

Describing Descriptors

EuroPython 2023

by Rodrigo Girão Serrão



Rodrigo 🐍🚀
🐦 @mathsppblog



Rodrigo 🐍🚀
@mathsppblog

Textualize
mathspp.com

Slides:

github.com/mathspptalks

Rules

1. Ask questions

1. Ask questions
2. Answer *my* questions

1. Ask questions
2. Answer *my* questions
3. OK to interrupt

1. Ask questions
2. Answer *my* questions
3. OK to interrupt
4. Write the code

1. Ask questions
2. Answer *my* questions
3. OK to interrupt
4. Write the code
5. Laugh at my jokes

Attributes

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
        self.name = f"{first} {last}"
```

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
        self.name = f"{first} {last}"
```

Attribute name
depends on other
attributes.

Dynamic attribute computation

Fix this with @property

@property “turns methods into attributes.”

Your first
descriptor

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
    @property  
    def name(self):  
        return f"{self.first} {self.last}"
```

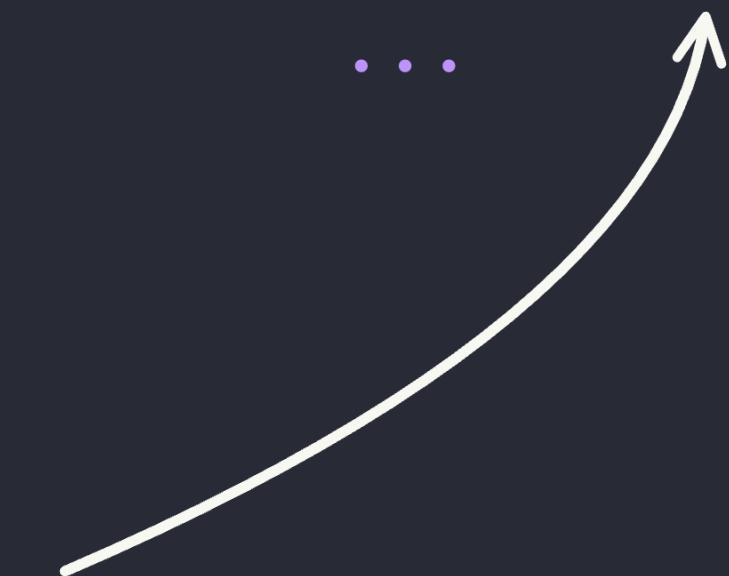
```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last
```

```
@property  
def name(self):  
    return f"{self.first} {self.last}"
```

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last
```

```
class NameDescriptor:
```

```
...
```



We create a class for the descriptor.

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
    @property  
    def name(self):  
        return f"{self.first} {self.last}"
```

```
class Person:  
    name = NameDescriptor()  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
class NameDescriptor:  
    ...
```



We assign the descriptor to
the class attribute name.

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
    @property  
    def name(self):  
        return f"{self.first} {self.last}"
```

```
class Person:  
    name = NameDescriptor()  
  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
class NameDescriptor:  
    def __get__(self, person, cls):  
        ...
```



The dunder method `__get__` is called
when we try to “get” the attribute...

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
    @property  
    def name(self):  
        return f"{self.first} {self.last}"
```

```
class Person:  
    name = NameDescriptor()  
  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
class NameDescriptor:  
    def __get__(self, person, cls):  
        return f"{person.first} {person.last}"
```

... so it must return the computed value.

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
    @property  
    def name(self):  
        return f"{self.first} {self.last}"
```

get in action

```
class Person:  
    name = NameDescriptor()  
  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
class NameDescriptor:  
    def __get__(self, person, cls):  
        return f"{person.first} {person.last}"
```

... so it must return the computed value.

Add prints & see the descriptor being used.

Add attributes birthyear and age to Person.

Use a descriptor to dynamically compute the age from the year of birth.

```
import datetime as dt  
  
print(dt.date.today().year) # 2023
```

The descriptor's `__get__` runs
when we access the attribute.

A more general
descriptor

Implement this with properties r, g,
and b, depending on the attribute hex.

```
>>> red = Colour("#ff0000")  
>>> red.r  
255  
>>> red.g, red.b  
(0, 0)
```



Descriptors can be customised with
parameters when they're instantiated.

Create a new
FullNamePerson class.

Instances accept the
full name.

Create a descriptor that
uses an index to access
the correct name.

```
class FullNamePerson:  
    first = NamePart(0)  
    middle = NamePart(1)  
    last = NamePart(2)  
  
...  
  
person = FullNamePerson(  
    "Mary Anne Smith"  
)  
print(person.first) # Mary  
print(person.middle) # Anne  
print(person.last) # Smith
```

```
class Person:  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last
```

Dynamic attribute assignment

How to use `@property.setter` to the
the name in the first Person version?

Dynamic attribute assignment with descriptors

```
class Person:  
    ...  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self.first = first  
        self.last = last  
  
    def __str__(self):  
        return f'{self.first} {self.last}'  
  
    @property  
    def name(self):  
        return f'{self.first} {self.last}'  
  
    @name.setter  
    def name(self, new_name):  
        self.first, self.last = new_name.split(' ')
```

How to use a descriptor to set the name
in the first version of Person?

Use a descriptor to set the first,
middle, and last names of
FullNamePerson.

```
class Person:  
    first = ReadOnlyAttr()  
    last = ReadOnlyAttr()  
  
    def __init__(self, first, last):  
        self._first = first  
        self._last = last  
  
    class ReadOnlyAttr:  
        def __get__(self, instance, owner):  
            return instance._first  
        def __set__(self, instance, value):  
            raise AttributeError("Can't set attribute")  
  
    ...
```

Read-only attributes with descriptors

Challenges

Challenges:

- add `__set__` to RGBComponent
- add `__set__` to ReadOnlyAttr (make it error)
- create LogAttrAccess descriptor

Pydon'ts

Write elegant  code

mathspp.com/pydnts

rodrigo@mathspp.com