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**the meaning of @fun**

# DECORATORS DECODED

*A gentle introduction to
Python metaprogramming*
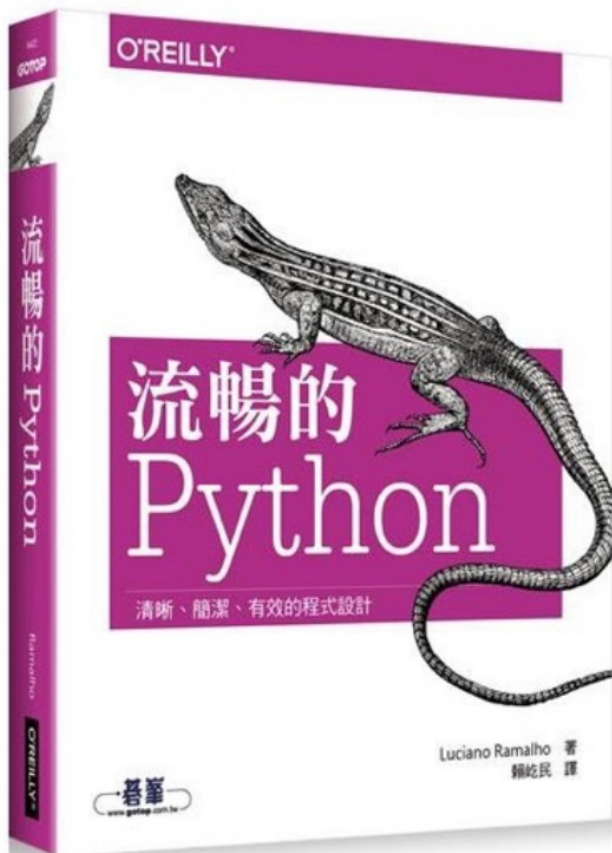
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# LUCIANO RAMALHO

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*Technical Principal*

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# FLUENT PYTHON, MY FIRST BOOK



**Fluent Python** (O'Reilly, 2015)

**Python Fluente** (Novatec, 2015)

**Python к вершинам мастерства\*** (DMK, 2015)

流暢的 **Python**† (Gotop, 2016)

also in **Polish, Korean...**

*\* Python. To the heights of excellence*
*† Smooth Python*

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# OVERVIEW

*What we'll cover*

# TOPICS

- Review: functions as objects
- Introducing decorators
- Registration decorators
- Closures
- Decorators that affect behavior
- Parametrized decorators
- Class-based decorators

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# FUNCTIONS
# AS OBJECTS

*Naturally*

*I have never considered Python to be heavily influenced by functional languages, no matter what people say or think.*

*I was much more familiar with imperative languages such as C and Algol 68 and although I had made functions first-class objects, I didn't view Python as a functional programming language.*

*—Guido van Rossum, Python BDFL*

# FUNCTIONS AS FIRST-CLASS OBJECTS

## Python functions can be:

- Created at runtime

- Assigned to a variable or element in a data structure

- Passed as an argument to a function

- Returned as the result of a function

```
In [1]: fruit = ['banana', 'grapefruit', 'lime', 'pineapple']
        sorted(fruit, key=len)

Out[1]: ['lime', 'banana', 'pineapple', 'grapefruit']
```

# FUNCTIONS HAVE ATTRIBUTES

# FUNCTIONS HAVE ATTRIBUTES (2)

```
In [5]: fibonacci.__doc__
Out[5]: 'returns the nth Fibonacci number'

In [6]: fibonacci.__annotations__
Out[6]: {'n': int, 'return': int}

In [7]: fibonacci.__code__.co_varnames
Out[7]: ('n', 'a', 'b')

In [8]: from inspect import signature
        signature(fibonacci).parameters
Out[8]: mappingproxy({'n': <Parameter "n:int">})
```

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# DECORATORS 101

*The basics*

# DECORATORS ARE SYNTACTIC SUGAR

These snippets have the same effect:

```python
def square(n):
    return n * n

square = floatify(square)
```

```python
@floatify
def square(n):
    return n * n
```

# FUNCTION REPLACEMENT

Decorators may replace the decorated function with another function:

```
In [30]:  def deco(f):
              def inner():
                  return 'inner result'
              return inner

          @deco
          def target():
              return 'original result'

          target()

Out[30]:  'inner result'

In [31]:  target

Out[31]:  <function __main__.deco.<locals>.inner>
```

