# Let's implement useless Python objects

役に立たない Python オブジェクトを作ろう

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### GitHub

• https://github.com/HayaoSuzuki/pyconapac2023

## 

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## Who am I?

## Who am I ? (お前誰よ)

Name Hayao Suzuki (鈴木 駿)

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Work Software Developer @ BeProud Inc.



- BeProud Inc.
  - connpass

## Who am I?

#### Translated Books

Python Distilled(O'Reilly Japan) New!

## Supervised Translated Books

- Introducing Python 2nd ed.(O'Reilly Japan)
- Robust Python(O'Reilly Japan)

## Who am I?

## Selected My Talks

- Symbolic Mathematics using SymPy(PyCon JP 2018)
- How to Use In-Memory Streams(PyCon JP 2020)
- Unknown Evolution of the Built-in Function pow(PyCon JP 2021)

Listed at https://xaro.hatenablog.jp/.

## Today's Theme

Let's implement useless Python objects

## What is it mean useless?

#### From LDOCE

- 1 not useful or effective in any way
- 2 (informal) unable or unwilling to do anything properly

## Is the useless object really useless?

## From Zhuangzi Ren-jian shi(荘子 人間世篇)

人皆知有用之用 而莫知無用之用也

Everyone knows the usefulness of the useful, but no one knows the usefulness of the useless.

## Today's Theme

### Let's implement useless Python objects

The useless objects are useless, but how to make a useless object is very useful.

#### Example: LiarContainer

```
>>> c = LiarContainer(["spam", "egg", "bacon"])
>>> "spam" in c
False
>>> "tomato" in c
True
```

### Example: FibonacciSized

```
>>> s = FibonacciSized(range(50))
>>> len(s)
12586269025
```

### Example: ShuffledIterable

```
>>> it = ShuffledIterable([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> for in range(3):
   for v in it:
... print(v, end=" ")
   print()
5 3 4 2 1
4 1 2 3 5
2 5 3 1 4
```

#### Definition of a useless Python object in this talk

A useless Python object behave Pythonic, but does not work as expected.

## Data Structures and Operations

## Basic Data Structures of Python

```
List [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

Tuple ("pen", "pineapple", "apple", "pen")

Dictonary {"Answer": 42}

Set {41, 43, 47, 53, 57, 59}
```

#### Common Operations of Data Structure

```
len() Length of object
in Membership test
for Iteration
```

## Useless Abstract Base Class

#### Example: Useless ABC

```
class Useless(abc.ABC):
    def __init__(self, data: Optional[Iterable] = None):
        if data is not None:
            self._data = [v for v in data]
        else:
            self._data = []
```

Useless abstract base is useful, contrary to its name.

## in and Container

```
object.__contains__()
```

Called to implement membership test operators.

#### Example: LiarContainer

```
class LiarContainer(Useless, Container):
    def __contains__(self, item) -> bool:
        return item not in self._data
```

## len() and Sized

```
object.__len__()
```

Called to implement the built-in function len().

#### Example: FibonacciSized

### for and Iterable

```
object.__iter__()
```

Called when an iterator is required for a container.

#### Example: ShuffledIterable

```
class ShuffledIterable(Useless, Iterable):
    def __iter__(self) -> Iterator:
        return iter(random.sample(self._data, k=len(self._data)))
```

## Object Protocols

## How to implement Pythonic Python objects

We need to understand object protocols.

Ref: https://docs.python.org/3/reference/datamodel.html

#### collections.abc

#### collections.abc

This module provides abstract base classes that can be used to test whether a class provides a particular interface.

From https://docs.python.org/3/library/collections.abc.html

### collections.abc

#### collections.abc and Interface

Interface
len()
contains()
iter()
Sized, Container, Iterable

#### Collection

#### collections.abc.Collection

Sized and Container and Iterable

## Example: Collection

```
class UselessCollection(
    FibonacciSized, LiarContainer, ShuffledIterable
):
    pass
```

### collections.abc

### collections.abc and Built-in Objects

ABC	built-in objects
Sequence	tuple
MutableSequence	list
MutableSet	set
${ t Mutable Mapping}$	dict

## Sequence

#### Example: ModularSequence

```
class ModularSequence (Useless, collections abc. Sequence):
   def getitem (self, kev):
        if isinstance(key, int):
           return self. data[key % len(self. data)]
        elif isinstance(key, slice):
            s = slice(
                key.start % len(self. data),
                key.stop % len(self._data),
                key.step,
           return self._data[s]
        else:
           raise TypeError
```

## Sequence

## Example: ModularSequence

```
>>> seq = ModularSequence(range(20))
>>> print(seq[2:4])
[12, 13]
>>> print(seq[65543])
13
>>> seq.count(13) # It does not stop.
```

## Mapping

## Example: MisprintedDictionary

```
class MisprintedDictionary(collections.abc.Mapping):
   def init (self, dict: dict):
       shuffled keys = random.sample(
           list( dict.keys()), k=len( dict.keys())
        shuffled_values = random.sample(
           list( dict.values()), k=len( dict.keys())
        self. data = dict(
           zip(shuffled_keys, shuffled_values)
```

# Mapping

## Example: MisprintedDictionary

```
>>> d = MisprintedDictionary({"a": 1, "b": 2, "c": 3})
>>> for key in d:
... print(f"d[{key}]={d[key]}", end=" ")
...
d[c]=3 d[b]=2 d[a]=1
```