



Traits 3 User Manual

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CONTENTS

1	Traits 3 User Manual	1
1.1	Traits 3 User Manual	1
1.2	Introduction	1
1.3	Defining Traits: Initialization and Validation	4
1.4	Trait Notification	14
1.5	Deferring Trait Definitions	22
1.6	Custom Traits	26
1.7	Advanced Topics	34
2	Indices and tables	51
3	Traits 3 Tutorials	53
3.1	Writing a graphical application for scientific programming using TraitsUI	53
4	Indices and tables	73
5	Traits UI User Guide	75
5.1	Traits UI User Guide	75
5.2	Introduction	75
5.3	The View and Its Building Blocks	78
5.4	Customizing a View	87
5.5	Advanced View Concepts	93
5.6	Controlling the Interface: the Handler	99
5.7	Traits UI Themes	106
5.8	Introduction to Trait Editor Factories	109
5.9	The Predefined Trait Editor Factories	115
5.10	Advanced Trait Editors	135
5.11	“Extra” Trait Editor Factories	153
5.12	Tips, Tricks and Gotchas	157
5.13	Appendix I: Glossary of Terms	158
5.14	Appendix II: Editor Factories for Predefined Traits	160
6	Indices and tables	163

TRAITS 3 USER MANUAL

1.1 Traits 3 User Manual

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1.2 Introduction

The Traits package for the Python language allows Python programmers to use a special kind of type definition called a trait. This document introduces the concepts behind, and usage of, the Traits package.

For more information on the Traits package, refer to the [Traits web page](#). This page contains links to downloadable packages, the source code repository, and the Traits development website. Additional documentation for the Traits package is available from the Traits web page, including:

- *Traits API Reference*
- *Traits UI User Guide*
- Traits Technical Notes

1.2.1 What Are Traits?

A trait is a type definition that can be used for normal Python object attributes, giving the attributes some additional characteristics:

- **Initialization:** A trait has a *default value*, which is automatically set as the initial value of an attribute, before its first use in a program.
- **Validation:** A trait attribute is *explicitly typed*. The type of a trait-based attribute is evident in the code, and only values that meet a programmer-specified set of criteria (i.e., the trait definition) can be assigned to that attribute. Note that the default value need not meet the criteria defined for assignment of values. Traits 3.0 also supports defining and using abstract interfaces, as well as adapters between interfaces.
- **Deferral:** The value of a trait attribute can be contained either in the defining object or in another object that is *deferred to* by the trait.
- **Notification:** Setting the value of a trait attribute can *notify* other parts of the program that the value has changed.
- **Visualization:** User interfaces that allow a user to *interactively modify* the values of trait attributes can be automatically constructed using the traits' definitions. This feature requires that a supported GUI toolkit be installed. However, if this feature is not used, the Traits package does not otherwise require GUI support. For details on the visualization features of Traits, see the *Traits UI User Guide*.

A class can freely mix trait-based attributes with normal Python attributes, or can opt to allow the use of only a fixed or open set of trait attributes within the class. Trait attributes defined by a class are automatically inherited by any subclass derived from the class.

The following example ¹ illustrates each of the features of the Traits package. These features are elaborated in the rest of this guide.

```
# all_traits_features.py --- Shows primary features of the Traits
#                               package

from enthought.traits.api import Delegate, HasTraits, Instance, \
                               Int, Str
import enthought.traits.ui

class Parent ( HasTraits ):

    # INITIALIZATION: last_name' is initialized to '':
    last_name = Str( '' )

class Child ( HasTraits ):

    age = Int
```

¹ All code examples in this guide that include a file name are also available as examples in the tutorials/doc_examples/examples subdirectory of the Traits docs directory. You can run them individually, or view them in a tutorial program by running:
python <Traits dir>/enthought/traits/tutor/tutor.py <Traits dir>/docs/tutorials/doc_examples

```

# VALIDATION: 'father' must be a Parent instance:
father = Instance( Parent )

# DELEGATION: 'last_name' is delegated to father's 'last_name':
last_name = Delegate( 'father' )

# NOTIFICATION: This method is called when 'age' changes:
def _age_changed ( self, old, new ):
    print 'Age changed from %s to %s ' % ( old, new )

# Set up the example:
joe = Parent()
joe.last_name = 'Johnson'
moe = Child()
moe.father = joe

# DELEGATION in action:
print "Moe's last name is %s " % moe.last_name
# Result:
# Moe's last name is Johnson

# NOTIFICATION in action
moe.age = 10
# Result:
# Age changed from 0 to 10

# VISUALIZATION: Displays a UI for editing moe's attributes
# (if a supported GUI toolkit is installed)
moe.configure_traits()

```

In addition, traits can be used to define type-checked method signatures. The Traits package can ensure that the arguments and return value of a method invocation match the traits defined for the parameters and return value in the method signature. This feature is described in *Type-Checked Methods*.

1.2.2 Background

Python does not require the data type of variables to be declared. As any experienced Python programmer knows, this flexibility has both good and bad points. The Traits package was developed to address some of the problems caused by not having declared variable types, in those cases where problems might arise. In particular, the motivation for Traits came as a direct result of work done on Chaco, an open source scientific plotting package. Chaco provides a set of high-level plotting objects, each of which has a number of user-settable attributes, such as line color, text font, relative location, and so on. To make the objects easy for scientists and engineers to use, the attributes attempt to accept a wide variety and style of values. For example, a color-related attribute of a Chaco object might accept any of the following as legal values for the color red:

- 'red'
- 0xFF0000
- (1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0)

Thus, the user might write:

```
plotitem.color = 'red'
```

In a predecessor to Chaco, providing such flexibility came at a cost:

- When the value of an attribute was used by an object internally (for example, setting the correct pen color when drawing a plot line), the object would often have to map the user-supplied value to a suitable internal representation, a potentially expensive operation in some cases.
- If the user supplied a value outside the realm accepted by the object internally, it often caused disastrous or mysterious program behavior. This behavior was often difficult to track down because the cause and effect were usually widely separated in terms of the logic flow of the program.

So, one of the main goals of the Traits package is to provide a form of type checking that:

- Allows for flexibility in the set of values an attribute can have, such as allowing 'red', 0xFF0000 and (1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0) as equivalent ways of expressing the color red.
- Catches illegal value assignments at the point of error, and provides a meaningful and useful explanation of the error and the set of allowable values.
- Eliminates the need for an object's implementation to map user-supplied attribute values into a separate internal representation.

In the process of meeting these design goals, the Traits package evolved into a useful component in its own right, satisfying all of the above requirements and introducing several additional, powerful features of its own. In projects where the Traits package has been used, it has proven valuable for enhancing programmers' ability to understand code, during both concurrent development and maintenance.

The Traits 3.0 package works with version 2.4 and later of Python, and is similar in some ways to the Python property language feature. Standard Python properties provide the similar capabilities to the Traits package, but with more work on the part of the programmer.

1.3 Defining Traits: Initialization and Validation

Using the Traits package in a Python program involves the following steps:

1. Import the names you need from the Traits package `enthought.traits.api`.
2. Define the traits you want to use.
 1. Define classes derived from `HasTraits` (or a subclass of `HasTraits`), with attributes that use the traits you have defined.

In practice, steps 2 and 3 are often combined by defining traits in-line in an attribute definition. This strategy is used in many examples in this guide. However, you can also define traits independently, and reuse the trait definitions across multiple classes and attributes (see *Reusing Trait Definitions*). Type-checked method signatures typically use independently defined traits.

In order to use trait attributes in a class, the class must inherit from the `HasTraits` class in the Traits package (or from a subclass of `HasTraits`). The following example defines a class called `Person` that has a single trait attribute **weight**, which is initialized to 150.0 and can only take floating point values.

```
# minimal.py --- Minimal example of using traits.
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Float
class Person(HasTraits):
    weight = Float(150.0)
```

In this example, the attribute named **weight** specifies that the class has a corresponding trait called **weight**. The value associated with the attribute **weight** (i.e., `Float(150.0)`) specifies a predefined trait provided with the Traits package, which requires that values assigned be of the standard Python type **float**. The value 150.0 specifies the default value of the trait.

The value associated with each class-level attribute determines the characteristics of the instance attribute identified by the attribute name. For example:

```
>>> from minimal import Person
>>> # instantiate the class
>>> joe = Person()
>>> # Show the default value
>>> joe.weight
150.0
>>> # Assign new values
>>> joe.weight = 161.9      # OK to assign a float
>>> joe.weight = 162       # OK to assign an int
>>> joe.weight = 'average' # Error to assign a string
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "c:\svn\ets3\traits\enthought\traits\trait_handlers.py", line 175,
in error value )
enthought.traits.trait_errors.TraitError: The 'weight' trait of a Person
instance must be a float, but a value of 'average' <type 'str'> was
specified.
```

In this example, **joe** is an instance of the `Person` class defined in the previous example. The **joe** object has an instance attribute **weight**, whose initial value is the default value of the `Person.weight` trait (150.0), and whose assignment is governed by the `Person.weight` trait's validation rules. Assigning an integer to **weight** is acceptable because there is no loss of precision (but assigning a float to an `Int` trait would cause an error).

The Traits package allows creation of a wide variety of trait types, ranging from very simple to very sophisticated. The following section presents some of the simpler, more commonly used forms.

1.3.1 Predefined Traits

The Traits package includes a large number of predefined traits for commonly used Python data types. In the simplest case, you can assign the trait name to an attribute of a class derived from `HasTraits`; any instances of the class will have that attribute initialized to the built-in default value for the trait. For example:

```
account_balance = Float
```

This statement defines an attribute whose value must be a floating point number, and whose initial value is 0.0 (the built-in default value for `Floats`).

If you want to use an initial value other than the built-in default, you can pass it as an argument to the trait:

```
account_balance = Float(10.0)
```

Most predefined traits are callable,² and can accept a default value and possibly other arguments; all that are callable can also accept metadata as keyword arguments. (See *Other Predefined Traits* for information on trait signatures, and see *Trait Metadata* for information on metadata arguments.)

Predefined Traits for Simple Types

There are two categories of predefined traits corresponding to Python simple types: those that coerce values, and those that cast values. These categories vary in the way that they handle assigned values that do not match the type explicitly

² Most callable predefined traits are classes, but a few are functions. The distinction does not make a difference unless you are trying to extend an existing predefined trait. See the *Traits API Reference* for details on particular traits, and see Chapter 5 for details on extending existing traits.

defined for the trait. However, they are similar in terms of the Python types they correspond to, and their built-in default values, as listed in the following table.

Predefined defaults for simple types

Coercing Trait	Casting Trait	Python Type	Built-in Default Value
Bool	CBool	Boolean	False
Complex	CComplex	Complex number	0+0j
Float	CFloat	Floating point number	0.0
Int	CInt	Plain integer	0
Long	CLong	Long integer	0L
Str	CStr	String	''
Unicode	CUnicode	Unicode	u''

Trait Type Coercion

For trait attributes defined using the predefined “coercing” traits, if a value is assigned to a trait attribute that is not of the type defined for the trait, but it can be coerced to the required type, then the coerced value is assigned to the attribute. If the value cannot be coerced to the required type, a `TraitError` exception is raised. Only widening coercions are allowed, to avoid any possible loss of precision. The following table lists traits that coerce values, and the types that each coerces.

Type coercions permitted for coercing traits

Trait	Coercible Types
Complex	Floating point number, plain integer
Float	Plain integer
Long	Plain integer
Unicode	String

Trait Type Casting

For trait attributes defined using the predefined “casting” traits, if a value is assigned to a trait attribute that is not of the type defined for the trait, but it can be cast to the required type, then the cast value is assigned to the attribute. If the value cannot be cast to the required type, a `TraitError` exception is raised. Internally, casting is done using the Python built-in functions for type conversion:

- `bool()`
- `complex()`
- `float()`
- `int()`
- `str()`
- `unicode()`

The following example illustrates the difference between coercing traits and casting traits:

```

>>> from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Float, CFloat
>>> class Person ( HasTraits ):
...     weight = Float
...     cweight = CFloat
>>>
>>> bill = Person()
>>> bill.weight = 180      # OK, coerced to 180.0
>>> bill.cweight = 180    # OK, cast to float(180)
>>> bill.weight = '180'   # Error, invalid coercion
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "c:\svn\ets3\traits\enthought\traits\trait_handlers.py", line 175,
in error value )
enthought.traits.trait_errors.TraitError: The 'weight' trait of a Person
instance must be a float, but a value of '180' <type 'str'> was specified.
>>> bill.cweight = '180'  # OK, cast to float('180')
>>> print bill.cweight
180.0
>>>

```

Other Predefined Traits

The Traits package provides a number of other predefined traits besides those for simple types, corresponding to other commonly used data types; these predefined traits are listed in the following table. Refer to the *Traits API Reference*, in the section for the module `enthought.traits.traits`, for details. Most can be used either as simple names, which use their built-in default values, or as callables, which can take additional arguments. If the trait cannot be used as a simple name, it is omitted from the Name column of the table.

Predefined traits beyond simple types

Name	Callable Signature
Any	Any([value = None, **metadata])
Array	Array([dtype = None, shape = None,
Button	Button([label = '', image = None, styl
Callable	Callable([value = None, **metadata]
CArray	CArray([dtype = None, shape = None
Class	Class([value, **metadata])
Code	Code([value = '', minlen = 0, maxlen
Color	Color([*args, **metadata])
CSet	CSet([trait = None, value = None, ite
n/a	Constant(value*[, ***metadata])
Dict, DictStrAny, DictStrBool, DictStrFloat, DictStrInt, DictStrList, DictStrLong, DictStrStr	Dict([key_trait = None, value_trait =
Directory	Directory([value = '', auto_set = Fals
Disallow	n/a
n/a	Either(val1*[, *val2, ..., valN, **meta
Enum	Enum(values*[, ***metadata])
Event	Event([trait = None, **metadata])
Expression	Expression([value = '0', **metadata]
false	n/a
File	File([value = '', filter = None, auto_s
Font	Font([value = '', auto_set = Fals

Continued on next page

Table 1.1 – continued from previous page

Function
Generic
generic_trait
HTML
Instance
List, ListBool, ListClass, ListComplex, ListFloat, ListFunction, ListInstance, ListInt, ListMethod, ListStr, ListThis, ListUnicode
Method
missing
Module
Password
Property
Python
PythonValue
Range
ReadOnly
Regex
RGBColor
self
Set
String
This
ToolBarButton
true
Tuple
Type
undefined
UStr
UUID ³
WeakRef

This and self

A couple of predefined traits that merit special explanation are **This** and **self**. They are intended for attributes whose values must be of the same class (or a subclass) as the enclosing class. The default value of **This** is `None`; the default value of **self** is the object containing the attribute. The following is an example of using **This**:

```
# this.py --- Example of This predefined trait

from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, This

class Employee(HasTraits):
    manager = This
```

This example defines an `Employee` class, which has a **manager** trait attribute, which accepts only other `Employee` instances as its value. It might be more intuitive to write the following:

```
# bad_self_ref.py --- Non-working example with self- referencing
# class definition
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Instance
class Employee(HasTraits):
    manager = Instance(Employee)
```

³ Available in Python 2.5.

However, the `Employee` class is not fully defined at the time that the `manager` attribute is defined. Handling this common design pattern is the main reason for providing the `This` trait.

Note that if a trait attribute is defined using `This` on one class and is referenced on an instance of a subclass, the `This` trait verifies values based on the class on which it was defined. For example:

```
>>> from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, This
>>> class Employee(HasTraits):
...     manager = This
...
>>> class Executive(Employee):
...     pass
...
>>> fred = Employee()
>>> mary = Executive()
>>> # The following is OK, because fred's manager can be an
>>> # instance of Employee or any subclass.
>>> fred.manager = mary
>>> # This is also OK, because mary's manager can be an Employee
>>> mary.manager = fred
```

List of Possible Values

You can define a trait whose possible values include disparate types. To do this, use the predefined `Enum` trait, and pass it a list of all possible values. The values must all be of simple Python data types, such as strings, integers, and floats, but they do not have to be all of the same type. This list of values can be a typical parameter list, an explicit (bracketed) list, or a variable whose type is list. The first item in the list is used as the default value. A trait defined in this fashion can accept only values that are contained in the list of permitted values. The default value is the first value specified; it is also a valid value for assignment.

```
>>> from enthought.traits.api import Enum, HasTraits, Str
>>> class InventoryItem(HasTraits):
...     name = Str # String value, default is ''
...     stock = Enum(None, 0, 1, 2, 3, 'many')
...             # Enumerated list, default value is
...             #'None'
...
>>> hats = InventoryItem()
>>> hats.name = 'Stetson'

>>> print '%s: %s' % (hats.name, hats.stock)
Stetson: None

>>> hats.stock = 2      # OK
>>> hats.stock = 'many' # OK
>>> hats.stock = 4      # Error, value is not in \
>>>                    # permitted list

Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "c:\svn\ets3\traits_3.0.3\enthought\traits\trait_handlers.py", line 175,
in error value )
enthought.traits.trait_errors.TraitError: The 'stock' trait of an InventoryItem
instance must be None or 0 or 1 or 2 or 3 or 'many', but a value of 4 <type
'int'> was specified.
```

This example defines an `InventoryItem` class, with two trait attributes, **name**, and **stock**. The `name` attribute is simply a string. The **stock** attribute has an initial value of `None`, and can be assigned the values `None`, `0`, `1`, `2`, `3`, and `'many'`. The example then creates an instance of the `InventoryItem` class named **hats**, and assigns values to its attributes.

1.3.2 Trait Metadata

Trait objects can contain metadata attributes, which fall into three categories:

- Internal attributes, which you can query but not set.
- Recognized attributes, which you can set to determine the behavior of the trait.
- Arbitrary attributes, which you can use for your own purposes.

You can specify values for recognized or arbitrary metadata attributes by passing them as keyword arguments to callable traits. The value of each keyword argument becomes bound to the resulting trait object as the value of an attribute having the same name as the keyword.

Internal Metadata Attributes

The following metadata attributes are used internally by the Traits package, and can be queried:

- **array**: Indicates whether the trait is an array.
- **default**: Returns the default value for the trait, if known; otherwise it returns `Undefined`.
- **default_kind**: Returns a string describing the type of value returned by the default attribute for the trait. The possible values are:
 - `value`: The default attribute returns the actual default value.
 - `list`: A copy of the list default value.
 - `dict`: A copy of the dictionary default value.
 - `self`: The default value is the object the trait is bound to; the **default** attribute returns `Undefined`.
 - `factory`: The default value is created by calling a factory; the **default** attribute returns `Undefined`.
 - `method`: The default value is created by calling a method on the object the trait is bound to; the **default** attribute returns `Undefined`.
- **delegate**: The name of the attribute on this object that references the object that this object delegates to.
- **inner_traits**: Returns a tuple containing the “inner” traits for the trait. For most traits, this is empty, but for `List` and `Dict` traits, it contains the traits that define the items in the list or the keys and values in the dictionary.
- **parent**: The trait from which this one is derived.
- **prefix**: A prefix or substitution applied to the delegate attribute. See *Deferring Trait Definitions* for details.
- **trait_type**: Returns the type of the trait, which is typically a handler derived from `TraitType`.
- **type**: One of the following, depending on the nature of the trait:
 - `constant`
 - `delegate`
 - `event`
 - `property`
 - `trait`

Recognized Metadata Attributes

The following metadata attributes are not predefined, but are recognized by HasTraits objects:

- **desc**: A string describing the intended meaning of the trait. It is used in exception messages and fly-over help in user interface trait editors.
- **editor**: Specifies an instance of a subclass of TraitEditor to use when creating a user interface editor for the trait. Refer to the *Traits UI User Guide* for more information on trait editors.
- **label**: A string providing a human-readable name for the trait. It is used to label trait attribute values in user interface trait editors.
- **rich_compare**: A Boolean indicating whether the basis for considering a trait attribute value to have changed is a “rich” comparison (True, the default), or simple object identity (False). This attribute can be useful in cases where a detailed comparison of two objects is very expensive, or where you do not care if the details of an object change, as long as the same object is used.
- **trait_value**: A Boolean indicating whether the trait attribute accepts values that are instances of TraitValue. The default is False. The TraitValue class provides a mechanism for dynamically modifying trait definitions. See the *Traits API Reference* for details on TraitValue. If **trait_value** is True, then setting the trait attribute to TraitValue(), with no arguments, resets the attribute to its original default value.
- **transient**: A Boolean indicating whether the trait value is persisted when the object containing it is persisted. The default value for most predefined traits is True. You can set it to False for traits whose values you know you do not want to persist. Do not set it to False on traits where it is set internally to True, as doing so is likely to create unintended consequences. See *Persistence* for more information.

Other metadata attributes may be recognized by specific predefined traits.

Accessing Metadata Attributes

Here is an example of setting trait metadata using keyword arguments:

```
# keywords.py --- Example of trait keywords
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str

class Person(HasTraits):
    first_name = Str('',
                    desc='first or personal name',
                    label='First Name')
    last_name = Str('',
                    desc='last or family name',
                    label='Last Name')
```

In this example, in a user interface editor for a Person object, the labels “First Name” and “Last Name” would be used for entry fields corresponding to the **first_name** and **last_name** trait attributes. If the user interface editor supports rollover tips, then the **first_name** field would display “first or personal name” when the user moves the mouse over it; the **last_name** field would display “last or family name” when moused over.

To get the value of a trait metadata attribute, you can use the trait() method on a HasTraits object to get a reference to a specific trait, and then access the metadata attribute:

```
# metadata.py --- Example of accessing trait metadata attributes
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Int, List, Float, \
    Instance, Any, TraitType

class Foo(HasTraits): pass
```

```

class Test( HasTraits ):
    i = Int(99)
    lf = List(Float)
    foo = Instance( Foo, () )
    any = Any( [1, 2, 3 ] )

t = Test()

print t.trait( 'i' ).default           # 99
print t.trait( 'i' ).default_kind     # value
print t.trait( 'i' ).inner_traits     # ()
print t.trait( 'i' ).is_trait_type( Int ) # True
print t.trait( 'i' ).is_trait_type( Float ) # False

print t.trait( 'lf' ).default         # []
print t.trait( 'lf' ).default_kind   # list
print t.trait( 'lf' ).inner_traits
    # (<enthought.traits.traits.CTrait object at 0x01B24138>,)
print t.trait( 'lf' ).is_trait_type( List ) # True
print t.trait( 'lf' ).is_trait_type( TraitType ) # True
print t.trait( 'lf' ).is_trait_type( Float ) # False
print t.trait( 'lf' ).inner_traits[0].is_trait_type( Float ) # True

print t.trait( 'foo' ).default        # <undefined>
print t.trait( 'foo' ).default_kind   # factory
print t.trait( 'foo' ).inner_traits   # ()
print t.trait( 'foo' ).is_trait_type( Instance ) # True
print t.trait( 'foo' ).is_trait_type( List ) # False

print t.trait( 'any' ).default        # [1, 2, 3]
print t.trait( 'any' ).default_kind   # list
print t.trait( 'any' ).inner_traits   # ()
print t.trait( 'any' ).is_trait_type( Any ) # True
print t.trait( 'any' ).is_trait_type( List ) # False

```

1.4 Trait Notification

When the value of an attribute changes, other parts of the program might need to be notified that the change has occurred. The Traits package makes this possible for trait attributes. This functionality lets you write programs using the same, powerful event-driven model that is used in writing user interfaces and for other problem domains.

Requesting trait attribute change notifications can be done in several ways: .. index:: notification; stragies

- Dynamically, by calling `on_trait_change()` or `on_trait_event()` to establish (or remove) change notification handlers.
- Statically, by decorating methods on the class with the `@on_trait_change` decorator to indicate that they handle notification for specified attributes.
- Statically, by using a special naming convention for methods on the class to indicate that they handle notifications for specific trait attributes.

1.4.1 Dynamic Notification

Dynamic notification is useful in cases where a notification handler cannot be defined on the class (or a subclass) whose trait attribute changes are to be monitored, or if you want to monitor changes on certain instances of a class, but not all of them. To use dynamic notification, you define a handler method or function, and then invoke the `on_trait_change()` or `on_trait_event()` method to register that handler with the object being monitored. Multiple handlers can be defined for the same object, or even for the same trait attribute on the same object. The handler registration methods have the following signatures:

`on_trait_change` (*handler*; [*name=None*, *remove=False*, *dispatch='same'*])

`on_trait_event` (*handler*; [*name=None*, *remove=False*, *dispatch='same'*])

In these signatures:

- *handler*: Specifies the function or bound method to be called whenever the trait attributes specified by the *name* parameter are modified.
- *name*: Specifies trait attributes whose changes trigger the handler being called. If this parameter is omitted or is `None`, the handler is called whenever *any* trait attribute of the object is modified. The syntax supported by this parameter is discussed in *The name Parameter*.
- *remove*: If `True` (or non-zero), then handler will no longer be called when the specified trait attributes are modified. In other words, it causes the handler to be “unhooked”.
- *dispatch*: String indicating the thread on which notifications must be run. In most cases, it can be omitted. See the *Traits API Reference* for details on non-default values.

Example of a Dynamic Notification Handler

Setting up a dynamic trait attribute change notification handler is illustrated in the following example:

```
# dynamic_notification.py --- Example of dynamic notification
from enthought.traits.api import Float, HasTraits, Instance

class Part (HasTraits):
    cost = Float(0.0)

class Widget (HasTraits):
    part1 = Instance(Part)
    part2 = Instance(Part)
    cost = Float(0.0)

    def __init__(self):
        self.part1 = Part()
        self.part2 = Part()
        self.part1.on_trait_change(self.update_cost, 'cost')
        self.part2.on_trait_change(self.update_cost, 'cost')

    def update_cost(self):
        self.cost = self.part1.cost + self.part2.cost

# Example:
w = Widget()
w.part1.cost = 2.25
w.part2.cost = 5.31
print w.cost
# Result: 7.56
```

In this example, the `Widget` constructor sets up a dynamic trait attribute change notification so that its `update_cost()` method is called whenever the `cost` attribute of either its `part1` or `part2` attribute is modified. This method then updates the `cost` attribute of the widget object.

The *name* Parameter

The *name* parameter of `on_trait_change()` and `on_trait_event()` provides significant flexibility in specifying the name or names of one or more trait attributes that the handler applies to. It supports syntax for specifying names of trait attributes not just directly on the current object, but also on sub-objects referenced by the current object.

The *name* parameter can take any of the following values:

- Omitted, `None`, or `'anytrait'`: The handler applies to any trait attribute on the object.
- A name or list of names: The handler applies to each trait attribute on the object with the specified names.
- An “extended” name or list of extended names: The handler applies to each trait attribute that matches the specified extended names.

Syntax

Extended names use the following syntax:

```
xname ::= xname2 ['.' xname2] *
xname2 ::= ( xname3 | '[' xname3 [' , ' xname3] * ']' ) [ '*' ]
xname3 ::= xname | [ '+' | '-' ] [ name ] | name [ '?' | ( '+' | '-' ) [ name ] ]
```

A *name* is any valid Python attribute name.

Semantics

Semantics of extended name notation

Pattern	Meaning
<i>item1.item2</i>	A trait named <i>item1</i> contains an object (or objects, if <i>item1</i> is a list or dictionary), with a trait named <i>item2</i> . Changes to either <i>item1</i> or <i>item2</i> trigger a notification.
<i>item1:item2</i>	A trait named item1 contains an object (or objects, if <i>item1</i> is a list or dictionary), with a trait named <i>item2</i> . Changes to <i>item2</i> trigger a notification, while changes to <i>item1</i> do not (i.e., the ‘:’ indicates that changes to the link object are not reported).
[<i>item1, item2, ..., itemN</i>]	A list that matches any of the specified items. Note that at the topmost level, the surrounding square brackets are optional.
<i>item</i>	A trait named <i>item</i> is a list. Changes to <i>item</i> or to its members triggers a notification.
<i>name?</i>	If the current object does not have an attribute called <i>name</i> , the reference can be ignored. If the ‘?’ character is omitted, the current object must have a trait called <i>name</i> ; otherwise, an exception is raised.
<i>prefix+</i>	Matches any trait attribute on the object whose name begins with <i>prefix</i> .
<i>+meta-data_name</i>	Matches any trait on the object that has a metadata attribute called <i>metadata_name</i> .
<i>-metadata_name</i>	Matches any trait on the current object that does <i>not</i> have a metadata attribute called <i>metadata_name</i> .
<i>pre-fix+metadata_name</i>	Matches any trait on the object whose name begins with <i>prefix</i> and that has a metadata attribute called <i>metadata_name</i> .
<i>prefix-metadata_name</i>	Matches any trait on the object whose name begins with <i>prefix</i> and that does <i>not</i> have a metadata attribute called <i>metadata_name</i> .
<i>+</i>	Matches all traits on the object.
<i>pattern*</i>	Matches object graphs where <i>pattern</i> occurs one or more times. This option is useful for setting up listeners on recursive data structures like trees or linked lists.

Examples of extended name notation

Example	Meaning
'foo, bar, baz'	Matches <i>object.foo</i> , <i>object.bar</i> , and <i>object.baz</i> .
['foo', 'bar', 'baz']	Equivalent to 'foo, bar, baz', but may be useful in cases where the individual items are computed.
'foo.bar.baz'	Matches <i>object.foo.bar.baz</i>
'foo.[bar,baz]'	Matches <i>object.foo.bar</i> and <i>object.foo.baz</i>
'foo[]'	Matches a list trait on <i>object</i> named foo .
'([left, right])'	Matches the name trait of each tree node object that is linked from the left or right traits of a parent node, starting with the current object as the root node. This pattern also matches the name trait of the current object, as the left and right modifiers are optional.
'+dirty'	Matches any trait on the current object that has a metadata attribute named dirty set.
'foo.+dirty'	Matches any trait on <i>object.foo</i> that has a metadata attribute named dirty set.
'foo.[bar,-dirty]'	Matches <i>object.foo.bar</i> or any trait on <i>object.foo</i> that does not have a metadata attribute named dirty set.

For a pattern that references multiple objects, any of the intermediate (non-final) links can be traits of type Instance, List, or Dict. In the case of List or Dict traits, the subsequent portion of the pattern is applied to each item in the list or value in the dictionary. For example, if **self.children** is a list, a handler set for 'children.name' listens for changes to the **name** trait for each item in the **self.children** list.

The handler routine is also invoked when items are added or removed from a list or dictionary, because this is treated as an implied change to the item's trait being monitored.

Notification Handler Signatures

The handler passed to `on_trait_change()` or `on_trait_event()` can have any one of the following signatures:

- `handler()`
- `handler(new)`
- `handler(name, new)`
- `handler(object, name, new)`
- `handler(object, name, old, new)`

These signatures use the following parameters:

- *object*: The object whose trait attribute changed.
- *name*: The attribute that changed. If one of the objects in a sequence is a List or Dict, and its membership changes, then this is the name of the trait that references it, with `'_items'` appended. For example, if the handler is monitoring `'foo.bar.baz'`, where **bar** is a List, and an item is added to **bar**, then the value of the *name* parameter is `'bar_items'`.
- *new*: The new value of the trait attribute that changed. For changes to List and Dict objects, this is a list of items that were added.
- *old*: The old value of the trait attribute that changed. For changes to List and Dict object, this is a list of items that were deleted. For event traits, this is Undefined.

If the handler is a bound method, it also implicitly has *self* as a first argument.

Dynamic Handler Special Cases

In the one- and two-parameter signatures, the handler does not receive enough information to distinguish between a change to the final trait attribute being monitored, and a change to an intermediate object. In this case, the notification dispatcher attempts to map a change to an intermediate object to its effective change on the final trait attribute. This mapping is only possible if all the intermediate objects are single values (such as Instance or Any traits), and not List or Dict traits. If the change involves a List or Dict, then the notification dispatcher raises a `TraitError` when attempting to call a one- or two-parameter handler function, because it cannot unambiguously resolve the effective value for the final trait attribute.

Zero-parameter signature handlers receive special treatment if the final trait attribute is a List or Dict, and if the string used for the *name* parameter is not just a simple trait name. In this case, the handler is automatically called when the membership of a final List or Dict trait is changed. This behavior can be useful in cases where the handler needs to know only that some aspect of the final trait has changed. For all other signatures, the handler function must be explicitly set for the *name_items* trait in order to be called when the membership of the name trait changes. (Note that the *prefix+* and *item[]* syntaxes are both ways to specify both a trait name and its `'_items'` variant.)

This behavior for zero-parameter handlers is not triggered for simple trait names, to preserve compatibility with code written for versions of Traits prior to 3.0. Earlier versions of Traits required handlers to be separately set for a trait and its items, which would result in redundant notifications under the Traits 3.0 behavior. Earlier versions also did not support the extended trait name syntax, accepting only simple trait names. Therefore, to use the “new style” behavior of zero-parameter handlers, be sure to include some aspect of the extended trait name syntax in the name specifier.

```

# list_notifier.py -- Example of zero-parameter handlers for an object
#                      containing a list
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, List

class Employee: pass

class Department( HasTraits ):
    employees = List(Employee)

def a_handler(): print "A handler"
def b_handler(): print "B handler"
def c_handler(): print "C handler"

fred = Employee()
mary = Employee()
donna = Employee()

dept = Department(employees=[fred, mary])

# "Old style" name syntax
# a_handler is called only if the list is replaced:
dept.on_trait_change( a_handler, 'employees' )
# b_handler is called if the membership of the list changes:
dept.on_trait_change( b_handler, 'employees_items' )

# "New style" name syntax
# c_handler is called if 'employees' or its membership change:
dept.on_trait_change( c_handler, 'employees[]' )

print "Changing list items"
dept.employees[1] = donna      # Calls B and C
print "Replacing list"
dept.employees = [donna]      # Calls A and C
    
```

1.4.2 Static Notification

The static approach is the most convenient option, but it is not always possible. Writing a static change notification handler requires that, for a class whose trait attribute changes you are interested in, you write a method on that class (or a subclass). Therefore, you must know in advance what classes and attributes you want notification for, and you must be the author of those classes. Static notification also entails that every instance of the class has the same notification handlers.

To indicate that a particular method is a static notification handler for a particular trait, you have two options:

- Apply the `@on_trait_change` decorator to the method.
- Give the method a special name based on the name of the trait attribute it “listens” to.

Handler Decorator

The most flexible method of statically specifying that a method is a notification handler for a trait is to use the `@on_trait_change()` decorator. The `@on_trait_change()` decorator is more flexible than specially-named method handlers, because it supports the very powerful extended trait name syntax (see *The name Parameter*). You can use the decorator to set handlers on multiple attributes at once, on trait attributes of linked objects, and on attributes that are selected based on trait metadata.

Decorator Syntax

The syntax for the decorator is:

```
@on_trait_change( 'extended_trait_name' )
def any_method_name( self, ...):
    ...
```

In this case, *extended_trait_name* is a specifier for one or more trait attributes, using the syntax described in *The name Parameter*.

The signatures that are recognized for “decorated” handlers are the same as those for dynamic notification handlers, as described in *Notification Handler Signatures*. That is, they can have an *object* parameter, because they can handle notifications for trait attributes that do not belong to the same object.

Decorator Semantics

The functionality provided by the `@on_trait_change()` decorator is identical to that of specially-named handlers, in that both result in a call to `on_trait_change()` to register the method as a notification handler. However, the two approaches differ in when the call is made. Specially-named handlers are registered at class construction time; decorated handlers are registered at instance creation time, prior to setting any object state.

A consequence of this difference is that the `@on_trait_change()` decorator causes any default initializers for the traits it references to be executed at instance construction time. In the case of specially-named handlers, any default initializers are executed lazily.

Specially-named Notification Handlers

There are two kinds of special method names that can be used for static trait attribute change notifications. One is attribute-specific, and the other applies to all trait attributes on a class. To notify about changes to a single trait attribute named *name*, define a method named `_name_changed()` or `_name_fired()`. The leading underscore indicates that attribute-specific notification handlers are normally part of a class’s private API. Methods named `_name_fired()` are normally used with traits that are events, described in *Trait Events*.

