

Using Immutable Data with Python

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Language

Expressing things in Language

- Meaning
- Idiom
- Metaphor

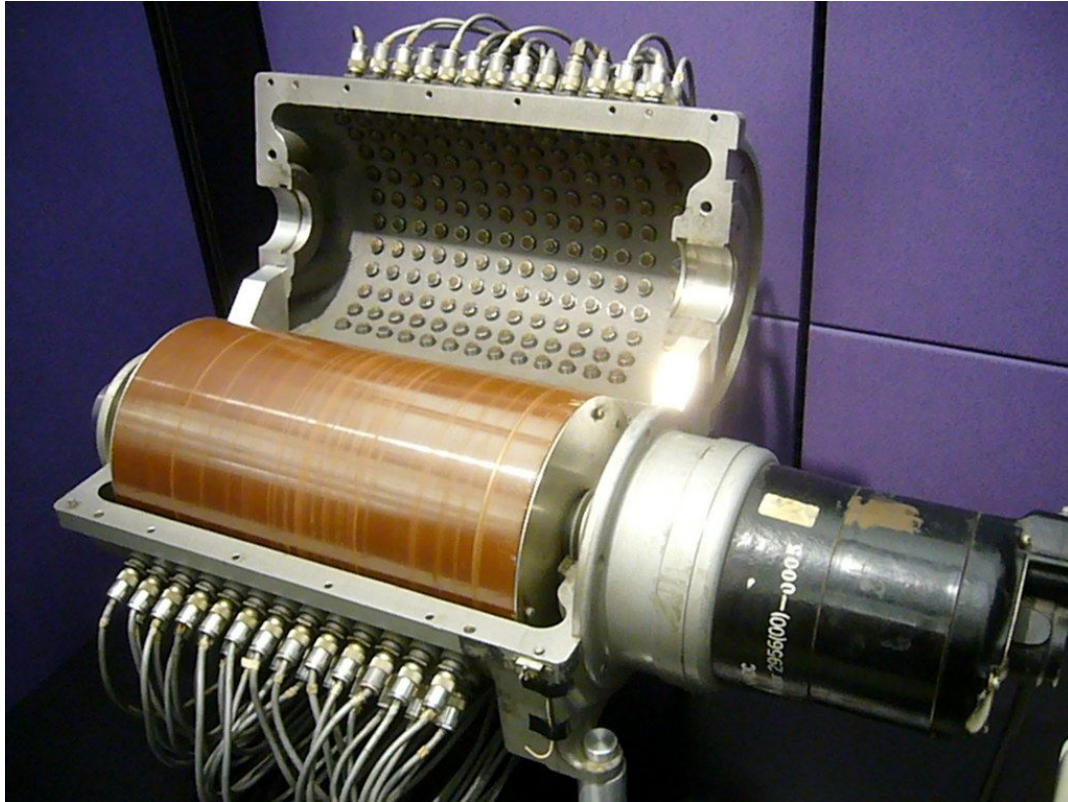
