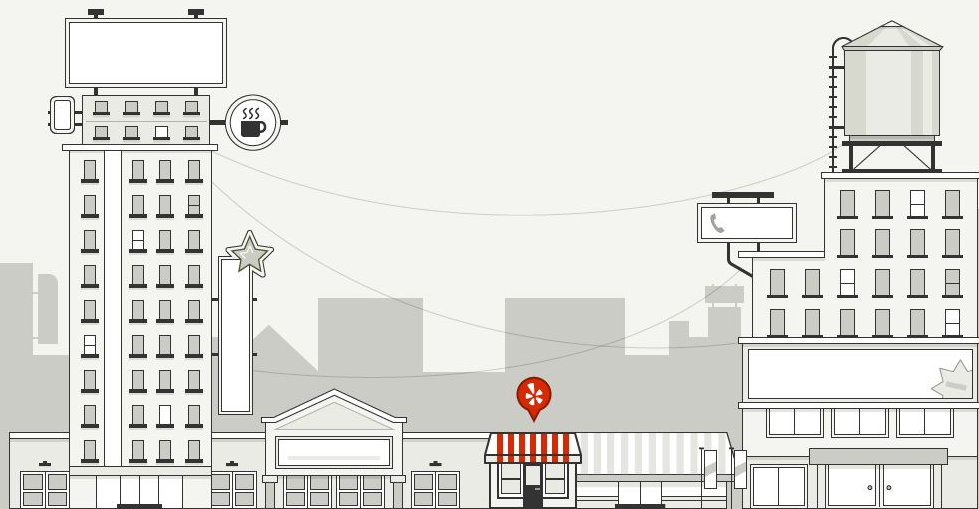


Teeing up Python

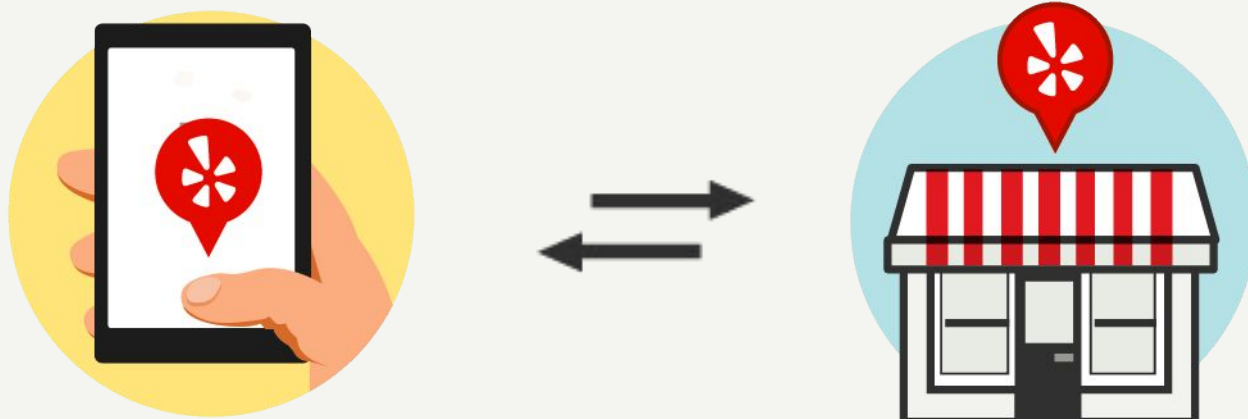
Code Golf

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Yelp's Mission

Connecting people with great
local businesses.



About Me

Engineer at **yelp** in London building distributed systems.

Previous stints:

amazon **wibi!data** **Dropbox**



WARNING

- Not actually a golf player.
- Not talking about traditional “code golfing”
- Monospace type ahead!



Code Golfing

Code Golfing is minimizing the number of strokes in each block of code.

Concise code requires less cognitive load to understand the intent by avoiding implementation errata.

“brevity is the soul of wit” - @WilliamShakespeare

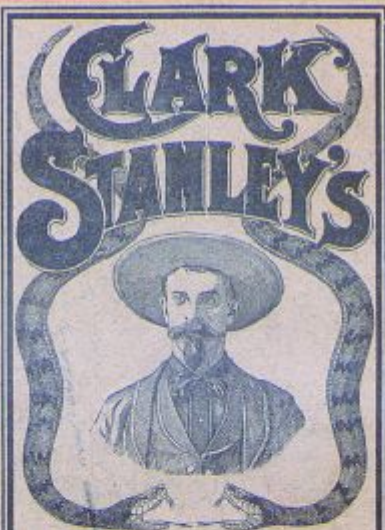


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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Snake Oil¹ Benefits

It will take strokes off your code while increasing clarity.

