# **Evoluce Pythonu**

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Python

#### Obsah kurzu

- Nové vlastnosti jazyka
- Novinky v ekosystému Pythonu
- Vylepšení výkonnosti Pythonu
- Python a vývoj webových aplikací
- Alternativní projekty a jazyky
- Testování aplikací v Pythonu

#### Obsah kurzu

### Nové vlastnosti jazyka

- Formátovací řetězce
- Pouze poziční parametry funkcí
- Pattern matching
- "Mroží" operátor
- Podpora pro asynchronní programování
- Skupiny výjimek
- Deklarace datových typů
- Statická typová kontrola

### Obsah kurzu

## Novinky v ekosystému Pythonu

- Správa projektů
- Lintery

### Obsah kurzu

## Vylepšení výkonnosti Pythonu

- Výkonnější CPython
- Problém související s GILem
- JIT překlad

## Obsah kurzu

### Python a vývoj webových aplikací

- Brython
- Transcrypt
- PyScript
- Bokeh

## Obsah kurzu

## Alternativní projekty a jazyky

- Coconut
- Mojo

### Obsah kurzu

### Testování aplikací v Pythonu

- Jednotkové testy
- Zjištění pokrytí kódu testy
- Testy chování (BDD)
- Nástroj Hypothesis
- Fuzzy testy

# Nové vlastnosti jazyka

Python

## Nové vlastnosti jazyka

- Formátovací řetězce
- Pouze poziční parametry funkcí
- Pattern matching
- "Mroží" operátor
- Podpora pro asynchronní programování
- Skupiny výjimek
- Deklarace datových typů
- Statická typová kontrola

## Postupné rozšiřování možností Pythonu

```
Python 3.6 f-řetězce, async-IO
Python 3.7 klíčová slova async a await
Python 3.8 mroží operátor, poziční parametry
Python 3.9 generické typy
Python 3.10 pattern matching
Python 3.11 skupiny výjimek
Python 3.12 klíčové slovo type + sémantika
```

## Formátovací řetězce

- Přidáno do Pythonu 3.6
- Lze využít společně s původním formátováním
- Prefix f""
  - o proto se nazývají f-strings

## Ukázka použití f-řetězců

• "Interpolace" proměnných

```
a=1
b=2
c=a+b
print(f"{a}+{b}={c}")
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Výrazy v f-řetězci

• V řetězci lze použít i výrazy

```
a=1
b=2
print(f"{a}+{b}={a+b}")
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Podmínka ve výrazu

• Ne vždy plně čitelné, ale pro jednoduché šablony ano

```
a=1
b=-1

print(f"Kladné: {'ano' if a>0 else 'ne'}")
print(f"Kladné: {'ano' if b>0 else 'ne'}")
```

#### Volání funkce v f-řetězci

```
x = "Hello world!"
print(f"Délka '{x}' je {len(x)} znaků")
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Volání metody v f-řetězci

```
x = "hello world!"
print(f"Zpráva pro vás: '{x.capitalize()}'")
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Jednodušší ladění

```
name = "Guido"
surname = "Rossum"
print(f"{name=} {surname=}")
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

Výsledek:

```
name='Guido' surname='Rossum'
```

## Poziční parametry funkcí

- Přidáno do Pythonu 3.8
- Umožňují rozlišit funkce s parametry zapisovanými jen pozičně
- Ostatní parametry buď pozičně nebo je lze pojmenovat

### Poziční parametry funkcí

• Běžně deklarovaná funkce

```
def foo(x, y, z):
    return x+y-z

print(foo(1, 2, 10))
print(foo(x=1, y=2, z=10))
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Poziční parametry funkcí

• Parametry lze pojmenovat a předat v jiném pořadí

```
def foo(x, y, z):
    return x+y-z

print(foo(1, 2, 10))
print(foo(z=1, y=2, x=10))
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Poziční parametry funkcí

· Všechny parametry jsou čistě poziční

```
def foo(x, y, z, /):
    return x+y-z
```

```
print(foo(1, 2, 10))
print(foo(z=1, y=2, x=10))
```

## Poziční parametry funkcí

• První parametr je čistě poziční

```
def foo(x, /, y, z):
    return x+y-z

print(foo(1, 2, 10))
print(foo(1, z=1, y=2))
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Poziční parametry funkcí

• Kombinace s pojmenovanými parametry

```
def foo(x=0, /, y=0, z=0):
    return x+y-z

print(foo())
print(foo(10))
print(foo(1, 2, 10))
print(foo(1, z=1, y=2))
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Pattern matching

- Přidáno do Pythonu 3.10
- Lepší varianta konstrukce switch-case

### Inspirováno dalšími programovacími jazyky

- SNOBOL
- AWK
- ML (Caml, OCaml, F#)
- Rust
- Coconut (překládáno do Pythonu)

#### Částečně flexibilní řešení

```
• Ne všechny vzory je možné použít
```

```
o například "literal" + x + "literal"
```

o možná se jejich podpora objeví v další verzi Pythonu?

#### Ukázky pattern matchingu

#### Klasické řešení problému bez pattern matchingu

```
print("Not ready reading drive A")

def abort_retry_fail():
    response = input("Abort, Retry, Fail? ")

if response == "a":
    return "Abort"
    elif response == "r":
        return "Retry"
    elif response == "f":
        return "Fail"
    else:
        return "Wrong response"
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Použití mapy (slovníku)

```
print("Not ready reading drive A")

def abort_retry_fail():
    response = input("Abort, Retry, Fail? ")

    commands = {
        "a": "Abort",
        "r": "Retry",
        "f": "Fail"
        }

    return commands.get(response, "Wrong response")

print(abort_retry_fail())
```

#### Řídicí struktura match-case

```
print("Not ready reading drive A")

def abort_retry_fail():
    response = input("Abort, Retry, Fail? ")

match response:
    case "a":
        return "Abort"
    case "r":
        return "Retry"
    case "f":
        return "Fail"
    case _:
        return "Wrong response"

print(abort_retry_fail())
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Množiny pro větší množství vstupů

```
print("Not ready reading drive A")

def abort_retry_fail():
    response = input("Abort, Retry, Fail? ")

if response in {"a", "A"}:
    return "Abort"
    elif response in {"r", "R"}:
        return "Retry"
    elif response in {"f", "F"}:
        return "Fail"
    else:
        return "Wrong response"
```

#### Spojka or ve vzoru

```
print("Not ready reading drive A")

def abort_retry_fail():
    response = input("Abort, Retry, Fail? ")

match response:
    case "a" | "A":
        return "Abort"
    case "r" | "R":
        return "Retry"
    case "f" | "F":
        return "Fail"
    case _:
        return "Wrong response"
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Zachycení hodnoty ve vzoru

```
print("Not ready reading drive A")

def abort_retry_fail():
    response = input("Abort, Retry, Fail? ")

match response:
    case "a" | "A":
        return "Abort"
    case "r" | "R":
        return "Retry"
    case "f" | "F":
        return "Fail"
    case _ as x:
        return f"Wrong response {x}"
```

## Zachycení hodnoty ve vzoru

```
print("Not ready reading drive A")

def abort_retry_fail():

    match input("Abort, Retry, Fail? "):
        case "a" | "A":
            return "Abort"
        case "r" | "R":
            return "Retry"
        case "f" | "F":
            return "Fail"
        case _ as x:
            return f"Wrong response {x}"
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Generátor Fibonaccího posloupnosti

```
def fib(value):
    match value:
        case 0:
            return 0
        case 1:
            return 1
        case n if n>1:
            return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
        case _ as wrong:
            raise ValueError("Wrong input", wrong)

for n in range(0, 11):
    print(n, fib(n))
```

## Výpočet faktoriálu - základní varianta

```
def factorial(n):
    match n:
        case 0:
        return 1
        case 1:
            return 1
        case x:
        return x * factorial(x-1)
for i in range(0, 10):
    print(i, factorial(i))
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Podmínka ve větvi

```
def factorial(n):
    match n:
        case 0:
        return 1
        case 1:
        return 1
```

```
case x if x>1:
    return x * factorial(x-1)
    case _:
    raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")

for i in range(-1, 10):
    try:
        print(i, factorial(i))
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
```

### Test typu

```
def factorial(n):
    match n:
        case 0:
            return 1
        case 1:
            return 1
        case x if isinstance(x, int) and x>1:
            return x * factorial(x-1)
        case _:
            raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")
for i in range(-1, 10):
    try:
        print(i, factorial(i))
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
try:
    print(factorial(3.14))
except Exception as e:
    print(e)
try:
    print(factorial("hello"))
except Exception as e:
    print(e)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Větev "or"

```
def factorial(n):
    match n:
        case 0 | 1:
            return 1
        case x if isinstance(x, int) and x>1:
            return x * factorial(x-1)
        case _:
            raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")
for i in range(-1, 10):
    try:
        print(i, factorial(i))
    except Exception as e:
        print(e)
try:
    print(factorial(3.14))
except Exception as e:
    print(e)
try:
    print(factorial("hello"))
except Exception as e:
    print(e)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Vzorek s n-ticí

```
def test_number(value):
    match value:
        case (0, 0):
            print("Zero")
        case (real, 0):
            print(f"Real number {real}")
        case (0, imag):
            print(f"Imaginary number {imag}")
        case (real, imag):
            print(f"Complex number {real}+i{imag}")
        case _:
            raise ValueError("Not a complex number")
```

```
test_number((1,0))
test_number((0,1))
test_number((1,1))
```

### Vzorek s n-ticí a s podmínkou

```
def test_number(value):
    match value:
        case (0, 0):
            print("Zero")
        case (real, 0) if real>0:
            print(f"Positive real number {real}")
        case (real, 0):
            print(f"Negative real number {real}")
        case (0, imag) if imag<0:
            print(f"Negative imaginary number {imag}")
        case (0, imag):
            print(f"Negative imaginary number {imag}")
        case (real, imag):
            print(f"Complex number {real}+i{imag}")
        case _:
            raise ValueError("Not a complex number")
test_number((0,0))
test_number((1,0))
test_number((-1,0))
test_number((0,1))
test_number((0,-1))
test_number((1,1))
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Příkazy složené z většího množství slov

```
def perform_command():
    response = input("> ")

match response:
    case "quit":
        return "Quit"
    case "list employees":
        return "List employees"
```

```
case "list departments":
    return "List departments"
case "list rooms":
    return "List rooms"
case _:
    return "Wrong command"

print(perform_command())
```

#### Vzorek a seznamy

```
def perform_command():
    response = input("> ")

match response.split():
    case ["quit"]:
        return "Quit"
    case ["list", "employees"]:
        return "List employees"
    case ["list", "departments"]:
        return "List departments"
    case ["list", "rooms"]:
        return "List rooms"
    case _:
        return "Wrong command"
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Zachycení hodnoty

```
def perform_command():
    response = input("> ")

match response.split():
    case ["quit"]:
        return "Quit"
    case ["list", "employees"]:
        return "List employees"
    case ["list", "departments"]:
```

```
return "List departments"
case ["list", "rooms"]:
    return "List rooms"
case ["info", subject]:
    return f"Info about subject '{subject}'"
case _:
    return "Wrong command"

print(perform_command())
```

#### Vnořená konstrukce match-case

```
def perform_command():
    response = input("> ")
    match response.split():
        case ["quit"]:
            return "Quit"
        case ["list", obj]:
            match obj:
                case "employees":
                   return "List employees"
                case "departments":
                    return "List departments"
                case "rooms":
                    return "List rooms"
                case _:
                    return "Invalid object type: employees, departments, or rooms ex
        case ["info", subject]:
            return f"Info about subject '{subject}'"
        case _:
            return "Wrong command"
print(perform_command())
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Vnořená konstrukce match-case + množiny ve vzorku

```
def perform_command():
    response = input("> ")
```

```
match response.split():
        case ["quit"]:
            return "Quit"
        case ["list", ("employees" | "departments" | "rooms") as obj]:
            match obj:
                case "employees":
                    return "List employees"
                case "departments":
                    return "List departments"
                case "rooms":
                    return "List rooms"
        case ["info", subject]:
            return f"Info about subject '{subject}'"
        case :
            return "Wrong command"
print(perform_command())
```

#### Vzorky a OOP

```
class Complex():
    def __init__(self, real, imag):
        self.real = real
        self.imag = imag
    def __str__(self):
        return f"Complex number {self.real}+i{self.imag} represented as object"
def test_number(value):
    match value:
        case (0, 0):
            print("Zero")
        case (real, 0) if real>0:
            print(f"Positive real number {real}")
        case (real, 0):
            print(f"Negative real number {real}")
        case (0, imag) if imag<0:</pre>
            print(f"Negative imaginary number {imag}")
        case (0, imag):
            print(f"Negative imaginary number {imag}")
        case (real, imag):
            print(f"Complex number {real}+i{imag}")
```

```
case Complex():
            print(value)
        case _:
            raise ValueError("Not a complex number")
test_number((0,0))
test_number((1,0))
test_number((-1,0))
test_number((0,1))
test_number((0,-1))
test_number((1,1))
test_number(Complex(0,0))
test_number(Complex(1,0))
test_number(Complex(-1,0))
test_number(Complex(0,1))
test_number(Complex(0, -1))
test_number(Complex(1,1))
```

#### Vzorky a OOP

```
from fractions import Fraction
class Complex():
    def __init__(self, real, imag):
        self.real = real
        self.imag = imag
    def __str__(self):
        return f"Complex number {self.real}+i{self.imag} represented as object"
def test_number(value):
    match value:
        case (0, 0):
            print("Zero")
        case (real, 0) if real>0:
            print(f"Positive real number {real}")
        case (real, 0):
            print(f"Negative real number {real}")
        case (0, imag) if imag<0:
            print(f"Negative imaginary number {imag}")
        case (0, imag):
```

```
print(f"Negative imaginary number {imag}")
        case (real, imag):
            print(f"Complex number {real}+i{imag}")
        case Complex(real=0, imag=0):
            print(f"Zero complex represented as object")
        case Complex():
            print(value)
        case Fraction():
            print(f"Fraction {value}")
        case _:
            raise ValueError("Not a complex number")
test_number((0,0))
test_number((1,0))
test_number((-1,0))
test_number((0,1))
test_number((0,-1))
test_number((1,1))
test_number(Complex(0,0))
test_number(Complex(1,0))
test_number(Complex(-1,0))
test_number(Complex(0,1))
test_number(Complex(0,-1))
test_number(Complex(1,1))
test_number(Fraction(0,1))
test_number(Fraction(1,1))
test_number(Fraction(1,2))
test_number(Fraction(1,3))
```

## Mroží operátor

- Přidáno do Pythonu 3.8
- PEP 572 Assignment Expressions
- Možnost přiřazení v rámci výrazu
  - o původní přiřazení lze jen v rámci příkazu
- Takzvané pojmenované výrazy

### Proměnná definovaná v podmínce