Metaphor is the Model



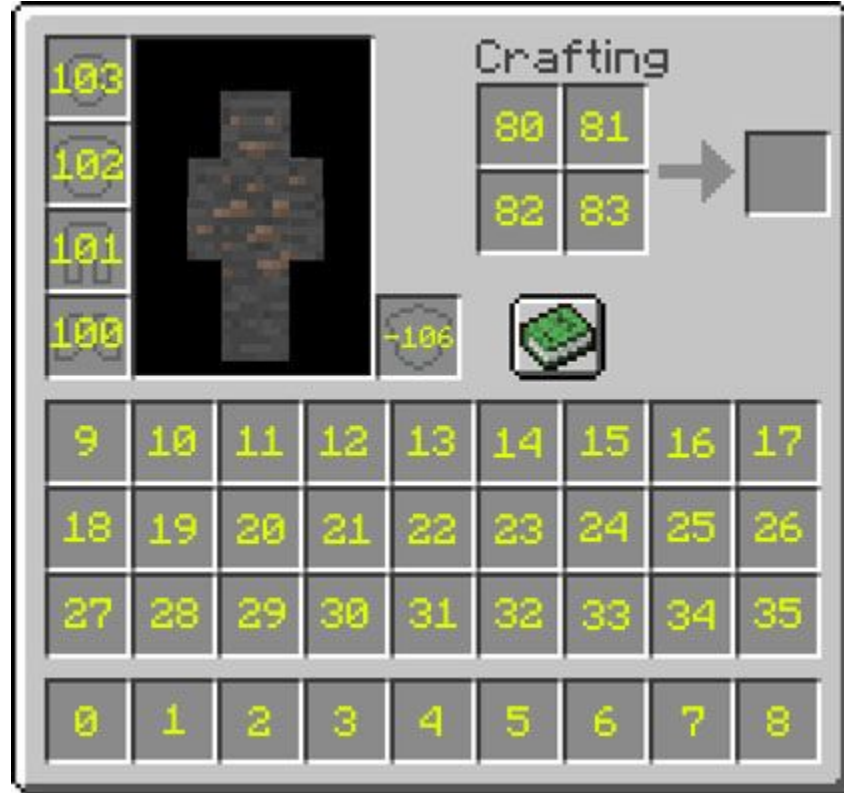
Metaphors of Programming

A small history

Early Days



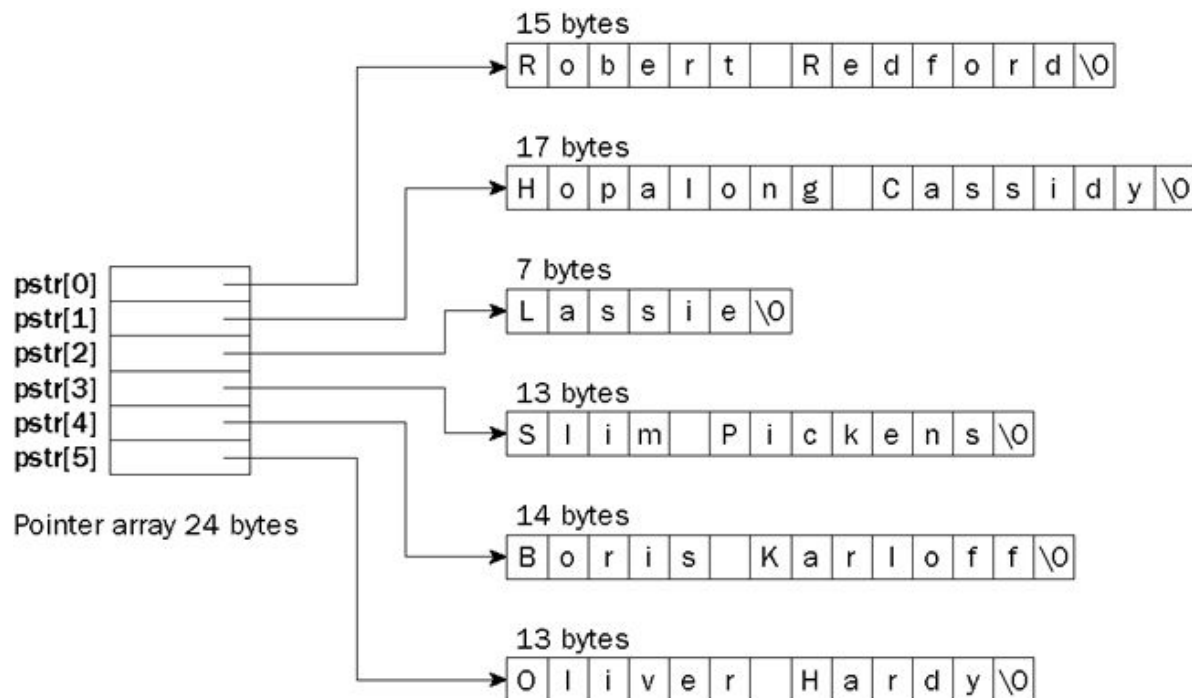
Addressable Buckets of Data



How do we deal with scale?

