

Python 3 10 years later

FOSDEM 2018, Brussels
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redhat®



Victor Stinner



- CPython core developer since 2010
- Work on CPython and OpenStack for Red Hat
- Very happy user of Fedora and vim!



A close-up photograph of autumn leaves in shades of yellow, orange, and brown, set against a clear blue sky. The leaves are in various stages of decay, with some showing prominent veins and others appearing more wilted. The lighting is warm, suggesting a sunny day.

Autumn

Birth of Python 3000



2006: PEP 3000 “Python 3000”

Fix “Python warts”:

- long vs int; new class vs old class
- int vs float division
- Unicode mess
- Comparisons
- Relative imports



Risk management



- Don't break everything, only acknowledged **warts**
- Have an open community process for deciding what to change
- Don't reimplement the interpreter from scratch
- Plan **end of life** for Python 2

A golden chalice, resembling a Nobel Prize trophy, is centered within a bright, glowing yellow sunburst. The sunburst has a jagged, flame-like edge. The background consists of soft, white and light blue clouds. The overall image has a painterly, ethereal quality.

2008: Python 3.0 released

First migration plan



- Run **2to3** to port your whole code base at once: you're done! ...
- **Drop Python 2** is a **no-go**, modules authors care of Python 2 users!
- All **dependencies** must be Python 3 compatible
- Python 2.7 was heavily used in **production**

Technical debt



– Why should I let you work on Python 3 support?



– For all these **new cool Python 3 features!**



– Can we use these features?



– Well... since we still **have to support Python 2... no**

Two branches in Git?



Some projects were forked to add Python 3 support.

- Same upstream, two names:
dnspython → dnspython3
- Community fork:
PIL → Pillow
- Upstream does not reply:
MySQL-python → mysqlclient

Python 2.6 and 3.2



- Python 2.6 was the stable version when 3.0 was released
- It requires **unittest2** and more backports
- It requires heavy usage of the **six** module
- Python 3.2 requires **six.u("unicode");**
u"unicode" is a syntax error

A photograph of a brown and white tabby cat running through a deep layer of snow. The cat is captured in mid-stride, with its front paws extended forward and its hind legs pushing off. Its tail is long and bushy, with dark stripes, and is held high. The cat's eyes are green and focused on the camera. The snow is bright white and textured, with some shadows cast by the cat. The background is a clear, bright blue sky. In the lower-left corner, there is a dark blue rectangular box containing the word "Winter" in white text.

Winter

PYTHON 3 WALL OF SHAME

Python 3.0 was released December 3, 2008.

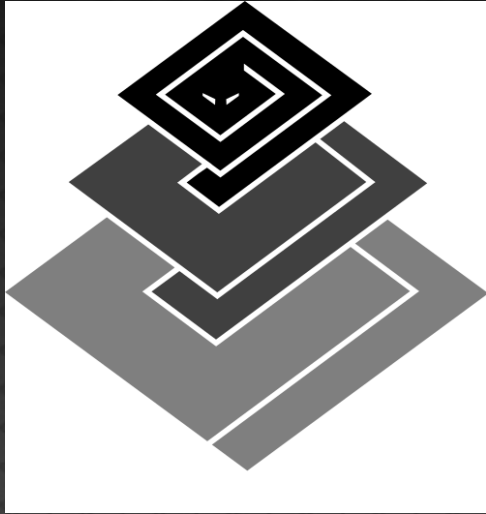
As listed on PyPI - packages in **red** don't support python 3, packages in **green** do. Hopefully one day everything will be greener.

