



Jan Chwiejczak



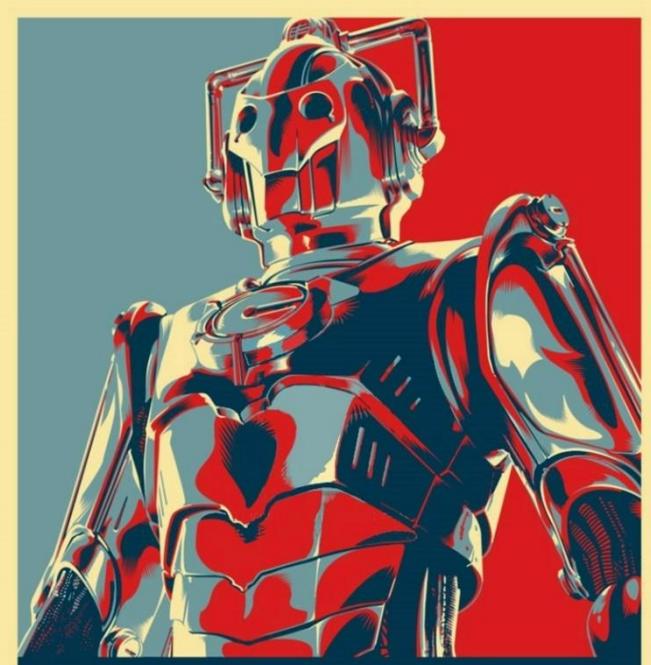
www.github.com/janhak/bytocode



[iamjanhak](https://twitter.com/iamjanhak)

whoami

- ❑ Python Dev
- ❑ I work with robots
- ❑ Cambridge Medical Robotics
- ❑  iamjanhak
- ❑  janhak/bytocode



