213. "Core Security" (<https://www.coresecurity.com/>). *Core Security*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200609165041/http://www.coresecurity.com/>) from the original on 9 June 2020. Retrieved 10 April 2020.
214. "What is Sugar?" (<http://sugarlabs.org/go/Sugar>). Sugar Labs. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090109025944/http://sugarlabs.org/go/Sugar>) from the original on 9 January 2009. Retrieved 11 February 2012.
215. "4.0 New Features and Fixes" (<http://www.libreoffice.org/download/4-0-new-features-and-fixes/>). *LibreOffice.org*. The Document Foundation. 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140209184807/http://www.libreoffice.org/download/4-0-new-features-and-fixes/>) from the original on 9 February 2014. Retrieved 25 February 2013.
216. "Gotchas for Python Users" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081211062108/http://boo.codehaus.org/Gotchas+for+Python+Users>). *boo.codehaus.org*. Codehaus Foundation. Archived from the original (<http://boo.codehaus.org/Gotchas+for+Python+Users>) on 11 December 2008. Retrieved 24 November 2008.
217. Esterbrook, Charles. "Acknowledgements" (<http://cobra-language.com/docs/acknowledgements/>). *cobra-language.com*. Cobra Language. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080208141002/http://cobra-language.com/docs/acknowledgements/>) from the original on 8 February 2008. Retrieved 7 April 2010.
218. "Proposals: iterators and generators [ES4 Wiki]" (https://web.archive.org/web/20071020082650/http://wiki.ecmascript.org/doku.php?id=proposals:iterators_and_generators). *wiki.ecmascript.org*. Archived from the original (http://wiki.ecmascript.org/doku.php?id=proposals:iterators_and_generators) on 20 October 2007. Retrieved 24 November 2008.
219. "Frequently asked questions" (<https://docs.godotengine.org/en/stable/about/faq.html>). *Godot Engine documentation*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210428053339/https://docs.godotengine.org/en/stable/about/faq.html>) from the original on 28 April 2021. Retrieved 10 May 2021.

220. Kincaid, Jason (10 November 2009). "Google's Go: A New Programming Language That's Python Meets C++" (<https://techcrunch.com/2009/11/10/google-go-language/>). *TechCrunch*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100118014358/http://www.techcrunch.com/2009/11/10/google-go-language/>) from the original on 18 January 2010. Retrieved 29 January 2010.
221. Strachan, James (29 August 2003). "Groovy – the birth of a new dynamic language for the Java platform" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070405085722/http://radio.weblogs.com/0112098/2003/08/29.html>). Archived from the original (<http://radio.weblogs.com/0112098/2003/08/29.html>) on 5 April 2007. Retrieved 11 June 2007.
222. "Modular Docs - Why Mojo 🔥" (<https://docs.modular.com/mojo/why-mojo.html>). *docs.modular.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230505083518/https://docs.modular.com/mojo/why-mojo.html>) from the original on 5 May 2023. Retrieved 5 May 2023. "Mojo as a member of the Python family [...] Embracing Python massively simplifies our design efforts, because most of the syntax is already specified. [...] we decided that the right long-term goal for Mojo is to provide a superset of Python (i.e. be compatible with existing programs) and to embrace the CPython immediately for long-tail ecosystem enablement. To a Python programmer, we expect and hope that Mojo will be immediately familiar, while also providing new tools for developing systems-level code that enable you to do things that Python falls back to C and C++ for."
223. Spencer, Michael (4 May 2023). "What is Mojo Programming Language?" (<https://datasciencelearningcenter.substack.com/p/what-is-mojo-programming-language>). *datasciencelearningcenter.substack.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230505090408/https://datasciencelearningcenter.substack.com/p/what-is-mojo-programming-language>) from the original on 5 May 2023. Retrieved 5 May 2023.
224. Yegulalp, Serdar (16 January 2017). "Nim language draws from best of Python, Rust, Go, and Lisp" (<https://www.infoworld.com/article/3157745/application-development/nim-language-draws-from-best-of-python-rust-go-and-lisp.html>). *InfoWorld*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181013211847/https://www.infoworld.com/article/3157745/application-development/nim-language-draws-from-best-of-python-rust-go-and-lisp.html>) from the original on 13 October 2018. Retrieved 7 June 2020. "Nim's syntax is strongly reminiscent of Python's, as it uses indented code blocks and some of the same syntax (such as the way if/elif/then/else blocks are constructed)."
225. "An Interview with the Creator of Ruby" (<http://www.linuxdevcenter.com/pub/a/linux/2001/11/29/ruby.html>). *Linuxdevcenter.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180428150410/http://www.linuxdevcenter.com/pub/a/linux/2001/11/29/ruby.html>) from the original on 28 April 2018. Retrieved 3 December 2012.
226. Lattner, Chris (3 June 2014). "Chris Lattner's Homepage" (<http://nondot.org/sabre>). Chris Lattner. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151222150510/http://nondot.org/sabre/>) from the original on 22 December 2015. Retrieved 3 June 2014. "I started work on the Swift Programming Language in July of 2010. I implemented much of the basic language structure, with only a few people knowing of its existence. A few other (amazing) people started contributing in earnest late in 2011, and it became a major focus for the Apple Developer Tools group in July 2013 [...] drawing ideas from Objective-C, Rust, Haskell, Ruby, Python, C#, CLU, and far too many others to list."
227. Kupries, Andreas; Fellows, Donal K. (14 September 2000). "TIP #3: TIP Format" (<http://www.tcl.tk/cgi-bin/tct/tip/3.html>). *tcl.tk*. Tcl Developer Xchange. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170713233954/http://tcl.tk/cgi-bin/tct/tip/3.html>) from the original on 13 July 2017. Retrieved 24 November 2008.

