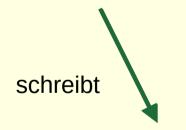


# Bytecode





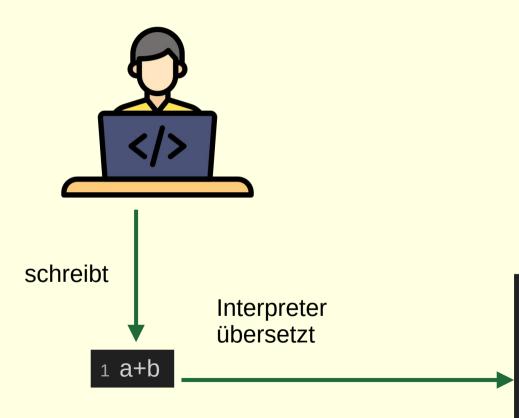


1 a+b

- 1 mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-8]
- 2 mov edx, DWORD PTR [rbp-4]
- з add eax, edx
- 4 mov DWORD PTR [rbp-12], eax

Interpreter / Compiler übersetzt





- 1 mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-8]
- 2 mov edx, DWORD PTR [rbp-4]
- 3 add eax, edx
- 4 mov DWORD PTR [rbp-12], eax

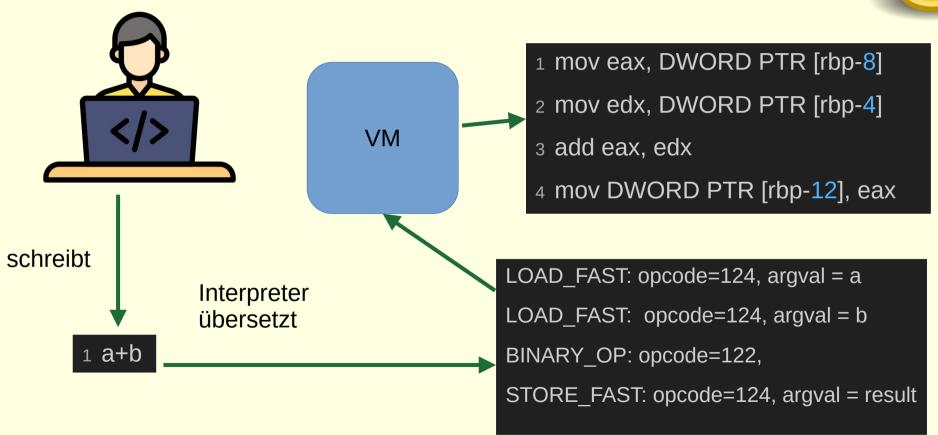
LOAD\_FAST: opcode=124, argval = a

LOAD\_FAST: opcode=124, argval = b

BINARY\_OP: opcode=122,

STORE\_FAST: opcode=124, argval = result







#### Vorteile des ByteCode:

- gleich auf allen Maschinen
- unabhängig vom Befehlssatz des Prozessors
- Optimierung auf lokalen Befehlssatz nur einmal



Nachteile des ByteCode:

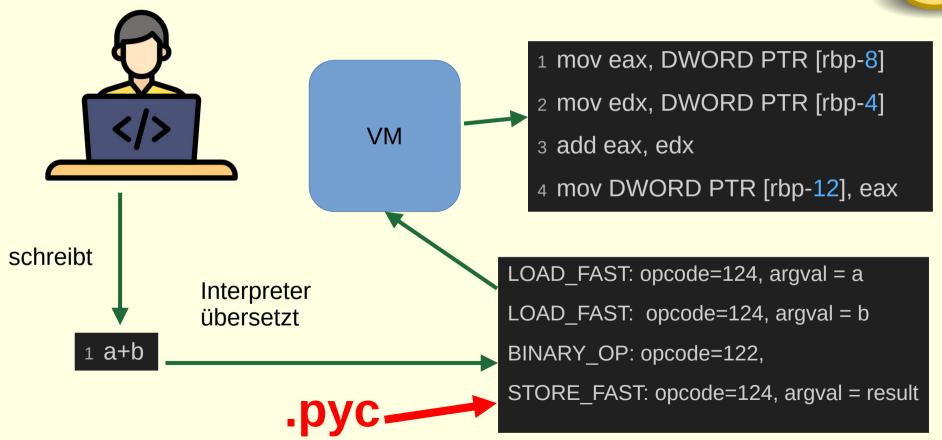
- weiterer Schritt
- auch für kleine Programme wird großes gestartet



#### Module:

- werden zu Bytecode kompiliert (.pyc Datei)
- werden in \_\_pycache\_\_ Verzeichnis gespeichert







#### Which of the statements below is valid?

- a) Python is interpreted therefore it never compiles the py files.
- b) Python is interpreted however it compiles the py file into pyc file.
- c) Compiled Python files are stored inside the \_\_pyc\_\_ folder
- d) Compiled Python files are stored inside the \_\_pycache\_\_ folder
- e) Compiled Python files are stored inside the \_\_cache\_\_ folder



## The extension of a compiled bytecode of the Python source file is

```
a) .py
b) .pyc
c) .__pycache__
d) Python is an interpreted language hence it does not compile the source file
```