UPGRADE

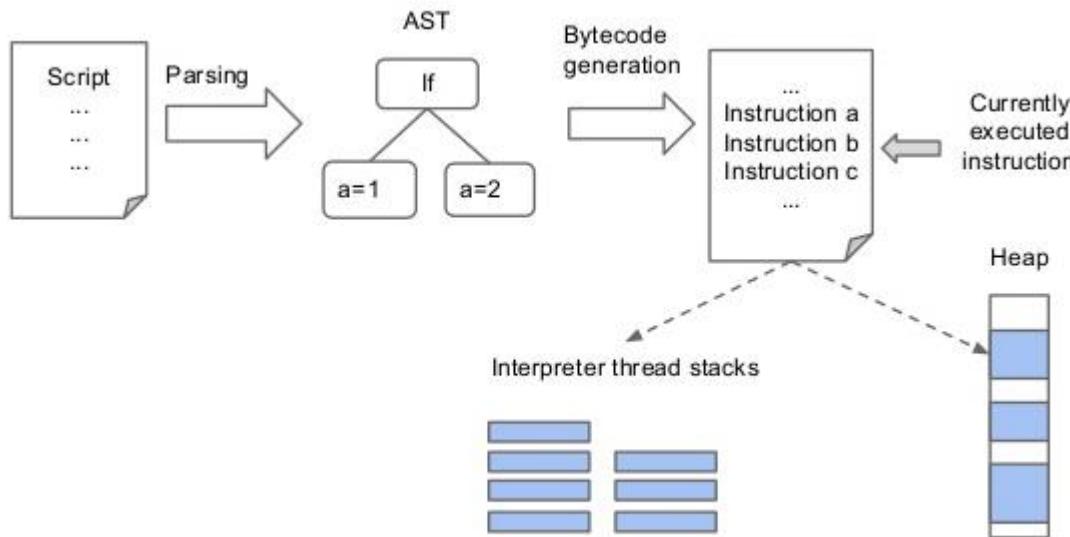


JOIN CMR

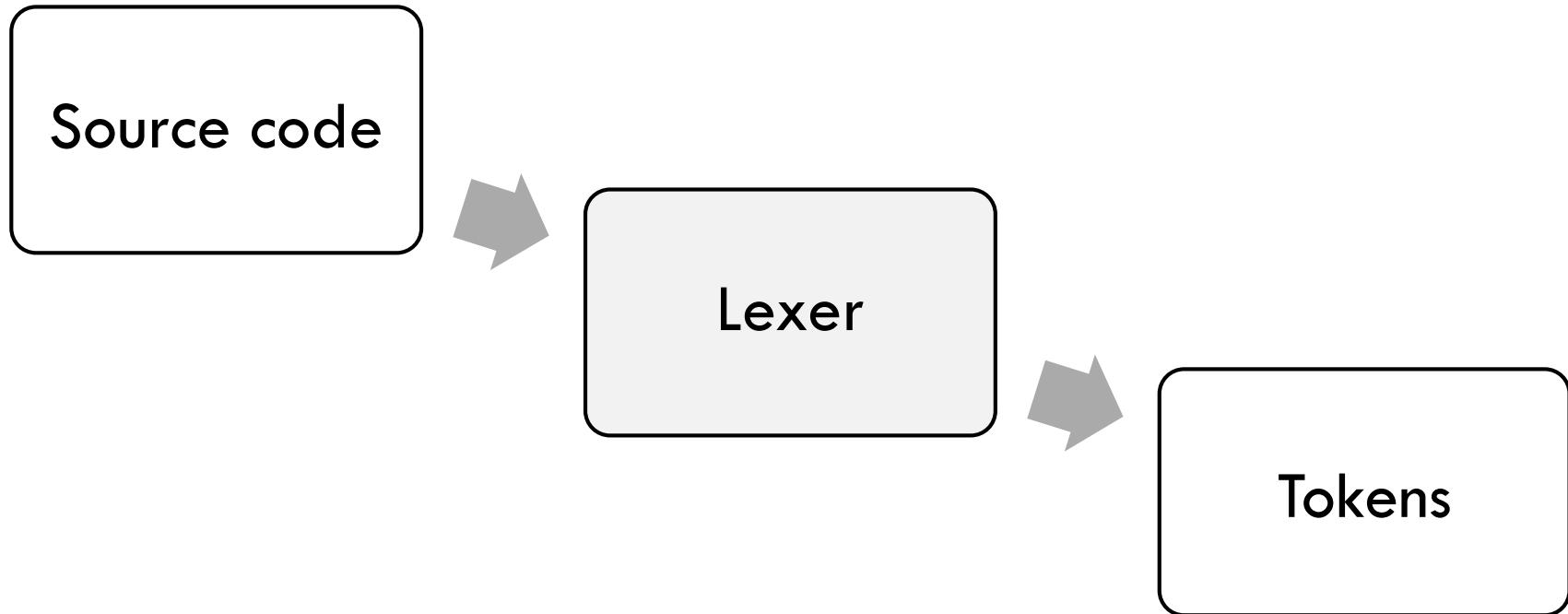
What I would like to explore

- ❑ Gain insight into how Python executes code
- ❑ Get hands on practice using the `dis` module to look at Python Bytecode
- ❑ For this talk by Python I mean CPython

