PyPy and the future of the Python ecosystem

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Intro

- @rguillebert
- PyPy contributor for 4 years
- Library compatibility is one of my main interests
  - Cython backend for PyPy
  - NumPyPy
  - PyMetabiosis
- Hire me
- How can we get better implementations ?
- Without throwing away our language features and libraries

Current situation (1/2)

- CPython is by far the most popular implementations
  - *Poor performance*
  - *No way to use multiple cores in a single process*
- PyPy has a fairly small marketshare
  - *Better performance*
  - *PyPy-STM is a work in progress*
- According to PyPI stats, other implementations are virtually unused

Current situation (2/2)

- It's pretty hard to switch between implementations because of C extensions
- C extensions are very useful but CPython can't evolve because of them
- PyPy can evolve but has partial support of C extensions
- CPython keeps its users captive with C extensions

- More competition between implementations would benefit us (JavaScript)

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Why can't other implementations implement the C API

- Libraries use more than the official API (Cython)
- The official API makes assumptions on how the virtual machine is written
  - *For example, the C API assumes that the virtual machine uses naive reference counting as its garbage collector*
  - *Naive reference counting is known for being inefficient and makes removing the GIL really hard (Python 1.4)*
- The C API itself is against performance and concurrency

C APIs in other languages

Can we implement a similar API ?

- Yes !
- Not that many changes to the C API are required
- It's even possible to do it in pure Python with CFFI
- Designing it to make everyone happy is harder than to actually implement it
- Making people port their extensions is hard
- CPython would need to keep both APIs implement, at least for a while

Where does PyPy fit in this ?

- The most flexible implementation
- Already fast
- Can already interact with C code easily
- PyPy-STM

What about short term ?

- PyMetabiosis

Thank you

Questions ?