

“psycopg”

*all about the love
between Python and PostgreSQL*

`'2021-11-17'::date`

PostgreSQL

- You know what we are talking about
- (it's a database)

Python

- High level programming language
- Ubiquitous
- The one with the whitespaces



🔒 <https://github.com/psycopg/psycopg/blob/master/psycopg/psycopg/connec> 120% ☆

```
448     yield from self._exec_command(self._get_tx_start_command())
449
450     def _get_tx_start_command(self) -> bytes:
451         if self._begin_statement:
452             return self._begin_statement
453
454         parts = [b"BEGIN"]
455
456         if self.isolation_level is not None:
457             val = IsolationLevel(self.isolation_level)
458             parts.append(b"ISOLATION LEVEL")
459             parts.append(val.name.replace("_", " ").encode())
460
461         if self.read_only is not None:
462             parts.append(b"READ ONLY" if self.read_only else b"READ WRITE")
463
464         if self.deferrable is not None:
465             parts.append(
466                 b"DEFERRABLE" if self.deferrable else b"NOT DEFERRABLE"
467             )
468
469         self._begin_statement = b" ".join(parts)
470     return self._begin_statement
---
```

Psycopg!



psycopg2: a long history

```
commit c89f82112604e6235b1822e4ad0d619c777d4cfb
Author: Federico Di Gregorio <fog@initd.org>
Date:   Fri Oct 29 16:08:31 2004 +0000
```

SVN repo up to date (1.1.16pre1).

```
commit c904d97f696a665958c2cc43333d09c0e6357577
Author: Federico Di Gregorio <fog@initd.org>
Date:   Tue Oct 19 03:17:12 2004 +0000
```

Initial psycopg 2 import after SVN crash.

(END)

psycopg 3: a new story

```
commit aecc520b010bc58f86c90ef9c39bc86a3343aa73  
Author: Daniele Varrazzo <daniele.varrazzo@gmail.com>  
Date:   Fri Mar 13 23:27:19 2020 +1300
```

Adding a first implementation of the libpq wrapper and tests

```
commit 45146ebffb4c23439c56cd2075ff0bd5925b9d43  
Author: Daniele Varrazzo <daniele.varrazzo@gmail.com>  
Date:   Sat Mar 7 16:56:16 2020 +0000
```

The first commit is a thank you

(END)

Why psychopg 3?

- Introducing server-side parameters binding
 - breaking change
- Pure Python + C speedup
 - to allow non cpython use
- Async I/O support
- Fixing the last 15 years of mistakes
 - Preparing the next mistakes...

Psycopg 3: A sponsored project!



Postgres Pro 













Command Prompt 



Dalibo 

[sponsors >](#)

What is Psycopg?

-  industry standard Python-PostgreSQL adapter
-  it's a library (not a framework  not a daemon  ...)
-  libpq based
-  part% Python, (1 - part%) C
- ( + ) +  = 

[psycopg 2 docs >](#)

[psycopg 3 docs >](#)

Installation

- **pip install psycopg**
 - requires system libpq
- **pip install psycopg[c]**
 - requires C compiler and -dev libraries
 - requires system libpq
- **pip install psycopg[binary]**
 - self-contained binary packages
 - on supported platforms (now on Alpine Linux too!)
[install docs >](#)

Usage

```
>>> import psycopg
>>> with psycopg.connect("dbname=piro") as conn:
...     cur = conn.execute("SELECT * FROM mytable")
...     cur.fetchone()
("hello, world", 42)
```

Passing parameters

The bad way...

```
>>> conn.execute(  
...     "INSERT INTO mytable VALUES ('%s', '%s')" %  
...     (value1, value2))
```

Don't do this! 

Passing parameters

The good way!

```
>>> conn.execute(  
...     "INSERT INTO mytable VALUES (%s, %s)",  
...     (value1, value2))
```

psycopg takes care of the translation 👍

Receiving results

```
>>> cursor.fetchone()           # -> record
>>> cursor.fetchmany(n)         # -> list of records
>>> cursor.fetchall()          # -> list of records
>>> for record in cursor:
...     do_something(record)    # -> iteration
```

What is a record?

Basic tuples

```
("John", 42)
```

Dictionaries

```
{"name": "John", "age": 42}
```

Any custom object

```
Person(name="John", age=42)
```


Native data types

- Strings (binary, unicode)
- Numbers (integer, fixed precision, floating point)
- Date/time objects, timezones
- Arrays
- Network types
- UUID
- JSON!
- ...
- (XML is left as exercise)

PostgreSQL data types

- Composite
- Range
- Multirange (from v14)
- Hstore
- Geometric types

[extension types >](#)

Transactions control

```
>>> with conn.transaction():  
...     conn.execute("INSERT 1")  
...     conn.execute("INSERT 2")  
...     with conn.transaction() as tx:  
...         conn.execute("nested")  
...         raise Rollback(tx)
```

COPY support

```
>>> with cur.copy("COPY mytable FROM STDIN") as copy:
...     for row in some_generator():
...         copy.write_row(row)
>>> with cur.copy("COPY mytable TO STDOUT") as copy:
...     for row in copy.rows():
...         some_consumer(row)
```

Notifications

```
>>> conn.execute("LISTEN mychan")  
>>> for notify in conn.notifies():  
...     print(notify)
```

```
Notify(channel='mychan', payload='hello there')
```

Meanwhile in psql...

```
=# NOTIFY mychan, 'hello there';
```

notifications >

Connection pools

```
>>> with ConnectionPool() as pool:
```

```
...     # bring it on, threads
```

- Lightweight, in-process connection pool
- Not a replacement for pgbouncer (out-of-process)

...and more

- async or multi-thread communication
- support for static typing
- prepared statements
- binary data support
- libpq access from Python

What's next?

- Batch/pipeline mode
- Streaming query (not supported yet by PostgreSQL)
- Logical replication (in psycopg2)
- JSON binary mode (under exploration)

Thank You!

questions?