

# Driving 3D Printers with Python

Lessons Learned




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EuroPython 2021

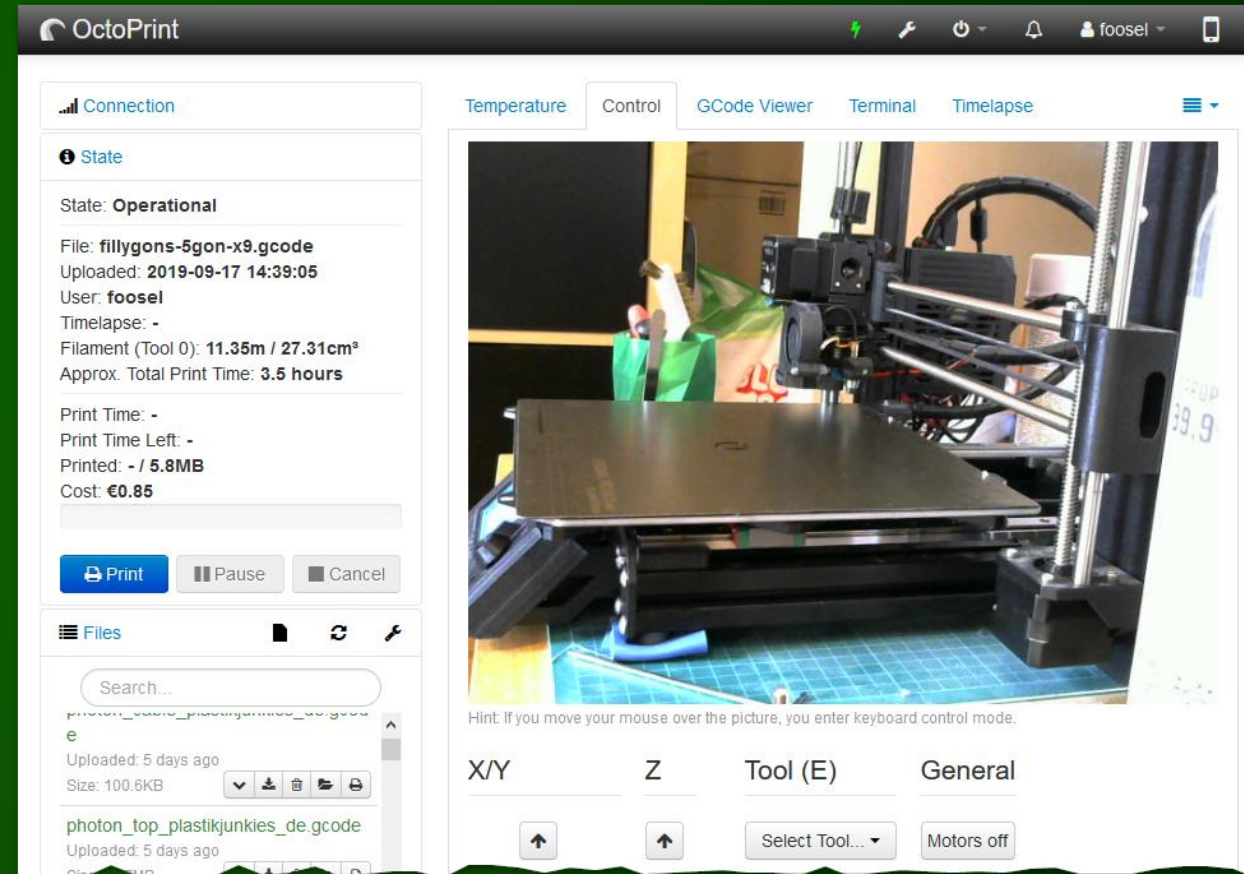
# Gina Häußge

- Software engineer
- Maker
- Hobby baker
- 100% Nerd
- Full time OSS dev
- Creator & maintainer of **OctoPrint**



# OctoPrint?

- “The snappy web interface for your 3D printer!”
- Open Source, AGPLv3
- ~100k confirmed users, unknown actual number
- Backend: **Python**
- Frontend: HTML & CSS & JS
-  [octoprint.org](https://octoprint.org)



# Target audience & platform

- OctoPrint's audience: Owners of 3D Printers = makers & tinkerers, some businesses
  - end users
  - rarely developers themselves
- Platform: Small single PCB Linux computers
  - e.g. Raspberry Pi
  - but: platform agnostic!

# Challenge #1

Initial installation and keeping things up to date

# Initial installation

- Initial installation happens by the end user
  - 🙌 Bootstrap Python & `pip install octoprint`
  - 😊 Preconfigured RaspberryPi image: download, flash, wizard, done
- And on something that is not a Pi?
  - There be dragons 🐉 but it's supported
  - Huge variety of encountered environments (Linux, Windows, Mac, FreeBSD, ...)
  - Code needs to anticipate that
    - E.g. IPv6 dual stack on Windows
    - E.g. file locking differences

# Keeping things up to date

- OctoPrint
  - 🙌 `pip install -U octoprint`
  - 😊 Built-in update mechanism for OctoPrint & plugins via pip
- pip
  - 🙌 You are using pip version X, however version Y is available. You should consider upgrading via the '`python -m pip install --upgrade pip`' command.
  - 😊 Scary message hidden, optional auto-update
- Operating system?
  - Some do, some don't
  - Result: unknown environment, sometimes broken environment, hard to test, additional support overhead
- "Never touch a running system!" 🗨️

# Lessons Learned



1. Try to control runtime environment but stay flexible.
2. Make updates easy.
3. Use features as motivator for touching a running system.




# Challenge #2

Maintaining backwards compatibility for a whole ecosystem

# Maintaining backwards compatibility

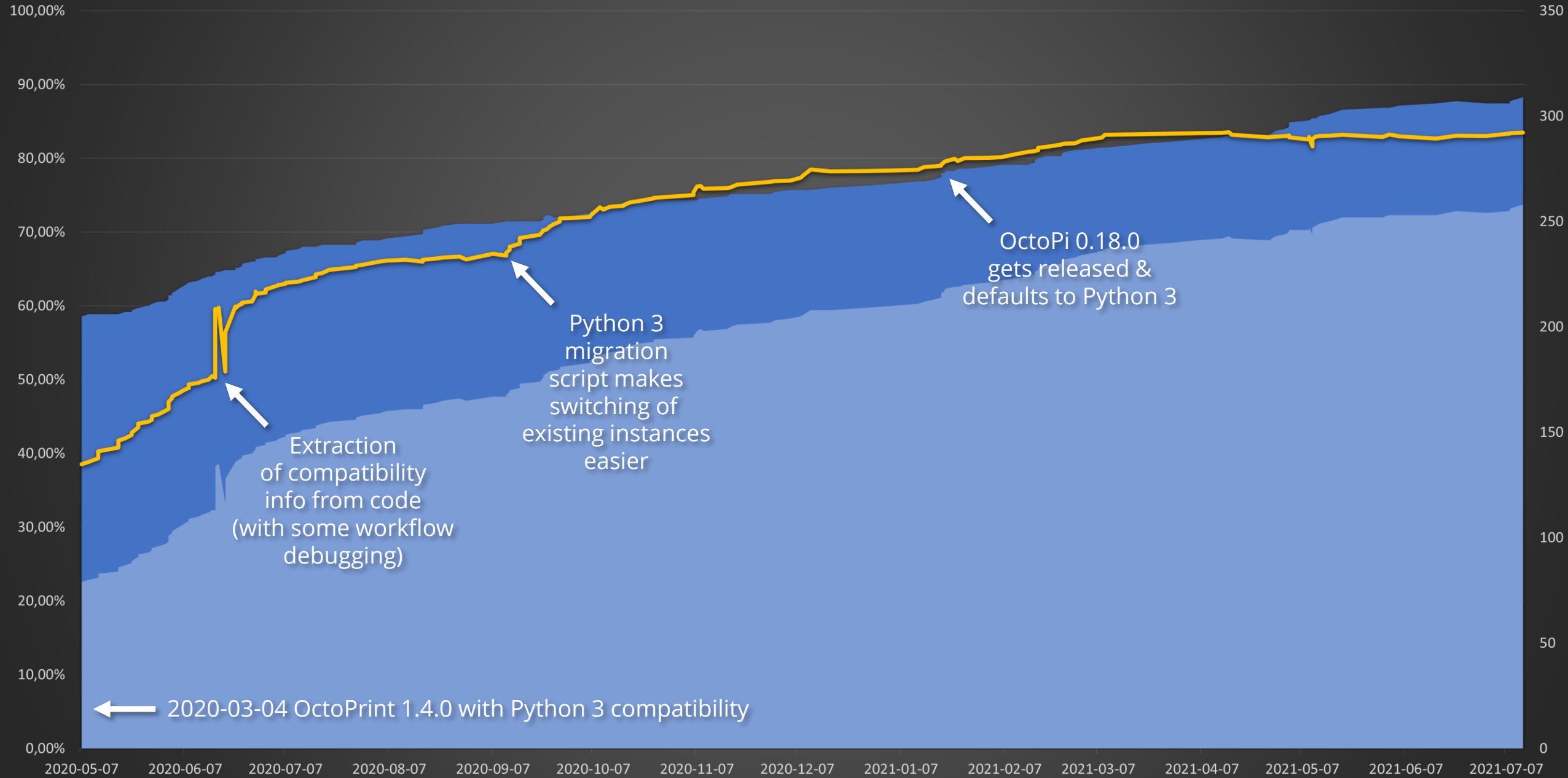
- Plugin system since 2015 (1.2.0), over 300 plugins
- Established plugin ecosystem  this is suddenly a platform that needs stability
  - Disgruntled authors = no ecosystem = disgruntled users
- Problem: Dependency updates with breaking changes
- Problem: Code refactoring
- Problem: Python 2 vs 3 

# Migrating an ecosystem to Python 3

- Preparation & briefing
  - Python compatibility information in plugins & repository
  - Migration guide for plugin authors
  - Early preview versions to test against
  - Enforcing Python 2 & 3 compatibility on newly registered plugins
-  OctoPrint 1.4.0 w/ Python 2&3: March 4th 2020
- Ongoing migration
  - Users asked to report incompatibilities to plugin authors
  - Migration script & new image
  - Motivation: Performance, shiny new plugins

# Python 3 compatibility of OctoPrint plugins

All plugins Python 3 compatible Percentage



# Lessons Learned

1. Read changelogs of dependencies (if you can find them) & use version pinning to your advantage.
2. Be prepared to work around breaking changes.
3. Most of all: Keep the eco system worth living in.

# Challenge #3

Performance

# Performance

- Webinterface + several clients + keeping a printer running + plugins + ... 🤖
- Locked to one thread at a time (GIL)
- Many CPU bound tasks (message parsing, checksums, file analysis, ...)
- Multiple processes? Not trivial due to needed data sharing (plugins) & cross platform difficulties
- Underlying platform often limited (RPi)

# Lessons Learned

1. Extract CPU bound tasks if possible.
2. Be very conservative with resources.
3. Explore IPC options & native bindings.



# Thank you for your attention!

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