

Type erasure in Python

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Type hint
in 2022?



Type
erasure

Objective

- Understand what is type erasure
 - Type erasure in static programming language (C++)
 - Type erasure in dynamic programming language (Python)
- Relevant knowledges
 - C++ development experience
- Nice to have knowledges
 - CPython extension module development experience

Agenda

- What is type erasure?
- Why do you need type erasure?
- Type erasure in C++
- Type erasure in Python











What is type erasure?

"type erasure is the load-time process by which explicit type annotations are removed from a program, before it is executed at run-time." - [Wiki](#)

If you search "type erasure" in Youtube.
Top videos are in C++/Swift/Java.

The screenshot shows a YouTube search results page for the query "type erasure". The search bar at the top contains the text "type erasure". Below the search bar, there are several video thumbnails and titles. The first video is "Back to Basics: Type Erasure - Arthur O'Dwyer - CppCon 2019" with 23K views, 2 years ago. The second video is "Type Erasure" with 6.1K views, 4 years ago. The third video is "CppCon 2014: Zach Laine 'Pragmatic Type Erasure: Solving OOP Problems w/ Elegant Design Pattern'" with 1.2K views, 7 years ago. The fourth video is "What the heck is type erasure?" with 2.7K views, 1 year ago. The fifth video is "JC #7 - Java Type Erasure Generics Upper Bound" with 2.3K views, 2 years ago. The sixth video is "CppCon 2014: Cheinan Marks 'Practical Type Erasure'" with 4.2K views, 7 years ago. The seventh video is "Java Challengers #7 Use the Power of Type Erasure and Upper Bound Generics" with 10:00 duration. The eighth video is "Back End Real Life" with 1:01:07 duration. The ninth video is "PRAGMATIC TYPE ERASURE" with 1:01:07 duration. The tenth video is "and apologies to Don Norman" with 49:16 duration. The eleventh video is "Type Erasure" with 9:42 duration. The twelfth video is "PRAGMATIC TYPE ERASURE: SOLVING CLASSIC OOP PROBLEMS WITH AN ELEGANT DESIGN PATTERN" with 9:15 duration. The thirteenth video is "Java Challengers #7 Use the Power of Type Erasure and Upper Bound Generics" with 10:00 duration. The fourteenth video is "Back End Real Life" with 1:01:07 duration. The fifteenth video is "PRAGMATIC TYPE ERASURE" with 1:01:07 duration.

Why do you need type erasure?

-  I am a pure Python developer
 - ➔  You don't need to care about this   
-  I am a CPython extension module developer
-  I want to run some C code in Python
 - ➔  Your C library can be written in with a pattern that needs this
 - ➔  Your module can hide the type complexity behind C
 - ➔  Your module can hide the type complexity behind Python

Type erasure in C++

Type erasure in C++ [[ref](#)]

[Full example @ Github](#)

```
struct Alice {  
    void say() const { std::cout << "alice\n"; }  
};  
  
struct Bob {  
    void say() const { std::cout << "bob\n"; }  
};  
  
int main() {  
    AliceOrBob aliceOrBob{Alice()};  
    aliceOrBob.say(); // alice  
    aliceOrBob = Bob();  
    aliceOrBob.say(); // bob  
}
```


std::any [\[ref\]](#)

```
#include <any>

int main() {
    // i: 1
    std::any a = 1;
    std::cout << a.type().name() << ": " << std::any_cast<int>(a) << '\n';

    // d: 3.14
    a = 3.14;
    std::cout << a.type().name() << ": " << std::any_cast<double>(a) << '\n';

    // b: 1
    a = true;
    std::cout << a.type().name() << ": " << std::any_cast<bool>(a) << '\n';
}
```

Type erasure in Python?