To notify about changes to any trait attribute on a class, define a method named `_anytrait_changed()`. Both of these types of static trait attribute notification methods are illustrated in the following example:

```
# static_notification.py --- Example of static attribute
#                               notification
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Float

class Person(HasTraits):
    weight_kg = Float(0.0)
    height_m = Float(1.0)
    bmi = Float(0.0)

    def _weight_kg_changed(self, old, new):
        print 'weight_kg changed from %s to %s ' % (old, new)
        if self.height_m != 0.0:
            self.bmi = self.weight_kg / (self.height_m**2)

    def _anytrait_changed(self, name, old, new):
        print 'The %s trait changed from %s to %s ' \
              % (name, old, new)
"""
```

```
>>> bob = Person()
>>> bob.height_m = 1.75
The height_m trait changed from 1.0 to 1.75
>>> bob.weight_kg = 100.0
The weight_kg trait changed from 0.0 to 100.0
weight_kg changed from 0.0 to 100.0
The bmi trait changed from 0.0 to 32.6530612245
"""
```

In this example, the attribute-specific notification function is `_weight_kg_changed()`, which is called only when the **weight_kg** attribute changes. The class-specific notification handler is `_anytrait_changed()`, and is called when **weight_kg**, **height_m**, or **bmi** changes. Thus, both handlers are called when the **weight_kg** attribute changes. Also, the `_weight_kg_changed()` function modifies the **bmi** attribute, which causes `_anytrait_changed()` to be called for that attribute.

The arguments that are passed to the trait attribute change notification method depend on the method signature and on which type of static notification handler it is.

Attribute-specific Handler Signatures

For an attribute specific notification handler, the method signatures supported are:

```
_name_changed()
```

```
_name_changed(new)
```

```
_name_changed(old, new)
```

```
_name_changed(name, old, new)
```

The method name can also be `_name_fired()`, with the same set of signatures.

In these signatures:

- *new* is the new value assigned to the trait attribute. For List and Dict objects, this is a list of the items that were added.
- *old* is the old value assigned to the trait attribute. For List and Dict objects, this is a list of the items that were deleted.
- *name* is the name of the trait attribute. The extended trait name syntax is not supported.⁴

Note that these signatures follow a different pattern for argument interpretation from dynamic handlers and decorated static handlers. Both of the following methods define a handler for an object's **name** trait:

```
def _name_changed( self, arg1, arg2, arg3):
    pass

@on_trait_change('name')
def some_method( self, arg1, arg2, arg3):
    pass
```

However, the interpretation of arguments to these methods differs, as shown in the following table.

⁴ For List and Dict trait attributes, you can define a handler with the name `_name_items_changed()`, which receives notifications of changes to the contents of the list or dictionary. This feature exists for backward compatibility. The preferred approach is to use the `@on_trait_change` decorator with extended name syntax. For a static `_name_items_changed()` handler, the *new* parameter is a `TraitListEvent` or `TraitDictEvent` whose **index**, **added**, and **removed** attributes indicate the nature of the change, and the *old* parameter is `Undefined`.

Handler argument interpretation

Argument	<code>_name_changed</code>	<code>@on_trait_change</code>
<i>arg1</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>object</i>
<i>arg2</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>name</i>
<i>arg3</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>new</i>

General Static Handler Signatures

In the case of a non-attribute specific handler, the method signatures supported are:

`_anytrait_changed()`

`_anytrait_changed(name)`

`_anytrait_changed(name, new)`

`_anytrait_changed(name, old, new)`

The meanings for *name*, *new*, and *old* are the same as for attribute-specific notification functions.

1.4.3 Trait Events

The Traits package defines a special type of trait called an event. Events are instances of (subclasses of) the Event class.

There are two major differences between a normal trait and an event:

- All notification handlers associated with an event are called whenever any value is assigned to the event. A normal trait attribute only calls its associated notification handlers when the previous value of the attribute is different from the new value being assigned to it.
- An event does not use any storage, and in fact does not store the values assigned to it. Any value assigned to an event is reported as the new value to all associated notification handlers, and then immediately discarded. Because events do not retain a value, the *old* argument to a notification handler associated with an event is always the special Undefined object (see *Undefined Object*). Similarly, attempting to read the value of an event results in a TraitError exception, because an event has no value.

As an example of an event, consider:

```
# event.py --- Example of trait event
from enthought.traits.api import Event, HasTraits, List, Tuple

point_2d = Tuple(0, 0)

class Line2D(HasTraits):
    points = List(point_2d)
    line_color = RGBAColor('black')
    updated = Event

    def redraw():
        pass # Not implemented for this example

    def _points_changed():
        self.updated = True
```

```
def _updated_fired():
    self.redraw()
```

In support of the use of events, the Traits package understands attribute-specific notification handlers with names of the form `_name_fired()`, with signatures identical to the `_name_changed()` functions. In fact, the Traits package does not check whether the trait attributes that `_name_fired()` handlers are applied to are actually events. The function names are simply synonyms for programmer convenience.

Similarly, a function named `on_trait_event()` can be used as a synonym for `on_trait_change()` for dynamic notification.

Undefined Object

Python defines a special, singleton object called `None`. The Traits package introduces an additional special, singleton object called `Undefined`.

The `Undefined` object is used to indicate that a trait attribute has not yet had a value set (i.e., its value is undefined). `Undefined` is used instead of `None`, because `None` is often used for other meanings, such as that the value is not used. In particular, when a trait attribute is first assigned a value and its associated trait notification handlers are called, `Undefined` is passed as the value of the old parameter to each handler, to indicate that the attribute previously had no value. Similarly, the value of a trait event is always `Undefined`.

1.5 Deferring Trait Definitions

One of the advanced capabilities of the Traits package is its support for trait attributes to defer their definition and value to another object than the one the attribute is defined on. This has many applications, especially in cases where objects are logically contained within other objects and may wish to inherit or derive some attributes from the object they are contained in or associated with. Deferring leverages the common “has-a” relationship between objects, rather than the “is-a” relationship that class inheritance provides. There are two ways that a trait attribute can defer to another object’s attribute: *delegation* and *prototyping*. In delegation, the deferring attribute is a complete reflection of the delegate attribute. Both the value and validation of the delegate attribute are used for the deferring attribute; changes to either one are reflected in both. In prototyping, the deferring attribute gets its value and validation from the prototype attribute, *until the deferring attribute is explicitly changed*. At that point, while the deferring attribute still uses the prototype’s validation, the link between the values is broken, and the two attributes can change independently. This is essentially a “copy on write” scheme.

The concepts of delegation and prototyping are implemented in the Traits package by two classes derived from `TraitType`: `DelegatesTo` and `PrototypedFrom`.⁵

1.5.1 DelegatesTo

```
class DelegatesTo(delegate, [prefix="", listenable=True, **metadata])
```

The `delegate` parameter is a string that specifies the name of an attribute on the same object, which refers to the object whose attribute is deferred to; it is usually an Instance trait. The value of the delegating attribute changes whenever:

- The value of the appropriate attribute on the delegate object changes.
- The object referenced by the trait named in the `delegate` parameter changes.
- The delegating attribute is explicitly changed.

⁵ Both of these classes inherit from the `Delegate` class. Explicit use of `Delegate` is deprecated, as its name and default behavior (prototyping) are incongruous.

Changes to the delegating attribute are propagated to the delegate object's attribute.

The *prefix* and *listenable* parameters to the initializer function specify additional information about how to do the delegation. If *prefix* is the empty string or omitted, the delegation is to an attribute of the delegate object with the same name as the trait defined by the `DelegatesTo` object. Consider the following example:

```
# delegate.py --- Example of trait delegation
from enthought.traits.api \
    import DelegatesTo, HasTraits, Instance, Str

class Parent(HasTraits):
    first_name = Str
    last_name  = Str

class Child(HasTraits):
    first_name = Str
    last_name  = DelegatesTo('father')
    father     = Instance(Parent)
    mother     = Instance(Parent)

"""
>>> tony = Parent(first_name='Anthony', last_name='Jones')
>>> alice = Parent(first_name='Alice', last_name='Smith')
>>> sally = Child( first_name='Sally', father=tony, mother=alice)
>>> print sally.last_name
Jones
>>> sally.last_name = 'Cooper' # Updates delegatee
>>> print tony.last_name
Cooper
>>> sally.last_name = sally.mother # ERR: string expected
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in ?
  File "c:\src\trunk\enthought\traits\trait_handlers.py", line
163, in error
    raise TraitError, ( object, name, self.info(), value )
enthought.traits.trait_errors.TraitError: The 'last_name' trait of a
Parent instance must be a string, but a value of <__main__.Parent object at
0x014D6D80> <class '__main__.Parent'> was specified.
"""
```

A `Child` object delegates its **last_name** attribute value to its **father** object's **last_name** attribute. Because the *prefix* parameter was not specified in the `DelegatesTo` initializer, the attribute name on the delegatee is the same as the original attribute name. Thus, the **last_name** of a `Child` is the same as the **last_name** of its **father**. When either the **last_name** of the `Child` or the **last_name** of the `father` is changed, both attributes reflect the new value.

1.5.2 PrototypedFrom

```
class PrototypedFrom(prototype, [prefix="", listenable=True, **metadata])
```

The *prototype* parameter is a string that specifies the name of an attribute on the same object, which refers to the object whose attribute is prototyped; it is usually an `Instance` trait. The prototyped attribute behaves similarly to a delegated attribute, until it is explicitly changed; from that point forward, the prototyped attribute changes independently from its prototype.

The *prefix* and *listenable* parameters to the initializer function specify additional information about how to do the prototyping.

1.5.3 Keyword Parameters

The *prefix* and *listenable* parameters of the `DelegatesTo` and `PrototypedFrom` initializer functions behave similarly for both classes.

Prefix Keyword

When the *prefix* parameter is a non-empty string, the rule for performing trait attribute look-up in the deferred-to object is modified, with the modification depending on the format of the prefix string:

- If *prefix* is a valid Python attribute name, then the original attribute name is replaced by prefix when looking up the deferred-to attribute.
- If *prefix* ends with an asterisk (*), and is longer than one character, then *prefix*, minus the trailing asterisk, is added to the front of the original attribute name when looking up the object attribute.
- If *prefix* is equal to a single asterisk (*), the value of the object class's `__prefix__` attribute is added to the front of the original attribute name when looking up the object attribute.

Each of these three possibilities is illustrated in the following example, using `PrototypedFrom`:

```
# prototype_prefix.py --- Examples of PrototypedFrom()
#                               prefix parameter
from enthought.traits.api import \
    PrototypedFrom, Float, HasTraits, Instance, Str

class Parent (HasTraits):
    first_name = Str
    family_name = ''
    favorite_first_name = Str
    child_allowance = Float(1.00)

class Child (HasTraits):
    __prefix__ = 'child_'
    first_name = PrototypedFrom('mother', ' favorite_*)
    last_name = PrototypedFrom('father', ' family_name')
    allowance = PrototypedFrom('father', '*')
    father = Instance(Parent)
    mother = Instance(Parent)

"""
>>> fred = Parent( first_name = 'Fred', family_name = 'Lopez', \
... favorite_first_name = 'Diego', child_allowance = 5.0 )
>>> maria = Parent(first_name = 'Maria', family_name = 'Gonzalez', \
... favorite_first_name = 'Tomas', child_allowance = 10.0 )
>>> nino = Child( father=fred, mother=maria )
>>> print '%s %s gets $%.2f for allowance' % (nino.first_name, \ ... nino.last_name, nino.allowance)
Tomas Lopez gets $5.00 for allowance
"""
```

In this example, instances of the `Child` class have three prototyped trait attributes:

- **first_name**, which prototypes from the **favorite_first_name** attribute of its **mother** object.
- **last_name**, which prototyped from the **family_name** attribute of its **father** object.
- **allowance**, which prototypes from the **child_allowance** attribute of its **father** object.

Listenable Keyword

By default, you can attach listeners to deferred trait attributes, just as you can attach listeners to most other trait attributes, as described in the following section. However, implementing the notifications correctly requires hooking up complicated listeners under the covers. Hooking up these listeners can be rather more expensive than hooking up other listeners. Since a common use case of deferring is to have a large number of deferred attributes for static object hierarchies, this feature can be turned off by setting `listenable=False` in order to speed up instantiation.

1.5.4 Notification with Deferring

While two trait attributes are linked by a deferring relationship (either delegation, or prototyping before the link is broken), notifications for changes to those attributes are linked as well. When the value of a deferred-to attribute changes, notification is sent to any handlers on the deferring object, as well as on the deferred-to object. This behavior is new in Traits version 3.0. In previous versions, only handlers for the deferred-to object (the object directly changed) were notified. This behavior is shown in the following example:

```
# deferring_notification.py -- Example of notification with deferring
from enthought.traits.api \
    import HasTraits, Instance, PrototypedFrom, Str

class Parent ( HasTraits ):

    first_name = Str
    last_name  = Str

    def _last_name_changed(self, new):
        print "Parent's last name changed to %s." % new

class Child ( HasTraits ):

    father = Instance( Parent )
    first_name = Str
    last_name  = PrototypedFrom( 'father' )

    def _last_name_changed(self, new):
        print "Child's last name changed to %s." % new

"""
>>> dad = Parent( first_name='William', last_name='Chase' )
Parent's last name changed to Chase.
>>> son = Child( first_name='John', father=dad )
Child's last name changed to Chase.
>>> dad.last_name='Jones'
Parent's last name changed to Jones.
Child's last name changed to Jones.
>>> son.last_name='Thomas'
Child's last name changed to Thomas.
>>> dad.last_name='Riley'
Parent's last name changed to Riley.
>>> del son.last_name
Child's last name changed to Riley.
>>> dad.last_name='Simmons'
Parent's last name changed to Simmons.
Child's last name changed to Simmons.
"""
```

Initially, changing the last name of the father triggers notification on both the father and the son. Explicitly setting the son's last name breaks the deferring link to the father; therefore changing the father's last name does not notify the son. When the son reverts to using the father's last name (by deleting the explicit value), changes to the father's last name again affect and notify

1.6 Custom Traits

The predefined traits such as those described in *Predefined Traits* are handy shortcuts for commonly used types. However, the Traits package also provides facilities for defining complex or customized traits:

- Subclassing of traits
- The Trait() factory function
- Predefined or custom trait handlers

1.6.1 Trait Subclassing

Starting with Traits version 3.0, most predefined traits are defined as subclasses of `enthought.traits.trait_handlers.TraitType`. As a result, you can subclass one of these traits, or `TraitType`, to derive new traits. Refer to the *Traits API Reference* to see whether a particular predefined trait derives from `TraitType`. Here's an example of subclassing a predefined trait class:

```
# trait_subclass.py -- Example of subclassing a trait class
from enthought.traits.api import BaseInt

class OddInt ( BaseInt ):

    # Define the default value
    default_value = 1

    # Describe the trait type
    info_text = 'an odd integer'

    def validate ( self, object, name, value ):
        value = super(OddInt, self).validate(object, name, value)
        if (value % 2) == 1:
            return value

        self.error( object, name, value )
```

The `OddInt` class defines a trait that must be an odd integer. It derives from `BaseInt`, rather than `Int`, as you might initially expect. `BaseInt` and `Int` are exactly the same, except that `Int` has a **fast_validate attribute**, which causes it to quickly check types at the C level, not go through the expense of executing the general `validate()` method.⁶

As a subclass of `BaseInt`, `OddInt` can reuse and change any part of the `BaseInt` class behavior that it needs to. In this case, it reuses the `BaseInt` class's `validate()` method, via the call to `super()` in the `OddInt` `validate()` method. Further, `OddInt` is related to `BaseInt`, which can be useful as documentation, and in programming.

You can use the subclassing strategy to define either a trait type or a trait property, depending on the specific methods and class constants that you define. A trait type uses a `validate()` method, while a trait property uses `get()` and `set()` methods.

⁶ All of the basic predefined traits (such as `Float` and `Str`) have a `BaseType` version that does not have the **fast_validate** attribute.

Defining a Trait Type

The members that are specific to a trait type subclass are:

- `validate()` method
- `post_setattr()` method
- **default_value** attribute or `get_default_value()` method

Of these, only the `validate()` method must be overridden in trait type subclasses.

A trait type uses a `validate()` method to determine the validity of values assigned to the trait. Optionally, it can define a `post_setattr()` method, which performs additional processing after a value has been validated and assigned.

The signatures of these methods are:

validate (*object, name, value*)

post_setattr(**object, name, value** ()

The parameters of these methods are:

- *object*: The object whose trait attribute whose value is being assigned.
- *name*: The name of the trait attribute whose value is being assigned.
- *value*: The value being assigned.

The `validate()` method returns either the original value or any suitably coerced or adapted value that is legal for the trait. If the value is not legal, and cannot be coerced or adapted to be legal, the method must either raise a `TraitError`, or call the `error()` method to raise a `TraitError` on its behalf.

The subclass can define a default value either as a constant or as a computed value. To use a constant, set the class-level **default_value attribute**. To compute the default value, override the `TraitType` class's `get_default_value()` method.

Defining a Trait Property

A trait property uses `get()` and `set()` methods to interact with the value of the trait. If a `TraitType` subclass contains a `get()` method or a `set()` method, any definition it might have for `validate()` is ignored.

The signatures of these methods are:

get (*object, name*)

set (*object, name, value*)

In these signatures, the parameters are:

- *object*: The object that the property applies to.
- *name*: The name of the trait property attribute on the object.
- *value*: The value being assigned to the property.

If only a `get()` method is defined, the property behaves as read-only. If only a `set()` method is defined, the property behaves as write-only.

The `get()` method returns the value of the *name* property for the specified object. The `set()` method does not return a value, but will raise a `TraitError` if the specified *value* is not valid, and cannot be coerced or adapted to a valid value.

Other TraitType Members

The following members can be specified for either a trait type or a trait property:

- **info_text** attribute or info() method
- init() method
- create_editor() method

A trait must have an information string that describes the values accepted by the trait type (for example ‘an odd integer’). Similarly to the default value, the subclass’s information string can be either a constant string or a computed string. To use a constant, set the class-level info_text attribute. To compute the info string, override the TraitType class’s info() method, which takes no parameters.

If there is type-specific initialization that must be performed when the trait type is created, you can override the init() method. This method is automatically called from the __init__() method of the TraitType class.

If you want to specify a default Traits UI editor for the new trait type, you can override the create_editor() method. This method has no parameters, and returns the default trait editor to use for any instances of the type.

For complete details on the members that can be overridden, refer to the *Traits API Reference* sections on the TraitType and BaseTraitHandler classes.

1.6.2 The Trait() Factory Function

The Trait() function is a generic factory for trait definitions. It has many forms, many of which are redundant with the predefined shortcut traits. For example, the simplest form Trait(default_value), is equivalent to the functions for simple types described in *Predefined Traits for Simple Types*. For the full variety of forms of the Trait() function, refer to the *Traits API Reference*.

The most general form of the Trait() function is:

Trait (default_value, {type | constant_value | dictionary | class | function | trait_handler | trait }+)

The notation { | | }+ means a list of one or more of any of the items listed between the braces. Thus, this form of the function consists of a default value, followed by one or more of several possible items. A trait defined with multiple items is called a compound trait. When more than one item is specified, a trait value is considered valid if it meets the criteria of at least one of the items in the list. The following is an example of a compound trait with multiple criteria:

```
# compound.py -- Example of multiple criteria in a trait definition
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Trait, Range

class Die ( HasTraits ):

    # Define a compound trait definition:
    value = Trait( 1, Range( 1, 6 ),
                  'one', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'five', 'six' )
```

The Die class has a **value trait**, which has a default value of 1, and can have any of the following values:

- An integer in the range of 1 to 6
- One of the following strings: ‘one’, ‘two’, ‘three’, ‘four’, ‘five’, ‘six’

Trait () Parameters

The items listed as possible arguments to the Trait() function merit some further explanation.

- *type*: See *Type*.
- *constant_value*: See *Constant Value*.
- *dictionary*: See *Mapped Traits*.
- *class*: Specifies that the trait value must be an instance of the specified class or one of its subclasses.
- *function*: A “validator” function that determines whether a value being assigned to the attribute is a legal value. Traits version 3.0 provides a more flexible approach, which is to subclass an existing trait (or TraitType) and override the validate() method.
- *trait_handler*: See *Trait Handlers*.
- *trait*: Another trait object can be passed as a parameter; any value that is valid for the specified trait is also valid for the trait referencing it.

Type

A *type* parameter to the Trait() function can be any of the following standard Python types:

- str or StringType
- unicode or UnicodeType
- int or IntType
- long or LongType
- float or FloatType
- complex or ComplexType
- bool or BooleanType
- list or ListType
- tuple or TupleType
- dict or DictType
- FunctionType
- MethodType
- ClassType
- InstanceType
- TypeType
- NoneType

Specifying one of these types means that the trait value must be of the corresponding Python type.

Constant Value

A *constant_value* parameter to the Trait() function can be any constant belonging to one of the following standard Python types:

- NoneType
- int
- long
- float
- complex
- bool
- str
- unicode

Specifying a constant means that the trait can have the constant as a valid value. Passing a list of constants to the Trait() function is equivalent to using the Enum predefined trait.

Mapped Traits

If the Trait() function is called with parameters that include one or more dictionaries, then the resulting trait is called a “mapped” trait. In practice, this means that the resulting object actually contains two attributes:

- An attribute whose value is a key in the dictionary used to define the trait.
- An attribute containing its corresponding value (i.e., the mapped or “shadow” value). The name of the shadow attribute is simply the base attribute name with an underscore appended.

Mapped traits can be used to allow a variety of user-friendly input values to be mapped to a set of internal, program-friendly values. The following examples illustrates mapped traits that map color names to tuples representing red, green, blue, and transparency values:

```
# mapped.py --- Example of a mapped trait
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Trait

standard_color = Trait ('black',
                        {'black':      (0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0),
                         'blue':      (0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0),
                         'cyan':      (0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0),
                         'green':     (0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0),
                         'magenta':   (1.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0),
                         'orange':    (0.8, 0.196, 0.196, 1.0),
                         'purple':    (0.69, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0),
                         'red':       (1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0),
                         'violet':    (0.31, 0.184, 0.31, 1.0),
                         'yellow':    (1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0),
                         'white':     (1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0),
                         'transparent': (1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0) } )

red_color = Trait ('red', standard_color)

class GraphicShape (HasTraits):
    line_color = standard_color
    fill_color = red_color
```

The GraphicShape class has two attributes: **line_color** and **fill_color**. These attributes are defined in terms of the **standard_color** trait, which uses a dictionary. The **standard_color** trait is a mapped trait, which means that each GraphicShape instance has two shadow attributes: **line_color_** and **fill_color_**. Any time a new value is assigned to either **line_color** or **fill_color**, the corresponding shadow attribute is updated with the value in the dictionary corresponding to the value assigned. For example:

```
>>> import mapped
>>> my_shape1 = mapped.GraphicShape()
>>> print my_shape1.line_color, my_shape1.fill_color
black red
>>> print my_shape1.line_color_, my_shape1.fill_color_
(0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0) (1.0, 0.0, 0.0, 1.0)
>>> my_shape2 = mapped.GraphicShape()
>>> my_shape2.line_color = 'blue'
>>> my_shape2.fill_color = 'green'
>>> print my_shape2.line_color, my_shape2.fill_color
blue green
>>> print my_shape2.line_color_, my_shape2.fill_color_
(0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0) (0.0, 1.0, 0.0, 1.0)
```

This example shows how a mapped trait can be used to create a user-friendly attribute (such as **line_color**) and a corresponding program-friendly shadow attribute (such as **line_color_**). The shadow attribute is program-friendly because it is usually in a form that can be directly used by program logic.

There are a few other points to keep in mind when creating a mapped trait:

- If not all values passed to the Trait() function are dictionaries, the non-dictionary values are copied directly to the shadow attribute (i.e., the mapping used is the identity mapping).
- Assigning directly to a shadow attribute (the attribute with the trailing underscore in the name) is not allowed, and raises a TraitError.

The concept of a mapped trait extends beyond traits defined via a dictionary. Any trait that has a shadow value is a mapped trait. For example, for the Expression trait, the assigned value must be a valid Python expression, and the shadow value is the compiled form of the expression.

1.6.3 Trait Handlers

In some cases, you may want to define a customized trait that is unrelated to any predefined trait behavior, or that is related to a predefined trait that happens to not be derived from TraitType. The option for such cases is to use a trait handler, either a predefined one or a custom one that you write. A trait handler is an instance of the `enthought.traits.trait_handlers.TraitHandler` class, or of a subclass, whose task is to verify the correctness of values assigned to object traits. When a value is assigned to an object trait that has a trait handler, the trait handler's `validate()` method checks the value, and assigns that value or a computed value, or raises a TraitError if the assigned value is not valid. Both TraitHandler and TraitType derive from BaseTraitHandler; TraitHandler has a more limited interface.

The Traits package provides a number of predefined TraitHandler subclasses. A few of the predefined trait handler classes are described in the following sections. These sections also demonstrate how to define a trait using a trait handler and the Trait() factory function. For a complete list and descriptions of predefined TraitHandler subclasses, refer to the *Traits API Reference*, in the section on the `enthought.traits.trait_handlers` module.

TraitPrefixList

The TraitPrefixList handler accepts not only a specified set of strings as values, but also any unique prefix substring of those values. The value assigned to the trait attribute is the full string that the substring matches. For example:

```
>>> from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Trait
>>> from enthought.traits.api import TraitPrefixList
>>> class Alien(HasTraits):
...     heads = Trait('one', TraitPrefixList(['one', 'two', 'three']))
... 
```

```

>>> alf = Alien()
>>> alf.heads = 'o'
>>> print alf.heads
one
>>> alf.heads = 'tw'
>>> print alf.heads
two
>>> alf.heads = 't' # Error, not a unique prefix
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
  File "c:\svn\ets3\traits_3.0.3\enthought\traits\trait_handlers.py", line 1802,
    in validate self.error( object, name, value )
  File "c:\svn\ets3\traits_3.0.3\enthought\traits\trait_handlers.py", line 175,
    in error value )
enthought.traits.trait_errors.TraitError: The 'heads' trait of an Alien instance
must be 'one' or 'two' or 'three' (or any unique prefix), but a value of 't'
<type 'str'> was specified.
    
```

TraitPrefixMap

The `TraitPrefixMap` handler combines the `TraitPrefixList` with mapped traits. Its constructor takes a parameter that is a dictionary whose keys are strings. A string is a valid value if it is a unique prefix for a key in the dictionary. The value assigned is the dictionary value corresponding to the matched key. The following example uses `TraitPrefixMap` to define a Boolean trait that accepts any prefix of 'true', 'yes', 'false', or 'no', and maps them to 1 or 0.

```

# traitprefixmap.py --- Example of using the TraitPrefixMap handler
from enthought.traits.api import Trait, TraitPrefixMap

boolean_map = Trait('true', TraitPrefixMap( {
    'true': 1,
    'yes': 1,
    'false': 0,
    'no': 0 } ) )
    
```

1.6.4 Custom Trait Handlers

If you need a trait that cannot be defined using a predefined trait handler class, you can create your own subclass of `TraitHandler`. The constructor (i.e., `__init__()` method) for your `TraitHandler` subclass can accept whatever additional information, if any, is needed to completely specify the trait. The constructor does not need to call the `TraitHandler` base class's constructor.

The only method that a custom trait handler must implement is `validate()`. Refer to the *Traits API Reference* for details about this function.

Example Custom Trait Handler

The following example defines the `OddInt` trait (also implemented as a trait type in *Defining a Trait Type*) using a `TraitHandler` subclass.

```

# custom_traithandler.py --- Example of a custom TraitHandler
import types
from enthought.traits.api import TraitHandler
    
```

```
class TraitOddInteger(TraitHandler):
    def validate(self, object, name, value):
        if ((type(value) is types.IntType) and
            (value > 0) and ((value % 2) == 1)):
            return value
        self.error(object, name, value)

    def info(self):
        return '**a positive odd integer**'
```

An application could use this new trait handler to define traits such as the following:

```
# use_custom_th.py --- Example of using a custom TraitHandler
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Trait, TraitRange
from custom_traithandler import TraitOddInteger

class AnOddClass(HasTraits):
    oddball = Trait(1, TraitOddInteger())
    very_odd = Trait(-1, TraitOddInteger(),
                    TraitRange(-10, -1))
```

The following example demonstrates why the `info()` method returns a phrase rather than a complete sentence:

```
>>> from use_custom_th import AnOddClass
>>> odd_stuff = AnOddClass()
>>> odd_stuff.very_odd = 0
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "test.py", line 25, in ?
    odd_stuff.very_odd = 0
  File "C:\wrk\src\lib\enthought\traits\traits.py", line 1119, in validate
    raise TraitError, excp
traits.traits.TraitError: The 'very_odd' trait of an AnOddClass instance
must be **a positive odd integer** or -10 <= an integer <= -1, but a value
of 0 <type 'int'> was specified.
```

Note the emphasized result returned by the `info()` method, which is embedded in the exception generated by the invalid assignment.

1.7 Advanced Topics

The preceding sections provide enough information for you to use traits for manifestly-typed attributes, with initialization and validation. This section describes the advanced features of the Traits package

1.7.1 Initialization and Validation Revisited

The following sections present advanced topics related to the initialization and validation features of the Traits package.

- Dynamic initialization
- Overriding default values
- Reusing trait definitions
- Trait attribute definition strategies
- Type-checked methods

Dynamic Initialization

When you define trait attributes using predefined traits, the `Trait()` factory function or trait handlers, you typically specify their default values statically. You can also define a method that dynamically initializes a trait attribute the first time that the attribute value is accessed. To do this, you define a method on the same class as the trait attribute, with a name based on the name of the trait attribute:

```
_name_default ()
```

This method initializes the *name* trait attribute, returning its initial value. The method overrides any default value specified in the trait definition. It is also possible to define a dynamic method for the default value in a trait type subclass (`get_default_value()`). However, however, using a `_name_default()` method avoids the overhead of subclassing a trait.

Overriding Default Values in a Subclass

Often, a subclass must override a trait attribute in a parent class by providing a different default value. You can specify a new default value without completely re-specifying the trait definition for the attribute. For example:

```
# override_default.py -- Example of overriding a default value for
#                          a trait attribute in a subclass
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Range, Str

class Employee(HasTraits):
    name = Str
    salary_grade = Range(value=1, low=1, high=10)

class Manager(Employee):
    salary_grade = 5
```

In this example, the **salary_grade** of the `Employee` class is a range from 1 to 10, with a default value of 1. In the `Manager` subclass, the default value of **salary_grade** is 5, but it is still a range as defined in the `Employee` class.

Reusing Trait Definitions

As mentioned in *Defining Traits: Initialization and Validation*, in most cases, traits are defined in-line in attribute definitions, but they can also be defined independently. A trait definition only describes the characteristics of a trait, and not the current value of a trait attribute, so it can be used in the definition of any number of attributes. For example:

```
# trait_reuse.py --- Example of reusing trait definitions
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Range

coefficient = Range(-1.0, 1.0, 0.0)

class quadratic(HasTraits):
    c2 = coefficient
    c1 = coefficient
    c0 = coefficient
    x = Range(-100.0, 100.0, 0.0)
```

In this example, a trait named **coefficient** is defined externally to the class **quadratic**, which references **coefficient** in the definitions of its trait attributes **c2**, **c1**, and **c0**. Each of these attributes has a unique value, but they all use the same trait definition to determine whether a value assigned to them is valid.

Trait Attribute Definition Strategies

In the preceding examples in this guide, all trait attribute definitions have bound a single object attribute to a specified trait definition. This is known as “explicit” trait attribute definition. The Traits package supports other strategies for defining trait attributes. You can associate a category of attributes with a particular trait definition, using the trait attribute name wildcard. You can also dynamically create trait attributes that are specific to an instance, using the `add_trait()` method, rather than defined on a class. These strategies are described in the following sections.

Trait Attribute Name Wildcard

The Traits package enables you to define a category of trait attributes associated with a particular trait definition, by including an underscore (`'_'`) as a wildcard at the end of a trait attribute name. For example:

```
# temp_wildcard.py --- Example of using a wildcard with a Trait
#
#                               attribute name
from enthought.traits.api import Any, HasTraits

class Person(HasTraits):
    temp_ = Any
```

This example defines a class `Person`, with a category of attributes that have names beginning with `temp`, and that are defined by the `Any` trait. Thus, any part of the program that uses a `Person` instance can reference attributes such as `tempCount`, `temp_name`, or `temp_whatever`, without having to explicitly declare these trait attributes. Each such attribute has `None` as the initial value and allows assignment of any value (because it is based on the `Any` trait).

You can even give all object attributes a default trait definition, by specifying only the wildcard character for the attribute name:

```
# all_wildcard.py --- Example of trait attribute wildcard rules
from enthought.traits.api import Any, HasTraits, Int, Str

class Person ( HasTraits ):

    # Normal, explicitly defined trait:
    name = Str

    # By default, let all traits have any value:
    _ = Any

    # Except for this one, which must be an Int:
    age = Int

"""
>>> bill = Person()
>>> # These assignments should all work:
>>> bill.name      = 'William'
>>> bill.address   = '121 Drury Lane'
>>> bill.zip_code  = 55212
>>> bill.age       = 49
>>> # This should generate an error (must be an Int):
>>> bill.age = 'middle age'
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "all_wildcard.py", line 33, in <module>
    bill.age = 'middle age'
  File "c:\wrk\src\lib\enthought\traits\trait_handlers.py", line 163, in error
    raise TraitError, ( object, name, self.info(), value )
TraitError: The 'age' trait of a Person instance must be an integer, but a value
```

```
of 'middle age' <type 'str'> was specified.
"""
```

In this case, all Person instance attributes can be created on the fly and are defined by the Any trait.

Wildcard Rules When using wildcard characters in trait attribute names, the following rules are used to determine what trait definition governs an attribute:

1. If an attribute name exactly matches a name without a wildcard character, that definition applies.
2. Otherwise, if an attribute name matches one or more names with wildcard characters, the definition with the longest name applies.

Note that all possible attribute names are covered by one of these two rules. The base HasTraits class implicitly contains the attribute definition `_ = Python`. This rule guarantees that, by default, all attributes have standard Python language semantics.

These rules are demonstrated by the following example:

```
# wildcard_rules.py -- Example of trait attribute wildcard rules
from enthought.traits.api import Any, HasTraits, Int, Python

class Person(HasTraits):
    temp_count = Int(-1)
    temp_      = Any
    _          = Python
```

In this example, the Person class has a **temp_count** attribute, which must be an integer and which has an initial value of -1. Any other attribute with a name starting with `temp` has an initial value of None and allows any value to be assigned. All other object attributes behave like normal Python attributes (i.e., they allow any value to be assigned, but they must have a value assigned to them before their first reference).

Disallow Object The singleton object Disallow can be used with wildcards to disallow all attributes that are not explicitly defined. For example:

```
# disallow.py --- Example of using Disallow with wildcards
from enthought.traits.api import \
    Disallow, Float, HasTraits, Int, Str

class Person (HasTraits):
    name     = Str
    age      = Int
    weight   = Float
    _        = Disallow
```

In this example, a Person instance has three trait attributes:

- **name**: Must be a string; its initial value is "".
- **age**: Must be an integer; its initial value is 0.
- **weight**: Must be a float; its initial value is 0.0.

All other object attributes are explicitly disallowed. That is, any attempt to read or set any object attribute other than **name**, **age**, or **weight** causes an exception.

HasTraits Subclasses Because the HasTraits class implicitly contains the attribute definition `_ = Python`, subclasses of HasTraits by default have very standard Python attribute behavior for any attribute not explicitly defined as a trait attribute. However, the wildcard trait attribute definition rules make it easy to create subclasses of HasTraits with very non-standard attribute behavior. Two such subclasses are predefined in the Traits package: HasStrictTraits and HasPrivateTraits.

HasStrictTraits This class guarantees that accessing any object attribute that does not have an explicit or wildcard trait definition results in an exception. This can be useful in cases where a more rigorous software engineering approach is employed than is typical for Python programs. It also helps prevent typos and spelling mistakes in attribute names from going unnoticed; a misspelled attribute name typically causes an exception. The definition of HasStrictTraits is the following:

```
class HasStrictTraits(HasTraits):
    _ = Disallow
```

HasStrictTraits can be used to create type-checked data structures, as in the following example:

```
class TreeNode(HasStrictTraits):
    left = This
    right = This
    value = Str
```

This example defines a `TreeNode` class that has three attributes: **left**, **right**, and **value**. The **left** and **right** attributes can only be references to other instances of `TreeNode` (or subclasses), while the **value** attribute must be a string. Attempting to set other types of values generates an exception, as does attempting to set an attribute that is not one of the three defined attributes. In essence, `TreeNode` behaves like a type-checked data structure.

HasPrivateTraits This class is similar to `HasStrictTraits`, but allows attributes beginning with `'_'` to have an initial value of `None`, and to not be type-checked. This is useful in cases where a class needs private attributes, which are not part of the class's public API, to keep track of internal object state. Such attributes do not need to be type-checked because they are only manipulated by the (presumably correct) methods of the class itself. The definition of `HasPrivateTraits` is the following:

```
class HasPrivateTraits(HasTraits):
    __ = Any
    _ = Disallow
```

These subclasses of `HasTraits` are provided as a convenience, and their use is completely optional. However, they do illustrate how easy it is to create subclasses with customized default attribute behavior if desired.

