

Metaclasses



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Summary

What is the class of a class object?

Default metaclass – type

Specifying a metaclass

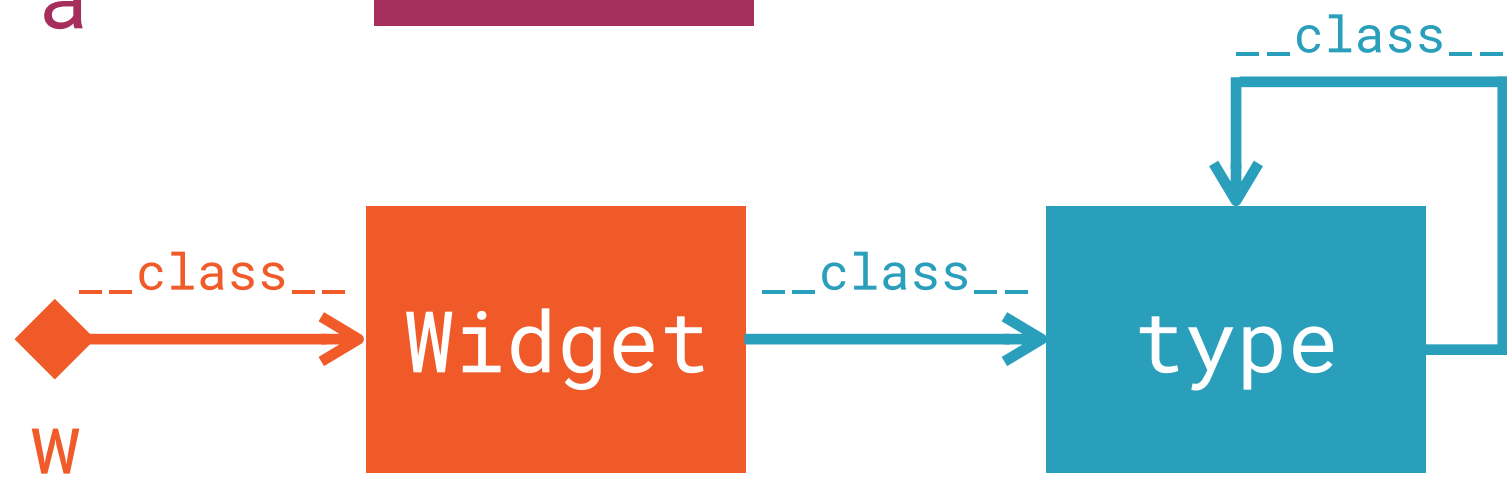
Defining a metaclass

Special methods of metaclasses

Practical uses

Metaclasses and inheritance

The Class of a Class



Class Definition

```
class Widget:  
    pass
```

Default Base Class



Default Metaclass



```
class Widget(object, metaclass=type):  
    pass
```

Class Allocation and Initialisation

Class Definition

```
class Widget:
```

```
pass
```

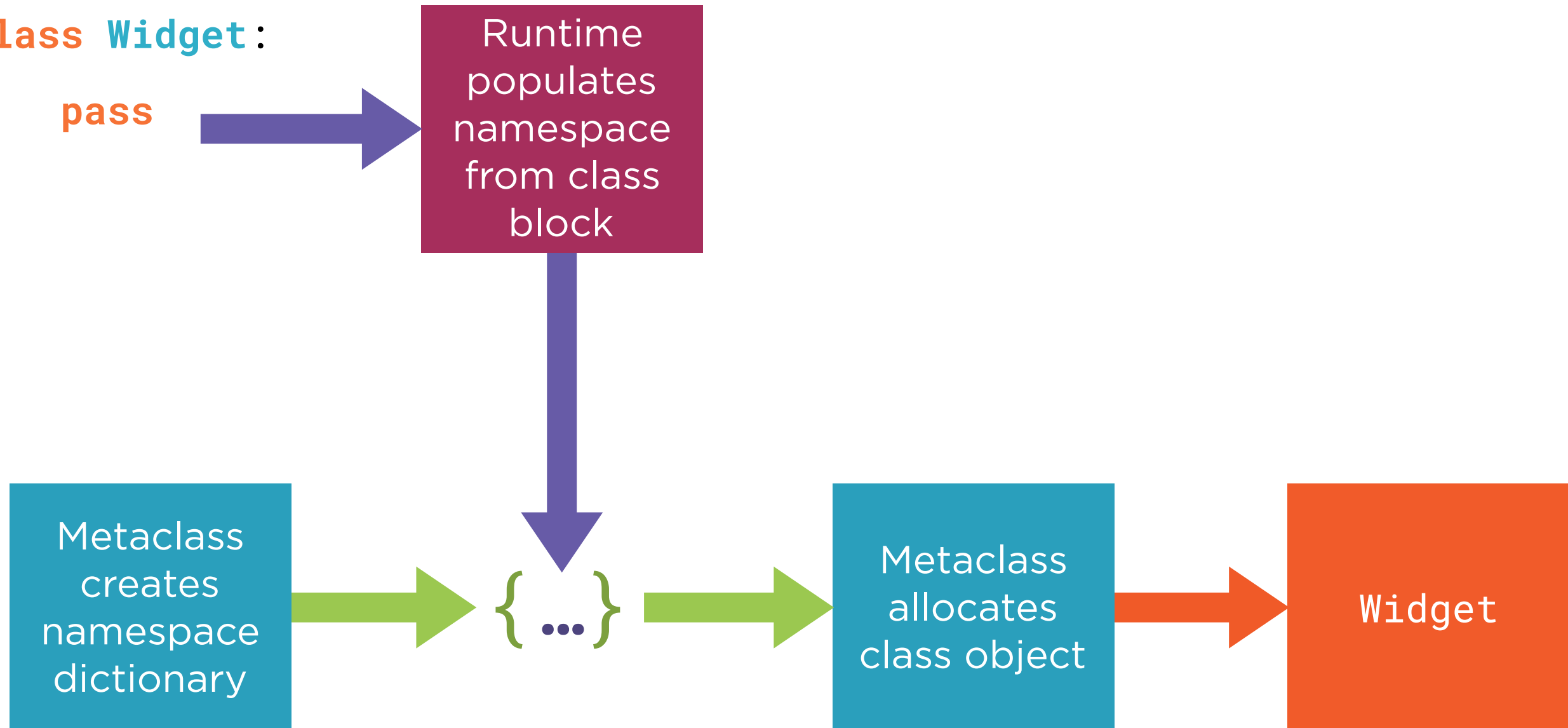
Runtime
populates
namespace
from class
block

Metaclass
creates
namespace
dictionary

{ ... }

Metaclass
allocates
class object

Widget



Class Definition

```
class Widget:
```

```
    pass
```

```
name = 'Widget'
```

```
metaclass = type
```

```
bases = ()
```

```
kwargs = {}
```

```
namespace = metaclass.__prepare__(name, bases, **kwargs)
```

```
Widget = metaclass.__new__(metaclass, name, bases, namespace, **kwargs)
```

```
metaclass.__init__(Widget, name, bases, namespace, **kwargs)
```

Which Metaclass Methods to Override?

`__prepare__`

Customise the type
or initial value of
the namespace
mapping

`__new__`

Allocate and
optionally configure
new class object

`__init__`

Configure class
object

Metaclass Keyword Arguments

Class Definition

positional arguments
base classes