```
limit = 8

password = "Hello world"

if (length := len(password)) < limit:
    print(f"Password should be longer than {length} chars")</pre>
```

### Dtto, ale opačný výsledek

```
limit = 8

password = "Hello"

if (length := len(password)) < limit:
    print(f"Password should be longer than {length} chars")</pre>
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Problém: opakované výpočty

```
values = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

result = {
        "count": len(values),
        "sum": sum(values),
        "mean": sum(values) / len(values)
      }

print(result)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Předpočet hodnot

```
values = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
count = len(values)
summ = sum(values)
```

```
result = {
     "count": count,
     "sum": summ,
     "mean": summ/count
     }
print(result)
```

## Úprava založená na walrus operátoru

```
values = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

result = {
        "count": (count := len(values)),
        "sum": (summ := sum(values)),
        "mean": summ/count
      }

print(result)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Podpora pro asynchronní programování

- Postupně přidáno v Pythonu 3.6 a 3.7
- Nová klíčová slova async a await

### Souběžnost a paralelismus

- Nejedná se o tytéž vlastnosti
- Souběžnost
  - více úloh běžících na menším množství CPU
  - o i na jednom CPU
  - o překrývání
- Paralelismus
  - o n úloh na n CPU

## Souběžnost a paralelismus v Pythonu

- Více procesů
  - o multiprocessing
- Více vláken
  - threading
- Korutiny
  - o asyncio

#### async **a** await

- Nejenom v Pythonu
  - o populární i v dalších jazycích
- Typicky pro I/O operace
- Funkce označené async
- Čekání na dokončení pomocí await

#### async **a** await

• Nekorektní použití await

```
import asyncio
import time

async def task():
    print("task started")
    await asyncio.sleep(5)
    print("task finished")

def main():
    task1 = asyncio.create_task(task())
    print("task created")

    await task1
    print("done")

main()
```

#### async **a** await

• Korektní použití await

```
import asyncio

async def task():
    print("task started")
    await asyncio.sleep(5)
    print("task finished")

async def main():
    task1 = asyncio.create_task(task())
    print("task created")

    await task1
    print("done")

asyncio.run(main())
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Dvě souběžné úlohy

```
import asyncio

async def task(name):
    print(f"{name} task started")
    await asyncio.sleep(5)
    print(f"{name} task finished")

async def main():
    task1 = asyncio.create_task(task("first"))
    print("first task created")

task2 = asyncio.create_task(task("second"))
    print("second task created")
```

```
await task1
await task2

print("done")

asyncio.run(main())
```

### Tři souběžné úlohy, čtení výsledné hodnoty

```
import asyncio
async def task(name):
    print(f"{name} task started")
    await asyncio.sleep(5)
    print(f"{name} task finished")
    return name[::-1]
async def main():
    task1 = asyncio.create_task(task("first"))
    print("first task created")
    task2 = asyncio.create_task(task("second"))
    print("second task created")
    task3 = asyncio.create_task(task("third"))
    print("third task created")
    print("result of task #1:", await task1)
    print("result of task #2:", await task2)
    print("result of task #3:", await task3)
    print("done")
asyncio.run(main())
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Komunikace přes fronty

```
async def task(name, queue):
    while not queue.empty():
        param = await queue.get()
        print(f"Task named {name} started with parameter {param}")
        await asyncio.sleep(5)
        print(f"{name} task finished")

async def main():
    queue = asyncio.Queue()

for i in range(20):
        await queue.put(i)

for n in range(1, 2):
        asyncio.create_task(task(f"{n}", queue))
```

## Čtení výsledků přes frontu

Synchronizace

```
import asyncio

async def task(name, queue):
    while not queue.empty():
        param = await queue.get()
        print(f"Task named {name} started with parameter {param}")
        await asyncio.sleep(5)
        print(f"{name} task finished")

async def main():
    queue = asyncio.Queue()

for i in range(20):
    await queue.put(i)

for n in range(1, 2):
```

```
await \ asyncio.gather(asyncio.create\_task(task(f"\{n\}", \ queue))) asyncio.run(main())
```

#### **Producent-konzument**

Běžící asynchronně

```
import asyncio
async def task(name, queue):
    while not queue.empty():
        param = await queue.get()
        print(f"Task named {name} started with parameter {param}")
        await asyncio.sleep(5)
        print(f"{name} task finished")
async def main():
    queue = asyncio.Queue()
    for i in range(20):
        await queue.put(i)
    await asyncio.gather(
        asyncio.create_task(task(1, queue)),
        asyncio.create_task(task(2, queue)),
        asyncio.create_task(task(3, queue)),
        asyncio.create_task(task(4, queue)),
    )
asyncio.run(main())
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Prioritní fronta

```
import queue
import random
```

```
q = queue.PriorityQueue(40)

for item in range(30):
    print("Size", q.qsize())
    print("Empty?", q.empty())
    print("Full?", q.full())

    value = random.randint(1, 20)
    print(value)
    q.put("prvek # {:2d}".format(value))

while not q.empty():
    print("Read item:", q.get())
```

#### aiohttp

```
import asyncio
import aiohttp
import time
async def download(name, queue):
    async with aiohttp.ClientSession() as session:
        while not queue.empty():
            url = await queue.get()
            print(f"Task named {name} getting URL: {url}")
            async with session.get(url) as response:
                t = await response.text()
                print(f"Task named {name} downloaded {len(t)} characters")
            print(f"Task named {name} finished")
async def main():
    queue = asyncio.Queue()
    for url in (
        "http://www.root.cz",
        "http://duckduckgo.com",
        "http://seznam.com",
        "https://www.root.cz/programovaci-jazyky/",
        "https://www.root.cz/clanky/soubezne-a-paralelne-bezici-ulohy-naprogramovane
        "https://github.com/"
    ):
        await queue.put(url)
```

#### aiohttp

```
import aiohttp
import time
async def download(name, queue, results):
    async with aiohttp.ClientSession() as session:
        while not queue.empty():
            url = await queue.get()
            t1 = time.time()
            print(f"Task named {name} getting URL: {url}")
            async with session.get(url) as response:
                t = await response.text()
                t2 = time.time()
                print(f"Task named {name} downloaded {len(t)} characters in {t2-t1}
                await results.put(t2-t1)
            print(f"Task named {name} finished")
async def main():
    queue = asyncio.Queue()
    results = asyncio.Queue()
    t1 = time.time()
    for url in (
        "http://www.root.cz",
        "http://duckduckgo.com",
        "http://seznam.com",
        "https://www.root.cz/programovaci-jazyky/",
        "https://www.root.cz/clanky/soubezne-a-paralelne-bezici-ulohy-naprogramovane
        "https://www.root.cz/clanky/pywebio-interaktivni-webove-dialogy-a-formulare-
        "https://streamlit.io/",
        "https://pglet.io/",
        "https://www.root.cz/serialy/graficke-uzivatelske-rozhrani-v-pythonu/",
        "https://github.com/"
    ):
        await queue.put(url)
```

## Skupiny výjimek

- Přidáno do Pythonu 3.11
- PEP 654 Exception Groups and except

### Vyhození skupiny výjimek

```
eg = ExceptionGroup(
    "one", [TypeError(1), ValueError(3), OSError(4)])
import traceback
traceback.print_exception(eg)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Vyhození skupiny výjimek

```
eg = ExceptionGroup(
    "one",
    [
          TypeError(1),
          ExceptionGroup(
          "two",
```

```
[TypeError(2), ValueError(3)]
),
    ExceptionGroup(
        "three",
            [OSError(4)]
)
]
)
import traceback
traceback.print_exception(eg)
```

## Deklarace datových typů

- Přidáváno postupně
- PEP 484 Type Hints a další

### Nejpopulárnější jazyky současnosti

| Dynamicky typované | Staticky typované |
|--------------------|-------------------|
|                    |                   |
| Python             | С                 |
| JavaScript         | C++               |
| Ruby               | Go                |
| Perl               | Rust              |
| Matlab             | Java              |
| PHP                | Scala             |

## Přednosti dynamicky typovaných jazyků

- Rychlý cyklus vývoje
  - o edit-(compile)-run
- Velmi snadné pro začátečníky
- Ideální pro skriptování
  - o CLI
  - skripty na webových stránkách

### Zápory dynamicky typovaných jazyků

- Zaručení korektnosti rozsáhlých projektů
- Většinou se vyžaduje větší množství jednotkových testů
  - o code coverage není dobrou metrikou!
- Informace o typech se někdy zapisují do komentářů
- IDE nemusí vždy nabízet správné funkce/metody/opravy

## To nejlepší z obou světů?

Volitelné typy

| Jazyk      | Technologie pro statické typy |
|------------|-------------------------------|
|            |                               |
| JavaScript | TypeScript, Flow              |
| Python     | Mypy, Pyright, Pyre           |
| Ruby       | Sorbet                        |

#### Volitelné typy a Python

- Python je dynamicky typovaný
  - o a nejsou plány to změnit!
- Typy jsou čistě volitelné
  - o přidáno do Pythonu 3.5
  - o nazvané "type hints"
  - (aby to vývojáře nestrašilo)
- Statické typové kontroly
  - o mypy, pyright, pyre

#### Statická typová kontrola a Mypy

Mypy logo

```
def add(a, b):
    return a+b
```

• Typ Any je přidán automaticky

## Typové anotace

• specifikují se za dvojtečkou

```
def add(a:int, b:int) -> int:
    return a+b
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### bool nebo int?

• Viz specifikace Pythonu!

```
def add(a:int, b:int) -> int:
    return a+b

print(add(1, 2))
print(add(1, True))
print(add(1, False))
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

```
def add(a:bool, b:bool) -> bool:
    return a and b

print(add(1, 2))
print(add(1, True))
print(add(1, False))
print(add(True, False))
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Výpis typových anotací

```
any
```

```
def add(a, b):
    return a+b
print(add.__annotations__)
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

explicitní typy

```
def add(a:int, b:int) -> int:
    return a+b
print(add.__annotations__)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Výpis typových anotací

složitější typy

```
from typing import List, Set

def add(a:List[Set[int]], b:List[Set[int]]) -> List[Set[int]]:
    return a+b

print(add.__annotations__)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Typované n-tice

• nekorektní varianta

```
from typing import Tuple
```

```
p: Tuple[int] = (1, 2, 3)
```

korektní varianta

```
from typing import Tuple
p: Tuple[int, int, int] = (1, 2, 3)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Rozdílné typy prvků

nekorektní varianta

```
from typing import Tuple
p: Tuple[int, float, bool, str] = (1, 3.14, True, "Hello")
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

korektní varianta

```
from typing import Tuple
p: Tuple[int, float, bool, str] = (2.0, 3.14, 1, "Hello")
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Typované seznamy

• nekorektní varianta

```
l: list[int] = []
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

• import

```
from typing import List
l: List[int] = []
```

#### Test typu prvků

v pořádku

```
from typing import List
l: List[int] = [1, 2, 3]
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

nekorektní

```
from typing import List
l: List[int] = [1, 2, None]
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Znovu problém bool-int

• v pořádku

```
from typing import List
l: List[int] = [1, True, False]
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

nekorektní

```
from typing import List
l: List[bool] = [True, False, 42]
```

# Typované slovníky

• Slovníky v Pythonu

```
d = {}
d["foo"] = 1
d["bar"] = 3
d["baz"] = 10
print(d)
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

• Libovolné klíče a hodnoty

```
d = {}
d["foo"] = 1
d["bar"] = 3.14
d[10] = 10
d[42] = "answer"
print(d)
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

# Specifikace typu slovníku

• použití typu any

```
from typing import Dict, Any
d:Dict[Any, Any] = {}
d["foo"] = 1
d["bar"] = 3.14
d[10] = 10
d[42] = "answer"
print(d)
```

### Specifikace typu slovníku

• explicitní specifikace

```
from typing import Dict
d:Dict[str, float] = {}
d["foo"] = 1
d["bar"] = 3.14
d[10] = 10
d[42] = "answer"
print(d)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Typ union

• Pro hodnoty

```
from typing import Dict, Union

d:Dict[str, Union[int, float, str]] = {}

d["foo"] = 1

d["bar"] = 3.14

d[10] = 10

d[42] = "answer"

print(d)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

# Typ union

• Pro klíče

```
from typing import Dict, Union
```

```
d:Dict[Union[int, str], Union[int, float, str]] = {}

d["foo"] = 1
d["bar"] = 3.14
d[10] = 10
d[42] = "answer"

print(d)
```

#### Typ optional

• Bez optional

```
from typing import Dict
d:Dict[str, float] = {}
d["foo"] = 1
d["bar"] = 3.14
d["baz"] = None
print(d)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Typ optional

• S optional

```
from typing import Dict, Optional
d:Dict[str, Optional[float]] = {}
d["foo"] = 1
d["bar"] = 3.14
d["baz"] = None
print(d)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Typy a funkce vyššího řádu

```
• typ callable
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# vim: set fileencoding=utf-8
#
#
  (C) Copyright 2023 Pavel Tisnovsky
  All rights reserved. This program and the accompanying materials
#
  are made available under the terms of the Eclipse Public License v1.0
  which accompanies this distribution, and is available at
  http://www.eclipse.org/legal/epl-v10.html
  Contributors:
#
       Pavel Tisnovsky
#
#
from typing import Callable
def printIsPositive(condition:Callable[[float], bool]) -> None:
   if condition(5):
        print("Positive")
   else:
        print("Negative")
def positiveFloat(x:float) -> bool:
   return x > 0.0
def positiveInt(x:int) -> bool:
   return x > 0
printIsPositive(positiveFloat)
printIsPositive(positiveInt)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Problém s variancí

- Týká se podtypů a nadřazených typů
  - v OOP běžné
- Čtyři možné typy variance

- kovariance
- kontravariance
- invariance
- bivariance

#### Příklad variancí

• Jablko je podtypem typu Ovoce ve všech dalších případech

#### Příklad variancí

```
    Covariance
```

```
List[Apple] je podtypem List[Fruit]
```

- Contravariance
  - List[Fruit] je podtypem List[Apple]
- Invariance
  - List[Fruit] nemá žádný vztah k List[Apple]
- Bivariance

```
    List[Apple] je podtypem List[Fruit]
    a současně (!!!):
    List[Fruit] je podtypem List[Apple]
```