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

Names for addresses

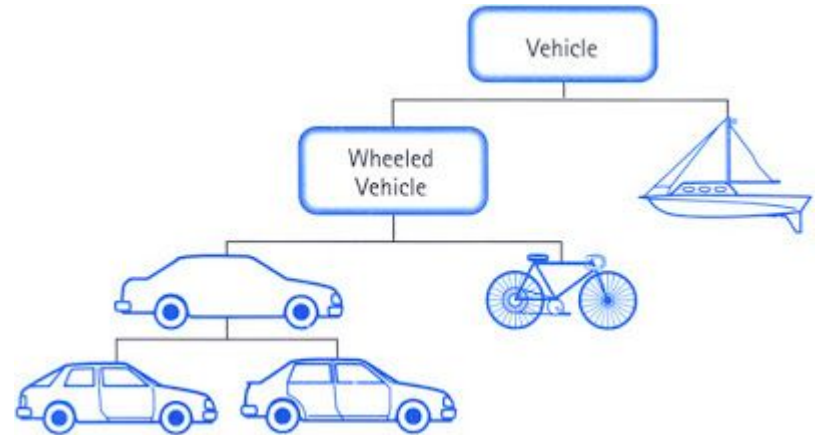


Total Memory is 103 bytes

Managed Memory



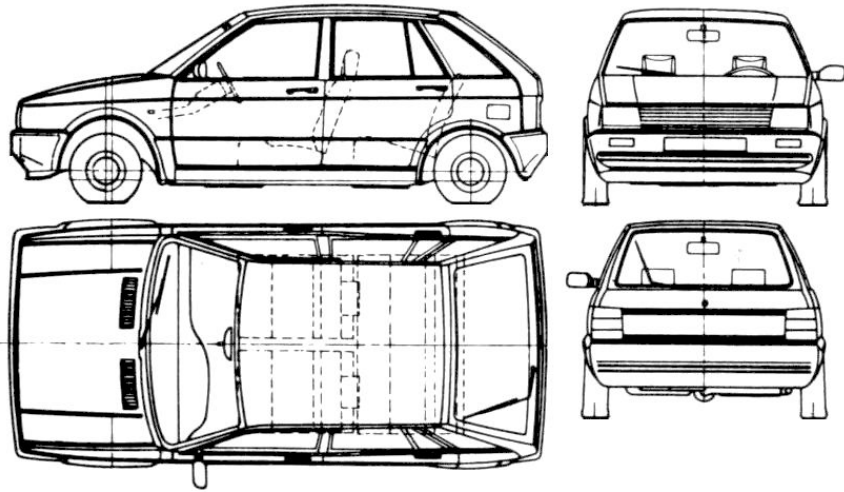
Object-Orientation



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?



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel application window. The title bar reads "Formatting.html.6 - Completely Mocked? Microsoft Excel". The ribbon is set to "Formulas", with the "Audit" group active, showing options like "Trace Precedents", "Trace Dependents", and "Error Checking". The spreadsheet area shows a grid with columns labeled "Set 1" through "Set 10" and rows labeled "Week 1" through "Week 5". The cells contain various formulas and data, including dates and numerical values. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Formulas" and "100%" zoom.

Data before computers



143

Dr Mrs Mary Visser & Mrs Ella M. Wendell her

1901		1901			
July 19	A. J. Van Houten	July 5	Rent store	\$38.75	
"	" 28 989 Adm	31	" Office	17.50	
"	" Plate Glass 9.95	Sept 1	"	17.50	
Aug 15	H. W. Pot 1072.54	5	" Store	38.75	
"	" Royal 386-4662	13.63	30	" Office	17.50
"	" Pot 76.29 19 Nov 15	Oct 3	" Store	38.75	
"	" 38.6 Adm 116.35	31	" Office	17.50	
"	21 to Dwyer	Nov 1	" Store	38.75	
"	" 38.8 Adm 180				
Sept 1	City School Tax				
"	18 Landray & Bredel				
"	23 D. Dwyer				
Nov 11	Dft				
	123.89				
	225			225.00	

1902		1901			
Feb 13	State & County Tax 16.21	Aug 3	Rent store	138.75	
"	26 A. H. Becker	13.37	Dec 1	" Office	17.50
Mar 5	Dft	1902	2	" Store	38.75
		Jan 1	"	"	38.75
		"	" Office	17.50	
		27	"	"	17.50
		Feb 19	" Store	38.75	
		Mar 2	" Office	17.50	
				225	

1906		1906			
Mar 24	D. Dwyer	25 Mar 7	Rent store	\$38.75	
Apr 16	Water Tax	8.25	Apr 2	" Office	17.50
June 13	A. J. Van Houten		May 1	"	17.50
"	" Pot 8295 38.6 Adm	8.18	3	" Store	38.75
July 4	" 4.16 247 81.8		Apr 14	"	38.75
"	" 38.8 Adm 28.10	4.20	June 1	"	38.75
"	10 Mary & McNamee	23.68	"	" Office	17.50