Per-Object Trait Attributes The Traits package allows you to define dynamic trait attributes that are object-, rather than class-, specific. This is accomplished using the `add_trait()` method of the `HasTraits` class:

add_trait (*name*, *trait*)

For example:

```
# object_trait_attrs.py --- Example of per-object trait attributes
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Range

class GUISlider(HasTraits):

    def __init__(self, eval=None, label='Value',
                 trait=None, min=0.0, max=1.0,
```

```

        initial=None, **traits):
HasTraits.__init__(self, **traits)
if trait is None:
    if min > max:
        min, max = max, min
    if initial is None:
        initial = min
    elif not (min <= initial <= max):
        initial = [min, max][
            abs(initial - min) >
            abs(initial - max)]
    trait = Range(min, max, value = initial)
self.add_trait(label, trait)

```

This example creates a GUIslider class, whose `__init__()` method can accept a string label and either a trait definition or minimum, maximum, and initial values. If no trait definition is specified, one is constructed based on the **max** and **min** values. A trait attribute whose name is the value of label is added to the object, using the trait definition (whether specified or constructed). Thus, the label trait attribute on the GUIslider object is determined by the calling code, and added in the `__init__()` method using `add_trait()`.

You can require that `add_trait()` must be used in order to add attributes to a class, by deriving the class from `HasStrictTraits` (see [HasStrictTraits](#)). When a class inherits from `HasStrictTraits`, the program cannot create a new attribute (either a trait attribute or a regular attribute) simply by assigning to it, as is normally the case in Python. In this case, `add_trait()` is the only way to create a new attribute for the class outside of the class definition.

Type-Checked Methods

In addition type-checked attributes, the Traits package provides the ability to create type-checked methods. A type-checked method is created by writing a normal method definition within a class, preceded by a `method()` signature function call, as shown in the following example:

```

# type_checked_methods.py --- Example of traits-based method type
#                               checking
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, method, Tuple

Color = Tuple(int, int, int, int)

class Palette(HasTraits):

    method(Color, color1=Color, color2=Color)
    def blend (self, color1, color2):
        return ((color1[0] + color2[0]) / 2,
                (color1[1] + color2[1]) / 2,
                (color1[2] + color2[2]) / 2,
                (color1[3] + color2[3]) / 2 )

    method(Color, Color, Color)
    def max (self, color1, color2):
        return (max( color1[0], color2[0]),
                max( color1[1], color2[1]),
                max( color1[2], color2[2]),
                max( color1[3], color2[3]) )

```

In this example, `Color` is defined to be a trait that accepts tuples of four integer values. The `method()` signature function appearing before the definition of the `blend()` method ensures that the two arguments to `blend()` both match the `Color`

trait definition, as does the result returned by `blend()`. The method signature appearing before the `max()` method does exactly the same thing, but uses positional rather than keyword arguments. When

Use of the `method()` signature function is optional. Methods not preceded by a `method()` function have standard Python behavior (i.e., no type-checking of arguments or results is performed). Also, the `method()` function can be used in classes that do not subclass from `HasTraits`, because the resulting method performs the type checking directly. And finally, when the `method()` function is used, it must directly precede the definition of the method whose type signature it defines. (However, white space is allowed.) If it does not, a `TraitError` is raised.

1.7.2 Interfaces

Starting in version 3.0, the Traits package supports declaring and implementing *interfaces*. An interface is an abstract data type that defines a set of attributes and methods that an object must have to work in a given situation. The interface says nothing about what the attributes or methods do, or how they do it; it just says that they have to be there. Interfaces in Traits are similar to those in Java. They can be used to declare a relationship among classes which have similar behavior but do not have an inheritance relationship. Like Traits in general, Traits interfaces don't make anything possible that is not already possible in Python, but they can make relationships more explicit and enforced. Python programmers routinely use implicit, informal interfaces (what's known as "duck typing"). Traits allows programmers to define explicit and formal interfaces, so that programmers reading the code can more easily understand what kinds of objects are actually *intended* to be used in a given situation.

Defining an Interface

To define an interface, create a subclass of `Interface`:

```
# interface_definition.py -- Example of defining an interface
from enthought.traits.api import Interface

class IName(Interface):

    def get_name(self):
        ''' Returns a string which is the name of an object. '''
```

Interface classes serve primarily has documentation of the methods and attributes that the interface defines. In this case, a class that implements the `IName` interface must have a method named `get_name()`, which takes no arguments and returns a string. Do not include any implementation code in an interface declaration. However, the Traits package does not actually check to ensure that interfaces do not contain implementations.

By convention, interface names have a capital 'I' at the beginning of the name.

Implementing an Interface

A class declares that it implements one or more interfaces using the `implements()` function, which has the signature:

```
implements (interface, [interface2, ..., interfaceN])
```

Interface names beyond the first one are optional. The call to `implements()` must occur at class scope within the class definition. For example:

```
# interface_implementation.py -- Example of implementing an
#                               interface
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, implements, Str
from interface_definition import IName
```

```

class Person(HasTraits):
    implements(IName)

    first_name = Str( 'John' )
    last_name  = Str( 'Doe' )

    # Implementation of the 'IName' interface:
    def get_name ( self ):
        ''' Returns the name of an object. '''
        return ('%s %s' % ( self.first_name, self.last_name ))
    
```

A class can contain at most one call to `implements()`.

In version 3.0, you can specify whether the `implements()` function verifies that the class calling it actually implements the interface that it says it does. This is determined by the `CHECK_INTERFACES` variable, which can take one of three values:

- 0 (default): Does not check whether classes implement their declared interfaces.
- 1: Verifies that classes implement the interfaces they say they do, and logs a warning if they don't.
- 2: Verifies that classes implement the interfaces they say they do, and raises an `InterfaceError` if they don't.

The `CHECK_INTERFACES` variable must be imported directly from the `enthought.traits.has_traits` module:

```

import enthought.traits.has_traits
enthought.traits.has_traits.CHECK_INTERFACES = 1
    
```

Using Interfaces

You can use an interface at any place where you would normally use a class name. The most common way to use interfaces is with the `Instance` trait:

```

>>> from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Instance
>>> from interface_definition import IName
>>> class Apartment(HasTraits):
...     renter = Instance(IName)
>>> from interface_implementation import Person
>>> william = Person(first_name='William', last_name='Adams')
>>> apt1 = Apartment( renter=william )
>>> print 'Renter is: ', apt1.renter.get_name()
Renter is: William Adams
    
```

Using an interface class with an `Instance` trait definition declares that the trait accepts only values that implement the specified interface. (If the assigned object does not implement the interface, the Traits package may automatically substitute an adapter object that implements the specified interface. See [Adaptation](#) for more information.)

1.7.3 Adaptation

Adaptation is the process of transforming an object that does not implement a specific interface (or set of interfaces) into an object that does. In Traits, this process is accomplished with *adapters*, which are special classes whose purpose is to adapt objects from one set of interfaces to another. Once adapter classes are defined, they are implicitly instantiated whenever they are needed to fulfill interface requirements. That is, if an `Instance` trait requires its values to implement interface `IFoo`, and an object is assigned to it which is of class `Bar`, which does not implement `IFoo`, then an adapter from `Bar` to `IFoo` is instantiated (if such an adapter class exists), and the adapter object is assigned to the trait. If necessary, a “chain” of adapter objects might be created, in order to perform the required adaptation.

Defining Adapters

The Traits package provides several mechanisms for defining adapter classes:

- Subclassing Adapter
- Defining an adapter class without subclassing Adapter
- Declaring a class to be an adapter externally to the class

Subclassing Adapter

The Traits package provides an Adapter class as convenience. This class streamlines the process of creating a new adapter class. It has a standard constructor that does not normally need to be overridden by subclasses. This constructor accepts one parameter, which is the object to be adapted, and assigns that object to the adaptee trait attribute.

As an adapter writer, the only members you need to add to a subclass of Adapter are:

- A call to `implements()` declaring which interfaces the adapter class implements on behalf of the object it is adapting.
- A trait attribute named **adaptee** that declares what type of object it is an adapter for. Usually, this is an Instance trait.
- Implementations of the interfaces declared in the `implements()` call. Usually, these methods are implemented using appropriate members on the adaptee object.

The following code example shows a definition of a simple adapter class:

```
# simple_adapter.py -- Example of adaptation using Adapter
from enthought.traits.api import Adapter, Instance, implements
from interface_definition import IName
from interface_implementation import Person

class PersonINameAdapter( Adapter ):

    # Declare what interfaces this adapter implements for its
    # client:
    implements( IName )

    # Declare the type of client it supports:
    adaptee = Instance( Person )

    # Implement the 'IName' interface on behalf of its client:
    def get_name ( self ):
        return ( '%s %s' % ( self.adaptee.first_name,
                           self.adaptee.last_name ) )
```

Creating an Adapter from Scratch

You can create an adapter class without subclassing Adapter. If so, you must provide the same information and setup that are implicitly provided by Adapter.

In particular, you must use the `adapts()` function instead of the `implements()` function, and you must define a constructor that corresponds to the constructor of Adapter. The `adapts()` function defines the class that contains it as an adapter class, and declares the set of interfaces that the class implements.

The signature of the `adapts()` function is:

adapts (*adaptee_class, interface, [interface2, ..., interfaceN]*)

This signature is very similar to that of `implements()`, but adds the class being adapted as the first parameter. Interface names beyond the first one are optional.

The constructor for the adapter class must accept one parameter, which is the object being adapted, and it must save this reference in an attribute that can be used by implementation code. The following code shows an example of implementing an adapter without subclassing `Adapter`:

```
# scratch_adapter.py -- Example of writing an adapter from scratch
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Instance, adapts
from interface_definition import IName
from interface_implementation import Person

class PersonINameAdapter ( HasTraits ):
    # Declare what interfaces this adapter implements,
    # and for what class:
    adapts( Person, IName )
    # Declare the type of client it supports:
    client = Instance( Person )

    # Implement the adapter's constructor:
    def __init__ ( self, client ):
        self.client = client

    # Implement the 'IName' interface on behalf of its client:
    def get_name ( self ):
        return ( '%s %s' % ( self.client.first_name,
                            self.client.last_name ) )
```

Declaring a Class as an Adapter Externally

You can declare a class to be an adapter by calling the `adapts()` function externally to the class definition. The class must provide the same information and setup as the `Adapter` class, just as in the case where `adapts()` is called within the class definition. That is, it must provide a constructor that accepts the object being adapted as a parameter, and it must implement the interfaces specified in the call to `adapts()`.

In this case, signature of the `adapts()` function is:

As with `implements()` and the other form of `adapts()`, interface names beyond the first one are optional. The following code shows this use of the `adapts()` function:

```
# external_adapter.py -- Example of declaring a class as an
#                          adapter externally to the class
from enthought.traits.api import adapts
from interface_definition import IName
from interface_implementation import Person

class AnotherPersonAdapter ( object ):

    # Implement the adapter's constructor:
    def __init__ ( self, person ):
        self.person = person

    # Implement the 'IName' interface on behalf of its client:
    def get_name ( self ):
```

```
    return ('%s %s' % ( self.person.first_name,
                       self.person.last_name ))
```

```
adapts( AnotherPersonAdapter, Person, IName )
```

Using Adapters

You define adapter classes as described in the preceding sections, but you do not explicitly create instances of these classes. The Traits package automatically creates them whenever an object is assigned to an interface Instance trait, and the object being assigned does not implement the required interface. If an adapter class exists that can adapt the specified object to the required interface, an instance of the adapter class is created for the object, and is assigned as the actual value of the Instance trait.

In some cases, no single adapter class exists that adapts the object to the required interface, but a series of adapter classes exist that together perform the required adaptation. In such cases, the necessary set of adapter objects are created, and the “last” link in the chain, the one that actually implements the required interface, is assigned as the trait value. When a situation like this arises, the adapted object assigned to the trait always contains the smallest set of adapter objects needed to adapt the original object.

Controlling Adaptation

Adaptation normally happens automatically when needed, and when appropriate adapter classes are available. However, the Instance trait lets you control how adaptation is performed, through its **adapt** metadata attribute. The **adapt** metadata attribute can have one of the following values:

- **no**: Adaptation is not allowed for this trait attribute.
- **yes**: Adaptation is allowed. If adaptation fails, an exception is raised.
- **default**: Adaptation is allowed. If adaptation fails, the default value for the trait is assigned instead.

The default value for the **adapt** metadata attribute is **yes**. The following code is an example of an interface Instance trait attribute that uses adapt metadata:

```
# adapt_metadata.py -- Example of using 'adapt' metadata
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Instance
from interface_definition import IName

class Apartment( HasTraits ):
    renter = Instance( IName, adapt='no' )
```

Using this definition, any value assigned to `renter` must implement the `IName` interface. Otherwise, an exception is raised.

1.7.4 Property Traits

The predefined `Property()` trait factory function defines a Traits-based version of a Python property, with “getter” and “setter” methods. This type of trait provides a powerful technique for defining trait attributes whose values depend on the state of other object attributes. In particular, this can be very useful for creating synthetic trait attributes which are editable or displayable in a Trait UI view.

Property Factory Function

The `Property()` function has the following signature:

```
Property (fget=None, fset=None, fvalidate=None, force=False, handler=None, trait=None, **metadata)
```

All parameters are optional, including the *fget* “getter” and *fset* “setter” methods. If no parameters are specified, then the trait looks for and uses methods on the same class as the attribute that the trait is assigned to, with names of the form `_get_name()` and `_set_name()`, where *name* is the name of the trait attribute.

If you specify a trait as either the *fget* parameter or the *trait* parameter, that trait’s handler supersedes the *handler* argument, if any. Because the *fget* parameter accepts either a method or a trait, you can define a `Property` trait by simply passing another trait. For example:

```
source = Property( Code )
```

This line defines a trait whose value is validated by the `Code` trait, and whose getter and setter methods are defined elsewhere on the same class.

If a `Property` trait has only a getter function, it acts as read-only; if it has only a setter function, it acts as write-only. It can lack a function due to two situations:

- A function with the appropriate name is not defined on the class.
- The *force* option is `True`, (which requires the `Property()` factory function to ignore functions on the class) and one of the access functions was not specified in the arguments.

Caching a Property Value

In some cases, the cost of computing the value of a property trait attribute may be very high. In such cases, it is a good idea to cache the most recently computed value, and to return it as the property value without recomputing it. When a change occurs in one of the attributes on which the cached value depends, the cache should be cleared, and the property value should be recomputed the next time its value is requested. One strategy to accomplish caching would be to use a private attribute for the cached value, and notification listener methods on the attributes that are depended on. However, to simplify the situation, `Property` traits support a `@cached_property` decorator and **`depends_on`** metadata. Use `@cached_property` to indicate that a getter method’s return value should be cached. Use **`depends_on`** to indicate the other attributes that the property depends on. For example:

```
# cached_prop.py -- Example of @cached_property decorator
from enthought.traits.api import HasPrivateTraits, List, Int, \
    Property, cached_property

class TestScores ( HasPrivateTraits ):

    scores = List( Int )
    average = Property( depends_on = 'scores' )

    @cached_property
    def _get_average ( self ):
        s = self.scores
        return (float( reduce( lambda n1, n2: n1 + n2, s, 0 ) )
                / len( s ))
```

The `@cached_property` decorator takes no arguments. Place it on the line preceding the property’s getter method.

The **`depends_on`** metadata attribute accepts extended trait references, using the same syntax as the `on_trait_change()` method’s name parameter, described in *The name Parameter*. As a result, it can take values that specify attributes on referenced objects, multiple attributes, or attributes that are selected based on their metadata attributes.

1.7.5 Persistence

In version 3.0, the Traits package provides `__getstate__()` and `__setstate__()` methods on `HasTraits`, to implement traits-aware policies for serialization and deserialization (i.e., pickling and unpickling).

Pickling HasTraits Objects

Often, you may wish to control for a `HasTraits` subclass which parts of an instance's state are saved, and which are discarded. A typical approach is to define a `__getstate__()` method that copies the object's `__dict__` attribute, and deletes those items that should not be saved. This approach works, but can have drawbacks, especially related to inheritance. The `HasTraits` `__getstate__()` method uses a more generic approach, which developers can customize through the use of traits metadata attributes, often without needing to override or define a `__getstate__()` method in their application classes. In particular, the `HasTraits` `__getstate__()` method discards the values of all trait attributes that have the **transient** metadata attribute set to `True`, and saves all other trait attributes. So, to mark which trait values should not be saved, you set **transient** to `True` in the metadata for those trait attributes. The benefits of this approach are that you do not need to override `__getstate__()`, and that the metadata helps document the pickling behavior of the class. For example:

```
# transient_metadata.py -- Example of using 'transient' metadata
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, File, Any

class DataBase ( HasTraits ):
    # The name of the data base file:
    file_name = File

    # The open file handle used to access the data base:
    file = Any( transient = True )
```

In this example, the `DataBase` class's `file` trait is marked as **transient** because it normally contains an open file handle used to access a data base. Since file handles typically cannot be pickled and restored, the file handle should not be saved as part of the object's persistent state. Normally, the file handle would be re-opened by application code after the object has been restored from its persisted state.

Predefined Transient Traits

A number of the predefined traits in the Traits package are defined with **transient** set to `True`, so you do not need to explicitly mark them. The automatically transient traits are:

- Constant
- Event
- Read-only and write-only Property traits (See *Property Factory Function*)
- Shadow attributes for mapped traits (See *Mapped Traits*)
- Private attributes of `HasPrivateTraits` subclasses (See *HasPrivateTraits*)
- Delegate traits that do not have a local value overriding the delegation. Delegate traits with a local value are non-transient, i.e., they are serialized. (See *DelegatesTo*) You can mark a Delegate trait as transient if you do not want its value to ever be serialized.

Overriding `__getstate__()`

In general, try to avoid overriding `__getstate__()` in subclasses of `HasTraits`. Instead, mark traits that should not be pickled with `transient = True` metadata.

However, in cases where this strategy is insufficient, use the following pattern to override `__getstate__()` to remove items that should not be persisted:

```
def __getstate__( self ):
    state = super( XXX, self ).__getstate__()

    for key in [ 'foo', 'bar' ]:
        if state.has_key( key ):
            del state[ key ]

    return state
```

Unpickling HasTraits Objects

The `__setstate__()` method of `HasTraits` differs from the default Python behavior in one important respect: it explicitly sets the value of each attribute using the values from the state dictionary, rather than simply storing or copying the entire state dictionary to its `__dict__` attribute. While slower, this strategy has the advantage of generating trait change notifications for each attribute. These notifications are important for classes that rely on them to ensure that their internal object state remains consistent and up to date.

Overriding `__setstate__()`

You may wish to override the `HasTraits` `__setstate__()` method, for example for classes that do not need to receive trait change notifications, and where the overhead of explicitly setting each attribute is undesirable. You can override `__setstate__()` to update the object's `__dict__` directly. However, in such cases, it is important ensure that trait notifications are properly set up so that later change notifications are handled. You can do this in two ways:

- Call the `__setstate__()` super method (for example, with an empty state dictionary).
- Call the `HasTraits` class's private `_init_trait_listeners()` method; this method has no parameters and does not return a result.

1.7.6 Useful Methods on `HasTraits`

The `HasTraits` class defines a number of methods, which are available to any class derived from it, i.e., any class that uses trait attributes. This section provides examples of a sampling of these methods. Refer to the *Traits API Reference* for a complete list of `HasTraits` methods.

`add_trait()`

This method adds a trait attribute to an object dynamically, after the object has been created. For more information, see *Per-Object Trait Attributes*.

`clone_traits()`

This method copies trait attributes from one object to another. It can copy specified attributes, all explicitly defined trait attributes, or all explicitly and implicitly defined trait attributes on the source object.

This method is useful if you want to allow a user to edit a clone of an object, so that changes are made permanent only when the user commits them. In such a case, you might clone an object and its trait attributes; allow the user to modify the clone; and then re-clone only the trait attributes back to the original object when the user commits changes.

set()

This method takes a list of keyword-value pairs, and sets the trait attribute corresponding to each keyword to the matching value. This shorthand is useful when a number of trait attributes need to be set on an object, or a trait attribute value needs to be set in a lambda function. For example:

```
person.set(name='Bill', age=27)
```

The statement above is equivalent to the following:

```
person.name = 'Bill'
person.age = 27
```

add_class_trait()

The `add_class_trait()` method is a class method, while the preceding `HasTraits` methods are instance methods. This method is very similar to the `add_trait()` instance method. The difference is that adding a trait attribute by using `add_class_trait()` is the same as having declared the trait as part of the class definition. That is, any trait attribute added using `add_class_trait()` is defined in every subsequently-created instance of the class, and in any subsequently-defined subclasses of the class. In contrast, the `add_trait()` method adds the specified trait attribute only to the object instance it is applied to.

In addition, if the name of the trait attribute ends with a `'_'`, then a new (or replacement) prefix rule is added to the class definition, just as if the prefix rule had been specified statically in the class definition. It is not possible to define new prefix rules using the `add_trait()` method.

One of the main uses of the `add_class_trait()` method is to add trait attribute definitions that could not be defined statically as part of the body of the class definition. This occurs, for example, when two classes with trait attributes are being defined and each class has a trait attribute that should contain a reference to the other. For the class that occurs first in lexical order, it is not possible to define the trait attribute that references the other class, since the class it needs to refer to has not yet been defined. This is illustrated in the following example:

```
# circular_definition.py --- Non-working example of mutually-
#                               referring classes
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Trait

class Chicken(HasTraits):
    hatched_from = Trait(Egg)

class Egg(HasTraits):
    created_by = Trait(Chicken)
```

As it stands, this example will not run because the **hatched_from** attribute references the `Egg` class, which has not yet been defined. Reversing the definition order of the classes does not fix the problem, because then the **created_by** trait references the `Chicken` class, which has not yet been defined.

The problem can be solved using the `add_class_trait()` method, as shown in the following code:

```
# add_class_trait.py --- Example of mutually-referring classes
#                               using add_class_trait()
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Trait

class Chicken(HasTraits):
    pass
```

```
class Egg(HasTraits):
    created_by = Trait(Chicken)

Chicken.add_class_trait('hatched_from', Egg)
```

1.7.7 Performance Considerations of Traits

Using traits can potentially impose a performance penalty on attribute access over and above that of normal Python attributes. For the most part, this penalty, if any, is small, because the core of the Traits package is written in C, just like the Python interpreter. In fact, for some common cases, subclasses of HasTraits can actually have the same or better performance than old or new style Python classes.

However, there are a couple of performance-related factors to keep in mind when defining classes and attributes using traits:

- Whether a trait attribute defers its value through delegation or prototyping
- The complexity of a trait definition

If a trait attribute does not defer its value, the performance penalty can be characterized as follows:

- Getting a value: No penalty (i.e., standard Python attribute access speed or faster)
- Setting a value: Depends upon the complexity of the validation tests performed by the trait definition. Many of the predefined trait handlers defined in the Traits package support fast C-level validation. For most of these, the cost of validation is usually negligible. For other trait handlers, with Python-level validation methods, the cost can be quite a bit higher.

If a trait attribute does defer its value, the cases to be considered are:

- Getting the default value: Cost of following the deferral chain. The chain is resolved at the C level, and is quite fast, but its cost is linear with the number of deferral links that must be followed to find the default value for the trait.
- Getting an explicitly assigned value for a prototype: No penalty (i.e., standard Python attribute access speed or faster)
- Getting an explicitly assigned value for a delegate: Cost of following the deferral chain.
- Setting: Cost of following the deferral chain plus the cost of performing the validation of the new value. The preceding discussions about deferral chain following and fast versus slow validation apply here as well.

In a typical application scenario, where attributes are read more often than they are written, and deferral is not used, the impact of using traits is often minimal, because the only cost occurs when attributes are assigned and validated.

The worst case scenario occurs when deferral is used heavily, either for delegation, or for prototyping to provide attributes with default values that are seldom changed. In this case, the cost of frequently following deferral chains may impose a measurable performance detriment on the application. Of course, this is offset by the convenience and flexibility provided by the deferral model. As with any powerful tool, it is best to understand its strengths and weaknesses and apply that understanding in determining when use of the tool is justified and appropriate.

INDICES AND TABLES

- *Index*
- *Search Page*

TRAITS 3 TUTORIALS

3.1 Writing a graphical application for scientific programming using TraitsUI

A step by step guide for a non-programmer

Author Gael Varoquaux

Date 2009-10-21

License BSD

Building interactive Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs) is a hard problem, especially for somebody who has not had training in IT. TraitsUI is a python module that provides a great answer to this problem. I have found that I am incredibly productive when creating graphical application using traitsUI. However I had to learn a few new concepts and would like to lay them down together in order to make it easier for others to follow my footsteps.

This document is intended to help a non-programmer to use traits and traitsUI to write an interactive graphical application. The reader is assumed to have some basic python scripting knowledge (see ref¹ for a basic introduction). Knowledge of numpy/scipy² helps understanding the data processing aspects of the examples, but may not be paramount. Some examples rely on matplotlib³. This document is **not** a replacement for user manuals and references of the different packages (traitsUI⁴, scipy, matplotlib). It provides a “cookbook” approach, and not a reference.

This tutorial provides step-by-step guide to building a medium-size application. The example chosen is an application used to do control of a camera, analysis of the retrieved data and display of the results. This tutorial focuses on building the general structure and flow-control of the application, and on the aspects specific to traitsUI programming. Interfacing with the hardware or processing the data is left aside. The tutorial progressively introduces the tools used, and in the end present the skeleton of a real application that has been developed for real-time controlling of an experiment, monitoring through a camera, and processing the data. The tutorial goes into more and more intricate details that are necessary to build the final application. Each section is in itself independent of the following ones. The complete beginner trying to use this as an introduction should not expect to understand all the details in a first pass.

The author’s experience while working on several projects in various physics labs is that code tends to be created in an ‘organic’ way, by different people with various levels of qualification in computer development, and that it rapidly decays to a disorganized and hard-to-maintain code base. This tutorial tries to prevent this by building an application shaped for modularity and readability.

¹ python tutorial: <http://docs.python.org/tut/tut.html>

² The scipy website: <http://www.scipy.org>

³ The matplotlib website: <http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net>

⁴ The traits and traitsUI user guide: <http://code.enthought.com/traits>

3.1.1 From objects to dialogs using traitsUI

Creating user interfaces directly through a toolkit is a time-consuming process. It is also a process that does not integrate well in the scientific-computing work-flow, as, during the elaboration of algorithms and data-flow, the objects that are represented in the GUI are likely to change often.

Visual computing, where the programmer creates first a graphical interface and then writes the callbacks of the graphical objects, gives rise to a slow development cycle, as the work-flow is centered on the GUI, and not on the code.

TraitsUI provides a beautiful answer to this problem by building graphical representations of an object. Traits and TraitsUI have their own manuals (<http://code.enthought.com/traits/>) and the reader is encouraged to refer to these for more information.

We will use TraitsUI for *all* our GUIs. This forces us to store all the data and parameters in objects, which is good programming style. The GUI thus reflects the structure of the code, which makes it easier to understand and extend.

In this section we will focus on creating dialogs that allow the user to input parameters graphically in the program.

Object-oriented programming

Software engineering is a difficult field. As programs, grow they become harder and harder to grasp for the developer. This problem is not new and has sometimes been know as the “tar pit”. Many attempts have been made to mitigate the difficulties. Most often they consist in finding useful abstractions that allow the developer to manipulate larger ideas, rather than their software implementation.

Code re-use is paramount for good software development. It reduces the number of code-lines required to read and understand and allows to identify large operations in the code. Functions and procedures have been invented to avoid copy and pasting code, and hide the low-level details of an operation.

Object-oriented programming allows yet more modularity and abstraction.

Objects, attributes and methods

Suppose you want your program to manipulate geometric objects. You can teach the computer that a point is a set of 3 numbers, you can teach it how to rotate that point along a given axis. Now you want to use spheres too. With a bit more work your program has functions to create points, spheres, etc. It knows how to rotate them, to mirror them, to scale them. So in pure procedural programming you will have procedures to rotate, scale, mirror, each one of your objects. If you want to rotate an object you will first have to find its type, then apply the right procedure to rotate it.

Object-oriented programming introduces a new abstraction: the *object*. It consists of both data (our 3 numbers, in the case of a point), and procedures that use and modify this data (e.g., rotations). The data entries are called “*attributes*” of the object and the procedures “*methods*”. Thus with object oriented programming an object “knows” how to be rotated.

A point object could be implemented in python with:

code snippet #0

```
from numpy import cos, sin

class Point(object):
    """ 3D Point objects """
    x = 0.
    y = 0.
    z = 0.

    def rotate_z(self, theta):
```

```

""" rotate the point around the Z axis """
xtemp = cos(theta) * self.x + sin(theta) * self.y
ytemp = -sin(theta) * self.x + cos(theta) * self.y
self.x = xtemp
self.y = ytemp

```

This code creates a *Point* class. Points objects can be created as *instances* of the Point class:

```

>>> from numpy import pi
>>> p = Point()
>>> p.x = 1
>>> p.rotate_z(pi)
>>> p.x
-1.0
>>> p.y
1.2246467991473532e-16

```

When manipulating objects, the developer does not need to know the internal details of their procedures. As long as the object has a *rotate* method, the developer knows how to rotate it.

Note: Beginners often use objects as structures: entities with several data fields useful to pass data around in a program. Objects are much more than that: they have methods. They are ‘active’ data structures that know how to modify themselves. Part of the point of object-oriented programming is that the object is responsible for modifying itself through its methods. The object therefore takes care of its internal logic and the consistency between its attributes.

In python, dictionaries make great structures and are more suited for such a use than objects.

Classes and inheritance

Suppose you have already created a *Point* class that tells your program what a point is, but that you also want some points to have a color. Instead of copy-and-pasting the *Point* class and adding a color attribute, you can define a new class *ColoredPoint* that inherits all of the *Point* class’s methods and attributes:

```

class ColoredPoint(Point):
    """ Colored 3D point """
    color = "white"

```

You do not have to implement rotation for the *ColoredPoint* class as it has been inherited from the *Point* class. This is one of the huge gains of object-oriented programming: objects are organized in classes and sub-classes, and method to manipulate objects are derived from the objects parent-ship: a *ColoredPoint* is only a special case of *Point*. This proves very handy on large projects.

Note: To stress the differences between classes and their instances (objects), classes are usually named with capital letters, and objects only with lower case letters.

An object and its representation

Objects are code entities that can be easily pictured by the developer. The *TraitsUI* python module allows the user to edit objects attributes with dialogs that form a graphical representation of the object.

In our example application, each process or experimental device is represented in the code as an object. These objects all inherit from the *HasTraits*, class which supports creating graphical representations of attributes. To be able to build the dialog, the *HasTraits* class enforces that the types of all the attributes are specified in the class definition.

The *HasTraits* objects have a *configure_traits()* method that brings up a dialog to edit the objects' attributes specified in its class definition.

Here we define a camera object (which, in our real world example, is a camera interfaced to python through the *ctypes*⁵ module), and show how to open a dialog to edit its properties :

code snippet #1

```
from enthought.traits.api import *
from enthought.traits.ui.api import *

class Camera(HasTraits):
    """ Camera object """

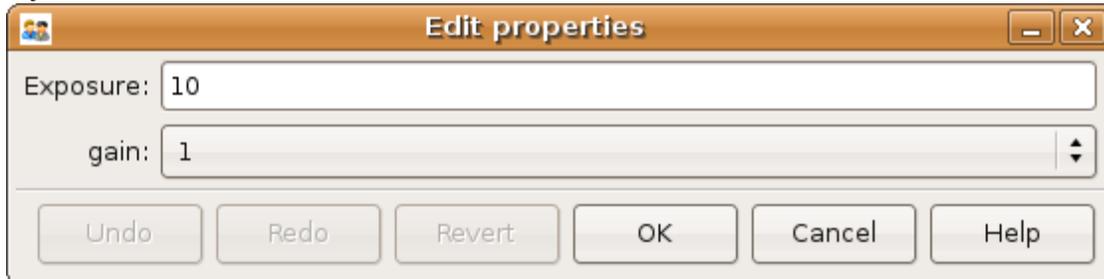
    gain = Enum(1, 2, 3,
               desc="the gain index of the camera",
               label="gain", )

    exposure = CInt(10,
                   desc="the exposure time, in ms",
                   label="Exposure", )

    def capture(self):
        """ Captures an image on the camera and returns it """
        print "capturing an image at %i ms exposure, gain: %i" % (
            self.exposure, self.gain )

if __name__ == "__main__":
    camera = Camera()
    camera.configure_traits()
    camera.capture()
```

The *camera.configure_traits()* call in the above example opens a dialog that allows the user to modify the camera object's attributes:



This dialog forms a graphical representation of our camera object. We will see that it can be embedded in GUI panels to build more complex GUIs that allow us to control many objects.

We will build our application around objects and their graphical representation, as this mapping of the code to the GUI helps the developer to understand the code.

Displaying several objects in the same panel

We now know how to build a dialog from objects. If we want to build a complex application we are likely to have several objects, for instance one corresponding to the camera we want to control, and one describing the experiment

⁵ ctypes: <http://starship.python.net/crew/theller/ctypes/>

that the camera monitors. We do not want to have to open a new dialog per object: this would force us to describe the GUI in terms of graphical objects, and not structural objects. We want the GUI to be a natural representation of our objects, and we want the Traits module to take care of that.

The solution is to create a container object, that has as attributes the objects we want to represent. Playing with the *View* attribute of the object, we can control how the representation generated by Traits looks like (see the TraitsUI manual):

code snippet #2

```
from enthought.traits.api import *
from enthought.traits.ui.api import *

class Camera(HasTraits):
    gain = Enum(1, 2, 3, )
    exposure = CInt(10, label="Exposure", )

class TextDisplay(HasTraits):
    string = String()

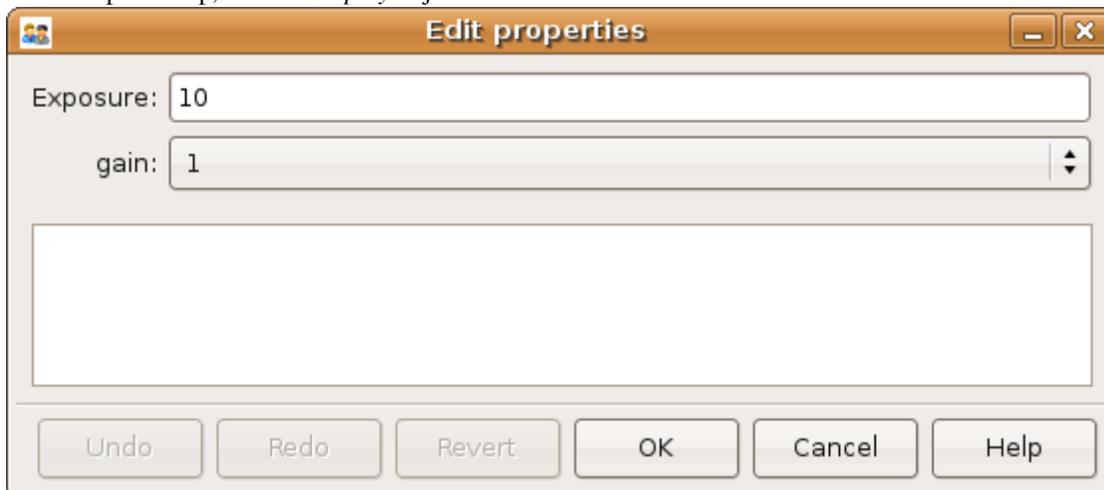
    view= View( Item('string', show_label=False, springy=True, style='custom' ))

class Container(HasTraits):
    camera = Instance(Camera)
    display = Instance(TextDisplay)

    view = View(
        Item('camera', style='custom', show_label=False, ),
        Item('display', style='custom', show_label=False, ),
    )

container = Container(camera=Camera(), display=TextDisplay())
container.configure_traits()
```

The call to *configure_traits()* creates the following dialog, with the representation of the *Camera* object created is the last example on top, and the *Display* object below it:



The *View* attribute of the *container* object has been tweaked to get the representation we are interested in: traitsUI is told to display the *camera* item with a *'custom'* style, which instructs it to display the representation of the object

inside the current panel. The `show_label` argument is set to `False` as we do not want the name of the displayed object ('camera', for instance) to appear in the dialog. See the `traitsUI` manual for more details on this powerful feature.