### Proč se o varianci vůbec starat?

- Úzce souvisí s typovým systémem
- A s tím, jaké kontroly lze provést staticky

```
class Fruit {
}

class Orange extends Fruit {
    public String toString() {
        return "Orange";
    }
}
```

```
class Apple extends Fruit {
    public String toString() {
        return "Apple";
    }
}
public class Variance1 {
    public static void mix(Fruit[] punnet) {
        punnet[0] = new Orange();
        punnet[1] = new Apple();
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Fruit[] punnet = new Fruit[2];
        mix(punnet);
        for (Fruit Fruit:punnet) {
            System.out.println(Fruit);
        }
    }
}
```

### Statická kontrola typů ok, pád v runtime!

```
class Fruit {
}
class Orange extends Fruit {
    public String toString() {
        return "Orange";
    }
}
class Apple extends Fruit {
    public String toString() {
        return "Apple";
    }
}
public class Variance2 {
    public static void mix(Fruit[] punnet) {
        punnet[0] = new Orange();
        punnet[1] = new Apple();
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Fruit[] punnet = new Orange[2];
        mix(punnet);
```

```
for (Fruit Fruit:punnet) {
         System.out.println(Fruit);
    }
}
```

# Variance v Pythonu

```
class Ovoce:
    pass

class Hruska(Ovoce):
    def __repr__(self):
        return "Hruska"

class Jablko(Ovoce):
    def __repr__(self):
        return "Jablko"

def tiskni(kosik : List[Ovoce]):
    for ovoce in kosik:
        print(ovoce)

kosik : List[Hruska] = []

tiskni(kosik)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

# Použití sequence a nikoli seznamu

```
from typing import Sequence

class Ovoce:
    pass
```

```
class Hruska(Ovoce):
    def __repr__(self):
        return "Hruska"

class Jablko(Ovoce):
    def __repr__(self):
        return "Jablko"

def tiskni(kosik : Sequence[Ovoce]):
    for ovoce in kosik:
        print(ovoce)

kosik : Sequence[Hruska] = []

tiskni(kosik)
```

### Tisk typové anotace

```
class Ovoce:
    pass

class Hruska(Ovoce):
    def __repr__(self):
        return "Hruska"

class Jablko(Ovoce):
    def __repr__(self):
        return "Jablko"

def tiskni(kosik : Sequence[Ovoce]):
    for ovoce in kosik:
        print(ovoce)
kosik : Sequence[Hruska] = []
```

```
tiskni(kosik)
print(tiskni.__annotations__)
```

# Novinky v ekosystému Pythonu

Python

# Novinky v ekosystému Pythonu

- Správa projektů
- Lintery

# Správa projektů

- pip (+ venv či virtualenv)
- Pyenv
- Poetry
- Hatch
- PDM

# Lintery

- pycodestyle
- pydocstyle
- black
- ruff
- (mypy)

### pip

- requirements.txt
  - typicky zvolené verze
  - o min/max/konkrétní/latest

### Problémy pipu

- jak pracovat s virtualenv
- kontrola verzí (konzistence)
- řešení tranzitivních závislostí
- striktní nebo příliš volný rozsah verzí
- nejsou k dispozici otisky balíčků
  - možný prostor pro útoky
  - o nelze reprodukovat "build" na dalším počítači
  - o či dokonce na stejném počítači později

### Další problémy

- kam uložit metadata projektu
  - nastavení linterů
  - o informace o autorovi
  - aliasy příkazů
- setup.py je jen částečným řešením
- setup.cfg .coveragerc tox.ini
  - o atd. atd.

#### setup.cfg

```
[metadata]
name = ccx-data-pipeline
author = somebody
description-file = README.md
license = Apache 2.0
long_description_content_type = text/markdown
home-page = https://github.com/somebody/ccx-data-pipeline
classifier =
    Intended Audience :: Information Technology
    Intended Audience :: System Administrators
```

```
Operating System :: POSIX :: Linux
    Programming Language :: Python
    Programming Language :: Python :: 3
    Programming Language :: Python :: 3.7
[options]
zip_safe = False
packages = find:
install_requires =
    app-common-python
    insights-core-messaging
    ccx-ocp-core
    ccx-rules-ocp
    ccx-rules-ocm
    kafka-python
    requests
    jsonschema
    python-json-logger
    prometheus_client
    python-logstash
    boto3
    watchtower
setup_requires =
    setuptools
    setuptools_scm
    wheel
[options.packages.find]
exclude =
    test*
[options.entry_points]
console_scripts =
    ccx-data-pipeline = ccx_data_pipeline.command_line:ccx_data_pipeline
[options.extras_require]
dev =
    black
    coverage
    freezegun
    руссо
    pycodestyle
    pydocstyle
    pylint
    pytest
    pytest-cov
[pycodestyle]
ignore = E402
max-line-length = 100
exclude =
    .tox,
```

```
.git,
    __pycache__,
build,
dist,
tests/,
samples/,
*.pyc,
*.egg-info,
.cache,
.eggs,
docs,
.venv,
venv,
[flake8]
max-line-length = 100
```

#### setup.py

```
from setuptools import setup

setup(use_scm_version={"local_scheme": "node-and-timestamp"})
```

#### requirements.txt

-i https://repository.engineering.redhat.com/nexus/repository/ccx/simple

```
app-common-python==0.1.8
attrs==19.3.0
boto3==1.14.27
botocore==1.17.27
CacheControl==0.12.6
ccx-ocp-core==2021.12.08
ccx-rules-ocm==0.0.1
ccx-rules-ocp==2021.12.08
certifi==2020.6.20
cffi==1.14.0
chardet==3.0.4
colorama==0.4.3
cryptography==3.0
dateparser==0.7.6
decorator==4.4.2
defusedxml==0.6.0
docutils==0.15.2
```

```
fsspec == 0.7.4
idna==2.10
importlib-metadata==1.7.0
insights-core>=3.0.235
insights-core-messaging==1.2.0
Jinja2==2.11.2
jmespath==0.10.0
jsonschema==3.2.0
kafka-python==2.0.1
lockfile==0.12.2
MarkupSafe==1.1.1
msgpack==1.0.0
numpy==1.19.1
packaging==20.7
pandas==1.0.5
prometheus-api-client==0.3.1
prometheus-client==0.9.0
py == 1.9.0
pycparser==2.20
pyparsing==2.4.7
pyrsistent==0.16.0
python-dateutil==2.8.1
python-json-logger==0.1.11
python-logstash==0.4.6
pytz==2020.1
PyYAML==5.3.1
redis==3.5.3
regex==2020.7.14
requests==2.24.0
retry==0.9.2
retrying==1.3.3
s3fs==0.4.2
s3transfer==0.3.3
six==1.15.0
tzlocal==2.1
urllib3==1.25.10
watchtower==0.8.0
zipp==3.1.0
sentry-sdk==0.19.5
```

### pyproject.toml

- všechna metadata v jediném souboru
- PEP-621
- správa závislostí pro různá prostředí
- metadata pro další nástroje
  - ruff

- o mypy
- o black

#### Lock file

- obsahuje konkrétní verze závislostí
- taktéž otisky balíčků
- i pro tranzitivní závislosti
- build lze kdykoli zopakovat
  - o jiný počítač
  - o stejný počítač v jiném okamžiku

#### **PDM**

- správce závislostí
- správce prostředí
- používá pyproject.toml
- a lock file

#### **PDM**

- vytvoření nového projektu
- soubor pyproject.toml
- přidání nové závislosti
- tranzitivní závislosti
- závislosti pro vývojáře
- lock file
- správa prostředí

### Lintery

- Black
- Pycodestyle
- Pydocstyle

• Ruff

#### **Black**

- automatické formátování zdrojového kódu
- na základě specifikovaných pravidel

### **Pycodestyle**

- kontrola, zda zdrojový kód odovídá PEP-8
- whodné zkombinovat s dalšími podobnými nástroji
  - o Ruff atd.

### **Pydocstyle**

- kontrola dokumentačních řetězců
- moduly
- třídy
- metody
- funkce

#### Ruff

- nový nástroj pro kontrolu zdrojových kódů Pythonu
- napsáno v Rustu
  - o velmi rychlý
- možno relativně snadno přidat do CI

#### **Ruff**

• konfigurace v souboru pyproject.toml

```
[tool.ruff]
#select = ["E", "F", "W", "C", "D"]
select = ["E", "F", "W", "C"]
```

```
ignore = ["D211", "D213", "E402"]
line-length = 100
```

#### Makefile

#### Kontrola na Cl

- konfigurace repositáře
- TravisCI
- GitHub Actions
- atd.

#### **TravisCI**

• .travic.yml

```
language: python
python:
    #- "3.7"
    - "3.8"
    - "3.8-dev" # 3.8 development branch
    - "nightly" # nightly build
addons:
    apt:
        packages:
```

```
- libsnappy-dev
# Pycodestyle part
# needed to work correctly with Python 3 shebang
env: SKIP_INTERPRETER=true
install:
   - pip install pycodestyle
   - pip install pytest-cov
   - pip install -r requirements.txt
script:
   - make code-style
   - pytest -v --cov=schemas/
```

#### **GitHub Actions**

• .github/workflows/\*.yaml

#### **GitHub Actions**

• .github/workflows/\*.yaml

```
- "3.11"
steps:
  - uses: actions/checkout@v3
  - uses: actions/setup-python@v4
    with:
      python-version: ${{ matrix.python-version }}
  - run: pip install --upgrade setuptools
  - run: pip install --upgrade wheel
  - run: pip install pycodestyle
  - run: pip install pydocstyle
  - run: pip install pytest-cov
  - run: pip install --upgrade importlib-metadata
  - run: pip install behave
  - run: pip install semver
  - name: Style checks
    run: make style
  - name: Docstrings checks
    run: make doc-check
  - name: Unit tests
   run: make unit_tests
  - name: Unit tests coverage
    run: make coverage
```

# Vylepšení výkonnosti Pythonu

Python

# Vylepšení výkonnosti Pythonu

- Výkonnější CPython
- Problém související s GILem
- JIT překlad

# Výkonnější CPython

# Problém související s GILem

# JIT překlad

- Just-in-time (JIT)
- Ahead-of-time (AOT)
- Několik projektů nabízejících JIT/AOT
- Proč?
  - viz další slajdy

### Problematika výkonu aplikací psaných v Pythonu

https://benchmarksgame-team.pages.debian.net/benchmarksgame/fastest/python3-gcc.html

# Řešený problém

- Dynamické typování + přetížené operátory
- Základní vlastnosti Pythonu

```
def add_two_numbers(x, y):
    return x + y

z = add_two_numbers(123, 456)
print(z)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Jak tento problém vyřešit?

- AOT překladač
  - Cython
- JIT překladač
  - Numba

### Cython

- Nadmnožina Pythonu
  - (což už neplatí)

- Překládaný jazyk
  - o jedná se o transpiler do jazyka C

```
\circ .pyx -> .c -> .so -> launch.py
```

- Explicitní datové typy jsou nepovinné
- nogil
- Volání nativních funkcí

#### Překlad do C

```
cdef add_two_numbers(x, y):
    return x + y

z = add_two_numbers(123, 456)
print(z)
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Explicitní typy parametrů

```
cdef add_two_numbers(int x, int y):
    return x + y

z = add_two_numbers(123, 456)
print(z)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Zákaz GILu

```
cdef int add_two_numbers(int x, int y) nogil:
    return x + y

z = add_two_numbers(123, 456)
print(z)
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Zavolání standardní C funkce

```
from libc.stdio cimport printf

cdef int add_two_numbers(int x, int y) nogil:
    printf("%i\n", x)
    return x + y

z = add_two_numbers(123, 456)
print(z)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Numba

• JIT pro Python

# **Dekorátor** @jit

```
from numba import jit
@jit
def funkce1():
    pass
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

# Jednodušší a rychlejší print

- Pouze pro čísla a řetězce
- Bez nepovinných argumentů file a sep

# Vynucení JITu

```
@jit(nopython=True)
```

### Porovnání výkonnosti

- ANSI C: ANSI C (ne Python)
- Cython #1: základní varianta
- Cython #2: bez typových informací
- Cython #3: optimalizace + nogil
- Numba #1: původní varianta
- Numba #2: s dekorátorem @jit
- Numba #3: nativní funkce print
- Numba #4: nativní funkce print + @jit(nopython=True)

### ANSI C: ANSI C (ne Python)

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include "palette_mandmap.h"
void calc_mandelbrot(unsigned int width, unsigned int height, unsigned int maxiter,
    puts("P3");
    printf("%d %d\n", width, height);
    puts("255");
    double cy = -1.5;
    int y;
    for (y=0; y<height; y++) {</pre>
        double cx = -2.0;
        int x;
        for (x=0; x<width; x++) {</pre>
            double zx = 0.0;
            double zy = 0.0;
            unsigned int i = 0;
            while (i < maxiter) {</pre>
                 double zx2 = zx * zx;
                 double zy2 = zy * zy;
                 if (zx2 + zy2 > 4.0) {
                     break;
                 zy = 2.0 * zx * zy + cy;
                 zx = zx2 - zy2 + cx;
```

```
i++;
            }
            unsigned char *color = palette[i];
            unsigned char r = *color++;
            unsigned char g = *color++;
            unsigned char b = *color;
            printf("%d %d %d\n", r, g, b);
            cx += 3.0/width;
        }
        cy += 3.0/height;
    }
}
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    if (argc < 4) {
        puts("usage: ./mandelbrot width height maxiter");
        return 1;
    int width = atoi(argv[1]);
    int height = atoi(argv[2]);
    int maxiter = atoi(argv[3]);
    calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette);
    return 0;
}
```

### Cython #1: základní varianta

```
import palette_mandmap
from sys import argv, exit

def calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette):
    print("P3")
    print("{w} {h}".format(w=width, h=height))
    print("255")

    cy = -1.5
    for y in range(0, height):
        cx = -2.0
        for x in range(0, width):
        zx = 0.0
        zy = 0.0
        i = 0
        while i < maxiter:</pre>
```

```
zx2 = zx * zx
                zy2 = zy * zy
                if zx2 + zy2 > 4.0:
                   break
                zy = 2.0 * zx * zy + cy
                zx = zx2 - zy2 + cx
                i += 1
            r = palette[i][0]
            g = palette[i][1]
            b = palette[i][2]
            print("{r} {g} {b}".format(r=r, g=g, b=b))
            cx += 3.0/width
        cy += 3.0/height
if __name__ == "__main__":
    if len(argv) < 4:
        print("usage: python mandelbrot width height maxiter")
        exit(1)
    width = int(argv[1])
    height = int(argv[2])
    maxiter = int(argv[3])
    calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette_mandmap.palette)
```

