
vivodict Documentation

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Contents:

This package provides a simple implementation of an **auto-vivified** Python `dict`, i.e., a dictionary where accessing a missing key doesn't raise the standard `KeyError` exception but instead implicitly creates and returns an empty auto-vivified `dict` under that key.

Features

- Auto-vivified `VivoDict` class derived from the standard Python `dict` class (no third-party dependencies).
- Auto-vivification of arbitrarily-nested `dict` objects.
- Convenience methods for `flatten`, `replace`, and `apply` operations.
- Free software: MIT license
- Documentation: <https://vivodict.readthedocs.io>.

Motivation

My primary motivation for developing this package is because it contained a piece of code I kept copy-pasting like a bloody caveman between projects.

My typical use-cases for this code include:

- Wrap the decoded JSON `dict` from crummy APIs without a schema that just decide to drop keys for which the values are `null` resulting in code with nested `if "key" in result:`. This allowed me to either retrieve the value if it was there or at least arriving at an empty `dict` which evaluates to `False` when mapping their half-formed data to my own data-structures.
- Create arbitrarily-nested dictionaries of code stats that I can keep organized as I like while using in the code and then quickly `flatten` to a Graphite compatible format prior to posting them to ... well Graphite.

Basic Usage

This would be the typical Python `dict` behaviour when accessing a missing key:

```
>>> d = {"a": 1, "b": 2}
>>> d["a"]
1
```

```
>>> d["missing"]
-----
KeyError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-3-d4f58b57b715> in <module>()
----> 1 d["missing"]

KeyError: 'missing'
```

While if we were using a `VivoDict`, then upon accessing a missing key we would be provided with an implicitly created empty `VivoDict` as such:

```
>>> from vivodict import VivoDict
>>> d = VivoDict.vivify({"a": 1, "b": 2})
>>> d["a"]
1
>>> d["missing"]
{}
```

Note: Note that instantiation above is not performed simply by passing an existing dict to `VivoDict` but instead through the `vivify` class method which can recursively convert any arbitrarily-nested dict to a `VivoDict`.

Now, while the above doesn't seem to offer anything a simple `try-except` or a `if "key" not in d` wouldn't offer, the `VivoDict` becomes useful when dealing with arbitrarily nested dictionaries where there may be several levels of missing keys. For example:

```
>>> from vivodict import VivoDict
>>> d = VivoDict({"a": 1, "b": {"c": 2}, "d": {"e": {"f": 3}}})
>>> d["a"]
1
>>> d["b"]["c"]
2
>>> d["d"]["e"]["f"]
3
>>> d["i"]["am"]["missing"]["eh"] = 4
>>> d
{'a': 1,
 'b': {'c': 2},
 'd': {'e': {'f': 3}},
 'i': {'am': {'missing': {'eh': 4}}}}
```

So, as can be seen, having auto-vivification allows one to nest keys and values to whatever degree.

Warning: The primary caveat of the above functionality is that `VivoDict` are very forgiving when it comes to typos which can lead to weird errors. A mistyped key will simply create a new `VivoDict` and will allow you to go down some rabbit hole of erroneously typed keys your linter won't get you out of.

Convenience Functions

In addition to the above, a few basic convenience methods have been built into the `VivoDict` class, mostly cause they make my life easier and lazier.

flatten

As I mentioned prior one of my typical use-cases for `vivodict` is using it to store nested metrics which I then post to Graphite via simple HTTP requests.

Graphite, however, bases its structure on `.` delimited names where anything preceding a `.` is considered to be a metric folder with the last token being the metric itself.

Thus, I needed a quick way to flatten a nested `dict` into a Graphite compatible version.

The `flatten` method does exactly that:

```
>>> d = VivoDict.vivify({"a": 1, "b": {"c": 2}, "d": {"e": {"f": 3}}})
>>> d.flatten()
{'a': 1, 'b.c': 2, 'd.e.f': 3}
```

replace

Following the same premise as with `flatten` I needed to quickly ‘reset’ my metrics back to 0 between posting cycles.

Hence, `replace` will replace all ‘leaf’ node values in what is essentially a tree with a given value:

```
>>> d = VivoDict.vivify({"a": 1, "b": {"c": 2}, "d": {"e": {"f": 3}}})
>>> d.replace(replace_with=0)
>>> d
{'a': 0, 'b': {'c': 0}, 'd': {'e': {'f': 0}}}
```

Warning: As you may have noticed from the above snippet, the `replace` method performs an **in-place** replacement instead of returning a copy of the original `VivoDict` with replaced values.

Should you need to maintain an original copy I’d suggest you use the `copy` package and its `deepcopy` function (cause Python passes by reference) as such:

```
>>> import copy
>>> original = VivoDict.vivify({"a": 1, "b": {"c": 2}, "d": {"e": {"f": 3}}})
>>> modified = copy.deepcopy(original)
>>> modified.replace(replace_with=0)
>>> original
{'a': 1, 'b': {'c': 2}, 'd': {'e': {'f': 3}}}
>>> modified
{'a': 0, 'b': {'c': 0}, 'd': {'e': {'f': 0}}}
```

apply

Lastly, I often had to modify all values through a given function, typically divide them by a number of observation for average metrics which can be easily done through the `apply` method which can take any callable as an argument and replace the original value with its return-value:

```
>>> d = VivoDict.vivify({"a": 1, "b": {"c": 2}, "d": {"e": {"f": 3}}})
>>> def double(value):
>>>     return value * 2
>>> d.apply(double)
>>> d
```

```
{'a': 2, 'b': {'c': 4}, 'd': {'e': {'f': 6}}}  
>>> d.apply(lambda value: value / 2)  
{'a': 1, 'b': {'c': 2}, 'd': {'e': {'f': 3}}}
```

Warning: Much like `replace`, the `apply` method replaces values **in-place**.

Installation

Stable release

To install vivodict, run this command in your terminal:

```
$ pip install vivodict
```

This is the preferred method to install vivodict, as it will always install the most recent stable release.

If you don't have `pip` installed, this [Python installation guide](#) can guide you through the process.

From sources

The sources for vivodict can be downloaded from the [Github repo](#).

You can either clone the public repository:

```
$ git clone git://github.com/somada141/vivodict
```

Or download the [tarball](#):

```
$ curl -OL https://github.com/somada141/vivodict/tarball/master
```

Once you have a copy of the source, you can install it with:

```
$ python setup.py install
```


0.3.1 (2017-07-23)

- README.rst: Fixed minor formatting typo.

0.3.0 (2017-07-23)

- Cleanup the docos and removed a bunch of the unnecessary stuff.

0.2.0 (2017-07-23)

- Added more unit-tests and improved docstrings.

0.1.1 (2017-07-23)

- Fixed issues with the Python dependencies.

0.1.0 (2017-07-23)

- First release on PyPI.