The `camera` and `display` objects are created during the call to the creator of the `container` object, and passed as its attributes immediately: `container = Container(camera=Camera(), display=TextDisplay())`

Writing a “graphical script”

If you want to create an application that has a very linear flow, popping up dialogs when user input is required, like a “setup wizard” often used to install programs, you already have all the tools to do it. You can use object oriented programming to write your program, and call the objects `configure_traits` method each time you need user input. This might be an easy way to modify an existing script to make it more user friendly.

The following section will focus on making interactive programs, where the user uses the graphical interface to interact with it in a continuous way.

3.1.2 From graphical to interactive

In an interactive application, the program responds to user interaction. This requires a slight paradigm shift in our programming methods.

Object-oriented GUIs and event loops

In a GUI application, the order in which the different parts of the program are executed is imposed by the user, unlike in a numerical algorithm, for instance, where the developer chooses the order of execution of his program. An event loop allows the programmer to develop an application in which each user action triggers an event, by stacking the user created events on a queue, and processing them in the order in which they appeared.

A complex GUI is made of a large numbers of graphical elements, called widgets (e.g., text boxes, check boxes, buttons, menus). Each of these widgets has specific behaviors associated with user interaction (modifying the content of a text box, clicking on a button, opening a menu). It is natural to use objects to represent the widgets, with their behavior being set in the object's methods.

Dialogs populated with widgets are automatically created by `traitsUI` in the `configure_traits()` call. `traitsUI` allow the developer to not worry about widgets, but to deal only with objects and their attributes. This is a fabulous gain as the widgets no longer appear in the code, but only the attributes they are associated to.

A `HasTraits` object has an `edit_traits()` method that creates a graphical panel to edit its attributes. This method creates and returns the panel, but does not start its event loop. The panel is not yet “alive”, unlike with the `configure_traits()` method. Traits uses the `wxWidget` toolkit by default to create its widget. They can be turned live and displayed by starting a `wx` application, and its main loop (ie event loop in `wx` speech).

code snippet #3

```
from enthought.traits.api import *
import wx

class Counter(HasTraits):
    value = Int()

Counter().edit_traits()
wx.PySimpleApp().MainLoop()
```

The `Counter().edit_traits()` line creates a counter object and its representation, a dialog with one integer represented. However it does not display it until a wx application is created, and its main loop is started.

Usually it is not necessary to create the wx application yourself, and to start its main loop, traits will do all this for you when the `.configure_traits()` method is called.

Reactive programming

When the event loop is started, the program flow is no longer simply controlled by the code: the control is passed on to the event loop, and it processes events, until the user closes the GUI, and the event loop returns to the code.

Interactions with objects generate events, and these events can be associated to callbacks, ie functions or methods processing the event. In a GUI, callbacks created by user-generated events are placed on an “event stack”. The event loop process each call on the event queue one after the other, thus emptying the event queue. The flow of the program is still sequential (two code blocks never run at the same time in an event loop), but the execution order is chosen by the user, and not by the developer.

Defining callbacks for the modification of an attribute *foo* of a *HasTraits* object can be done by creating a method called `_foo_changed()`. Here is an example of a dialog with two textboxes, *input* and *output*. Each time *input* is modified, its content is duplicated to output.

code snippet #4

```
from enthought.traits.api import *

class EchoBox(HasTraits):
    input = Str()
    output = Str()

    def _input_changed(self):
        self.output = self.input

EchoBox().configure_traits()
```

Events that do not correspond to a modification of an attribute can be generated with a *Button* traits. The callback is then called `_foo_fired()`. Here is an example of an interactive *traitsUI* application using a button:

code snippet #5

```
from enthought.traits.api import *
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item, ButtonEditor

class Counter(HasTraits):
    value = Int()
    add_one = Button()

    def _add_one_fired(self):
        self.value += 1

    view = View('value', Item('add_one', show_label=False))

Counter().configure_traits()
```

Clicking on the button adds the `_add_one_fired()` method to the event queue, and this method gets executed as soon as the GUI is ready to handle it. Most of the time that is almost immediately.



This programming pattern is called *reactive programming*: the objects react to the changes made to their attributes. In complex programs where the order of execution is hard to figure out, and bound to change, like some interactive data processing application, this pattern is extremely efficient.

Using *Button* traits and a clever set of objects interacting with each others, complex interactive applications can be built. These applications are governed by the events generated by the user, in contrast to script-like applications (batch programming). Executing a long operation in the event loop blocks the reactions of the user-interface, as other events callbacks are not processed as long as the long operation is not finished. In the next section we will see how we can execute several operations in the same time.

3.1.3 Breaking the flow in multiple threads

What are threads ?

A standard python program executes in a sequential way. Consider the following code snippet :

```
do_a ()
do_b ()
do_c ()
```

do_b() is not called until *do_a()* is finished. Even in event loops everything is sequential. In some situation this can be very limiting. Suppose we want to capture an image from a camera and that it is a very lengthy operation. Suppose also that no other operation in our program requires the capture to be complete. We would like to have a different “timeline” in which the camera capture instructions can happen in a sequential way, while the rest of the program continues in parallel.

Threads are the solution to this problem: a thread is a portion of a program that can run concurrently with other portions of the program.

Programming with threads is difficult as instructions are no longer executed in the order they are specified and the output of a program can vary from a run to another, depending on subtle timing issues. These problems are known as “race conditions” and to minimize them you should avoid accessing the same objects in different threads. Indeed if two different threads are modifying the same object at the same time, unexpected things can happen.

Threads in python

In python a thread can be implemented with a *Thread* object, from the *threading* ⁶ module. To create your own execution thread, subclass the *Thread* object and put the code that you want to run in a separate thread in its *run* method. You can start your thread using its *start* method:

⁶ *threading*: <http://docs.python.org/lib/module-threading.html>

code snippet #6

```

from threading import Thread
from time import sleep

class MyThread(Thread):
    def run(self):
        sleep(2)
        print "MyThread done"

my_thread = MyThread()

my_thread.start()
print "Main thread done"

```

The above code yields the following output:

```

Main thread done
MyThread done

```

Getting threads and the GUI event loop to play nice

Suppose you have a long-running job in a TraitsUI application. If you implement this job as an event placed on the event loop stack, it is going to freeze the event loop while running, and thus freeze the UI, as events will accumulate on the stack, but will not be processed as long as the long-running job is not done (remember, the event loop is sequential). To keep the UI responsive, a thread is the natural answer.

Most likely you will want to display the results of your long-running job on the GUI. However, as usual with threads, one has to be careful not to trigger race-conditions. Naively manipulating the GUI objects in your thread will lead to race conditions, and unpredictable crash: suppose the GUI was repainting itself (due to a window move, for instance) when you modify it.

In a wxPython application, if you start a thread, GUI event will still be processed by the GUI event loop. To avoid collisions between your thread and the event loop, the proper way of modifying a GUI object is to insert the modifications in the event loop, using the *GUI.invoke_later()* call. That way the GUI will apply your instructions when it has time.

Recent versions of the TraitsUI module (post October 2006) propagate the changes you make to a *HasTraits* object to its representation in a thread-safe way. However it is important to have in mind that modifying an object with a graphical representation is likely to trigger race-conditions as it might be modified by the graphical toolkit while you are accessing it. Here is an example of code inserting the modification to traits objects by hand in the event loop:

code snippet #7

```

from threading import Thread
from time import sleep
from enthought.traits.api import *
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item, ButtonEditor

class TextDisplay(HasTraits):
    string = String()

    view= View( Item('string', show_label=False, springy=True, style='custom' ))

class CaptureThread(Thread):
    def run(self):

```

```

self.display.string = 'Camera started\n' + self.display.string
n_img = 0
while not self.wants_abort:
    sleep(.5)
    n_img += 1
    self.display.string = '%d image captured\n' % n_img \
                          + self.display.string
self.display.string = 'Camera stopped\n' + self.display.string

class Camera(HasTraits):
    start_stop_capture = Button()
    display = Instance(TextDisplay)
    capture_thread = Instance(CaptureThread)

    view = View( Item('start_stop_capture', show_label=False ))

    def _start_stop_capture_fired(self):
        if self.capture_thread and self.capture_thread.isAlive():
            self.capture_thread.wants_abort = True
        else:
            self.capture_thread = CaptureThread()
            self.capture_thread.wants_abort = False
            self.capture_thread.display = self.display
            self.capture_thread.start()

class MainWindow(HasTraits):
    display = Instance(TextDisplay, ())

    camera = Instance(Camera)

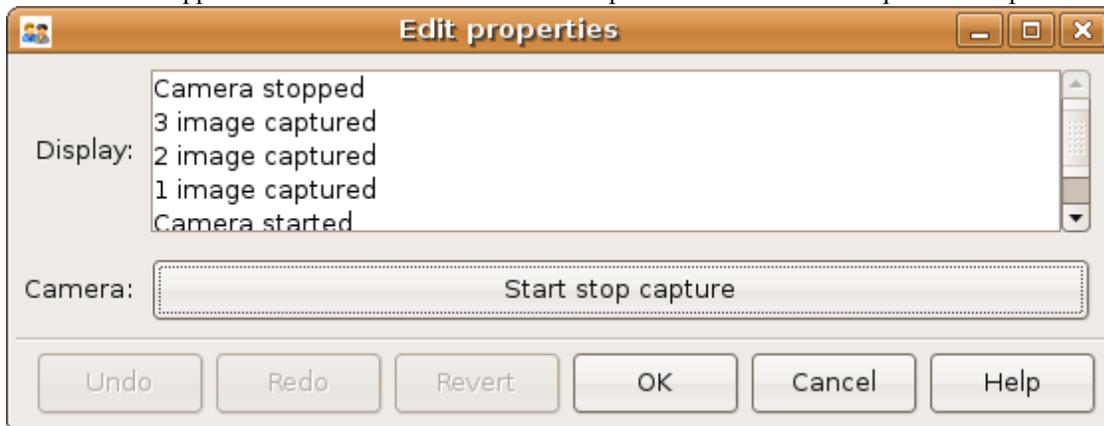
    def _camera_default(self):
        return Camera(display=self.display)

    view = View('display', 'camera', style="custom", resizable=True)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MainWindow().configure_traits()

```

This creates an application with a button that starts or stop a continuous camera acquisition loop.



When the “Start stop capture” button is pressed the `_start_stop_capture_fired` method is called. It checks to see if a

CaptureThread is running or not. If none is running, it starts a new one. If one is running, it sets its *wants_abort* attribute to true.

The thread checks every half a second to see if its attribute *wants_abort* has been set to true. If this is the case, it aborts. This is a simple way of ending the thread through a GUI event.

Using different threads lets the operations avoid blocking the user interface, while also staying responsive to other events. In the real-world application that serves as the basis of this tutorial, there are 2 threads and a GUI event loop.

The first thread is an acquisition loop, during which the program loops, waiting for a image to be captured on the camera (the camera is controlled by external signals). Once the image is captured and transferred to the computer, the acquisition thread saves it to the disk and spawns a thread to process the data, then returns to waiting for new data while the processing thread processes the data. Once the processing thread is done, it displays its results (by inserting the display events in the GUI event loop) and dies. The acquisition thread refuses to spawn a new processing thread if there still is one running. This makes sure that data is never lost, no matter how long the processing might be.

There are thus up to 3 set of instructions running concurrently: the GUI event loop, responding to user-generated events, the acquisition loop, responding to hardware-generated events, and the processing jobs, doing the numerical intensive work.

In the next section we are going to see how to add a home-made element to traits, in order to add new possibilities to our application.

3.1.4 Extending TraitsUI: Adding a matplotlib figure to our application

This section gives a few guidelines on how to build your own traits editor. A traits editor is the view associated to each traits that allows that graphically edit its value. We can twist a bit the notion and simply use it to graphically represent the attribute. This section involves a bit of *wxPython* code that may be hard to understand if you do not know *wxPython*, but it will bring a lot of power and flexibility to you use of traits. The reason it appears in this tutorial is that I wanted to insert a matplotlib in my *traitsUI* application. It is not necessary to fully understand the code of this section to be able to read on.

I should stress that there already exists a plotting module that provides traits editors for plotting, and that is very well integrated with traits: *chaco*⁷.

Making a *traits* editor from a Matplotlib plot

To use traits, the developer does not need to know its internals. However traits does not provide an editor for every need. If we want to insert a powerful tool for plotting we have to get our hands a bit dirty and create our own traits editor.

This involves some *wxPython* coding, as we need to translate a *wxPython* object in a traits editor by providing the corresponding API (i.e. the standard way of building a *traits* editor, so that the *traits* framework can do it automatically).

Traits editor are created by an editor factory that instantiates an editor class and passes it the object that the editor represents in its *value* attribute. It calls the editor *int()* method to create the *wx* widget. Here we create a *wx* figure canvas from a matplotlib figure using the matplotlib *wx* backend. Instead of displaying this widget, we set its control as the *control* attribute of the editor. TraitsUI takes care of displaying and positioning the editor.

code snippet #8

⁷ *chaco*: <http://code.enthought.com/chaco/>

```

import wx

import matplotlib
# We want matplotlib to use a wxPython backend
matplotlib.use('WXAgg')
from matplotlib.backends.backend_wxagg import FigureCanvasWxAgg as FigureCanvas
from matplotlib.figure import Figure
from matplotlib.backends.backend_wx import NavigationToolbar2Wx

from enthought.traits.api import Any, Instance
from enthought.traits.ui.wx.editor import Editor
from enthought.traits.ui.wx.basic_editor_factory import BasicEditorFactory

class _MPLFigureEditor(Editor):

    scrollable = True

    def init(self, parent):
        self.control = self._create_canvas(parent)
        self.set_tooltip()

    def update_editor(self):
        pass

    def _create_canvas(self, parent):
        """ Create the MPL canvas. """
        # The panel lets us add additional controls.
        panel = wx.Panel(parent, -1, style=wx.CLIP_CHILDREN)
        sizer = wx.BoxSizer(wx.VERTICAL)
        panel.SetSizer(sizer)
        # matplotlib commands to create a canvas
        mpl_control = FigureCanvas(panel, -1, self.value)
        sizer.Add(mpl_control, 1, wx.LEFT | wx.TOP | wx.GROW)
        toolbar = NavigationToolbar2Wx(mpl_control)
        sizer.Add(toolbar, 0, wx.EXPAND)
        self.value.canvas.SetMinSize((10,10))
        return panel

class MPLFigureEditor(BasicEditorFactory):

    klass = _MPLFigureEditor

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # Create a window to demo the editor
    from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits
    from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item
    from numpy import sin, cos, linspace, pi

    class Test(HasTraits):

        figure = Instance(Figure, ())

        view = View(Item('figure', editor=MPLFigureEditor(),
                        show_label=False),
                    width=400,
                    height=300,
                    resizable=True)

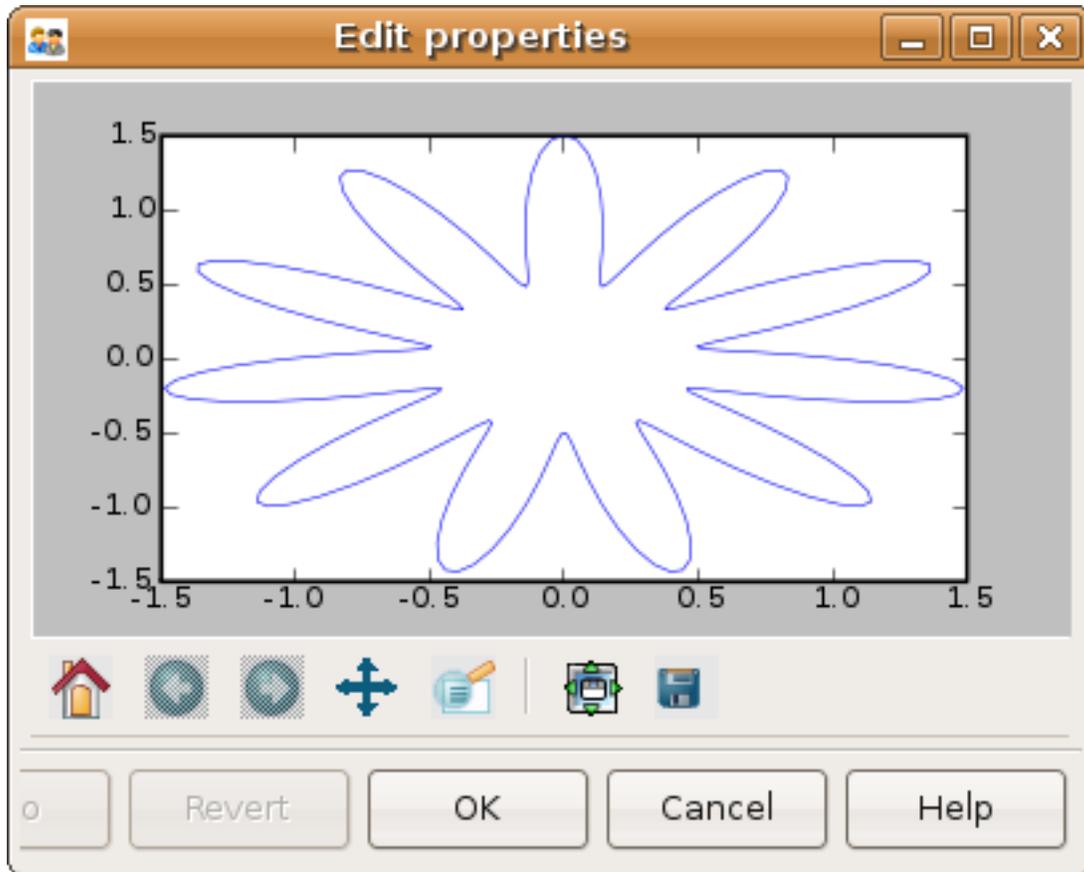
```

```

def __init__(self):
    super(Test, self).__init__()
    axes = self.figure.add_subplot(111)
    t = linspace(0, 2*pi, 200)
    axes.plot(sin(t)*(1+0.5*cos(11*t)), cos(t)*(1+0.5*cos(11*t)))
    
```

```
Test().configure_traits()
```

This code first creates a traitsUI editor for a matplotlib figure, and then a small dialog to illustrate how it works:



The matplotlib figure traits editor created in the above example can be imported in a traitsUI application and combined with the power of traits. This editor allows to insert a matplotlib figure in a traitsUI dialog. It can be modified using reactive programming, as demonstrated in section 3 of this tutorial. However, once the dialog is up and running, you have to call `self.figure.canvas.draw()` to update the canvas if you made modifications to the figure. The matplotlib user guide³ details how this object can be used for plotting.

3.1.5 Putting it all together: a sample application

The real world problem that motivated the writing of this tutorial is an application that retrieves data from a camera, processes it and displays results and controls to the user. We now have all the tools to build such an application. This section gives the code of a skeleton of this application. This application actually controls a camera on a physics experiment (Bose-Einstein condensation), at the university of Toronto.

The reason I am providing this code is to give an example to study of how a full-blown application can be built. This code can be found in the [tutorial's zip file](#) (it is the file `application.py`).

- The camera will be built as an object. Its real attributes (exposure time, gain...) will be represented as the object's attributes, and exposed through traitsUI.
- The continuous acquisition/processing/user-interaction will be dealt with appropriate threads, as discussed in section 2.3.
- The plotting of the results will be done through the MPLWidget object.

The imports

The MPLFigureEditor is imported from the last example.

```
from threading import Thread
from time import sleep
from enthought.traits.api import *
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item, Group, HSplit, Handler
from enthought.traits.ui.menu import NoButtons
from mpl_figure_editor import MPLFigureEditor
from matplotlib.figure import Figure
from scipy import * import wx
```

User interface objects

These objects store information for the program to interact with the user via traitsUI.

```
class Experiment(HasTraits):
    """ Object that contains the parameters that control the experiment,
    modified by the user.
    """
    width = Float(30, label="Width", desc="width of the cloud")
    x = Float(50, label="X", desc="X position of the center")
    y = Float(50, label="Y", desc="Y position of the center")

class Results(HasTraits):
    """ Object used to display the results.
    """
    width = Float(30, label="Width", desc="width of the cloud")
    x = Float(50, label="X", desc="X position of the center")
    y = Float(50, label="Y", desc="Y position of the center")

    view = View( Item('width', style='readonly'),
                 Item('x', style='readonly'),
                 Item('y', style='readonly'),
                 )
```

The camera object also is a real object, and not only a data structure: it has a method to acquire an image (or in our case simulate acquiring), using its attributes as parameters for the acquisition.

```
class Camera(HasTraits):
    """ Camera objects. Implements both the camera parameters controls, and
    the picture acquisition.
    """
    exposure = Float(1, label="Exposure", desc="exposure, in ms")
    gain = Enum(1, 2, 3, label="Gain", desc="gain")

    def acquire(self, experiment):
```

```

X, Y = indices((100, 100))
Z = exp(-(X-experiment.x)**2+(Y-experiment.y)**2)/experiment.width**2)
Z += 1-2*rand(100,100)
Z *= self.exposure
Z[Z>2] = 2
Z = Z**self.gain
return(Z)

```

Threads and flow control

There are three threads in this application:

- The GUI event loop, the only thread running at the start of the program.
- The acquisition thread, started through the GUI. This thread is an infinite loop that waits for the camera to be triggered, retrieves the images, displays them, and spawns the processing thread for each image recieved.
- The processing thread, started by the acquisition thread. This thread is responsible for the numerical intensive work of the application. it processes the data and displays the results. It dies when it is done. One processing thread runs per shot acquired on the camera, but to avoid accumulation of threads in the case that the processing takes longer than the time lapse between two images, the acquisition thread checks that the processing thread is done before spawning a new one.

```

def process(image, results_obj):
    """ Function called to do the processing """
    X, Y = indices(image.shape)
    x = sum(X*image)/sum(image)
    y = sum(Y*image)/sum(image)
    width = sqrt(abs(sum((X-x)**2+(Y-y)**2)*image)/sum(image))
    results_obj.x = x
    results_obj.y = y
    results_obj.width = width

class AcquisitionThread(Thread):
    """ Acquisition loop. This is the worker thread that retrieves images
    from the camera, displays them, and spawns the processing job. """
    wants_abort = False

    def process(self, image):
        """ Spawns the processing job. """
        try:
            if self.processing_job.isAlive():
                self.display("Processing to slow")
                return
        except AttributeError:
            pass
        self.processing_job = Thread(target=process, args=(image,
            self.results))
        self.processing_job.start()

    def run(self):
        """ Runs the acquisition loop. """
        self.display('Camera started')
        n_img = 0
        while not self.wants_abort:
            n_img += 1

```

```

        img =self.acquire(self.experiment)
        self.display('%d image captured' % n_img)
        self.image_show(img)
        self.process(img)
        sleep(1)
    self.display('Camera stopped')

```

The GUI elements

The GUI of this application is separated in two (and thus created by a sub-class of `SplitApplicationWindow`).

On the left a plotting area, made of an MPL figure, and its editor, displays the images acquired by the camera.

On the right a panel hosts the TraitsUI representation of a `ControlPanel` object. This object is mainly a container for our other objects, but it also has an `Button` for starting or stopping the acquisition, and a string (represented by a textbox) to display informations on the acquisition process. The view attribute is tweaked to produce a pleasant and usable dialog. Tabs are used as it help the display to be light and clear.

```

class ControlPanel(HasTraits):
    """ This object is the core of the traitsUI interface. Its view is
    the right panel of the application, and it hosts the method for
    interaction between the objects and the GUI.
    """
    experiment = Instance(Experiment, ())
    camera = Instance(Camera, ())
    figure = Instance(Figure)
    results = Instance(Results, ())
    start_stop_acquisition = Button("Start/Stop acquisition")
    results_string = String()
    acquisition_thread = Instance(AcquisitionThread)
    view = View(Group(
        Group(
            Item('start_stop_acquisition', show_label=False),
            Item('results_string', show_label=False,
                springy=True, style='custom'),
            label="Control", dock='tab',),
        Group(
            Group(
                Item('experiment', style='custom', show_label=False),
                label="Input",),
            Group(
                Item('results', style='custom', show_label=False),
                label="Results",),
            label='Experiment', dock="tab"),
        Item('camera', style='custom', show_label=False, dock="tab"),
        layout='tabbed',
    ))

def _start_stop_acquisition_fired(self):
    """ Callback of the "start stop acquisition" button. This starts
    the acquisition thread, or kills it.
    """
    if self.acquisition_thread and self.acquisition_thread.isAlive():
        self.acquisition_thread.wants_abort = True
    else:
        self.acquisition_thread = AcquisitionThread()
        self.acquisition_thread.display = self.add_line

```

```

        self.acquisition_thread.acquire = self.camera.acquire
        self.acquisition_thread.experiment = self.experiment
        self.acquisition_thread.image_show = self.image_show
        self.acquisition_thread.results = self.results
        self.acquisition_thread.start()

def add_line(self, string):
    """ Adds a line to the textbox display.
    """
    self.results_string = (string + "\n" + self.results_string)[0:1000]

def image_show(self, image):
    """ Plots an image on the canvas in a thread safe way.
    """
    self.figure.axes[0].images=[]
    self.figure.axes[0].imshow(image, aspect='auto')
    wx.CallAfter(self.figure.canvas.draw)

class MainWindowHandler(Handler):
    def close(self, info, is_OK):
        if ( info.object.panel.acquisition_thread
            and info.object.panel.acquisition_thread.isAlive() ):
            info.object.panel.acquisition_thread.wants_abort = True
            while info.object.panel.acquisition_thread.isAlive():
                sleep(0.1)
            wx.Yield()
        return True

class MainWindow(HasTraits):
    """ The main window, here go the instructions to create and destroy the application. """
    figure = Instance(Figure)

    panel = Instance(ControlPanel)

    def _figure_default(self):
        figure = Figure()
        figure.add_axes([0.05, 0.04, 0.9, 0.92])
        return figure

    def _panel_default(self):
        return ControlPanel(figure=self.figure)

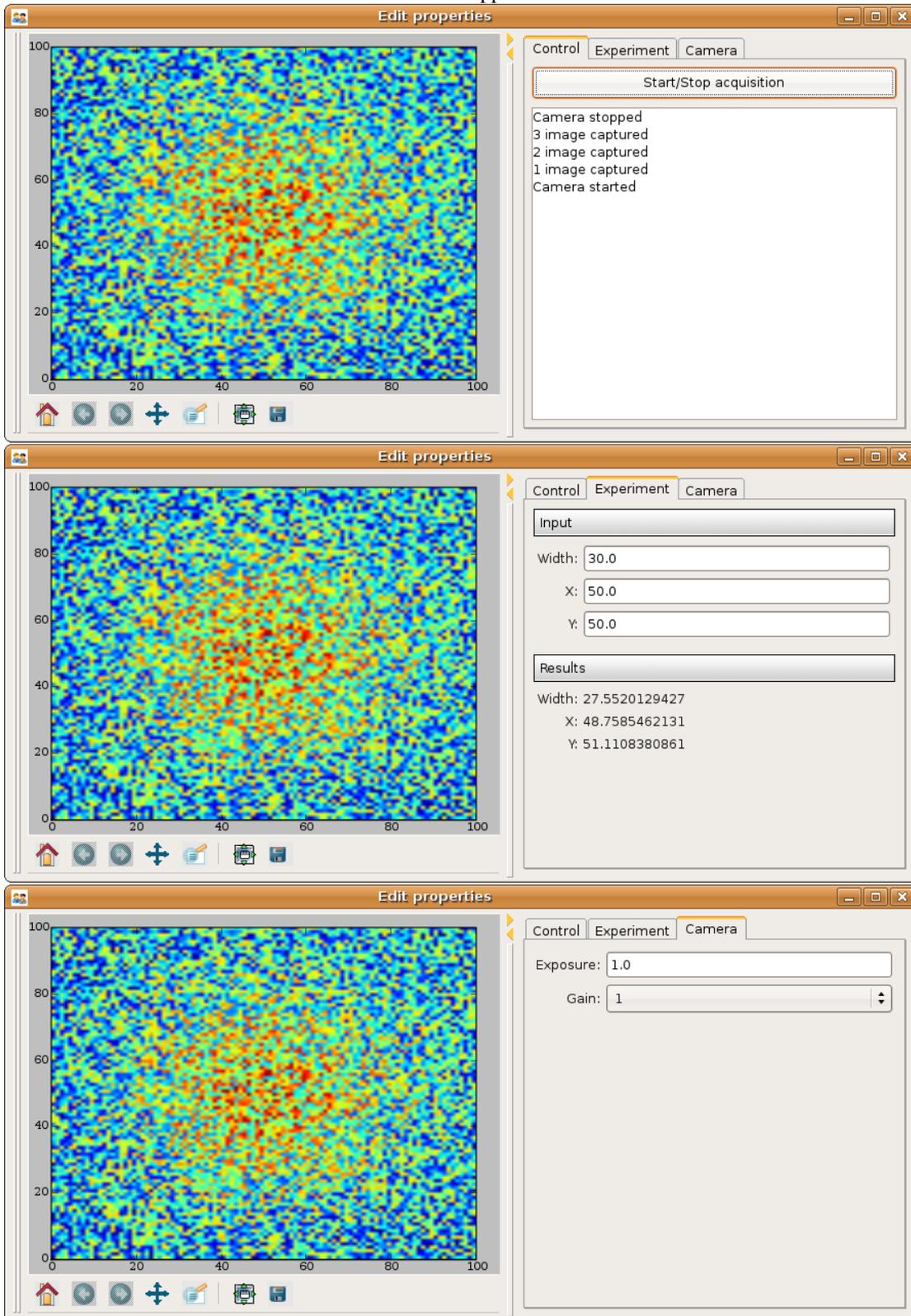
    view = View(HSplit(Item('figure', editor=MPLFigureEditor(),
                           dock='vertical'),
                   Item('panel', style="custom",
                        show_labels=False,
                        ),
                   resizable=True,
                   height=0.75, width=0.75,
                   handler=MainWindowHandler(),
                   buttons=NoButtons)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    MainWindow().configure_traits()

```

When the acquisition loop is created and running, the mock camera object produces noisy gaussian images, and the processing code estimates the parameters of the gaussian.

Here are screenshots of the three different tabs of the application:



Conclusion

I have summarized here all what most scientists need to learn in order to be able to start building applications with traitsUI. Using the traitsUI module to its full power requires you to move away from the procedural type of programming most scientists are used to, and think more in terms of objects and flow of information and control between them. I have found that this paradigm shift, although a bit hard, has been incredibly rewarding in terms of my own productivity and my ability to write compact and readable code.

Good luck!

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References

INDICES AND TABLES

- *Index*
- *Search Page*

TRAITS UI USER GUIDE

5.1 Traits UI User Guide

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5.2 Introduction

This guide is designed to act as a conceptual guide to *Traits UI*, an open-source package built and maintained by Enthought, Inc. The Traits UI package is a set of GUI (Graphical User Interface) tools designed to complement *Traits*,

another Enthought open-source package that provides explicit typing, validation, and change notification for Python. This guide is intended for readers who are already moderately familiar with Traits; those who are not may wish to refer to the *Traits User Manual* for an introduction. This guide discusses many but not all features of Traits UI. For complete details of the Traits UI API, refer to the *Traits API Reference*.

5.2.1 The Model-View-Controller (MVC) Design Pattern

A common and well-tested approach to building end-user applications is the *MVC* (“Model-View-Controller”) design pattern. In essence, the MVC pattern the idea that an application should consist of three separate entities: a *model*, which manages the data, state, and internal (“business”) logic of the application; one or more *views*, which format the model data into a graphical display with which the end user can interact; and a *controller*, which manages the transfer of information between model and view so that neither needs to be directly linked to the other. In practice, particularly in simple applications, the view and controller are often so closely linked as to be almost indistinguishable, but it remains useful to think of them as distinct entities.

The three parts of the MVC pattern correspond roughly to three classes in the Traits and Traits UI packages.

- Model: *HasTraits* class (Traits package)
- View: View class (Traits UI package)
- Controller: *Handler* class (Traits UI package)

The remainder of this section gives an overview of these relationships.

The Model: HasTraits Subclasses and Objects

In the context of Traits, a model consists primarily of one or more subclasses or *instances* of the *HasTraits* class, whose *trait attributes* (typed attributes as defined in Traits) represent the model data. The specifics of building such a model are outside the scope of this manual; please see the *Traits User Manual* for further information.

The View: View Objects

A view for a Traits-based application is an instance of a class called, conveniently enough, *View*. A View object is essentially a display specification for a GUI window or *panel*. Its contents are defined in terms of instances of two other classes: *Item* and *Group*.¹ These three classes are described in detail in *The View and Its Building Blocks*; for the moment, it is important to note that they are all defined independently of the model they are used to display.

Note that the terms *view* and *View* are distinct for the purposes of this document. The former refers to the component of the MVC design pattern; the latter is a Traits UI construct.

The Controller: Handler Subclasses and Objects

The controller for a Traits-based application is defined in terms of the *Handler* class.² Specifically, the relationship between any given View instance and the underlying model is managed by an instance of the Handler class. For simple interfaces, the Handler can be implicit. For example, none of the examples in the first four chapters includes or requires any specific Handler code; they are managed by a default Handler that performs the basic operations of window initialization, transfer of data between GUI and model, and window closing. Thus, a programmer new to Traits UI need not be concerned with Handlers at all. Nonetheless, custom handlers can be a powerful tool for building sophisticated application interfaces, as discussed in *Controlling the Interface: the Handler*.

¹ A third type of content object, *Include*, is discussed briefly in *Include Objects*, but presently is not commonly used.

² Not to be confused with the *TraitHandler* class of the Traits package, which enforces type validation.

5.2.2 Toolkit Selection

The Traits UI package is designed to be toolkit-independent. Programs that use Traits UI do not need to explicitly import or call any particular GUI toolkit code unless they need some capability of the toolkit that is not provided by Traits UI. However, *some* particular toolkit must be installed on the system in order to actually display GUI windows.

Traits UI uses a separate package, `enthought.etsconfig`, to determine which GUI toolkit to use. This package is also used by other Enthought packages that need GUI capabilities, so that all such packages “agree” on a single GUI toolkit per application. The `enthought.etsconfig` package contains a singleton object, **ETSConfig**, which has a string attribute, **toolkit**, that signifies the GUI toolkit. The values of **ETSConfig.toolkit** that are supported by Traits UI version 3 are:

- ‘wx’: `wxPython`, which provides Python bindings for the `wxWidgets` toolkit.
- ‘qt4’: `PyQt`, which provides Python bindings for the `Qt` framework version 4.
- ‘null’: A do-nothing toolkit, for situations where neither of the other toolkits is installed, but Traits is needed for non-UI purposes.

The default behavior of Traits UI is to search for available toolkit-specific packages in the order listed, and uses the first one it finds. The programmer or the user can override this behavior in any of several ways, in the following order of precedence:

1. The program can explicitly set **ETSConfig.toolkit**. It must do this before importing from any other Enthought Tool Suite component, including `enthought.traits`.
2. The user can specify a `-toolkit` flag on the command line of the program.
3. The user can define a value for the `ETS_TOOLKIT` environment variable.

5.2.3 Structure of this Guide

The intent of this guide is to present the capabilities of the Traits UI package in usable increments, so that you can create and display gradually more sophisticated interfaces from one chapter to the next.

- *The View and Its Building Blocks*, *Customizing a View*, and *Advanced View Concepts* show how to construct and display views from the simple to the elaborate, while leaving such details as GUI logic and widget selection to system defaults.
- *Controlling the Interface: the Handler* explains how to use the Handler class to implement custom GUI behaviors, as well as menus and toolbars.
- *Traits UI Themes* described how to customize the appearance of GUIs through *themes*.
- *Introduction to Trait Editor Factories* and *The Predefined Trait Editor Factories* show how to control GUI widget selection by means of trait *editors*.
- *Tips, Tricks and Gotchas* covers miscellaneous additional topics.
- Further reference materials, including a *Appendix I: Glossary of Terms* and an API summary for the Traits UI classes covered in this Guide, are located in the Appendices.

5.3 The View and Its Building Blocks

A simple way to edit (or simply observe) the attribute values of a `HasTraits` object in a GUI window is to call the object’s `configure_traits()`³ method. This method constructs and displays a window containing editable fields for each

³ If the code is being run from a program that already has a GUI defined, then use `edit_traits()` instead of `configure_traits()`. These methods are discussed in more detail in Section 4.3.

of the object's *trait attributes*. For example, the following sample code⁴ defines the SimpleEmployee class, creates an object of that class, and constructs and displays a GUI for the object:

Example 1: Using `configure_traits()`

```
# configure_traits.py -- Sample code to demonstrate
#                               configure_traits()
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Int
import enthought.traits.ui

class SimpleEmployee(HasTraits):
    first_name = Str
    last_name = Str
    department = Str

    employee_number = Str
    salary = Int

sam = SimpleEmployee()
sam.configure_traits()
```

Unfortunately, the resulting form simply displays the attributes of the object **sam** in alphabetical order with little formatting, which is seldom what is wanted:



Figure 5.1: Figure 1: User interface for Example 1

5.3.1 The View Object

In order to control the layout of the interface, it is necessary to define a View object. A View object is a template for a GUI window or panel. In other words, a View specifies the content and appearance of a Traits UI window or panel display.

