

Turing-Complete Module Exports

...maxxing out Python's object orientation.

by Artur Roos.

Self

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- First Year, Bachelor's of Computer Engineering.

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Python is an Object
Oriented language.

Agenda

- Dunder Methods
- Modules
- ???
- Enlightenment
- Q & A

Dunder/Magic Methods

```
class Vec2:  
    def __init__(self, x, y):  
        self.x = x  
        self.y = y  
  
    def __add__(lhs, rhs):  
        return Vec2(lhs.x + rhs.x, lhs.y + rhs.y)  
  
a = Vec2(2, 3)  
b = Vec2(8, 9)  
c = a + b # Vec(2 + 8, 9 + 3)
```

Dunder/Magic Methods

- `__init__`
- `__del__`
- `__repr__`
- `__str__`
- `__bytes__`
- `__format__`
- `__hash__`
- `__bool__`
- `__getattr__`
- `__getattribute__`
- `__setattr__`
- `__setattribute__`
- `__dir__`
- `__class__`
- `__set_name__`
- ...and others...

Dunder/Magic Methods

- `__init__` **OK ?**
- `__del__` **WTF ???**
- `__repr__`
- `__str__` **OK ?**
- `__bytes__` **WTF ???**
- `__format__` **WTF ???**
- `__hash__` **WTF ???**
- `__bool__` **OK ?**
- `__getattr__`
- `__getattribute__`
- `__setattr__`
- `__setattribute__`
- `__dir__`
- `__class__` **WTF ???**
- `__set_name__` **WTF ???**
- ...and others...

Dunder/Magic Methods

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- `__dir__`
- `__class__`
- `__set_name__`
- ...and others...

Dunder/Magic Methods

```
class DictionaryObject:  
    # supply the dictionary in the constructor  
    def __init__(self, dictionary: dict):  
        self.dictionary = dictionary  
  
    # called when a member is accessed  
    def __getattr__(self, value: str) -> str:  
        return self.dictionary[value]
```

Dunder/Magic Methods

```
dictionary = {'foo': 'bar'}  
do = DictionaryObject(dictionary)
```

Dunder/Magic Methods

```
dictionary = {'foo': 'bar'}  
do = DictionaryObject(dictionary)  
  
>>> do.dictionary is dictionary  
True
```

Dunder/Magic Methods

```
dictionary = {'foo': 'bar'}  
do = DictionaryObject(dictionary)  
  
>>> do.dictionary is dictionary  
True  
  
>>> do.__getattr__('foo')  
'bar'
```

Dunder/Magic Methods

```
dictionary = {'foo': 'bar'}
do = DictionaryObject(dictionary)

>>> do.dictionary is dictionary
True

>>> do.__getattr__('foo')
'bar'

>>> do.foo
'bar'
```

Dunder/Magic Methods

```
dictionary = {'foo': 'bar'}
do = DictionaryObject(dictionary)

>>> do.dictionary is dictionary
True

>>> do.__getattr__('foo')
'bar'

>>> do.foo
'bar'

>>> do.qua
KeyError: 'qua'
```

Python is an Object Oriented language.

No, seriously. Yes, it's really object oriented.

Agenda

- Dunder Methods
- **Modules**
- ???
- Enlightenment
- Q & A

Modules

```
>>> import math  
  
>>> type(math)  
<class 'module'>  
  
>>> math.sin(0)  
0.0
```

Modules

```
>>> import math  
  
>>> type(math)  
<class 'module'>  
  
>>> math.sin(0)  
0.0
```

```
# example.py  
def sqr(x):  
    return x * x  
  
>>> import example  
>>> maths.sqr(4)  
16
```

Modules

```
# crude, but valid
import math
import example
sin = math.sin
cos = math.cos
sqr = example.sqr
```

Modules

```
# crude, but valid
import math
import example
sin = math.sin
cos = math.cos
sqr = example.sqr

# idiomatic
from math import sin, cos
from example import sqr
```

Modules

```
import math      # type(math) == builtins.module
import example  # type(example) == builtins.module

sin = math.sin
cos = math.cos
sqr = example.sqr
```

Modules

```
import math      # type(math) == builtins.module
import example  # type(example) == builtins.module

sin = math.sin
cos = math.cos
sqr = example.sqr
```

Wait... MODULES ARE OBJECTS?..

Python is an Object
Oriented language.

