

How *Thinking* in Python Made Me a Better Software Engineer

EuroPython 2019
Johnny Dude

bit.ly/ThinkPy

Hi, I'm Johnny Dude



Software Engineer at [TogaNetworks](#)

Using Python at work since 2005

I use Python for *prototyping*

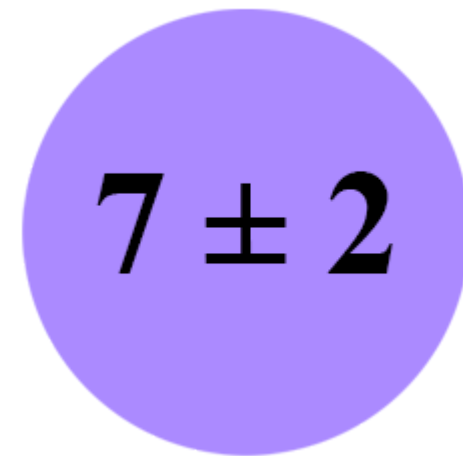
Responsible for c++ *production* code

This is my first EuroPython talk

bit.ly/ThinkPy

Outline

1. Psychological concepts
2. Relation to the development process
3. Experiment



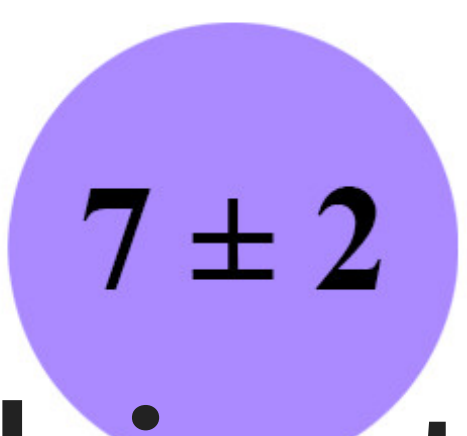
Psychological Concepts






Trying not to think about
something, makes thinking
about it more likely

** Ironic Process Theory*


$$7 \pm 2$$

The number of objects an
average human can hold in
working memory is 7 ± 2

** The Magical Number Seven, Plus or Minus Two*


$$7 \pm 2$$

Anything that occupies
your working memory reduces
your ability to think

** Thinking Fast and Slow*

Capital of France



Priming is a technique whereby exposure to one stimulus influences a response to a subsequent stimulus, without conscious guidance or intention

* *Thinking Fast and Slow*

* *The Priming Effect*



You cannot prevent it



Task switching reduces your productivity time

** Executive Control of Cognitive Processes in Task Switching*



Fluency is the ability
to do an activity with little, or
no conscious effort



$$7 \pm 2$$



Relation to the Development Process

Immediate Feedback

```
Python 3.8.0a2+ (heads/master:d2fdd1fedf, Mar 16 2019, 06:03:27)
[GCC 8.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
```

```
>>>
===== RESTART: /tmp/exampe.py =====
```

```
>>>
```

```
from system import system
from heapq import nlargest
```

```
def largest_files(n, path):
    lines = system('du -a |
                    (cmd)
```

```
def get_biggest_files(n, path='.'):
    lines = system(f'du -a {path}').splitlines()
    pairs = [line.split('\t') for line in lines]
    return [name for size, name in nlargest(n, pairs)]
```

```
>>> n, path = 2, 'small folder'
>>> lines = system(f'du -a {path}').splitlines()
>>> lines[:2]
['8\t./darker.css', '32\t./index.html']
```

```
>>> n, path = 2, 'small folder'
>>> lines = system(f'du -a {path}').splitlines()
>>> lines[:2]
['8\t./darker.css', '32\t./index.html']
>>> pairs = [line.split('\t') for line in lines]
>>> pairs[:2]
[['8', './darker.css'], ['32', './index.html']]
```

```
>>> n, path = 2, 'small folder'
>>> lines = system(f'du -a {path}').splitlines()
>>> lines[:2]
['8\t./darker.css', '32\t./index.html']
>>> pairs = [line.split('\t') for line in lines]
>>> pairs[:2]
[['8', './darker.css'], ['32', './index.html']]
>>> nlargest(n, pairs)
[['96', './.git/objects/d1/31af6800b725b05b...'],
 ['912', './images/repr.jpg'],
 ['900', './.git/objects/20']]
```