For example, suppose you want to construct a GUI window that shows only the first three attributes of a SimpleEmployee (e.g., because salary is confidential and the employee number should not be edited). Furthermore, you would like to specify the order in which those fields appear. You can do this by defining a View object and passing it to the `configure_traits()` method:

⁴ All code examples in this guide that include a file name are also available as examples in the `tutorials/doc_examples/examples` subdirectory of the Traits docs directory. You can run them individually, or view them in a tutorial program by running: `python Traits_dir/tutorials/tutor.py Traits_dir/docs/tutorials/doc_examples`

Example 2: Using `configure_traits()` with a View object

```
# configure_traits_view.py -- Sample code to demonstrate
#                               configure_traits()

from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Int
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item
import enthought.traits.ui

class SimpleEmployee(HasTraits):
    first_name = Str
    last_name = Str
    department = Str
    employee_number = Str
    salary = Int

view1 = View(Item(name = 'first_name'),
             Item(name = 'last_name'),
             Item(name = 'department'))

sam = SimpleEmployee()
sam.configure_traits(view=view1)
```

The resulting window has the desired appearance:



Figure 5.2: Figure 2: User interface for Example 2

A View object can have a variety of attribute, which are set in the View definition, following any Group or Item objects.

The sections on *Contents of a View* through *Advanced View Concepts* explore the contents and capabilities of Views. Refer to the *Traits API Reference* for details of the View class.

Except as noted, all example code uses the `configure_traits()` method; a detailed description of this and other techniques for creating GUI displays from Views can be found in *Displaying a View*.

5.3.2 Contents of a View

The contents of a View are specified primarily in terms of two basic building blocks: Item objects (which, as suggested by Example 2, correspond roughly to individual trait attributes), and Group objects. A given View definition can contain one or more objects of either of these types, which are specified as arguments to the View constructor, as in the case of the three Items in Example 2.

The remainder of this chapter describes the Item and Group classes.

The Item Object

The simplest building block of a View is the *Item* object. An Item specifies a single interface *widget*, usually the display for a single trait attribute of a HasTraits object. The content, appearance, and behavior of the widget are controlled by means of the Item object's attributes, which are usually specified as keyword arguments to the Item constructor, as in the case of *name* in Example 2.

The remainder of this section describes the attributes of the Item object, grouped by categories of functionality. It is not necessary to understand all of these attributes in order to create useful Items; many of them can usually be left unspecified, as their default values are adequate for most purposes. Indeed, as demonstrated by earlier examples, simply specifying the name of the trait attribute to be displayed is often enough to produce a usable result.

The following table lists the attributes of the Item class, organized by functional categories. Refer to the *Traits API Reference* for details on the Item class.

Attributes of Item, by category

Category	Attributes	Description
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name 	<p>These attributes specify the actual data to be displayed by an item. Because an Item is essentially a template for displaying a single trait, its name attribute is nearly always specified.</p>
Display format	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dock • emphasized • export • height • image • item_theme • label • label_theme • padding • resizable • show_label • springy • width 	<p>In addition to specifying which trait attributes are to be displayed, you might need to adjust the format of one or more of the resulting widgets.</p> <p>If an Item's label attribute is specified but not its name, the value of label is displayed as a simple, non-editable string. (This feature can be useful for displaying comments or instructions in a Traits UI window.)</p>
Content format	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • format_str • format_func 	<p>In some cases it can be desirable to apply special formatting to a widget's contents rather than to the widget itself. Examples of such formatting might include rounding a floating-point value to two decimal places, or capitalizing all letter characters in a license plate number.</p>
Widget override	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • editor • style 	<p>These attributes override the widget that is automatically selected by Traits UI. These options are discussed in <i>Introduction to Trait Editor Factories</i> and <i>The Predefined Trait Editor Factories</i>.</p>
Visibility and status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabled_when • visible_when • defined_when • has_focus 	<p>Use these attributes to create a simple form of a dynamic GUI, which alters the display in response to changes in the data it contains. More sophisticated dynamic behavior can be implemented using a custom <i>Handler</i> see <i>Controlling the Interface: the Handler</i>).</p>
User help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tooltip • help • help_id 	<p>These attributes provide guidance to the user in using the user interface. If the help attribute is not defined for an Item, a system-generated message is used instead. The help_id attribute is ignored by the default help handler, but can be used by a custom help handler.</p>
Unique identifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • id 	<p>The id attribute is used as a key for saving user preferences about the widget. If id is not specified, the value of the name attribute is used.</p>

Subclasses of Item

The Traits UI package defines the following subclasses of Item:

- Label
- Heading

- Spring

These classes are intended to help with the layout of a Traits UI View, and need not have a trait attribute associated with them. See the *Traits API Reference* for details.

The Group Object

The preceding sections have shown how to construct windows that display a simple vertical sequence of widgets using instances of the View and Item classes. For more sophisticated interfaces, though, it is often desirable to treat a group of data elements as a unit for reasons that might be visual (e.g., placing the widgets within a labeled border) or logical (activating or deactivating the widgets in response to a single condition, defining group-level help text). In Traits UI, such grouping is accomplished by means of the *Group* object.

Consider the following enhancement to Example 2:

```
pair: configure_traits(); examples triple: View; Group; examples
```

Example 3: Using `configure_traits()` with a View and a Group object

```
# configure_traits_view_group.py -- Sample code to demonstrate
#                                 configure_traits()
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Int
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item, Group
import enthought.traits.ui

class SimpleEmployee(HasTraits):
    first_name = Str
    last_name = Str
    department = Str

    employee_number = Str
    salary = Int

view1 = View(Group(Item(name = 'first_name'),
                  Item(name = 'last_name'),
                  Item(name = 'department'),
                  label = 'Personnel profile',
                  show_border = True))

sam = SimpleEmployee()
sam.configure_traits(view=view1)
```

The resulting window shows the same widgets as before, but they are now enclosed in a visible border with a text label:

Content of a Group

The content of a Group object is specified exactly like that of a View object. In other words, one or more Item or Group objects are given as arguments to the Group constructor, e.g., the three Items in Example 3.⁵ The objects contained in a Group are called the *elements* of that Group. Groups can be nested to any level.

⁵ As with Views, it is possible for a Group to contain objects of more than one type, but it is not recommended.



Figure 5.3: Figure 3: User interface for Example 3

Group Attributes

The following table lists the attributes of the Group class, organized by functional categories. As with Item attributes, many of these attributes can be left unspecified for any given Group, as the default values usually lead to acceptable displays and behavior.

See the *Traits API Reference* for details of the Group class.

Attributes of Group, by category

Category	Attributes	Description
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • object • content 	<p>The object attribute references the object whose traits are being edited by members of the group; by default this is 'object', but could be another object in the current context. The content attribute is a list of elements in the group.</p>
Display format	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • columns • dock • dock_theme • export • group_theme • image • item_theme • label • label_theme • layout • orientation • padding • selected • show_border • show_labels • show_left • springy • style 	<p>These attributes define display options for the group as a whole.</p>
Visibility and status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enabled_when • visible_when • defined_when 	<p>These attributes work similarly to the attributes of the same names on the Item class.</p>
User help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help • help_id 	<p>The help text is used by the default help handler only if the group is the only top-level group for the current View. For example, suppose help text is defined for a Group called group1. The following View shows this text in its help window:</p> <pre>View(group1)</pre> <p>The following two do not:</p> <pre>View(group1, group2) View(Group(group1))</pre> <p>The help_id attribute is ignored by the default help handler, but can be used by a custom help handler.</p>
Unique identifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • id 	<p>The id attribute is used as a key for saving user preferences about the widget. If id is not specified, the id values of the elements of the group are concatenated and used as the group identifier.</p>

Subclasses of Group

The Traits UI package defines the following subclasses of Group, which are helpful shorthands for defining certain types of groups. Refer to the *Traits API Reference* for details.

Subclasses of Group

Sub-class	Description	Equivalent To
HGroup	A group whose items are laid out horizontally.	<code>'Group(orientation= 'horizontal')</code>
HFlow	A horizontal group whose items “wrap” when they exceed the available horizontal space.	<code>'Group(orientation= 'horizontal', layout='flow', show_labels=False)'</code>
HSplit	A horizontal group with splitter bars to separate it from other groups.	<code>'Group(orientation= 'horizontal', layout='split)'</code>
Tabbed	A group that is shown as a tab in a notebook.	<code>'Group(orientation= 'horizontal', layout='tabbed)'</code>
VGroup	A group whose items are laid out vertically.	<code>'Group(orientation= 'vertical)'</code>
VFlow	A vertical group whose items “wrap” when they exceed the available vertical space.	<code>'Group(orientation= 'vertical', layout='flow', show_labels=False)'</code>
VFold	A vertical group in which items can be collapsed (i.e., folded) by clicking their titles.	<code>'Group(orientation= 'vertical', layout='fold', show_labels=False)'</code>
VGrid	A vertical group whose items are laid out in two columns.	<code>'Group(orientation= 'vertical', columns=2)'</code>
VSplit	A vertical group with splitter bars to separate it from other groups.	<code>'Group(orientation= 'vertical', layout='split)'</code>

5.4 Customizing a View

As shown in the preceding two chapters, it is possible to specify a window in Traits UI simply by creating a View object with the appropriate contents. In designing real-life applications, however, you usually need to be able to control the appearance and behavior of the windows themselves, not merely their content. This chapter covers a variety of options for tailoring the appearance of a window that is created using a View, including the type of window that a View appears in, the *command buttons* that appear in the window, and the physical properties of the window.

5.4.1 Specifying Window Type: the kind Attribute

Many types of windows can be used to display the same data content. A form can appear in a window, a wizard, or an embedded panel; windows can be *modal* (i.e., stop all other program processing until the box is dismissed) or not, and can interact with live data or with a buffered copy. In Traits UI, a single View can be used to implement any of these options simply by modifying its **kind** attribute. There are seven possible values of **kind**:

- 'modal'
- 'live'
- 'livemodal'
- 'nonmodal'
- 'wizard'
- 'panel'
- 'subpanel'

These alternatives are described below. If the **kind** attribute of a View object is not specified, the default value is ‘modal’.

Stand-alone Windows

The behavior of a stand-alone Traits UI window can vary over two significant degrees of freedom. First, it can be *modal*, meaning that when the window appears, all other GUI interaction is suspended until the window is closed; if it is not modal, then both the window and the rest of the GUI remain active and responsive. Second, it can be *live*, meaning that any changes that the user makes to data in the window is applied directly and immediately to the underlying model object or objects; otherwise the changes are made to a copy of the model data, and are only copied to the model when the user commits them (usually by clicking an **OK** or **Apply** button; see *Command Buttons: the buttons Attribute*). The four possible combinations of these behaviors correspond to four of the possible values of the ‘kind’ attribute of the View object, as shown in the following table.

Matrix of Traits UI windows

	not modal	modal
not live	<i>nonmodal</i>	<i>modal</i>
live	<i>live</i>	<i>livemodal</i>

All of these window types are identical in appearance. Also, all types support the **buttons** attribute, which is described in *Command Buttons: the buttons Attribute*. Usually, a window with command buttons is called a *dialog box*.

Wizards

Unlike a window, whose contents generally appear as a single page or a tabbed display, a *wizard* is presented as a series of pages that a user must navigate sequentially.

Traits UI Wizards are always modal and live. They always display a standard wizard button set; i.e., they ignore the **buttons** View attribute. In short, wizards are considerably less flexible than windows, and are primarily suitable for highly controlled user interactions such as software installation.

Panels and Subpanels

Both dialog boxes and wizards are secondary windows that appear separately from the main program display, if any. Often, however, you might need to create a window element that is embedded in a larger display. For such cases, the **kind** of the corresponding View object should be ‘panel’ or ‘subpanel’.

A *panel* is very similar to a window, except that it is embedded in a larger window, which need not be a Traits UI window. Like windows, panels support the **buttons** View attribute, as well as any menus and toolbars that are specified for the View (see *Menus and Menu Bars*). Panels are always live and nonmodal.

A *subpanel* is almost identical to a panel. The only difference is that subpanels do not display *command buttons* even if the View specifies them.

5.4.2 Command Buttons: the buttons Attribute

A common feature of many windows is a row of command buttons along the bottom of the frame. These buttons have a fixed position outside any scrolled panels in the window, and are thus always visible while the window is displayed. They are usually used for window-level commands such as committing or cancelling the changes made to the form data, or displaying a help window.

In Traits UI, these command buttons are specified by means of the View object's **buttons** attribute, whose value is a list of buttons to display. ⁶ Consider the following variation on Example 3:

Example 4: Using a View object with buttons

```
# configure_traits_view_buttons.py -- Sample code to demonstrate
#                                     configure_traits()

from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Int
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item
from enthought.traits.ui.menu import OKButton, CancelButton

class SimpleEmployee(HasTraits):
    first_name = Str
    last_name = Str
    department = Str

    employee_number = Str
    salary = Int

view1 = View(Item(name = 'first_name'),
             Item(name = 'last_name'),
             Item(name = 'department'),
             buttons = [OKButton, CancelButton])

sam = SimpleEmployee()
sam.configure_traits(view=view1)
```

The resulting window has the same content as before, but now two buttons are displayed at the bottom: **OK** and **Cancel**:



Figure 5.4: Figure 4: User interface for Example 4

There are six standard buttons defined by Traits UI. Each of the standard buttons has matching a string alias. You can either import and use the button names, or simply use their aliases:

⁶ Actually, the value of the **buttons** attribute is really a list of Action objects, from which GUI buttons are generated by Traits UI. The Action class is described in *Actions*.

Command button aliases

Button Name	Button Alias
UndoButton	'Undo'
ApplyButton	'Apply'
RevertButton	'Revert'
OKButton	'OK' (case sensitive!)
CancelButton	'Cancel'

Alternatively, there are several pre-defined button lists that can be imported from `enthought.traits.ui.menu` and assigned to the `buttons` attribute:

- `OKCancelButton` = [`OKButton`, `CancelButton`]
- `ModalButtons` = [`ApplyButton`, `RevertButton`, `OKButton`, `CancelButton`, `HelpButton`]
- `LiveButtons` = [`UndoButton`, `RevertButton`, `OKButton`, `CancelButton`, `HelpButton`]

Thus, one could rewrite the lines in Example 4 as follows, and the effect would be exactly the same:

```
from enthought.traits.ui.menu import OKCancelButton

    buttons = OKCancelButton
```

The special constant `NoButtons` can be used to create a window or panel without command buttons. While this is the default behavior, `NoButtons` can be useful for overriding an explicit value for `buttons`. You can also specify `buttons = []` to achieve the same effect. Setting the `buttons` attribute to an empty list has the same effect as not defining it at all.

It is also possible to define custom buttons and add them to the `buttons` list; see *Custom Command Buttons* for details.

5.4.3 Other View Attributes

Attributes of View, by category

Category	Attributes	Description
Window display	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dock • height • icon • image • item_theme • label_theme • resizable • scrollable • statusbar • style • title • width • x • y 	<p>These attributes control the visual properties of the window itself, regardless of its content.</p>
Command	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • close_result • handler • key_bindings • menubar • model_view • on_apply • toolbar • updated 	<p>Traits UI menus and toolbars are generally implemented in conjunction with custom <i>Handlers</i>; see <i>Menus and Menu Bars</i> for details. The key_bindings attribute references the set of global key bindings for the view.</p>
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • content • drop_class • export • imports • object 	<p>The content attribute is the top-level Group object for the view. The object attribute is the object being edited. The imports and drop_class attributes control what objects can be dragged and dropped on the view.</p>
User help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • help • help_id 	<p>The help attribute is a deprecated way to specify that the View has a Help button. Use the buttons attribute instead (see <i>Command Buttons: the buttons Attribute</i> for details). The help_id attribute is not used by Traits, but can be used by a custom help handler.</p>
Unique identifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • id 	<p>The id attribute is used as a key to save user preferences about a view, such as customized size and position, so that they are restored the next time the view is opened. The value of id must be unique across all Traits-based applications on a system. If no value is specified, no user preferences are saved for the view.</p>

5.5 Advanced View Concepts

The preceding chapters of this Guide give an overview of how to use the View class to quickly construct a simple window for a single HasTraits object. This chapter explores a number of more complex techniques that significantly increase the power and versatility of the View object.

- *Internal Views:* Views can be defined as attributes of a HasTraits class; one class can have multiple views. View attributes can be inherited by subclasses.
- *External Views:* A view can be defined as a module variable, inline as a function or method argument, or as an attribute of a *Handler*.
- *Ways of displaying Views:* You can display a View by calling `configure_traits()` or `edit_traits()` on a HasTraits object, or by calling the `ui()` method on the View object.
- *View context:* You can pass a context to any of the methods for displaying views, which is a dictionary of labels and objects. In the default case, this dictionary contains only one object, referenced as 'object', but you can define contexts that contain multiple objects.
- *Include objects:* You can use an Include object as a placeholder for view items defined elsewhere.

5.5.1 Internal Views

In the examples thus far, the View objects have been external. That is to say, they have been defined outside the model (HasTraits object or objects) that they are used to display. This approach is in keeping with the separation of the two concepts prescribed by the *MVC* design pattern.

There are cases in which it is useful to define a View within a HasTraits class. In particular, it can be useful to associate one or more Views with a particular type of object so that they can be incorporated into other parts of the application with little or no additional programming. Further, a View that is defined within a model class is inherited by any subclasses of that class, a phenomenon called *visual inheritance*.

Defining a Default View

index:: default view, View; default

It is easy to define a default view for a HasTraits class: simply create a View attribute called `traits_view` for that class. Consider the following variation on Example 3:

Example 5: Using `configure_traits()` with a default View object

```
# default_traits_view.py -- Sample code to demonstrate the use of
#                               'traits_view'
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Int
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item, Group
import enthought.traits.ui

class SimpleEmployee2(HasTraits):
    first_name = Str
    last_name = Str
    department = Str

    employee_number = Str
    salary = Int
```

```

traits_view = View(Group(Item(name = 'first_name'),
                        Item(name = 'last_name'),
                        Item(name = 'department'),
                        label = 'Personnel profile',
                        show_border = True))

sam = SimpleEmployee2()
sam.configure_traits()

```

In this example, `configure_traits()` no longer requires a `view` keyword argument; the `traits_view` attribute is used by default, resulting in the same display as in Figure 3:



Figure 5.5: Figure 5: User interface for Example 5

It is not strictly necessary to call this View attribute `traits_view`. If exactly one View attribute is defined for a HasTraits class, that View is always treated as the default display template for the class. However, if there are multiple View attributes for the class (as discussed in the next section), if one is named `traits_view`, it is always used as the default.

Defining Multiple Views Within the Model

Sometimes it is useful to have more than one pre-defined view for a model class. In the case of the `SimpleEmployee` class, one might want to have both a “public information” view like the one above and an “all information” view. One can do this by simply adding a second View attribute:

Example 6: Defining multiple View objects in a HasTraits class

```

# multiple_views.py -- Sample code to demonstrate the use of
#                               multiple views
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Int
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item, Group
import enthought.traits.ui

class SimpleEmployee3(HasTraits):
    first_name = Str
    last_name = Str
    department = Str

    employee_number = Str
    salary = Int

    traits_view = View(Group(Item(name = 'first_name'),
                            Item(name = 'last_name'),
                            Item(name = 'department'),

```

```

        label = 'Personnel profile',
        show_border = True))

all_view = View(Group(Item(name = 'first_name'),
                    Item(name = 'last_name'),
                    Item(name = 'department'),
                    Item(name = 'employee_number'),
                    Item(name = 'salary'),
                    label = 'Personnel database ' +
                          'entry',
                    show_border = True))

sam = SimpleEmployee3()
sam.configure_traits()
sam.configure_traits(view='all_view')
    
```

As before, a simple call to `configure_traits()` for an object of this class produces a window based on the default View (**traits_view**). In order to use the alternate View, use the same syntax as for an external view, except that the View name is specified in single quotes to indicate that it is associated with the object rather than being a module-level variable:

```
configure_traits(view='all_view').
```

Note that if more than one View is defined for a model class, you must indicate which one is to be used as the default by naming it `traits_view`. Otherwise, Traits UI gives preference to none of them, and instead tries to construct a default View, resulting in a simple alphabetized display as described in *The View and Its Building Blocks*. For this reason, it is usually preferable to name a model's default View `traits_view` even if there are no other Views; otherwise, simply defining additional Views, even if they are never used, can unexpectedly change the behavior of the GUI.

5.5.2 Separating Model and View: External Views

In all the preceding examples in this guide, the concepts of model and view have remained closely coupled. In some cases the view has been defined in the model class, as in *Internal Views*; in other cases the `configure_traits()` method that produces a window from a View has been called from a HasTraits object. However, these strategies are simply conveniences; they are not an intrinsic part of the relationship between model and view in Traits UI. This section begins to explore how the Traits UI package truly supports the separation of model and view prescribed by the *MVC* design pattern.

An *external* view is one that is defined outside the model classes. In Traits UI, you can define a named View wherever you can define a variable or class attribute.⁷ A View can even be defined in-line as a function or method argument, for example:

```
object.configure_traits(view=View(Group(Item(name='a'),
                                       Item(name='b'),
                                       Item(name='c'))))
```

However, this approach is apt to obfuscate the code unless the View is very simple.

Example 2 through *Example 4* demonstrate external Views defined as variables. One advantage of this convention is that the variable name provides an easily accessible “handle” for re-using the View. This technique does not, however, support visual inheritance.

⁷ Note that although the definition of a View within a HasTraits class has the syntax of a trait attribute definition, the resulting View is not stored as an attribute of the class.

A powerful alternative is to define a View within the *controller* (Handler) class that controls the window for that View.

⁸ This technique is described in *Controlling the Interface: the Handler*.

5.5.3 Displaying a View

Traits UI provides three methods for creating a window or panel from a View object. The first two, `configure_traits()` and `edit_traits()`, are defined on the `HasTraits` class, which is a superclass of all Traits-based model classes, as well as of `Handler` and its subclasses. The third method, `ui()`, is defined on the View class itself.

`configure_traits()`

The `configure_traits()` method creates a standalone window for a given View object, i.e., it does not require an existing GUI to run in. It is therefore suitable for building command-line functions, as well as providing an accessible tool for the beginning Traits UI programmer.

The `configure_traits()` method also provides options for saving *trait attribute* values to and restoring them from a file. Refer to the *Traits API Reference* for details.

`edit_traits()`

The `edit_traits()` method is very similar to `configure_traits()`, with two major exceptions. First, it is designed to run from within a larger application whose GUI is already defined. Second, it does not provide options for saving data to and restoring data from a file, as it is assumed that these operations are handled elsewhere in the application.

`ui()`

The View object includes a method called `ui()`, which performs the actual generation of the window or panel from the View for both `edit_traits()` and `configure_traits()`. The `ui()` method is also available directly through the Traits UI API; however, using one of the other two methods is usually preferable. ⁹

The `ui()` method has five keyword parameters:

- *kind*
- *context*
- *handler*
- *parent*
- *view_elements*

The first four are identical in form and function to the corresponding arguments of `edit_traits()`, except that *context* is not optional; the following section explains why.

The fifth argument, *view_elements*, is used only in the context of a call to `ui()` from a model object method, i.e., from `configure_traits()` or `edit_traits()`. Therefore it is irrelevant in the rare cases when `ui()` is used directly by client code. It contains a dictionary of the named *ViewElement* objects defined for the object whose `configure_traits()` (or `edit_traits()`) method was called..

⁸ Assuming there is one; not all GUIs require an explicitly defined Handler.

⁹ One possible exception is the case where a View object is defined as a variable (i.e., outside any class) or within a custom Handler, and is associated more or less equally with multiple model objects; see *Multi-Object Views*.

5.5.4 The View Context

All three of the methods described in *Displaying a View* have a *context* parameter. This parameter can be a single object or a dictionary of string/object pairs; the object or objects are the model objects whose traits attributes are to be edited. In general a “context” is a Python dictionary whose keys are strings; the key strings are used to look up the values. In the case of the *context* parameter to the *ui()* method, the dictionary values are objects. In the special case where only one object is relevant, it can be passed directly instead of wrapping it in a dictionary.

When the *ui()* method is called from *configure_traits()* or *edit_traits()* on a *HasTraits* object, the relevant object is the *HasTraits* object whose method was called. For this reason, you do not need to specify the *context* argument in most calls to *configure_traits()* or *edit_traits()*. However, when you call the *ui()* method on a *View* object, you *must* specify the *context* parameter, so that the *ui()* method receives references to the objects whose trait attributes you want to modify.

So, if *configure_traits()* figures out the relevant context for you, why call *ui()* at all? One answer lies in *multi-object Views*.

Multi-Object Views

A multi-object view is any view whose contents depend on multiple “independent” model objects, i.e., objects that are not attributes of one another. For example, suppose you are building a real estate listing application, and want to display a window that shows two properties side by side for a comparison of price and features. This is straightforward in Traits UI, as the following example shows:

Example 7: Using a multi-object view with a context

```
# multi_object_view.py -- Sample code to show multi-object view
#                               with context

from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Int, Bool
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Group, Item

# Sample class
class House(HasTraits):
    address = Str
    bedrooms = Int
    pool = Bool
    price = Int

# View object designed to display two objects of class 'House'
comp_view = View(
    Group(
        Group(
            Item('h1.address', resizable=True),
            Item('h1.bedrooms'),
            Item('h1.pool'),
            Item('h1.price'),
            show_border=True
        ),
    ),
    Group(
        Item('h2.address', resizable=True),
        Item('h2.bedrooms'),
        Item('h2.pool'),
        Item('h2.price'),
        show_border=True
    )
)
```

```

    ),
    orientation = 'horizontal'
),
title = 'House Comparison'
)
# A pair of houses to demonstrate the View
house1 = House(address='4743 Dudley Lane',
               bedrooms=3,
               pool=False,
               price=150000)
house2 = House(address='11604 Autumn Ridge',
               bedrooms=3,
               pool=True,
               price=200000)

# ...And the actual display command
house1.configure_traits(view=comp_view, context={'h1':house1,
                                              'h2':house2})

```

The resulting window has the desired appearance: ¹⁰



Figure 5.6: Figure 6: User interface for Example 7

For the purposes of this particular example, it makes sense to create a separate Group for each model object, and to use two model objects of the same class. Note, however, that neither is a requirement. Notice that the Item definitions in Example 7 use the same type of extended trait attribute syntax as is supported for the `on_trait_change()` dynamic trait change notification method. In fact, Item **name** attributes can reference any trait attribute that is reachable from an object in the context. This is true regardless of whether the context contains a single object or multiple objects. For example:

```
Item('object.axle.chassis.serial_number')
```

Because an Item can refer only to a single trait, do not use extended trait references that refer to multiple traits, since the behavior of such references is not defined. Also, avoid extended trait references where one of the intermediate objects could be None, because there is no way to obtain a valid reference from None.

Refer to the *Traits User Manual*, in the chapter on trait notification, for details of the extended trait name syntax.

¹⁰ If the script were designed to run within an existing GUI, it would make sense to replace the last line with `comp_view.ui(context={'h1': house1, 'h2': house2})`, since neither object particularly dominates the view. However, the examples in this Guide are designed to be fully executable from the Python command line, which is why `configure_traits()` was used instead.

5.5.5 Include Objects

In addition to the Item and Group class, a third building block class for Views exists in Traits UI: the Include class. For the sake of completeness, this section gives a brief description of Include objects and their purpose and usage. However, they are not commonly used as of this writing, and should be considered unsupported pending redesign.

In essence, an Include object is a placeholder for a named Group or Item object that is specified outside the Group or View in which it appears. For example, the following two definitions, taken together, are equivalent to the third:

Example 8: Using an Include object

```
# This fragment...
my_view = View(Group(Item('a'),
                    Item('b')),
              Include('my_group'))

# ...plus this fragment...
my_group = Group(Item('c'),
                Item('d'),
                Item('e'))

#...are equivalent to this:
my_view = View(Group(Item('a'),
                    Item('b')),
              Group(Item('c'),
                  Item('d'),
                  Item('e')))
```

This opens an interesting possibility when a View is part of a model class: any Include objects belonging to that View can be defined differently for different instances or subclasses of that class. This technique is called *view parameterization*.

5.6 Controlling the Interface: the Handler

Most of the material in the preceding chapters is concerned with the relationship between the model and view aspects of the *MVC* design pattern as supported by Traits UI. This chapter examines the third aspect: the *controller*, implemented in Traits UI as an *instance* of the *Handler* class.¹¹

A controller for an MVC-based application is essentially an event handler for GUI events, i.e., for events that are generated through or by the program interface. Such events can require changes to one or more model objects (e.g., because a data value has been updated) or manipulation of the interface itself (e.g., window closure, dynamic interface behavior). In Traits UI, such actions are performed by a Handler object.

In the preceding examples in this guide, the Handler object has been implicit: Traits UI provides a default Handler that takes care of a common set of GUI events including window initialization and closure, data value updates, and button press events for the standard Traits UI window buttons (see *Command Buttons: the buttons Attribute*).

This chapter explains the features of the Traits UI Handler, and shows how to implement custom GUI behaviors by building and instantiating custom subclasses of the Handler class. The final section of the chapter describes several techniques for linking a custom Handler to the window or windows it is designed to control.

¹¹ Except those implemented via the `enabled_when`, `visible_when`, and `defined_when` attributes of Items and Groups.

5.6.1 Backstage: Introducing the UIInfo Object

Traits UI supports the MVC design pattern by maintaining the model, view, and controller as separate entities. A single View object can be used to construct windows for multiple model objects; likewise a single Handler can handle GUI events for windows created using different Views. Thus there is no static link between a Handler and any particular window or model object. However, in order to be useful, a Handler must be able to observe and manipulate both its corresponding window and model objects. In Traits UI, this is accomplished by means of the UIInfo object.

Whenever Traits UI creates a window or panel from a View, a UIInfo object is created to act as the Handler's reference to that window and to the objects whose *trait attributes* are displayed in it. Each entry in the View's context (see *The View Context*) becomes an attribute of the UIInfo object.¹² For example, the UIInfo object created in *Example 7* has attributes **h1** and **h2** whose values are the objects **house1** and **house2** respectively. In *Example 1* through *Example 6*, the created UIInfo object has an attribute **object** whose value is the object **sam**.

Whenever a window event causes a Handler method to be called, Traits UI passes the corresponding UIInfo object as one of the method arguments. This gives the Handler the information necessary to perform its tasks.

5.6.2 Assigning Handlers to Views

In accordance with the MVC design pattern, Handlers and Views are separate entities belonging to distinct classes. In order for a custom Handler to provide the control logic for a window, it must be explicitly associated with the View for that window. The Traits UI package provides three ways to accomplish this:

- Make the Handler an attribute of the View.
- Provide the Handler as an argument to a display method such as `edit_traits()`.
- Define the View as part of the Handler.

Binding a Singleton Handler to a View

To associate a given custom Handler with all windows produced from a given View, assign an instance of the custom Handler class to the View's **handler** attribute. The result of this technique, as shown in *Example 9*, is that the window created by the View object is automatically controlled by the specified handler instance.

Linking Handler and View at Edit Time

It is also possible to associate a custom Handler with a specific window without assigning it permanently to the View. Each of the three Traits UI window-building methods (the `configure_traits()` and `edit_traits()` methods of the `HasTraits` class and the `ui()` method of the `View` class) has a *handler* keyword argument. Assigning an instance of Handler to this argument gives that handler instance control *only of the specific window being created by the method call*. This assignment overrides the View's **handler** attribute.

Creating a Default View Within a Handler

You seldom need to associate a single custom Handler with several different Views or vice versa, although you can in theory and there are cases where it is useful to be able to do so. In most real-life scenarios, a custom Handler is tailored to a particular View with which it is always used. One way to reflect this usage in the program design is to define the View as part of the Handler. The same rules apply as for defining Views within `HasTraits` objects; for example, a view named `'trait_view'` is used as the default view.

¹² Other attributes of the UIInfo object include a UI object and any *trait editors* contained in the window (see *Introduction to Trait Editor Factories* and *The Predefined Trait Editor Factories*).

The Handler class, which is a subclass of HasTraits, overrides the standard `configure_traits()` and `edit_traits()` methods; the subclass versions are identical to the originals except that the Handler object on which they are called becomes the default Handler for the resulting windows. Note that for these versions of the display methods, the `context` keyword parameter is not optional.

5.6.3 Handler Subclasses

Traits version 3.0 provides two Handler subclasses: `ModelView` and `Controller`. Both of these classes are designed to simplify the process of creating an MVC-based application.

Both `ModelView` and `Controller` extend the `Handler` class by adding the following trait attributes:

- **model**: The model object for which this handler defines a view and controller.
- **info**: The `UIInfo` object associated with the actual user interface window or panel for the model object.

The **model** attribute provides convenient access to the model object associated with either subclass. Normally, the **model** attribute is set in the constructor when an instance of `ModelView` or `Controller` is created.

The **info** attribute provides convenient access to the `UIInfo` object associated with the active user interface view for the handler object. The **info** attribute is automatically set when the handler object's view is created.

Both classes' constructors accept an optional `model` parameter, which is the model object. They also can accept metadata as keyword parameters.

```
class ModelView ([model = None, **metadata])
```

```
class Controller ([model = None, **metadata])
```

The difference between the `ModelView` and `Controller` classes lies in the context dictionary that each one passes to its associated user interface, as described in the following sections.

Controller Class

The `Controller` class is normally used when implementing a standard MVC-based design, and plays the “controller” role in the MVC design pattern. The “model” role is played by the object referenced by the `Controller`'s **model** attribute; and the “view” role is played by the `View` object associated with the model object.

The context dictionary that a `Controller` object passes to the `View`'s `ui()` method contains the following entries:

- `object`: The `Controller`'s model object.
- `controller`: The `Controller` object itself.

Using a `Controller` as the handler class assumes that the model object contains most, if not all, of the data to be viewed. Therefore, the model object is used for the `object` key in the context dictionary, so that its attributes can be easily referenced with unqualified names (such as `Item('name')`).

ModelView Class

The `ModelView` class is useful when creating a variant of the standard MVC design pattern. In this variant, the `ModelView` subclass reformulates a number of trait attributes on its model object as properties on the `ModelView`, usually to convert the model's data into a format that is more suited to a user interface.

The context dictionary that a `ModelView` object passes to the `View`'s `ui()` method contains the following entries:

- `object`: The `ModelView` object itself.
- `model`: The `ModelView`'s model object.

In effect, the `ModelView` object substitutes itself for the model object in relation to the `View` object, serving both the “controller” role and the “model” role (as a set of properties wrapped around the original model). Because the `ModelView` object is passed as the context’s object, its attributes can be referenced by unqualified names in the `View` definition.

5.6.4 Writing Handler Methods

If you create a custom `Handler` subclass, depending on the behavior you want to implement, you might override the standard methods of `Handler`, or you might create methods that respond to changes to specific trait attributes.

Overriding Standard Methods

The `Handler` class provides methods that are automatically executed at certain points in the lifespan of the window controlled by a given `Handler`. By overriding these methods, you can implement a variety of custom window behaviors. The following sequence shows the points at which the `Handler` methods are called.

1. A `UIInfo` object is created
2. The `Handler`’s `init_info()` method is called. Override this method if the handler needs access to viewable traits on the `UIInfo` object whose values are properties that depend on items in the context being edited.
3. The `UI` object is created, and generates the actual window.
4. The `init()` method is called. Override this method if you need to initialize or customize the window.
 1. The `position()` method is called. Override this method to modify the position of the window (if setting the `x` and `y` attributes of the `View` is insufficient).
 2. The window is displayed.

When Handler methods are called, and when to override them

Method	Called When	Override When?
<code>apply(info)</code>	The user clicks the Apply button, and after the changes have been applied to the context objects.	To perform additional processing at this point.
<code>close(info, is_ok)</code>	The user requests to close the window, clicking OK , Cancel , or the window close button, menu, or icon.	To perform additional checks before destroying the window.
<code>closed(info, is_ok)</code>	The window has been destroyed.	To perform additional clean-up tasks.
<code>revert(info)</code>	The user clicks the Revert button, or clicks Cancel in a live window.	To perform additional processing.
<code>setattr(info, object, name, value)</code>	The user changes a trait attribute value through the user interface.	To perform additional processing, such as keeping a change history. Make sure that the overriding method actually sets the attribute.
<code>show_help(info, control=None)</code>	The user clicks the Help button.	To call a custom help handler in addition to or instead of the global help handler, for this window.

