Using Immutable Data with Python

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Language

Expressing things in Language

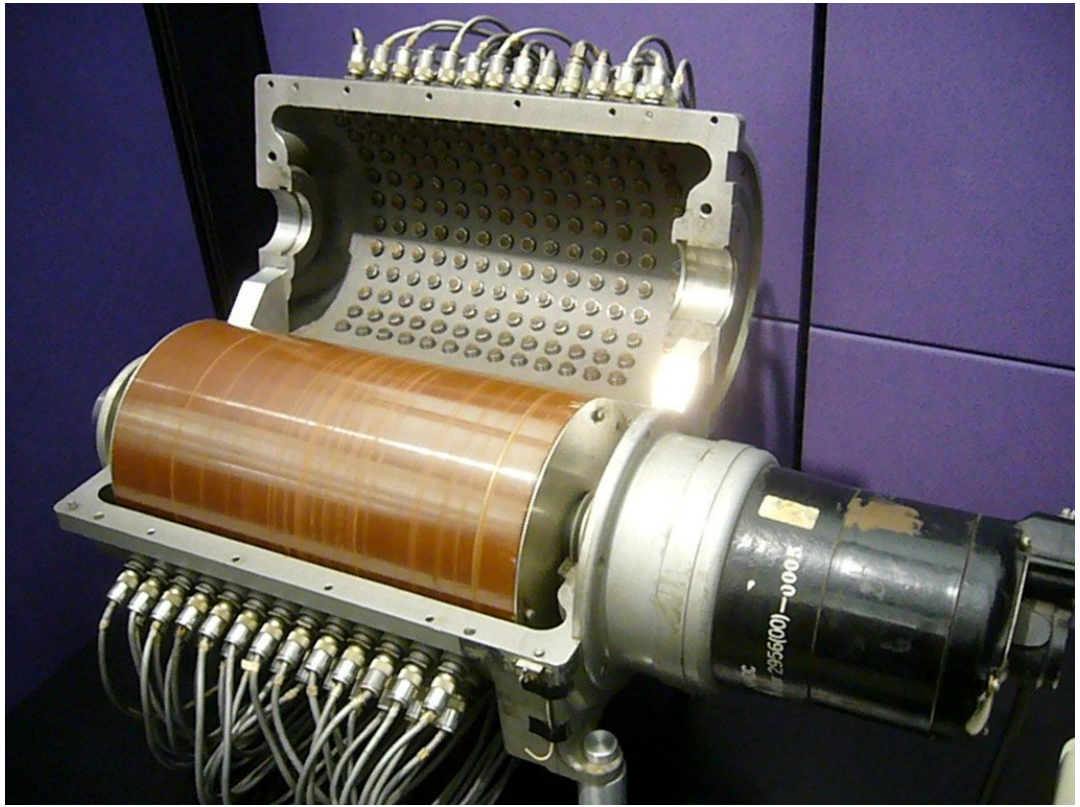
- Meaning
- Idiom
- Metaphor

