

Python vs Big Data

"Python?? Why Python?"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VrutixOEtOM>

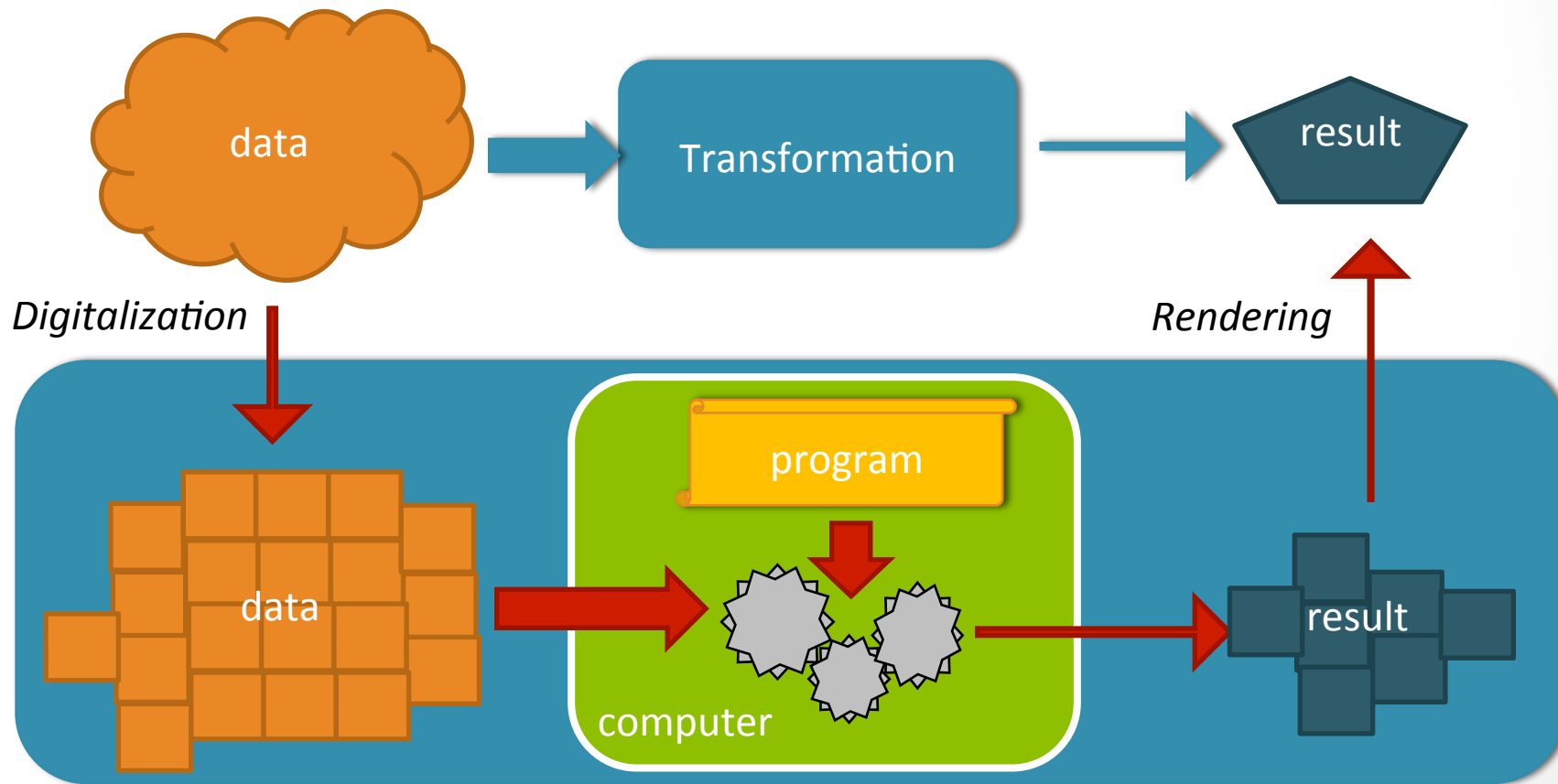
What Is Python

- Python is a **high-level, interpreted and general-purpose dynamic** programming language that focuses on **code readability**.
- The Python is widely used and have a large and active programmer **community**.
- It has a **comprehensive and large standard library** that has automatic memory management and dynamic features.
- It easily extensible by other programming language
 - <https://www.python.org/>
 - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_\(programming_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language))

Why Python... some step back...