# DECORATORS RUN AT IMPORT TIME

Import time == when a module is loaded

```
>>> import registration
running register(<function f1 at 0x…f28>)
>>>
```

# DECORATORS RUN AT IMPORT TIME (2)

```python
 1  registry = []
 2
 3  def register(func):
 4      print('running register(%s)' % func)
 5      registry.append(func)
 6      return func
 7
 8  @register
 9  def f1():
10      print('running f1()')
11
12  if __name__ == '__main__':
13      print('running top level of module')
14      print('registry: ', registry)
15      f1()
```

```
>>> import registration
running register(<function f1 at 0x…f28>)
>>>
```

# DECORATORS RUN AT IMPORT TIME (3)

```python
1  registry = []
2
3  def register(func):
4      print('running register(%s)' % func)
5      registry.append(func)
6      return func
7
8  @register
9  def f1():
10     print('running f1()')
11
12  if __name__ == '__main__':
13     print('running top level of module')
14     print('registry: ', registry)
15     f1()
```

```
$ python3 registration.py
running register(<function f1 at 0x…7b8>)
running top level of module
registry:  [<function f1 at 0x…7b8>]
running f1()
```

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# EXERCISE 1: EXECUTION TIME

*What happens when*

# SAMPLE EXERCISE

**sample.py**

```python
 1  print('<1>')
 2
 3  registry = []
 4
 5  def register(func):
 6      print('<2>')
 7      registry.append(func)
 8      return func
 9
10  @register
11  def f1():
12      print('<3>')
13
14  if __name__ == '__main__':
15      print('<4>')
16      f1()
```

← Running this…

…will output this ⬇

```
$ python3 sample.py
<1>
<2>
<4>
<3>
```

# EXERCISE 1: WRITE DOWN THE OUTPUT

**main.py**

```python
 1  from util import deco
 2
 3  print('<1>')
 4
 5  @deco
 6  def first():
 7      print('<2>')
 8
 9  @deco
10  def second():
11      third()
12      print('<3>')
13
14  def third():
15      print('<4>')
16
17  if __name__=='__main__':
18      first()
19      second()
20      print('<6>')
```

**util.py**

```python
 1  print('<A>')
 2
 3  def deco(f):
 4      print('<B>')
 5      def inner():
 6          print('<C>')
 7          f()
 8      return inner
 9
10  print('<D>')
```

```
$ python3 main.py
<?>
...
```

**Write the expected output on paper. Don't use the computer.**

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# REGISTRATION DECORATORS

*The simplest kind*

# REGISTRATION DECORATORS

**Goal:**
Register decorated functions in a global application registry

**Typical use case:**
Register view functions in Web framework

# SIMPLE EXAMPLE

A command-line utility that can be extended by adding decorated functions.

Example inspired by Armin Ronacher's ***click*** library for CLI:

http://click.pocoo.org/

```
$ ./kron.py
Usage:  ./kron.py d|m|t

$ ./kron.py t
20:24:02

$ ./kron.py d
Monday, May 01, 2017

$ ./kron.py m
      May 2017
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
 1  2  3  4  5  6  7
 8  9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31
```

# SIMPLE EXAMPLE (2)

The utility that can be extended by adding functions decorated with **@command**

```python
1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2
3  """Time CLI didactic utility"""
4
5  from time import strftime, localtime
6  from calendar import prmonth
7
8  commands = {}
9
10 def command(f):
11     initial = f.__name__[0]
12     commands[initial] = f
13     return f
14
15 @command
16 def time():
17     print(strftime('%H:%M:%S'))
18
19 @command
20 def day():
21     print(strftime('%A, %B %d, %Y'))
22
23 @command
24 def month():
25     prmonth(*localtime()[:2])
26
27 def main(argv):
28     if len(argv) > 1 and argv[1] in commands:
29         commands[argv[1]]()
30     else:
31         options = '|'.join(sorted(commands))
32         print(f'Usage:  {argv[0]} {options}')
33
34 if __name__ == '__main__':
35     import sys
36     main(sys.argv)
```