Metaphor is the Model

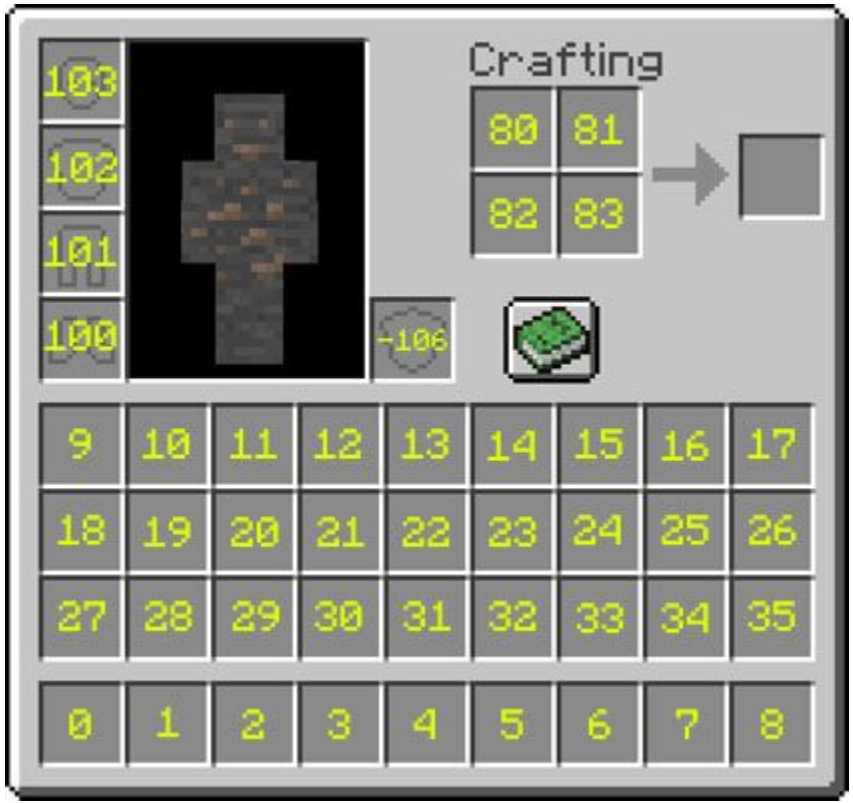
Metaphors of Programming

A small history

Early Days



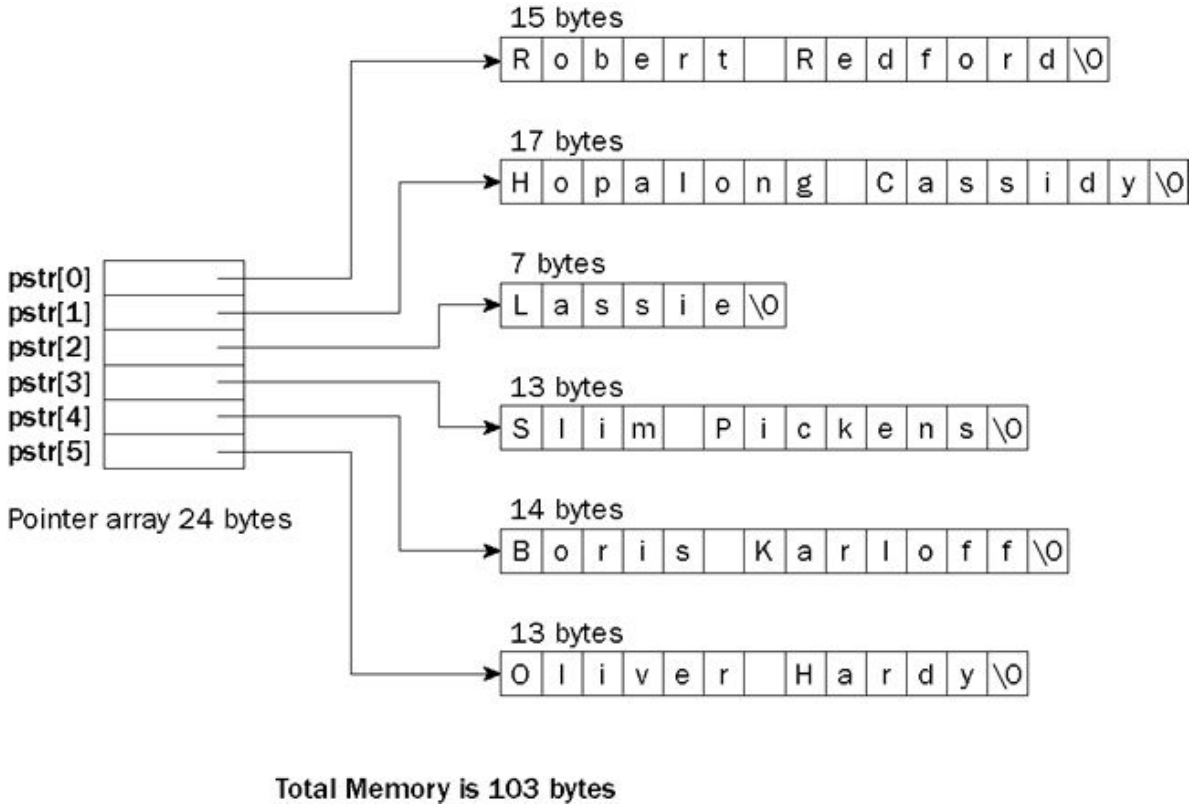
Addressable Buckets of Data



How do we deal with scale?