Values Metaphor for Data

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

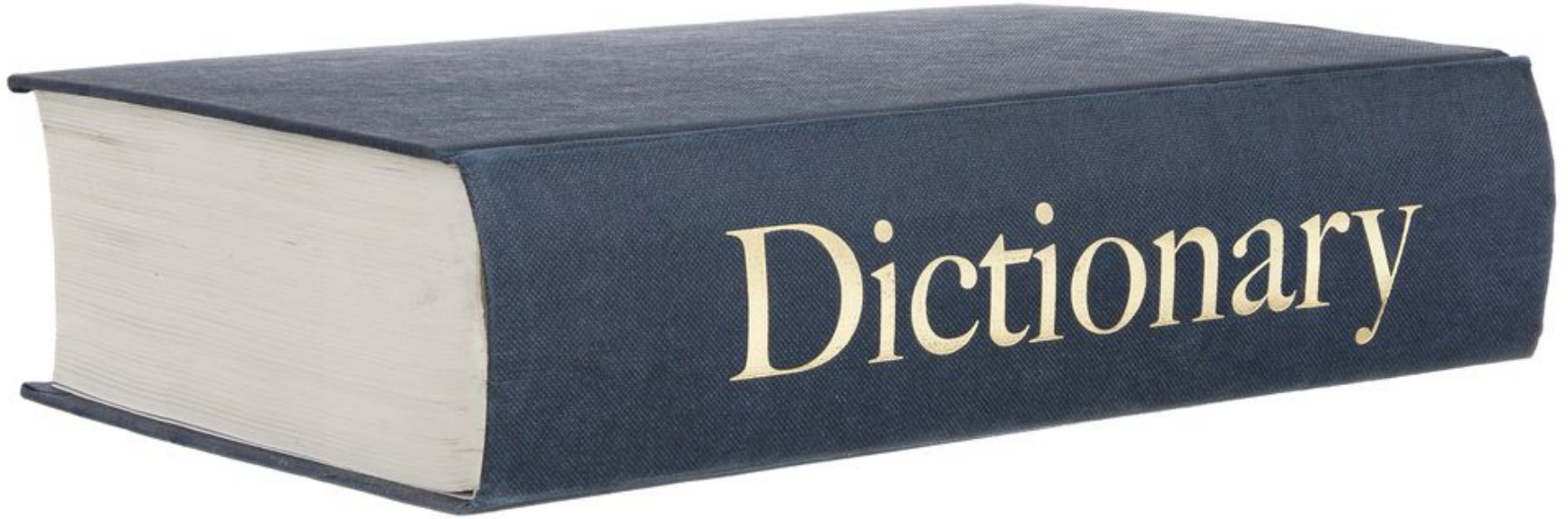
Functions are value-based



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

```
1 class FooService:
2     def __init__(
3         self,
4         name: str,
5         service_id: int,
6         protocol_options: dict,
7     ) -> None:
8         self.name = name
9         self.sid = sid
10        self._protocol_options = protocol_options
11        self.protocol = None
12
13    def init_protocol(self):
14        if self.protocol is not None:
15            raise RuntimeError("we already have a protocol!")
16        self.protocol = ConProtocol(**protocol_options)
17
18    def serve_files(self, files: list[str]) -> None:
19        if self.protocol is None:
20            raise RuntimeError("no protocol initialized, can't serve!")
21        for file in files:
22            self.protocol.serve_up(self.service_id, file)|
```

Avoid Partial Initialization

```
1 from __future__ import annotations
2 import attr
3
4
5 @attr.define(frozen=True)
6 class BarService:
7     name: str
8     service_id: int
9     protocol: ConProtocol
10
11     @classmethod
12     def from_protocol_options(
13         cls,
14         name: str,
15         service_id: int,
16         protocol_options: dict,
17     ) -> BarService:
18         cls(name, service_id, ConProtocol(**protocol_options))
19
20     def serve_up(self, files: list[str]) -> None:
21         for file in files:
22             self.protocol.serve_up(self.service_id, file)|
```