¹: No pythons were harmed in the making of this talk.



What are Strokes?

+1: keywords, variable names, each operator (including square brackets)

+0: whitespace, dots, commas, parentheses, quotes, colons, and closing braces/brackets

Effectively counting units of information present.



Why even?

```
>>> import this
```

The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters (abridged)

Beautiful is better than ugly.

Simple is better than complex.

If the implementation is easy to explain, it may be a good idea.



Ever written code like this?

```
to_mail = "UNKNOWN"  
if "address" in my_contact:  
    to_mail = my_contact["address"]
```

Try using a default

```
to_mail = my_contact.get("address", "UNKNOWN")
```



Counting up the strokes

```
to_mail1 =2 "UNKNOWN"3  
if4 "address"5 in6 my_contact7:  
    to_mail8 =9 my_contact10["address"12] # 12 strokes
```

Try using a default

```
to_mail1 =2 my_contact3.get4("address"5, "UNKNOWN"6) # 6 strokes
```



Visual Diff

```
to_mail = "UNKNOWN"
```

```
if "address" in my_contact:
```

```
    to_mail = my_contact["address"]
```

```
to_mail = my_contact.get("address", "UNKNOWN")
```

```
# strokes -= 6
```



Initializing dict values

```
counts = {}  
if item not in counts:  
    counts[item] = 0  
counts[item] += 1
```

If only there were a better way!



Initializing dict values

```
counts = {}  
if item not in counts:  
    counts[item] = 0  
counts[item] += 1 # 18 strokes
```

Why not defaultdict?

```
from collections import defaultdict # 4 extra strokes per file
```

```
counts = defaultdict(int)  
counts[item] += 1 # 13 strokes (including overhead)
```



Cleaning Up Resources

```
infile = open('myfile.txt', 'r')  
for line in infile:  
    print(line)  
infile.close()
```

Why bother explicitly cleaning up?



Context Managers

```
infile = open('myfile.txt', 'r')  
for line in infile:  
    print(line)  
infile.close() # 13 strokes
```

```
# Let's do this automagically  
with open('myfile.txt', 'r') as infile:  
    for line in infile:  
        print(line) # 12 strokes
```



Exception Handling

```
try:  
    infile = open('myfile.txt', 'r')  
    raise Exception()  
finally:  
    infile.close() # 12 strokes  
  
# try-finally already baked in by default!  
with open('myfile.txt', 'r') as infile:  
    raise Exception() # 9 strokes
```



“Simple” implementation

To implement make any class into a context manager, “simply” implement
the `__enter__` and `__exit__` methods:

```
class Tag():  
    """Poorly adds html tags"""  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
    def __enter__(self):  
        print("<%s>" % self.name)  
    def __exit__(self, *args):  
        print("</%s>" % self.name)
```

Too much boilerplate, we can do better!



Let's decorate with @contextmanager

```
from contextlib import contextmanager
```

```
@contextmanager
```

```
def tag(name):
```

```
    """Poorly adds html tags"""
```

```
    print("<%s>" % name)
```

```
    yield # Do the actual work here
```

```
    print("</%s>" % name)
```

```
# With enough space to spare, here's an example:
```

```
with tag("h1"):
```

```
    print("foo")
```

