Decorators Demystified

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```
In [2]: def square(x):
            return x*x
        print square(4)
        16
In [3]: print square
        <function square at 0x10b3ccaa0>
In [4]: f = square
In [5]: print f
        <function square at 0x10b3ccaa0>
In [6]: print f(4)
        16
```

```
In [7]: #square = <new-function-here>
In [8]: def sum_of_squares(x, y):
             return square(x) + square(y)
In [9]: sum_of_squares(3, 4)
Out[9]: 25
In [10]: def cube(x):
             return x*x*x
         def sum_of_cubes(x, y):
             return cube(x) + cube(y)
         print sum_of_cubes(3, 4)
         91
In [11]:
         def sum_of(f, x, y):
             return f(x) + f(y)
         print sum_of(square, 3, 4)
         print sum_of(cube, 3, 4)
         print sum_of(abs, 3, -4)
         25
         91
```

```
In [12]:
         def mod3(x):
             return x % 3
         print sum_of(mod3, 4, 8)
         3
In [13]: print sum_of(lambda x: x%3, 4, 8)
         3
In [14]: print sum_of(lambda x: x*x*x, 4, 8)
         576
In [15]: max(3, 4)
Out[15]: 4
In [16]: max(["Python", "Java"])
Out[16]: 'Python'
In [18]: max(["Python", "Haskell"])
Out[18]: 'Python'
In [19]: max(["Python", "Haskell"], key=len)
Out[19]: 'Haskell'
```

```
In [22]: names = ["C", "Java", "C++", "Perl", "Python", "Ruby", "Haskell"]
         sorted(names)
Out[22]: ['C', 'C++', 'Haskell', 'Java', 'Perl', 'Python', 'Ruby']
In [23]: sorted(names, key=len)
Out[23]: ['C', 'C++', 'Java', 'Perl', 'Ruby', 'Python', 'Haskell']
In [24]: len("hello")
Out[24]: 5
         Problem Implement a function maximum that takes 2 values x and y and a key function as
         argument and finds the maximum by comparing key(x) and key(y).
             >>> maximum(3, -4, abs)
             -4
             >>> maximum("Python", "Haskell", len)
             'Haskell'
             >>> maximum("java", "Python", lambda s: s.lower())
             'Python'
In [27]: max("java", "Python",)
Out[27]: 'java'
In [28]: max("java", "Python", key=lambda s: s.lower())
Out[28]: 'Python'
```

```
In [29]: def maximum(x, y, key):
             if key(x) > key(y):
                 return x
             else:
                 return y
In [30]: print maximum(3, -4, abs)
         -4
In [31]: maximum("java", "Python", lambda s: s.lower())
Out[31]: 'Python'
         Default Arguments
In [32]: def incr(x, amount=1):
             return x+amount
         print incr(4)
         5
In [33]: print incr(4, amount=2)
         print incr(4, 2)
         6
```

```
In [34]: def sub(x, y):
             return x-y
         print sub(3, 2)
         1
In [36]: print sub(x=3, y=2)
         1
In [37]: print sub(y=2, x=3)
In [39]: print sub(3, y=2)
         1
```

Variable number of arguments and keyword arguments

```
In [40]: \max(1, 2, 3)
Out[40]: 3
In [41]: \max(1, 2, 3, 4)
Out[41]: 4
```

```
In [43]: def f(*a):
             print a
         f()
         f(1)
         f(1, 2)
         f(1, 2, 3)
         (1,)
         (1, 2)
         (1, 2, 3)
In [44]: def xprint(label, *args):
             for a in args:
                  print label, a
         xprint("INFO", 1, 2, 3)
         INFO 1
         INFO 2
         INFO 3
```

Problem Implement a function add that takes variable number of arguments and returns their sum.

Hint: You can use built-in function sum for computing sum of a list of numbers.

```
>>> add(1, 2, 3)
6
>>> add(1, 2, 3, 4)
```

Problem Write a function strjoin that takes a separator as first argument followed by variable number of strings to join with that separator.

```
>>> strjoin("-", "a", "b", "c")
"a-b-c"
```

Just like variable arguments, we can write functions that can take arbitrary keyword arguments.