Use Typing to Your Advantage

```
1 from collections.abc import Iterable, Collection, Mapping, Sequence
2 from dataclasses import dataclass
3
4
5 @dataclass(frozen=True)
6 class FooCaller:
7     phone_numbers: Mapping[str, str]
8     call_order: Sequence[str]
9     excludes: Collection[str] = frozenset()
10
11     def dial_order(self) -> Iterable[str]:
12         return (
13             self.phone_numbers[name]
14             for name in self.call_order
15             if name not in self.excludes
16         )
```

Use Typing to Your Advantage

```
1 def example_bad() -> None:
2     caller = FooCaller({}, [])
3     caller.phone_numbers["Jenny"] = "867-5309"
4     for number in caller.dial_order():
5         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

```
1 import attr
2 from collections.abc import Iterable, Collection, Mapping, Sequence
3 from types import MappingProxyType
4
5
6 @attr.define(frozen=True)
7 class FooCaller:
8     _phone_numbers: Mapping[str, str]
9     _call_order: Sequence[str] = attr.field(converter=tuple)
10    _excludes: Collection[str] = attr.field(default=frozenset(), converter=frozenset)
11
12    @property
13    def phone_numbers(self) -> Mapping[str, str]:
14        return MappingProxyType(self._phone_numbers)
15
16    @property
17    def call_order(self) -> Sequence[str]:
18        return self._call_order
19
20    @property
21    def excludes(self) -> frozenset[str]:
22        return self._excludes
23
24    def dial_order(self) -> Iterable[str]:
25        return (
26            self.phone_numbers[name]
27            for name in self.call_order
28            if name not in self.excludes
29        )
```

Return Read-Only Objects

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

TypeError

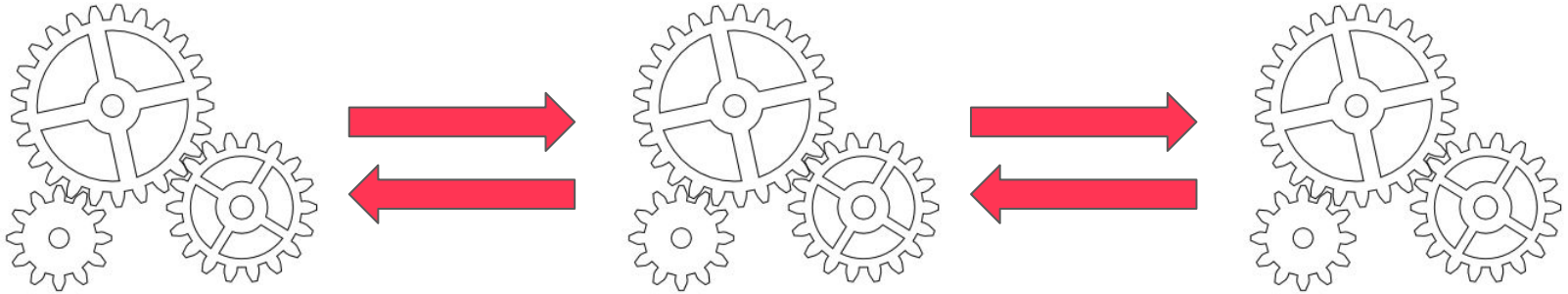
Traceback (most recent call last)

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

```
1 def list_and_store_snake_race_data(  
2     snake_name: str,  
3     league_name: str,  
4     race_limit: int = 10,  
5     store_in_db: bool = True,  
6 ) -> None:  
7     snakehub = SnakeHub()  
8     snakehub.set_credentials(SNAKEHUB_CREDENTIALS)  
9     snakehub.authenticate()  
10    query_path = f"/leagues/{league_name}/snakes/{snake_name}/races?limit={race_limit:d}"  
11    races = snakehub.fetch(query_path)  
12  
13    times = {}  
14    slinkins = Slinkins()  
15    for race in races:  
16        races_results = slinkins.fetch_race_result(race["raceId"])  
17        times[race["raceId"]] = race_results["racers"][snake_name]["finalTime"]  
18  
19    if store_in_db:  
20        db = SssqlDb()  
21        with db.transact() as cursor:  
22            db_query = """  
23                INSERT INTO snake_races (snake_name, race_id, final_time)  
24                VALUES (%s, %s, %s)  
25            """  
26            for race_id, final_time in times.items():  
27                cursor.execute(db_query, (snake_name, race_id, final_time))  
28  
29    for race_id, final_time in times.items():  
30        print(f"{race_id}: {final_time}")  
31
```


SnakeHub: Slots