keyword arguments
forwarded to metaclass



```
class Widget(object, metaclass=type, more=1, keyword=2, args=3):  
    pass
```



metaclass keyword
specifies metaclass

Class Statement as a Class Factory

keyword arguments
forwarded to metaclass



```
class Widget(object, metaclass=type, more=1, keyword=2, args=3):  
    pass
```

Runtime
parameterisation of
class construction –

a class factory

Metaclass Method Visibility

Method Arguments

2 object

metaclass

mcs

class

cls

instance

self

```
1 class MyClass(object,  
    metaclass=MetaClass):
```

```
    @classmethod
```

```
    def my_class_method(cls):  
        pass
```

```
    def my_instance_method(self):  
        pass
```

MetaClass

```
@classmethod
```

```
def my_meta_class_method(mcs):  
    pass
```

```
def my_meta_instance_method(cls):  
    pass
```

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Metaclass `__call__` : The Instance Constructor

The Instance Constructor

```
class Widget(object,  
               metaclass=type):  
  
    def __new__(cls, *args, **kwargs):  
        return type.__new__(cls)  
  
    def __init__(self):  
        pass
```

`w = Widget()`

The diagram shows the code `w = Widget()` on the right. Two dark grey arrows originate from this code. The top arrow points to the `__new__` method definition in the `Widget` class. The bottom arrow points to the `__init__` method definition in the `Widget` class.

