Implementing git-orm

https://github.com/natano/python-git-orm/

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Description

- django-esque model interface for storing objects in a git repository
- ISC licensed
- written in python

Models

Models

```
Listing 1: Python
from git_orm import models
class User(models.Model):
    email = models.TextField(primary_key=True)
    name = models.TextField(null=True)
class Article (models.Model):
    author = models.ForeignKey(User)
    summary = models.TextField()
    content = models.TextField()
```

Creating an object

```
Listing 2: Python

hansel = User()
hansel.email = 'hansel@example.com'
hansel.name = 'Hans'
hansel.save()

# or

gretel = User.create(email='grete@example.com',
name='Grete')
```

Timestamps

Listing 3: Python

```
>>> gretel.created_at datetime.datetime(2013, 6, 6, 12, 27, 35, 276071) >>> gretel.updated_at datetime.datetime(2013, 6, 6, 10, 08, 33, 3)
```

Querysets

Expressive Syntax

```
Listing 4: Python

User.objects.get(email='user@example.org')

User.objects.exists()

Article.objects.all()

Article.objects.count()

Article.objects.filter(author_email='user@example.org')

Article.objects.exclude(summary_contains='vienna.rb')
```

Chaining

Lazy Evaluation

```
Listing 6: Python

articles = Article.objects.all()

articles = articles.filter(published_at__lt=now)

articles.count()
```

Q Objects

Q Objects (Advanced Querying)

```
Listing 7: Python

from git_orm.models import Q

User.objects.filter(
    Q(email__endswith='@example.org')
    |Q(name__icontains='grete')
)
```

Q Objects (connect 'em)

```
Listing 8: Python

from git_orm.models import Q

~Q(name='Hexe') & (
Q(email='grete@example.com') | Q(name='Hansel'))
```

Transactions

Automatic Transaction Management

```
Listing 9: Python from git_orm import transaction with transaction.wrap():
```

Automatic Transaction Management

```
Listing 10: Python
```

```
@transaction.wrap()
def persist():
```

Manual Transaction Management

```
Listing 11: Python from git_orm import transaction

transaction.begin()
...

transaction.commit()

transaction.begin()
...

transaction.rollback()
```

Syntactic Sugar

Context Managers

Context Managers

end

```
Listing 12: Python
with transaction.wrap() as trans:
                        Listing 13: Ruby
Transaction.wrap do | trans |
```

Listing 14: Python class wrap: def __enter__(self): begin() return _transaction def __exit__(self, type, value, traceback): if not type and _transaction.has_changes: commit(self.message) else: rollback()

Decorators

Decorators

```
Listing 15: Python @transaction.wrap()
def persist:
```

Listing 16: Ruby

```
def persist
    # ??
end
```

Listing 17: Python class wrap: ... def __call__(self, fn): @wraps(fn) def _inner(*args, **kwargs): with self: return fn(*args, **kwargs) return _inner

Operator Overloading

Operator Overloading

Listing 18: Python
$$Q(...) & Q(...) \mid Q(...)$$

Listing 19: Ruby
$$Q(...)$$
 & $Q(...)$

Metaclasses

Metaclasses

```
Listing 20: Python

class Foo(object):
   __metaclass__ = Bar
```

Listing 21: Ruby

class Foo extend Bar end

Bugs & Shortcomings

Bugs & Shortcomings

- python 3 only
- delete not implemented yet
- concurrent transactions are not handled correctly

Up next

Up next & Ideas

- python 2 & 3 support with six
- merging of concurrent transactions
- more query optimizations

Thx!

\$ pip install git-orm