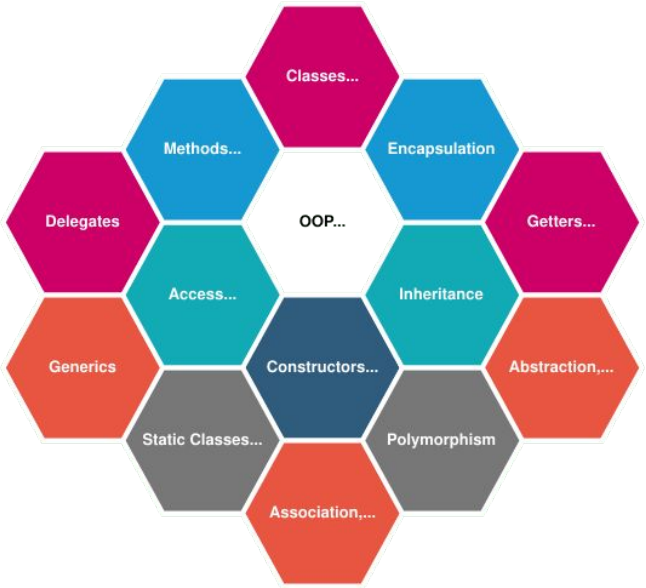
- More people?
- More memory?
- More programs?

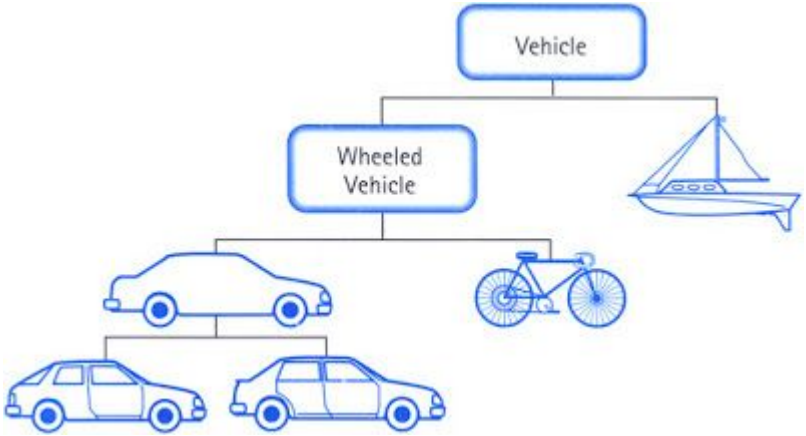
Names for addresses



Managed Memory

Object-Orientation





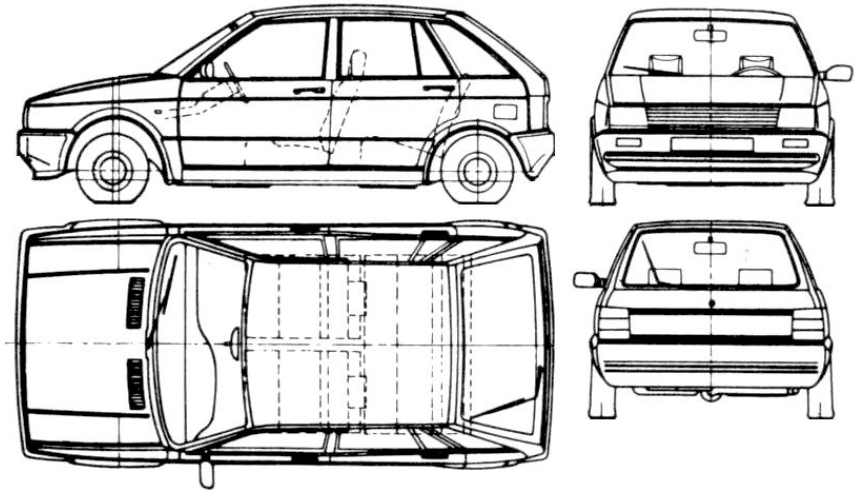
Where are we at?

