

# LECTURE 8

## DECORATORS

MCS 275 Spring 2021

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# LECTURE 8: DECORATORS

## Course bulletins:

- Project 1 posted. Deadline 6pm CST on Fri Feb 5.
- Project 1 autograder opens on Monday.
- Quiz 2 solutions and grades posted.
- Quiz 3 will be posted Monday at Noon, due Tuesday at Noon (all times CST).

# PLAN

Discuss a Python language feature that allows us to attach "modifiers" to functions, called **decorators**.

This feature is never required, but it sometimes leads to code that is easier to read and understand.

(Some Python modules, e.g. `Flask`, are meant to be used primarily through decorators.)

# FUNCTION ARGUMENTS

Functions in Python can accept functions as arguments.

```
def dotwice(f):  
    """Call function f twice"""  
    f()  
    f()
```

A better version works with functions that accept arguments:

```
def dotwice(f, *args, **kwargs):  
    """Call function f twice"""  
    f(*args, **kwargs)  
    f(*args, **kwargs)
```

# RETURNING FUNCTIONS

Functions in Python can return functions. Often this is used with a return value that is a defined inside the function body, making a "function factory".

```
def return_power(n):  
    def inner(x): # function inside a function!  
        """Raise x to a power"""  
        return x**n  
    return inner
```

# MODIFYING FUNCTIONS

```
def return_twice_doer(f):  
    """Return a new function which calls f twice"""  
    def inner(*args, **kwargs):  
        """Call a certain function twice"""  
        f(*args, **kwargs)  
        f(*args, **kwargs)  
    return inner
```

# REPLACING FUNCTIONS

In some cases we might want to replace an existing function with a modified version of it (e.g. as returned by some other function).

```
def g(x):  
    """Print the argument with a message"""  
    print("Function got value",x)  
  
# actually, I wanted to always print that message twice!  
g = return_twice_doer(g)
```



# DECORATOR SYNTAX

There is a shorter syntax to replace a function with a modified version.

```
@modifier
def fn(x, y):
    """Function body goes here"""
```

is equivalent to

```
def fn(x, y):
    """Function body goes here"""
fn = modifier(fn)
```

The symbol `@modifier` (or any `@name`) before a function definition is called a **decorator**.

# RETURNING VALUES

Usually, the inner function of a decorator should return the value of the (last) call to the argument function.

```
def return_twice_doer(f):  
    """Return a new function which calls f twice"""  
    def inner(*args, **kwargs):  
        """Call a certain function twice"""  
        f(*args, **kwargs)  
        return f(*args, **kwargs)  
    return inner
```

# DECORATOR ARGUMENTS

Python allows `@decorator (arg1, arg2, ...)`.

```
@dec(2)
def printsq(x):
    print(x*x)
```

is equivalent to

```
thisdec = dec(2)

@thisdec
def printsq(x):
    print(x*x)
```

In other words, if a decorator is given arguments, then the name after `@` is expected to be a **decorator factory**.

# A FEW BUILT-IN DECORATORS

- **@functools.lru\_cache(100)** -- Save arguments and return values for up to 100 recent calls to a function; reuse stored return values when possible. Good for expensive operations.\*
- **@classmethod** -- Make a method a class method (callable from the class itself, gets class as first argument). E.g. for alternate constructors.
- **@atexit.register** -- Ask that this function be called just before the program exits.

\* In Python 3.9+ there is also the simpler `functools.cache` decorator which stores an unlimited number of past function calls..

# MULTIPLE DECORATORS

Each must be on its own line.

```
@dec1
@dec2
@dec3
def f(x):
    """Function body goes here"""
```

replaces `f` with `dec1 (dec2 (dec3 (f) ) )`.

So the decorator closest to the function name acts first.

# REFERENCES

- See *Lutz*, Chapter 39 for a detailed discussion of Python decorators.
- See *Beazley & Jones*, Chapter 9 for several examples of decorators.

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

- I reviewed course materials created by Danko Adrovic (UIC MSCS faculty member) while preparing this lecture.

# REVISION HISTORY

- 2021-01-30 Fix accidental use of Python 3.9 feature (`functools.cache`)
- 2021-01-28 Initial publication