### Cython #2: bez typových informací

```
import palette_mandmap
from sys import argv, exit

cdef calc_mandelbrot(int width, int height, int maxiter, palette):
    cdef double zx
    cdef double zy
    cdef double zy2
    cdef double zy2
    cdef double cx
    cdef double cx
    cdef int r
    cdef int g
    cdef int b
    cdef int i

    print("P3")
    print("{w} {h}".format(w=width, h=height))
```

```
print("255")
    cy = -1.5
    for y in range(0, height):
        cx = -2.0
        for x in range(0, width):
            zx = 0.0
            zy = 0.0
            i = 0
            while i < maxiter:</pre>
                zx2 = zx * zx
                zy2 = zy * zy
                if zx2 + zy2 > 4.0:
                   break
                zy = 2.0 * zx * zy + cy
                zx = zx2 - zy2 + cx
                i += 1
            r = palette[i][0]
            g = palette[i][1]
            b = palette[i][2]
            print("{r} {g} {b}".format(r=r, g=g, b=b))
            cx += 3.0/width
        cy += 3.0/height
if __name__ == "__main__":
    if len(argv) < 4:
        print("usage: python mandelbrot width height maxiter")
        exit(1)
    width = int(argv[1])
    height = int(argv[2])
    maxiter = int(argv[3])
    calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette_mandmap.palette)
```

### Cython #3: optimalizace + nogil

```
import palette_mandmap
from sys import argv, exit
import cython
from cpython cimport array
from libc.stdio cimport printf
@cython.cdivision(True)
```

```
cdef void calc_mandelbrot(int width, int height, int maxiter, unsigned char *palette
    cdef double zx
    cdef double zy
    cdef double zx2
    cdef double zy2
    cdef double cx
    cdef double cy
    cdef unsigned char r
    cdef unsigned char g
    cdef unsigned char b
    cdef int i
    cdef int index
    printf("P3\n%d %d\n255\n", width, height)
    cy = -1.5
    for y in range(0, height):
        cx = -2.0
        for x in range(0, width):
            zx = 0.0
            zy = 0.0
            i = 0
            while i < maxiter:</pre>
                zx2 = zx * zx
                zy2 = zy * zy
                if zx2 + zy2 > 4.0:
                    break
                zy = 2.0 * zx * zy + cy
                zx = zx2 - zy2 + cx
                i += 1
            index = i * 3
            r = palette[index]
            g = palette[index+1]
            b = palette[index+2]
            printf("%d %d %d\n", r, g, b)
            cx += 3.0/width
        cy += 3.0/height
cdef array.array palette = array.array('B')
if __name__ == "__main__":
    if len(argv) < 4:
        print("usage: python mandelbrot width height maxiter")
        exit(1)
    for color in palette_mandmap.palette:
        for component in color:
            palette.append(component)
```

```
width = int(argv[1])
height = int(argv[2])
maxiter = int(argv[3])
calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette.data.as_uchars)
```

### Numba #1: původní varianta

```
import palette_mandmap
from sys import argv, exit
def calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette):
    print("P3")
    print("{w} {h}".format(w=width, h=height))
    print("255")
    cy = -1.5
    for y in range(0, height):
        cx = -2.0
        for x in range(0, width):
            zx = 0.0
            zy = 0.0
            i = 0
            while i < maxiter:</pre>
                zx2 = zx * zx
                zy2 = zy * zy
                if zx2 + zy2 > 4.0:
                    break
                zy = 2.0 * zx * zy + cy
                zx = zx2 - zy2 + cx
                i += 1
            r = palette[i][0]
            g = palette[i][1]
            b = palette[i][2]
            print("{r} {g} {b}".format(r=r, g=g, b=b))
            cx += 3.0/width
        cy += 3.0/height
if __name__ == "__main__":
    if len(argv) < 4:
        width = 512
        height = 512
        maxiter = 255
    else:
        width = int(argv[1])
```

```
height = int(argv[2])
  maxiter = int(argv[3])
calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette_mandmap.palette)
```

#### Numba #2: s dekorátorem @jit

```
import palette_mandmap
from sys import argv, exit
from numba import jit
@jit
def calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette):
    print("P3")
    print("{w} {h}".format(w=width, h=height))
    print("255")
    cy = -1.5
    for y in range(0, height):
        cx = -2.0
        for x in range(0, width):
            zx = 0.0
            zy = 0.0
            i = 0
            while i < maxiter:</pre>
                zx2 = zx * zx
                zy2 = zy * zy
                if zx2 + zy2 > 4.0:
                    break
                zy = 2.0 * zx * zy + cy
                zx = zx2 - zy2 + cx
                i += 1
            r = palette[i][0]
            g = palette[i][1]
            b = palette[i][2]
            print("{r} {g} {b}".format(r=r, g=g, b=b))
            cx += 3.0/width
        cy += 3.0/height
if __name__ == "__main__":
    if len(argv) < 4:
        width = 512
        height = 512
```

```
maxiter = 255
else:
    width = int(argv[1])
    height = int(argv[2])
    maxiter = int(argv[3])
calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette_mandmap.palette)
```

### Numba #3: nativní funkce print

```
import palette_mandmap
from sys import argv, exit
from numba import jit
@jit
def calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette):
    print("P3")
    print(width)
    print(height)
    print("255")
    cy = -1.5
    for y in range(0, height):
        cx = -2.0
        for x in range(0, width):
            zx = 0.0
            zy = 0.0
            i = 0
            while i < maxiter:</pre>
                zx2 = zx * zx
                zy2 = zy * zy
                if zx2 + zy2 > 4.0:
                    break
                zy = 2.0 * zx * zy + cy
                zx = zx2 - zy2 + cx
                i += 1
            r = palette[i][0]
            g = palette[i][1]
            b = palette[i][2]
            print(r)
            print(g)
            print(b)
            cx += 3.0/width
        cy += 3.0/height
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    if len(argv) < 4:
        width = 512
        height = 512
        maxiter = 255
else:
        width = int(argv[1])
        height = int(argv[2])
        maxiter = int(argv[3])
        calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette_mandmap.palette)</pre>
```

### Numba #4: nativní funkce print + @jit(nopython=True)

```
import palette_mandmap
from sys import argv, exit
from numba import jit
@jit(nopython=True)
def calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette):
    print("P3")
    print(width)
    print(height)
    print("255")
    cy = -1.5
    for y in range(0, height):
        cx = -2.0
        for x in range(0, width):
            zx = 0.0
            zy = 0.0
            i = 0
            while i < maxiter:</pre>
                zx2 = zx * zx
                zy2 = zy * zy
                if zx2 + zy2 > 4.0:
                    break
                zy = 2.0 * zx * zy + cy
                zx = zx2 - zy2 + cx
                i += 1
            r = palette[i][0]
            g = palette[i][1]
```

```
b = palette[i][2]
            print(r)
            print(g)
            print(b)
            cx += 3.0/width
        cy += 3.0/height
if __name__ == "__main__":
    if len(argv) < 4:
        width = 512
        height = 512
        maxiter = 255
    else:
        width = int(argv[1])
        height = int(argv[2])
        maxiter = int(argv[3])
    calc_mandelbrot(width, height, maxiter, palette_mandmap.palette)
```

### Výsledky benchmarků 1/2

images/benchmarks-1.png

### Výsledky benchmarků 2/2

images/benchmarks-2.png

# Python a vývoj webových aplikací

Python

# Python a vývoj webových aplikací

- Brython
- Transcrypt
- PyScript
- Bokeh

### **Transpilery**

- "Code to code compilers"
  - transformace kódu mezi dvěma jazyky
  - použito právě pro konverzi do JavaScriptu
- AOT nebo JIT

### Mnoho typů transpilerů

```
Jazyk či transpřekladač Poznámka
#
   CoffeeScript
                            přidání syntaktického cukru do JavaScriptu
1
2
                            překlad aplikací psaných v Clojure do JavaScriptu
   ClojureScript
3
   TypeScript
                            nadmnožina jazyka JavaScript, přidání datových typů
                            transpřeklad z ECMAScript 6 (nová varianta JavaScriptu)
4
   6to5
5
   Kaffeine
                            rozšíření JavaScriptu o nové vlastnosti
                            jazyk inspirovaný Ruby
   RedScript
7
   GorillaScript
                            další rozšíření JavaScriptu
8
                            transpřekladač pro fanoušky programovacího jazyka Haskel
   ghcjs
                            transpřekladač, mezi jehož cílové jazyka patří i Java a
9
   Haxe
                            transpřekladač jazyka podobného Clojure, opět do JavaScr
10 Wisp
                            transpřekladač z C# do JavaScriptu
11 ScriptSharp
                            transpřekladač z jazyka Dart do JavaScriptu
12 Dart
13 COBOL → C
                            transpřekladač OpenCOBOL
14 COBOL → Java
                            transpřekladač P3COBOL
15 lua2js
                            transpřekladač jazyka Lua, opět do JavaScriptu
                            transpřekladač jazyka Coconut do Pythonu
16 Coconut
```

# **Brython**

- Transpiler Python -> JavaScript
- JIT
  - kód se překládá až při inicialiazi stránky
  - o jakékoli úpravy se ihned projeví po F5

### **Transcrypt**

- Transpiler Python -> JavaScript
- AOT

- výsledný JS lze načíst do webové stránky
- Podpora DOM
- print na konzoli
  - plus většina standardních funkcí Pythonu
- Malý runtime
  - o cca 20kB
- Podpora Numscryptu
  - (nedokonalá) varianta Numpy

## Základní datové typy (seznamy)

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
x.append(99)
print(x)
for item in x:
    print(item)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Základní datové typy (seznamy)

```
// Transcrypt'ed from Python, 2023-10-19 16:36:48
import {AssertionError, AttributeError, BaseException, DeprecationWarning, Exceptior
var __name__ = '__main__';
export var x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
x.append (99);
print (x);
for (var item of x) {
    print (item);
}

//# sourceMappingURL=lists.map```

[Zdrojový kód příkladu](https://github.com/tisnik/most-popular-python-libs/blob/mast
---
### Základní datové typy (slovníky)
```

```
``python
x = {"foo": 1, "bar": 2, "baz": None}
print(x)
for key, value in enumerate(x):
    print(key, value)
```

### Základní datové typy (slovníky)

```
// Transcrypt'ed from Python, 2023-10-19 16:36:27
import {AssertionError, AttributeError, BaseException, DeprecationWarning, Exception
var __name__ = '__main__';
export var x = dict ({'foo': 1, 'bar': 2, 'baz': null});
print (x);
for (var [key, value] of enumerate (x)) {
    print (key, value);
}

//# sourceMappingURL=maps.map```

[Zdrojový kód příkladu](https://github.com/tisnik/most-popular-python-libs/blob/mast
---
### Funkce

```python
def add(a, b):
    return a+b
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### **Funkce**

```
// Transcrypt'ed from Python, 2023-10-19 16:39:41
import {AssertionError, AttributeError, BaseException, DeprecationWarning, Exception
var __name__ = '__main__';
export var add = function (a, b) {
    return a + b;
};

//# sourceMappingURL=adder1.map```
```

```
[Zdrojový kód příkladu](https://github.com/tisnik/most-popular-python-libs/blob/mast
### Uzávěry
```python
def createCounter():
   counter = 0
   def next():
        nonlocal counter
        counter += 1
        return counter
   return next
# Spusteni testu.
def main():
   counter1 = createCounter()
   counter2 = createCounter()
   for i in range(1,11):
        result1 = counter1()
        result2 = counter2()
        print("Iteration #%d" % i)
        print(" Counter1: %d" % result1)
        print(" Counter2: %d" % result2)
```

### Uzávěry

main()

```
// Transcrypt'ed from Python, 2023-10-19 16:42:46
import {AssertionError, AttributeError, BaseException, DeprecationWarning, Exception
var __name__ = '__main__';
export var createCounter = function () {
    var counter = 0;
    var py_next = function () {
        counter++;
        return counter;
    };
    return py_next;
```

```
};
export var main = function () {
    var counter1 = createCounter ();
    var counter2 = createCounter ();
    for (var i = 1; i < 11; i++) {
        var result1 = counter1 ();
        var result2 = counter2 ();
        print (__mod__ ('Iteration #%d', i));
        print (__mod__ (' Counter1: %d', result1));
        print (__mod__ ('
                           Counter2: %d', result2));
    }
};
main ();
//# sourceMappingURL=counter_closure.map```
[Zdrojový kód příkladu](https://github.com/tisnik/most-popular-python-libs/blob/mast
### Komunikace s webovou stránkou
* Skript v Pythonu
```python
from itertools import chain
class SolarSystem:
    planets = [list (chain (planet, (index + 1,))) for index, planet in enumerate ((
        ('Mercury', 'hot', 2240),
        ('Venus', 'sulphurous', 6052),
        ('Earth', 'fertile', 6378),
        ('Mars', 'reddish', 3397),
        ('Jupiter', 'stormy', 71492),
        ('Saturn', 'ringed', 60268),
        ('Uranus', 'cold', 25559),
        ('Neptune', 'very cold', 24766)
    ))]
    lines = (
        '{} is a {} planet',
        'The radius of {} is {} km',
        '{} is planet nr. {} counting from the sun'
    )
    def __init__ (self):
        self.lineIndex = 0
    def greet (self):
        self.planet = self.planets [int (Math.random () * len (self.planets))]
        document.getElementById ('greet') .innerHTML = 'Hello {}'.format (self.plane
        self.explain ()
```

```
def explain (self):
    document.getElementById ('explain').innerHTML = (
        self.lines [self.lineIndex] .format (self.planet [0], self.planet [self.)
    )
    self.lineIndex = (self.lineIndex + 1) % 3

solarSystem = SolarSystem ()
```