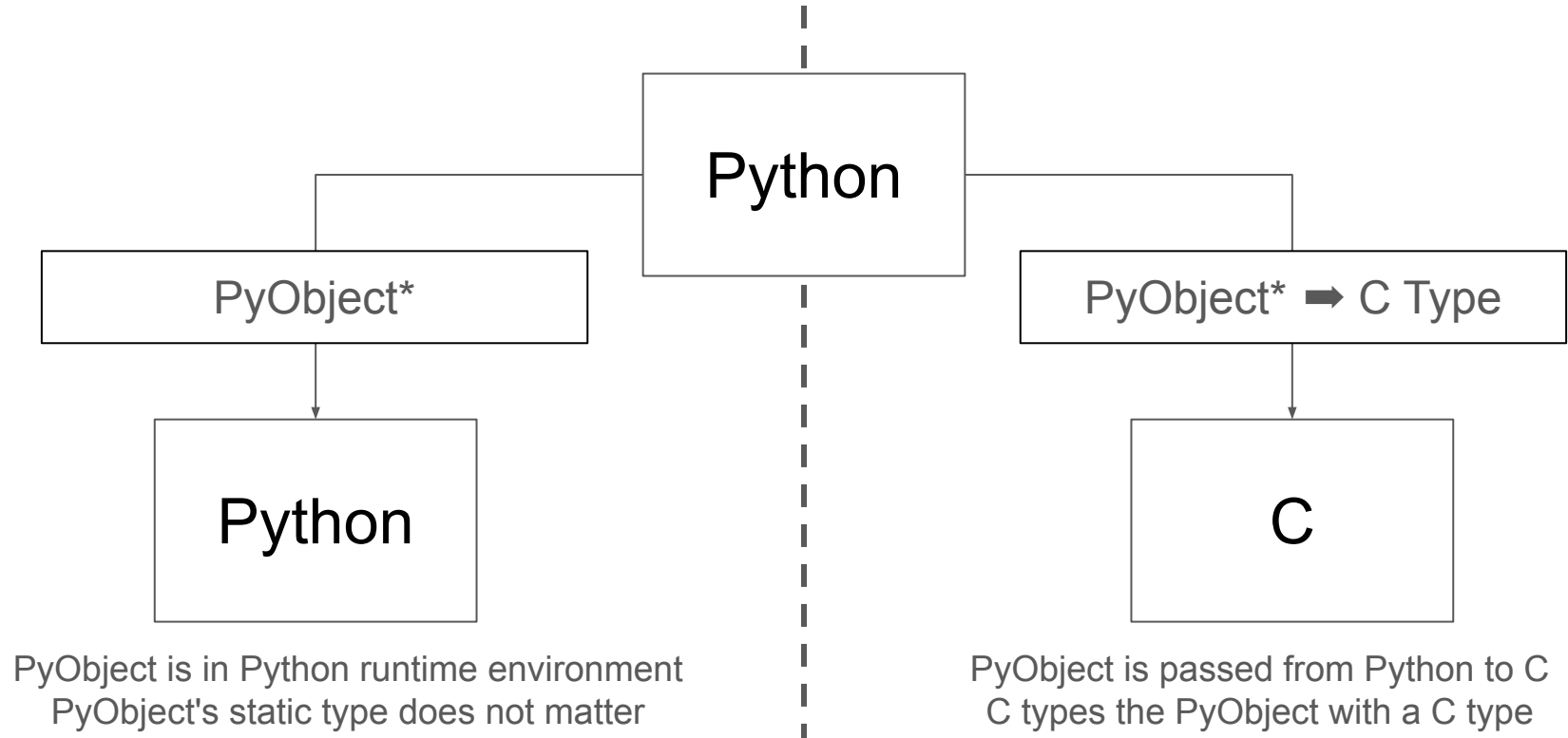
Facts

- In Python level, the type of an object is decided in runtime
- In C level, everything is PyObject* under Python interpreter



Wait? Why does Python need type erasure?