Status: 18/200 Updated: 2011-02-15T07:51:56.183000

Package	Downloads
setuptools	3939823
zc.buildout	2022655
lxml	1476142
Paste	845570
distribute	784171
PasteDeploy	665090
pytz	613757
pip	569017
virtualenv	500445

2011: “an attempt at motivating package maintainers to port to python 3”

Big Python 2 projects



Twisted

Heavy usage of
bytes



Incomplete
Unicode support

Python 3 trolls



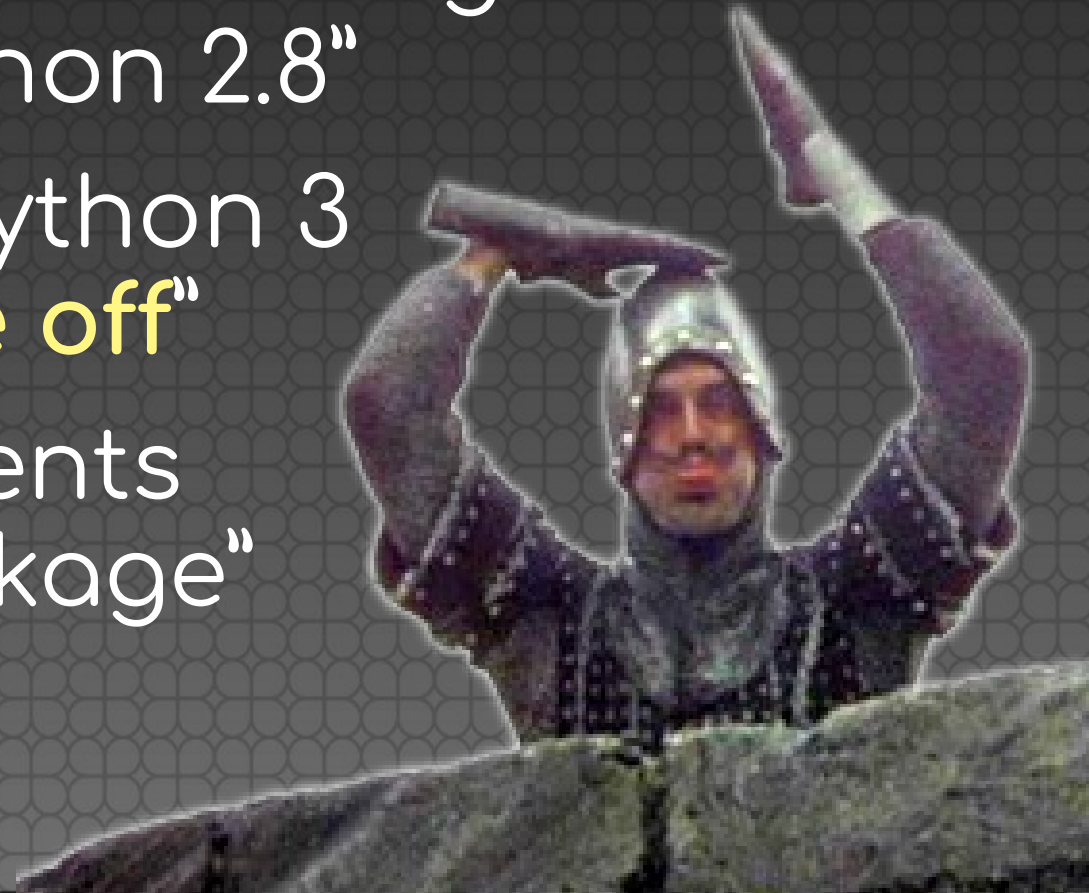
- Python 3 **doesn't bring anything**
- Python 3 introduces new **Unicode** issues
- Using **bytes** is simpler



Python 2.8 idea



- Python 2.7 is alive: let's continue the development!
- 2014: LWN article "Debating a "transitional" Python 2.8"
- "concerns that Python 3 would **never take off**"
- "Python 3 represents **under 2%** of package"



No Python 2.8!



- 2011: **PEP 404** (“PEP not found ;-”)
“Python 2.8 Un-release Schedule”
- 2013: 39 of top 50 projects supports Python 3 (**80%**)
- 2014: Python 2.7 end of life extended by 5 years to **2020**





Spring

Problem #1 solved!



“How to install a dependency?”
“How to install setuptools?”

- 2011: **pip 1.0** released
- 2014: Python 2.7.9 and 3.4 now come with **ensurepip**
- pip: **defacto installer**
- Linux distros with pip



New approach



- Stop promoting 2to3: **don't remove Python 2 support**
- **Add Python 3 support**
- New tools like modernize and sixer
- **Incremental changes** tested by a CI

Large code base



- For legacy code bases: first **add new tests** to reduce the risk of regression
- Dropbox is working on **mypy** and **typing** to annotate types in their large code base



Building bridges



- 2012: Python 3.3 reintroduces **u"unicode"**
- 2015: Python 3.5 adds **bytes % args** (PEP 461)
- More **py3k warnings** added to Python 2.7
- More 2.7 **backports**: unittest2, enum34, ...