#### Komunikace s webovou stránkou

Výsledek transpřekladu

```
// Transcrypt'ed from Python, 2023-10-19 16:43:26
import {AssertionError, AttributeError, BaseException, DeprecationWarning, Exceptior
import {chain} from './itertools.js';
var __name__ = '__main__';
export var SolarSystem = __class__ ('SolarSystem', [object], {
    __module__: __name__,
   planets: (function () {
        var __accu0__ = [];
        for (var [index, planet] of enumerate (tuple ([tuple (['Mercury', 'hot', 224
            __accu0__.append (list (chain (planet, tuple ([index + 1]))));
        }
        return __accu0__;
   }) (),
   lines: tuple (['{} is a {} planet', 'The radius of {} is {} km', '{} is planet r
    get __init__ () {return __get__ (this, function (self) {
        self.lineIndex = 0;
   });},
    get greet () {return __get__ (this, function (self) {
        self.planet = self.planets [int (Math.random () * len (self.planets))];
        document.getElementById ('greet').innerHTML = 'Hello {}'.format (self.planet
        self.explain ();
   });},
    get explain () {return __get__ (this, function (self) {
        document.getElementById ('explain').innerHTML = self.lines [self.lineIndex].
        self.lineIndex = __mod__ (self.lineIndex + 1, 3);
   });}
});
export var solarSystem = SolarSystem ();
//# sourceMappingURL=hello.map```
[Zdrojový kód příkladu](https://github.com/tisnik/most-popular-python-libs/blob/mast
```

```
### Kreslení na canvas

* Skript v Pythonu

``python
canvas = document.getElementById('canvas')
context = canvas.getContext('2d')

context.font = '60pt Arial'
context.fillStyle = 'darkblue'
context.strokeStyle = 'navyblue'

context.fillText('Hello Canvas', canvas.width / 2 - 210, canvas.height / 2 + 15)
context.strokeText('Hello Canvas', canvas.width / 2 - 210, canvas.height / 2 + 15)
```

#### Kreslení na canvas

Výsledek transpřekladu

```
// Transcrypt'ed from Python, 2023-10-20 14:52:48
import {AssertionError, AttributeError, BaseException, DeprecationWarning, Exceptior
var __name__ = '__main__';
export var canvas = document.getElementById ('canvas');
export var context = canvas.getContext ('2d');
context.font = '60pt Arial';
context.fillStyle = 'darkblue';
context.strokeStyle = 'navyblue';
context.fillText ('Hello Canvas', canvas.width / 2 - 210, canvas.height / 2 + 15);
context.strokeText ('Hello Canvas', canvas.width / 2 - 210, canvas.height / 2 + 15);
//# sourceMappingURL=canvas1.map```
[Zdrojový kód příkladu](https://github.com/tisnik/most-popular-python-libs/blob/mast
### Kreslení na canvas
* Podpůrná HTML stránka s canvasem
```python
<html>
   <head>
        <title>Canvas</title>
```

```
<style>
            body {
              background: #dddddd;
            }
            #canvas {
              margin: 10px;
              padding: 10px;
              background: #ffffff;
              border: thin inset #aaaaaa;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <canvas id='canvas' width='800' height='600'>Canvas not supported/canvas>
        <script type="module">import * as canvas from "./__target__/transcrypt-canva
        </script>
    </body>
</html>
```

# Alternativní projekty a jazyky

Python

# Alterntivní projekty a jazyky

- Coconut
- Mojo

#### Coconut

- Jazyk překládaný do JavaScriptu
- Nové jazykové konstrukce
- Vylepšené jazykové konstrukce

#### Hello world

```
"Hello world!" |> print
```

#### Hello world

```
(print)("Hello world!")
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Sekvence

```
print(map(lambda x: x*2, [1, 2, 3, 4]))
print(fmap(lambda x: x*2, [1, 2, 3, 4]))
print(map(lambda x: x*2, (1, 2, 3, 4)))
print(fmap(lambda x: x*2, (1, 2, 3, 4)))
print(map(lambda x: x*2, range(10)))
print(fmap(lambda x: x*2, range(10)))
print(fmap(lambda x: x*2, range(10)))
print(reduce(lambda acc, x: acc * x, range(1, 10)))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x<10, range(100))))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x<10, range(100))))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x<10, (count()))))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x<10, (count(0)))))</pre>
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Sekvence

```
print(map(lambda x: x * 2, [1, 2, 3, 4]))
print(fmap(lambda x: x * 2, [1, 2, 3, 4]))
print(map(lambda x: x * 2, (1, 2, 3, 4)))
print(fmap(lambda x: x * 2, (1, 2, 3, 4)))
print(map(lambda x: x * 2, range(10)))
print(fmap(lambda x: x * 2, range(10)))
print(fmap(lambda x: x * 2, range(10)))
print(reduce(lambda acc, x: acc * x, range(1, 10)))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x < 10, range(100))))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x < 10, range(100))))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x < 10, (count()))))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x < 10, (count(0)))))</pre>
```

# Anonymní funkce

```
print(list(map(x -> x * 2, [1, 2, 3])))
print(fmap(x -> x * 2, [1, 2, 3]))
print(reduce( (acc,x) -> acc*x, range(1,10)))
print(list(map( (x,y,z) -> [x,y,z], [1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9])))
print(reduce( (acc, x) -> acc * x, range(1, 10)))
print(fmap(x -> x*2, range(10)))
print(list(takewhile(x -> x<10, range(100))))
print(list(dropwhile(x -> x<10, range(100))))
print(list(takewhile(x -> x<10, (count()))))</pre>
```

```
print(list(takewhile(x -> x<10, (count(0)))))
print(list(takewhile(x -> x<10, (count(0,2)))))</pre>
```

### Anonymní funkce

```
print(list(map(lambda x: x * 2, [1, 2, 3])))
print(fmap(lambda x: x * 2, [1, 2, 3]))
print(reduce(lambda acc, x: acc * x, range(1, 10)))
print(list(map(lambda x, y, z: [x, y, z], [1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9])))
print(reduce(lambda acc, x: acc * x, range(1, 10)))
print(fmap(lambda x: x * 2, range(10)))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x < 10, range(100))))
print(list(dropwhile(lambda x: x < 10, range(100))))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x < 10, (count()))))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x < 10, (count(0)))))
print(list(takewhile(lambda x: x < 10, (count(0)))))</pre>
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

# Neměnitelné datové typy

```
data complex(real, imag):

    def __abs__(self) =
        (self.real**2 + self.imag**2)**1/2

    def __neg__(self) =
        (self.real, self.imag) |> map$(-) |*> complex

    def __add__(self, other) =
```

```
complex(self.real + other.real, self.imag + other.imag)
c1=complex(1.0, 2.0)
print(-c1)
print(c1)
print(abs(c1))
c1 |> abs |> print
c2=complex(100.0, 50.0)
print(c1+c2)
print(c1+c1)
```

### Neměnitelné datové typy

```
class complex(_coconut.collections.namedtuple("complex", "real imag")):
   __slots__ = ()
   __ne__ = _coconut.object.__ne__
   def __abs__(self):
        return (self.real**2 + self.imag**2)**1 / 2
   @_coconut_tco
   def __neg__(self):
        return _coconut_tail_call((complex), *map(_coconut_minus, (self.real, self.i
   @_coconut_tco
   def __add__(self, other):
        return _coconut_tail_call(complex, self.real + other.real, self.imag + other
c1 = complex(1.0, 2.0)
print(-c1)
print(c1)
print(abs(c1))
(print)((abs)(c1))
```

```
c2 = complex(100.0, 50.0)
print(c1 + c2)
print(c1 + c1)
```

#### Infixová notace

```
print("hello" `isinstance` str)
def factorial(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return range(1, n+1) |> reduce$(*)
def choose(n, k):
    return factorial(n)/(factorial(k)*factorial(n-k))
print(factorial(10))
for k in range(5):
    print(choose(4, k))
print()
for k in range(5):
    print(4 `choose` k)
def n `nad` k:
    return factorial(n)/(factorial(k)*factorial(n-k))
print()
for k in range(5):
    print(4 `nad` k)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### Infixová notace

```
print((isinstance)("hello", str))
@_coconut_tco
def factorial(n):
    if n <= 1:
        return 1
    else:
        return _coconut_tail_call(reduce, _coconut.operator.mul, range(1, n + 1))
def choose(n, k):
    return factorial(n) / (factorial(k) * factorial(n - k))
print(factorial(10))
for k in range(5):
    print(choose(4, k))
print()
for k in range(5):
    print((choose)(4, k))
def nad(n, k):
    return factorial(n) / (factorial(k) * factorial(n - k))
print()
for k in range(5):
    print((nad)(4, k))
```

# **Kolony**

```
-42 |> abs |> print

"B" |> ord |> abs |> hex |> print

range(11) |> sum |> print

range(11) |> reversed |> sum |> print

def evens(sequence):
    return filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0, sequence)

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 30] |> evens |> sum |> print
```

### Kolony: po překladu

```
# Compiled Coconut:
(print)((abs)(-42))
(print)((hex)((abs)((ord)("B"))))
(print)((sum)(range(11)))
(print)((sum)((reversed)(range(11))))
@_coconut_tco
def evens(sequence):
    return _coconut_tail_call(filter, lambda x: x % 2 == 0, sequence)
(print)((sum)((evens)([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 30])))
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

# Kolony: původní kód

```
(print)(
    (sum)((evens)([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 30]))
) # line 12: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 30] |> evens |> sum |> print
```

# Kolony: čísla řádků

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Kompozice funkcí

```
"B" |> ord |> abs |> hex |> print

"B" |> hex..abs..ord |> print

range(11) |> reversed |> sum |> print

range(11) |> sum..reversed |> print

def evens(sequence):
    return filter(x -> x % 2 == 0, sequence)

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 30] |> sum..evens |> print
```

### Kompozice funkcí

```
(print)((hex)((abs)((ord)("B"))))

(print)((_coconut_forward_compose(ord, abs, hex))("B"))

(print)((sum)((reversed)(range(11))))

(print)((_coconut_forward_compose(reversed, sum))(range(11)))

@_coconut_tco
def evens(sequence):
    return _coconut_tail_call(filter, lambda x: x % 2 == 0, sequence)

(print)((_coconut_forward_compose(evens, sum))([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 30]))
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Zřetězení operací

```
def generator1():
    values = ["a1", "b1", "c1", "d1"]
    for value in values:
        yield value
def generator2():
    values = ["a2", "b2", "c2", "d2"]
    for value in values:
        yield value
for v in generator1()::generator2():
    print(v)
def generator3(suffix):
    values = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]
    for value in values:
        yield "{v}{s}".format(v=value, s=suffix)
for v in generator3("1")::generator3("2")::generator3("3"):
    print(v)
```

### Zřetězení operací

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# __coconut_hash__ = 0xaec2ab88
# Compiled with Coconut version 1.3.0 [Dead Parrot]
def generator1():
   values = ["a1", "b1", "c1", "d1"]
   for value in values:
      yield value
def generator2():
   values = ["a2", "b2", "c2", "d2"]
   for value in values:
      yield value
for v in _coconut.itertools.chain.from_iterable(
   (f() for f in (lambda: generator1(), lambda: generator2()))
):
   print(v)
def generator3(suffix):
   values = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]
   for value in values:
      yield "{v}{s}".format(v=value, s=suffix)
for v in _coconut.itertools.chain.from_iterable(
   (
      f()
      for f in (
          lambda: generator3("1"),
          lambda: generator3("2"),
          lambda: generator3("3"),
      )
   )
):
```

```
print(v)
```

# Operátor ??

```
import os

v1 = None
v2 = "Some"

print(v1 ?? v2)

v3 = "Some"
v4 = "Something else"

print(v3 ?? v4)

v5 = None
v6 = None

print(v5 ?? v6)

print(os.getenv('EDITOR') ?? "notepad")
print(os.getenv('XXEDITOR') ?? "notepad")
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

# Operátor ??

```
print(v2 if v1 is None else v1)
v3 = "Some"
v4 = "Something else"
print(v4 if v3 is None else v3)
v5 = None
v6 = None
print(v6 if v5 is None else v5)
print(
    (
        lambda _coconut_none_coalesce_item: "notepad"
        if _coconut_none_coalesce_item is None
        else _coconut_none_coalesce_item
    )(os.getenv("EDITOR"))
)
print(
        lambda _coconut_none_coalesce_item: "notepad"
        if _coconut_none_coalesce_item is None
        else _coconut_none_coalesce_item
    )(os.getenv("XXEDITOR"))
)
```

# Operátor ??=

```
slovnik = {
    "prvni": 1,
    "druhy": 2,
    "treti": 3,
    "posledni": None
}

print(slovnik)

slovnik["prvni"] ??= 1000

print(slovnik)

slovnik["posledni"] ??= 1000

print(slovnik)
```

```
slovnik["neexistujici"] ??= 10
print(slovnik)
```

### Operátor ??=

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
# __coconut_hash__ = 0xbe97918d
# Compiled with Coconut version 1.3.0 [Dead Parrot]
# Compiled Coconut: ------
slovnik = {"prvni": 1, "druhy": 2, "treti": 3, "posledni": None}
print(slovnik)
slovnik["prvni"] = 1000 if slovnik["prvni"] is None else slovnik["prvni"]
print(slovnik)
slovnik["posledni"] = 1000 if slovnik["posledni"] is None else slovnik["posledni"]
print(slovnik)
slovnik["neexistujici"] = (
   10 if slovnik["neexistujici"] is None else slovnik["neexistujici"]
)
print(slovnik)
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Elvisův operátor

```
game1 = {
    "player" : {
```

```
"name": "Kvido",
        "nick": "kvido"
    },
    "results": {
        "score": {
            "last": 1000,
            "top": 2000
        },
        "lives": 0
    }
}
def print_last_score_variant_A(game):
    score = game.get("results").get("score").get("last")
    print("Score: {s}".format(s=score))
print("\nVariant A")
print_last_score_variant_A(game1)
game2 = {
    "player" : {
        "name": "Kvido",
        "nick": "kvido"
    }
}
def print_last_score_variant_B(game):
    score = game.get("results", {}).get("score", {}).get("last")
    print("Score: {s}".format(s=score))
print("\nVariant B")
print_last_score_variant_B(game1)
print_last_score_variant_B(game2)
def print_last_score_variant_C(game):
    score = game.get("results")?.get("score")?.get("last")
    print("Score: {s}".format(s=score))
print("\nVariant C")
print_last_score_variant_C(game1)
print_last_score_variant_C(game2)
class Player:
    def __init__(self, name, nick):
        self.name = name
        self.nick = nick
class Score:
    def __init__(self,last, top):
        self.last = last
        self.top =top
```