Case 1: Python developers write Python

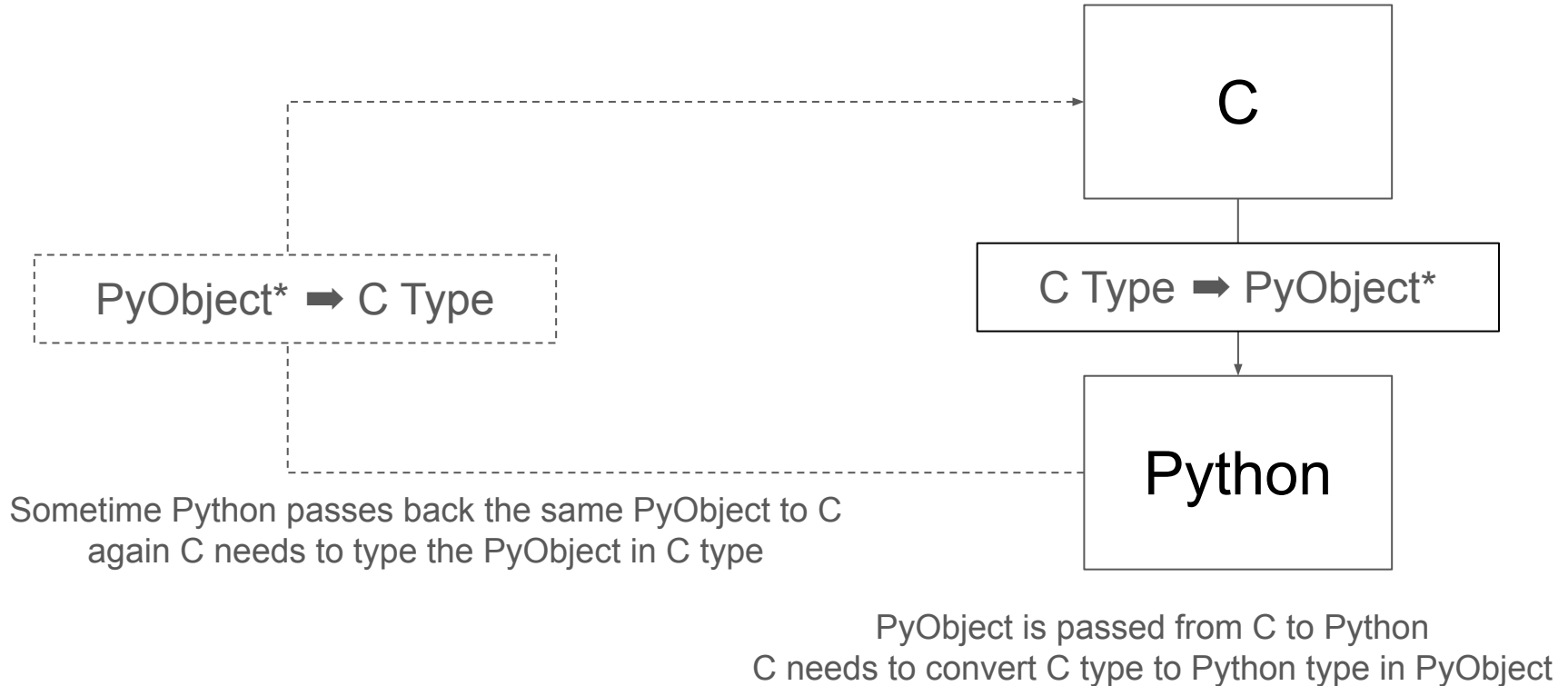


PyObject* ➡ C Type

PyArg_ParseTuple is one commonly-used CAPI to type PyObject* to C type

```
static PyObject* capi_add(PyObject* self, PyObject* args) {  
    long a, b;  
    if (!PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "ll", &a, &b)) {  
        return NULL;  
    }  
    return PyLong_FromLong(a + b);  
}
```

Case 2: C developers write CPython extension modules



C Type \Rightarrow PyObject*

C-API supports the primitive types in Python: [Py<Python Type>_From<C Type>](#)