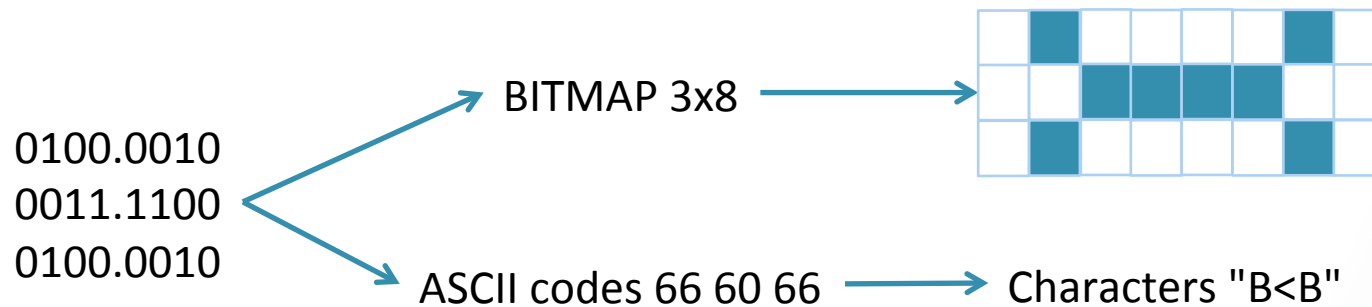
It's a dirty job, but someone have to do it