# SIMPLE EXAMPLE (3)

The **@command** decorator puts the function in the **commands** dict, with its initial letter as key.

```python
1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2
3  """Time CLI didactic utility"""
4
5  from time import strftime, localtime
6  from calendar import prmonth
7
8  commands = {}
9
10 def command(f):
11     initial = f.__name__[0]
12     commands[initial] = f
13     return f
14
15 @command
16 def time():
17     print(strftime('%H:%M:%S'))
18
```

# SIMPLE EXAMPLE (4)

**`main`** gets the function using the command-line argument as key, and calls it (line 29)

```python
19  @command
20  def day():
21      print(strftime('%A, %B %d, %Y'))
22
23  @command
24  def month():
25      prmonth(*localtime()[:2])
26
27  def main(argv):
28      if len(argv) > 1 and argv[1] in commands:
29          commands[argv[1]]()
30      else:
31          options = '|'.join(sorted(commands))
32          print(f'Usage:  {argv[0]} {options}')
33
34  if __name__ == '__main__':
35      import sys
36      main(sys.argv)
```

# SIMPLE EXERCISE

Add an **y** (year) command line option.
Hint: look for the **calendar.prcal** function

```
$ ./kron.py y
                                  2017

        January                     February                     March
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su        Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su        Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
                   1                1  2  3  4  5                1  2  3  4  5
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8         6  7  8  9 10 11 12         6  7  8  9 10 11 12
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15        13 14 15 16 17 18 19        13 14 15 16 17 18 19
16 17 18 19 20 21 22        20 21 22 23 24 25 26        20 21 22 23 24 25 26
23 24 25 26 27 28 29        27 28                       27 28 29 30 31
30 31

         April                         May                         June
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su        Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su        Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
                1  2         1  2  3  4  5  6  7                    1  2  3  4
 3  4  5  6  7  8  9         8  9 10 11 12 13 14         5  6  7  8  9 10 11
10 11 12 13 14 15 16        15 16 17 18 19 20 21        12 13 14 15 16 17 18
17 18 19 20 21 22 23        22 23 24 25 26 27 28        19 20 21 22 23 24 25
```

# SIMPLE EXERCISE SOLUTION

Code to add
a **y** (year) option

```
@command
def year():
    calendar.prcal(localtime()[0])
```

```
$ ./kron.py y
                          2017

        January                    February                     March
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su       Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su       Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
                  1                1  2  3  4  5                1  2  3  4  5
 2  3  4  5  6  7  8        6  7  8  9 10 11 12        6  7  8  9 10 11 12
 9 10 11 12 13 14 15       13 14 15 16 17 18 19       13 14 15 16 17 18 19
16 17 18 19 20 21 22       20 21 22 23 24 25 26       20 21 22 23 24 25 26
23 24 25 26 27 28 29       27 28                      27 28 29 30 31
30 31

         April                        May                         June
Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su       Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su       Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su
               1  2         1  2  3  4  5  6  7                   1  2  3  4
 3  4  5  6  7  8  9        8  9 10 11 12 13 14        5  6  7  8  9 10 11
10 11 12 13 14 15 16       15 16 17 18 19 20 21       12 13 14 15 16 17 18
17 18 19 20 21 22 23       22 23 24 25 26 27 28       19 20 21 22 23 24 25
```

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# VARIABLE SCOPE

*Implicit vs. explicit variable declarations*

# LOCAL VS. GLOBAL VARIABLES

In a clean environment, define and call **f1**:

```
>>> def f1(a):
...       print(a)
...       print(b)
...
>>> f1(3)
3
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "<stdin>", line 3, in f1
NameError: global name 'b' is not defined
```

To fix, create a global **b**, and call **f1** again:

```
>>> b = 6
>>> f1(3)
3
6
```

# LOCAL VS. GLOBAL VARIABLES (2)

Function **f2** always fails, regardless of the environment:

```
>>> b = 6
>>> def f2(a):
...     print(a)
...     print(b)
...     b = 9
...
>>> f2(3)
3
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "<stdin>", line 3, in f2
UnboundLocalError: local variable 'b' referenced before assignment
```

This assignment makes **b** a local variable.

# THE global STATEMENT

```
>>> b = 6
>>> def f3(a):
...     global b
...     print(a)
...     print(b)
...     b = 9
...
>>> f3(3)
3
6
>>> b
9
```

With the **global** instruction, the compiler knows that **b** is global despite the assignment in the body of the function.