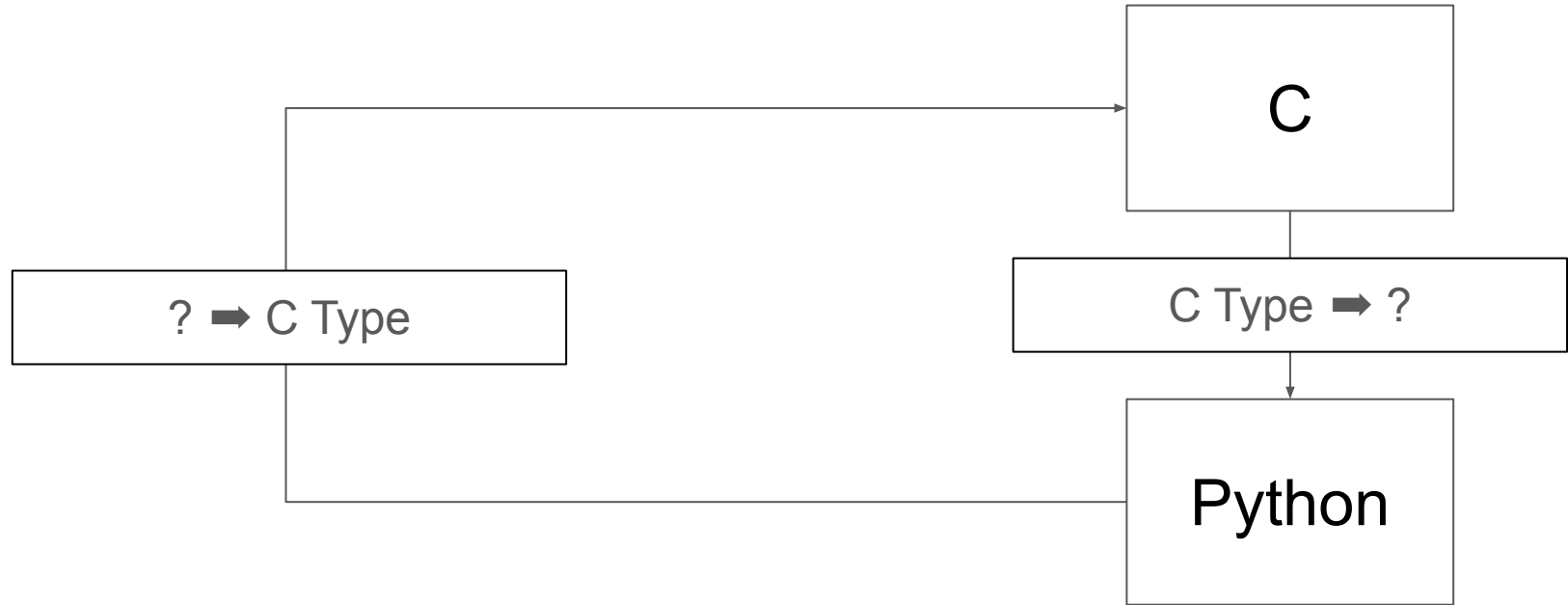
```
static PyObject* capi_add(PyObject* self, PyObject* args) {  
    long a, b;  
    if (!PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "ll", &a, &b)) {  
        return NULL;  
    }  
    return PyLong_FromLong(a + b);  
}
```

```
>>> capi_add(1, 2)
```

```
>>> 3
```

Type erasure in Python!

Type erasure example in Python



Then, let's erase the type in Python!