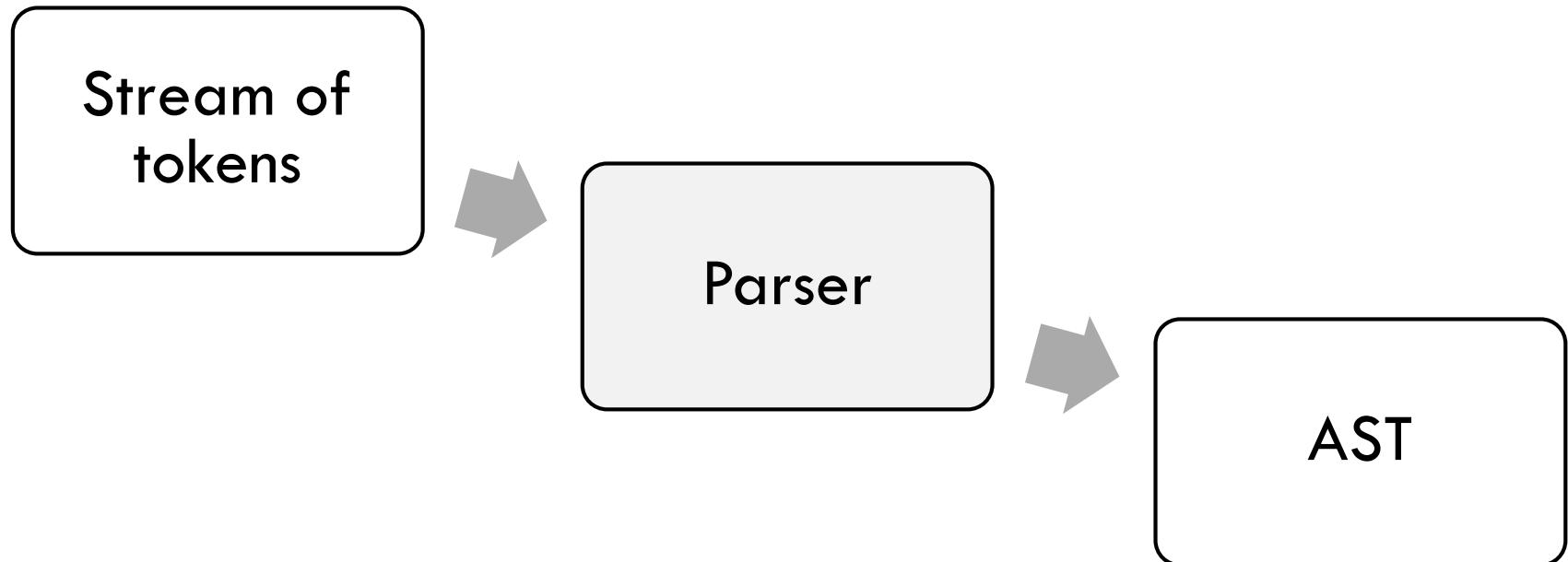
Python execution model



Lexing



Parsing

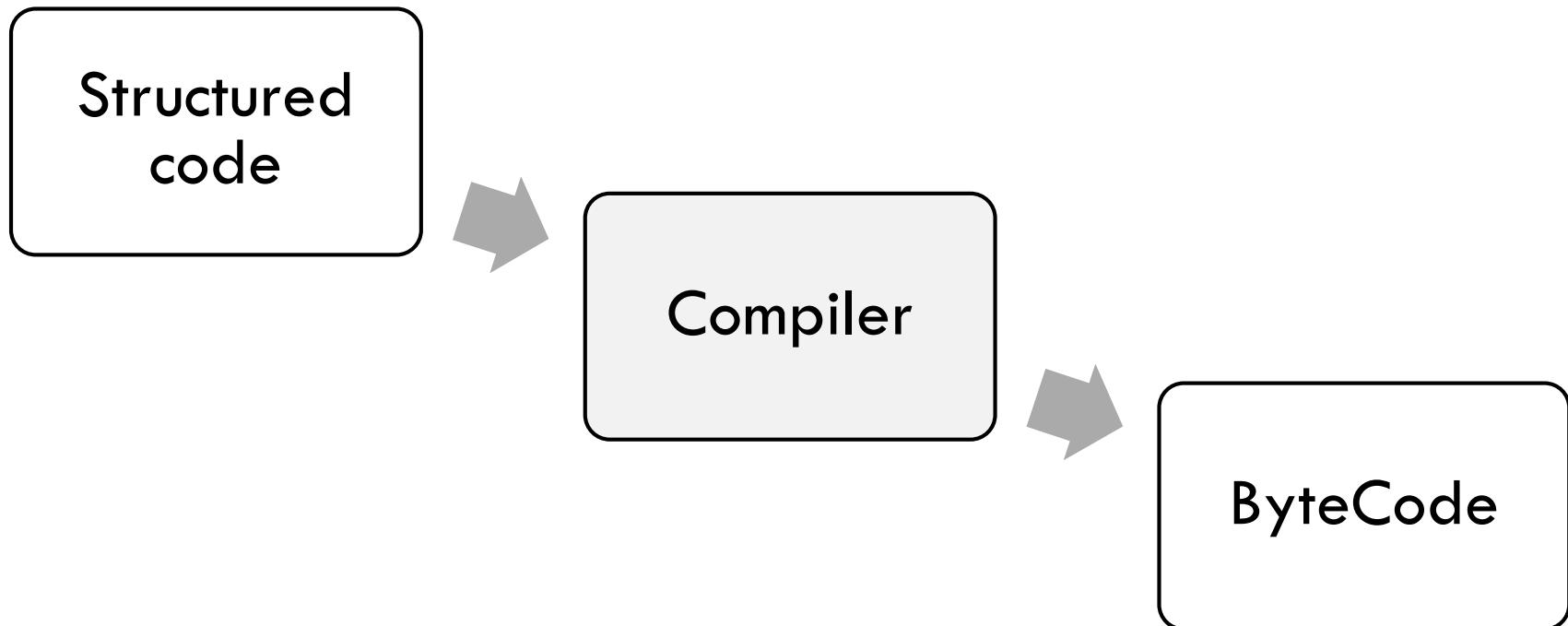


Abstract Syntax Tree

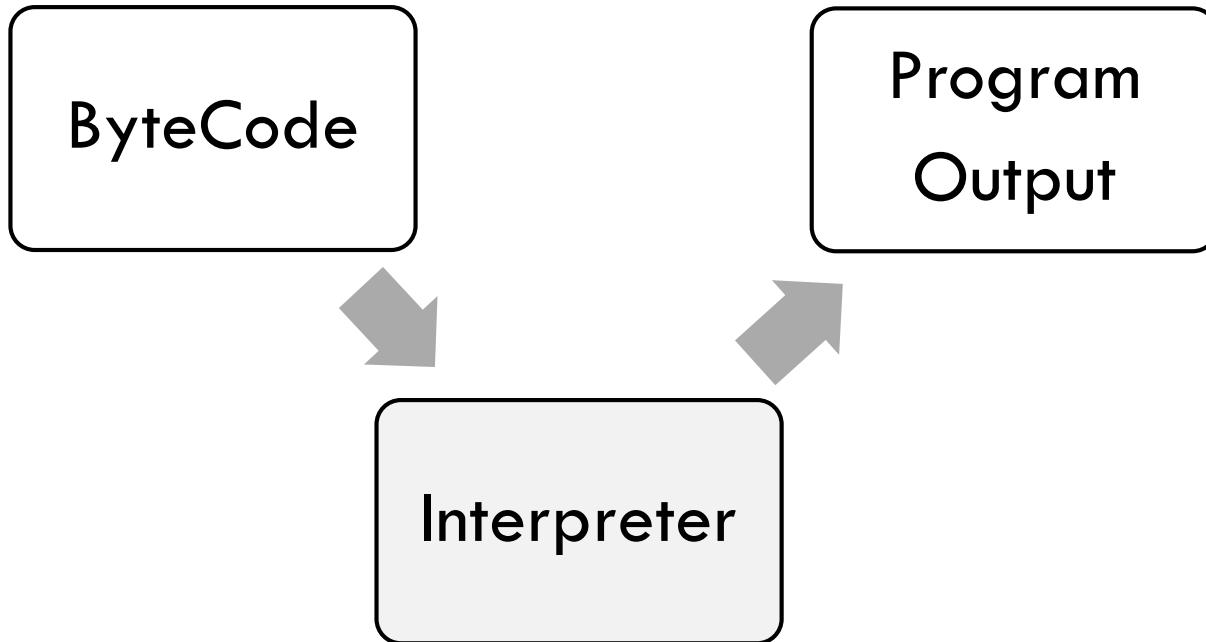
```
>>> tree = ast.parse("print('hello world')")  
>>> tree  
<_ast.Module object at 0x9e3df6c>  
>>> exec(compile(tree, filename=<ast>, mode="exec"))  
hello world
```

```
>>> parseprint("a, *b = it")  
Module(body=[  
    Assign(targets=[  
        Tuple(elts=[  
            Name(id='a', ctx=Store()),  
            Starred(value=Name(id='b', ctx=Store()), ctx=Store()),  
            ], ctx=Store()),  
        ], value=Name(id='it', ctx=Load())),  
])
```

