

NPRG065: Programming in Python *Lecture 10*

<http://d3s.mff.cuni.cz>

Department of
Distributed and
Dependable
Systems



Tomas Bures

Petr Hnetynka

{bures, hnetynka}@d3s.mff.cuni.cz



CHARLES UNIVERSITY IN PRAGUE

faculty of mathematics and physics

Special methods

- **`__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

See
[attrs.py](#)

Special methods

- **`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

Special methods

- Why use `__xxxattr__()`
 - 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
 - ...

Special methods

- **`__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

See
[slots.py](#)

Special methods

- **`__getattr__(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 `__getattr__()` either calls it explicitly or raises an `AttributeError`
 - to access other attributes from `__getattr__`, call the base class method (to avoid recursion)
 - `object.__getattr__(self, name)`
 - usages
 - preventing access to attributes
 - inventing new attributes (like with `__getattr__` but without look for existing attributes)
 - rarely used

See
[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

See
[cdecorators.py](#)



The slides are licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).