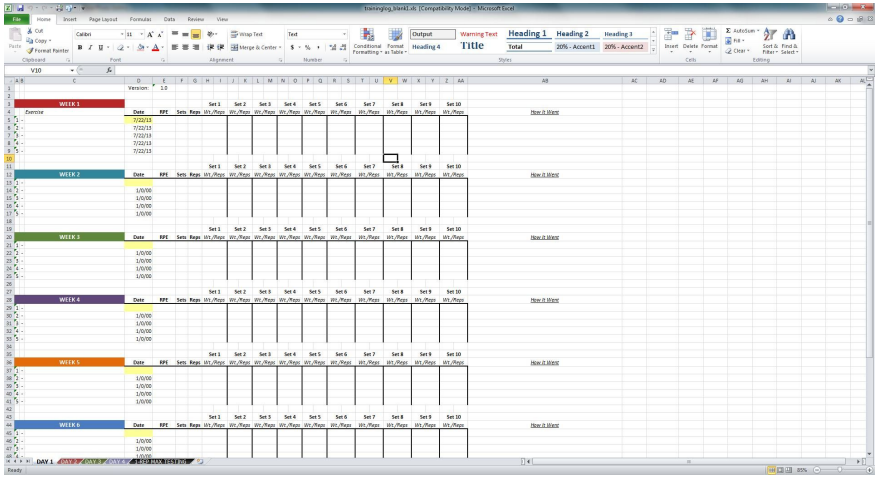
We have an **objects** metaphor

on top of a **reference** metaphor

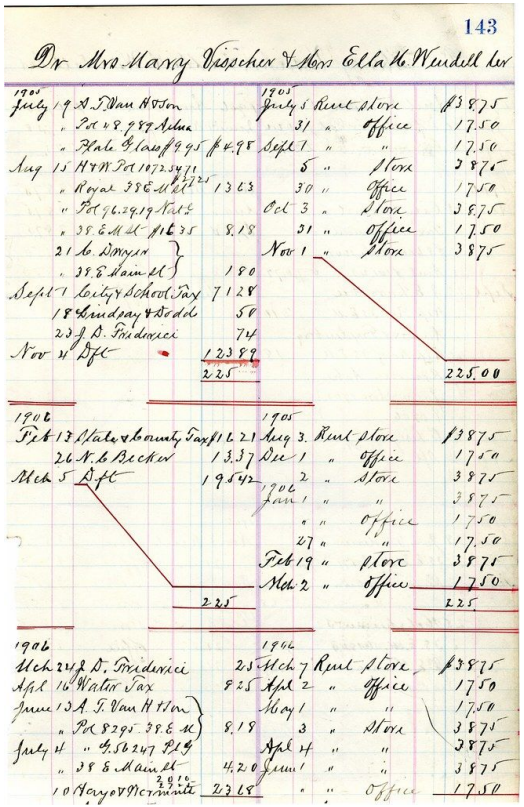
on top of a **buckets** metaphor

How does this model data?





