
funcsigs Documentation

Release 0.2

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THE FUNCSIGS PACKAGE

funcsigs is a backport of the [PEP 362](#) function signature features from Python 3.3's [inspect](#) module. The backport is compatible with Python 2.6, 2.7 as well as 3.2 and up.

1.1 Compatability

The *funcsigs* backport has been tested against:

- CPython 2.6
- CPython 2.7
- CPython 3.2
- PyPy 1.9

Continuous integration testing is provided by [Travis CI](#).

Under Python 2.x there is a compatability issue when a function is assigned to the `__wrapped__` property of a class after it has been constructed. Similiarly there under PyPy directly passing the `__call__` method of a builtin is also a compatability issues. Otherwise the functionality is believed to be uniform between both Python2 and Python3.

1.2 Issues

Source code for *funcsigs* is hosted on [GitHub](#). Any bug reports or feature requests can be made using GitHub's [issues](#) system.

INTROSPECTING CALLABLES WITH THE SIGNATURE OBJECT

Note: This section of documentation is a direct reproduction of the Python standard library documentation for the `inspect` module.

The Signature object represents the call signature of a callable object and its return annotation. To retrieve a Signature object, use the `signature()` function.

signature(*callable*)

Return a `Signature` object for the given callable:

```
>>> from inspect import signature
>>> def foo(a, *, b:int, **kwargs):
...     pass

>>> sig = signature(foo)

>>> str(sig)
'(a, *, b:int, **kwargs)'

>>> str(sig.parameters['b'])
'b:int'

>>> sig.parameters['b'].annotation
<class 'int'>
```

Accepts a wide range of python callables, from plain functions and classes to `functools.partial()` objects.

Note: Some callables may not be introspectable in certain implementations of Python. For example, in CPython, built-in functions defined in C provide no metadata about their arguments.

class Signature

A Signature object represents the call signature of a function and its return annotation. For each parameter accepted by the function it stores a `Parameter` object in its `parameters` collection.

Signature objects are *immutable*. Use `Signature.replace()` to make a modified copy.

empty

A special class-level marker to specify absence of a return annotation.

parameters

An ordered mapping of parameters' names to the corresponding `Parameter` objects.

return_annotation

The “return” annotation for the callable. If the callable has no “return” annotation, this attribute is set to `Signature.empty`.

bind(*args, **kwargs)

Create a mapping from positional and keyword arguments to parameters. Returns `BoundArguments` if `*args` and `**kwargs` match the signature, or raises a `TypeError`.

bind_partial(*args, **kwargs)

Works the same way as `Signature.bind()`, but allows the omission of some required arguments (mimics `functools.partial()` behavior.) Returns `BoundArguments`, or raises a `TypeError` if the passed arguments do not match the signature.

replace(*[, parameters][, return_annotation])

Create a new `Signature` instance based on the instance `replace` was invoked on. It is possible to pass different `parameters` and/or `return_annotation` to override the corresponding properties of the base signature. To remove `return_annotation` from the copied `Signature`, pass in `Signature.empty`.

```
>>> def test(a, b):
...     pass
>>> sig = signature(test)
>>> new_sig = sig.replace(return_annotation="new return anno")
>>> str(new_sig)
"(a, b) -> 'new return anno'"
```

class Parameter

`Parameter` objects are *immutable*. Instead of modifying a `Parameter` object, you can use `Parameter.replace()` to create a modified copy.

empty

A special class-level marker to specify absence of default values and annotations.

name

The name of the parameter as a string. Must be a valid python identifier name (with the exception of `POSITIONAL_ONLY` parameters, which can have it set to `None`).

default

The default value for the parameter. If the parameter has no default value, this attribute is set to `Parameter.empty`.

annotation

The annotation for the parameter. If the parameter has no annotation, this attribute is set to `Parameter.empty`.

kind

Describes how argument values are bound to the parameter. Possible values (accessible via `Parameter`, like `Parameter.KEYWORD_ONLY`):

| Name | Meaning |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>POSITIONAL_ONLY</i> | Value must be supplied as a positional argument. Python has no explicit syntax for defining positional-only parameters, but many built-in and extension module functions (especially those that accept only one or two parameters) accept them. |
| <i>POSITIONAL_OR_KEYWORD</i> | Value may be supplied as either a keyword or positional argument (this is the standard binding behaviour for functions implemented in Python.) |
| <i>VAR_POSITIONAL</i> | A tuple of positional arguments that aren't bound to any other parameter. This corresponds to a <code>*args</code> parameter in a Python function definition. |
| <i>KEYWORD_ONLY</i> | Value must be supplied as a keyword argument. Keyword only parameters are those which appear after a <code>*</code> or <code>*args</code> entry in a Python function definition. |
| <i>VAR_KEYWORD</i> | A dict of keyword arguments that aren't bound to any other parameter. This corresponds to a <code>**kwargs</code> parameter in a Python function definition. |

Example: print all keyword-only arguments without default values:

```
>>> def foo(a, b, *, c, d=10):
...     pass

>>> sig = signature(foo)
>>> for param in sig.parameters.values():
...     if (param.kind == param.KEYWORD_ONLY and
...         param.default is param.empty):
...         print('Parameter:', param)
Parameter: c
```

replace (`*, name`][, `kind`][, `default`][, `annotation`])

Create a new `Parameter` instance based on the instance replaced was invoked on. To override a `Parameter` attribute, pass the corresponding argument. To remove a default value or/and an annotation from a `Parameter`, pass `Parameter.empty`.

```
>>> from inspect import Parameter
>>> param = Parameter('foo', Parameter.KEYWORD_ONLY, default=42)
>>> str(param)
'foo=42'

>>> str(param.replace()) # Will create a shallow copy of 'param'
'foo=42'

>>> str(param.replace(default=Parameter.empty, annotation='spam'))
'foo:'spam' "
```

class `BoundArguments`

Result of a `Signature.bind()` or `Signature.bind_partial()` call. Holds the mapping of arguments to the function's parameters.

`arguments`

An ordered, mutable mapping (`collections.OrderedDict`) of parameters' names to arguments' values. Contains only explicitly bound arguments. Changes in `arguments` will reflect in `args` and `kwargs`.

Should be used in conjunction with `Signature.parameters` for any argument processing purposes.

Note: Arguments for which `Signature.bind()` or `Signature.bind_partial()` relied on a default value are skipped. However, if needed, it is easy to include them.

```
>>> def foo(a, b=10):
...     pass

>>> sig = signature(foo)
>>> ba = sig.bind(5)

>>> ba.args, ba.kwargs
((5,), {})

>>> for param in sig.parameters.values():
...     if param.name not in ba.arguments:
...         ba.arguments[param.name] = param.default

>>> ba.args, ba.kwargs
((5, 10), {})
```

args

A tuple of positional arguments values. Dynamically computed from the `arguments` attribute.

kwargs

A dict of keyword arguments values. Dynamically computed from the `arguments` attribute.

The `args` and `kwargs` properties can be used to invoke functions:

```
def test(a, *, b):
    ...

sig = signature(test)
ba = sig.bind(10, b=20)
test(*ba.args, **ba.kwargs)
```

See Also:

PEP 362 - Function Signature Object. The detailed specification, implementation details and examples.

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