Modules

```
# counter.py
i = 0
def __iadd__(self, rhs):
    global i
    i += rhs

>>> import counter
>>> counter.__iadd__(2)
>>> counter += 4
>>> counter.i
6
```

Agenda

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???

```
# attrprinter.py
```

```
def __getattr__(self, value):  
    print(f"Access to {value}!")
```

```
>>> from attrprinter import LionKing, alphabet, _  
Access to LionKing!  
Access to alphabet!  
Access to _!
```

Agenda

- Dunder Methods
- Modules
- ~~???~~ (you are here) **Usecases!**
- Enlightenment
- Q & A

Usecases: HTBuilder

```
>>> from htbuilder import b, i
>>> hello = b(i("Hello, world!"))
<htbuilder.HtmlElement object at 0x7ffb63da9650>
>>> str(hello)
'<b><i>Hello, world!</i></b>'
```

Usecases: HTBuilder

```
>>> from htbuilder import b, i
>>> hello = b(i("Hello, world!"))
<htbuilder.HtmlElement object at 0x7ffb63da9650>
>>> str(hello)
'<b><i>Hello, world!</i></b>'

>>> from htbuilder import amogus
>>> amogus("ඞ")
'<amogus>ඞ</amogus>'
```

Usecases: SymPy

```
>>> from sympy import symbols, sin, cos, pi
>>> x, y, z = symbols("x, y, z")
>>> expr = cos(x) + sin(y)
>>> expr.subs(cos(x), y)
z + sin(y)
>>> expr.subs(x, 0).subs(y, pi / 2)
2
```

Usecases: SymPy

This is lovely...

```
from sympy import symbols  
x, y, z = symbols("x, y, z")
```

Usecases: SymPy

This is lovely...

```
from sympy import symbols  
x, y, z = symbols("x, y, z")
```

But this is better!

```
from sympy.abc import x, y, z
```

Usecases: SymPy

```
# hooke.py
from sympy.abc import x, k
F = -k * x
```

```
# parabola.py
from sympy.abc import x
y = x**2 - x - 1
```

Usecases: SymPy

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Usecases: SymPy

```
# hooke.py
from sympy.abc import x, k
F = -k * x

# parabola.py
from sympy.abc import x
y = x**2 - x - 1
```

```
from sympy.abc import J
>>> w = F * y
>>> w
(-k*x) * (x**2 - x - 1)
```

Usecases: SymPy

```
# hooke.py
from sympy.abc import x, k
F = -k * x

# parabola.py
from sympy.abc import x
y = x**2 - x - 1
```

```
from sympy.abc import J
>>> W = F * y
>>> W
(-k*x) * (x**2 - x - 1)
>>> W.subs(hookes_x, J)
(-J*k) * (J**2 - J - 1)
```



Turing-Complete Module Exports

- _ () / -

Usecases: Units with Pint

```
# pint.py
GLOBAL_REGISTRY = UnitRegistry()
def __getattr__(self, unit):
    if unit in GLOBAL_REGISTRY:
        return getattr(GLOBAL_REGISTRY, unit)
    else:
        raise KeyError(...)
>>> from pint import m, cm
>>> 3 * m + 4 * cm
<Quantity(3.04, 'meter')>
```

Usecases: Dynamic Function Loading

Current usage example:

```
# library.dll
dll = ctypes.CDLL("library.dll")
function = getattr(dll, "function")
```

Usecases: Dynamic Function Loading

Current usage example:

```
# library.dll
dll = ctypes.CDLL("library.dll")
function = dll.__getattr__("function") # getattr
dll.function
```

This is how it is already done in the standard library!

Usecases: DictionaryObject

class types.SimpleNamespace

A simple [object](#) subclass that provides attribute access to its namespace, as well as a meaningful repr.

Unlike [object](#), with SimpleNamespace you can add and remove attributes.

[SimpleNamespace](#) objects may be initialized in the same way as [dict](#): either with keyword arguments, with a single positional argument, or with both. When initialized with keyword arguments, those are directly added to the underlying namespace. Alternatively, when initialized with a positional argument, the underlying namespace will be updated with key-value pairs from that argument (either a mapping object or an [iterable](#) object producing key-value pairs). All such keys must be strings.

The type is roughly equivalent to the following code:

```
class SimpleNamespace:
    def __init__(self, mapping_or_iterable=(), /, **kwargs):
        self.__dict__.update(mapping_or_iterable)
        self.__dict__.update(kwargs)

    def __repr__(self):
        items = (f'{k}={v!r}' for k, v in self.__dict__.items())
        return '{()}' .format(type(self).__name__, ', '.join(items))

    def __eq__(self, other):
        if isinstance(self, SimpleNamespace) and isinstance(other, SimpleNamespace)
            return self.__dict__ == other.__dict__
        return NotImplemented
```

SimpleNamespace may be useful as a replacement for class NS: pass. However, for a structured record type use [namedtuple\(\)](#) instead.

SimpleNamespace objects are supported by [copy.replace\(\)](#).

Added in version 3.3.

```
from types import
SimpleNamespace as SN
```

```
person = SN(name="Alice",
age=30)
```

```
person.name # Alice
person.age # 30
```

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Enlightenment

```
# module.py
public = 0
private = 1
__all__ = ["public"]
```

Enlightenment

```
# module.py
public = 0
private = 1
__all__ = ["public"]
```

```
>>> from module import *
>>> public
0
>>> private
```

```
NameError: name 'private' is not defined
```

Enlightenment

```
# htbuilder.py

def __getattr__(self, tag):
    ...

__all__ = ['span', 'div']

>>> from htbuilder import *
>>> div(span("Hello, world!"))
'<div><span>Hello, world!</span></div>'
```

Enlightenment

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Questions?