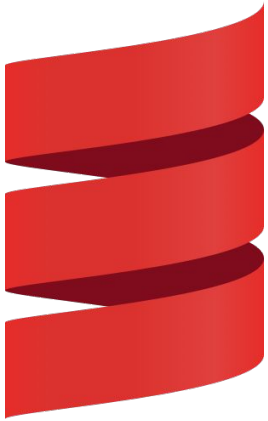
Data before computers



Values Metaphor for Data

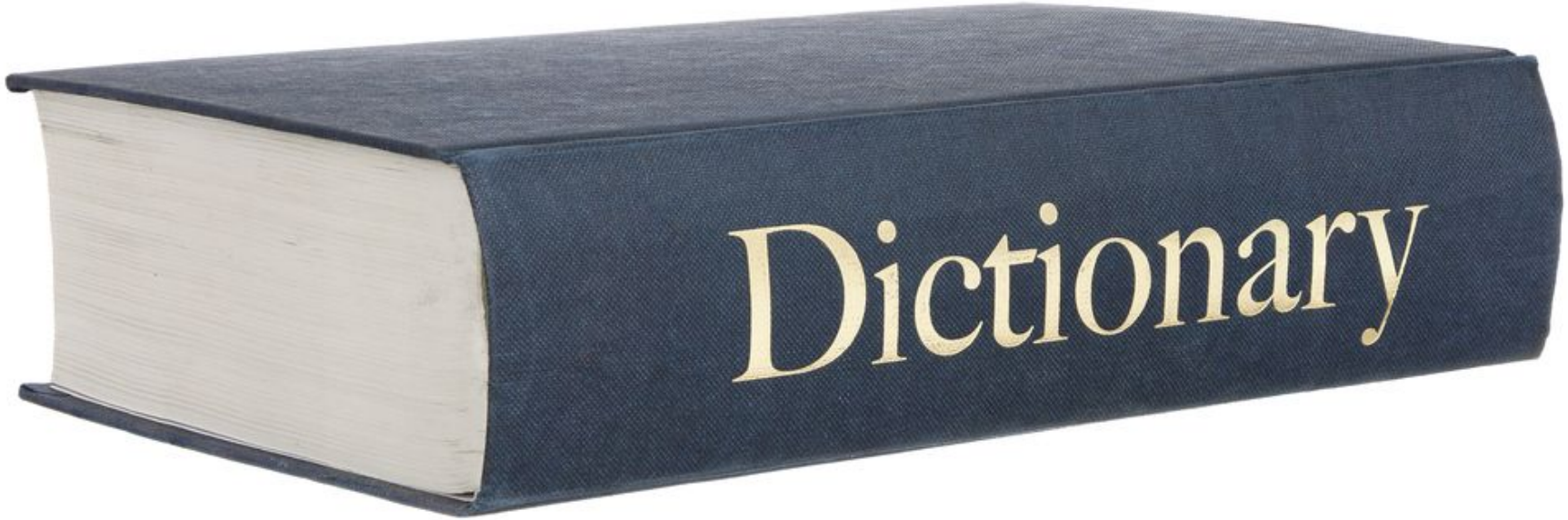
- Don’t need to hide it
- Can use freely at boundaries
- Easy to reason about

Functions are value-based



Message Passing

Python is a Bucket Language



Value Metaphors in Idiomatic Python

How can we adapt?

Do our idioms support this?

```
3     def imperative(self, obj, input_data, input_values):
4         self.attribute = 42
5
6         data = {}
7         data["key"] = "value"
8
9         values = []
10        for value in input_values:
11            if value > 1:
12                values.append(value)
13
14        obj.go_do_something_with(self, data, values)
```

Do our idioms support this?

```
16      def declarative(self, obj, input_data, input_values):
17          new_self = dataclasses.replace(self, attribute=42)
18
19          data = {**input_data, "key": "value"}
20
21          values = [value for value in input_values if value > 1]
22
23          return obj.perform_action(new_self, data, values)
```

Immutable things in Python

- Numbers
- Strings
- Tuples
- Frozenset … are we counting that?
- But no frozen dictionary

Could we use libraries?

- Not first-class citizens
- Often get poor efficiency
- Fights against common idioms

Just Don’t Mutate!

Avoid it as best you can

Avoid Partial Initialization

```
class FooService:
    def __init__(
        self,
        name: str,
        service_id: int,
        protocol_options: dict,
    ) -> None:
        self.name = name
        self.sid = sid
        self._protocol_options = protocol_options
        self.protocol = None

    def init_protocol(self):
        if self.protocol is not None:
            raise RuntimeError("we already have a protocol!")
        self.protocol = ConProtocol(**protocol_options)

    def serve_files(self, files: list[str]) -> None:
        if self.protocol is None:
            raise RuntimeError("no protocol initialized, can't serve!")
        for file in files:
            self.protocol.serve_up(self.service_id, file)
```

Avoid Partial Initialization

```python
from __future__ import annotations
import attr


@attr.define(frozen=True)
class BarService:
    name: str
    service_id: int
    protocol: ConProtocol

    @classmethod
    def from_protocol_options(
        cls,
        name: str,
        service_id: int,
        protocol_options: dict,
    ) -> BarService:
        cls(name, service_id, ConProtocol(**protocol_options))

    def serve_up(self, files: list[str]) -> None:
        for file in files:
            self.protocol.serve_up(self.service_id, file)
```

Use Typing to Your Advantage

```python
from collections.abc import Iterable, Collection, Mapping, Sequence
from dataclasses import dataclass


@dataclass(frozen=True)
class FooCaller:
    phone_numbers: Mapping[str, str]
    call_order: Sequence[str]
    excludes: Collection[str] = frozenset()

    def dial_order(self) -> Iterable[str]:
        return (
            self.phone_numbers[name]
            for name in self.call_order
            if name not in self.excludes
        )
```

