给 Python 已存在的类动态的添加方法 (method)

monkeypatching

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By Damnever on May 7, 2015

2015.11.2: <u>python tornado中如何给每个服务器请求动态加上装饰器?@Damnever 的回答</u> (http://segmentfault.com/g/1010000003939756/a-1020000003940021)

下面是正题。。。 ***

动态添加实例属性的时候,这样: obj.a = 1或 setattr(obj, 'a', 1)就可以了,so easy!

但是, 动态添加方法的时候, 问题来了。

这里动态的给一个实例添加一个方法:

```
>>> class A(object):
... pass
...
>>> def hello(self):
... print "hello"
...
>>> a = A()
>>> a.hello = hello
```

```
>>> a.hello()
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
TypeError: hello() takes exactly 1 argument (0 given)
```

对于实例来说只是 function ! 连 method 都不是…

```
>>> a.hello
<function hello at 0x7ff1693ab758>
>>> a.hello(1)
hello
```

这是什么情况我也不得而知…

参考 stackoverflow 上的最高票回答<u>Adding a Method to an Existing Object (http://stackoverflow.com/a/2982/2996656)</u>。

对于一个类型(非实例)来说,它的属性都是 unbound 的:

```
>>> class A(object):
...    def hello(self):
...         print "hello"
...
>>> A.hello
<unbound method A.hello>
>>> A().hello
<bound method A.hello of <__main__.A object at 0x7f171e986810>>
```

所以可以通过类型来动态添加一个方法,对于实例来说,它是 bound 的,任何这个类型的实例都可以访问:

```
>>> class A(object):
... pass
...
>>> def hello(self):
... print 'hello'
...
>>> A.hello = hello
>>> A().hello()
hello
>>> A.hello
<unbound method A.hello>
>>> A().hello
<bound method A.hello of <__main__.A object at 0x7f62edae7810>>
```

另一种方式是使用types.MethodType

(https://docs.python.org/2/library/types.html#types.MethodType), 这一种只对当前实例起作用:

```
>>> import types
>>> class A(object):
...    pass
...
>>> def hello(self):
...    print hello
...
>>> a = A()
>>> a.hello = types.MethodType(hello, a)
>>> a.hello
<bound method ?.hello of <__main__.A object at 0x7fd8a318a290>>
>>> A.hello
Traceback (most recent call last):
    File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: type object 'A' has no attribute 'hello'
```

types (https://docs.python.org/2/library/types.html)模块是 2.6 版之后new (https://docs.python.org/2/library/new.html)模块的替代 (Python 3里已经不存在 new 模块了),所以 new 里面的函数 types 模块都有替代,如:

```
>>> b = types.InstanceType(A)
>>> b
<__main__.A instance at 0x7fd8a318c488>
>>> b.hello = types.UnboundMethodType(hello, A)
>>> b.hello
<bound method ?.hello of <class __main__.A at 0x7fd8a315cc80>>
>>> A.hello
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
AttributeError: class A has no attribute 'hello'
```

这里忍不住要看一下 types 的<u>源码 (https://hg.python.org/cpython/file/2.7/Lib/types.py)</u>, 很简短,但是你懂得··· 涉及到 type 的,脑子里都是空白一片

这里还是不懂是什么机制,不过另一个答案<u>Adding a Method to an Existing Object</u> (http://stackoverflow.com/a/8961717/2996656)提到了 descriptor protocol。

描述器是属性, 实例方法, 静态方法, 类方法和 super 的背后的实现机制。

参考<u>Descriptor HowTo Guide (http://docs.python.org/2/howto/descriptor.html)</u>及译文 <u>Python描述器引导(翻译) (http://pyzh.readthedocs.org/en/latest/Descriptor-HOW-TO-</u> <u>Guide.html</u>)。

另外动态的添加 staticmethod, classmethod的方式:

```
>>> class A(object):
       pass
>>> def hello():
      print 'hello'
. . .
>>> def world(cls):
       print 'world'
>>> A.hello = staticmethod(hello) # setattr(A, 'hello', staticmethod(hello))
>>> A.world = classmethod(world) # setattr(A, 'hello', classmethod(world))
>>> a = A()
>>> a.hello()
hello
>>> a.world()
world
>>> a.hello # A.hello 也是 function hello
<function hello at 0x7f39b4bf3758>
>>> a.world # A.world 也是 bound method classobj.world
<bound method classobj.world of <class __main__.A at 0x7f39b4bf0258>>
```

话说我是怎么掉进这个坑的?其实只是为了搞一个奇葩的装饰器…

这也正是动态语言的强大之处:

```
class AddHigh(object):
        """ 给长方形添加高变成长方体 """
    def __init__(self, cls, z):
        self.\_cls = cls
        self._z = z
    def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        # 重写面积计算方式
        def _area(this, *args, **kwargs):
            return (self._z * this._x + self._z * this._y + this._x * this._y) *
 2
        self._cls.area = _area
        obj = self._cls(*args, **kwargs)
        return obj
class Rectangle(object):
        """ 长方形 """
    def __init__(self, x, y):
        self._x = x
        self._y = y
    def area(self):
        return self._x * self._y
if __name__ == '__main__':
    a = Rectangle(1, 2)
    print a.area()
    b = AddHigh(Rectangle, 3)(1, 2)
    print b.area()
# 2
# 22
```

原文链接: http://damnever.github.io/2015/05/07/adding-a-method-to-an-existing-object/ (http://damnever.github.io/2015/05/07/adding-a-method-to-an-existing-object/) » CC BY-NC-ND 3.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/deed.zh)

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