



Managed
Attributes

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overloading

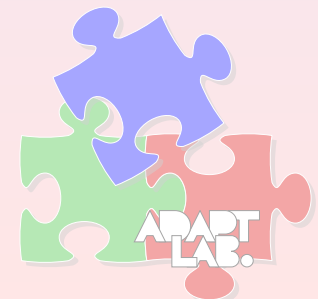
References

Managed Attributes

How to silently extend classes

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Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

Case Study: Account

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Let us consider the classic implementation for the account class

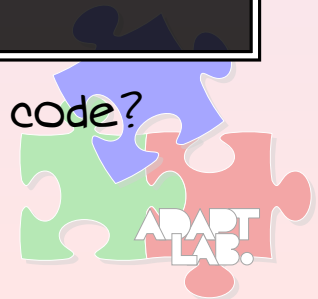
```
class account:
    def __init__(self, initial_amount):
        self.amount = initial_amount
    def balance(self):
        return self.amount
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        self.amount -= amount
    def deposit(self, amount):
        self.amount += amount

if __name__ == "__main__":
    a = account(1000)
    print("The current balance is {}".format(a.balance()))
    a.withdraw(100)
    a.deposit(750)
    print("The current balance is {}".format(a.balance()))
    a.withdraw(3000)
    print("The current balance is {}".format(a.balance()))
```

```
[23:15]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa/managed>python3 account.py
The current balance is 1000
The current balance is 1650
The current balance is -1350
```

What's about adding a functionality w/o polluting its code?

- key concept: separation of concerns





Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

Inserting Code to Run on Attribute Access

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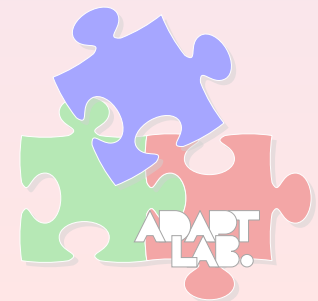
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References

A clean approach is to (automatically) execute extra code when an attribute is accessed.

Python provides 3 Approaches:

- properties
- descriptor protocol (deja vu)
- operator overloading





Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

Properties: To Avoid Red Balances

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```
import account

class safe_account(account.account):
    def __init__(self, initial_amount):
        self._amount = initial_amount
    def save_get(self):
        return self._amount
    def save_set(self, amount):
        assert amount > 0, 'Not admitted operation: the final balance ({0}) MUST be positive'.format(amount)
        self._amount=amount
    amount = property(save_get, save_set, None, "Managed balance against excessive withdrawals")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    a = safe_account(1000)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance()))
    a.withdraw(100)
    a.deposit(750)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance()))
    a.withdraw(3000)
    print("The current balance is 0".format(a.balance()))
```

```
[23:31]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa/managed>python3 account+property.py
The current balance is 1000
The current balance is 1650
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "account+property.py", line 19, in <module>
    a.withdraw(3000)
  File "/home/cazzola/esercizi-pa/managed/account.py", line 7, in withdraw
    self.amount -= amount
  File "account+property.py", line 9, in save_set
    assert amount > 0, 'Not admitted operation: the final balance ({0}) MUST be positive'.format(amount)
AssertionError: Not admitted operation: the final balance (-1350) MUST be positive
```



Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

Properties: To Dynamically Calculate the Balance

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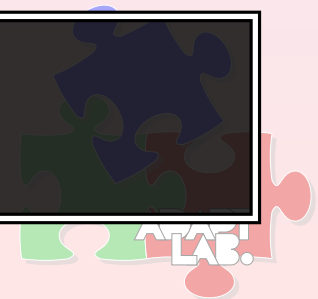
overloading

References

```
class account_with_calculated_balance:
    def __init__(self, initial_amount):
        self._deposits = initial_amount
        self._withdrawals = 0
    def deposit(self, amount):
        self._deposits += amount
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        self._withdrawals += amount
    def calculated_balance(self):
        return self._deposits - self._withdrawals
    def zeroing_balance(self):
        self._deposits = 0
        self._withdrawals = 0
    balance = property(calculated_balance, None, zeroing_balance, "Calculate Balance")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    a = account_with_calculated_balance(1000)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
    a.withdraw(100)
    a.deposit(750)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
    a.withdraw(3000)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
    del a.balance
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
```

```
[23:57]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa/managed>python3 account+property2.py
The current balance is 1000
The current balance is 1650
The current balance is -1350
The current balance is 0
```





Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

Descriptor Protocol: To Avoid Red Balances

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References

```
import account
class safe_descriptor:
    """Managed balance against excessive withdrawals"""
    def __get__(self, instance, owner):
        return instance._amount
    def __set__(self, instance, amount):
        assert amount > 0, 'Not admitted operation: the final balance ({0}) MUST be positive'.format(amount)
        instance._amount=amount

class safe_account(account.account):
    def __init__(self, initial_amount):
        self._amount = initial_amount
        amount = safe_descriptor()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    a = safe_account(1000)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance()))
    a.withdraw(100)
    a.deposit(750)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance()))
    a.withdraw(3000)
    print("The current balance is 0".format(a.balance()))
```

```
[23:59]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa/managed>python3 account+descriptors.py
The current balance is 1000
The current balance is 1650
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "account+descriptors.py", line 22, in <module>
    a.withdraw(3000)
  File "/home/cazzola/esercizi-pa/managed/account.py", line 7, in withdraw
    self.amount -= amount
  File "account+descriptors.py", line 8, in __set__
    assert amount > 0, 'Not admitted operation: the final balance ({0}) MUST be positive'.format(amount)
AssertionError: Not admitted operation: the final balance (-1350) MUST be positive
```



Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

Descriptor Protocol: To Dynamically Calculate the Balance

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References