228. Gustafsson, Per; Niskanen, Raimo (29 January 2007). "EEP 1: EEP Purpose and Guidelines" (<http://www.erlang.org/eeps/eep-0001.html>). [erlang.org](http://www.erlang.org). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200615153206/http://erlang.org/eeps/eep-0001.html>) from the original on 15 June 2020. Retrieved 19 April 2011.
229. "Swift Evolution Process" (<https://github.com/apple/swift-evolution/blob/master/process.md>). *Swift Programming Language Evolution repository on GitHub*. 18 February 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200427182556/https://github.com/apple/swift-evolution/blob/master/process.md>) from the original on 27 April 2020. Retrieved 27 April 2020.

Sources

- "Python for Artificial Intelligence" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121101045354/http://wiki.python.org/moin/PythonForArtificialIntelligence>). Python Wiki. 19 July 2012. Archived from the original (<https://wiki.python.org/moin/PythonForArtificialIntelligence>) on 1 November 2012. Retrieved 3 December 2012.
- Paine, Jocelyn, ed. (August 2005). "AI in Python" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120326105810/http://www.ainewsletter.com/newsletters/aix_0508.htm#python_ai_ai). *AI Expert Newsletter*. Amzi!. Archived from the original (http://www.ainewsletter.com/newsletters/aix_0508.htm#python_ai_ai) on 26 March 2012. Retrieved 11 February 2012.
- "PyAIML 0.8.5 : Python Package Index" (<https://pypi.python.org/pypi/PyAIML>). [Pypi.python.org](https://pypi.python.org). Retrieved 17 July 2013.
- Russell, Stuart J. & Norvig, Peter (2009). *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach* (3rd ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall. ISBN 978-0-13-604259-4.

Further reading

- Downey, Allen B. (May 2012). *Think Python: How to Think Like a Computer Scientist* (version 1.6.6 ed.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-72596-5.
- Hamilton, Naomi (5 August 2008). "The A-Z of Programming Languages: Python" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081229095320/http://www.computerworld.com.au/index.php/id%3B66665771>). *Computerworld*. Archived from the original (<http://www.computerworld.com.au/index.php/id;66665771>) on 29 December 2008. Retrieved 31 March 2010.
- Lutz, Mark (2013). *Learning Python* (5th ed.). O'Reilly Media. ISBN 978-0-596-15806-4.
- Summerfield, Mark (2009). *Programming in Python 3* (2nd ed.). Addison-Wesley Professional. ISBN 978-0-321-68056-3.
- Ramalho, Luciano (May 2022). *Fluent Python* (<https://www.thoughtworks.com/insights/books/fluent-python-2nd-edition>) (2nd ed.). O'Reilly Media. ISBN 978-1-4920-5632-4.

External links

- [Official website \(https://www.python.org/\)](https://www.python.org/) 

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Python_\(programming_language\)&oldid=1180741065](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Python_(programming_language)&oldid=1180741065)"

▪