C Type \Rightarrow ? \Rightarrow C Type

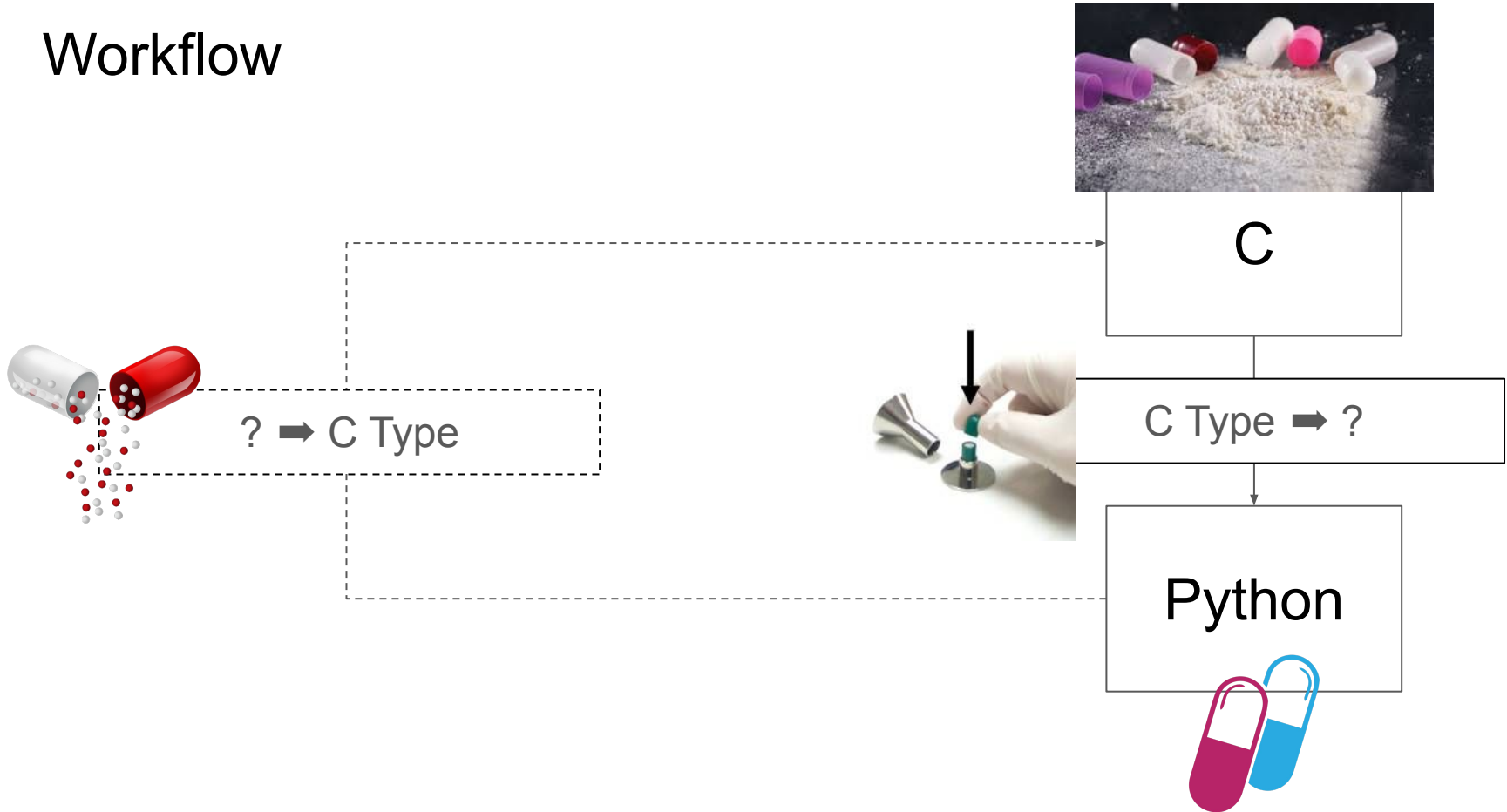
Type erasure in Python

Python does NOT need to care about the type of the object passed from C

Workflow:

1. C function returns a [PyCapsule](#) to Python
2. The capsule is **type erased** and **unused** in Python
3. Python function passes the capsule back to another C function to make C function use it