```
In [45]: def f(**kwargs):
             print kwargs
In [46]: f(x=1, y=2)
         {'v': 2, 'x': 1}
In [54]: def render_tag(tagname, **attrs):
             pairs = ['\%s=''\%s'''] % (k, v) for k, v in attrs.items()]
             pairs_str = " ".join(pairs)
             return "<%s %s>" % (tagname, pairs_str)
         print render_tag("a",
                           href="http://in.pycon.org/",
                           title="PyCon India 2014")
```



```
In [55]: def f(x, y):
             return x+y
In [56]: def call_func(f, args):
             return f(*args)
         print call_func(square, [3])
         print call_func(sum_of_squares, [3, 4])
         9
         25
In [60]:
         def call_func1(f, *args):
             return f(*args)
         print call_func1(square, 3)
         print call_func1(sum_of_squares, 3, 4)
         25
In [61]: def call_func1(f, *args, **kwargs):
             return f(*args, **kwargs)
         print call_func1(square, 3)
         print call_func1(sum_of_squares, 3, 4)
         print call_func1(square, x=3)
         print call_func1(sum_of_squares, x=3, y=4)
```

```
9
25
9
25
```

```
In [62]: print call_func1(sum_of_squares, 3, y=4)
         25
```

Functions as return value

```
In [63]: def make_adder(x):
             def add(y):
                 return x+y
             return add
         add5 = make_adder(5)
         print add5(2)
         7
In [64]:
         data = [["A", 10], ["B", 34], ["C", 5]]
         print max(data)
         ['C', 5]
```

```
In [69]: def column(n):
             def f(row):
                 return row[n]
             return f
         print max(data, key=column(1))
         ['B', 34]
```

Decorators

```
In [76]: | %%file sum.py
         def square(x):
             print "square", x
             return x*x
         def sum_of_squares(x, y):
             print "sum_of_squares", x, y
             return square(x) + square(y)
         if __name__ == "__main__":
             print sum_of_squares(3, 4)
         Overwriting sum.py
```

In [77]: !python sum.py

```
sum_of_squares 3 4
          square 3
          square 4
          25
In [109]: %%file trace0.py
          def trace(f):
              def g(*args):
                  print f.__name__, args
                  return f(*args)
              return g
```

Overwriting traceO.py

```
In [105]: %%file sum1.py
          from trace0 import trace
          @trace
          def square(x):
              return x*x
          # @trace is same as:
          # square = trace(square)
          @trace
          def sum_of_squares(x, y):
              return square(x) + square(y)
          if name == " main ":
              print sum_of_squares(3, 4)
              print square
          Overwriting sum1.py
In [106]: !python sum1.py
          sum_of_squares (3, 4)
          square (3,)
          square (4,)
          25
          <function g at 0x102aecd70>
```

```
In [101]:
          %%file blackhole.py
          def blackhole(f):
              return 0
          @blackhole
          def square(x):
              return x*x
          print square
          Writing blackhole.py
          !python blackhole.py
In [102]:
          0
```

```
In [122]: | %%file trace1.py
          import functools
          import os
          level = 0
          def trace(f):
              if os.getenv("DEBUG") != "true":
                  return f
              @functools.wraps(f)
              def g(*args):
                  global level
                  print "| " * level + "|--", f.__name__, args
                  level += 1
                  result = f(*args)
                  level -= 1
                  return result
              #functools.update_wrapper(f, g)
              return g
```

Overwriting trace1.py

```
In [125]: %%file sum2.py
          from trace1 import trace
          @trace
          def square(x):
              return x*x
          # @trace is same as:
          # square = trace(square)
          @trace
          def sum_of_squares(x, y):
              return square(x) + square(y)
          if name == " main ":
              print sum_of_squares(3, 4)
          Overwriting sum2.py
In [126]: !python sum2.py
          25
In [127]: !DEBUG=true python sum2.py
           -- sum_of_squares (3, 4)
             |-- square (3,)
             |-- square (4,)
          25
```

```
In [133]: | % file fib0.py
          from trace1 import trace
          @trace
          def fib(n):
              if n == 0 or n == 1:
                   return 1
              else:
                   return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
          if __name__ == "__main__":
              import sys
              n = int(sys.argv[1])
              print fib(n)
```

Overwriting fib0.py

```
In [137]: | DEBUG=true python fib0.py 4
         |-- fib (4,)
         | |-- fib (3,)
           | |-- fib (2,)
          | | |-- fib (1,)
           |-- fib (2,)
           | |-- fib (1,)
           | |-- fib (0,)
```

Problem Write a function with_retries that continue to retry for 5 times if there is any exception

```
raised in the function.
   @with_retries
   def wget(url):
       return urllib2.urlopen(url).read()
   wget("http://google.com/no-such-page")
Should print:
   Failed to download, retrying...
   Giving up!
```

