Metaprogramación con Python 3

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Las clases

Consideramos esta clase como ejemplo:

```
class Spam(object):
    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name

    def say_hello(self):
        print("Hello {0}".format(self.name))
```

Podemos deducir estos datos:

Nombre: "Spam"

Bases: "object"

Metodos: "__init__" y "say_hello"

Como primer paso, se crea un dict donde se van a almacenar los atributos de clase:

```
>>> cls_attrs = type.__prepare__()
>>> type(cls_attrs)
<class 'dict'>
```

Como segundo paso, se extrae el "body" de la clase, o es decir lo que representa la definición de los metoros y atributos:

```
>>> body = """
def __init__(self, name):
    self.name = name
def say_hello(self):
    print("Hello {0}".format(self.name))
"""
```

Como tercer paso, se compila el "body" extraido y se rellena el contexto de la clase:

```
>>> exec(body, globals(), clsattrs)
>>> clsattrs
{'say_hello': <function say_hello at 0x7f0b840e5e60>,
'__init__': <function __init__ at 0x7f0b840e5dd0>}
```

Como cuarto paso, se crea un nuevo tipo:

```
>>> Spam = type("Spam", (object,), clsattrs)
>>> Spam
<class '__main__.Spam'>
>>> instance = Spam("Andrey")
>>> instance.say_hello()
Hello Andrey
```

¿Que es metaclase?

Metaclase, es la clase responsible de crear clases:

```
class SomeMeta(type):
    def __new__(clst, name, bases, attrs):
        print("SomeMeta.__new__", clst, name, bases, {})
        return super().__new__(clst, name, bases, attrs)
    def __init__(cls, name, bases, attrs):
        print("SomeMeta.__init__", cls, name, bases, {})
        super().__init__(name, bases, attrs)
    def __call__(cls, *args, **kwargs):
        print("SomeMeta.__call__", cls, args, kwargs)
        return super(). call (*args, **kwargs)
class A(metaclass=SomeMeta):
    def __new__(cls, *args, **kwargs):
        print("A.__new__", cls, args, kwargs)
        return super().__new__(cls)
    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        print("A. init ", self, args, kwargs)
a = A(2)
```

¿Que es metaclase?

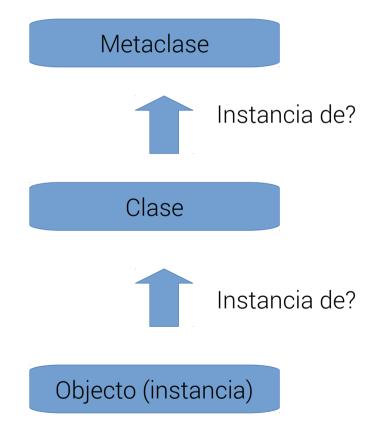
Ejecución en una shell interactiva:

```
~ python -i p1_meta.py
SomeMeta.__new__ <class '__main__.SomeMeta'> A () {}
SomeMeta.__init__ <class '__main__.A'> A () {}
SomeMeta.__call__ <class '__main__.A'> (2,) {}
A.__new__ <class '__main__.A'> (2,) {}
A.__init__ <__main__.A object at 0x7fc5f4b01b10> (2,) {}
```

¿Que es cada cosa?

- meta.__new__: se encarga de crear la metaclase
- meta.__init__: se encarga de inicializar la metaclase
- meta.__call__: hace que la clase que se crea a partir de esta meta clase sea callable
- A.__new__: se encargade crear la instancia
- A.__init__: se encarga de inicializar la instancia

¿Que es metaclase?



Vamos a definir estructuras de datos y queremos eliminar la repeticion de definicion del metodo __init__.

Primera aproximación:

```
from inspect import Signature, Parameter
class Struct(object):
    _fields = []
    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        params = [Parameter(field, Parameter.POSITIONAL_OR_KEYWORD)
                  for field in self._fields]
        sig = Signature(params)
        bound_values = sig.bind(*args, **kwargs)
        for name, value in bound_values.arguments.items():
            setattr(self, name, value)
class Point(Struct):
   _fields = ["x", "y"]
```

Ejemplo de uso en una shell:

```
~ python -i example3-signatures.py
>>> p = Point(2, 5)
>>> p.x, p.y
(2, 5)
>>> p = Point(2, 7, z=2)
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
   File "example3-signatures.py", line 12, in __init__
        bound_values = sig.bind(*args, **kwargs)
   File "/usr/lib64/python3.3/inspect.py", line 2036, in bind
        return __bind_self._bind(args, kwargs)
   File "/usr/lib64/python3.3/inspect.py", line 2027, in _bind
        raise TypeError('too many keyword arguments')
TypeError: too many keyword arguments
```

Comprobación de tipo de atributos

Primera aproximación, usando properties:

```
class Point(Struct):
    _fields = ["x", "y"]

    @property
    def x(self):
        return self._x

    @x.setter
    def x(self, value):
        if not isinstance(value, int):
            raise TypeError("unexpected type for x")
        self._x = value
```

Comprobación de tipo de atributos

Ejemplos en la shell interactiva:

```
>>> Point(2, 3)
<__main__.Point object at 0x7f10fd76a150>
>>> Point(2.2, 3)
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
   File "x4_prop.py", line 16, in __init__
        setattr(self, name, value)
   File "x4_prop.py", line 29, in x
        raise TypeError("unexpected type for x")
TypeError: unexpected type for x
```

Descriptores

Segunda aproximación para comprobar los tipos usando descriptores:

```
class Descriptor(object):
    def __init__(self, name=None):
        self.name = name

def __get__(self, instance, cls):
    if instance is None:
        return self
    return instance.__dict__[self.name]

def __set__(self, instance, value):
    instance.__dict__[self.name] = value

def __delete__(self, instance):
    del instance.__dict__[self.name]
```

Descriptores

```
class TypedDescriptor(Descriptor):
    _type = None

def __set__(self, instance, value):
    if not isinstance(value, self._type):
        raise TypeError("unexpected type for {0}".format(self.name))
        super().__set__(instance, value)
```

Descriptores

Aplicamos los descriptors a nuestra estructura de ejemplo:

```
class Integer(TypedDescriptor):
    _type = int

class Point(Struct):
    _fields = ["x", "y"]

    x = Integer("x")
    y = Integer("y")
```

Observaciones:

- _fields sirve para el constructor.
- Los descriptores reciben repetidamente el nombre del atributo.
- Obtenemos el mismo comportamiento que con properties.

Automatizamos ciertas partes de la creacion de clases de nuestras estructuras en el proceso de su definición (compilación):

```
class MetaStruct(type):
    def __prepare__(cls, *args, **kwargs):
        return collections.OrderedDict()
    def __new__(clst, name, bases, attrs):
        params = []
        param_type = Parameter.POSITIONAL_OR_KEYWORD
        for name, attr in attrs.items():
            if isinstance(attr, Descriptor):
                params append(Parameter(name, param_type))
                attr.name = name
        attrs = dict(attrs)
        attrs["__signature__"] = Signature(params)
        return super().__new__(clst, name, bases, attrs)
```

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        params = []
        param_type = Parameter.POSITIONAL_OR_KEYWORD
        for name, attr in attrs.items():
            if isinstance(attr, Descriptor):
                params.append(Parameter(name, param_type))
                attr.name = name
        attrs = dict(attrs)
        attrs["__signature__"] = Signature(params)
        return super().__new__(clst, name, bases, attrs)
```

Ahora el constructor de la clase base de estructuras:

```
class Struct(object, metaclass=MetaStruct):
    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        bound_values = self.__signature__.bind(*args, **kwargs)
        for name, value in bound_values.arguments.items():
            setattr(self, name, value)
```

Y así queda la definición final de estructuras, sin atributos innecesarios y sin repetir el nombre para los descriptores.:

```
class Point(Struct):
    x = Integer()
    y = Integer()
```

¿Como afecta todo esto al rendimiento?

Clase simple, con comprobación de tipos en el constructor:

```
python -m timeit -s "import x2_sim as s" "x = s.Point(2, 5)" 1000000 loops, best of 3: 1.01 usec per loop
```

Structura usando signaturas genericas y properties:

```
python -m timeit -s "import x4_prop as s" "x = s.Point(2, 5)" 10000 loops, best of 3: 61.6 usec per loop
```

Structura usando signaturas genericas y descriptores:

```
python -m timeit -s "import x5_desc as s" "x = s.Point(2, 5)" 10000 loops, best of 3: 64.8 usec per loop
```

Structura usando signaturas genericas, descriptores y metaclases:

```
python -m timeit -s "import x6_meta as s" "x = s.Point(2, 5)" 10000 loops, best of 3: 38.8 usec per loop
```

Para evitar la constante de resolcion de herencia de los descriptores, intentaremos generar en tiempo de definicion (compilación) el codigo del setter y del constructor:

Esto es lo que hacen las funciones para generar el setter y el constructor:

```
python -i x7_exec.py
>>> print(_make_init_code(["x", "y"]))
def __init__(self, x, y):
    self.x = x
    self.y = y
```

```
>>> print(_make_setter_code(Point.x.__class__))
def __set__(self, instance, value):
   if not isinstance(value, self._type):
      raise TypeError('unexpected type')
   instance.__dict__[self.name] = value
```

Este es el aspecto que tendiria el nuevo decriptor:

```
class DescriptorMeta(type):
    def __init__(cls, name, bases, attrs):
        if "__set__" not in attrs:
            exec(_make_setter_code(cls), globals(), attrs)
            setattr(cls, "__set__", attrs["__set__"])
        return super().__init__(name, bases, attrs)
class Descriptor(object, metaclass=DescriptorMeta):
    @staticmethod
    def code():
        return ["instance.__dict__[self.name] = value"]
    def __get__(self, instance, cls):
        if instance is None:
            return self
        return instance.__dict__[self.name]
```

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class DescriptorMeta(type):
    def __init__(cls, name, bases, attrs):
        if "__set__" not in attrs:
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            setattr(cls, "__set__", attrs["__set__"])
        return super().__init__(name, bases, attrs)
class Descriptor(object, metaclass=DescriptorMeta):
    @staticmethod
    def code():
        return ["instance.__dict__[self.name] = value"]
    def __get__(self, instance, cls):
        if instance is None:
            return self
        return instance.__dict__[self.name]
```

Y este es el aspecto que tendria la clase base de las estructuras:

```
class MetaStruct(type):
    def __prepare__(cls, *args, **kwargs):
        return collections OrderedDict()
    def __new__(clst, name, bases, attrs):
        fields = [k for k, v in attrs.items()
                    if isinstance(v, Descriptor)]
        if fields:
            exec(_make_init_code(fields), globals(), attrs)
        for name in fields:
            attrs[name].name = name
        attrs = dict(attrs)
        return super() __new__(clst, name, bases, attrs)
class Struct(object, metaclass=MetaStruct):
    pass
```

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    def __new__(clst, name, bases, attrs):
        fields = [k for k,v in attrs.items()
                    if isinstance(v, Descriptor)]
        if fields:
            exec(_make_init_code(fields), globals(), attrs)
        for name in fields:
            attrs[name].name = name
        attrs = dict(attrs)
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    def __prepare__(cls, *args, **kwargs):
        return collections OrderedDict()
    def __new__(clst, name, bases, attrs):
        fields = [k for k,v in attrs.items()
                    if isinstance(v, Descriptor)]
        if fields:
            exec(_make_init_code(fields), globals(), attrs)
        for name in fields:
            attrs[name].name = name
        attrs = dict(attrs)
        return super() __new__(clst, name, bases, attrs)
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```

¿Hemos mejorado en el rendimiento?

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Structura usando signaturas genericas, descriptores y metaclases:

```
python -m timeit -s "import x6_meta as s" "x = s.Point(2, 5)" 10000 loops, best of 3: 38.8 usec per loop
```

Structura usando generación dinamica de codigo:

```
python -m timeit -s "import x7_exec as s" "x = s.Point(2, 5)" 100000 loops, best of 3: 2.08 usec per loop
```

¿Hemos mejorado en el rendimiento?