# CLOSURES

*Not the same as "anonymous functions"*

# THE RUNNING AVERAGE EXAMPLE

Imagine an **avg** function that computes the running average of a series of values.

```
>>> avg(10)
10.0
>>> avg(11)
10.5
>>> avg(12)
11.0
```

Each call to **avg** adds a term and returns the updated average.

# CLASS-BASED RUNNING AVERAGE

One way to do it, using a class:

```python
class Averager():

    def __init__(self):
        self.series = []

    def __call__(self, new_value):
        self.series.append(new_value)
        total = sum(self.series)
        return total/len(self.series)
```

# CLASS-BASED RUNNING AVERAGE (2)

One way to do it, using a class:

```python
class Averager():

    def __init__(self):
        self.series = []

    def __call__(self, new_value):
        self.series.append(new_value)
        total = sum(self.series)
        return total/len(self.series)
```

Demo:

```python
>>> avg = Averager()
>>> avg(10)
10.0
>>> avg(11)
10.5
>>> avg(12)
11.0
```

# FUNCTION-BASED RUNNING AVERAGE

The functional way, using a higher-order function **make_averager**:

```python
def make_averager():
    series = []

    def averager(new_value):
        series.append(new_value)
        total = sum(series)
        return total/len(series)

    return averager
```

# FUNCTION-BASED RUNNING AVERAGE

The functional way, using a higher-order function **make_averager**:

```python
def make_averager():
    series = []

    def averager(new_value):
        series.append(new_value)
        total = sum(series)
        return total/len(series)

    return averager
```

Demo:

```python
>>> avg = make_averager()
>>> avg(10)
10.0
>>> avg(11)
10.5
>>> avg(12)
11.0
```

# FUNCTION-BASED RUNNING AVERAGE

The functional way, using a higher-order function **make_averager**:

```python
def make_averager():
    series = []

    def averager(new_value):
        series.append(new_value)
        total = sum(series)
        return total/len(series)

    return averager
```

Demo:

```python
>>> avg = make_averager()
>>> avg(10)
10.0
>>> avg(11)
10.5
>>> avg(12)
11.0
```

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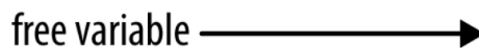
# HOW DOES THIS WORK?

*Closures FTW!*

# KEY CONCEPT: FREE VARIABLE

A ***free variable*** is a non-local variable referenced in a function body.
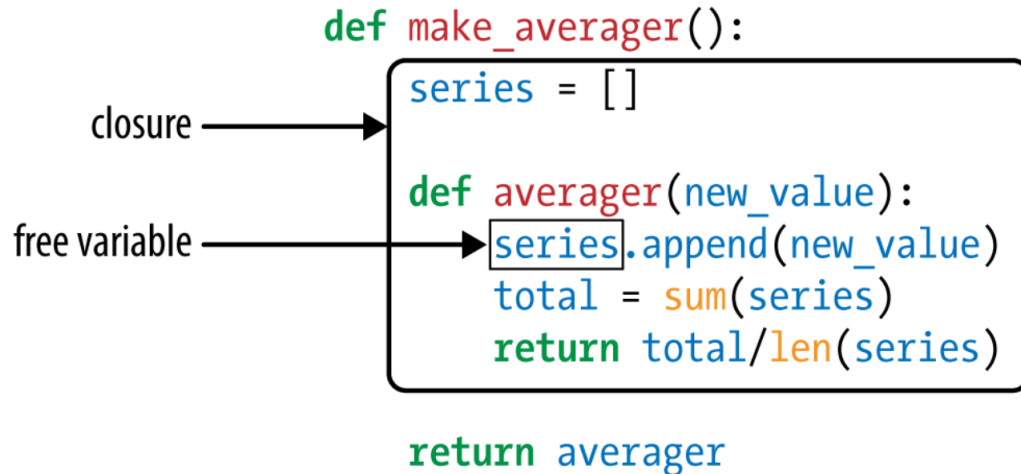
```python
def make_averager():
    series = []

    def averager(new_value):
        series.append(new_value)
        total = sum(series)
        return total/len(series)

    return averager
```

free variable ⟶ series

# CLOSURES "ENCLOSE" FREE VARIABLES

The *closure* for `averager` encompasses the `series` free variable it needs to run.