```
1 class SnakeHub:
2     BASE_URL = "https://snakehub.io/api"
3
4     def __init__(self):
5         self._creds = None
6         self._auth = None
7
8     def set_credentials(self, creds):
9         self._creds = creds
10        self._auth = None
11
12    def authenticate(self):
13        r = requests.post(f"{self.BASE_URL}/authenticate", data={"creds": self.creds})
14        self._auth = r.json()["token"]
15
16    def fetch(self, path):
17        headers = {}
18        if self._auth:
19            headers["token"] = self._auth
20        return requests.get(f"{self.BASE_URL}/{path}")
21
```

SnakeHub: Data

```
1 import dataclasses
2 from typing import Mapping
3
4 BASE_URL = "https://snakehub.io/api"
5
6 @dataclasses.dataclass(frozen=True)
7 class SnakeHub:
8     base_url: str = BASE_URL
9     headers: Mapping[str, str] = dataclasses.field(default_factory=dict)
10
11     def authenticate(self, creds) -> "SnakeHub":
12         r = requests.post(f"{self.base_url}/authenticate", data={"creds": creds})
13         headers = self.headers | {"Token": r.json()["token"]}
14         return dataclasses.replace(self, headers=headers)
15
16     def fetch(self, path):
17         return requests.get(f"{self.base_url}/{path}")
18
19
20 def get_snakehub_query_path(snake_name: str, race_limit: int) -> str:
21     return f"/leagues/{league_name}/snakes/{snake_name}/races?limit={race_limit:d}"
```

Slinkins

```
1 import os
2
3 class Slinkins:
4     def __init__(self):
5         # Must contain username and password in URL to work
6         self._url = os.getenv("SLINKINS_URL")
7
8     def fetch_race_result(self, race_id):
9         url = f"{self._url}/races/{race_id}/dataapi"
10        return requests.get(url).json()
11
```

```
1 import dataclasses
2 import os
3
4 @dataclasses.dataclass(frozen=True)
5 class Slinkins:
6     # Must contain username and password in URL to work
7     url: str = dataclasses.field(default_factory=lambda: os.getenv("SLINKINS_URL"))
8
9     def fetch_race_result(self, race_id):
10        url = f"{self._url}/races/{race_id}/dataapi"
11        return requests.get(url).json()
12
13    def fetch_race_results(self, race_ids):
14        fetch1 = self.fetch_race_result
15        return {race_id: fetch1(race_id) for race_id in race_ids}
16
```

Snake Race Database

```
1 def db_from_conn_str(conn_str):
2     driver = get_db_driver(conn_str)
3     return driver.connect(conn_str)
4
5 def insert_race_times_into_db(db, times):
6     with db.transact() as cursor:
7         db_query = """
8             INSERT INTO snake_races (snake_name, race_id, final_time)
9             VALUES (%s, %s, %s)
10        """
11        for race_id, final_time in times.items():
12            cursor.execute(db_query, (snake_name, race_id, final_time))
```

Snake Races: Final Glue Code

```
1 from typing import Optional, Mapping
2
3 def get_snake_race_data(
4     snake_name: str,
5     league_name: str,
6     race_limit: int = 10,
7 ) -> None:
8     snakehub = Snakehub().authenticate(SNAKEHUB_CREDENTIALS)
9     query_path = get_snakehub_query_path(snake_name, race_limit)
10    races = snakehub.fetch(query_path)
11
12    slinkins = Slinkins()
13    race_ids = [race["raceId"] for race in races]
14    return {
15        race_id: race_result["racers"][snake_name]["finalTime"]
16        for race_id, race_result
17        in slinkins.fetch_race_results(race_ids)
18    }
19
20 def store_snake_data(db_conn_str: str, times: Mapping[str, float]) -> None:
21     db = db_from_conn_str(db_conn_str)
22     insert_race_times_into_db(db, times)
23
24 def print_snake_data(times: Mapping[str, float]) -> None:
25     for race_id, final_time in times.items():
26         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/>

- *Immutableables*

For when you actually need an efficient immutable mapping

<https://pypi.org/project/immutableables/>

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>

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