Compiling



Interpreter



Simple stack based interpreter

- Let's start with minimal interpreter that understands three instructions:
 - LOAD_VALUE*
 - ADD_TWO_VALUES*
 - PRINT_ANSWER*



Interpreter Code Execution

- Suppose we want to execute “7 + 5”
 - LOAD_VALUE - 0 # *the first number*
 - LOAD_VALUE - 1 # *the second number*
 - ADD_TWO_VALUES - None
 - PRINT_ANSWER - None

First number

First number

Second number

Result



What is bytecode?

AN INTERMEDIATE REPRESENTATION OF YOUR PROGRAM



www.github.com/janhak/byticode

WHAT THE INTERPRETER WORKS WITH WHEN IT RUNS YOUR PROGRAM



www.github.com/janhak/bytocode

MACHINE CODE FOR A VIRTUAL MACHINE



www.github.com/janhak/byticode

A SERIES OF **INSTRUCTIONS FOR** STACK OPERATIONS



www.github.com/janhak/bytocode

BUNCH OF .PYC FILES



www.github.com/janhak/bytocode



Let's switch to the real deal

Finally!

Dis module in action!

```
In [1]: def greet():
    message = "Hello PyCon!"
    return message
```

```
In [2]: import dis
dis.dis(greet)
```

2	0 LOAD_CONST	1 ('Hello PyCon!')
	2 STORE_FAST	0 (message)

instruction	3	4 LOAD_FAST	0 (message)
		6 RETURN_VALUE	

line no

operation name

index into bytecode

argument index

argument value

```
graph TD; In1[In [1]] --> B1[2 0 LOAD_CONST 1 ('Hello PyCon!')  
     2 STORE_FAST 0 (message)]; In2[In [2]] --> B2[import dis  
dis.dis(greet)]; B1 --> L1[3]; B1 --> O1[4 LOAD_FAST]; B1 --> I1[0]; B1 --> AV1[0 (message)]; B2 --> L2[3]; B2 --> O2[6 RETURN_VALUE]; B2 --> I2[0]; B2 --> AV2[0 (message)]; L1 --> LN[line no]; O1 --> ON[operation name]; I1 --> II[argument index]; AV1 --> AV[argument value]; L2 --> LN; O2 --> ON; I2 --> II; AV2 --> AV;
```



Thanks

Thank you for coming and contributing to the learning of others

Further Resources:

- A Python Interpreter written in Python:
 - <http://www.aosabook.org/en/500L/a-python-interpreter-written-in-python.html>
 - <https://github.com/nedbat/byterun>
- Hand crafted ByteCode:
 - <http://multigrad.blogspot.co.uk/2014/06/fun-with-python-bytecode.html>
- Anjana Vakil presentation:
 - <https://speakerdeck.com/vakila/exploring-python-bytecode>
- Docs for the dis module:
 - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/dis.html>
- Exploring ceval.c at the heart of interpreter:
 - <https://tech.blog.aknin.name/category/my-projects/pythons-innards/>

