

Python Networking and Threading

Daniel Zappala

CS 360 Internet Programming
Brigham Young University

Why Use Python?

- many high-level abstractions available
- because of all the other great features of Python (easy string parsing, simple threading, dynamic typing, overriding builtin methods), you can very quickly and easily build powerful network programs
- also provides direct access to the same socket API you use with C
 - simple, but powerful
 - socket addressing easier, buffer allocation done for you

Python Modules for Network Programs

▸ [Python Documentation](#)

see Sections 17 - 20

Python Requests

Requests

► Requests: HTTP for Humans

```
1 >>> r = requests.get('https://api.github.com/user', auth=('user', 'pass'))
2 >>> r.status_code
3 200
4 >>> r.headers['content-type']
5 'application/json; charset=utf8'
6 >>> r.encoding
7 'utf-8'
8 >>> r.text
9 u'{"type": "User" ... '
10 >>> r.json()
11 {u'private_gists': 419, u'total_private_repos': 77, ...}
```

Example Code

▸ Python Networking and Threading

Threading

Thread Classes

```
1 import threading
2
3 class Hello(threading.Thread):
4     """ A thread that says hello. """
5     def __init__(self):
6         threading.Thread.__init__(self)
7
8     def run(self):
9         print "Hello from thread", self.getName()
```

- create a subclass of `threading.Thread`
- call the parent class `init` method
- the `run()` method is called when the thread is created

Creating and Running Threads

```
1 threads = []
2 for i in range(0,10):
3     t = Hello()
4     threads.append(t)
5 for t in threads:
6     t.start()
7 for t in threads:
8     t.join()
```

- create an instance of the class
- calling the `start()` method creates the thread and invokes the `run()` method
- call the `join()` method to wait for the thread to finish

Example Code

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