```
class Game:
    def __init__(self,player, score, lives):
        self.player = player
        self.score = score
        self.lives = lives
def print_last_score_variant_D(game):
    score = game?.score?.last
    print("Score: {s}".format(s=score))
game1_obj = Game(Player("Kvido", "kvido"),
                 Score(1000, 2000),
                 0)
game2_obj = Game(Player("Kvido", "kvido"),
                 None, 0)
print("\nVariant D")
print_last_score_variant_D(game1_obj)
print_last_score_variant_D(game2_obj)
```

### Elvisův operátor

```
print("\nVariant A")
print_last_score_variant_A(game1)
game2 = {"player": {"name": "Kvido", "nick": "kvido"}}
def print_last_score_variant_B(game):
    score = game.get("results", {}).get("score", {}).get("last")
    print("Score: {s}".format(s=score))
print("\nVariant B")
print_last_score_variant_B(game1)
print_last_score_variant_B(game2)
def print_last_score_variant_C(game):
    score = (
        lambda x: None
        if x is None
        else (lambda x: None if x is None else x.get("last"))(x.get("score"))
    )(game.get("results"))
    print("Score: {s}".format(s=score))
print("\nVariant C")
print_last_score_variant_C(game1)
print_last_score_variant_C(game2)
class Player(_coconut.object):
    def __init__(self, name, nick):
        self.name = name
        self.nick = nick
class Score(_coconut.object):
    def __init__(self, last, top):
        self.last = last
        self.top = top
class Game(_coconut.object):
    def __init__(self, player, score, lives):
        self.player = player
        self.score = score
        self.lives = lives
def print_last_score_variant_D(game):
    score = (
        lambda x: None
```

```
if x is None
    else (lambda x: None if x is None else x.last)(x.score)
)(game)
print("Score: {s}".format(s=score))

game1_obj = Game(Player("Kvido", "kvido"), Score(1000, 2000), 0)

game2_obj = Game(Player("Kvido", "kvido"), None, 0)

print("\nVariant D")
print_last_score_variant_D(game1_obj)
print_last_score_variant_D(game2_obj)
```

### **Podpora Unicode**

```
result = 60·7÷10
print(result)

if result ≥ 40 and result ≤ 50:
    print("very close")

print(1 « 10)
print(1 ⊕ 255)

-42 ↦ abs ↦ print

"B" ↦ ord ↦ abs ↦ hex ↦ print

range(11) ↦ sum ↦ print

range(11) ↦ reversed ↦ sum ↦ print

"B" ↦ hex ∘ abs ∘ ord ↦ print

range(11) ↦ sum ∘ reversed ↦ print
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### **Podpora Unicode**

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
\# __coconut_hash__ = 0x3d5464d
# Compiled with Coconut version 1.3.0 [Dead Parrot]
result = 60 * 7 / 10
print(result)
if result >= 40 and result <= 50:</pre>
   print("very close")
print(1 << 10)
print(1 ^ 255)
(print)((abs)(-42))
(print)((hex)((abs)((ord)("B"))))
(print)((sum)(range(11)))
(print)((sum)((reversed)(range(11))))
(print)((_coconut_forward_compose(ord, abs, hex))("B"))
(print)((_coconut_forward_compose(reversed, sum))(range(11)))
```

### Pattern matching

```
def factorial_variant_A(n):
    case n:
        match 0:
            return 1
        match 1:
            return 1
        match x:
            return x * factorial_variant_A(x-1)
    else:
        raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")

for n in range(11):
    print("{n}!={f}".format(n=n, f=factorial_variant_A(n)))
```

```
def factorial_variant_B(n):
    case n:
        match 0:
            return 1
        match 1:
            return 1
        match x if x > 1:
            return x * factorial_variant_B(x-1)
    else:
        raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")
for n in range(11):
    print("{n}!={f}".format(n=n, f=factorial_variant_B(n)))
def factorial_variant_C(n):
    case n:
        match 0:
            return 1
        match 1:
            return 1
        match x is int if x > 1:
            return x * factorial_variant_C(x-1)
    else:
        raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")
for n in range(11):
    print("{n}!={f}".format(n=n, f=factorial_variant_C(n)))
```

### Pattern matching

```
py_filter,
    py_hex,
    py_input,
    py_int,
    py_map,
    py_object,
    py_oct,
    py_open,
    py_print,
    py_range,
    py_str,
    py_zip,
    py_filter,
    py_reversed,
   py_enumerate,
) = (
   chr,
    filter,
    hex,
    input,
    int,
    map,
    object,
    oct,
    open,
    print,
    range,
    str,
    zip,
    filter,
    reversed,
    enumerate,
py_raw_input, py_xrange = raw_input, xrange
   _coconut_NotImplemented,
   _coconut_raw_input,
    _coconut_xrange,
   _coconut_int,
   _coconut_long,
   _coconut_print,
   _coconut_str,
   _coconut_unicode,
    _coconut_repr,
) = (NotImplemented, raw_input, xrange, int, long, print, str, unicode, repr)
from future_builtins import *
chr, str = unichr, unicode
from io import open
class object(object):
   __slots__ = ()
```

```
def __ne__(self, other):
        eq = self == other
        if eq is _coconut_NotImplemented:
            return eq
        return not eq
class int(_coconut_int):
    __slots__ = ()
    if hasattr(_coconut_int, "__doc__"):
        __doc__ = _coconut_int.__doc__
    class __metaclass__(type):
        def __instancecheck__(cls, inst):
            return _coconut.isinstance(inst, (_coconut_int, _coconut_long))
        def __subclasscheck__(cls, subcls):
            return _coconut.issubclass(subcls, (_coconut_int, _coconut_long))
class range(object):
    __slots__ = ("_xrange",)
    if hasattr(_coconut_xrange, "__doc__"):
        __doc__ = _coconut_xrange.__doc__
    def __init__(self, *args):
        self._xrange = _coconut_xrange(*args)
    def __iter__(self):
        return _coconut.iter(self._xrange)
    def __reversed__(self):
        return _coconut.reversed(self._xrange)
    def __len__(self):
        return _coconut.len(self._xrange)
    def __contains__(self, elem):
        return elem in self._xrange
    def __getitem__(self, index):
        if _coconut.isinstance(index, _coconut.slice):
            args = _coconut.slice(*self._args)
            start, stop, step, ind_step = (
                (args.start if args.start is not None else 0),
                args.stop,
                (args.step if args.step is not None else 1),
                (index.step if index.step is not None else 1),
            return self.__class__(
                (start if ind_step >= 0 else stop - step)
                if index.start is None
                else start + step * index.start
```

```
if index.start >= 0
                else stop + step * index.start,
                (stop if ind_step >= 0 else start - step)
                if index.stop is None
                else start + step * index.stop
                if index.stop >= 0
                else stop + step * index.stop,
                step if index.step is None else step * index.step,
            )
        else:
            return self._xrange[index]
    def count(self, elem):
        """Count the number of times elem appears in the range."""
        return _coconut_int(elem in self._xrange)
    def index(self, elem):
        """Find the index of elem in the range."""
        if elem not in self._xrange:
            raise _coconut.ValueError(_coconut.repr(elem) + " is not in range")
        start, _, step = self._xrange.__reduce_ex__(2)[1]
        return (elem - start) // step
    def __repr__(self):
        return _coconut.repr(self._xrange)[1:]
    @property
    def _args(self):
        return self._xrange.__reduce__()[1]
    def __reduce_ex__(self, protocol):
        return (self.__class__, self._xrange.__reduce_ex__(protocol)[1])
    def __reduce__(self):
        return self.__reduce_ex__(_coconut.pickle.DEFAULT_PROTOCOL)
    def __hash__(self):
        return _coconut.hash(self._args)
    def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(*self._args)
    def __eq__(self, other):
        return (
            _coconut.isinstance(other, self.__class__) and self._args == other._
        )
from collections import Sequence as _coconut_Sequence
_coconut_Sequence.register(range)
from functools import wraps as _coconut_wraps
```

```
@_coconut_wraps(_coconut_print)
def print(*args, **kwargs):
    file = kwargs.get("file", _coconut_sys.stdout)
    flush = kwargs.get("flush", False)
    if "flush" in kwargs:
        del kwargs["flush"]
    if _coconut.hasattr(file, "encoding") and file.encoding is not None:
        _coconut_print(
            *(_coconut_unicode(x).encode(file.encoding) for x in args), **kwargs
        )
    else:
        _coconut_print(*(_coconut_unicode(x).encode() for x in args), **kwargs)
    if flush:
        file.flush()
@_coconut_wraps(_coconut_raw_input)
def input(*args, **kwargs):
    if (
        _coconut.hasattr(_coconut_sys.stdout, "encoding")
        and _coconut_sys.stdout.encoding is not None
    ):
        return _coconut_raw_input(*args, **kwargs).decode(
           _coconut_sys.stdout.encoding
        )
    return _coconut_raw_input(*args, **kwargs).decode()
@_coconut_wraps(_coconut_repr)
def repr(obj):
    if isinstance(obj, _coconut_unicode):
        return _coconut_unicode(_coconut_repr(obj)[1:])
    if isinstance(obj, _coconut_str):
        return "b" + _coconut_unicode(_coconut_repr(obj))
    return _coconut_unicode(_coconut_repr(obj))
ascii = repr
def raw_input(*args):
    """Coconut uses Python 3 "input" instead of Python 2 "raw_input"."""
    raise _coconut.NameError(
        'Coconut uses Python 3 "input" instead of Python 2 "raw_input"'
    )
def xrange(*args):
    """Coconut uses Python 3 "range" instead of Python 2 "xrange"."""
    raise _coconut.NameError(
        'Coconut uses Python 3 "range" instead of Python 2 "xrange"'
    )
if _coconut_sys.version_info < (2, 7):</pre>
    import functools as _coconut_functools, copy_reg as _coconut_copy_reg
    def _coconut_new_partial(func, args, keywords):
```

```
return _coconut_functools.partial(
                func,
                *(args if args is not None else ()),
                **(keywords if keywords is not None else {})
            )
        _coconut_copy_reg.constructor(_coconut_new_partial)
        def _coconut_reduce_partial(self):
            return (_coconut_new_partial, (self.func, self.args, self.keywords))
        _coconut_copy_reg.pickle(_coconut_functools.partial, _coconut_reduce_partial
else:
    (
        py_chr,
        py_filter,
        py_hex,
        py_input,
        py_int,
        py_map,
        py_object,
        py_oct,
        py_open,
        py_print,
        py_range,
        py_str,
        py_zip,
        py_filter,
        py_reversed,
        py_enumerate,
    ) = (
        chr,
        filter,
        hex,
        input,
        int,
        map,
        object,
        oct,
        open,
        print,
        range,
        str,
        zip,
        filter,
        reversed,
        enumerate,
    )
class _coconut(object):
    import collections, copy, functools, imp, itertools, operator, types, weakref
```

```
if _coconut_sys.version_info < (3,):</pre>
    import cPickle as pickle
else:
    import pickle
if _coconut_sys.version_info >= (2, 7):
    OrderedDict = collections.OrderedDict
else:
    OrderedDict = dict
if _coconut_sys.version_info < (3, 3):</pre>
    abc = collections
else:
    import collections.abc as abc
(
    Exception,
    IndexError,
    KeyError,
    NameError,
    TypeError,
    ValueError,
    StopIteration,
    classmethod,
    dict,
    enumerate,
    filter,
    frozenset,
    getattr,
    hasattr,
    hash,
    id,
    int,
    isinstance,
    issubclass,
    iter,
    len,
    list,
    map,
    min,
    max,
    next,
    object,
    property,
    range,
    reversed,
    set,
    slice,
    str,
    sum,
    super,
    tuple,
    zip,
    repr,
```

```
bytearray,
    ) = (
        Exception,
        IndexError,
        KeyError,
        NameError,
        TypeError,
        ValueError,
        StopIteration,
        classmethod,
        dict,
        enumerate,
        filter,
        frozenset,
        getattr,
        hasattr,
        hash,
        id,
        int,
        isinstance,
        issubclass,
        iter,
        len,
        list,
        map,
        min,
        max,
        next,
        object,
        property,
        range,
        reversed,
        set,
        slice,
        str,
        sum,
        super,
        tuple,
        zip,
        staticmethod(repr),
        bytearray,
    )
def _coconut_NamedTuple(name, fields):
    return _coconut.collections.namedtuple(name, [x for x, t in fields])
class MatchError(Exception):
    """Pattern-matching error. Has attributes .pattern and .value."""
    __slots__ = ("pattern", "value")
```

```
class _coconut_tail_call(object):
    __slots__ = ("func", "args", "kwargs")
    def __init__(self, func, *args, **kwargs):
        self.func, self.args, self.kwargs = func, args, kwargs
_coconut_tco_func_dict = {}
def _coconut_tco(func):
    @_coconut.functools.wraps(func)
    def tail_call_optimized_func(*args, **kwargs):
        call_func = func
        while True:
            wkref = _coconut_tco_func_dict.get(_coconut.id(call_func))
            if wkref is not None and wkref() is call_func:
                call_func = call_func._coconut_tco_func
            result = call_func(
                *args, **kwargs
            ) # pass --no-tco to clean up your traceback
            if not isinstance(result, _coconut_tail_call):
                return result
            call_func, args, kwargs = result.func, result.args, result.kwargs
    tail_call_optimized_func._coconut_tco_func = func
    _coconut_tco_func_dict[
        _coconut.id(tail_call_optimized_func)
    ] = _coconut.weakref.ref(tail_call_optimized_func)
    return tail_call_optimized_func
def _coconut_igetitem(iterable, index):
    if isinstance(
        iterable,
        (
            _coconut_reversed,
            _coconut_map,
            _coconut.filter,
            _coconut.zip,
            _coconut_enumerate,
            _coconut_count,
            _coconut.abc.Sequence,
        ),
    ):
        return iterable[index]
    if not _coconut.isinstance(index, _coconut.slice):
        if index < 0:</pre>
            return _coconut.collections.deque(iterable, maxlen=-index)[0]
        return _coconut.next(_coconut.itertools.islice(iterable, index, index + 1))
```