# FUNCTION-BASED RUNNING AVERAGE

The functional way, using a higher-order function **make_averager**:

```python
def make_averager():
    series = []

    def averager(new_value):
        series.append(new_value)
        total = sum(series)
        return total/len(series)

    return averager
```

Demo:

```
>>> avg = make_averager()
>>> avg(10)
10.0
>>> avg(11)
10.5
>>> avg(12)
11.0
```

# A REAL CLOSURE UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

```python
def make_averager():
    series = []

    def averager(new_value):
        series.append(new_value)
        total = sum(series)
        return total/len(series)

    return averager
```

```python
>>> avg = make_averager()
>>> avg(10)
10.0
>>> avg(11)
10.5
>>> avg(12)
11.0
>>> avg.__code__.co_varnames
('new_value', 'total')
>>> avg.__code__.co_freevars
('series',)
>>> avg.__closure__
(<cell at 0x107a44f78: list object at 0x107a91a48>,)
>>> avg.__closure__[0].cell_contents
[10, 11, 12]
```

# BETTER RUNNING AVERAGE (BROKEN)

Keeping track of **count** and **total**, instead of the whole series.

However, this code fails.

Can you explain why?

```python
def make_averager():
    count = 0
    total = 0

    def averager(new_value):
        count += 1
        total += new_value
        return total / count

    return averager
```

# BETTER RUNNING AVERAGE (BROKEN)

```python
def make_averager():
    count = 0
    total = 0

    def averager(new_value):
        count += 1
        total += new_value
        return total / count

    return averager
```

## This is why:

```
>>> avg = make_averager()
>>> avg(10)
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
UnboundLocalError: local variable 'count' referenced before assignment
```

# BETTER RUNNING AVERAGE (FIXED)

Use the **`nonlocal`** statement to declare variables that will be assigned in the function but are not local.

```python
def make_averager():
    count = 0
    total = 0

    def averager(new_value):
        nonlocal count, total
        count += 1
        total += new_value
        return total / count

    return averager
```

# BETTER RUNNING AVERAGE (FIXED)

```python
def make_averager():
    count = 0
    total = 0

    def averager(new_value):
        nonlocal count, total
        count += 1
        total += new_value
        return total / count

    return averager
```

## Fixed:

```python
>>> avg = make_averager()
>>> avg(10)
10.0
>>> avg(11)
10.5
>>> avg(12)
11.0
```

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# FUNCTIONAL DECORATORS

*Altering behavior by function wrapping*

# VERY SIMPLE DECORATOR

Replace decorated function **f** with **floated**, which:

- Calls **f(n)**

- Applies **float** to **result** and returns it

```python
"""Simple decorator example"""

def floatify(f):
    def floated(n):
        result = f(n)
        return float(result)
    return floated
```

# VERY SIMPLE DECORATOR DEMO

```
In [9]: def square(n):
            return n * n

        square(3)

Out[9]: 9
```

```
In [10]: from decolib import floatify
```

```
In [11]: @floatify
         def square(n):
             return n * n

         square(3)

Out[11]: 9.0
```

```
In [12]: square

Out[12]: <function decolib.floatify.<locals>.floated>
```

# ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

- The replacement function *usually* honors the contract of the decorated function:

    – Accept same number/kinds of args

    – Return result of compatible type

- The replacement function should preserve metadata from the decorated function

    – Important for debugging and other metaprogramming purpuses

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the black theme

# A NICE BIG TITLE

*And then a subhead that can run long to add some background flavor or prosaic flourish.*

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# ANOTHER WAY TO DO A BIG TITLE OR SECTION DIVIDER

*Add a subhead if you want.*

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# FULL BLEED PHOTO WITH TYPE OVERLAY

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# YOUR BASIC, HARD-WORKING SLIDE

Make subheads 24

Body defaults to 18pt by default.

Bullet One

Bullet Two

Bullet Three

Bullet Four

Bullet Five

Bullet 6

# YOUR BASIC, HARD-WORKING SLIDE

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  - Bullet Two
    - Bullet Three
    - Bullet Four
      - Bullet Five
        - Bullet 6

# 50/50 CONTENT SPLIT

## Make subheads 24

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Bullet One

Bullet Two

Bullet Three

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Bullet 6

**LONG FORM CONTENT**

## Sometimes we use PowerPoint for page layout.

And in that case we need room for body copy. That's what this slide is for.