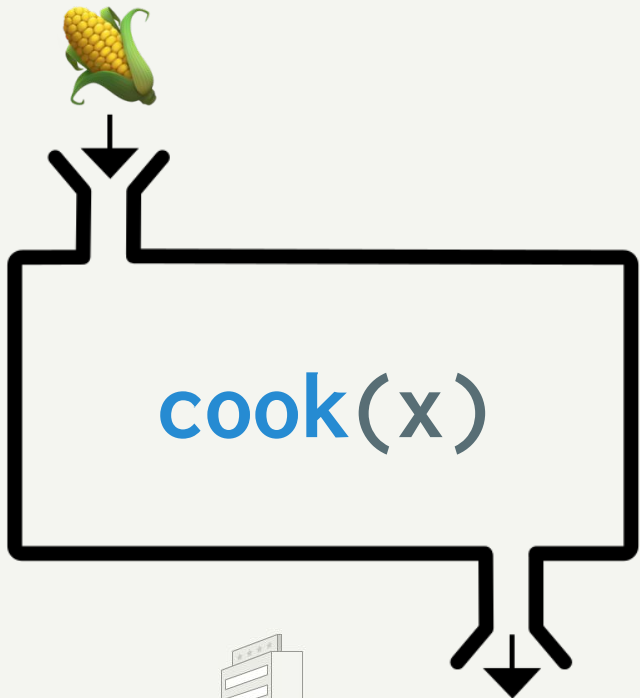


Functions aren't scary

```
def cook(food):  
    return 🍿  
cook(🌽) => 🍿
```

Lambdas are just functions:

```
lambda food: 🍿
```



Quick Functions Primer

`map([🌽, 🐮, 🥚], cook)`

`=> [🍿, 🍔, 🍳]`

`filter([🍿, 🍔, 🍳], isVegetarian)`

`=> [🍿, 🍳]`

`reduce([🍿, 🍳], eat)`

`=> 💩`

Stolen from a tweet from [@steveluscher](#)





Goofus and Gallant



Highlights



Goofus runs with the scissors pointing up.



Gallant walks with the scissors pointing down.



Goofus and Gallant explore functions



Goofus thinks iteratively, focusing on how to compute the result.

Goofus has mastered **looping over data** to compute results.

Gallant thinks functionally, focusing on what the result is.

Gallant has mastered **composing functions** to compute results.



Goofus and Gallant explore map



Goofus iterates over `nums`, appending doubles of values:

```
double_nums = []  
for n in nums:  
    double_nums.append(n * 2)  
# 12 strokes
```

Gallant uses `map` to compute doubles:

```
double_nums = list(map(lambda x: x * 2, nums))  
# 10 strokes
```



Goofus and Gallant explore reduce



Goofus iterates over nums, adding to the total:

```
total = 0
for n in nums:
    total += n
# 10 strokes
```

Gallant uses a reducer:

```
total = reduce(lambda x, y: x + y, nums)
# 10 strokes
```



Goofus and Gallant explore filters



Goofus iterates over nums, appending only evens:

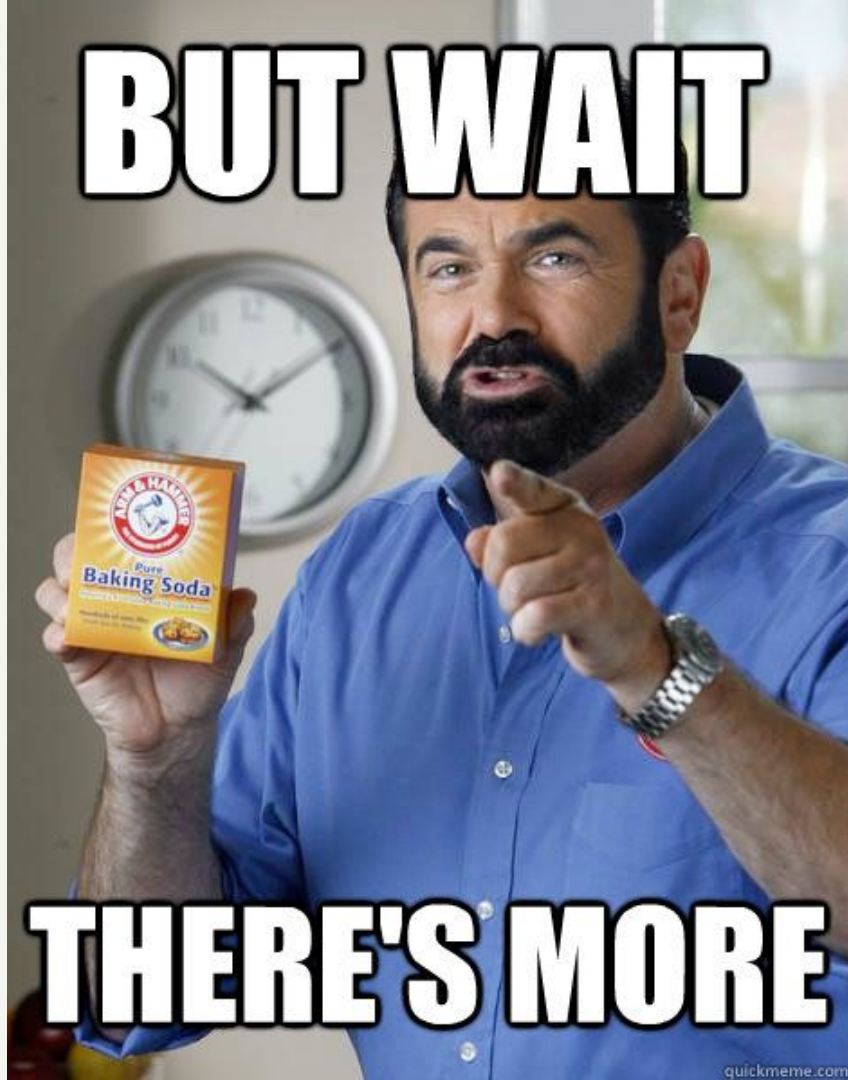
```
only_evens = []  
for n in nums:  
    if n % 2 == 0:  
        only_evens.append(n)  
# 16 strokes
```