```
class balance_descriptor:
    """Calculate Balance"""
    def __get__(self, instance, owner):
        return instance._deposits-instance._withdrawals
    def __delete__(self, instance):
        instance._deposits = 0
        instance._withdrawals = 0

class account_with_calculated_balance:
    def __init__(self, initial_amount):
        self._deposits = initial_amount
        self._withdrawals = 0
    def deposit(self, amount):
        self._deposits += amount
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        self._withdrawals += amount
    balance = balance_descriptor()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    a = account_with_calculated_balance(1000)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
    a.withdraw(100)
    a.deposit(750)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
    a.withdraw(3000)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
    del a.balance
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
```

```
[0:05]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa/managed>python3 account+descriptors2.py
The current balance is 1000
The current balance is 1650
The current balance is -1350
The current balance is 0
```



Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

Operator Overloading Protocol

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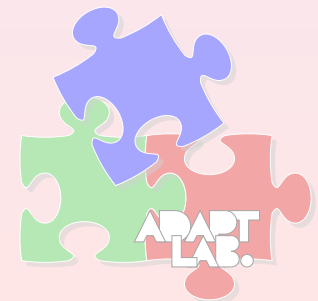
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References

- `__getattr__` is run for fetches on undefined attributes.
- `__getattribute__` is run for fetches on every attribute, so when using it you must be cautious to avoid recursive loops by passing attribute accesses to a superclass.
- `__setattr__` try to guess
- `__delattr__` is run for deletion on every attribute





Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

Operator Overloading Protocol: To Avoid Red Balances

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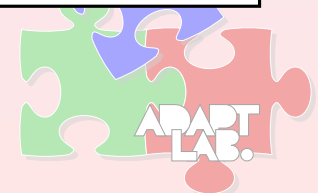
References

```
import account

class safe_account(account.account):
    def __setattr__(self, attr, amount):
        assert amount > 0, 'Not admitted operation: the final balance ({0}) MUST be positive'.format(amount)
        self.__dict__[attr] = amount

if __name__ == "__main__":
    a = safe_account(1000)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance()))
    a.withdraw(100)
    a.deposit(750)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance()))
    a.withdraw(3000)
    print("The current balance is 0".format(a.balance()))
```

```
[0:29]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa/managed>python3 account+overloading.py
The current balance is 1000
The current balance is 1650
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "account+overloading.py", line 16, in <module>
    a.withdraw(3000)
  File "/home/cazzola/esercizi-pa/managed/account.py", line 7, in withdraw
    self.amount -= amount
  File "account+overloading.py", line 7, in __setattr__
    assert amount > 0, 'Not admitted operation: the final balance ({0}) MUST be positive'.format(amount)
AssertionError: Not admitted operation: the final balance (-1350) MUST be positive
```





Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

Operator Overloading: To Dynamically Calculate the Balance

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References

```
class account_with_calculated_balance:
    def __init__(self, initial_amount):
        self._deposits = initial_amount
        self._withdrawals = 0
    def deposit(self, amount):
        self._deposits += amount
    def withdraw(self, amount):
        self._withdrawals += amount
    def __getattr__(self, attr):
        if attr == 'balance':
            return self._deposits - self._withdrawals
        else: raise AttributeError(attr)
    def __delattr__(self, attr):
        if attr == 'balance':
            self._deposits = 0
            self._withdrawals = 0
        else: raise AttributeError(attr)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    a = account_with_calculated_balance(1000)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
    a.withdraw(100)
    a.deposit(750)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
    a.withdraw(3000)
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
    del a.balance
    print("The current balance is {0}".format(a.balance))
```

```
[0:38]cazzola@hymir:~/aux_work/projects/python/esercizi-pa/managed>python3 account+overloading2.py
The current balance is 1000
The current balance is 1650
The current balance is -1350
The current balance is 0
```



Class Extensions through Managed Attributes

__getattr__ vs __getattribute__

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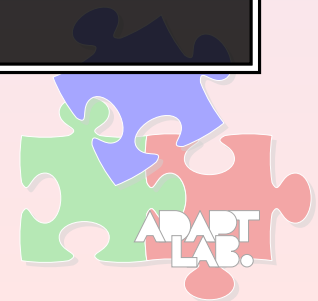
References

```
class GetAttr:
    attr1 = 1
    def __init__(self):
        self.attr2 = 2
    def __getattr__(self, attr):
        print('get: ' + attr)
        return 3
```

```
class GetAttribute(object):
    attr1 = 1
    def __init__(self):
        self.attr2 = 2
    def __getattribute__(self, attr):
        print('get: ' + attr)
        if attr == 'attr3':
            return 3
        else:
            return object.__getattribute__(self, attr)
```

```
[0:51]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa/managed>python3
>>> from GetAttr import GetAttr
>>> X=GetAttr()
>>> print(X.attr1)
1
>>> print(X.attr2)
2
>>> print(X.attr3)
get: attr3
3
```

```
[0:58]cazzola@hymir:~/esercizi-pa/managed>python3
>>> from GetAttribute import GetAttribute
>>> X = GetAttribute()
>>> print(X.attr1)
get: attr1
1
>>> print(X.attr2)
get: attr2
2
>>> print(X.attr3)
get: attr3
3
```





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References

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