Use Typing to Your Advantage

```python
def example_bad() -> None:
    caller = FooCaller({}, [])
    caller.phone_numbers["Jenny"] = "867-5309"
    for number in caller.dial_order():
        print(number)
```

```
❯ mypy caller.py
caller.py:22: error: Unsupported target for indexed assignment ("Mapping[str, str]")
Found 1 error in 1 file (checked 1 source file)
```

Return Read-Only Objects

```python
import attr
from collections.abc import Iterable, Collection, Mapping, Sequence
from types import MappingProxyType


@attr.define(frozen=True)
class FooCaller:
    _phone_numbers: Mapping[str, str]
    _call_order: Sequence[str] = attr.field(converter=tuple)
    _excludes: Collection[str] = attr.field(default=frozenset(), converter=frozenset)

    @property
    def phone_numbers(self) -> Mapping[str, str]:
        return MappingProxyType(self._phone_numbers)

    @property
    def call_order(self) -> Sequence[str]:
        return self._call_order

    @property
    def excludes(self) -> frozenset[str]:
        return self._exludes

    def dial_order(self) -> Iterable[str]:
        return (
            self.phone_numbers[name]
            for name in self.call_order
            if name not in self.excludes
        )
```

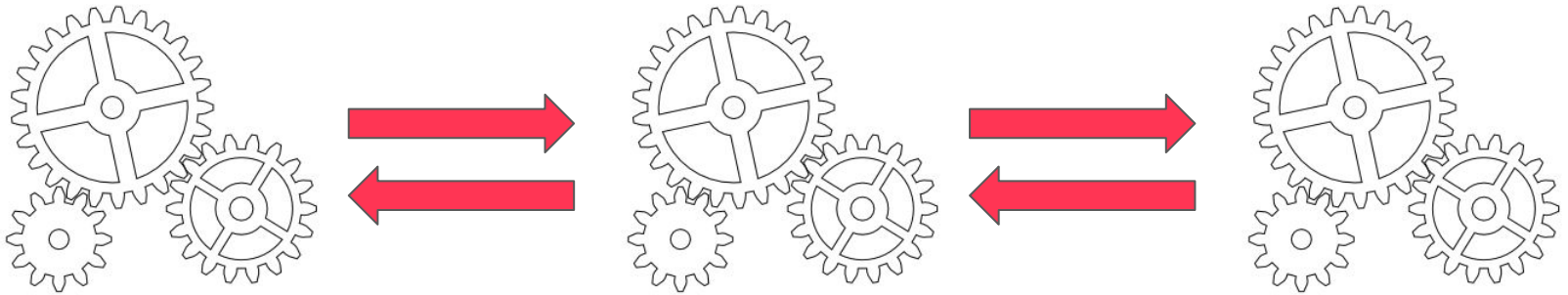
Return Read-Only Objects

```
1 caller = FooCaller({}, [])
2 caller.phone_numbers["Emergency"] = "911"
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
Input In [17], in <module>
      1 caller = FooCaller({}, [])
----> 2 caller.phone_numbers["Emergency"] = "911"

TypeError: 'mappingproxy' object does not support item assignment
```

Let’s put this all together



Snake Races: Existing Code

```python
def list_and_store_snake_race_data(
    snake_name: str,
    league_name: str,
    race_limit: int = 10,
    store_in_db: bool = True,
) -> None:
    snakehub = SnakeHub()
    snakehub.set_credentials(SNAKEHUB_CREDENTIALS)
    snakehub.authenticate()
    query_path = f"/leagues/{league_name}/snakes/{snake_name}/races?limit={race_limit:d}"
    races = snakehub.fetch(query_path)

    times = {}
    slinkins = Slinkins()
    for race in races:
        races_results = slinkins.fetch_race_result(race["raceId"])
        times[race["raceId"]] = race_results["racers"][snake_name]["finalTime"]

    if store_in_db:
        db = SsssqlDb()
        with db.transact() as cursor:
            db_query = """
                INSERT INTO snake_races (snake_name, race_id, final_time)
                VALUES (%s, %s, %s)
            """
            for race_id, final_time in times.items():
                cursor.execute(db_query, (snake_name, race_id, final_time))

    for race_id, final_time in times.items():
        print(f"{race_id}: {final_time}")