Workflow



Example

[Full example @ Github](#)

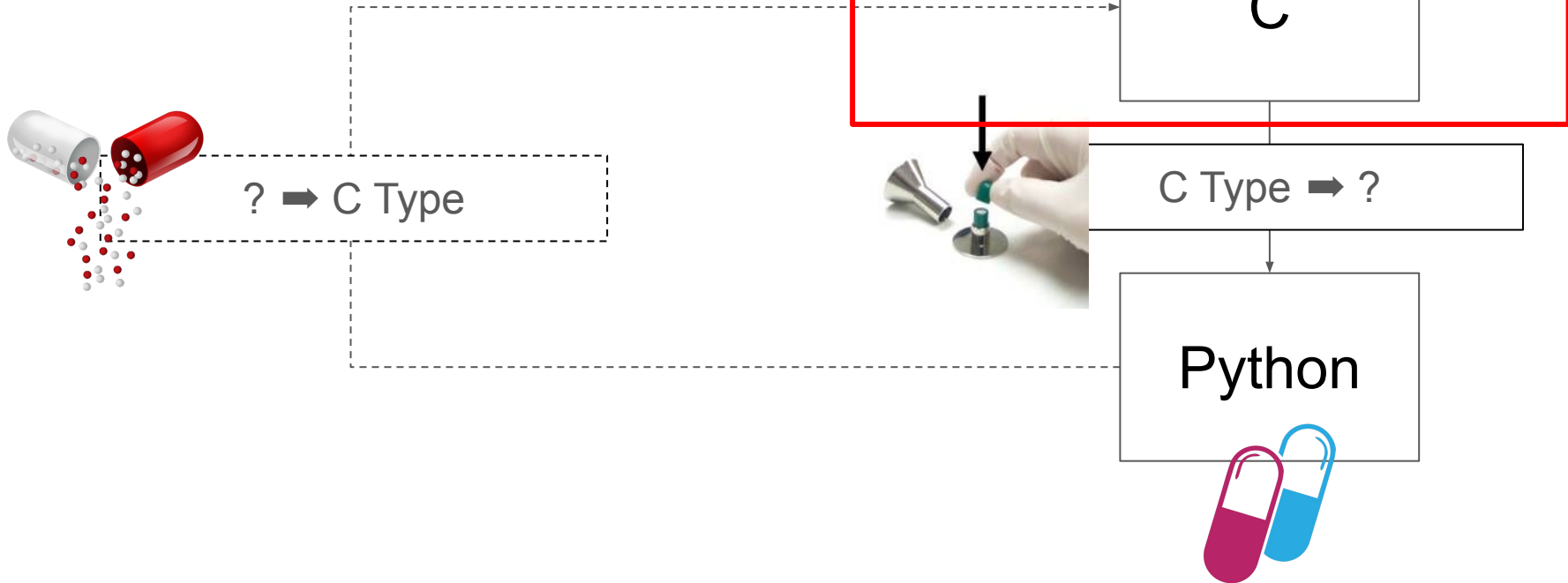
Say we want to develop a **string matcher** module in C++ with following methods:

- `def get_matcher_xxx() -> object`
 - C++ can implement different matchers here, let's say we have "exactly" and "partially" matcher
- `def is_matcher(matcher: object) -> bool`
 - Type is erased in Python, but Python can still check the type by this C method
- `def match(s1: str, s2: str, matcher: object) -> bool`
 - Uses the matcher to check if s1 and s2 matches

This use cases satisfy the requirement:

