

## A large, stylized question mark is the central focus, constructed from blue and yellow puzzle pieces. It is surrounded by a dense collection of colorful building blocks (red, blue, yellow, green, black) and various social media and technology icons, including a hashtag, a play button, a mail icon, a magnifying glass, a speech bubble, and a camera. The overall composition suggests a theme of digital communication, social media, or a search for information.

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# Overview

## Plugins in context of SQLAlchemy

- A look at SQL Alchemy dialects and exploring `create_engine`
- Python package entrypoints and `importlib.metadata`

## How you can make it work for your package

- Creating a hello world package
- Creating plugin structure and plugin loader utils
- Extending hello world package with `hello-world-kannada-plugin`

# Plugins in context of SQLAlchemy

A new web framework comes every other month in Python but SQLAlchemy is still there.  
*despite not so great documentation*

The reason is - its extensibility.

Good software needs to be extensible.

# Plugins in context of SQLAlchemy

## Dialects

From SQLAlchemy docs

the “dialect” is a Python object that represents information and methods that allow database operations to proceed on a particular kind of database backend and a particular kind of Python driver (or DBAPI) for that database.

Examples - Postgresql is a dialect.

*[Find class definition of dialect here](#)*

# Plugins in context of SQLAlchemy

## Dialects ( contd.. )

SQLAlchemy gives a few dialects for a few databases ( mssql, mysql, oracle, postgresql, sqlite )

You can find them at `lib/sqlalchemy/dialects`

- But there are many more supported !  
eg. Clickhouse, Druid, Drill, Snowflake, Impala, Google sheets and the [list goes on](#)

# Plugins in context of SQLAlchemy

## Create Engine

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine  
  
engine = create_engine(  
    "postgresql+psycopg2://user:pwd@localhost:5432/db"  
)
```

The url scheme is `[dialect]+[driver]://...`

# Plugins in context of SQLAlchemy

**What is Create Engine doing ?**

A lot.

But what we are interested in is this -

# Plugins in context of SQLAlchemy

```
def create_engine(url: str, **kwargs):
    u = _url.make_url(url) # _url is the url module that does url magic

    ...

    entrypoint = u._get_entrypoint() # Gets the dialect's entrypoint class
    dialect_cls = entrypoint.get_dialect_cls(u) # Gets the actual dialect class
    dialect_args = _create_dialect_args(url, **kwargs) # transforms kwargs to dialect specific args

    # Intense Python wizardry ...

    dialect = dialect_cls(**dialect_args)
    engine = engineclass(poo, dialect, u, **kwargs)

    # Some more Spells ...
    return engine
```

*Note: Code lines cherry picked for sanity ! The full thing is [here](#).*



# Plugins in context of SQLAlchemy

A little deeper -

```
def _get_entrpoint():  
    ...  
    cls = registry.load(name)  
    ...  
    return cls
```

The registry is where all of the dialects are held.

The registry is declared like this -

```
registry = util.PluginLoader("sqlalchemy.dialects")
```

# Plugins in context of SQLAlchemy

Last stretch! Now's the time to focus !!

```
from importlib import metadata as importlib_metadata

class PluginLoader:
    def __init__(self, group):
        self.group = group
        self.impls = {}

    def load(self, name):
        if name in self.impls:
            return self.impls[name]()

        entrypoints = importlib_metadata.entry_points()
        impls = entrypoints.select(self.group)
        for impl in impls:
            if impl.name == name:
                self.impls[impl.name] = impl.load
                return impl.load()

        raise ValueError("No such plugin!")
```

# How you can make it work for your package

## Using the same logic for our own plugins

1. Let others know how they can create code for you
2. Give them an identifier so that they can tell their code is for your package
3. Write some code that can load `their code`
4. Use others' code !

# How you can make it work for your package

## Entrypoints

(From Python packaging user guide]

(<https://packaging.python.org/en/latest/specifications/entry-points/>)

Entry points are a mechanism for an installed distribution to advertise components it provides to be discovered and used by other code.

## How to declare it in pyproject.toml

```
[project.entry-points.group_name]  
name = path_to_object
```

# How you can make it work for your package

Coding time !!

# Thanks !

## Questions ?

Code and slides at:

<https://github.com/ash2shukla/pycon2025>

Connect with me:

<https://linkedin.com/in/ash2shukla>