Summer

PYTHON 3 WALL OF SHAME

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As listed on PyPI - packages in **red** don't support python 3, packages in **green** do. Hopefully everything will be greener.

Status: 18/200 Updated: 2011-02-15T07:51:56.18300



2011: 9% :-(
(18/200)

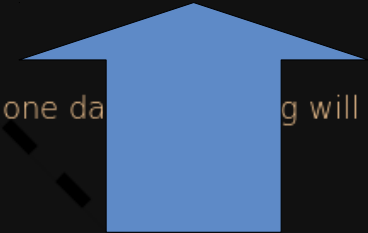
Package	Downloads
setuptools	3939823
zc.buildout	2022655
lxml	1476142
Paste	845570
distribute	784171
PasteDeploy	665090
pytz	613757
pip	569017
virtualenv	500445

PYTHON 3 WALL OF SUPERPOWERS

Python 3.0 was released December 3, 2008.

As listed on PyPI - packages in red don't support Python 3, packages in green do. Hopefully one day all packages will be greener.

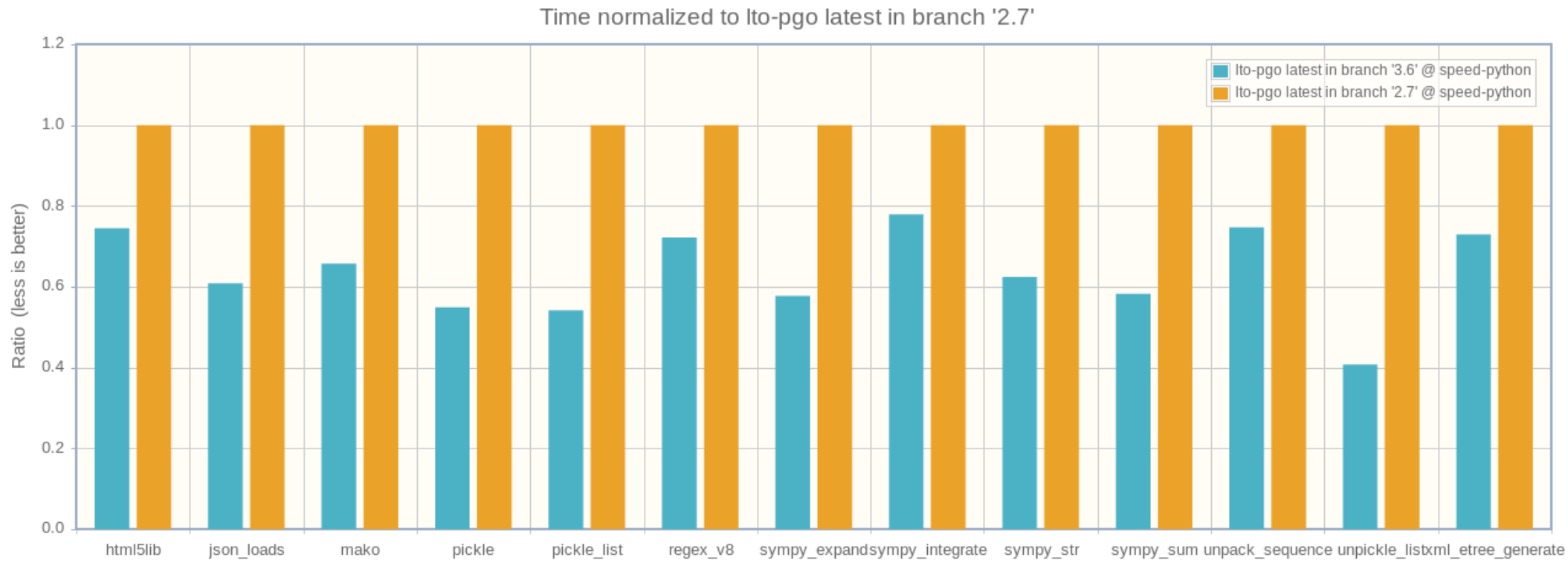
Status: 190/200 Updated: 2018-02-01T04:31:06.140930



Package	Downloads
simplejson (py3k)	232795919
setuptools	118974021
six	110953835
requests	103009497
pip	82348965
python-dateutil	68994216
virtualenv	64726493
boto	60814740
pyasn1	57167291
pbr	53989984

2018: **95% :-)**
(190/200)

3.6 faster than 2.7

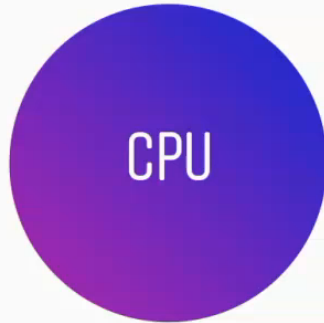


Results normalized to Python 2.7

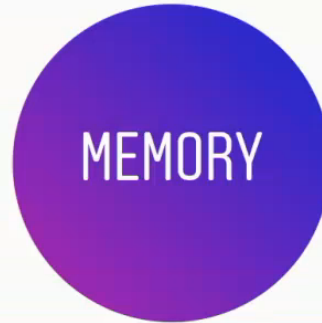
lower = faster



INSTAGRAM ON PYTHON3



Saving of 12%
(on uwsgi/django)



Saving of 30%
(on celery)

 | Instagram



PORTLAND, OREGON
MAY 17 - 25 2017

Lisa Guo and Hui Ding Keynote

Python 2.7 WONTFIX



Backward compatibility prevents to fix Python 2.7 bugs:

- **Unicode** support
- Hash **not randomized** by default
- subprocess is **not thread safe**
- threading.RLock is **not signal safe**
- Internal clocks are **not monotonic**

Fixed in Python 3



- 3.3: `time.monotonic()` (PEP 418)
- 3.4: file descriptors **non-inheritable**, `fork+exec` safety (PEP 446)
- 3.5: retry syscalls on **EINTR** (PEP 475)
- “We are aware of the code breakage this is likely to cause, and doing it anyway for the **good of mankind**.” – Guido van Rossum PEP 446 approval

2.7 → 3.7 new modules

asyncio, concurrent.futures,
contextvars, dataclasses, **enum**,
ensurepip, faulthandler, importlib,
importlib.resources, ipaddress, lzma,
pathlib, secrets, selectors, statistics,
tkinter.ttk, tracemalloc,
typing, **unittest.mock**,
venv, zipapp

😍 21 new modules 😍



f-string (PEP 498)



```
>>> name = "world"; print(f"Hello {name}!")  
Hello world!
```

```
>>> print(f"Hello {name.title()}!")  
Hello World!
```

```
>>> x = 1; y = 2; print(f"{x} + {y} = {x + y}")  
1 + 2 = 3
```

```
>>> msg = f"{1+2}"; print(msg)  
3
```


Python 3 coroutines



```
def generator():  
    yield from range(5)  
  
async def coroutine():  
    return await async_read()  
  
async def async_generator():  
    yield ...  
  
[... async for it in async_gen()]  
[await func() for func in funcs()]
```

New Python 3 syntax



- `def func(arg, *, kw_only=None): ...`
- `print(msg, file=sys.stderr, end="")`
- `one, *tail = range(5)`
`cmd = ['python3', *args, 'script.py']`
`mydict = {"key": "value", **other_dict}`

New Python 3 syntax



- million = **1_000_000**
- x: **int** = 5
- **with** open(...) as infp, open(...) as outfp: ...
- bytes **% args**
- matrix_multiplication = **a @ b**

Bury Python 2?



- Fedora 23 (2015), Ubuntu 17.10 (2017): no python2 in the base system
- python3statement.org
- pythonclock.org
- 2017: **IPython** 6.0 and **Django** 2 are Python 3 only





Python 4?

Questions?



Sources, copyrights



- Autumn:
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/visualpanic/3035384225/>
- Winter:
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- Spring:
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- Summer:
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