Reacting to Trait Changes

The `setattr()` method described above is called whenever any trait value is changed in the UI. However, Traits UI also provides a mechanism for calling methods that are automatically executed whenever the user edits a *particular* trait. While you can use static notification handler methods on the `HasTraits` object, you might want to implement behavior that concerns only the user interface. In that case, following the MVC pattern dictates that such behavior should not be implemented in the “model” part of the code. In keeping with this pattern, Traits UI supports “user interface notification” methods, which must have a signature with the following format:

`extended_traitname_changed` (*info*)

This method is called whenever a change is made to the attribute specified by *extended_traitname* in the **context** of the View used to create the window (see *Multi-Object Views*), where the dots in the extended trait reference have been replaced by underscores. For example, for a method to handle changes on the **salary** attribute of the object whose context key is ‘object’ (the default object), the method name should be `object_salary_changed()`.

By contrast, a subclass of `Handler` for *Example 7* might include a method called `h2_price_changed()` to be called whenever the price of the second house is edited.

Note: These methods are called on window creation.

User interface notification methods are called when the window is first created.

To differentiate between code that should be executed when the window is first initialized and code that should be executed when the trait actually changes, use the **initialized** attribute of the `UIInfo` object (i.e., of the *info* argument):

```
def object_foo_changed(self, info):

    if not info.initialized:
        #code to be executed only when the window is
        #created
    else:
        #code to be executed only when 'foo' changes after
        #window initialization}

    #code to be executed in either case
```

The following script, which annotates its window’s title with an asterisk (*) the first time a data element is updated, demonstrates a simple use of both an overridden `setattr()` method and user interface notification method.

Example 9: Using a Handler that reacts to trait changes

```
# handler_override.py -- Example of a Handler that overrides
#                          setattr(), and that has a user interface
#                          notification method
```

```
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Bool
from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Handler

class TC_Handler(Handler):

    def setattr(self, info, object, name, value):
        Handler.setattr(self, info, object, name, value)
        info.object._updated = True

    def object__updated_changed(self, info):
        if info.initialized:
```

```
        info.ui.title += "*"

class TestClass(HasTraits):
    b1 = Bool
    b2 = Bool
    b3 = Bool
    _updated = Bool(False)

view1 = View('b1', 'b2', 'b3',
            title="Alter Title",
            handler=TC_Handler(),
            buttons = ['OK', 'Cancel'])

tc = TestClass()
tc.configure_traits(view=view1)
```

Figure 5.7: Figure 7: Before and after views of Example 9

Implementing Custom Window Commands

Another use of a Handler is to define custom window actions, which can be presented as buttons, menu items, or toolbar buttons.

Actions

In Traits UI, window commands are implemented as instances of the Action class. Actions can be used in *command buttons*, menus, and toolbars.

Suppose you want to build a window with a custom **Recalculate** action. Suppose further that you have defined a subclass of Handler called MyHandler to provide the logic for the window. To create the action:

1. Add a method to MyHandler that implements the command logic. This method can have any name (e.g., `do_recalc()`), but must accept exactly one argument: a UIInfo object.
2. Create an Action instance using the name of the new method, e.g.:

```
recalc = Action(name = "Recalculate",
               action = "do_recalc")
```

Custom Command Buttons

The simplest way to turn an Action into a window command is to add it to the **buttons** attribute for the View. It appears in the button area of the window, along with any standard buttons you specify.

1. Define the handler method and action, as described in *Actions*.
2. Include the new Action in the **buttons** attribute for the View:

```
View ( #view contents,
      # ...,
      buttons = [ OKButton, CancelButton, recalc ])
```

Menus and Menu Bars

Another way to install an Action such as **recalc** as a window command is to make it into a menu option.

1. Define the handler method and action, as described in *Actions*.
2. If the View does not already include a MenuBar, create one and assign it to the View's **menubar** attribute.
3. If the appropriate Menu does not yet exist, create it and add it to the MenuBar.
4. Add the Action to the Menu.

These steps can be executed all at once when the View is created, as in the following code:

```
View ( #view contents,
      # ...,
      menubar = MenuBar(
          Menu( my_action,
               name = 'My Special Menu')))
```

Toolbars

A third way to add an action to a Traits View is to make it a button on a toolbar. Adding a toolbar to a Traits View is similar to adding a menu bar, except that toolbars do not contain menus; they directly contain actions.

1. Define the handler method and the action, as in *Actions*, including a tooltip and an image to display on the toolbar. The image must be a Pyface ImageResource instance; if a path to the image file is not specified, it is assumed to be in an images subdirectory of the directory where ImageResource is used:

```
From enthought.pyface.api import ImageResource

recalc = Action(name = "Recalculate",
               action = "do_recalc",
               tooltip = "Recalculate the results",
               image = ImageResource("recalc.png"))
```

2. If the View does not already include a ToolBar, create one and assign it to the View's **toolbar** attribute.
3. Add the Action to the ToolBar.

As with a MenuBar, these steps can be executed all at once when the View is created, as in the following code:

```
View ( #view contents,
      # ...,
      toolbar = ToolBar( my_action))
```

5.7 Traits UI Themes

Beginning in Traits 3.0, Traits UI supports using *themes* to customize the appearance of user interfaces, by applying graphical elements extracted from simple images. For example, Figure 8 shows an unthemed Traits user interface.

Figure 9 shows the same user interface with a theme applied to it.

Figure 10 shows the same user interface with a different theme applied.

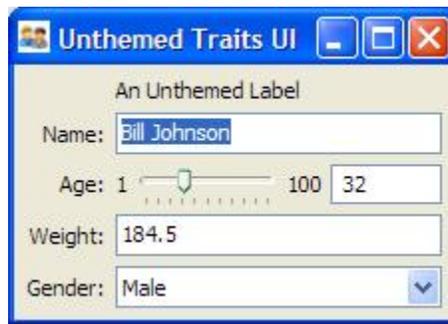


Figure 5.8: Figure 8: Unthemed Traits user interface



Figure 5.9: Figure 9: Themed Traits user interface



Figure 5.10: Figure 10: Theme Traits user interface with alternate theme

5.7.1 Theme Data

All of the data used by Traits UI for themes is in the form of simple images, a few examples of which are shown in Figure 11:

Figure 5.11: Figure 11: Theme images

Any type of JPEG or Portable Network Graphics (PNG) file is supported. In particular, PNG files with alpha information allow smooth compositing of multiple theme images. The first image in Figure 11 is an example of a PNG file containing alpha information. That is, the interior of the rectangle is not gray, but transparent, with a thin alpha gradient shadow around its edges.

5.7.2 Themeable Traits UI Elements

Theme information can be applied to the following classes of Traits UI objects:

- *Group*
- *Item*
- *View*

All of these classes have **item_theme** and **label_theme** attributes, which specify the themes for an editor and its label, respectively; the Group class also has a **group_theme** attribute, which specifies the theme for the group itself. These attributes are defined to be Theme traits, which accept values which are either PyFace ImageResource objects, or strings that specify an image file to use. In the case of string values, no path information need be included. The path to the image file is assumed to be the images subdirectory or `images.zip` file located in the same directory as the source file containing the string.¹³ However, if the string begins with an '@' (at-sign), the string is assumed to be a reference to an image in the default image library provided with PyFace.¹⁴

The **item_theme** and **label_theme** attributes are transferred via containment. That is, if an Item object has an **item_theme** defined, that value is used for the Item object's editor. If **item_theme** is not defined on the Item object, the **item_theme** value from the containing Group is used, and so on up to the **item_theme** value on containing View, if necessary. Therefore, it is possible to set the item and label themes for a whole user interface at the view level.

The **group_theme** attribute value is not transferred through containment, but nested groups automatically visually inherit the theme of the containing group. You can, of course, explicitly specify theme information at each level of a nested group hierarchy.

5.7.3 Adding Themes to a UI

To add themes to a Traits user interface, you add the theme-related attributes to the View, Group, and Item definitions. Example 10 shows the code for the unthemed user interface shown in Figure 8.

Example 10: Traits UI without themes

```

1 # unthemed.py -- Example of a Traits UI without themes
2 from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Range, Float, Enum
3 from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Group, Item, Label
4 class Test ( HasTraits ):

```

¹³ This is very similar to the way that PyFace ImageResource objects work when no search path is specified.

¹⁴ PyFace is provided by the enthought.pyface package in the Traits GUI project (not to be confused with the Traits UI package, enthought.traits.ui, the subject of this document.)

```
5
6     name    = Str
7     age     = Range( 1, 100 )
8     weight  = Float
9     gender  = Enum( 'Male', 'Female' )
10
11     view = View(
12         Group(
13             Label( 'An Unthemed Label' ),
14             Item( 'name' ),
15             Item( 'age' ),
16             Item( 'weight' ),
17             Item( 'gender' )
18         ),
19         title = 'Unthemed Traits UI',
20     )
21
22 Test().configure_traits()
```

Example 11 shows the code for the user interface shown in Figure 9, which is essentially the same as in Example 10, but with theme data added.

Example 11: Traits UI with themes

```
1  # themed.py -- Example of a Traits UI with themes
2  from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Range, Float, Enum
3  from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Group, Item, Label
4  from enthought.traits.ui.wx.themed_text_editor import \
5      ThemedTextEditor
6
7  class Test ( HasTraits ):
8
9      name    = Str
10     age     = Range( 1, 100 )
11     weight  = Float
12     gender  = Enum( 'Male', 'Female' )
13
14     view = View(
15         Group(
16             Group(
17                 Label( 'A Themed Label', '@GF6' ),
18                 Item( 'name' ),
19                 Item( 'age' ),
20                 Item( 'weight', editor=ThemedTextEditor()),
21                 Item( 'gender' ),
22                 group_theme = '@GD0'
23             ),
24             group_theme = '@G',
25             item_theme  = '@B0B',
26             label_theme = '@BEA'
27         ),
28         title = 'Themed Traits UI',
29     )
30
31 Test().configure_traits()
```

This example uses the following theme-related items:

- The **group_theme**, **item_theme**, and **label_theme** attributes are explicitly specified (lines 24 to 26).
- The Label constructor (line 17) takes an optional second argument (in this case '@GF6'), which specifies the **item_theme** information for the Label object. (Label is a subclass of Item.)
- The item for weight (line 20) uses a ThemedTextEditor factory; this isn't strictly necessary, but illustrates the use of a themed editor factory. For more information on themed editor factories, refer to "*Extra*" *Trait Editor Factories*, and to the *Traits API Reference*.
- The example contains an extra Group level (line 16), and shows the results of two nested **group_theme** values ('@G' and '@GD0'). The outermost **group_theme** value ('@G') specifies the gray background, while the innermost **group_theme** value ('@GD0') specifies the light gray rectangle drawn over it. This combination demonstrates the automatic compositing of themes, since the rounded rectangle is transparent except where the light gray band appears.
- The theme data strings use the '@' prefix to reference images from the default image library.

5.8 Introduction to Trait Editor Factories

The preceding code samples in this User Guide have been surprisingly simple considering the sophistication of the interfaces that they produce. In particular, no code at all has been required to produce appropriate widgets for the Traits to be viewed or edited in a given window. This is one of the strengths of Traits UI: usable interfaces can be produced simply and with a relatively low level of UI programming expertise.

An even greater strength lies in the fact that this simplicity does not have to be paid for in lack of flexibility. Where a novice Traits UI programmer can ignore the question of widgets altogether, a more advanced one can select from a variety of predefined interface components for displaying any given Trait. Furthermore, a programmer who is comfortable both with Traits UI and with UI programming in general can harness the full power and flexibility of the underlying GUI toolkit from within Traits UI.

The secret behind this combination of simplicity and flexibility is a Traits UI construct called a trait *editor factory*. A trait editor factory encapsulates a set of display instructions for a given *trait type*, hiding GUI-toolkit-specific code inside an abstraction with a relatively straightforward interface. Furthermore, every *predefined trait type* in the Traits package has a predefined trait editor factory that is automatically used whenever the trait is displayed, unless you specify otherwise.

Consider the following script and the window it creates:

Example 12: Using default trait editors

```

1 # default_trait_editors.py -- Example of using default
2 #                               trait editors
3
4 from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Range, Bool
5 from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Item
6
7 class Adult(HasTraits):
8     first_name = Str
9     last_name = Str
10    age = Range(21,99)
11    registered_voter = Bool
12
13
```

```

14     traits_view = View(Item(name='first_name'),
15                       Item(name='last_name'),
16                       Item(name='age'),
17                       Item(name='registered_voter'))
18
19     alice = Adult(first_name='Alice',
20                 last_name='Smith',
21                 age=42,
22                 registered_voter=True)
23
24     alice.configure_traits()

```



Figure 5.12: Figure 12: User interface for Example 12

Notice that each trait is displayed in an appropriate widget, even though the code does not explicitly specify any widgets at all. The two Str traits appear in text boxes, the Range is displayed using a combination of a text box and a slider, and the Bool is represented by a checkbox. Each implementation is generated by the default trait editor factory (TextEditor, RangeEditor and BooleanEditor respectively) associated with the trait type.

Traits UI is by no means limited to these defaults. There are two ways to override the default representation of a *trait attribute* in a Traits UI window:

- Explicitly specifying an alternate trait editor factory
- Specifying an alternate style for the editor generated by the factory

The remainder of this chapter examines these alternatives more closely.

5.8.1 Specifying an Alternate Trait Editor Factory

As of this writing the Traits UI package includes a wide variety of predefined trait editor factories, which are described in *Basic Trait Editor Factories* and *Advanced Trait Editors*. Some additional editor factories are specific to the wxWidgets toolkit and are defined in one of the following packages:

- enthought.traits.ui.wx
- enthought.traits.ui.wx.extra
- enthought.traits.ui.wx.extra.windows (specific to Microsoft Windows)

These editor factories are described in “*Extra*” *Trait Editor Factories*.

For a current complete list of editor factories, refer to the *Traits API Reference*.

Other packages can define their own editor factories for their own traits. For example, enthought.kiva.api.KivaFont uses a KivaFontEditor() and enthought.enable2.traits.api.RGBAColour uses an RGBAColourEditor().

For most *predefined trait types* (see *Traits User Manual*), there is exactly one predefined trait editor factory suitable for displaying it: the editor factory that is assigned as its default.¹⁵ There are exceptions, however; for example, a Str trait defaults to using a TextEditor, but can also use a CodeEditor or an HTMLEditor. A List trait can be edited by means of ListEditor, TableEditor (if the List elements are HasTraits objects), CheckListEditor or SetEditor. Furthermore, the Traits UI package includes tools for building additional trait editors and factories for them as needed.

To use an alternate editor factory for a trait in a Traits UI window, you must specify it in the View for that window. This is done at the Item level, using the *editor* keyword parameter. The syntax of the specification is `editor = editor_factory()`. (Use the same syntax for specifying that the default editor should be used, but with certain keyword parameters explicitly specified; see *Initializing Editors*).

For example, to display a Str trait called **my_string** using the default editor factory (TextEditor()), the View might contain the following Item:

```
Item(name='my_string')
```

The resulting widget would have the following appearance:

Figure 5.13: Figure 13: Default editor for a Str trait

To use the HTMLEditor factory instead, add the appropriate specification to the Item:

```
Item( name='my_string', editor=HTMLEditor() )
```

The resulting widget appears as in Figure 14:

Figure 5.14: Figure 14: Editor generated by HTMLEditor()

Note: Traits UI does not check editors for appropriateness.

Traits UI does not police the *editor* argument to ensure that the specified editor is appropriate for the trait being displayed. Thus there is nothing to prevent you from trying to, say, display a Float trait using ColorEditor(). The results of such a mismatch are unlikely to be helpful, and can even crash the application; it is up to the programmer to choose an editor sensibly. *The Predefined Trait Editor Factories* is a useful reference for selecting an appropriate editor for a given task.

It is possible to specify the trait editor for a trait in other ways:

- You can specify a trait editor when you define a trait, by passing the result of a trait editor factory as the *editor* keyword parameter of the callable that creates the trait. However, this approach commingles the *view* of a trait with its *model*.
- You can specify the **editor** attribute of a TraitHandler object. This approach commingles the *view* of a trait with its *controller*.

Use these approaches very carefully, if at all, as they muddle the *MVC* design pattern.

Initializing Editors

Many of the Traits UI trait editors can be used “straight from the box” as in the example above. There are some editors, however, that must be initialized in order to be useful. For example, a checklist editor (from CheckListEditor()) and a set editor (from SetEditor()) both enable the user to edit a List attribute by selecting elements from a specified set; the contents of this set must, of course, be known to the editor. This sort of initialization is usually performed by means of one or more keyword arguments to the editor factory, for example:

¹⁵ Appendix II contains a table of the predefined trait types in the Traits package and their default trait editor types.

```
Item(name='my_list', editor=CheckListEditor(values=["opt1", "opt2", "opt3"]))
```

The descriptions of trait editor factories in *The Predefined Trait Editor Factories* include a list of required and optional initialization keywords for each editor.

5.8.2 Specifying an Editor Style

In Traits UI, any given trait editor can be generated in one or more of four different styles: *simple*, *custom*, *text* or *readonly*. These styles, which are described in general terms below, represent different “flavors” of data display, so that a given trait editor can look completely different in one style than in another. However, different trait editors displayed in the same style (usually) have noticeable characteristics in common. This is useful because editor style, unlike individual editors, can be set at the Group or View level, not just at the Item level. This point is discussed further in *Using Editor Styles*.

The ‘simple’ Style

The *simple* editor style is designed to be as functional as possible while requiring minimal space within the window. In simple style, most of the Traits UI editors take up only a single line of space in the window in which they are embedded.

In some cases, such as the text editor and Boolean editor (see *Basic Trait Editor Factories*), the single line is fully sufficient. In others, such as the (plain) color editor and the enumeration editor, a more detailed interface is required; pop-up panels, drop-down lists, or dialog boxes are often used in such cases. For example, the simple version of the enumeration editor for the wxWidgets toolkit looks like this:



Figure 5.15: Figure 15: Simple style of enumeration editor

However, when the user clicks on the widget, a drop-down list appears:

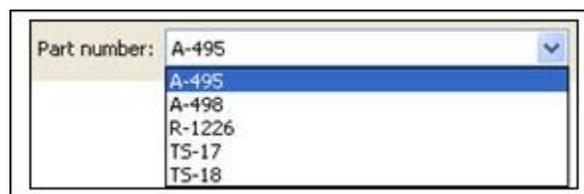


Figure 5.16: Figure 16: Simple enumeration editor with expanded list

The simple editor style is most suitable for windows that must be kept small and concise.

The ‘custom’ Style

The *custom* editor style generally generates the most detailed version of any given editor. It is intended to provide maximal functionality and information without regard to the amount of window space used. For example, in the wxWindows toolkit, the custom style the enumeration editor appears as a set of radio buttons rather than a drop-down list:

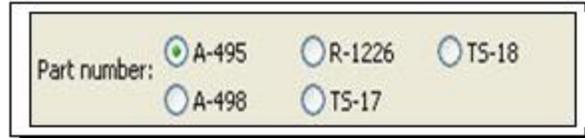


Figure 5.17: Figure 17: Custom style of enumeration editor

In general, the custom editor style can be very useful when there is no need to conserve window space, as it enables the user to see as much information as possible without having to interact with the widget. It also usually provides the most intuitive interface of the four.

Note that this style is not defined explicitly for all trait editor implementations. If the custom style is requested for an editor for which it is not defined, the simple style is generated instead.

The ‘text’ Style

The *text* editor style is the simplest of the editor styles. When applied to a given trait attribute, it generates a text representation of the trait value in an editable box. Thus the enumeration editor in text style looks like the following:



Figure 5.18: Figure 18: Text style of enumeration editor

For this type of editor, the end user must type in a valid value for the attribute. If the user types an invalid value, the validation method for the attribute (see *Traits User Manual*) notifies the user of the error (for example, by shading the background of the text box red).

The text representation of an attribute to be edited in a text style editor is created in one of the following ways, listed in order of priority:

1. The function specified in the **format_func** attribute of the Item (see *The Item Object*), if any, is called on the attribute value.
2. Otherwise, the function specified in the *format_func* parameter of the trait editor factory, if any, is called on the attribute value.
3. Otherwise, the Python-style formatting string specified in the **format_str** attribute of the Item (see *The Item Object*), if any, is used to format the attribute value.
4. The Python-style formatting string specified in the *format_str* parameter of the trait editor factory, if any, is used to format the attribute value.
5. Otherwise, the Python `str()` function is called on the attribute value.

The ‘readonly’ style

The *readonly* editor style is usually identical in appearance to the text style, except that the value appears as static text rather than in an editable box:

This editor style is used to display data values without allowing the user to change them.



Figure 5.19: Figure 19: Read-only style of enumeration editor

Using Editor Styles

As discussed in *Contents of a View* and *Customizing a View*, the Item, Group and View objects of Traits UI all have a **style** attribute. The style of editor used to display the Items in a View is determined as follows:

1. The editor style used to display a given Item is the value of its **style** attribute if specifically assigned. Otherwise the editor style of the Group or View that contains the Item is used.
2. The editor style of a Group is the value of its **style** attribute if assigned. Otherwise, it is the editor style of the Group or View that contains the Group.
3. The editor style of a View is the value of its **style** attribute if specified, and ‘simple’ otherwise.

In other words, editor style can be specified at the Item, Group or View level, and in case of conflicts the style of the smaller scope takes precedence. For example, consider the following script:

Example 13: Using editor styles at various levels

```

1  # mixed_styles.py -- Example of using editor styles at
2  #                    various levels
3
4  from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Str, Enum
5  from enthought.traits.ui.api import View, Group, Item
6
7  class MixedStyles(HasTraits):
8      first_name = Str
9      last_name = Str
10
11     department = Enum("Business", "Research", "Admin")
12     position_type = Enum("Full-Time",
13                         "Part-Time",
14                         "Contract")
15
16     traits_view = View(Group(Item(name='first_name'),
17                             Item(name='last_name'),
18                             Group(Item(name='department'),
19                                 Item(name='position_type',
20                                     style='custom'),
21                                 style='simple')),
22                       title='Mixed Styles',
23                       style='readonly')
24
25 ms = MixedStyles(first_name='Sam', last_name='Smith')
26 ms.configure_traits()

```

Notice how the editor styles are set for each attribute:

- **position_type** at the Item level (lines 19-20)
- **department** at the Group level (lines 18 and 21)

- **first_name** and **last_name** at the View level (lines 16, 17, and 23)

The resulting window demonstrates these precedence rules:



Figure 5.20: Figure 20: User interface for Example 13

5.9 The Predefined Trait Editor Factories

This chapter contains individual descriptions of the predefined trait editor factories provided by Traits UI. Most of these editor factories are straightforward and can be used easily with little or no expertise on the part of the programmer or end user; these are described in Section 10.1. Section 10.2 (on page 91) covers a smaller set of specialized editors that have more complex interfaces or that are designed to be used along with complex editors.

Note: Examples are toolkit-specific.

The exact appearance of the editors depends on the underlying GUI toolkit. The screenshots and descriptions in this chapter are based on wxWindows. Another supported GUI toolkit is Qt, from TrollTech.

Rather than trying to memorize all the information in this chapter, you might skim it to get a general idea of the available trait editors and their capabilities, and to use it as a reference thereafter.

5.9.1 Basic Trait Editor Factories

The editor factories described in the following sections are straightforward to use. You can pass the editor object returned by the editor factory as the value of the *editor* keyword parameter when defining a trait.

ArrayEditor()

Suitable for 2-D Array, 2-D CArray

Default for Array, CArray (if 2-D)

Optional parameter *width*

The editors generated by ArrayEditor() provide text fields (or static text for the read-only style) for each cell of a two-dimensional Numeric array. Only the simple and read-only styles are supported by the wxWidgets implementation. You can specify the width of the text fields with the *width* parameter.

Figure 5.21: Figure 21: Array editors

The following code generates the editors shown in Figure 21.

Example 14: Demonstration of array editors

```
# array_editor.py -- Example of using array editors

import numpy as np
from enthought.traits.api import HasPrivateTraits, Array
from enthought.traits.ui.api \
    import View, ArrayEditor, Item
from enthought.traits.ui.menu import NoButtons

class ArrayEditorTest ( HasPrivateTraits ):

    three = Array(np.int, (3,3))
    four  = Array(np.float,
                  (4,4),
                  editor = ArrayEditor(width = -50))

    view = View( Item('three', label='3x3 Integer'),
                 '_-',
                 Item('three',
                      label='Integer Read-only',
                      style='readonly'),
                 '_-',
                 Item('four', label='4x4 Float'),
                 '_-',
                 Item('four',
                      label='Float Read-only',
                      style='readonly'),
                 buttons = NoButtons,
                 resizable = True )

if __name__ == '__main__':
    ArrayEditorTest().configure_traits()
```

BooleanEditor()

Suitable for Bool, CBool

Default for Bool, CBool

Optional parameters *mapping*

BooleanEditor is one of the simplest of the built-in editor factories in the Traits UI package. It is used exclusively to edit and display Boolean (i.e. True/False) traits. In the simple and custom styles, it generates a checkbox. In the text style, the editor displays the trait value (as one would expect) as the strings True or False. However, several variations are accepted as input:

- 'True'
- T
- Yes
- Y
- 'False'
- F

- No
- n

The set of acceptable text inputs can be changed by setting the `BooleanEditor()` parameter *mapping* to a dictionary whose entries are of the form *str: val*, where *val* is either `True` or `False` and *str* is a string that is acceptable as text input in place of that value. For example, to create a Boolean editor that accepts only yes and no as appropriate text values, you might use the following expression:

```
editor=BooleanEditor(mapping={"yes":True, "no":False})
```

Note that in this case, the strings `True` and `False` would *not* be acceptable as text input.

Figure 22 shows the four styles generated by `BooleanEditor()`.

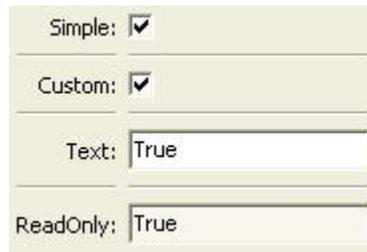


Figure 5.22: Figure 22: Boolean editor styles

ButtonEditor()

Suitable for Button, Event, ToolbarButton

Default for Button, ToolbarButton

Optional parameters *image, label, orientation, style, value, view, width_padding*

The `ButtonEditor()` factory is designed to be used with an `Event` or `Button`¹⁶ trait. When a user clicks a button editor, the associated event is fired. Because events are not printable objects, the text and read-only styles are not implemented for this editor. The simple and custom styles of this editor are identical.

Figure 5.23: Figure 23: Button editor styles

By default, the label of the button is the name of the `Button` or `Event` trait to which it is linked.¹⁷ However, this label can be set to any string by specifying the *label* parameter of `ButtonEditor()` as that string.

You can specify a value for the trait to be set to, using the *value* parameter. If the trait is an `Event`, then the value is not stored, but might be useful to an event listener.

CheckListEditor()

Suitable for List

Default for (none)

¹⁶ In Traits, a `Button` and an `Event` are essentially the same thing, except that `Buttons` are automatically associated with button editors.

¹⁷ Traits UI makes minor modifications to the name, capitalizing the first letter and replacing underscores with spaces, as in the case of a default Item label (see *The View Object*).

Optional parameters *cols, name, values*

The editors generated by the `CheckListEditor()` factory are designed to enable the user to edit a List trait by selecting elements from a “master list”, i.e., a list of possible values. The list of values can be supplied by the trait being edited, or by the *values* parameter.

The *values* parameter can take either of two forms:

- A list of strings
- A list of tuples of the form (*element, label*), where *element* can be of any type and *label* is a string.

In the latter case, the user selects from the labels, but the underlying trait is a List of the corresponding *element* values.

Alternatively, you can use the *name* parameter to specify a trait attribute containing the label strings for the values.

The custom style of editor from this factory is displayed as a set of checkboxes. By default, these checkboxes are displayed in a single column; however, you can initialize the *cols* parameter of the editor factory to any value between 1 and 20, in which case the corresponding number of columns is used.

The simple style generated by `CheckListEditor()` appears as a drop-down list; in this style, only one list element can be selected, so it returns a list with a single item. The text and read-only styles represent the current contents of the attribute in Python-style text format; in these cases the user cannot see the master list values that have not been selected.

The four styles generated by `CheckListEditor()` are shown in Figure 24. Note that in this case the *cols* parameter has been set to 4.

Figure 5.24: Figure 24: Checklist editor styles

CodeEditor()

Suitable for Code, Str, String

Default for Code

Optional parameters *auto_set*

The purpose of a code editor is to display and edit Code traits, though it can be used with the Str and String trait types as well. In the simple and custom styles (which are identical for this editor), the text is displayed in numbered, non-wrapping lines with a horizontal scrollbar. The text style displays the trait value using a single scrolling line with special characters to represent line breaks. The read-only style is similar to the simple and custom styles except that the text is not editable.

The *auto_set* keyword parameter is a Boolean value indicating whether the trait being edited should be updated with every keystroke (True) or only when the editor loses focus, i.e., when the user tabs away from it or closes the window (False). The default value of this parameter is True.

ColorEditor()

Suitable for Color

Default for Color

Optional parameters *mapped*

The editors generated by `ColorEditor()` are designed to enable the user to display a Color trait or edit it by selecting a color from the palette available in the underlying GUI toolkit. The four styles of color editor are shown in Figure 26.

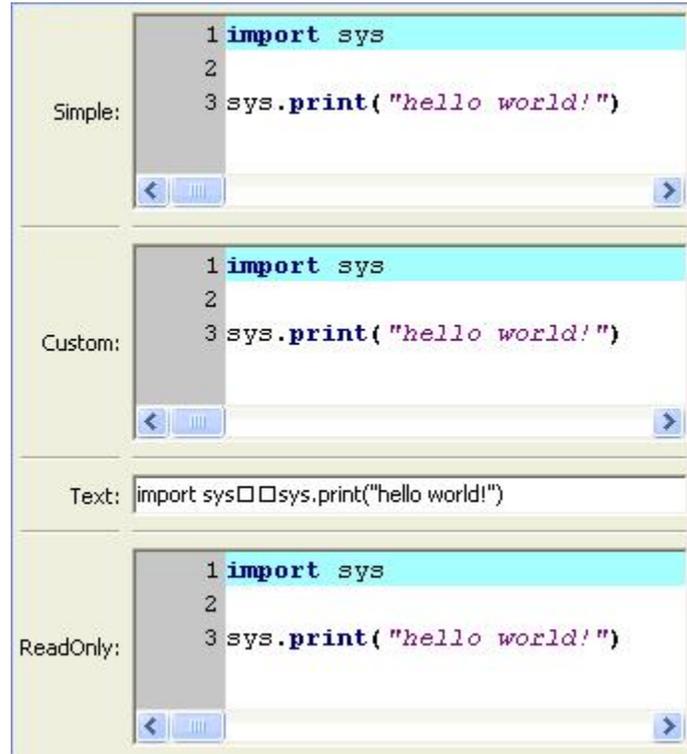


Figure 5.25: Figure 25: Code editor styles



Figure 5.26: Figure 26: Color editor styles

In the simple style, the editor appears as a text box whose background is a sample of the currently selected color. The text in the box is either a color name or a tuple of the form (r, g, b) where r , g , and b are the numeric values of the red, green and blue color components respectively. (Which representation is used depends on how the value was entered.) The text value is not directly editable in this style of editor; instead, clicking on the text box displays a pop-up panel similar in appearance and function to the custom style.

The custom style includes a labeled color swatch on the left, representing the current value of the Color trait, and a palette of common color choices on the right. Clicking on any tile of the palette changes the color selection, causing the swatch to update accordingly. Clicking on the swatch itself causes a more detailed, platform-specific interface to appear in a dialog box, such as is shown in Figure 27.

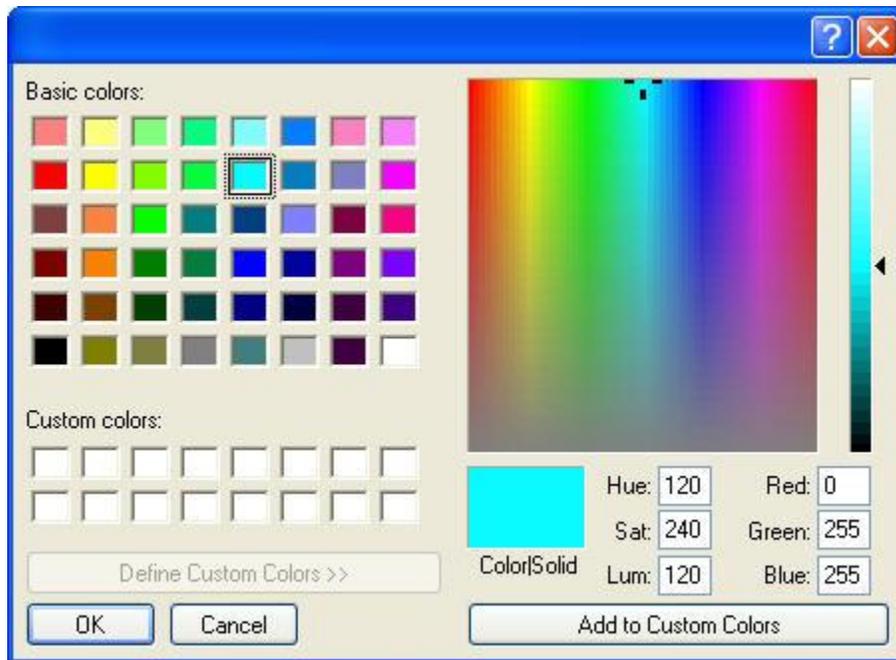


Figure 5.27: Figure 27: Custom color selection dialog box for Microsoft Windows XP

The text style of editor looks exactly like the simple style, but the text box is editable (and clicking on it does not open a pop-up panel). The user must enter a recognized color name or a properly formatted (r, g, b) tuple.

The read-only style displays the text representation of the currently selected Color value (name or tuple) on a minimally-sized background of the corresponding color.

For advanced users: The *mapped* keyword parameter of `ColorEditor()` is a Boolean value indicating whether the trait being edited has a built-in mapping of user-oriented representations (e.g., strings) to internal representations. Since `ColorEditor()` is generally used only for Color traits, which are mapped (e.g., 'cyan' to `wx.Colour(0,255,255)`), this parameter defaults to True and is not of interest to most programmers. However, it is possible to define a custom color trait that uses `ColorEditor()` but is not mapped (i.e., uses only one representation), which is why the attribute is available.

CompoundEditor()

Suitable for special

Default for “compound” traits

Optional parameters *auto_set*

An editor generated by `CompoundEditor()` consists of a combination of the editors for trait types that compose the compound trait. The widgets for the compound editor are of the style specified for the compound editor (simple, custom, etc.). The editors shown in Figure 28 are for the following trait, whose value can be an integer between 1 and 6, or any of the letters 'a' through 'f':

```
compound_trait = Trait( 1, Range( 1, 6 ), 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f' )
```

Figure 5.28: Figure 28: Example compound editor styles

The `auto_set` keyword parameter is a Boolean value indicating whether the trait being edited should be updated with every keystroke (True) or only when the editor loses focus, i.e., when the user tabs away from it or closes the window (False). The default value of this parameter is True.

DefaultOverride()

Suitable for (any)

Default for (none)

The `DefaultOverride()` is a factory that takes the trait's default editor and customizes it with the specified parameters. This is useful when a trait defines a default editor using some of its data, e.g. `Range` or `Enum`, and you want to tweak some of the other parameters without having recreate that data.

For example, the default editor for `Range(low=0, high=1500)` has '1500' as the upper label. To change it to 'Max' instead, use:

```
View(Item('my_range', editor=DefaultOverride(high_label='Max')))
```

DirectoryEditor()

Suitable for Directory

Default for Directory

A directory editor enables the user to display a Directory trait or set it to some directory in the local system hierarchy. The four styles of this editor are shown in Figure 29.

Figure 5.29: Figure 29: Directory editor styles

In the simple style, the current value of the trait is displayed in a combo box to the left of a button labeled '...'. The user can type a new path directly into the text box, select a previous value from the droplist of the combo box, or use the button to bring up a directory browser panel similar to the custom style of editor.

When the user selects a directory in this browser, the panel collapses, and control is returned to the original editor widget, which is automatically populated with the new path string.

The user can also drag and drop a directory object onto the simple style editor.

The custom style displays a directory browser panel, in which the user can expand or collapse directory structures, and click a folder icon to select a directory.