```
%%file with_retries.py
In [145]:
          import urllib2
          import functools
          def with_retries(f):
              @functools.wraps(f)
              def g(*args):
                  for i in range(5):
                      try:
                           return f(*args)
                      except:
                           print "Failed to download, retrying..."
                  print "Giving up!"
              return g
          @with retries
          def wget(url):
              return urllib2.urlopen(url)
          x = wget("http://google.com/no-such-page")
          Overwriting with_retries.py
```

In [146]:

!python with_retries.py

```
Failed to download, retrying...
          Giving up!
In [156]: %%file memoize.py
          def memoize(f):
              # create a cache for remembering return values
              cache = \{\}
              def g(*args):
                  # if the function is not called before with those arguments
                  if args not in cache:
                      # call it now and remember the result.
                      cache[args] = f(*args)
                  # return the remembered result
                  return cache[args]
              return g
```

Overwriting memoize.py

```
In [157]: %file fib1.py
          from trace1 import trace
          from memoize import memoize
          @memoize
          @trace
          def fib(n):
              if n == 0 or n == 1:
                  return 1
              else:
                  return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2)
          if __name__ == "__main__":
              import sys
              n = int(sys.argv[1])
              print fib(n)
```

Overwriting fib1.py

```
In [150]: !DEBUG=true python fib1.py 10
```

```
|-- fib (10,)
  |-- fib (9,)
     |-- fib (8,)
       |-- fib (7,)
          |-- fib (6,)
            |-- fib (5,)
               |-- fib (4,)
       | |-- fib (1,)
                     |-- fib (0,)
89
```

```
In [155]:
          !DEBUG=true python fib0.py 6
```

```
|-- fib (6,)
   |-- fib (5,)
      |-- fib (4,)
       |-- fib (3,)
          |-- fib (2,)
             |-- fib (1,)
            | |-- fib (0,)
         | |-- fib (1,)
       |-- fib (2,)
         | |-- fib (1,)
       | |-- fib (0,)
     |-- fib (3,)
       |-- fib (2,)
           |-- fib (1,)
         | |-- fib (0,)
       |-- fib (1,)
   |-- fib (4,)
      |-- fib (3,)
       |-- fib (2,)
         | |-- fib (1,)
         | |-- fib (0,)
       |-- fib (1,)
      | |-- fib (1,)
      | |-- fib (0,)
13
```

Now lets try to make the with_retries function take the number of retries as argument.

```
In [164]:
          %%file with_retries1.py
          import urllib2
          import functools
          def with_retries(num_retries):
              # with retries is not a decorator.
              # the return value of with retries is a decorator.
              def decor(f):
                  @functools.wraps(f)
                  def g(*args):
                      for i in range(num_retries):
                           try:
                               return f(*args)
                           except:
                               print "Failed to download, retrying..."
                      print "Giving up!"
                  return g
              return decor
          @with_retries(3)
          def wget(url):
              return urllib2.urlopen(url)
          #decor = with_retries(3)
          #wget = decor(wget)
          x = wget("http://google.com/no-such-page")
```

Overwriting with_retries1.py

```
In [165]: !python with_retries1.py
```

```
Failed to download, retrying...
Failed to download, retrying...
Failed to download, retrying...
Giving up!
```

Example: A web framework

```
In [189]: | %%file fakeweb.py
          mapping = []
          def route(path):
              def decor(f):
                  mapping.append((path, f))
              return decor
          def request(path):
              for p, func in mapping:
                  if p == path:
                       return func()
              return "not found"
          def wsgifunc(env, start_response):
              path = env['PATH INFO']
              start_response('200 OK', [("Content-type", "text/plain")])
              return request(path)
          def run(port=8080):
              from wsgiref.simple_server import make_server
              server = make_server("localhost", port, wsgifunc)
              server.serve_forever()
```

Overwriting fakeweb.py

```
In [191]:
          %%file hello.py
          from fakeweb import route
          @route("/hello")
          def hello():
              return "Hello, world!"
          @route("/bye")
          def bye():
              return "Good bye!"
          # @after_request
          # def layout(response):
                line = "\n" + "=" * 10 + "\n"
                return line + response + line
```

Overwriting hello.py

```
In [187]:
          %%file client.py
          import hello
          from fakeweb import request, run
          import sys
          if __name__ == "__main__":
              if "--web" in sys.argv:
                  run()
              else:
                  print request("/hello")
                  print request("/bye")
```

Overwriting client.py

In [190]: !python client.py Hello, world! Good bye! In []: