

# decorators

February 9, 2024

```
[31]: # Functions can be used just like any other object in Python
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```
[32]: # Functions can be passed as argument:
```

```
def greeter():  
    return "Hello, "  
  
def greet(name: str, greeter):  
    return greeter() + name  
  
greet("Simon", greeter=greeter)
```

```
[32]: 'Hello, Simon'
```

```
[33]: # Functions can be defined inside of other functions:
```

```
def say_hello(name):  
  
    def shout(txt):  
        return txt.upper()  
  
    return f"Hello, {shout(name)}"  
  
say_hello("Simon")
```

```
[33]: 'Hello, SIMON'
```

```
[34]: # Functions can be returned:
```

```
def repeat_yourself():  
    def phrase(n: int):  
        return n * "Hello "  
    return phrase  
  
returned_function = repeat_yourself()  
returned_function(3)
```

```
[34]: 'Hello Hello Hello '
```

```
[35]: # Decorators are functions that accept a function,
# create a new function which does something before/ after the passed in
# function is called
# and return the newly created function.

# Example:
def simple_decorator(func):
    def wrapper():
        print("Do something before calling the function.")
        func()
        print("Do something after calling the function.")
    return wrapper

# Let's define a function to be wrapped:
def hi():
    print("Hi!")

# And now let's decorate it:

hi_decorated = simple_decorator(hi)
hi_decorated()

# Python adds some syntactic sugar to sweeten the deal so instead we could have
# done:
@simple_decorator
def bye():
    print("Bye")

bye()
```

```
Do something before calling the function.
Hi!
Do something after calling the function.
Do something before calling the function.
Bye
Do something after calling the function.
```

```
[36]: # There are two important things to consider:
# - first: functions may take arguments, so our wrapper needs to be able to
# handle it.
# - second: functions may return something, so our wrapper needs to be able to
# handle that as well.
```

```
[37]: # To demonstrate the first issue:
def simple_decorator(func):
```

```

def wrapper():
    print("Do something before calling the function.")
    func()
    print("Do something after calling the function.")
    return wrapper

@simple_decorator
def hello(name):
    print(f"Hello, {name}")

# Calling the decorated function will cause an error as the wrapper is passed
  ↳ in an argument,
# but he doesn't accept any!
# Calling a decorated function basically means, under the hood, calling the
  ↳ wrapper function!
hello("Simon")

```

```

-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[37], line 16
     11     print(f"Hello, {name}")
     13 # Calling the decorated function will cause an error as the wrapper is
  ↳ passed in an argument,
     14 # but he doesn't accept any!
     15 # Calling a decorated function basically means, under the hood, calling
  ↳ the wrapper function!
--> 16 hello("Simon")

TypeError: simple_decorator.<locals>.wrapper() takes 0 positional arguments but
  ↳ 1 was given

```

[38]: *# Let's fix issue one:*

```

def simple_decorator(func):
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        print("Do something before calling the function.")
        func(*args, **kwargs)
        print("Do something after calling the function.")
    return wrapper

@simple_decorator
def hello(name):
    print(f"Hello, {name}")

hello("Simon")

```

```
Do something before calling the function.
Hello, Simon
Do something after calling the function.
```

```
[39]: # With that in mind let's consider the second issue.

def simple_decorator(func):
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        print("Do something before calling the function.")
        func(*args, **kwargs)
        print("Do something after calling the function.")
    return wrapper

@simple_decorator
def add_one(n):
    return n + 1

y = add_one(5)
print(y)

# Oops, our decorated function returns None!
# Remember, we are in essence calling the wrapper when calling a decorated
  ↪ function.
# And our wrapper doesn't return anything!
```

```
Do something before calling the function.
Do something after calling the function.
None
```

```
[40]: # To fix that:

def simple_decorator(func):
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        print("Do something before calling the function.")
        value = func(*args, **kwargs)
        print("Do something after calling the function.")
        return value
    return wrapper

@simple_decorator
def add_one(n):
    return n + 1

y = add_one(5)
print(y)
```

```
Do something before calling the function.
Do something after calling the function.
6
```

```
[41]: # One final note: as we are basically calling the wrapper, our decorated
      ↪function
      # loses its sense of who it is.

def simple_decorator(func):
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        print("Do something before calling the function.")
        value = func(*args, **kwargs)
        print("Do something after calling the function.")
        return value
    return wrapper

@simple_decorator
def add_one(n):
    return n + 1

print(add_one.__name__)
print(add_one)

# Our function thinks it's called wrapper!
```

```
wrapper
<function simple_decorator.<locals>.wrapper at 0x70e3a442d080>
```

```
[42]: # To fix the identity crisis we can decorate our wrapper. Yeah, I know.

import functools

def simple_decorator(func):
    @functools.wraps(func)
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        print("Do something before calling the function.")
        value = func(*args, **kwargs)
        print("Do something after calling the function.")
        return value
    return wrapper

@simple_decorator
def add_one(n):
    return n + 1

print(add_one.__name__)
print(add_one)

# Identity crisis averted!
```

```
add_one
<function add_one at 0x70e3a442fb00>
```

```
[43]: # Here is a boilerplate template for constructing decorators
      # which adds everything discussed together!
```

```
def boilerplate(func):
    @functools.wraps(func)
    def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
        # do something before
        value = func(*args, **kwargs)
        # do something after
        return value

    return wrapper
```

```
[ ]:
```