Python does **NOT** need to care about the type of the matcher passed from C

Workflow - matcher



matcher - header



```
struct Matcher {  
public:  
    virtual bool match(std::string a, std::string b) const = 0;  
    virtual ~Matcher() = default;  
  
    // Pre-defines matchers.  
    static const Matcher& EXACTLY;  
    static const Matcher& PARTIALLY;  
}
```

matcher - implementation



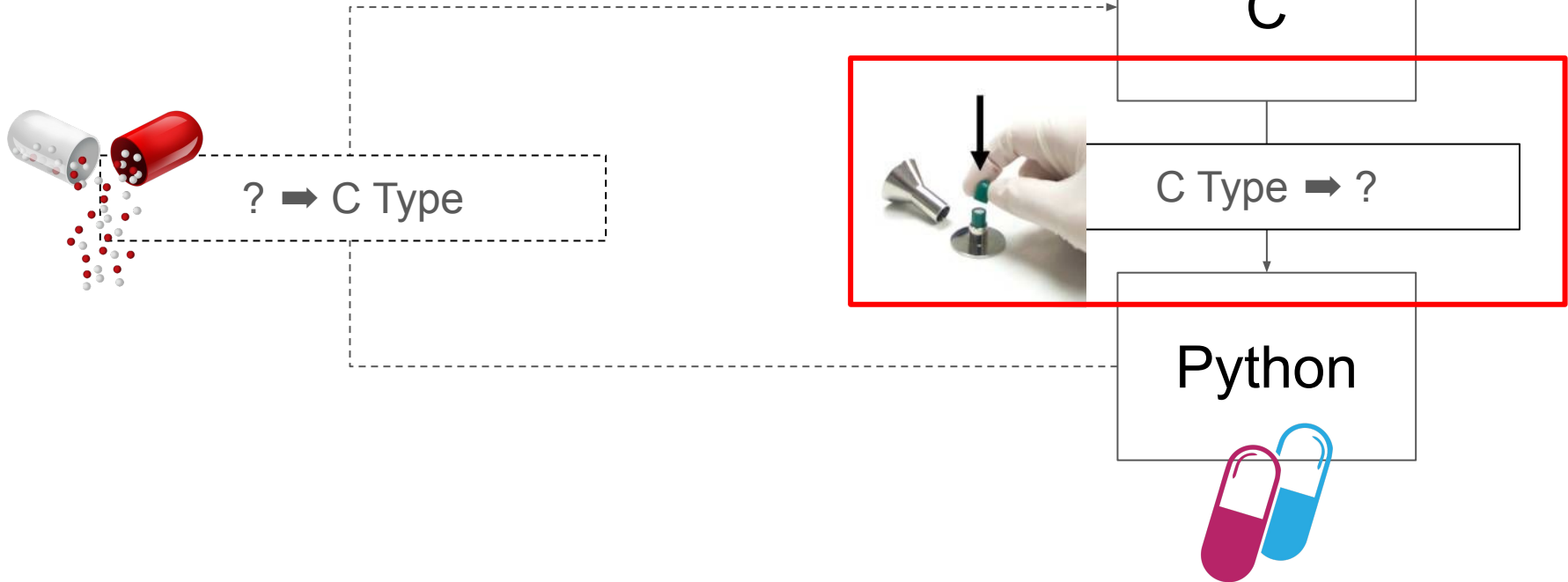
```
struct Exactly : public Matcher {
    bool match(std::string a, std::string b) const override {
        return a == b;
    }
};

static Exactly ExactlyObject;
const Matcher& Matcher::EXACTLY(ExactlyObject);

struct Partially : public Matcher {
    bool match(std::string a, std::string b) const override {
        // Returns true if a contains b or vice versa.
        return a.find(b) != std::string::npos or b.find(a) != std::string::npos;
    }
};

static Partially PartiallyObject;
const Matcher& Matcher::PARTIALLY(PartiallyObject);
```