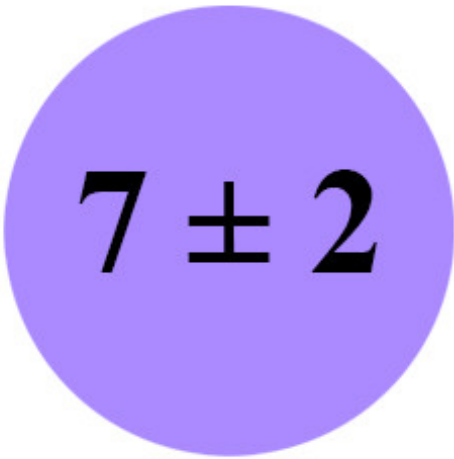
Learn faster



Catching bugs earlier
reduces task switching


$$7 \pm 2$$

Confidence that your code works,


$$7 \pm 2$$

**Confidence that your code works,
without conscious effort**

*Why are we still using a programming language from
the bloody 1970's anyway?*

3rd Edition



Debugging Segfaults

For

Masochists

O'REILLY®

*Dante Alighieri and his Anger
Management Counsellor*

$$7 \pm 2$$

Standard Representation

```
[
  { "name": "Tyler Durden",
    "age": 35,
    "sibling": [] },
  { "name": "Brad Pitt",
    "age": 56,
    "sibling": ["Doug", "Julie"] },
  { "name": "Mia Wallace",
    "age": 25,
    "sibling": [] },
  { "name": "Uma Thurman",
    "age": 49,
    "sibling": [ "Dechen", "Taya", "Ganden", "Mipam" ] },
]
```

A list of strings, optimized for
filtering items matching a regular expression

A list of strings, optimized for
filtering items matching a regular expression

```
"Tyler Durden\nBrad Pitt\nMia Wallace\nUma Thurman\n"
```

A list of strings, optimized for
filtering items matching a regular expression

```
"Tyler Durden\nBrad Pitt\nMia Wallace\nUma Thurman\n"
```

```
["Tyler Durden", "Brad Pitt", "Mia Wallace", "Uma Thurman"]
```

A dictionary with keys that
can be searched by regular expression.

```
"Brad Pitt\nMia Wallace\nTyler Durden\nUma Thurman\n"  
{ 22: "Dead",  
  35: "Alive",  
  0: "Alive",  
  10: "Alive" }
```

A dictionary with keys that
can be searched by regular expression.

```
"Brad Pitt\nMia Wallace\nTyler Durden\nUma Thurman\n"  
{ 22: "Dead",  
  35: "Alive",  
   0: "Alive",  
  10: "Alive" }
```

```
{ "Tyler Durden": "Dead",  
  "Uma Thurman": "Alive",  
  "Brad Pitt": "Alive",  
  "Mia Wallace": "Alive" }
```

7 ± 2

```
(gdb) p my_dict
$1 = {
  keys = "Brad Pitt\nMia Wallace\nTyler Durden\nUma T
hurman\n",
  hash_table = std::unordered_map with 4 elements = {
    [10] = PersonState::alive,
    [0] = PersonState::alive,
    [35] = PersonState::alive,
    [22] = PersonState::dead}}
```

```
{ "Tyler Durden":  
  <PersonState object at 0x7fd2622fbd60>,  
  "Uma Thurman":  
    <PersonState object at 0x7fd2622fbc40>,  
  "Brad Pitt":  
    <PersonState object at 0x7fd26231a160>,  
  "Mia Wallace":  
    <PersonState object at 0x7fd26231a100> }
```

```
{ "Tyler Durden":  
  <PersonState object at 0x7fd2622fbd60>,  
  "Uma Thurman":  
    <PersonState object at 0x7fd2622fbc40>,  
  "Brad Pitt":  
    <PersonState object at 0x7fd26231a160>,  
  "Mia Wallace":  
    <PersonState object at 0x7fd26231a100> }
```

```
{ "Tyler Durden": PersonState(0),  
  "Uma Thurman": PersonState(1),  
  "Brad Pitt": PersonState(1),  
  "Mia Wallace": PersonState(1) }
```



If you can read it
then you can visualize it, think about it,
and discuss it with other developers

Standard API


$$7 \pm 2$$

```
Counter({  
  "Walking Dead": 19,  
  "Alive": 7,  
  "Dead": 2,  
  "Not Born": 1,  
})
```

{ }



I want to store something in a **dictionary**...



I want to store something in a `std::map...`

Composability

```
def f(nums):  
    return [str(n) for n in sorted(nums) if valid(n)]
```

```
def f(nums):  
    return [str(n) for n in sorted(nums) if valid(n)]
```

```
def f(nums):  
    xs = list(nums)  
    sort(xs)  
    ys = filter(valid, xs)  
    zs = map(str, ys)  
    return zs
```

Mix the ingredients in a bowl.
Pour the bowl's contents into a mould.
Bake the mould along with its content.

Mix the ingredients in a bowl.
Pour the bowl's contents into a mould.
Bake the mould along with its content.