```
if (
        index.start is not None
        and index.start < 0</pre>
        and (index.stop is None or index.stop < 0)</pre>
        and index.step is None
    ):
        queue = _coconut.collections.deque(iterable, maxlen=-index.start)
        if index.stop is not None:
            queue = _coconut.tuple(queue)[: index.stop - index.start]
        return queue
    if (
        (index.start is not None and index.start < 0)</pre>
        or (index.stop is not None and index.stop < 0)
        or (index.step is not None and index.step < 0)</pre>
    ):
        return _coconut.tuple(iterable)[index]
    return _coconut.itertools.islice(iterable, index.start, index.stop, index.step)
class _coconut_base_compose(object):
    __slots__ = ("func", "funcstars")
    def __init__(self, func, *funcstars):
        self.func = func
        self.funcstars = []
        for f, star in funcstars:
            if isinstance(f, _coconut_base_compose):
                self.funcstars.append((f.func, star))
                self.funcstars += f.funcstars
            else:
                self.funcstars.append((f, star))
    def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        arg = self.func(*args, **kwargs)
        for f, star in self.funcstars:
            arg = f(*arg) if star else f(arg)
        return arg
    def __repr__(self):
        return (
            _coconut.repr(self.func)
            + " "
            + " ".join(
                ("...*> " if star else "...> ") + _coconut.repr(f)
                for f, star in self.funcstars
            )
        )
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (self.__class__, (self.func,) + _coconut.tuple(self.funcstars))
```

```
def _coconut_forward_compose(func, *funcs):
   return _coconut_base_compose(func, *((f, False) for f in funcs))
def _coconut_back_compose(*funcs):
   return _coconut_forward_compose(*_coconut.reversed(funcs))
def _coconut_forward_star_compose(func, *funcs):
    return _coconut_base_compose(func, *((f, True) for f in funcs))
def _coconut_back_star_compose(*funcs):
   return _coconut_forward_star_compose(*_coconut.reversed(funcs))
def _coconut_pipe(x, f):
   return f(x)
def _coconut_star_pipe(xs, f):
   return f(*xs)
def _coconut_back_pipe(f, x):
    return f(x)
def _coconut_back_star_pipe(f, xs):
   return f(*xs)
def _coconut_bool_and(a, b):
   return a and b
def _coconut_bool_or(a, b):
   return a or b
def _coconut_none_coalesce(a, b):
   return a if a is not None else b
def _coconut_minus(a, *rest):
   if not rest:
       return -a
   for b in rest:
        a = a - b
   return a
```

```
@_coconut.functools.wraps(_coconut.itertools.tee)
def tee(iterable, n=2):
    if n >= 0 and _coconut.isinstance(iterable, (_coconut.tuple, _coconut.frozenset)
        return (iterable,) * n
   if n > 0 and (
        _coconut.hasattr(iterable, "__copy__")
        or _coconut.isinstance(iterable, _coconut.abc.Sequence)
    ):
        return (iterable,) + _coconut.tuple(
            _coconut.copy.copy(iterable) for _ in _coconut.range(n - 1)
        )
    return _coconut.itertools.tee(iterable, n)
class reiterable(object):
    """Allows an iterator to be iterated over multiple times."""
   __slots__ = ("iter",)
   def __init__(self, iterable):
        self.iter = iterable
    def __iter__(self):
        self.iter, out = _coconut_tee(self.iter)
        return _coconut.iter(out)
    def __getitem__(self, index):
        return _coconut_igetitem(_coconut.iter(self), index)
    def __reversed__(self):
        return _coconut_reversed(_coconut.iter(self))
    def __len__(self):
       return _coconut.len(self.iter)
   def __repr__(self):
        return "reiterable(" + _coconut.repr(self.iter) + ")"
   def __reduce__(self):
       return (self.__class__, (self.iter,))
   def __copy__(self):
       return self.__class__(_coconut.copy.copy(self.iter))
    def __fmap__(self, func):
        return _coconut_map(func, self)
class scan(object):
   """Reduce func over iterable, yielding intermediate results."""
   __slots__ = ("func", "iter")
```

```
def __init__(self, func, iterable):
        self.func, self.iter = func, iterable
    def __iter__(self):
        acc = empty_acc = _coconut.object()
        for item in self.iter:
            if acc is empty_acc:
                acc = item
            else:
                acc = self.func(acc, item)
            yield acc
    def __len__(self):
        return _coconut.len(self.iter)
    def __repr__(self):
        return "scan(" + _coconut.repr(self.iter) + ")"
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (self.__class__, (self.func, self.iter))
    def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(self.func, _coconut.copy.copy(self.iter))
    def __fmap__(self, func):
        return _coconut_map(func, self)
class reversed(object):
    __slots__ = ("_iter",)
    if hasattr(_coconut.map, "__doc__"):
        __doc__ = _coconut.reversed.__doc__
    def __new__(cls, iterable):
        if _coconut.isinstance(iterable, _coconut.range):
            return iterable[::-1]
        if not _coconut.hasattr(iterable, "__reversed__") or _coconut.isinstance(
            iterable, (_coconut.list, _coconut.tuple)
        ):
            return _coconut.object.__new__(cls)
        return _coconut.reversed(iterable)
    def __init__(self, iterable):
        self._iter = iterable
    def __iter__(self):
        return _coconut.iter(_coconut.reversed(self._iter))
    def __getitem__(self, index):
        if _coconut.isinstance(index, _coconut.slice):
            return _coconut_igetitem(
```

```
self._iter,
                _coconut.slice(
                    -(index.start + 1) if index.start is not None else None,
                    -(index.stop + 1) if index.stop else None,
                    -(index.step if index.step is not None else 1),
                ),
            )
        return _coconut_igetitem(self._iter, -(index + 1))
    def __reversed__(self):
        return self._iter
    def __len__(self):
        return _coconut.len(self._iter)
    def __repr__(self):
        return "reversed(" + _coconut.repr(self._iter) + ")"
    def __hash__(self):
        return -_coconut.hash(self._iter)
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (self.__class__, (self._iter,))
    def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(_coconut.copy.copy(self._iter))
    def __eq__(self, other):
        return isinstance(other, self.__class__) and self._iter == other._iter
    def __contains__(self, elem):
        return elem in self._iter
    def count(self, elem):
        """Count the number of times elem appears in the reversed iterator."""
        return self._iter.count(elem)
    def index(self, elem):
        """Find the index of elem in the reversed iterator."""
        return _coconut.len(self._iter) - self._iter.index(elem) - 1
    def __fmap__(self, func):
        return self.__class__(_coconut_map(func, self._iter))
class map(_coconut.map):
    __slots__ = ("_func", "_iters")
    if hasattr(_coconut.map, "__doc__"):
        __doc__ = _coconut.map.__doc__
    def __new__(cls, function, *iterables):
        new_map = _coconut.map.__new__(cls, function, *iterables)
```

```
new_map._func, new_map._iters = function, iterables
        return new_map
    def __getitem__(self, index):
        if _coconut.isinstance(index, _coconut.slice):
            return self.__class__(
                self._func, *(_coconut_igetitem(i, index) for i in self._iters)
        return self._func(*(_coconut_igetitem(i, index) for i in self._iters))
    def __reversed__(self):
        return self.__class__(self._func, *(_coconut_reversed(i) for i in self._iter
   def __len__(self):
        return _coconut.min(_coconut.len(i) for i in self._iters)
   def __repr__(self):
        return (
            "map("
            + _coconut.repr(self._func)
            + ", ".join((_coconut.repr(i) for i in self._iters))
            + ")"
        )
    def reduce (self):
        return (self.__class__, (self._func,) + self._iters)
    def __reduce_ex__(self, _):
        return self.__reduce__()
   def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(
            self._func, *_coconut.map(_coconut.copy.copy, self._iters)
        )
   def __fmap__(self, func):
        return self.__class__(_coconut_forward_compose(self._func, func), *self._ite
class parallel_map(map):
    """Multi-process implementation of map using concurrent.futures.
   Requires arguments to be pickleable."""
    __slots__ = ()
   def __iter__(self):
        from concurrent.futures import ProcessPoolExecutor
       with ProcessPoolExecutor() as executor:
            return _coconut.iter(_coconut.tuple(executor.map(self._func, *self._iter
```

```
def __repr__(self):
        return "parallel_" + _coconut_map.__repr__(self)
class concurrent_map(map):
    """Multi-thread implementation of map using concurrent.futures."""
   __slots__ = ()
   def __iter__(self):
        from concurrent.futures import ThreadPoolExecutor
        from multiprocessing import (
            cpu_count,
        ) # cpu_count() * 5 is the default Python 3.5 thread count
       with ThreadPoolExecutor(cpu_count() * 5) as executor:
            return _coconut.iter(_coconut.tuple(executor.map(self._func, *self._iter
   def __repr__(self):
        return "concurrent_" + _coconut_map.__repr__(self)
class filter(_coconut.filter):
    __slots__ = ("_func", "_iter")
   if hasattr(_coconut.filter, "__doc__"):
       __doc__ = _coconut.filter.__doc__
   def __new__(cls, function, iterable):
        new_filter = _coconut.filter.__new__(cls, function, iterable)
        new_filter._func, new_filter._iter = function, iterable
        return new_filter
   def __reversed__(self):
        return self.__class__(self._func, _coconut_reversed(self._iter))
   def __repr__(self):
        return (
            "filter("
           + _coconut.repr(self._func)
           + ", "
           + _coconut.repr(self._iter)
            + ")"
        )
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (self.__class__, (self._func, self._iter))
    def __reduce_ex__(self, _):
        return self.__reduce__()
   def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(self._func, _coconut.copy.copy(self._iter))
```

```
def __fmap__(self, func):
        return _coconut_map(func, self)
class zip(_coconut.zip):
   __slots__ = ("_iters",)
   if hasattr(_coconut.zip, "__doc__"):
        __doc__ = _coconut.zip.__doc__
    def __new__(cls, *iterables):
        new_zip = _coconut.zip.__new__(cls, *iterables)
        new_zip._iters = iterables
        return new_zip
   def __getitem__(self, index):
        if _coconut.isinstance(index, _coconut.slice):
            return self.__class__(*(_coconut_igetitem(i, index) for i in self._iters
        return _coconut.tuple(_coconut_igetitem(i, index) for i in self._iters)
   def __reversed__(self):
        return self.__class__(*(_coconut_reversed(i) for i in self._iters))
   def __len__(self):
        return _coconut.min(_coconut.len(i) for i in self._iters)
   def __repr__(self):
        return "zip(" + ", ".join((_coconut.repr(i) for i in self._iters)) + ")"
   def __reduce__(self):
        return (self.__class__, self._iters)
    def __reduce_ex__(self, _):
        return self.__reduce__()
   def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(*_coconut.map(_coconut.copy.copy, self._iters))
   def __fmap__(self, func):
        return _coconut_map(func, self)
class enumerate(_coconut.enumerate):
   __slots__ = ("_iter", "_start")
   if hasattr(_coconut.enumerate, "__doc__"):
        __doc__ = _coconut.enumerate.__doc__
    def __new__(cls, iterable, start=0):
        new_enumerate = _coconut.enumerate.__new__(cls, iterable, start)
        new_enumerate._iter, new_enumerate._start = iterable, start
        return new_enumerate
```

```
def __getitem__(self, index):
        if _coconut.isinstance(index, _coconut.slice):
            return self.__class__(
                _coconut_igetitem(self._iter, index),
                self._start
                + (
                    if index.start is None
                    else index.start
                    if index.start >= 0
                    else len(self._iter) + index.start
                ),
            )
        return (self._start + index, _coconut_igetitem(self._iter, index))
    def __len__(self):
        return _coconut.len(self._iter)
    def __repr__(self):
        return (
            "enumerate("
            + _coconut.repr(self._iter)
            + ", "
            + _coconut.repr(self._start)
            + ")"
        )
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (self.__class__, (self._iter, self._start))
    def __reduce_ex__(self, _):
        return self.__reduce__()
    def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(_coconut.copy.copy(self._iter), self._start)
    def __fmap__(self, func):
        return _coconut_map(func, self)
class count(object):
    """count(start, step) returns an infinite iterator starting at start and increas
    __slots__ = ("start", "step")
    def __init__(self, start=0, step=1):
        self.start, self.step = start, step
    def __iter__(self):
        while True:
            yield self.start
            self.start += self.step
```

```
def __contains__(self, elem):
    return elem >= self.start and (elem - self.start) % self.step == 0
def __getitem__(self, index):
    if (
        _coconut.isinstance(index, _coconut.slice)
        and (index.start is None or index.start >= 0)
        and (index.stop is None or index.stop >= 0)
    ):
        if index.stop is None:
            return self.__class__(
                self.start + (index.start if index.start is not None else 0),
                self.step * (index.step if index.step is not None else 1),
            )
        if _coconut.isinstance(self.start, _coconut.int) and _coconut.isinstance
            self.step, _coconut.int
        ):
            return _coconut.range(
                self.start
                + self.step * (index.start if index.start is not None else 0),
                self.start + self.step * index.stop,
                self.step * (index.step if index.step is not None else 1),
            )
        return _coconut_map(
            self.__getitem__,
            _coconut.range(
                index.start if index.start is not None else 0,
                index.stop,
                index.step if index.step is not None else 1,
            ),
        )
    if index >= 0:
        return self.start + self.step * index
    raise _coconut.IndexError("count indices must be positive")
def count(self, elem):
    """Count the number of times elem appears in the count."""
    return int(elem in self)
def index(self, elem):
    """Find the index of elem in the count."""
    if elem not in self:
        raise _coconut.ValueError(_coconut.repr(elem) + " is not in count")
    return (elem - self.start) // self.step
def __repr__(self):
    return (
        "count(" + _coconut.str(self.start) + ", " + _coconut.str(self.step) + "
    )
def __hash__(self):
```

```
return _coconut.hash((self.start, self.step))
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (self.__class__, (self.start, self.step))
    def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(self.start, self.step)
    def __eq__(self, other):
        return (
            isinstance(other, self.__class__)
            and self.start == other.start
            and self.step == other.step
        )
    def __fmap__(self, func):
        return _coconut_map(func, self)
class groupsof(object):
    """groupsof(n, iterable) splits iterable into groups of size n.
    If the length of the iterable is not divisible by n, the last group may be of si
    __slots__ = ("group_size", "iter")
    def init (self, n, iterable):
        self.iter = iterable
        try:
            self.group_size = _coconut.int(n)
        except _coconut.ValueError:
            raise _coconut.TypeError("group size must be an int; not %r" % (n,))
        if self.group_size <= 0:</pre>
            raise _coconut.ValueError(
                "group size must be > 0; not %s" % (self.group_size,)
            )
    def __iter__(self):
        loop, iterator = True, _coconut.iter(self.iter)
        while loop:
            group = []
            for _ in _coconut.range(self.group_size):
                try:
                    group.append(_coconut.next(iterator))
                except _coconut.StopIteration:
                    loop = False
                    break
            if group:
                yield _coconut.tuple(group)
    def __len__(self):
        return _coconut.len(self.iter)
```