Cras mattis consectetur purus sit amet fermentum. Duis mollis, est non commodo luctus, nisi erat porttitor ligula, eget lacinia odio sem nec elit. Morbi leo risus, porta ac consectetur ac, vestibulum at eros. Donec sed odio dui. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Praesent commodo cursus magna, vel scelerisque nisl consectetur et. Aenean lacinia bibendum nulla sed consectetur.

*"Sometimes you need a quote and you'll have to copy this block since there's no way to predefine a quote style."*

Sometimes you need a blank template.

*Sometimes you want to say something simply and boldly on a dedicated slide. This template is called the "quote".*

# BLANK PAGE WITH A TITLE

# COLOR PALETTE

## Safe on Projectors

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **#0078bf**<br>0,120,191 | **#00bccd**<br>0,188,205 | **#7dced5**<br>125,206,213 | **#00aa5b**<br>0,170,91 | **#85b880**<br>133,184,128 | **#bdbd32**<br>189,189,50 |
| **#fff350**<br>255,243,80 | **#fbe0ce**<br>251,224,206 | **#f2ba97**<br>242,186,151 | **#a17861**<br>161,120,97 | **#808184**<br>128,129,132 | **#eeeeee**<br>238,238,238 |

## Risky on Projectors

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **#ee5ba0**<br>238,91,160 | **#702269**<br>112,34,105 | **#b51b58**<br>181,27,88 | **#ed312f**<br>237,49,47 | **#f58a33**<br>245,138,51 | **#5f3c25**<br>95,60,37 |

# BOXES, SHAPES AND TABLES

Buy default, a floating text box looks like this.

Shapes are tinted gray with lots of padding.

Works for any shape.

| PowerPoint doesn't … | offer much … | in the way … |
|---|---|---|
| of custom … | table … | styles. |
| It prefers to use predefined | colors from … | The built in theme. |

# CHART SUGGESTIONS

Sales



- 1st Qtr
- 2nd Qtr
- 3rd Qtr
- 4th Qtr
- 5th Qtr
- 6th Qtr



- Series 1
- Series 2
- Series 3
- Series 4
- Series 5
- Series 6

Category 1
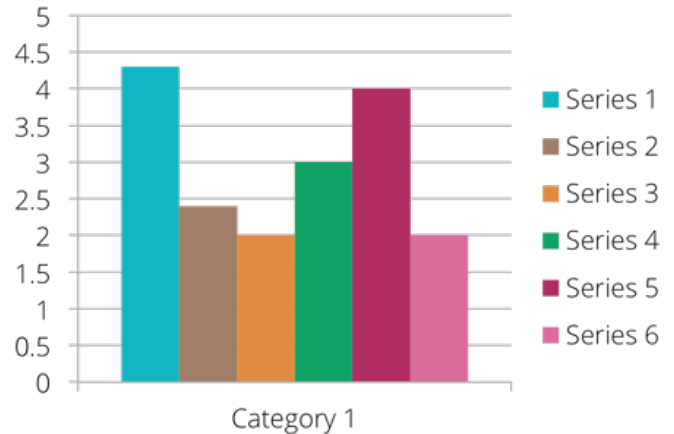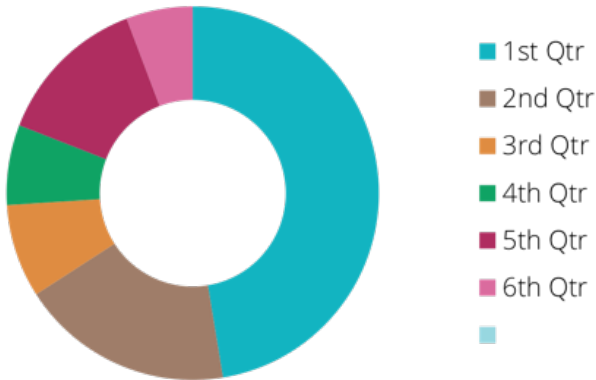
# CHECKLIST TEMPLATE

❏ First, get the proper font: http://opensans.com/

❏ Start with a clean template.

❏ When in doubt, copy and paste from something that already works.

❏ Be brave:

  ❏ Learn to use master pages properly.

  ❏ Edit! Brevity, not design, makes presentations great.

# THANK YOU

*For questions or suggestions:*

*Chad Currie*

*Smith & Robot*

*chad@smithandrobot.com*

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