The text style of editor is simply a text box into which the user can type a directory path. The 'readonly' style is identical to the text style, except that the text box is not editable.

No validation is performed on Directory traits; the user must ensure that a typed-in value is in fact an actual directory on the system.

EnumEditor()

Suitable for Enum, Any

Default for Enum

Required parameters for non-Enum traits: *values* or *name*

Optional parameters *cols*, *evaluate*, *mode*

The editors generated by EnumEditor() enable the user to pick a single value from a closed set of values.

Figure 5.30: Figure 30: Enumeration editor styles

The simple style of editor is a drop-down list box.

The custom style is a set of radio buttons. Use the *cols* parameter to specify the number of columns of radio buttons.

The text style is an editable text field; if the user enters a value that is not in enumerated set, the background of the field turns red, to indicate an error. You can specify a function to evaluate text input, using the *evaluate* parameter.

The read-only style is the value of the trait as static text.

If the trait attribute that is being edited is not an enumeration, you must specify either the trait attribute (with the *name* parameter), or the set of values to display (with the *values* parameter). The *name* parameter can be an extended trait name. The *values* parameter can be a list, tuple, or dictionary, or a “mapped” trait.

By default, an enumeration editor sorts its values alphabetically. To specify a different order for the items, give it a mapping from the normal values to ones with a numeric tag. The enumeration editor sorts the values based on the numeric tags, and then strips out the tags.

Example 15: Enumeration editor with mapped values

```
# enum_editor.py -- Example of using an enumeration editor
from enthought.traits.api import HasTraits, Enum
from enthought.traits.ui.api import EnumEditor

class EnumExample(HasTraits):
    priority = Enum('Medium', 'Highest',
                  'High',
                  'Medium',
                  'Low',
                  'Lowest')

    view = View( Item(name='priority',
                    editor=EnumEditor(values={
                        'Highest' : '1:Highest',
                        'High'    : '2:High',
                        'Medium'  : '3:Medium',
                        'Low'     : '4:Low',
                        'Lowest'  : '5:Lowest', })))
```

The enumeration editor strips the characters up to and including the colon. It assumes that all the items have the colon in the same position; therefore, if some of your tags have multiple digits, you should use zeros to pad the items that have fewer digits.

FileEditor()

Suitable for File

Default for File

Optional parameters *entries, filter, filter_name, reload_name, truncate_ext*

A file editor enables the user to display a File trait or set it to some file in the local system hierarchy. The styles of this editor are shown in Figure 31.

Figure 5.31: Figure 31: File editor styles

The default version of the simple style displays a text box and a **Browse** button. Clicking **Browse** opens a platform-specific file selection dialog box. If you specify the *entries* keyword parameter with an integer value to the factory function, the simple style is a combo box and a button labeled **...**. The user can type a file path in the combo box, or select one of *entries* previous values. Clicking the **...** button opens a browser panel similar to the custom style of editor. When the user selects a file in this browser, the panel collapses, and control is returned to the original editor widget, which is automatically populated with the new path string.

For either version of the simple style, the user can drag and drop a file object onto the control.

The custom style displays a file system browser panel, in which the user can expand or collapse directory structures, and click an icon to select a file.

You can specify a list of filters to apply to the file names displayed, using the *filter* keyword parameter of the factory function. In Figure 31, the “Custom with Filter” editor uses a *filter* value of `['* .PY']` to display only Python source files. You can also specify this parameter for the simple style, and it will be used in the file selection dialog box or pop-up file system browser panel. Alternatively, you can specify *filter_name*, whose value is an extended trait name of a trait attribute that contains the list of filters.

The *reload_name* parameter is an extended trait name of a trait attribute that is used to notify the editor when the view of the file system needs to be reloaded.

The *truncate_ext* parameter is a Boolean that indicates whether the file extension is removed from the returned filename. It is False by default, meaning that the filename is not modified before it is returned.

FontEditor()

Suitable for Font

Default for Font

A font editor enables the user to display a Font trait or edit it by selecting one of the fonts provided by the underlying GUI toolkit. The four styles of this editor are shown in Figure 32.

Figure 5.32: Figure 32: Font editor styles

In the simple style, the currently selected font appears in a display similar to a text box, except that when the user clicks on it, a platform-specific dialog box appears with a detailed interface, such as is shown in Figure 33. When the user clicks **OK**, control returns to the editor, which then displays the newly selected font.

In the custom style, an abbreviated version of the font dialog box is displayed in-line. The user can either type the name of the font in the text box or use the two drop-down lists to select a typeface and size.

In the text style, the user *must* type the name of a font in the text box provided. No validation is performed; the user must enter the correct name of an available font. The read-only style is identical except that the text is not editable.

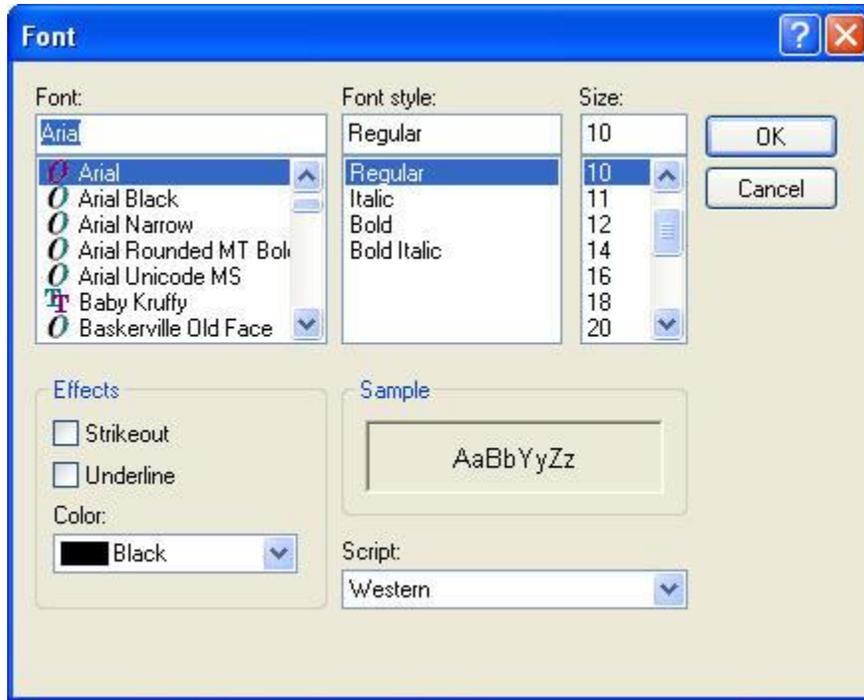


Figure 5.33: Figure 33: Example font dialog box for Microsoft Windows

HTMLEditor()

Suitable for HTML, string traits

Default for HTML

Optional parameters *format_text*

The “editor” generated by HTMLEditor() interprets and displays text as HTML. It does not support the user editing the text that it displays. It generates the same type of editor, regardless of the style specified. Figure 34 shows an HTML editor in the upper pane, with a code editor in the lower pane, displaying the uninterpreted text.

Figure 5.34: Figure 34: Example HTML editor, with code editor showing original text

Note: HTML support is limited in the wxWidgets toolkit.

The set of tags supported by the wxWidgets implementation of the HTML editor is a subset of the HTML 3.2 standard. It does not support style sheets or complex formatting. Refer to the [wxWidgets documentation](#) for details.

If the *format_text* argument is True, then the HTML editor supports basic implicit formatting, which it converts to HTML before passing the text to the HTML interpreter. The implicit formatting follows these rules:

- Indented lines that start with a dash (‘-’) are converted to unordered lists.
- Indented lines that start with an asterisk (‘*’) are converted to ordered lists.
- Indented lines that start with any other character are converted to code blocks.
- Blank lines are converted to paragraph separators.

The following text produces the same displayed HTML as in Figure 34, when *format_text* is True:

This is a code block:

```
def foo ( bar ):
    print 'bar:', bar
```

This is an unordered list:

- An
- unordered
- list

This is an ordered list:

- * One
- * Two
- * Three

ImageEnumEditor()

Suitable for Enum, Any

Default for (none)

Required parameters for non-Enum traits: *values* or *name*

Optional parameters *path, klass* or *module, cols, evaluate, suffix*

The editors generated by ImageEnumEditor() enable the user to select an item in an enumeration by selecting an image that represents the item.

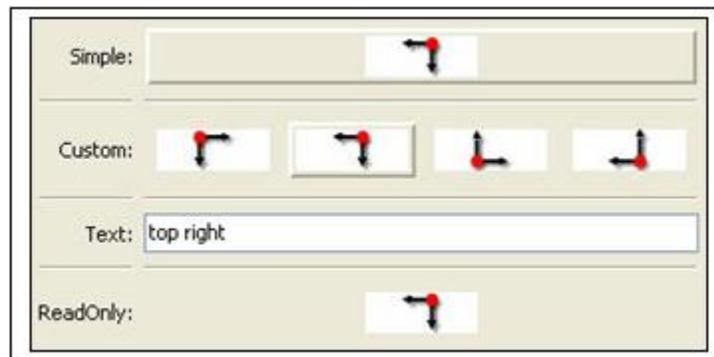


Figure 5.35: Figure 35: Editor styles for image enumeration

The custom style of editor displays a set of images; the user selects one by clicking it, and it becomes highlighted to indicate that it is selected.

The simple style displays a button with an image for the currently selected item. When the user clicks the button, a pop-up panel displays a set of images, similar to the custom style. The user clicks an image, which becomes the new image on the button.

The text style does not display images; it displays the text representation of the currently selected item. The user must type the text representation of another item to select it.

The read-only style displays the image for the currently selected item, which the user cannot change.

The ImageEnumEditor() function accepts the same parameters as the EnumEditor() function (see *EnumEditor()*), as well as some additional parameters.

Note: Image enumeration editors do not use ImageResource.

Unlike most other images in the Traits and Traits UI packages, images in the wxWindows implementation of image enumeration editors do not use the PyFace ImageResource class.

In the wxWidgets implementation, image enumeration editors use the following rules to locate images to use:

1. Only GIF (.gif) images are currently supported.
2. The base file name of the image is the string representation of the value, with spaces replaced by underscores and the suffix argument, if any, appended. Note that suffix is not a file extension, but rather a string appended to the base file name. For example, if *suffix* is `_origin` and the *value* is 'top left', the image file name is `top_left_origin.gif`.
3. If the *path* parameter is defined, it is used to locate the file. It can be absolute or relative to the file where the image enumeration editor is defined.
4. If *path* is not defined and the *klass* parameter is defined, it is used to locate the file. The *klass* parameter must be a reference to a class. The editor searches for an images subdirectory in the following locations:
 - (a) The directory that contains the module that defines the class.
 - (b) If the class was executed directly, the current working directory.
 - (c) If *path* and *klass* are not defined, and the *module* parameter is defined, it is used to locate the file. The *module* parameter must be a reference to a module. The editor searches for an images subdirectory of the directory that contains the module.
 - (d) If *path*, *klass*, and *module* are not defined, the editor searches for an images subdirectory of the `en-thought.traits.ui.wx` package.
 - (e) If none of the above paths are defined, the editor searches for an `images` directory that is a sibling of the directory from which the application was run.

InstanceEditor()

Suitable for Instance, Property, self, ThisClass, This

Default for Instance, self, ThisClass, This

Optional parameters *cachable, editable, id, kind, label, name, object, orientation, values, view*

The editors generated by InstanceEditor() enable the user to select an instance, or edit an instance, or both.

Editing a Single Instance

In the simplest case, the user can modify the trait attributes of an instance assigned to a trait attribute, but cannot modify which instance is assigned.

The custom style displays a user interface panel for editing the trait attributes of the instance. The simple style displays a button, which when clicked, opens a window containing a user interface for the instance. The *kind* parameter specifies the kind of window to open (see *Stand-alone Windows*). The *label* parameter specifies a label for the button in the simple interface. The *view* parameter specifies a view to use for the referenced instance's user interface; if this is not specified, the default view for the instance is used (see *Defining a Default View*).

The text and read-only styles display the string representation of the instance. They therefore cannot be used to modify the attributes of the instance. A user could modify the assigned instance if they happened to know the memory address of another instance of the same type, which is unlikely. These styles can be useful for prototyping and debugging, but not for real applications.

Figure 5.36: Figure 36: Editor styles for instances

Selecting Instances

You can add an option to select a different instance to edit. Use the *name* parameter to specify the extended name of a trait attribute in the context that contains a list of instances that can be selected or edited. (See *The View Context* for an explanation of contexts.) Using these parameters results in a drop-down list box containing a list of text representations of the available instances. If the instances have a **name** trait attribute, it is used for the string in the list; otherwise, a user-friendly version of the class name is used.

For example, the following code defines a Team class and a Person class. A Team has a roster of Persons, and a captain. In the view for a team, the user can pick a captain and edit that person's information. Example 16: Instance editor with instance selection

```
# instance_editor_selection.py -- Example of an instance editor
#                               with instance selection

from enthought.traits.api      \
    import HasStrictTraits, Int, Instance, List, Regex, Str
from enthought.traits.ui.api \
    import View, Item, InstanceEditor

class Person ( HasStrictTraits ):
    name = Str
    age  = Int
    phone = Regex( value = '000-0000',
                   regex = '\d\d\d[-]\d\d\d\d' )

    traits_view = View( 'name', 'age', 'phone' )

people = [
    Person( name = 'Dave',    age = 39, phone = '555-1212' ),
    Person( name = 'Mike',   age = 28, phone = '555-3526' ),
    Person( name = 'Joe',    age = 34, phone = '555-6943' ),
    Person( name = 'Tom',    age = 22, phone = '555-7586' ),
    Person( name = 'Dick',   age = 63, phone = '555-3895' ),
    Person( name = 'Harry',  age = 46, phone = '555-3285' ),
    Person( name = 'Sally',  age = 43, phone = '555-8797' ),
    Person( name = 'Fields', age = 31, phone = '555-3547' )
]
```

```

class Team ( HasStrictTraits ):

    name      = Str
    captain   = Instance( Person )
    roster    = List( Person )

    traits_view = View( Item('name'),
                        Item('_'),
                        Item( 'captain',
                              label='Team Captain',
                              editor =
                                  InstanceEditor( name = 'roster',
                                                    editable = True),
                              style = 'custom',
                              ),
                        buttons = ['OK'])

if __name__ == '__main__':
    Team( name      = 'Vultures',
          captain   = people[0],
          roster    = people ).configure_traits()

```

Figure 5.37: Figure 37: User interface for Example 16

If you want the user to be able to select instances, but not modify their contents, set the *editable* parameter to False. In that case, only the selection list for the instances appears, without the user interface for modifying instances.

Allowing Instances

You can specify what types of instances can be edited in an instance editor, using the *values* parameter. This parameter is a list of items describing the type of selectable or editable instances. These items must be instances of subclasses of `enthought.traits.ui.api.InstanceChoiceItem`. If you want to generate new instances, put an `InstanceFactoryChoice` instance in the *values* list that describes the instance to create. If you want certain types of instances to be dropped on the editor, use an `InstanceDropChoice` instance in the values list.

ListEditor()

Suitable for List

Default for List¹⁸

Optional parameters *editor, rows, style, trait_handler, use_notebook*

The following parameters are used only if *use_notebook* is True: *deletable, dock_style, export, page_name, select, view*

The editors generated by `ListEditor()` enable the user to modify the contents of a list, both by editing the individual items and by adding, deleting, and reordering items within the list.

The simple style displays a single item at a time, with small arrows on the right side to scroll the display. The custom style shows multiple items. The number of items displayed is controlled by the *rows* parameter; if the number of items in the list exceeds this value, then the list display scrolls. The editor used for each item in the list is determined by the

¹⁸ If a List is made up of HasTraits objects, a table editor is used instead; see `TableEditor()`.

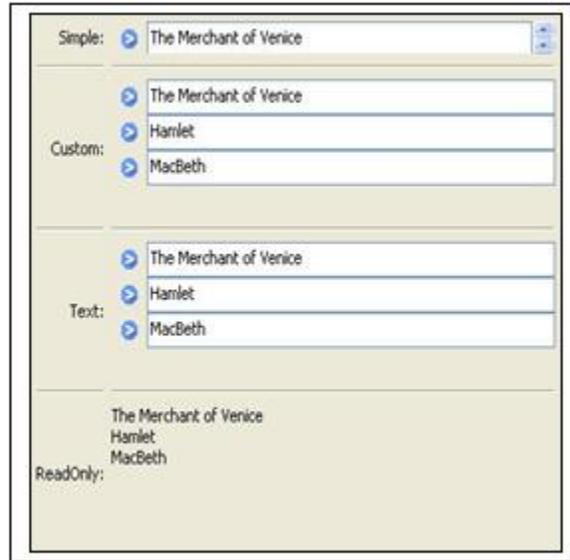


Figure 5.38: Figure 38: List editor styles

editor and *style* parameters. The text style of list editor is identical to the custom style, except that the editors for the items are text editors. The read-only style displays the contents of the list as static text.

By default, the items use the trait handler appropriate to the type of items in the list. You can specify a different handler to use for the items using the *trait_handler* parameter.

For the simple, custom, and text list editors, a button appears to the left of each item editor; clicking this button opens a context menu for modifying the list, as shown in Figure 39.

Figure 5.39: Figure 39: List editor showing context menu

In addition to the four standard styles for list editors, a fifth list editor user interface option is available. If *use_notebook* is True, then the list editor displays the list as a “notebook” of tabbed pages, one for each item in the list, as shown in Figure 40. This style can be useful in cases where the list items are instances with their own views. If the *deletable* parameter is True, a close box appears on each tab, allowing the user to delete the item; the user cannot add items interactively through this style of editor.



Figure 5.40: Figure 40: Notebook list editor

ListStrEditor()

Suitable for ListStr or List of values mapped to strings

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *activated, activated_index, adapter, adapter_name, auto_add, drag_move, editable, horizontal_lines, images, multi_select, operations, right_clicked, right_clicked_index, selected, selected_index, title, title_name*

ListStrEditor() generates a list of selectable items corresponding to items in the underlying trait attribute. All styles of the editor are the same. The parameters to ListStrEditor() control aspects of the behavior of the editor, such as what operations it allows on list items, whether items are editable, and whether more than one can be selected at a time. You can also specify extended references for trait attributes to synchronize with user actions, such as the item that is currently selected, activated for editing, or right-clicked.



Figure 5.41: Figure 41: List string editor

NullEditor()

Suitable for controlling layout

Default for (none)

The NullEditor() factory generates a completely empty panel. It is used by the Spring subclass of Item, to generate a blank space that uses all available extra space along its layout orientation. You can also use it to create a blank area of a fixed height and width.

RangeEditor()

Suitable for Range

Default for Range

Optional parameters *auto_set, cols, enter_set, format, high_label, high_name, label_width, low_label, low_name, mode*

The editors generated by RangeEditor() enable the user to specify numeric values within a range. The widgets used to display the range vary depending on both the numeric type and the size of the range, as described in Table 8 and shown in Figure 42. If one limit of the range is unspecified, then a text editor is used.

Table 8: Range editor widgets

Data type/range size	Simple	Custom	Text	Read-only
Integer: Small Range (Size 0-16)	Slider with text box	Radio buttons	Text field	Static text
Integer: Medium Range (Size 17-101)	Slider with text box	Slider with text box	Text field	Static text
Integer: Large Range (Size > 101)	Spin box	Spin box	Text field	Static text
Floating Point: Small Range (Size <= 100.0)	Slider with text box	Slider with text box	Text field	Static text
Floating Point: Large Range (Size > 100.0)	Large-range slider	Large-range slider	Text field	Static text

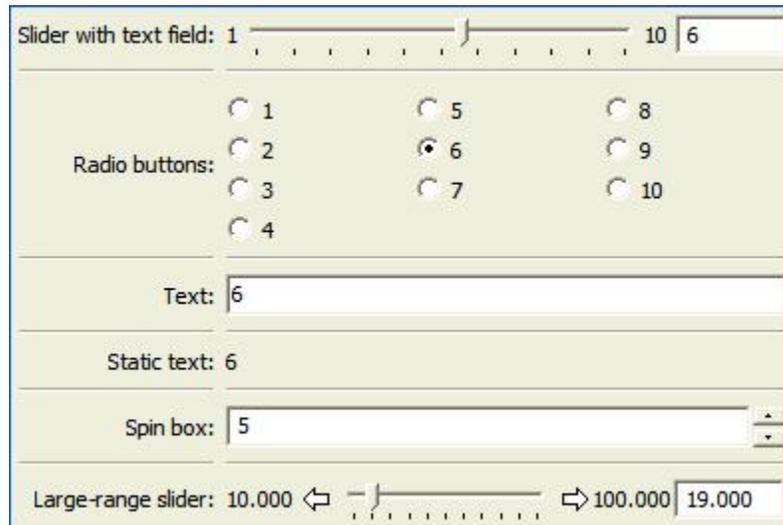


Figure 5.42: Figure 42: Range editor widgets

In the large-range slider, the arrows on either side of the slider move the editable range, so that the user can move the slider more precisely to the desired value.

You can override the default widget for each type of editor using the *mode* parameter, which can have the following values:

- ‘auto’: The default widget, as described in Table 8
- ‘slider’: Simple slider with text field
- ‘xslider’: Large-range slider with text field
- ‘spinner’: Spin box with increment/decrement buttons
- ‘enum’: Radio buttons
- ‘text’: Text field

You can set the limits of the range dynamically, using the *low_name* and *high_name* parameters to specify trait attributes that contain the low and high limit values; use *low_label*, *high_label* and *label_width* to specify labels for the limits.

RGBColorEditor()

Suitable for RGBColor

Default for RGBColor

Optional parameters *mapped*

Editors generated by `RGBColorEditor()` are identical in appearance to those generated by `ColorEditor()`, but they are used for `RGBColor` traits. See [ColorEditor\(\)](#) for details.

SetEditor()

Suitable for List

Default for (none)

Required parameters Either *values* or *name*

Optional parameters *can_move_all*, *left_column_title*, *object*, *ordered*, *right_column_title*

In the editors generated by `SetEditor()`, the user can select a subset of items from a larger set. The two lists are displayed in list boxes, with the candidate set on the left and the selected set on the right. The user moves an item from one set to the other by selecting the item and clicking a direction button (`>` for left-to-right and `<` for right-to-left).

Additional buttons can be displayed, depending on two Boolean parameters:

- If *can_move_all* is `True`, additional buttons appear, whose function is to move all items from one side to the other (`>>` for left-to-right and `<<` for right-to-left).
- If *ordered* is `True`, additional buttons appear, labeled **Move up** and **Move down**, which affect the position of the selected item within the set in the right list box.

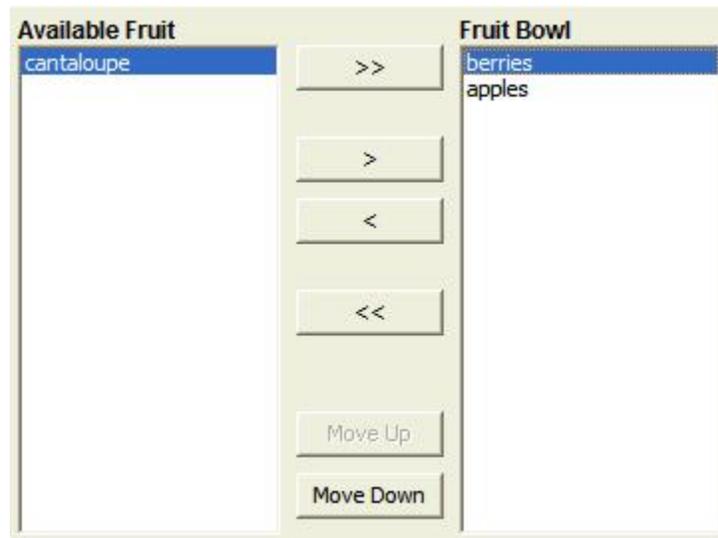


Figure 5.43: Figure 43: Set editor showing all possible buttons

You can specify the set of candidate items in either of two ways:

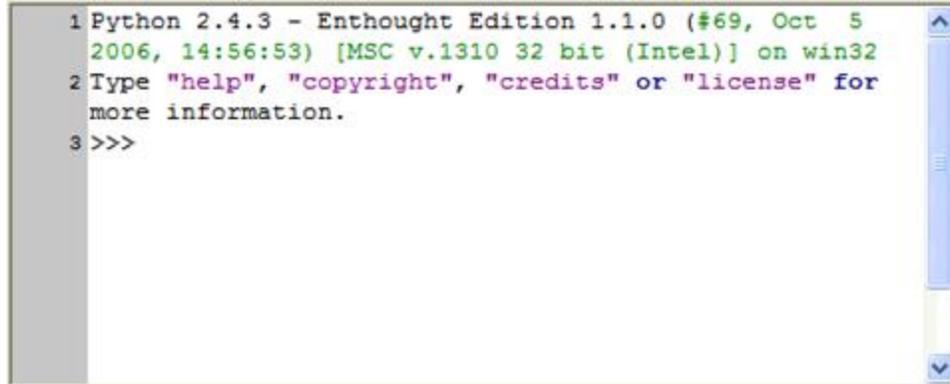
- Set the *values* parameter to a list, tuple, dictionary, or mapped trait.
- Set the *name* parameter to the extended name of a trait attribute that contains the list.

ShellEditor()

Suitable for special

Default for PythonValue

The editor generated by `ShellEditor()` displays an interactive Python shell.



```

1 Python 2.4.3 - Enthought Edition 1.1.0 (#69, Oct 5
2006, 14:56:53) [MSC v.1310 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
2 Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for
more information.
3 >>>
    
```

Figure 5.44: Figure 44: Python shell editor

TextEditor()

Suitable for all

Default for Str, String, Password, Unicode, Int, Float, Dict, CStr, CUnicode, and any trait that does not have a specialized TraitHandler

Optional parameters *auto_set*, *enter_set*, *evaluate*, *evaluate_name*, *mapping*, *multi_line*, *password*

The editor generated by TextEditor() displays a text box. For the custom style, it is a multi-line field; for the read-only style, it is static text. If *password* is True, the text that the user types in the text box is obscured.

Figure 5.45: Figure 45: Text editor styles for integers

Figure 5.46: Figure 46: Text editor styles for strings

You can specify whether the trait being edited is updated on every keystroke (*auto_set*=True) or when the user presses the Enter key (*enter_set*=True). If *auto_set* and *enter_set* are False, the trait is updated when the user shifts the input focus to another widget.

You can specify a mapping from user input values to other values with the *mapping* parameter. You can specify a function to evaluate user input, either by passing a reference to it in the *evaluate* parameter, or by passing the extended name of a trait that references it in the *evaluate_name* parameter.

TitleEditor()

Suitable for string traits

Default for (none)

TitleEditor() generates a read-only display of a string value, formatted as a heading. All styles of the editor are identical. Visually, it is similar to a Heading item, but because it is an editor, you can change the text of the heading by modifying the underlying attribute.

TupleEditor()

Suitable for Tuple

Figure 5.47: Figure 47: Text editor styles for passwords

Default for Tuple

Optional parameters *cols, editors, labels, traits*

The simple and custom editors generated by `TupleEditor()` provide a widget for each slot of the tuple being edited, based on the type of data in the slot. The text and read-only editors edit or display the text representation of the tuple.

Figure 5.48: Figure 48: Tuple editor styles

You can specify the number of columns to use to lay out the widgets with the *cols* parameter. You can specify labels for the widgets with the *labels* parameter. You can also specify trait definitions for the slots of the tuple; however, this is usually implicit in the tuple being edited.

You can supply a list of editors to be used for each corresponding tuple slot. If the *editors* list is missing, or is shorter than the length of the tuple, default editors are used for any tuple slots not defined in the list. This feature allows you to substitute editors, or to supply non-default parameters for editors.

ValueEditor()

Suitable for (any)

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *auto_open*

`ValueEditor()` generates a tree editor that displays Python values and objects, including all the objects' members. For example, Figure 49 shows a value editor that is displayed by the “pickle viewer” utility in `enthought.debug`.

Figure 5.49: Figure 49: Value editor from Pickle Viewer

5.10 Advanced Trait Editors

The editor factories described in the following sections are more advanced than those in the previous section. In some cases, they require writing additional code; in others, the editors they generate are intended for use in complex user interfaces, in conjunction with other editors.

5.10.1 CustomEditor()

Suitable for Special cases

Default for (none)

Required parameters *factory*

Optional parameters *args*

Use `CustomEditor()` to create an “editor” that is a non-Traits-based custom control. The *factory* parameter must be a function that generates the custom control. The function must have the following signature:

```
factory_function(window_parent, editor*[, **args, **kwargs])
```

- *window_parent*: The parent window for the control
- *editor*: The editor object created by CustomEditor()

Additional arguments, if any, can be passed as a tuple in the *args* parameter of CustomEditor().

For an example of using CustomEditor(), examine the implementation of the NumericModelExplorer class in the enthought.model.numeric_model_explorer module; CustomEditor() is used to generate the plots in the user interface.

5.10.2 DropEditor()

Suitable for Instance traits

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *binding, klass, readonly*

DropEditor() generates an editor that is a text field containing a string representation of the trait attribute's value. The user can change the value assigned to the attribute by dragging and dropping an object on the text field, for example, a node from a tree editor (See *TreeEditor()*). If the *readonly* parameter is True (the default), the user cannot modify the value by typing in the text field.

You can restrict the class of objects that can be dropped on the editor by specifying the *klass* parameter.

You can specify that the dropped object must be a binding (enthought.naming.api.Binding) by setting the *binding* parameter to True. If so, the bound object is retrieved and checked to see if it can be assigned to the trait attribute.

If the dropped object (or the bound object associated with it) has a method named drop_editor_value(), it is called to obtain the value to assign to the trait attribute. Similarly, if the object has a method named drop_editor_update(), it is called to update the value displayed in the text editor. This method requires one parameter, which is the GUI control for the text editor.

5.10.3 DNDEditor()

Suitable for Instance traits

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *drag_target, drop_target, image*

DNDEditor() generates an editor that represents a file or a HasTraits instance as an image that supports dragging and dropping. Depending on the editor style, the editor can be a *drag source* (the user can set the value of the trait attribute by dragging a file or object onto the editor, for example, from a tree editor), or *drop target* (the user can drag from the editor onto another target).

Table 9: Drag-and-drop editor style variations

Editor Style	Drag Source?	Drop Target?
Simple	Yes	Yes
Custom	No	Yes
Read-only	Yes	No

5.10.4 KeyBindingEditor()

The KeyBindingEditor() factory differs from other trait editor factories because it generates an editor, not for a single attribute, but for an object of a particular class, enthought.traits.ui.key_bindings.KeyBindings. A KeyBindings object

is a list of bindings between key codes and handler methods. You can specify a `KeyBindings` object as an attribute of a `View`. When the user presses a key while a `View` has input focus, the user interface searches the `View` for a `KeyBindings` that contains a binding that corresponds to the key press; if such a binding does not exist on the `View`, it searches enclosing `Views` in order, and uses the first matching binding, if any. If it does not find any matching bindings, it ignores the key press.

A key binding editor is a separate *dialog box* that displays the string representation of each key code and a description of the corresponding method. The user can click a text box, and then press a key or key combination to associate that key press with a method.

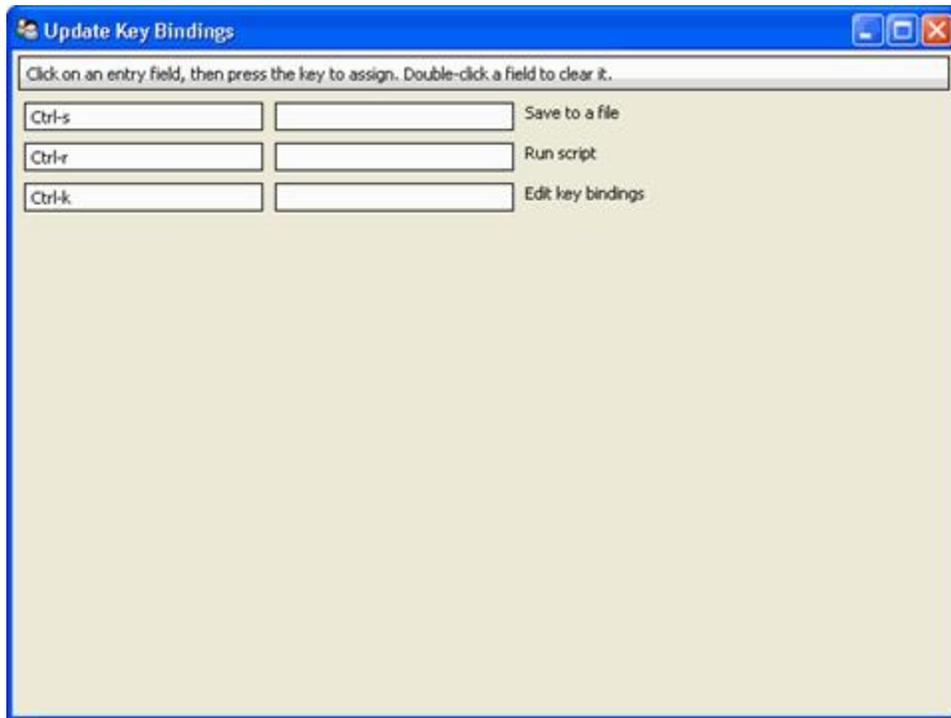


Figure 5.50: Figure 50: Key binding editor dialog box

The following code example creates a user interface containing a code editor with associated key bindings, and a button that invokes the key binding editor.

Example 17: Code editor with key binding editor

```
# key_bindings.py -- Example of a code editor with a
#                   key bindings editor

from enthought.traits.api \
    import Button, Code, HasPrivateTraits, Str
from enthought.traits.ui.api \
    import View, Item, Group, Handler, CodeEditor
from enthought.traits.ui.key_bindings \
    import KeyBinding, KeyBindings

key_bindings = KeyBindings(
    KeyBinding( binding1 = 'Ctrl-s',
```

```

        description = 'Save to a file',
        method_name = 'save_file' ),
    KeyBinding( binding1 = 'Ctrl-r',
                description = 'Run script',
                method_name = 'run_script' ),
    KeyBinding( binding1 = 'Ctrl-k',
                description = 'Edit key bindings',
                method_name = 'edit_bindings' )
)

# Traits UI Handler class for bound methods
class CodeHandler ( Handler ):

    def save_file ( self, info ):
        info.object.status = "save file"

    def run_script ( self, info ):
        info.object.status = "run script"

    def edit_bindings ( self, info ):
        info.object.status = "edit bindings"
        key_bindings.edit_traits()

class KBCodeExample ( HasPrivateTraits ):

    code = Code
    status = Str
    kb = Button(label='Edit Key Bindings')

    view = View( Group (
        Item( 'code',
            style = 'custom',
            resizable = True ),
        Item('status', style='readonly'),
        'kb',
        orientation = 'vertical',
        show_labels = False,
    ),
        id = 'KBCodeExample',
        key_bindings = key_bindings,
        title = 'Code Editor With Key Bindings',
        resizable = True,

        handler = CodeHandler() )

    def _kb_fired( self, event ):
        key_bindings.edit_traits()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    KBCodeExample().configure_traits()

```

5.10.5 TableEditor()

Suitable for `List(InstanceType)`

Default for (none)

Required parameters *columns* or *columns_name*

Optional parameters See *Traits API Reference*, `enthought.traits.ui.wx.table_editor.ToolkitEditorFactory` attributes.

`TableEditor()` generates an editor that displays instances in a list as rows in a table, with attributes of the instances as values in columns. You must specify the columns in the table. Optionally, you can provide filters for filtering the set of displayed items, and you can specify a wide variety of options for interacting with and formatting the table.

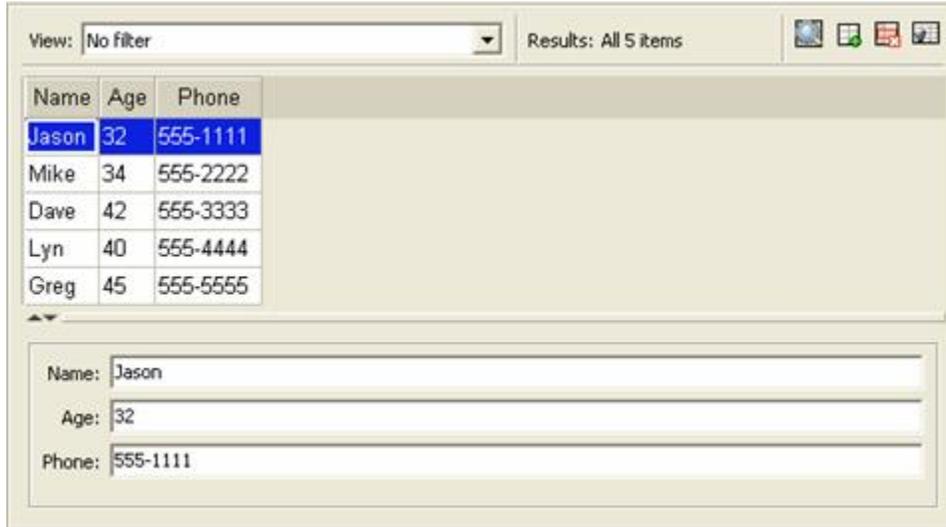


Figure 5.51: Figure 51: Table editor

To see the code that results in Figure 51, refer to `TableEditor_demo.py` in the `demos/Traits UI Demo/Standard Editors` subdirectory of the Traits UI package. This example demonstrates object columns, expression columns, filters, searching, and adding and deleting rows.