Workflow - capsule



Capsule creator



```
// Defines the name and context for the type erased matcher object.
inline const char MATCHER_NAME[] = "::namespace::matcher";
inline void *MATCHER_CONTEXT = malloc(1);

static PyObject *CreateMatcherCapsule(void *vptr) {
    // A helper function to create matcher capsule.
    PyObject *capsule = PyCapsule_New(vptr, MATCHER_NAME, nullptr);
    PyCapsule_SetContext(capsule, MATCHER_CONTEXT);
    return capsule;
}
```

def get_matcher_xxx() -> object



```
static PyObject* get_matcher_exactly(PyObject* self, PyObject* unused) {  
    void* vptr = const_cast<void*>(static_cast<const void*>(  
        &(matcher::Matcher::EXACTLY)));  
    return matcher::CreateMatcherCapsule(vptr);  
}  
  
static PyObject* get_matcher_partially(PyObject* self, PyObject* unused) {  
    void* vptr = const_cast<void*>(static_cast<const void*>(  
        &(matcher::Matcher::PARTIALLY)));  
    return matcher::CreateMatcherCapsule(vptr);  
}
```

Workflow - use type-erased matcher



def is_matcher(matcher: object) -> bool



```
static PyObject* is_matcher(PyObject* self, PyObject* args) {
    PyObject* pymatcher;
    if (!PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "O", &pymatcher)) {
        return NULL;
    }
    return PyCapsule_IsValid(pymatcher, matcher::MATCHER_NAME) != 0 &&
        PyCapsule_GetContext(pymatcher) == matcher::MATCHER_CONTEXT ?
        Py_True : Py_False;
}
```

def match(s1: str, s2: str, matcher: object) -> bool



```
static PyObject* match(PyObject* self, PyObject* args) {
    char *a, *b;
    PyObject* pymatcher;
    if (!PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "ssO", &a, &b, &pymatcher)) {
        return NULL;
    }
    void* capsule_payload_matcher = PyCapsule_GetPointer(
        pymatcher, matcher::MATCHER_NAME);
    matcher::Matcher* matcher = static_cast<matcher::Matcher*>(
        capsule_payload_matcher);

    std::string sa(a);
    std::string sb(b);
    return matcher->match(sa, sb) ? Py_True : Py_False;
}
```



Unit test: functionality

```
def setUp(self):
    self.exactly_matcher = matcher.get_matcher_exactly()
    self.partially_matcher = matcher.get_matcher_partially()

def test_is_matcher(self):
    self.assertTrue(
        matcher.is_matcher(self.exactly_matcher))

def test_match_by_matcher_exactly(self):
    self.assertTrue(
        matcher.match('apple', 'apple', self.exactly_matcher))

def test_match_by_matcher_partially(self):
    self.assertTrue(
        matcher.match('apple', 'applepie', self.partially_matcher))
```

Reference count matters

Unit test: reference count in Python

```
def setUp(self):  
    self.exactly_matcher = matcher.get_matcher_exactly()  
  
def test_matcher_reference_count(self):  
    first_count = sys.getrefcount(self.exactly_matcher)  
    matcher.match('apple', 'banana', self.exactly_matcher)  
    second_count = sys.getrefcount(self.exactly_matcher)  
  
    self.assertTrue(first_count == second_count)
```


Memory safety matters

C Type \Rightarrow ? \Rightarrow C Type (Type erasure in Python)

- You are a CPython extension module developer
 - Your program in C assures the C type's memory safety

PyObject* \Rightarrow ? \Rightarrow PyObject* (Type erasure in C 🤪)

[Full example @ Github](#)

- You are a Python developer
 - The module you use should handle the PyObject*'s memory safety
- You are a CPython extension module developer
 - Consider known solutions such as [pybind11](#)'s [object](#)
 - Implement your own PyObjectWrapper to wrap the PyObject* and handle reference count
 - Store the PyObject* in Python's built-in containers (eg: PyDict, PyList, ...)

More?

Check [note35/TypeErasure-Learning](#) for today's code example!

Thank you!
Any questions?

Credit

Special thanks for [Ralf W. Grosse-Kunstleve](#)

- Revising this slide
- Educating me to learn [CLIF](#)

This slide is not part of the recording.