Metaclass `__call__`: The Instance Constructor

Calling the regular class invokes `metaclass.__call__()`

```
w = Widget()
```

```
class Widget(object,  
              metaclass=type):  
  
    def __new__(cls, *args, **kwargs):  
        return type.__new__(cls)  
  
    def __init__(self):  
        pass
```

type

```
def __call__(cls, *args, **kwargs):  
    obj = cls.__new__(*args, **kwargs)  
    obj.__init__(*args, **kwargs)  
    return obj
```

`metaclass.__call__()` invokes regular class `__new__()` and `__init__()`

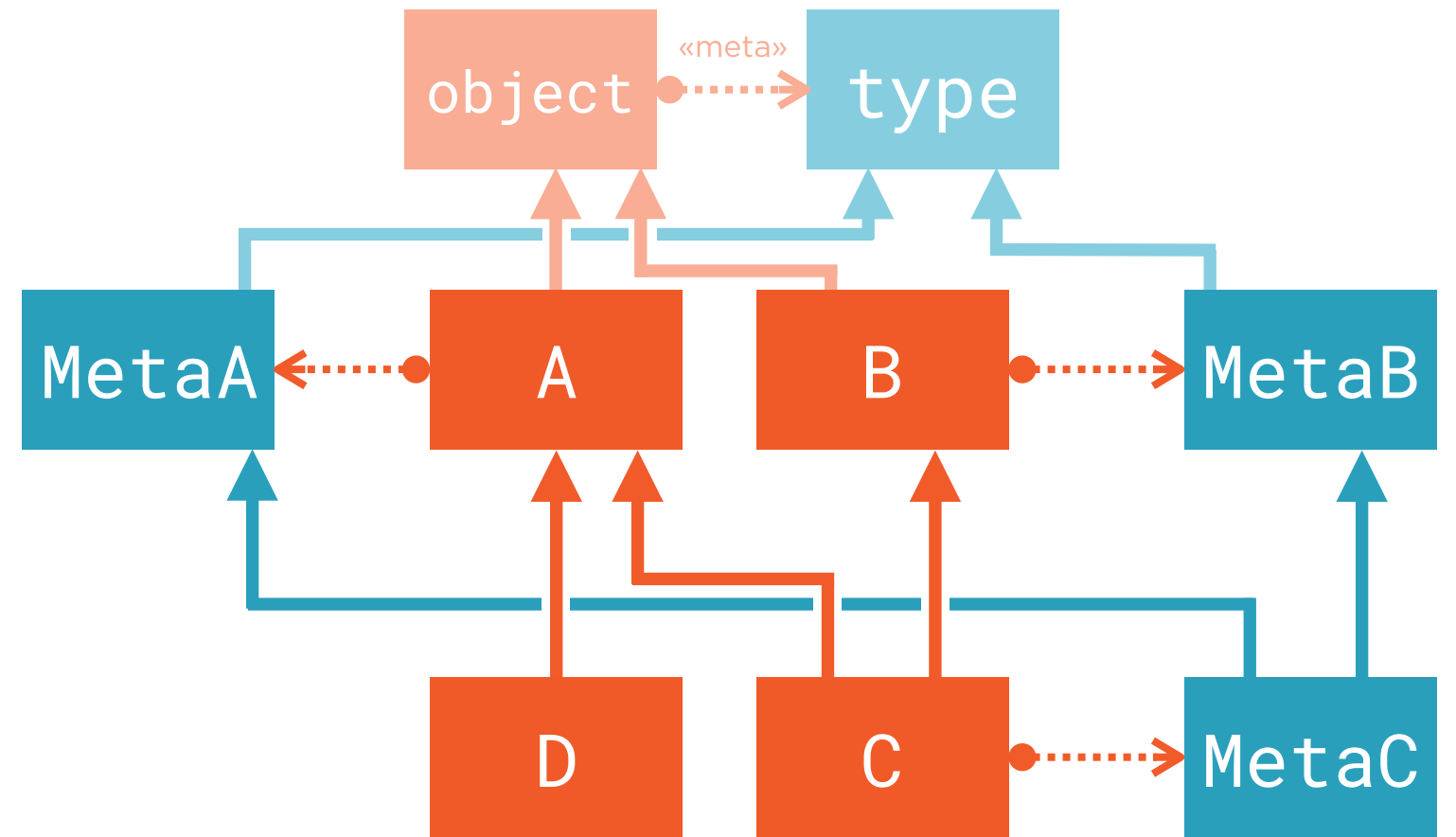
A Practical Metaclass Example

Idea!

