# NPRG065: Programming in Python Lecture 10

#### http://d3s.mff.cuni.cz



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#### setattr\_\_(self, name, value)

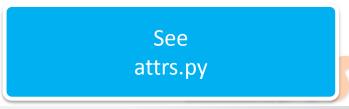
called when an attribute assignment is attempted

## getattr\_\_(self, name)

- called when the default attribute access fails with an AttributeError
  - if an attribute already has a value, \_\_\_getattr\_\_\_() is not used
- delattr\_(self, name)
  - like \_\_setattr\_\_() but for attribute deletion instead of assignment

## dir\_(self)

- called when dir() is called on the object
  - a sequence must be returned



## dir(object)

- if the object has a method named \_\_\_dir\_\_(), this method will be called
- If the object does not provide \_\_\_\_\_dir\_\_\_(), the function tries to gather information from the object's \_\_\_\_\_dict\_\_\_\_ attribute, if defined, and from its type object

## \_\_\_dict

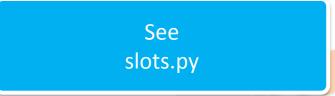
- a dictionary used to store an object's attributes
- created automatically

- Why use \_\_\_\_\_\_()
  - creating immutable objects (with \_\_slots\_\_)
  - lazy creation of attribute values
  - own property-like behavior but in a single method
  - creating attributes when setting values to other attributes



#### slots

- a class variable that can be assigned a string, iterable, or sequence of strings with variable names used by instances
- reserves space for the declared variables
- prevents the automatic creation of \_\_\_dict\_\_\_
- i.e., no other than declared variables can be created
- plus objects with slots are smaller and faster
   there is no dynamic dict



### \_\_\_getattribute\_\_\_(self, name)

- called unconditionally to attribute accesses
  - default implementation locates value in \_\_\_dict\_\_ or \_\_\_slots\_\_\_
- if the class also defines \_\_getattr\_\_(), the latter will not be called unless \_\_getattribute\_\_() either calls it explicitly or raises an AttributeError
- to access other attributes from <u>getattribute</u>, call the base class method (to avoid recursion)

• object.\_\_getattribute\_\_(self, name)

- usages
  - preventing access to attributes
  - inventing new attributes (like with \_\_getattr\_\_ but without look for existing attributes)
- rarely used

attribute.py

## **Function decorators**

```
@decorate
def function():
    pass
```

- decorator ~ a function modifying a function to create new function
  - code above is equivalent to

```
def function():
    pass
function = decorate( function )
```

See fdecorators.py

# **Function decorators**

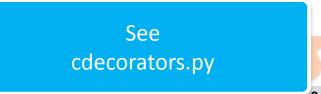
- many predefined decorators
  - @property, @staticmethod
    - we already know them
  - functools module
    - many useful decorators (not only for defining other decorators)



# **Class decorators**

- Similar to function decorators
- A function receiving a class object as an argument and returning a class object as a result

Less commonly used than function decorators





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