Bake the mixed ingredients.

```
def f(nums):  
    return [str(n) for n in sorted(nums) if valid(n)]
```

```
def f(nums):  
    xs = list(nums)  
    sort(xs)  
    ys = filter(valid, xs)  
    zs = map(str, ys)  
    return zs
```

```
vector<string> f(const vector<int>& nums) {  
    vector<int> xs = nums;  
    sort(xs.begin(), xs.end());  
  
    vector<int> ys;  
    copy_if(  
        xs.begin(),  
        xs.end(),  
        back_inserter(ys),  
        valid  
    );  
  
    vector<string> zs;  
    transform(  
        ys.begin(),  
        ys.end(),  
        back_inserter(zs),  
        [](int n){ return to_string(n); }  
    );  
  
    return zs;  
}
```


$$7 \pm 2$$

It is easy to think
with **composable** tools

Simple is better than Complicated

```
void f(Object obj)           // pass by value
void f(Object& obj)          // pass by reference
void f(Object* obj)          // pass by raw pointer
void f(Object&& obj)          // pass by rvalue
void f(shared_ptr<Object> obj) // pass by shared pointer
void f(unique_ptr<Object> obj) // pass by unique pointer
```

Simple is better than complex

```
void f(Object obj)           // pass by value
void f(Object& obj)          // pass by reference
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```
void f(shared_ptr<Object> or unique_ptr<Object> obj) // ??
```

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void f(Object obj)           // pass by value
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void f(unique_ptr<Object> obj) // pass by unique pointer
```

```
void f(shared_ptr<Object> or unique_ptr<Object> obj) // ??
```

```
void f(const Object* obj)      // object is immutable
void f(Object* const obj)      // pointer is immutable
void f(const Object* const obj) // both are immutable
```

```
void f(Object obj)           // pass by value
void f(Object& obj)          // pass by reference
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```

```
void f(const Object* obj)      // object is immutable
void f(Object* const obj)      // pointer is immutable
void f(const Object* const obj) // both are immutable
```

```
void f(Object const* obj)      // what is immutable?
```

Complex is better than complicated

```
void f(Object obj)           // pass by value
void f(Object& obj)          // pass by reference
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void f(const Object* obj)     // object is immutable
void f(Object* const obj)     // pointer is immutable
void f(const Object* const obj) // both are immutable

void f(Object const* obj)     // what is immutable?
```

```
void f(shared_ptr<Object>& obj) // pass shared pointer  
                                // by reference
```

```
void f(Object obj)           // pass by value  
void f(Object& obj)          // pass by reference  
void f(Object* obj)          // pass by raw pointer  
void f(Object&& obj)         // pass by rvalue  
void f(shared_ptr<Object> obj) // pass by shared pointer  
void f(unique_ptr<Object> obj) // pass by unique pointer  
void f(shared_ptr<Object> or unique_ptr<Object> obj) // ??  
void f(const Object* obj)     // object is immutable  
void f(Object* const obj)     // pointer is immutable  
void f(const Object* const obj) // both are immutable  
void f(Object const* obj)     // what is immutable?
```



We can use shared pointers everywhere
But, we cannot stop *thinking* about...

Type Hints



K

@k_2052

1999: you can't write real software
without types

2009: types are the worst. We can code
faster without them!

2019: types stop all the bugs!

2029: you don't need types when ML
can figure out the types for ypu

2039: developers are dead due to
climate change

18:56 · 2019-06-21 · [Twitter for Android](#)

2,199 Retweets **8,513** Likes





Do we really want to
define types and structures before
understanding the problem
and the solution?



Constantly task switching between:
Coding and Type-defining


$$7 \pm 2$$

How many bits would
I like this integer to have?



What happens when you are wrong?

Lets just use int,
and deal with it later.



Prototyping

Prototype is a model
built to **test** a concept,
and to be **learned** from



You write it once,
gaining experience in both
understanding the problem, and
understanding a solution


$$7 \pm 2$$

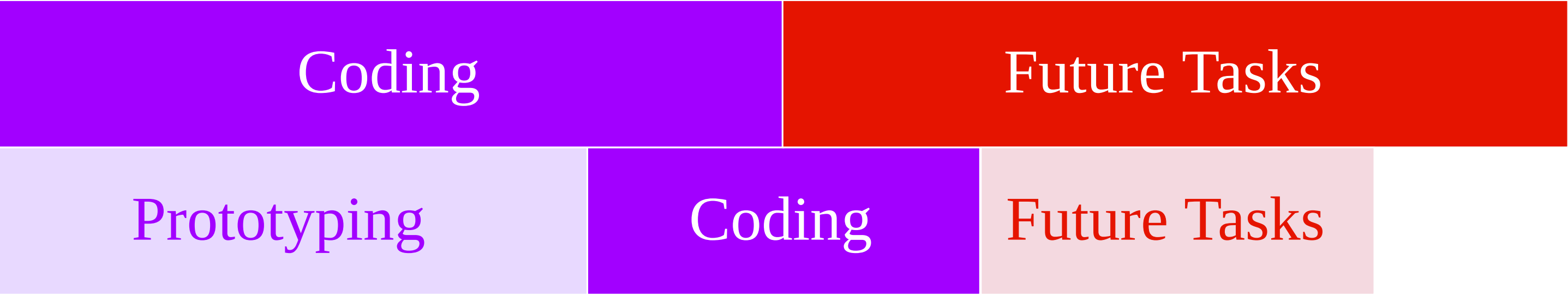
You write it again,
with less things to worry about
and attention to finer details

Improved Readability
Improved Maintainability
Fewer Bugs

Coding

Prototyping

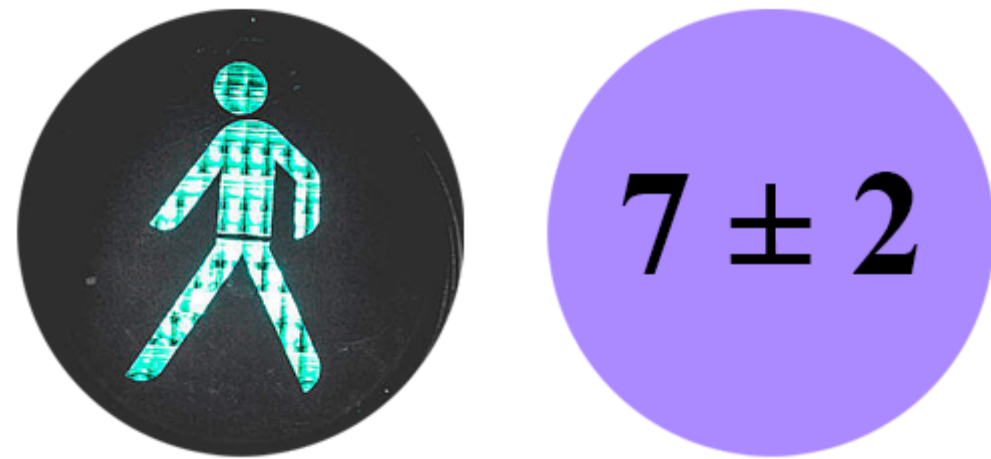
Coding



Some things you can do
only in Python



Use a dictionary
Define a function



Think in the language you write



Handle type checking, seperately

Along with many other reasons.

c++ Coding

Future Tasks

Python
Prototyping

c++ Coding

Future Tasks

An empirical comparison of c, c++, java, perl, python, ...

How much of the speedup do we get
from *thinking* faster?

My Experiment

+ - - + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - +	+ - - + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - +
S	S o
+ + - - + - - + - - + + + - - + +	+ + - - + - - + - - + + 0 + - - + +
	0 0 0
+ - - + + + + + - - + - - + + +	+ - - + + + + + - - + - - + 0 + +
	0 0 0 0 0 0
+ + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - + +	+ + - - + - - + - - + 0 + - - + - - + +
	0 0 0 0
+ - - + + - - + - - + - - + + + - - +	+ - - + + - - + - - + 0 + - - + - - + +
	0 0 0
+ + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - + +	+ + - - + - - + 0 + - - + - - + +
	0 + - - + - - + +
+ - - + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - +	+ - - + - - + - - + - - + - - + - - +
E	E

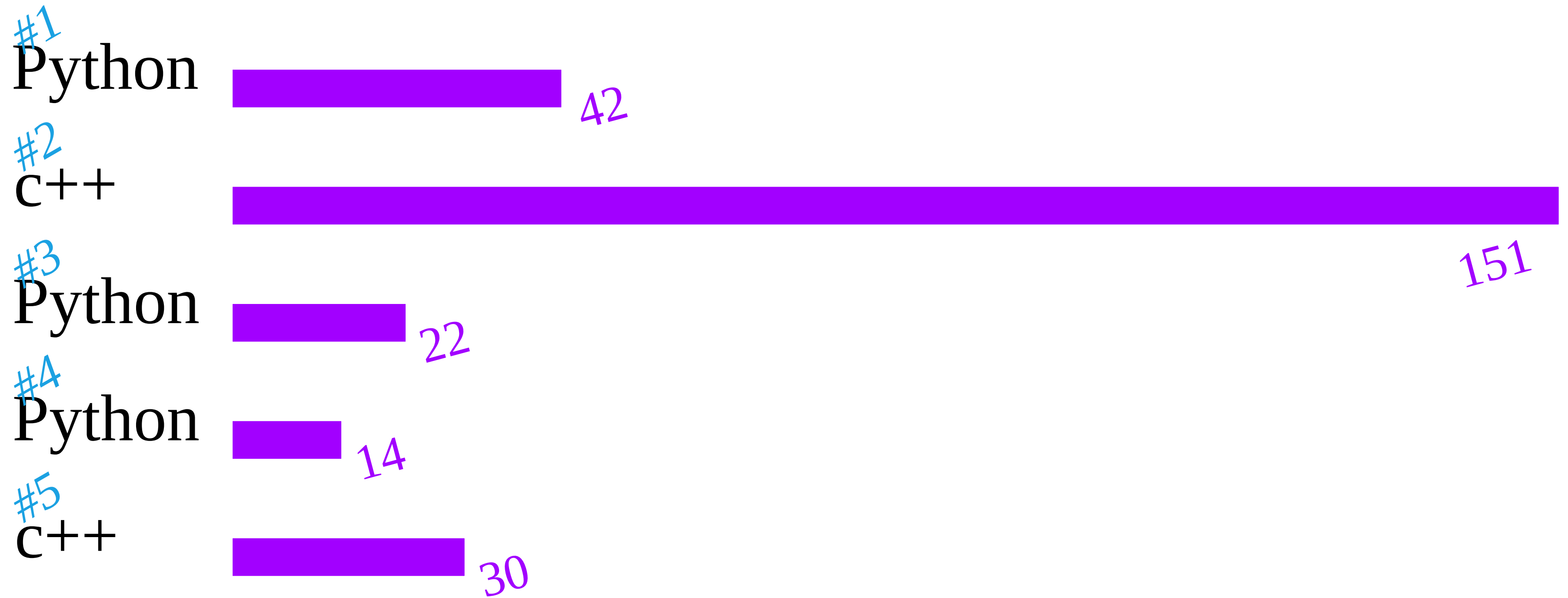
#1
Python

#2
C++

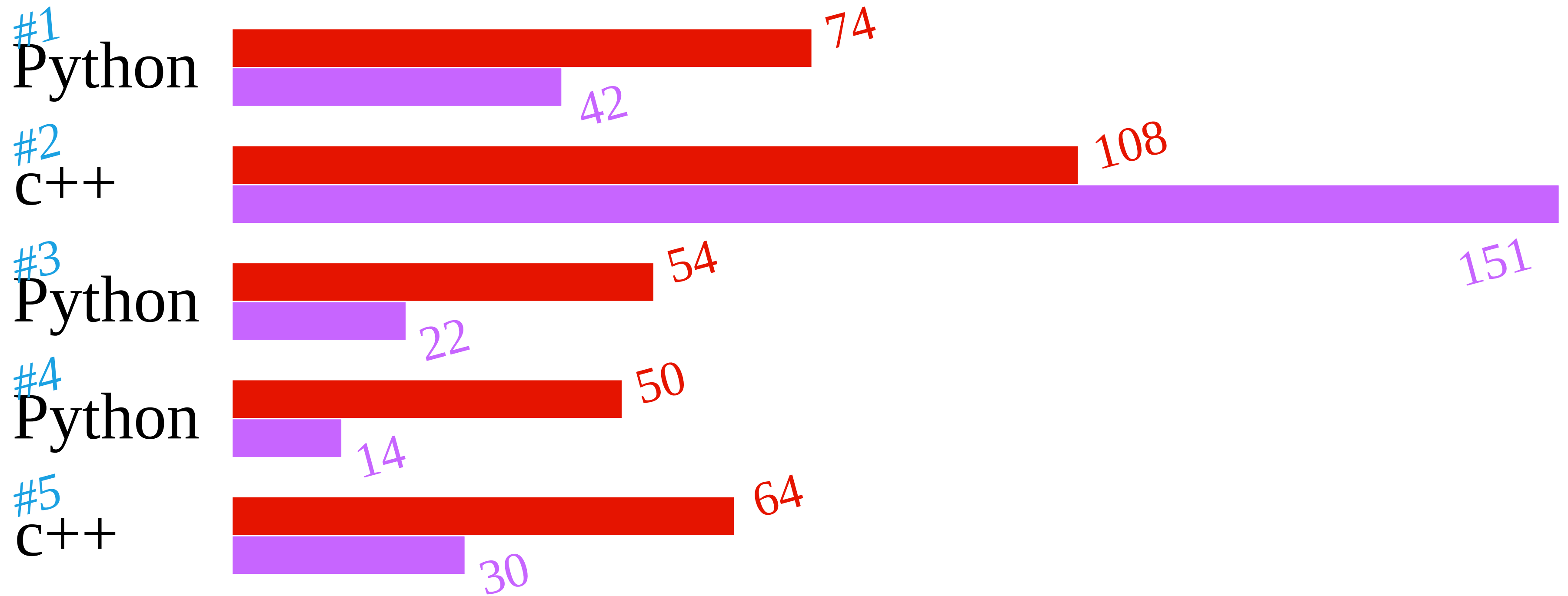
#3
Python

#4
Python

#5
C++



Work Time in Minutes



Work Time in Minutes

Source Lines of Code

Excluding: comment, empty lines, bracelets

#4

Python



50



14

#5

C++



64



30

Work Time in Minutes

Source Lines of Code

Excluding: comment, empty lines, bracelets

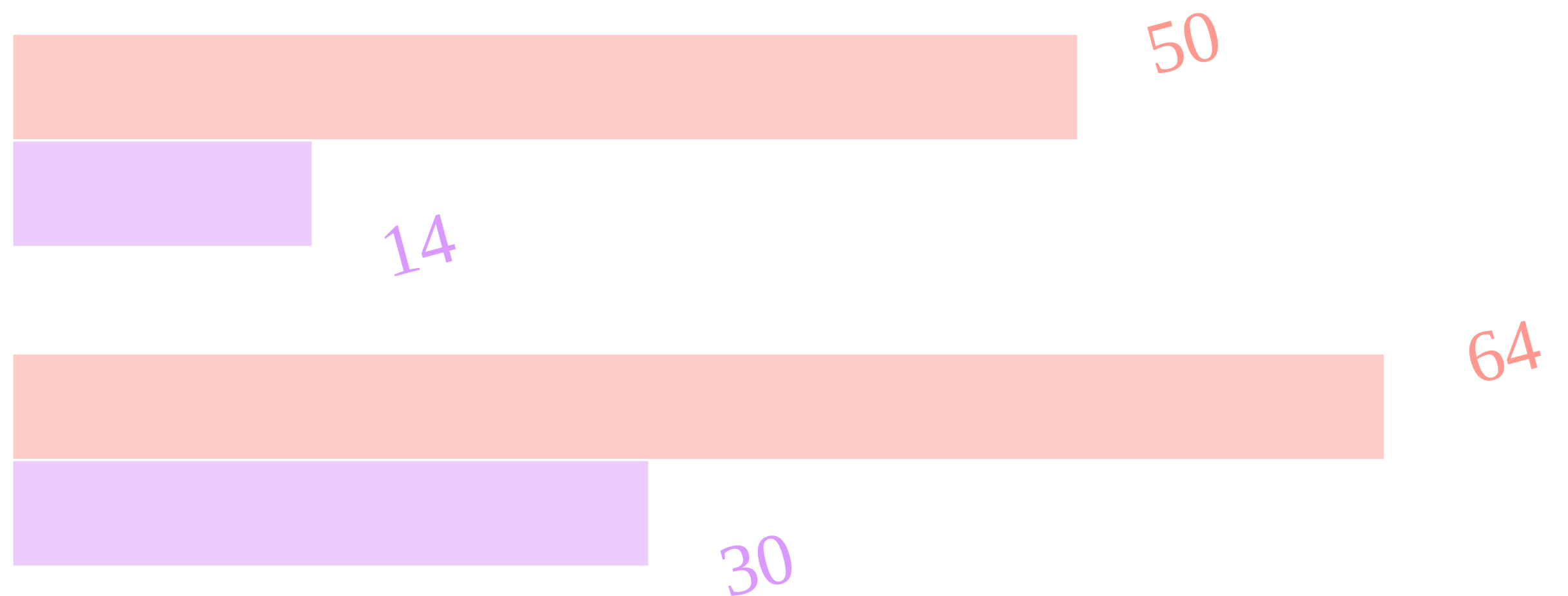
Both version have exactly the same

Algorithm

Data Types

Funtions

Names



Work Time in Minutes

Source Lines of Code

Excluding: comment, empty lines, bracelets

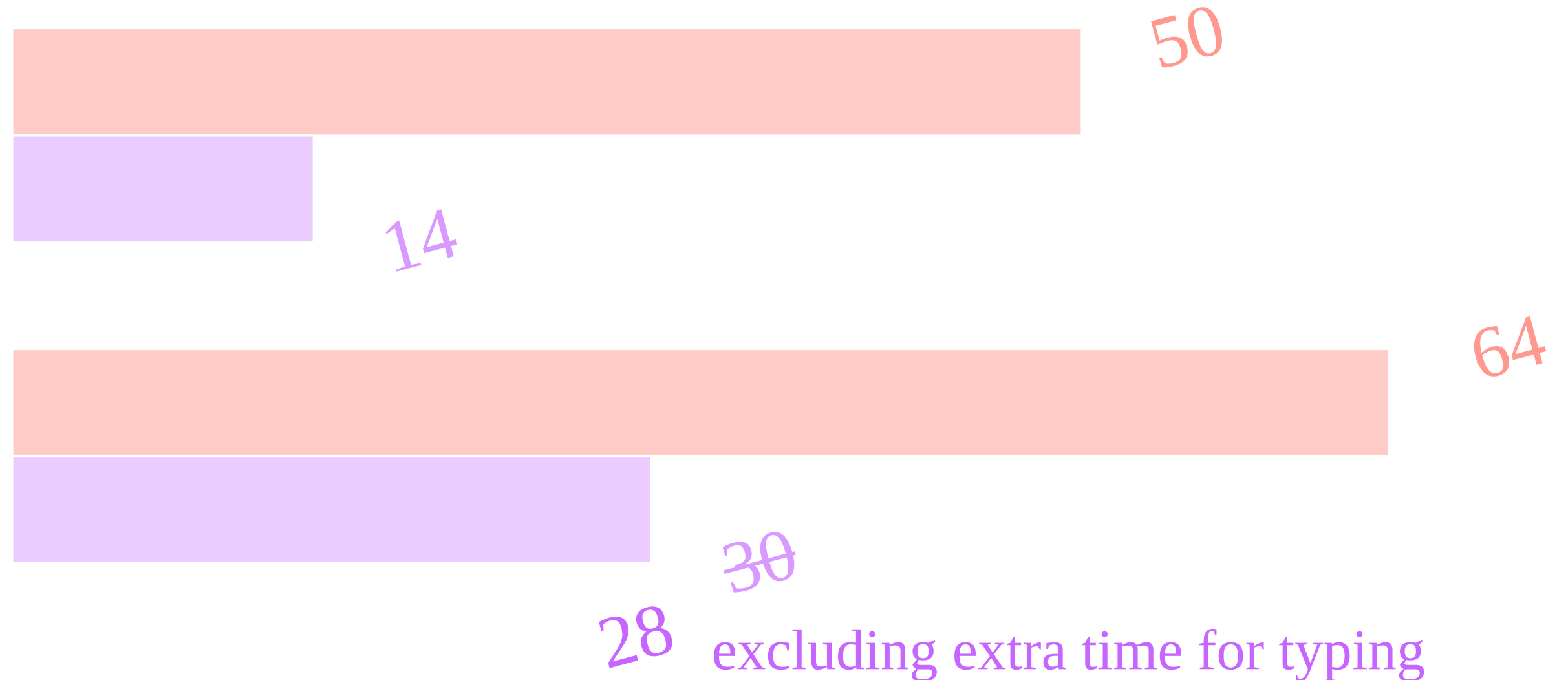
Both version have exactly the same

Algorithm

Data Types

Funtions

Names



Work Time in Minutes

Source Lines of Code

Excluding: comment, empty lines, bracelets

```
set<Point> calc_path(map<Point, Point> prevs, Point point) {  
    set<Point> results;  
    point = prevs[point];  
    while (prevs.find(point) != prevs.end()) {  
        results.insert(point);  
        point = prevs[point];  
    }  
    return results;  
}
```

```
auto points = calc_path(prevs, end_point);
```

```
def calc_path(prevs, point):  
    point = prevs[point]  
    while point in prevs:  
        yield point  
        point = prevs[point]
```

```
points = set(calc_path(prevs, end_point))
```

Why?

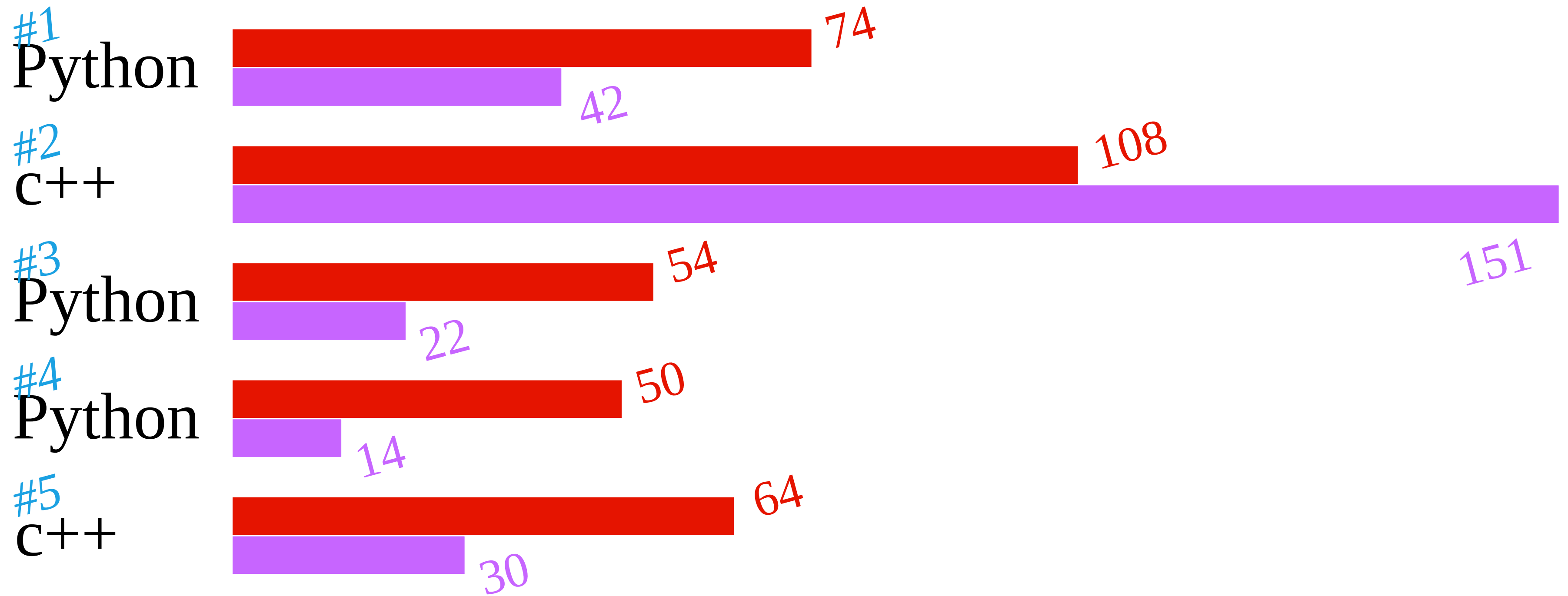
What was I *Thinking* About?



$$7 \pm 2$$



**Experiment,
it's fun**



Work Time in Minutes

Source Lines of Code

Excluding: comment, empty lines, bracelets

Summary



Immediate Feedback

Standard Representation & API

Composability

Prototype in Python

Summary



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Immediate Feedback

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Prototype in Python

Think about the way you think

Think in Python

Experiment, it's fun!

Think about the way you think

Think in Python

Experiment, it's fun!

Think about the way you think

Think in Python

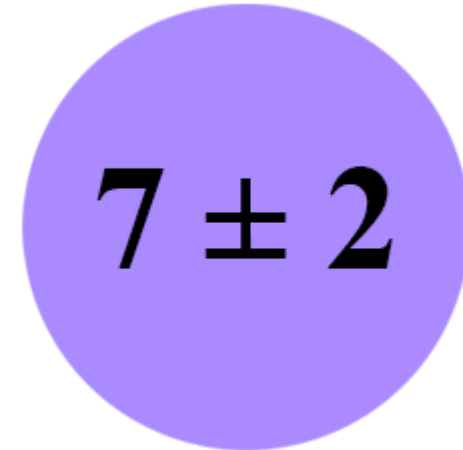
Experiment, it's fun!

Think about the way you think

Think in Python

Experiment, it's fun!

Think in Python



Thank You

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email: johnny.dude@gmail.com

bit.ly/ThinkPy

**Many thanks to those who made this talk possible,
without thier help this talk might not be worth listening to.**

Nobuko Sano (佐野信子), Elizabeth Firman,
Michael Hirsch, Aharon Brodutch, Eran Galon, Kobi and Suzi Lidershnider,
Boris Liberman, Ariel Weinstein, Omer Anson, Eran Galon, Aviv Kuvent, Eddy
Duer, Meital Bar-Kana, Yaron Mor

References and Inspirations

Bret Victor gave an amazing talk ("Inventing on Principle") in which he mentioned immediate reaction.

<https://vimeo.com/36579366>

I first learned about the magical number 7 from the famous post of **Glyph** about threading module complexities.

<https://glyph.twistedmatrix.com/2014/02/unyielding.html>

Alan Kay have many talks explaining science, human, machines, learning, teaching, and combining it all together.

I actually started reading "Thinking fast and slow" of **Daniel Kahneman** last month and decided to take a couple of couple of very good points from the first half of this book.

One of the papers about task switching I happen to find. It talks about many interesting experiments on task switching

<https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/releases/xhp274763.pdf>

Rubinstein, J. S., Meyer, D. E. & Evans, J. E. (2001). Executive Control of Cognitive Processes in Task Switching. Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance, 27, 763-797.

The empirical research I like, it shows a lot of measurements comparing programming languages, it is old, but I believe nothing major changed since then. There are other research that shows similar results in different domains, and with different methods. (like analyzing github repositories.)

<https://page.mi.fu-berlin.de/prechelt/Biblio/jccpprtTR.pdf>

Prechelt, Lutz. (2000). An empirical comparison of C, C++, Java, Perl, Python, Rexx, and Tcl for a search/string-processing program.