Use a namespace dictionary
which forbids re-assignment
to existing keys

Naming Descriptors Using Metaclasses

Metaclasses and Inheritance



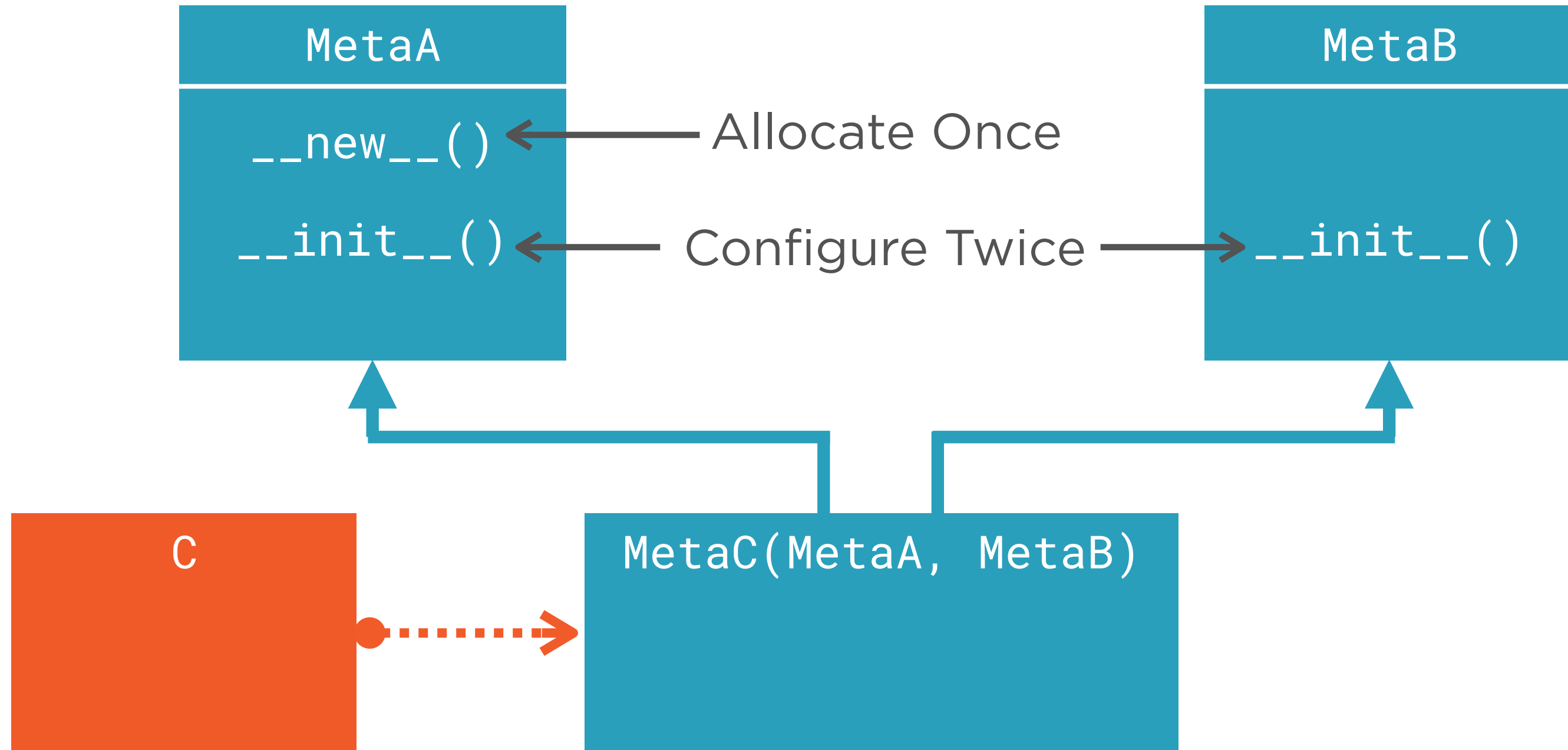
Cooperative Metaclasses

```
class ProhibitDuplicatesMeta(type):  
  
    @classmethod  
    def __prepare__(mcs, name, bases):  
        return OneShotClassNamespace(name)
```

```
class KeywordsOnlyMeta(type):  
  
    def __call__(cls, *args, **kwargs):  
        if args:  
            raise TypeError(  
                "Constructor for class {!r} does "  
                "not accept positional arguments.".format(cls))  
        return super().__call__(cls, **kwargs)
```

```
class ProhibitDuplicatesAndKeyWordsOnlyMeta(  
    ProhibitDuplicatesMeta,  
    KeyWordsOnlyMeta):  
    pass
```

Prefer `__init__()` to `__new__()` for Configuration



Use `super()` diligently for
composable metaclasses

Summary

All classes have a metaclass

The default metaclass is type

Metaclasses convert parsed class namespaces into a class objects

Summary

`__prepare__()` must return a mapping to hold the namespace contents

`__new__()` must return a class object

`__init__()` can configure a class object

`__call__()` on metaclasses is the instance constructor

Summary

Metaclasses can be used to implement so-called named descriptors

Strict rules control the interaction of metaclasses with inheritance

Use `super()` wisely for cooperative metaclasses