```

SnakeHub: Slots

```
class SnakeHub:
    BASE_URL = "https://snakehub.io/api"

    def __init__(self):
        self._creds = None
        self._auth = None

    def set_credentials(self, creds):
        self._creds = creds
        self._auth = None

    def authenticate(self):
        r = requests.post(f"{self.BASE_URL}/authenticate", data={"creds": self.creds})
        self._auth = r.json()["token"]

    def fetch(self, path):
        headers = {}
        if self._auth:
            headers["token"] = self._auth
        return requests.get(f"{self.BASE_URL}/{path}")

```

SnakeHub: Data

```python
import dataclasses
from typing import Mapping

BASE_URL = "https://snakehub.io/api"

@dataclasses.dataclass(frozen=True)
class SnakeHub:
    base_url: str = BASE_URL
    headers: Mapping[str, str] = dataclasses.field(default_factory=dict)

    def authenticate(self, creds) -> "SnakeHub":
        r = requests.post(f"{self.base_url}/authenticate", data={"creds": creds})
        headers = self.headers | {"Token": r.json()["token"]}
        return dataclasses.replace(self, headers=headers)

    def fetch(self, path):
        return requests.get(f"{self.base_url}/{path}")

```

```python
def get_snakehub_query_path(snake_name: str, race_limit: int) -> str:
    return f"/leagues/{league_name}/snakes/{snake_name}/races?limit={race_limit:d}"
```

Slinkins

```python
import os

class Slinkins:
    def __init__(self):
        # Must contain username and password in URL to work
        self._url = os.getenv("SLINKINS_URL")

    def fetch_race_result(self, race_id):
        url = f"{self._url}/races/{race_id}/dataapi"
        return requests.get(url).json()

```

```python
import dataclasses
import os

@dataclasses.dataclass(frozen=True)
class Slinkins:
    # Must contain username and password in URL to work
    url: str = dataclasses.field(default_factory=lambda: os.getenv("SLINKINS_URL"))

    def fetch_race_result(self, race_id):
        url = f"{self._url}/races/{race_id}/dataapi"
        return requests.get(url).json()

    def fetch_race_results(self, race_ids):
        fetch1 = self.fetch_race_result
        return {race_id: fetch1(race_id) for race_id in race_ids}

```

Snake Race Database

```
def db_from_conn_str(conn_str):
    driver = get_db_driver(conn_str)
    return driver.connect(conn_str)

def insert_race_times_into_db(db, times):
    with db.transact() as cursor:
        db_query = """
            INSERT INTO snake_races (snake_name, race_id, final_time)
            VALUES (%s, %s, %s)
        """
        for race_id, final_time in times.items():
            cursor.execute(db_query, (snake_name, race_id, final_time))
```

Snake Races: Final Glue Code

```python
from typing import Optional, Mapping

def get_snake_race_data(
    snake_name: str,
    league_name: str,
    race_limit: int = 10,
) -> None:
    snakehub = Snakehub().authenticate(SNAKEHUB_CREDENTIALS)
    query_path = get_snakehub_query_path(snake_name, race_limit)
    races = snakehub.fetch(query_path)

    slinkins = Slinkins()
    race_ids = [race["raceId"] for race in races]
    return {
        race_id: race_result["racers"][snake_name]["finalTime"]
        for race_id, race_result
        in slinkins.fetch_race_results(race_ids)
    }

def store_snake_data(db_conn_str: str, times: Mapping[str, float]) -> None:
    db = db_from_conn_str(db_conn_str)
    insert_race_times_into_db(db, times)

def print_snake_data(times: Mapping[str, float]) -> None:
    for race_id, final_time in times.items():
        print(f"{race_id}: {final_time}")
```

The point of immutability

- Sleep easy at night
- Test quickly and effectively
- Always ready for concurrency
- Design with confidence

You've been doing it the hard way

Values make it easier

Libraries

- *Attrs*

  Dataclasses on steroids

  https://www.attrs.org/en/stable/

- *Immutables*

  For when you actually need an efficient immutable mapping

  https://pypi.org/project/immutables/

Further study

- *Boundaries*
  Destroy All Software
  https://www.destroyallsoftware.com/talks/boundaries
- *The Value of Values*
  Rich Hickey
  https://youtube.com/watch?v=-6BsiVyC1kM
- The One Python Library Everyone Needs
  Glyph
  https://glyph.twistedmatrix.com/2016/08/attrs.html

Contact

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