- People needs to elaborate **data** in order to extract **results**



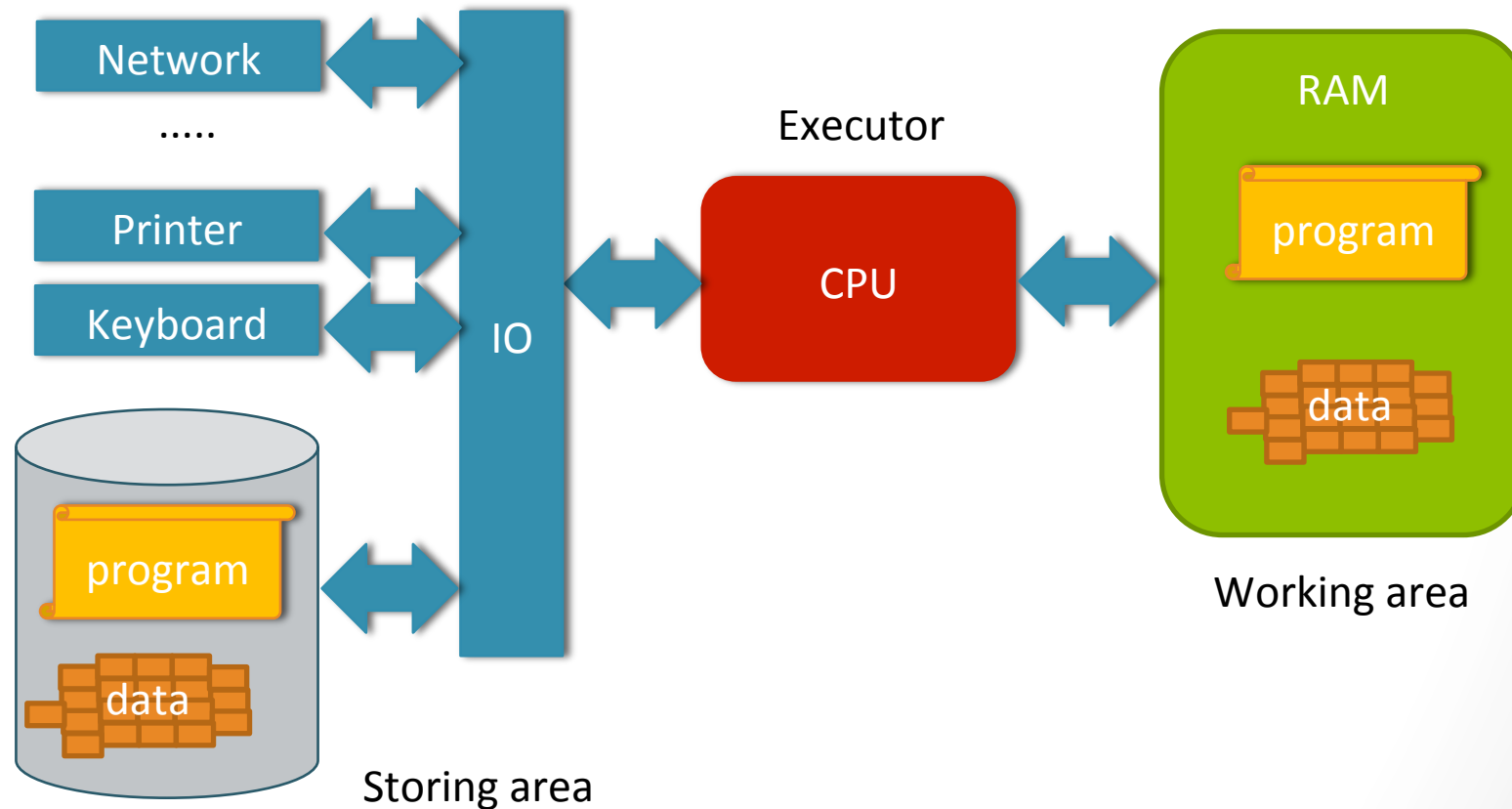
Data coding

- Digital computers can handle only binary signals: sequences of 0 and 1 (bit = binary digit)
- In order to transform data by digital computers, it needs to **digitalize** data, i.e. transform real samples (images, sound, etc.) into sequences of bits, packed for technological and historical reasons into group of 8 bit, called bytes.
- The meaning of a sequence is given by the **format** used to code and interpreter the sequence, eg. ASCII, bitmap, mp3.



Computers at hardware level

A very schematic and simplified draft of a digital computer



Coding transformations

- A classical digital computer transforms digital data by following a **program**, i.e. a **sequence of commands** that describes the transformations to be applied to data.
- A program can be written using various **Hi-Level** programming languages, i.e. language for humans, eg. *ADA, C, C++, Perl, Python, Java, Pascal, Basic*.
- Computers, at hardware level, understand only a very trivial set of commands, the *Assembly*, a **Low-Level** programming language, a language for CPUs.

Hi-Level languages

BASIC:

```
10 INPUT "Your name?: ", NAME$
20 PRINT "Hello "; NAME$
```

C:

```
#include <stdio.h>
char * name[100];
int main() {
    printf("Your name?: ");
    scanf("%s",name);
    printf("Hello %s\n", name);
    return 0;
}
```

Python:

```
name=input("Your name?: ")
print("Hello",name)
```

Java:

```
package stringvariables ;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class StringVariables {
    Scanner user_input = new Scanner( System.in );
    String name;
    System.out.print("Your name?");
    name = user_input.next( );
    System.out.print("Hello "+name);
}
```

Assembly

instruction in memory used by CPU

instruction transliterated for humans

↓
08048918

08048919

0804891b

0804891e

08048925

08048929

0804892b

0804892d

0804892e

0804892f

08048930

08048933

08048934

08048939

0804893e

08048941

08048944

08048946

08048947

08048948

↓
pushl %ebp

movl %esp,%ebp

subl \$0x4,%esp

movl \$0x0,0xffffffff(%ebp)

cmpl \$0x63,0xffffffff(%ebp)

jle 08048930

jmp 08048948

nop

nop

nop

movl 0xffffffff(%ebp),%eax

pushl %eax

pushl \$0x8049418

call 080487c0 <printf>

addl \$0x8,%esp

incl 0xffffffff(%ebp)

