### Python Decorators

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>https://pythonconquerstheuniverse.wordpress.com/2012/04/29/

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- Many confusions and confusing explanations on decorators<sup>1</sup>
- We need to start with Python's object model and follow the implications it has for metaprogramming with functions
- ► Then we will see that decorators are merely a corollary result of this design

¹https://pythonconquerstheuniverse.wordpress.com/2012/04/29/python-decorators/

# Python Functions are Objects

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# Python Functions are Objects

- In Python, everything is an object
- ▶ In particular functions are objects

```
>>> def f():
... print('called')
...
>>> g = f
>>> g()
called
```

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- Simple Examples of metaprogramming
  - file templating
  - macros
  - makefiles
- Nonsimple Examples of metaprogramming
  - ► C++ templates
  - Python decorators

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  - 1. Assignment: g = f
  - 2. Argument: g(f)
  - Map: return h
- All of these operations work for any Python object, including callable objects (functions), so decorators can be used in Python

Still wondering what a decorator is?

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- ▶ There is plenty of theory on decorator and associated models<sup>2</sup>
- We only care about an informal, working definition for the Python construct
- ▶ **Decorator:** A callable (function) that accepts a function as an argument and returns a function
- Usually the returned function is a convenient synonym or simple generalization of the function argument

### Implementing a Decorator

Now that we've proven decorators can be implemented in Python, let's try to find the simplest possible implementation

#### Decoration

 Having defined the italic decorator on the previous slide, the code

```
>>> def format text(text):
         return text
. . .
>>> format_text = italic(format_text)
is equivalent to
>>> @italic
>>> def format_text(text):
... return text
and thus we see that using the <code>@italic</code> syntax is merely a
convenience or shortcut for a simple function
metaprogramming construct
```

Stacking/nesting decorators

- Stacking/nesting decorators
- decorator sandwich<sup>3</sup>

```
>>> def bread(func):
        def wrapper():
            print('<====>')
            func()
            print('<====>')
        return wrapper
    def vegetables(func):
        def wrapper():
            print('#tomatoes#')
            func()
            print('~leaves~')
        return wrapper
    @vegetables
    @bread
    def sandwich(food='bean-product'):
        print(food)
>>> sandwich()
#tomatoes#
<=====>
bean-product
<=====>
```

Decorated arguments: We have seen that arguments pass naturally from the inner, constructed function to the decorated function, the decorator works only with the function object itself and so does not care about its arguments, because it does not call it

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- Decorator arguments: Nothing prevents you from passing additional arguments to the decorator, including additional functions
- ► Decorating classes: Decorators can be applied to class methods and object methods as well as classes themselves in any case using the @decorator convenience syntax

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- Decorating a decorator: Again, due to the generality of the function metaprogramming provided by Python's object model, nothing prevents you from decorating a decorator: a decorator which returns a decorator
- ► Can a decorator decorate itself: decorator recursion (an exercise left for the meetup participant)

### Further Examples

- creating class methods or static methods
- adding function attributes
- tracing
- setting pre- and postconditions
- synchronization
- tail recursion elimination
- memoization
- improving the writing of decorators
- properties
- contextmanager
- functools
- python wiki on decorators

#### References

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