```
def __repr__(self):
        return "groupsof(%r)" % (_coconut.repr(self.iter),)
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (self.__class__, (self.group_size, self.iter))
    def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(self.group_size, _coconut.copy.copy(self.iter))
   def __fmap__(self, func):
        return _coconut_map(func, self)
def recursive_iterator(func):
    """Decorator that optimizes a function for iterator recursion."""
    tee_store, backup_tee_store = {}, []
   @_coconut.functools.wraps(func)
    def recursive_iterator_func(*args, **kwargs):
        key, use_backup = (args, _coconut.frozenset(kwargs)), False
        try:
            hash(key)
        except _coconut.Exception:
            try:
                key = _coconut.pickle.dumps(key, _coconut.pickle.HIGHEST_PROTOCOL)
            except coconut.Exception:
                use_backup = True
        if use_backup:
            for i, (k, v) in _coconut.enumerate(backup_tee_store):
                if k == key:
                    to_tee, store_pos = v, i
                    break
            else: # no break
                to_tee, store_pos = func(*args, **kwargs), None
            to_store, to_return = _coconut_tee(to_tee)
            if store_pos is None:
                backup_tee_store.append([key, to_store])
            else:
                backup_tee_store[store_pos][1] = to_store
        else:
            tee_store[key], to_return = _coconut_tee(
                tee_store.get(key) or func(*args, **kwargs)
            )
        return to_return
    return recursive iterator func
def addpattern(base_func):
    """Decorator to add a new case to a pattern-matching function,
   where the new case is checked last."""
```

```
def pattern_adder(func):
        @_coconut_tco
        @_coconut.functools.wraps(func)
        def add_pattern_func(*args, **kwargs):
            try:
                return base_func(*args, **kwargs)
            except _coconut_MatchError:
                return _coconut_tail_call(func, *args, **kwargs)
        return add_pattern_func
    return pattern_adder
def prepattern(base_func):
    """DEPRECATED: Use addpattern instead."""
    def pattern_prepender(func):
        return addpattern(func)(base_func)
    return pattern_prepender
class _coconut_partial(object):
    __slots__ = ("func", "_argdict", "_arglen", "_stargs", "keywords")
    if hasattr(_coconut.functools.partial, "__doc__"):
        __doc__ = _coconut.functools.partial.__doc__
    def __init__(self, func, argdict, arglen, *args, **kwargs):
        self.func, self._argdict, self._arglen, self._stargs, self.keywords = (
            func,
            argdict,
            arglen,
            args,
            kwargs,
        )
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (
            self.__class__,
            (self.func, self._argdict, self._arglen) + self._stargs,
            self.keywords,
        )
    def __setstate__(self, keywords):
        self.keywords = keywords
    @property
    def args(self):
        return (
            _coconut.tuple(self._argdict.get(i) for i in _coconut.range(self._argler
            + self._starqs
```

```
)
    def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        callargs = []
        argind = 0
        for i in _coconut.range(self._arglen):
            if i in self._argdict:
                callargs.append(self._argdict[i])
            elif argind >= _coconut.len(args):
                raise _coconut.TypeError(
                    "expected at least "
                    + _coconut.str(self._arglen - _coconut.len(self._argdict))
                    + " argument(s) to "
                    + _coconut.repr(self)
                )
            else:
                callargs.append(args[argind])
                argind += 1
        callargs += self._stargs
        callargs += args[argind:]
        kwargs.update(self.keywords)
        return self.func(*callargs, **kwargs)
   def __repr__(self):
        args = []
        for i in _coconut.range(self._arglen):
            if i in self._argdict:
                args.append(_coconut.repr(self._argdict[i]))
            else:
                args.append("?")
        for arg in self._stargs:
            args.append(_coconut.repr(arg))
        return _coconut.repr(self.func) + "$(" + ", ".join(args) + ")"
def makedata(data_type, *args, **kwargs):
    """Call the original constructor of the given data type or class with the given
    if _coconut.hasattr(data_type, "_make") and (
        _coconut.issubclass(data_type, _coconut.tuple)
        or _coconut.isinstance(data_type, _coconut.tuple)
    ):
        return data_type._make(args, **kwargs)
    return _coconut.super(data_type, data_type).__new__(data_type, *args, **kwargs)
def datamaker(data_type):
    """DEPRECATED: Use makedata instead."""
    return _coconut.functools.partial(makedata, data_type)
def consume(iterable, keep_last=0):
    """consume(iterable, keep_last) fully exhausts iterable and return the last keep
```

```
return _coconut.collections.deque(
        iterable, maxlen=keep_last
    ) # fastest way to exhaust an iterator
class starmap(_coconut.itertools.starmap):
   __slots__ = ("_func", "_iter")
   if hasattr(_coconut.itertools.starmap, "__doc__"):
        __doc__ = _coconut.itertools.starmap.__doc__
    def __new__(cls, function, iterable):
        new_map = _coconut.itertools.starmap.__new__(cls, function, iterable)
        new_map._func, new_map._iter = function, iterable
        return new_map
   def __getitem__(self, index):
        if _coconut.isinstance(index, _coconut.slice):
            return self.__class__(self._func, _coconut_igetitem(self._iter, index))
        return self._func(*_coconut_igetitem(self._iter, index))
   def __reversed__(self):
        return self.__class__(self._func, *_coconut_reversed(self._iter))
   def __len__(self):
        return _coconut.len(self._iter)
   def __repr__(self):
        return (
            "starmap("
            + _coconut.repr(self._func)
            + ", "
           + _coconut.repr(self._iter)
            + ")"
        )
    def __reduce__(self):
        return (self.__class__, (self._func, self._iter))
   def __reduce_ex__(self, _):
       return self.__reduce__()
   def __copy__(self):
        return self.__class__(self._func, _coconut.copy.copy(self._iter))
    def __fmap__(self, func):
        return self.__class__(_coconut_forward_compose(self._func, func), self._iter
def fmap(func, obj):
    """fmap(func, obj) creates a copy of obj with func applied to its contents.
   Override by defining .__fmap__(func)."""
    if _coconut.hasattr(obj, "__fmap__"):
```

```
return obj.__fmap__(func)
   args = (
       _coconut_starmap(func, obj.items())
       if _coconut.isinstance(obj, _coconut.abc.Mapping)
       else _coconut_map(func, obj)
    )
   if _coconut.isinstance(obj, _coconut.tuple) and _coconut.hasattr(obj, "_make"):
       return obj._make(args)
   if _coconut.isinstance(obj, (_coconut.map, _coconut.range, _coconut.abc.Iterator
       return args
   if _coconut.isinstance(obj, _coconut.str):
       return "".join(args)
   return obj.__class__(args)
(
   _coconut_MatchError,
   _coconut_count,
   _coconut_enumerate,
   _coconut_reversed,
   _coconut_map,
   _coconut_starmap,
   _coconut_tee,
   _coconut_zip,
   reduce,
   takewhile,
   dropwhile,
) = (
   MatchError,
   count,
   enumerate,
   reversed,
   map,
   starmap,
   tee,
   zip,
   _coconut.functools.reduce,
   _coconut.itertools.takewhile,
   _coconut.itertools.dropwhile,
)
def factorial_variant_A(n):
   _{coconut\_match\_to} = n
   _coconut_match_check = False
   if _coconut_match_to == 0:
       _coconut_match_check = True
   if _coconut_match_check:
       return 1
   if not _coconut_match_check:
```

```
if _coconut_match_to == 1:
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return 1
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        x = \_coconut\_match\_to
        _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return x * factorial_variant_A(x - 1)
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")
for n in range(11):
    print("{n}!={f}".format(n=n, f=factorial_variant_A(n)))
# !!!!!! print(factorial_variant_A(-10))
def factorial_variant_B(n):
    \_coconut\_match\_to = n
    _coconut_match_check = False
    if _coconut_match_to == 0:
        _coconut_match_check = True
    if _coconut_match_check:
        return 1
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        if _coconut_match_to == 1:
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return 1
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        x = \_coconut\_match\_to
        _coconut_match_check = True
        if \_coconut\_match\_check and not (x > 1):
            _coconut_match_check = False
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return x * factorial_variant_B(x - 1)
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")
for n in range(11):
    print("{n}!={f}".format(n=n, f=factorial_variant_B(n)))
# print(factorial_variant_B(1.2))
# print(factorial_variant_B(-10))
def factorial_variant_C(n):
    _{coconut\_match\_to} = n
    _coconut_match_check = False
```

```
if _coconut_match_to == 0:
        _coconut_match_check = True
    if _coconut_match_check:
        return 1
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        if _coconut_match_to == 1:
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return 1
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        if _coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, int):
            x = \_coconut\_match\_to
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if \_coconut\_match\_check and not (x > 1):
            _coconut_match_check = False
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return x * factorial_variant_C(x - 1)
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")
for n in range(11):
    print("{n}!={f}".format(n=n, f=factorial_variant_C(n)))
def factorial variant D(n):
    \_coconut\_match\_to = n
    _coconut_match_check = False
    if _coconut_match_to == 0:
        _coconut_match_check = True
    if _coconut_match_check:
        return 1
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        if _coconut_match_to == 1:
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return 1
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        if _coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, int):
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check and not (n > 1):
            _coconut_match_check = False
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return n * factorial_variant_D(n - 1)
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")
for n in range(11):
    print("{n}!={f}".format(n=n, f=factorial_variant_D(n)))
```

### **Pattern matching**

```
def type(x):
    case x:
        match [a, b]:
            return "list, 2 items"
        match [a]:
            return "list, 1 item"
        match []:
            return "empty list"
def say_hello(s):
    case s:
        match "My name is " + name:
            return "Hi " + name
def pair(p):
    case p:
        match [x,x]:
            return "same values!"
        match [x,y] if x>y:
            return "1st value is greater"
        match [x,y]:
            return "2nd value is greater"
    else:
        return "other"
def get_name(s):
    case s:
        match name + "@root.cz":
            return name
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

### Pattern matching

```
def type(x):
    _coconut_match_to = x
    _coconut_match_check = False
    if (_coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, _coconut.abc.Sequence)) and (_coconut
        a = _coconut_match_to[0]
        b = _coconut_match_to[1]
```

```
_coconut_match_check = True
    if _coconut_match_check:
        return "list, 2 items"
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        if (_coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, _coconut.abc.Sequence)) and (_coc
            a = _coconut_match_to[0]
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return "list, 1 item"
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        if (_coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, _coconut.abc.Sequence)) and (_coc
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return "empty list"
def say_hello(s):
    _coconut_match_to = s
    _coconut_match_check = False
    if (_coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, _coconut.str)) and (_coconut_match_to
        name = _coconut_match_to[_coconut.len("My name is "):]
        _coconut_match_check = True
    if _coconut_match_check:
        return "Hi " + name
def pair(p):
    _coconut_match_to = p
    _coconut_match_check = False
    if (_coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, _coconut.abc.Sequence)) and (_coconut
        x = \_coconut\_match\_to[0]
        _coconut_match_check = True
    if _coconut_match_check:
        return "same values!"
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        if (_coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, _coconut.abc.Sequence)) and (_coc
            x = \_coconut\_match\_to[0]
            y = _coconut_match_to[1]
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if \_coconut\_match\_check and not (x > y):
            _coconut_match_check = False
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return "1st value is greater"
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        if (_coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, _coconut.abc.Sequence)) and (_coc
            x = \_coconut\_match\_to[0]
            y = _coconut_match_to[1]
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return "2nd value is greater"
    if not _coconut_match_check:
        return "other"
def get_name(s):
```

```
_coconut_match_to = s
_coconut_match_check = False
if (_coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, _coconut.str)) and (_coconut_match_to
    name = _coconut_match_to[:-_coconut.len("@root.cz")]
    _coconut_match_check = True
if _coconut_match_check:
    return name
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### **TCO**

```
def factorial_tco(n, acc=1):
    case n:
        match 0:
            return acc
        match 1:
            return acc
        match _ is int if n > 1:
                return factorial_tco(n-1, acc*n)
    else:
        raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")

for n in range(11):
    print("{n}!={f}".format(n=n, f=factorial_tco(n)))

print(factorial_tco(1000))

print(factorial_tco(10000))
```

#### Zdrojový kód příkladu

#### **TCO**

```
@_coconut_tco
def factorial_tco(n, acc=1):
    def _coconut_mock_func(n, acc=1):
        return n, acc
    while True:
        _{coconut\_match\_to} = n
        _coconut_match_check = False
        if _coconut_match_to == 0:
            _coconut_match_check = True
        if _coconut_match_check:
            return acc
        if not _coconut_match_check:
            if _coconut_match_to == 1:
                _coconut_match_check = True
            if _coconut_match_check:
                return acc
        if not _coconut_match_check:
            if _coconut.isinstance(_coconut_match_to, int):
                _coconut_match_check = True
            if _coconut_match_check and not (n > 1):
                _coconut_match_check = False
            if _coconut_match_check:
                if factorial tco is coconut recursive func 0:
                    n, acc = _coconut_mock_func(n - 1, acc * n)
                    continue
                else:
                    return _coconut_tail_call(factorial_tco, n - 1, acc * n)
        if not _coconut_match_check:
            raise TypeError("expecting integer >= 0")
        return None
_coconut_recursive_func_0 = factorial_tco
for n in range(11):
    print("{n}!={f}".format(n=n, f=factorial_tco(n)))
print(factorial_tco(1000))
print(factorial_tco(10000))
```

Zdrojový kód příkladu

## Mojo

# Testování

#### Python

- Základní technologie testování
- Pyramida testů
- Zmrzlinový kornout jako antipattern
- Jednotkové testy
- Modul pytest
- Nástroj Hypothesis
- Fuzzy testy

# Testovací frameworky v Pythonu

| 1  | unittest      |
|----|---------------|
| 2  | doctest       |
| 3  | pytest        |
| 4  | nose          |
| 5  | testify       |
| 6  | Trial         |
| 7  | Twisted       |
| 8  | subunit       |
| 9  | testresources |
| 10 | reahl.tofu    |
| 11 | unit testing  |
| 12 | testtools     |
| 13 | Sancho        |
| 14 | zope.testing  |
| 15 | pry           |
| 16 | pythoscope    |
| 17 | testlib       |
| 18 | pytest        |
| 19 | dutest        |
|    |               |

### Pyramida typů testů

- Business část
  - Beta testy
  - Alfa testy
  - Akceptační testy

- Technologická část
  - o UI testy
  - o API testy
  - Integrační testy
  - Testy komponent
  - Unit testy
- Další typy testů
  - Benchmarky