Gallant filters nums for evens:

```
only_evens = list(filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0, nums))  
# 12 strokes
```



BUT WAIT



THERE'S MORE



Comprehending Comprehensions

Comprehensions are a more natural way to construct lists (and dicts).

```
result = []  
for item in things:  
    if condition(item):  
        result.append(transform(item))  
# 14 strokes
```

```
result = [ transform(item) for item in things if condition(item) ]  
# 12 strokes
```



Comprehensions Deconstructed

```
result = []
```

```
for item in things:
```

```
    if condition(item):
```

```
        result.append(transform(item))
```

```
result = [ transform(item) for item in things if condition(item) ]
```

```
# strokes -= 2
```



Better Mapping with Comprehensions

Gallant uses map to produce doubles:

```
double_nums = list(map(lambda x: x * 2, nums))  
# 10 strokes
```



Billy Mays uses a comprehension:

```
double_nums = [ x * 2 for x in nums ]  
# 10 strokes
```



Better Filtering with Comprehensions

Gallant filters nums for evens:

```
only_evens = list(filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0, nums))  
# 12 strokes
```



Billy Mays uses a comprehension:

```
only_evens = [ x for x in nums if x % 2 == 0 ]  
# 14 strokes
```



Better Reduces with Comprehensions



Gallant uses a reducer:

```
total = reduce(lambda x, y: x+y, 1)  
# 10 strokes
```



Shamwow guy uses the sum function:

```
total = sum(nums)  
# 4 strokes
```



Better dicts with Comprehensions

Goofus iterates, as that's what he knows:

```
num_to_letters = {}  
for x in range(0, 26):  
    num_to_letters[x] = chr(97 + x)  
# 17 strokes
```



Billy Mays uses a comprehension:

```
num_to_letters = {x: chr(97 + x) for x in range(0, 26)}  
# 14 strokes
```



Where can conciseness help?



slides

```
python.py (-/wrk/solarized/utlis/tests) - VIM
1 test python (sample from offlineimap)-
2
3 class ExitNotifyThread(Thread):
4     """This class is designed to alert a "monitor" to the fact that a thread has
5     exited and to provide for the ability for it to find out why."""
6     def run(self):
7         global exitthreads, profiledir
8         self.threadid = thread.get_ident()
9         try:
10            if not profiledir:           # normal case
11                Thread.run(self)
12            else:
13                try:
14                    import cProfile as profile
15                except ImportError:
16                    import profile
17                prof = profile.Profile()
18                try:
19                    prof = prof.runcx("Thread.run(self)", globals(), locals())
20                except SystemExit:
21                    pass
22                prof.dump_stats( \
23                    profiledir + "/" + str(self.threadid) + "_" + \
24                    self.getName() + ".prof")
25            except:
26                self.setExitCause(' EXCEPTION ')
27            if sys:
28                self.setExitException(sys.exc_info()[1])
~/wrk/solarized/utlis/tests/python.py [67][unix][python][1%] line:1/67 col:1
```

screens



whiteboards



Quick Whiteboarding Tip

Instead start coding from the upper right, and you can fit 46x11 characters.

If you start coding here, you'll be awkwardly coding on a 26x6 screen.



Final Takeaways

- **Stroke reduction (making code more concise) reduces the cognitive load to understand code.**
- **Python enables doing more with less.**
- **For common operations, there's probably already a builtin or library.**





“Je n'ai fait celle-ci plus longue que parce que je n'ai pas eu le loisir de la faire plus courte.”

"I apologize for the length of this presentation, but I didn't have time to make it shorter."

— @BlaisePascal





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```
talk.exit("That's all folks!")
```

