Plugin frameworks 3 approaches to designing plugin APIs

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PyCon India 2010, MSRIT, Bangalore

25 September 2010

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- Freelance programmer/trainer based in Bangalore
- Organiser of PyCon India 2009, 2010

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- This talk about approaches to writing plugin frameworks using examples
 - TRAC The project planning/tracking tool from edgewall software.
 - py.test The test harness from the PyPy project.
 - 3 Emacs The extensible text editor from the GNU project.
- Informed by my lifelong(?) experiences with Emacs and my work with py.test and trac over the past two years
- Inspired by a Stack Overflow discussion I had at http://bit.ly/bznQ2g

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- Controlled ways to run user code inside your application
- Used to shift the burden of writing your program to your user

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- Used to shift the burden of writing your program to your user
- Used to defer important decisions for later so that they can be made when you know enough
- Used to write frameworks that can be used for multiple tasks

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- Controlled ways to run user code inside your application
- Used to shift the burden of writing your program to your user
- Used to defer important decisions for later so that they can be made when you know enough
- Used to write frameworks that can be used for multiple tasks
- To reduce the size of the application

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- Controlled ways to run user code inside your application
- Used to shift the burden of writing your program to your user
- Used to defer important decisions for later so that they can be made when you know enough
- Used to write frameworks that can be used for multiple tasks
- To reduce the size of the application
- Generally fun to do

Trac: Component architecture

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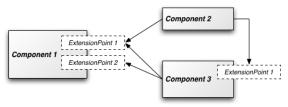
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- Designed using a Component architecture.
- Each component exposes "extension points" that can plugged into by other components.



- Components are singletons
- Simplified version of the Zope Component Architecture
- Details at http://trac.edgewall.org/wiki/TracDev/ComponentAr
- Very popular architecture. Used in other applications like Eclipse.

Trac: Writing a plugin

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- Write a new component (subclass component).
- Interfaces are created by subclassing Interface and then wrapping them in an ExtensionPoint.
- The Interface will have methods defined in them that can be overridden by user created Components that implement the interface.

Trac: Example plugin

```
Plugin
frameworks
            1 # Following is the code in the application
               # The interface and it's specification
               class | TodoObserver(Interface):
                     def todo_added(name, description):
            5
                         "Called when a to-do item is added."
            6
               class TodoList (Component):
            8
                     # Declaration of an extension point
                     observers = ExtensionPoint(ITodoObserver)
           10
           11
                     def __init__(self):
           12
                         self.todos = \{\}
           13
           14
                     def add(self, name, description):
                         assert not name in self.todos. 'To-do already in list'
           15
Example
           16
                         self.todos[name] = description
           17
                         for observer in self.observers: # Using the extension point
           18
                              observer.todo_added(name. description)
           19
           20
           21
                A plugin that prints out details when something is added
           22
               class TodoPrinter(Component):
           23
                     # Stating which interface is implemented
           24
                     implements (ITodoObserver)
           25
            26
                     def todo_added(self, name, description):
           27
                         prinyt 'TODO:', name
                         print '
           28
                                       . description
```

Trac : Pros/Cons

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Pros

- Very "Object Oriented"
- Cons
 - High entry barrier (need to learn "plugin API")
 - Lots of boilerplate code

py.test: Metaprogramming

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- Takes the "best api is no api" to the extreme.
- Relies on naming conventions to insert code into the framework.
- Searches multiple sources for "plugin" files to load (setuptools entry points, -p option, conftest.py etc.)
- Inside the plugin file, hooks can be defined using the pytest_ prefix (e.g. pytest_addoption to add a command line option).

py.test: Writing a plugin

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- Implement the hooks that are necessary for the plugin to work (e.g. add a few command line options, initialise some stuff before the tests start, print out some extra information when tests are done).
- Inform py.test that this plugin file needs to be picked up at startup time.

py.test: Example

```
Plugin
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```

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```
class BugZillaInteg(object):
    def pytest_report_teststatus(self,report):
        "Hook called when test status is created"
        if report, failed:
            if self.analysed(report.item.function.__doc__):
                return "analysed", "A", "ANALYSED"
    def __init__(self, config, bugzilla):
        self.config = config
        self.bugzilla = bugzilla
def pytest_configure(config):
    # Logging in into bugzilla
    bzilla = pyzilla.BugZilla(config.getvalue("bugzilla_url"),
                               config.getvalue("bugzilla_verbose"))
    bzilla .login (username = config .getvalue("bugzilla_username").
                  password = config.getvalue("bugzilla_pw"))
    # Register the plugin
    config.pluginmanager.register(BugZillaInteg(config. bzilla), "bugzilla")
```

py.test : Pros/Cons

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Embedded scripting language Writing a plugin Example

Pros

- Very easy to write a plugin
- Very easy to visualise what's going on.
- High level of flexibility.

Cons

■ The internals of py.test can get complex.

Emacs: Embedded scripting language

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- Build your application as a "library" for a scripting language.
- The primitives will be hardcoded and the rest built on top in the scripting language.
- No real "API". The boundaries between plugin and core get blurred.
- Emacs is a successful example. It's an "editor" that works as an email client, IRC client, PIM, web browser, twitter client, video editor, mp3 player and other things.

Emacs: Writing a plugin

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- Write a script just like one would do for any language
- Evaluate the script (or drop it into the init file)

Emacs : Example

```
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```

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Emacs Embedded scripting language

```
1 (defun list-issues ()
2 "Shows all TBDs in current tree in all files of the same type as current"
3 (interactive)
4 (let ((dir (file-name-directory (buffer-file-name)))
5 (ext (file-name-extension (buffer-file-name))))
6 ( (rgrep "TBD" (concat " *." ext) dir))
7 (other-window 1))
8
9 (global-set-kev (kbd "<f11>") 'list-issues)
```

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General feelings on how these things should be done.

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Case #3: Emacs Embedded scripting language Writing a plugin General feelings on how these things should be done.

- Try to keep the non extensible core as small as possible.
- Implement the smallest subset of what you need and make the rest plugins.
- If you're going the Emacs route, embed a *real* scripting language and not just a toy.
- Reduce boilerplate as much as possible. Make it easy (and not just possible) for users to extend your software.