jmp 08048925

nop

nop

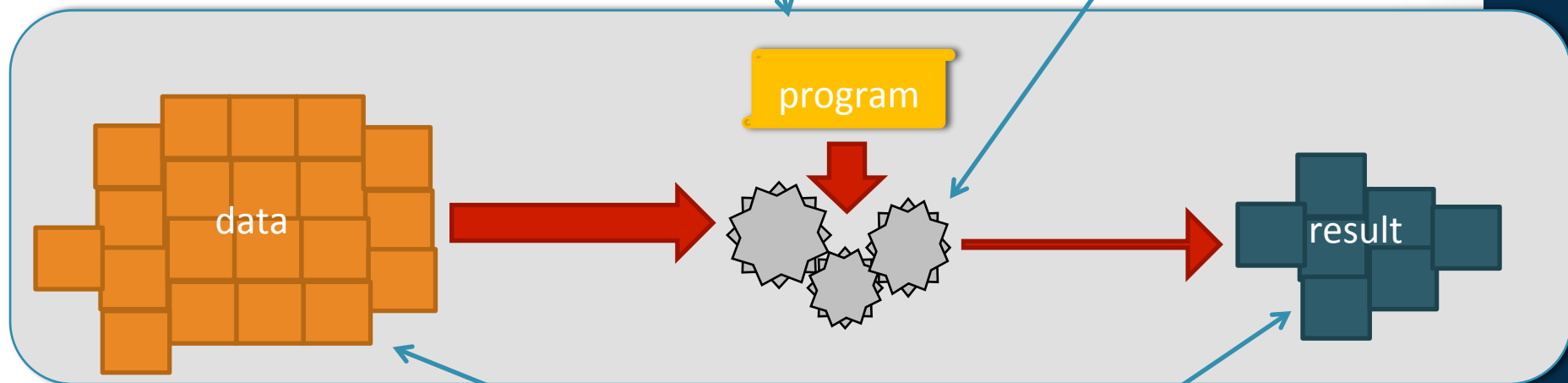
xorl %eax,%eax

Use computers? start problems!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tiq6v39YliQ>

- Code readability
- **Code maintenance**
- Code estensibility

- speed?
- cost!



- **Data management**
- Portability

Develop Code: a job for teams

- Code should (must?) be:
 - **readable**: projects pass thorough many hands and may live, from change to change, for many years
 - **easy to develop**:
 - **easy syntax** → fast learning
 - **not error-prone**: syntax should aid good programming
 - **with a lot of already made wheels**: a wide library collection of good functions aid to build up good code rapidly (*dont reinvent the wheel*)
 - **Cool**: a large connected community of geeks that code with your programming language probably have already solved all of your possible problems.

Speed

- Speed generally conflicts with code maintenance.
- Fast codes in order to full control the flow of the instructions (usually):
 - is coded using a "raw" programming language (eg. C,C++) thus it result often unreadable.
 - it don't use "abstractions" for implementing algorithm and managing data thus it bacame easy to make mistakes and bugs
 - libraries are implemented from scratch in order to optimize code or remove unused part of code, thus "new code, new bugs".



"Don't run if there is not needs"



Interpreter vs Compiler

- The process of translate from HI to Low Level can be made in two way: translate the program with a **compiler** o execute the program with an **interpreter**
- Compilers:
 - take a lot of time for compile phase but the result, *the executable*, run fast on CPU.
 - Any new release of the code have to be compiled again
 - there no easy ways to run the code step by step for test (you have to use a *debugger*)
- Interpreters:
 - designed for interactive mode: easy to debug code
 - code is executed by an agent, not directly by CPU
 - easy to *port* to new kind of computer
 - Not so fast: each line have to be translated anytime is executed

Speed

C

```
char*
aword=malloc(sizeof(char)*10);
scanf("%s",aword);
for (i=0;strlen(aword);i++){
    printf("%c\n",aword[i]);
}
free(aword);
```

- + fast: compiled for the running CPU
- + small binary
- unreadable
- memory mgmt is our duty
- easy to make mistakes on syntax

python

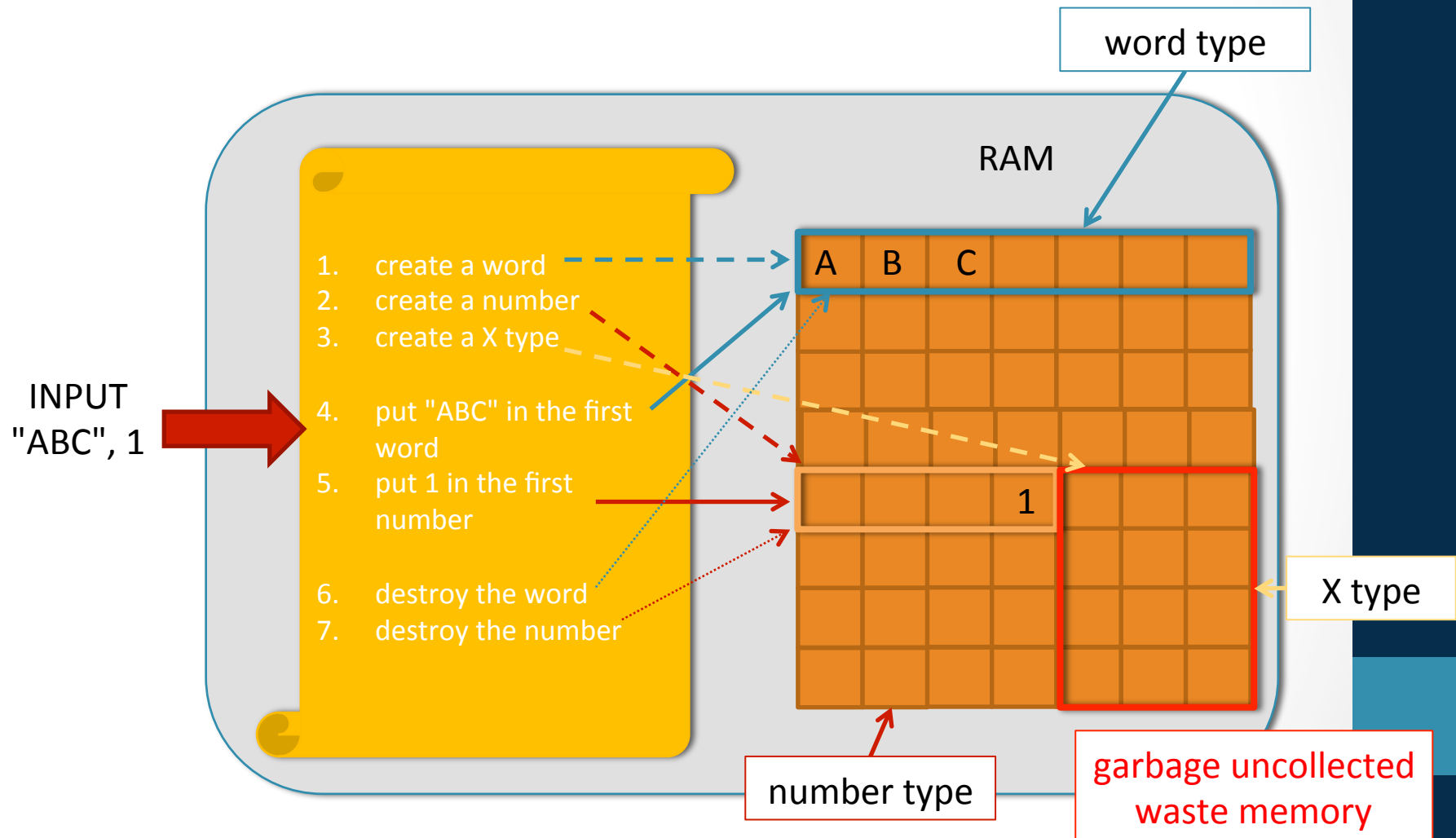
```
aword=input()
for c in aword:
    print(c)
```

- +easy to understand
- +easy to find errors
- +memory mgmt is delagated to system
- not so fast: managing object requires a background process that sink some cpu time, it is interpreted.

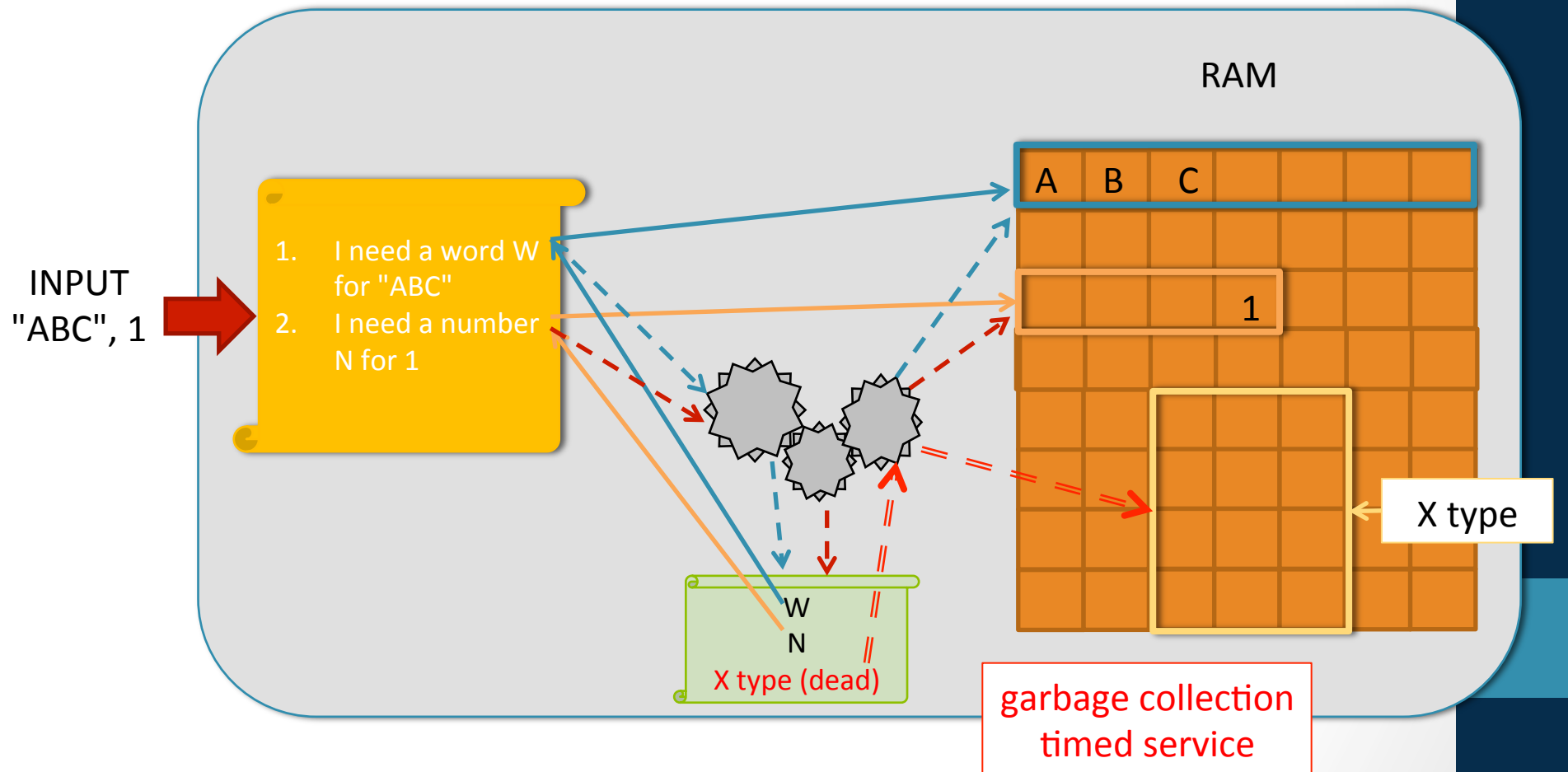
Speed constrains

- Speed depends mainly:
 - data management:
 - how objects for data are create and, more importants, destroyed.
 - how access to data is made respect to the layered cached memory
 - CPU parallelism:
 - modern CPUs are **superscalar**: can do many steps at the same time, concurrently, if the code permits it.

Data management a *do-it-yourself* view (*C style*)



Data management a *data-as-service* view (Java style)



Python spec

- General purpose language
- Focused on readability
- Interpreted
- Modular
- Dynamic
- Object-oriented
- Portable
- Extensible in C++ & C

Snakify

- Snakify is a platform for e-Learning Python 3
 - Connect to <https://snakify.org/>
 - Sign up using
 - your @unimi.it email as username (dont use your private email,if possible)
 - a password **DIFFERENT** from the ona used for email
 - flag the option "**I have a teacher**"
 - put "massimo.marchi@unimi.it" in the field "**Teacher's email**"