Clase simple, con comprobación de tipos en el constructor:

```
python -m timeit -s "import x2_sim as s" "x = s.Point(2, 5)" 1000000 loops, best of 3: 1.01 usec per loop
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Structura usando generación dinamica de codigo:

```
python -m timeit -s "import x7_exec as s" "x = s.Point(2, 5)" 100000 loops, best of 3: 2.08 usec per loop
```

Supongamos que tenemos la siguiente estructura de datos en json:

```
"name": "Foo",
"fields":
     {"name": "foo", "type": "Integer"}, {"name": "bar", "type": "Integer"}
"name": "Person",
"fields": [
     {"name": "age", "type": "Integer"}
```

Podemos generar codigo a partir de esa estructura:

```
def _json_struct_to_code(struct):
    code = ["class {0}(_ts.Struct):".format(struct["name"])]
    for field in struct["fields"]:
        c = "\{0\} = _{ts.}\{1\}()".format(field["name"],
                                      field["type"])
        code.append(" " + c)
    code.append("\n")
    return code
def _json_to_code(filename):
    with io open(filename, "rt") as f:
        data = json.load(f)
    code = ["import x7_exec as _ts"]
    for struct in data:
        code.extend(_json_struct_to_code(struct))
    return "\n".join(code)
```

Este es el resultado:

```
~ python -i x8_json.py
>>> print(_json_to_code("jsonstruct.json"))
import x7_exec as _ts
class Foo(_ts.Struct):
    foo = _ts.Integer()
    bar = _ts.Integer()

class Person(_ts.Struct):
    age = _ts.Integer()
```

Creamos la clase responsible de crear el modulo:

```
import imp
class JsonLoader(object):
    def __init__(self, filename):
        self._filename = filename
    def load_module(self, fullname):
        mod = imp.new_module(fullname)
        mod.__file__ = self._filename
        mod. loader = self
        code = _json_to_code(self._filename)
        exec(code, mod.__dict__, mod.__dict__)
        sys.modules[fullname] = mod
        return mod
```

Creamos la clase responsible de importar el fichero json:

```
class StructImporter(object):
    def __init__(self, path):
        self._path = path
    def find_module(self, fullname, path=None):
        name = fullname.partition(".")[0]
        if path is None:
            path = self._path
        for dir in path:
            final_name = os.path.join(dir,
                   "{0}.json".format(name))
            if os.path.exists(final_name):
                return JsonLoader(final_name)
        return None
import sys
sys.meta_path.append(StructImporter(sys.path))
```

Y este es el resultado:

```
~ python -i x8_json.py
>>> import jsonstruct as jt
>>> jt.__file__
'/home/niwi/niwi-slides/meta-py3/sources/jsonstruct.json'
>>> jt.Person
<class 'jsonstruct.Person'>
>>> jt.Person(2)
<jsonstruct.Person object at 0x7ffb841b0a90>
>>> jt.Person(2.2)
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
   File "<string>", line 2, in __init__
   File "<string>", line 3, in __set__
TypeError: unexpected type
```

Y este es el resultado:

```
~ python -i x8_json.py
>>> import jsonstruct as jt
>>> jt.__file__
'/home/niwi/niwi-slides/meta-py3/sources/jsonstruct.json'
>>> jt.Person
<class 'jsonstruct.Person'>
>>> jt.Person(2)
<jsonstruct.Person object at 0x7ffb841b0a90>
>>> jt.Person(2.2)
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
   File "<string>", line 2, in __init__
   File "<string>", line 3, in __set__
TypeError: unexpected type
```

Y este es el resultado:

```
~ python -i x8_json.py
>>> import jsonstruct as jt
>>> jt.__file__
'/home/niwi/niwi-slides/meta-py3/sources/jsonstruct.json'
>>> jt.Person
<class 'jsonstruct.Person'>
>>> jt.Person(2)
<jsonstruct.Person object at 0x7ffb841b0a90>
>>> jt.Person(2.2)
Traceback (most recent call last):
    File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
    File "<string>", line 2, in __init__
    File "<string>", line 3, in __set__
TypeError: unexpected type
```

¿Preguntas?

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