The parameters for `TableEditor()` can be grouped in several broad categories, described in the following sections.

- *Specifying Columns*
- *Managing Items*
- *Editing the Table*
- *Defining the Layout*
- *Defining the Format*
- *Other User Interactions*

Specifying Columns

You must provide the `TableEditor()` factory with a list of columns for the table. You can specify this list directly, as the value of the *columns* parameter, or indirectly, in an extended context attribute referenced by the *columns_name* parameter.

The items in the list must be instances of `enthought.traits.ui.api.TableColumn`, or of a subclass of `TableColumn`. Some subclasses of `TableColumn` that are provided by the Traits UI package include `ObjectColumn`, `ListColumn`, `NumericColumn`, and `ExpressionColumn`. (See the *Traits API Reference* for details about these classes.) In practice, most columns are derived from one of these subclasses, rather than from `TableColumn`. For the usual case of editing

trait attributes on objects in the list, use `ObjectColumn`. You must specify the *name* parameter to the `ObjectColumn()` constructor, referencing the name of the trait attribute to be edited.

You can specify additional columns that are not initially displayed using the *other_columns* parameter. If the *configurable* parameter is `True` (the default), a **Set user preferences for table** icon () appears on the table's toolbar. When the user clicks this icon, a dialog box opens that enables the user to select and order the columns displayed in the table, as shown in Figure 52. (The dialog box is implemented using a set editor; see `SetEditor()`.) Any columns that were specified in the *other_columns* parameter are listed in the left list box of this dialog box, and can be displayed by moving them into the right list box.

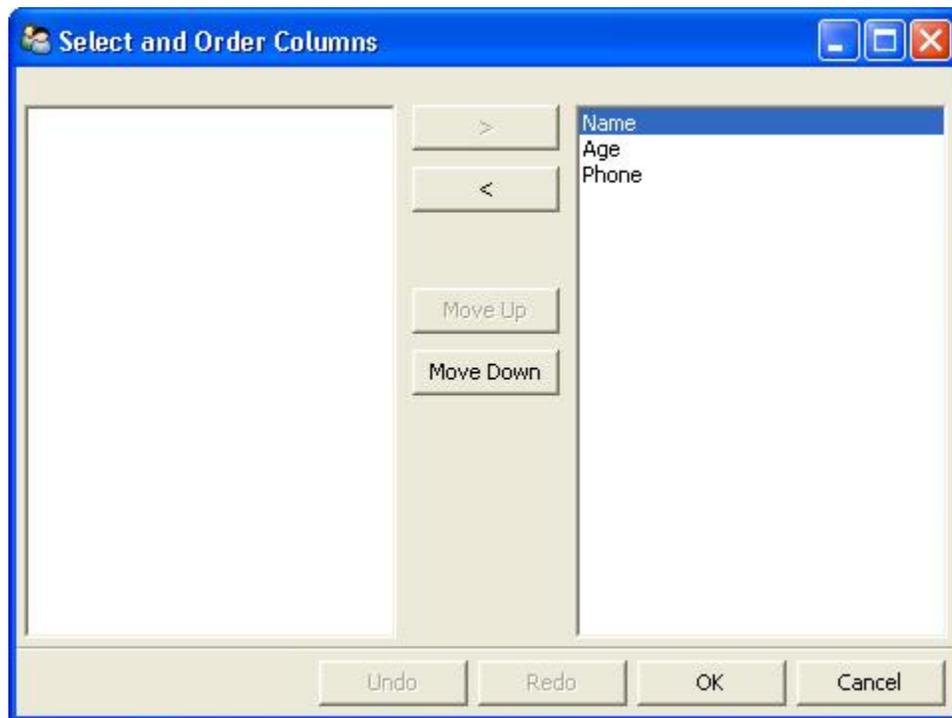


Figure 5.52: Figure 52: Column selection dialog box for a table editor

Managing Items

Table editors support several mechanisms to help users locate items of interest.

Organizing Items

Table editors provide two mechanisms for the user to organize the contents of a table: sorting and reordering. The user can sort the items based on the values in a column, or the user can manually order the items. Usually, only one of these mechanisms is used in any particular table, although the Traits UI package does not enforce a separation. If the user has manually ordered the items, sorting them would throw away that effort.

If the *reorderable* parameter is `True`, **Move up** () and **Move down** () icons appear in the table toolbar. Clicking one of these icons changes the position of the selected item.

If the *sortable* parameter is `True` (the default), then the user can sort the items in the table based on the values in a column by Control-clicking the header of that column.

- On the first click, the items are sorted in ascending order. The characters >> appear in the column header to indicate that the table is sorted ascending on this column's values.
- On the second click, the items are sorted descending order. The characters << appear in the column header to indicate that the table is sorted descending on this column's values.
- On the third click, the items are restored to their original order, and the column header is undecorated.

If the *sort_model* parameter is true, the items in the list being edited are sorted when the table is sorted. The default value is False, in which case, the list order is not affected by sorting the table.

If *sortable* is True and *sort_model* is False, then a **Do not sort columns** icon () appears in the table toolbar. Clicking this icon restores the original sort order.

If the *reverse* parameter is True, then the items in the underlying list are maintained in the reverse order of the items in the table (regardless of whether the table is sortable or reorderable).

Filtering and Searching

You can provide an option for the user to apply a filter to a table, so that only items that pass the filter are displayed. This feature can be very useful when dealing with lengthy lists. You can specify a filter to apply to the table either directly, or via another trait. Table filters must be instances of `enthought.traits.ui.api.TableFilter`, or of a subclass of `TableFilter`. Some subclasses of `TableFilter` that are provided by the Traits UI package include `EvalTableFilter`, `RuleTableFilter`, and `MenuTableFilter`. (See the *Traits API Reference* for details about these classes.) The Traits UI package also provides instances of these filter classes as “templates”, which cannot be edited or deleted, but which can be used as models for creating new filters.

The *filter* parameter specifies a filter that is applied to the table when it is first displayed. The *filter_name* parameter specifies an extended trait name for a trait that is either a table filter object or a callable that accepts an object and returns True if the object passes the filter criteria, or false if it does not. You can use *filter_name* to embed a view of a table filter in the same view as its table.

You can specify use the *filters* parameter to specify a list of table filters that are available to apply to a table. When *filters* is specified, a drop-down list box appears in the table toolbar, containing the filters that are available for the user to apply. When the user selects a filter, it is automatically applied to the table. A status message to the right of the filters list indicates what subset of the items in the table is currently displayed. A special item in the filter list, named **Customize**, is always provided; clicking this item opens a dialog box that enables the user to create new filters, or to edit or delete existing filters (except templates).

You can also provide an option for the user to use filters to search the table. If you set the *search* parameter to an instance of `TableFilter` (or of a subclass), a **Search table** icon () appears on the table toolbar. Clicking this icon opens a **Search for** dialog box, which enables the user to specify filter criteria, to browse through matching items, or select all matching items.

Interacting with Items

As the user clicks in the table, you may wish to enable certain program behavior.

The value of the *selection_mode* parameter specifies how the user can make selections in the grid:

- `cell`: A single cell at a time
- `cells`: Multiple cells
- `column`: A single column at a time
- `columns`: Multiple columns
- `row`: A single row at a time

- `rows`: Multiple rows

You can use the *selected* parameter to specify the name of a trait attribute in the current context to synchronize with the user's current selection. For example, you can enable or disable menu items or toolbar icons depending on which item is selected. The synchronization is two-way; you can set the attribute referenced by *selected* to force the table to select a particular item.

You can use the *selected_indices* parameter to specify the name of a trait attribute in the current context to synchronize with the indices of the table editor selection. The content of the selection depends on the *selection_mode* value:

- **cell**: The selection is a tuple of the form (*object*, *column_name*), where *object* is the object contains the selected cell, and *column_name* is the name of the column the cell is in. If there is no selection, the tuple is (None, "").
- **cells**: The selection is a list of tuples of the form (*object*, *column_name*), with one tuple for each selected cell, in order from top to bottom and left to right. If there is no selection, the list is empty.
- **column**: The selection is the name of the selected column, or the empty string if there is no selection.
- **columns**: The selection is a list containing the names of the selected columns, in order from left to right. If there is no selection, the list is empty.
- **row**: The selection is either the selected object or None if nothing is selected in the table.
- **rows**: The selection is a list of the selected objects, in ascending row order. If there is no selection, the list is empty.

The *on_select* and *on_dclick* parameters are callables to invoke when the user selects or double-clicks an item, respectively.

You can define a shortcut menu that opens when the user right-clicks an item. Use the *menu* parameter to specify a Traits UI or PyFace Menu, containing Action objects for the menu commands.

Editing the Table

The Boolean *editable* parameter controls whether the table or its items can be modified in any way. This parameter defaults to True, except when the style is 'readonly'. Even when the table as a whole is editable, you can control whether individual columns are editable through the **editable** attribute of TableColumn.

Adding Items

To enable users to add items to the table, specify as the *row_factory* parameter a callable that generates an object that can be added to the list in the table; for example, the class of the objects in the table. When *row_factory* is specified, an **Insert new item** icon () appears in the table toolbar, which generates a new row in the table. Optionally, you can use *row_factory_args* and *row_factory_kw* to specify positional and keyword arguments to the row factory callable.

To save users the trouble of mousing to the toolbar, you can enable them to add an item by selecting the last row in the table. To do this, set *auto_add* to True. In this case, the last row is blank until the user sets values. Pressing Enter creates the new item and generates a new, blank last row.

Deleting Items

The *deletable* parameter controls whether items can be deleted from the table. This parameter can be a Boolean (defaulting to False) or a callable; the callable must take an item as an argument and handle deleting it. If *deletable* is not False, a **Delete current item** icon () appears on the table toolbar; clicking it deletes the item corresponding to the row that is selected in the table.

Modifying Items

The user can modify items in two ways.

- For columns that are editable, the user can change an item's value directly in the table. The editor used for each attribute in the table is the simple style of editor for the corresponding trait.
- Alternatively, you can specify a View for editing instances, using the *edit_view* parameter. The resulting user interface appears in a *subpanel* to the right or below the table (depending on the *orientation* parameter). You can specify a handler to use with the view, using *edit_view_handler*. You can also specify the subpanel's height and width, with *edit_view_height* and *edit_view_width*.

Defining the Layout

Some of the parameters for the `TableEditor()` factory affect global aspects of the display of the table.

- *auto_size*: If True, the cells of the table automatically adjust to the optimal size based on their contents.
- *orientation*: The layout of the table relative to its associated editor pane. Can be 'horizontal' or 'vertical'.
- *rows*: The number of visible rows in the table.
- *show_column_labels*: If True (the default), displays labels for the columns. You can specify the labels to use in the column definitions; otherwise, a "user friendly" version of the trait attribute name is used.
- *show_toolbar*: If False, the table toolbar is not displayed, regardless of whether other settings would normally create a toolbar. The default is True.

Defining the Format

The `TableEditor()` factory supports a variety of parameters to control the visual formatting of the table, such as colors, fonts, and sizes for lines, cells, and labels. For details, refer to the *Traits API Reference*, `enthought.traits.ui.wx.table_editor.ToolkitEditorFactory` attributes.

You can also specify formatting options for individual table columns when you define them.

Other User Interactions

The table editor supports additional types of user interaction besides those controlled by the factory parameters.

- Column dragging: The user can reorganize the column layout of a table editor by clicking and dragging a column label to its new location. If you have enabled user preferences for the view and table editor (by specifying view and item IDs), the new column layout is persisted across user sessions.
- Column resizing: The user can resize a column by dragging the column separator (in one of the data rows) to a new position. Because of the column-dragging support, clicking the column separator in the column label row does not work.
- Data dragging: The user can drag the contents of any cell by clicking and dragging.

5.10.6 `TabularEditor()`

Suitable for lists, arrays, and other large sequences of objects

Default for (none)

Required parameters *adapter*

Optional parameters *activated, clicked, column_clicked, dclicked, drag_move, editable, horizontal_lines, images, multi_select, operations, right_clicked, right_dclicked, selected, selected_row, show_titles, vertical_lines*

The `TabularEditor()` factory can be used for many of the same purposes as the `TableEditor()` factory, that is, for displaying a table of attributes of lists or arrays of objects. While similar in function, the tabular editor has advantages and disadvantages relative to the table editor.

Advantages

- **Very fast:** The tabular editor uses a virtual model, which accesses data from the underlying model only as needed. For example, if you have a million-element array, but can display only 50 rows at a time, the editor requests only 50 elements of data at a time.
- **Very flexible data model:** The editor uses an adapter model to interface with the underlying data. This strategy allows it to easily deal with many types of data representation, from list of objects, to arrays of numbers, to tuples of tuples, and many other formats.
- **Supports useful data operations**, including:
 - Moving the selection up and down using the keyboard arrow keys.
 - Moving rows up and down using the keyboard.
 - Inserting and deleting items using the keyboard.
 - Initiating editing of items using the keyboard.
 - Dragging and dropping of table items to and from the editor, including support for both copy and move operations for single and multiple items.
- **Visually appealing:** The tabular editor, in general, uses the underlying operating system's native table or grid control, and as a result often looks better than the control used by the table editor.
- **Supports displaying text and images in any cell.** However, the images displayed must be all the same size for optimal results.

Disadvantages

- **Not as full-featured:** The table editor includes support for arbitrary data filters, searches, and different types of sorting. These differences may narrow as features are added to the tabular editor.
- **Limited data editing capabilities:** The tabular editor supports editing only textual values, whereas the table editor supports a wide variety of column editors, and can be extended with more as needed. This is due to limitations of the underlying native control used by the tabular editor.

TabularAdapter

The tabular editor works in conjunction with an adapter class, derived from `TabularAdapter`. The tabular adapter interfaces between the tabular editor and the data being displayed. The tabular adapter is the reason for the flexibility and power of the tabular editor to display a wide variety of data.

The most important attribute of `TabularAdapter` is **columns**, which is list of columns to be displayed. Each entry in the **columns** list can be either a string, or a tuple consisting of a string and another value, which can be of any type. The string is used as the label for the column. The second value in the tuple, called the *column ID*, identifies the column to the adapter. It is typically a trait attribute name or an integer index, but it can be any value appropriate to the adapter. If only a string is specified for an entry, then the index of the entry within the **columns** list is used as that entry's column ID.

Attributes on TabularAdapter control the appearance of items, and aspects of interaction with items, such as whether they can be edited, and how they respond to dragging and dropping. Setting any of these attributes on the adapter subclass sets the global behavior for the editor. Refer to the *Traits API Reference* for details of the available attributes.

You can also specify these attributes for a specific class or column ID, or combination of class and column ID. When the TabularAdapter needs to look up the value of one of its attributes for a specific item in the table, it looks for attributes with the following naming conventions in the following order:

1. *classname_columnid_attribute*
2. *classname_attribute*
3. *columnid_attribute*
4. *attribute*

For example, to find the **text_color** value for an item whose class is Person and whose column ID is 'age', the `get_text_color()` method looks for the following attributes in sequence, and returns the first value it finds:

1. **Person_age_text_color**
2. **Person_text_color**
3. **age_text_color**
4. **text_color**

Note that the *classname* can be the name of a base class, searched in the method resolution order (MRO) for the item's class. So for example, if the item were a direct instance of Employee, which is a subclass of Person, then the **Person_age_text_color** attribute would apply to that item (as long as there were no **Employee_age_text_color** attribute).

The Tabular Editor User Interface

Figure 53 shows an example of a tabular editor on Microsoft Windows, displaying information about source files in the Traits package. This example includes a column that contains an image for files that meet certain conditions.

File Name	Size	Time	Date
adapter.py	7830	04:08:06 PM	08/13/2007
api.py	5794	05:37:52 PM	11/16/2007
category.py	4757	04:08:06 PM	08/13/2007
core_traits.py	3758	04:08:06 PM	08/13/2007
has_dynamic_views.py	15556	04:08:06 PM	08/13/2007
has_traits.py	146863	03:29:33 PM	11/28/2007
standard.py	13715	04:08:06 PM	08/13/2007
traits.py	55643	05:37:52 PM	11/16/2007
traits_listener.py	39379	03:29:33 PM	11/28/2007
trait_base.py	15628	12:10:01 PM	11/09/2007
trait_db.py	22879	04:08:06 PM	08/13/2007
trait_errors.py	4058	12:11:35 PM	09/11/2007
trait_handlers.py	112372	12:10:01 PM	11/09/2007
trait_notifiers.py	27635	01:28:49 PM	10/03/2007
trait_numeric.py	14070	12:10:01 PM	11/09/2007

Figure 5.53: Figure 53: Tabular editor on MS Windows

Depending on how the tabular editor is configured, certain keyboard interactions may be available. For some interactions, you must specify that the corresponding operation is allowed by including the operation name in the *operations* list parameter of `TabularEditor()`.

- Up arrow: Selects the row above the currently selected row.

- `Down arrow`: Selects the row below the currently selected row.
- `Page down`: Appends a new item to the end of the list ('append' operation).
- `Left arrow`: Moves the currently selected row up one line ('move' operation).
- `Right arrow`: Moves the currently selected row down one line ('move' operation).
- `Backspace, Delete`: Deletes from the list all items in the current selection ('delete' operation).
- `Enter, Escape`: Initiates editing on the current selection ('edit' operation).
- **Insert :: Inserts a new item before the current selection ('insert' operation).**

The 'append', 'move', 'edit', and 'insert' operations can occur only when a single item is selected. The 'delete' operation works for one or more items selected.

Depending on how the editor and adapter are specified, drag and drop operations may be available. If the user selects multiple items and drags one of them, all selected items are included in the drag operation. If the user drags a non-selected item, only that item is dragged.

The editor supports both "drag-move" and "drag-copy" semantics. A drag-move operation means that the dragged items are sent to the target and are removed from the list displayed in the editor. A drag-copy operation means that the dragged items are sent to the target, but are not deleted from the list data.

5.10.7 TreeEditor()

Suitable for Instance

Default for (none)

Required parameters *nodes* (required except for shared editors; see *Editing Objects*)

Optional parameters *auto_open, editable, editor, hide_root, icon_size, lines_mode, on_dclick, on_select, orientation, selected, shared_editor, show_icons*

TreeEditor() generates a hierarchical tree control, consisting of nodes. It is useful for cases where objects contain lists of other objects.

The tree control is displayed in one pane of the editor, and a user interface for the selected object is displayed in the other pane. The layout orientation of the tree and the object editor is determined by the *orientation* parameter of TreeEditor(), which can be 'horizontal' or 'vertical'.

You must specify the types of nodes that can appear in the tree using the *nodes* parameter, which must be a list of instances of *TreeNode* (or of subclasses of *TreeNode*).

Figure 5.54: Figure 54: Tree editor

The following example shows the code that produces the editor shown in Figure 54.

Example 18: Code for example tree editor

```
# tree_editor.py -- Example of a tree editor

from enthought.traits.api \
    import HasTraits, Str, Regex, List, Instance
from enthought.traits.ui.api \
    import TreeEditor, TreeNode, View, Item, VSplit, \
```

```
HGroup, Handler, Group
from enthought.traits.ui.menu \
    import Menu, Action, Separator
from enthought.traits.ui.wx.tree_editor \
    import NewAction, CopyAction, CutAction, \
        PasteAction, DeleteAction, RenameAction

# DATA CLASSES

class Employee ( HasTraits ):
    name = Str( '<unknown>' )
    title = Str
    phone = Regex( regex = r'\d\d\d-\d\d\d\d' )

    def default_title ( self ):
        self.title = 'Senior Engineer'

class Department ( HasTraits ):
    name = Str( '<unknown>' )
    employees = List( Employee )

class Company ( HasTraits ):
    name = Str( '<unknown>' )
    departments = List( Department )
    employees = List( Employee )

class Owner ( HasTraits ):
    name = Str( '<unknown>' )
    company = Instance( Company )

# INSTANCES

jason = Employee(
    name = 'Jason',
    title = 'Engineer',
    phone = '536-1057' )

mike = Employee(
    name = 'Mike',
    title = 'Sr. Marketing Analyst',
    phone = '536-1057' )

dave = Employee(
    name = 'Dave',
    title = 'Sr. Engineer',
    phone = '536-1057' )

susan = Employee(
    name = 'Susan',
    title = 'Engineer',
    phone = '536-1057' )

betty = Employee(
    name = 'Betty',
    title = 'Marketing Analyst' )

owner = Owner(
```

```

name      = 'wile',
company = Company(
    name = 'Acme Labs, Inc.',
    departments = [
        Department(
            name = 'Marketing',
            employees = [ mike, betty ]
        ),
        Department(
            name = 'Engineering',
            employees = [ dave, susan, jason ]
        )
    ],
    employees = [ dave, susan, mike, betty, jason ]
)

# View for objects that aren't edited
no_view = View()

# Actions used by tree editor context menu

def_title_action = Action(name='Default title',
                          action = 'object.default')

dept_action = Action(
    name='Department',
    action='handler.employee_department(editor,object)')

# View used by tree editor
employee_view = View(
    VSplit(
        HGroup( '3', 'name' ),
        HGroup( '9', 'title' ),
        HGroup( 'phone' ),
        id = 'vsplit' ),
    id = 'enthought.traits.doc.example.treeeditor',
    dock = 'vertical' )

class TreeHandler ( Handler ):

    def employee_department ( self, editor, object ):
        dept = editor.get_parent( object )
        print '%s works in the %s department.' %\
            ( object.name, dept.name )

# Tree editor
tree_editor = TreeEditor(
    nodes = [
        TreeNode( node_for = [ Company ],
                  auto_open = True,
                  children = '',
                  label = 'name',
                  view = View( Group('name',
                                     orientation='vertical',
                                     show_left=True) ) ),
        TreeNode( node_for = [ Company ],
                  auto_open = True,

```

```

        children = 'departments',
        label     = '=Departments',
        view     = no_view,
        add      = [ Department ] ),
TreeNode( node_for = [ Company ],
        auto_open = True,
        children = 'employees',
        label     = '=Employees',
        view     = no_view,
        add      = [ Employee ] ),
TreeNode( node_for = [ Department ],
        auto_open = True,
        children = 'employees',
        label     = 'name',
        menu     = Menu( NewAction,
                        Separator(),
                        DeleteAction,
                        Separator(),
                        RenameAction,
                        Separator(),
                        CopyAction,
                        CutAction,
                        PasteAction ),
        view     = View( Group( 'name',
                                orientation='vertical',
                                show_left=True )),
        add      = [ Employee ] ),
TreeNode( node_for = [ Employee ],
        auto_open = True,
        label     = 'name',
        menu=Menu( NewAction,
                  Separator(),
                  def_title_action,
                  dept_action,
                  Separator(),
                  CopyAction,
                  CutAction,
                  PasteAction,
                  Separator(),
                  DeleteAction,
                  Separator(),
                  RenameAction ),
        view = employee_view )
    ]
)

# The main view
view = View(
    Group(
        Item(
            name = 'company',
            id = 'company',
            editor = tree_editor,
            resizable = True ),
        orientation = 'vertical',
        show_labels = True,
        show_left = True, ),
    title = 'Company Structure',

```

```

        id = \
            'enthought.traits.ui.tests.tree_editor_test',
        dock = 'horizontal',
        drop_class = HasTraits,
        handler = TreeHandler(),
        buttons = [ 'Undo', 'OK', 'Cancel' ],
        resizable = True,
        width = .3,
        height = .3 )

if __name__ == '__main__':
    owner.configure_traits( view = view )
    
```

Defining Nodes

For details on the attributes of the `TreeNode` class, refer to the *Traits API Reference*.

You must specify the classes whose instances the node type applies to. Use the **node_for** attribute of `TreeNode` to specify a list of classes; often, this list contains only one class. You can have more than one node type that applies to a particular class; in this case, each object of that class is represented by multiple nodes, one for each applicable node type. In Figure 54, one `Company` object is represented by the nodes labeled “Acme Labs, Inc.”, “Departments”, and “Employees”.

A Node Type without Children

To define a node type without children, set the **children** attribute of `TreeNode` to the empty string. In Example 16, the following lines define the node type for the node that displays the company name, with no children:

```

1  TreeNode( node_for = [ Company ],
2            auto_open = True,
3            children = '',
4            label = 'name',
5            view = View( Group('name',
6                            orientation='vertical',
7                            show_left=True ) ) ),
    
```

A Node Type with Children

To define a node type that has children, set the **children** attribute of `TreeNode` to the (extended) name of a trait on the object that it is a node for; the named trait contains a list of the node’s children. In Example 16, the following lines define the node type for the node that contains the departments of a company. The node type is for instances of `Company`, and ‘departments’ is a trait attribute of `Company`.

```

1  TreeNode( node_for = [ Company ],
2            auto_open = True,
3            children = 'departments',
4            label = '=Departments',
5            view = no_view,
6            add = [ Department ] ),
    
```

Setting the Label of a Tree Node

The **label** attribute of Tree Node can work in either of two ways: as a trait attribute name, or as a literal string.

If the value is a simple string, it is interpreted as the extended trait name of an attribute on the object that the node is for, whose value is used as the label. This approach is used in the code snippet in *A Node Type without Children*.

If the value is a string that begins with an equals sign ('='), the rest of the string is used as the literal label. This approach is used in the code snippet in *A Node Type with Children*.

You can also specify a callable to format the label of the node, using the **formatter** attribute of TreeNode.

Defining Operations on Nodes

You can use various attributes of TreeNode to define operations or behavior of nodes.

Shortcut Menus on Nodes

Use the **menu** attribute of TreeNode to define a shortcut menu that opens when the user right-clicks on a node. The value is a Traits UI or PyFace menu containing Action objects for the menu commands. In Example 16, the following lines define the node type for employees, including a shortcut menu for employee nodes:

```

1  TreeNode( node_for = [ Department ],
2           auto_open = True,
3           children = 'employees',
4           label    = 'name',
5           menu     = Menu( NewAction,
6                          Separator(),
7                          DeleteAction,
8                          Separator(),
9                          RenameAction,
10                         Separator(),
11                         CopyAction,
12                         CutAction,
13                         PasteAction ),
14          view     = View( Group ('name',
15                               orientation='vertical',
16                               show_left=True )),
17          add      = [ Employee ] ),
```

Allowing the Hierarchy to Be Modified

If a node contains children, you can allow objects to be added to its set of children, through operations such as dragging and dropping, copying and pasting, or creating new objects. Two attributes control these operations: **add** and **move**. Both are lists of classes. The **add** attribute contains classes that can be added by any means, including creation. The code snippet in the preceding section (8.2.7.2.1) includes an example of the **add** attribute. The **move** attribute contains classes that can be dragged and dropped, but not created. The **move** attribute need not be specified if all classes that can be moved can also be created (and therefore are specified in the **add** value).

Note: The **add** attribute alone is not enough to create objects.

Specifying the **add** attribute makes it possible for objects of the specified classes to be created, but by itself, it does not provide a way for the user to do so. In the code snippet in the preceding section (*Shortcut Menus on Nodes*), 'NewAction' in the Menu constructor call defines a *New > Employee* menu item that creates Employee objects.

In the example tree editor, users can create new employees using the *New > Employee* shortcut menu item, and they can drag an employee node and drop it on a department node. The corresponding object becomes a member of the appropriate list.

You can specify the label that appears on the *New* submenu when adding a particular type of object, using the **name** attribute of `TreeNode`. Note that you set this attribute on the tree node type that will be *added* by the menu item, not the node type that *contains* the menu item. For example, to change *New > Employee* to *New > Worker*, set `name = 'Worker'` on the tree node whose **node_for** value contains `Employee`. If this attribute is not set, the class name is used.

You can determine whether a node or its children can be copied, renamed, or deleted, by setting the following attributes on `TreeNode`:

Attribute	If True, the ...	can be...
copy	object's children	copied.
delete	object's children	deleted.
delete_me	object	deleted.
rename	object's children	renamed.
rename_me	object	renamed.

All of these attributes default to `True`. As with **add**, you must also define actions to perform these operations.

Behavior on Nodes

As the user clicks in the tree, you may wish to enable certain program behavior.

You can use the *selected* parameter to specify the name of a trait attribute on the current context object to synchronize with the user's current selection. For example, you can enable or disable menu items or toolbar icons depending on which node is selected. The synchronization is two-way; you can set the attribute referenced by *selected* to force the tree to select a particular node.

The *on_select* and *on_dclick* parameters are callables to invoke when the user selects or double-clicks a node, respectively.

Expanding and Collapsing Nodes

You can control some aspects of expanding and collapsing of nodes in the tree.

The integer *auto_open* parameter of `TreeEditor()` determines how many levels are expanded below the root node, when the tree is first displayed. For example, if *auto_open* is 2, then two levels below the root node are displayed (whether or not the root node itself is displayed, which is determined by *hide_root*).

The Boolean **auto_open** attribute of `TreeNode` determines whether nodes of that type are expanded when they are displayed (at any time, not just on initial display of the tree). For example, suppose that a tree editor has *auto_open* setting of 2, and contains a tree node at level 3 whose **auto_open** attribute is `True`. The nodes at level 3 are not displayed initially, but when the user expands a level 2 node, displaying the level 3 node, that's nodes children are automatically displayed also. Similarly, the number of levels of nodes initially displayed can be greater than specified by the tree editor's *auto_open* setting, if some of the nodes have **auto_open** set to `True`.

If the **auto_close** attribute of `TreeNode` is set to `True`, then when a node is expanded, any siblings of that node are automatically closed. In other words, only one node of this type can be expanded at a time.

Editing Objects

One pane of the tree editor displays a user interface for editing the object that is selected in the tree. You can specify a View to use for each node type using the **view** attribute of `TreeNode`. If you do not specify a view, then the default view for the object is displayed. To suppress the editor pane, set the *editable* parameter of `TreeEditor()` to `False`; in this case, the objects represented by the nodes can still be modified by other means, such as shortcut menu commands.

You can define multiple tree editors that share a single editor pane. Each tree editor has its own tree pane. Each time the user selects a different node in any of the sharing tree controls, the editor pane updates to display the user interface for the selected object. To establish this relationship, do the following:

1. Call `TreeEditor()` with the *shared_editor* parameter set to `True`, without defining any tree nodes. The object this call returns defines the shared editor pane. For example:

```
my_shared_editor_pane = TreeEditor(shared_editor=True)
```

2. For each editor that uses the shared editor pane:
 - Set the *shared_editor* parameter of `TreeEditor()` to `True`.
 - Set the editor parameter of `TreeEditor()` to the object returned in Step 1.

For example:

```

1  shared_tree_1 = TreeEditor(shared_editor = True,
2                          editor = my_shared_editor_pane,
3                          nodes = [ TreeNode( # ...
4                                      )
5                                  ]
6                          )
7  shared_tree_2 = TreeEditor(shared_editor = True,
8                          editor = my_shared_editor_pane,
9                          nodes = [ TreeNode( # ...
10                                 )
11                                 ]
12                                 )

```

Defining the Format

Several parameters to `TreeEditor()` affect the formatting of the tree control:

- *show_icons*: If `True` (the default), icons are displayed for the nodes in the tree.
- *icon_size*: A two-integer tuple indicating the size of the icons for the nodes.
- *lines_mode*: Determines whether lines are displayed between related nodes. The valid values are ‘on’, ‘off’, and ‘appearance’ (the default). When set to ‘appearance’, lines are displayed except on Posix-based platforms.
- *hide_root*: If `True`, the root node in the hierarchy is not displayed. If this parameter were specified as `True` in Example 16, the node in Figure 54 that is labeled “Acme Labs, Inc.” would not appear.

Additionally, several attributes of `TreeNode` also affect the display of the tree:

- **icon_path**: A directory path to search for icon files. This path can be relative to the module it is used in.
- **icon_item**: The icon for a leaf node.
- **icon_open**: The icon for a node with children whose children are displayed.
- **icon_group**: The icon for a node with children whose children are not displayed.

The wxWidgets implementation automatically detects the bitmap format of the icon.

5.11 “Extra” Trait Editor Factories

The `enthought.traits.ui.wx` package defines a few editor factories that are specific to the wxWidgets toolkit, some of which are also specific to the Microsoft Windows platform. These editor factories are not necessarily implemented for other GUI toolkits or other operating system platforms.

5.11.1 AnimatedGIFEditor()

Suitable for File

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *playing*

`AnimatedGIFEditor()` generates a display of the contents of an animated GIF image file. The Boolean *playing* parameter determines whether the image is animated or static.

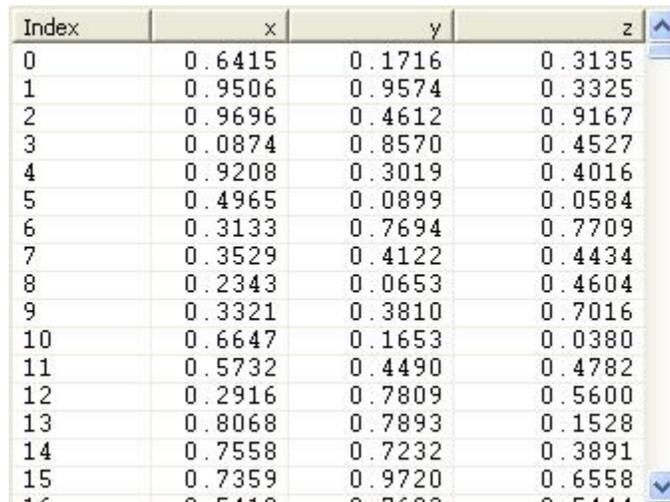
5.11.2 ArrayViewEditor()

Suitable for 2-D Array, 2-D CArray

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *format, show_index, titles, transpose*

`ArrayViewEditor()` generates a tabular display for an array. It is suitable for use with large arrays, which do not work well with the editors generated by `ArrayEditor()`. All styles of the editor have the same appearance.



Index	x	y	z
0	0.6415	0.1716	0.3135
1	0.9506	0.9574	0.3325
2	0.9696	0.4612	0.9167
3	0.0874	0.8570	0.4527
4	0.9208	0.3019	0.4016
5	0.4965	0.0899	0.0584
6	0.3133	0.7694	0.7709
7	0.3529	0.4122	0.4434
8	0.2343	0.0653	0.4604
9	0.3321	0.3810	0.7016
10	0.6647	0.1653	0.0380
11	0.5732	0.4490	0.4782
12	0.2916	0.7809	0.5600
13	0.8068	0.7893	0.1528
14	0.7558	0.7232	0.3891
15	0.7359	0.9720	0.6558
16	0.5418	0.7688	0.5444

Figure 5.55: Figure 55: Array view editor

5.11.3 FlashEditor()

Suitable for string traits, Enum(string values)

Default for (none)

FlashEditor() generates a display of an Adobe Flash Video file, using an ActiveX control (if one is installed on the system). This factory is available only on Microsoft Windows platforms. The attribute being edited must have a value whose text representation is the name or URL of a Flash video file. If the value is a Unicode string, it must contain only characters that are valid for filenames or URLs.

5.11.4 HistoryEditor()

Suitable for string traits

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *entries*

HistoryEditor() generates a combo box, which allows the user to either enter a text string or select a value from a list of previously-entered values. The same control is used for all editor styles. The *entries* parameter determines how many entries are preserved in the history list. This type of control is used as part of the simple style of file editor; see *FileEditor()*.

5.11.5 IEHTMLEditor()

Suitable for string traits, Enum(string values)

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *back, forward, home, html, page_loaded, refresh, search, status, stop, title*

IEHTMLEditor() generates a display of a web page, using Microsoft Internet Explorer (IE) via ActiveX to render the page. This factory is available only on Microsoft Windows platforms. The attribute being edited must have value whose text representation is a URL. If the value is a Unicode string, it must contain only characters that are valid for URLs.

The *back, forward, home, refresh, search* and *stop* parameters are extended names of event attributes that represent the user clicking on the corresponding buttons in the standard IE interface. The IE buttons are not displayed by the editor; you must create buttons separately in the View, if you want the user to be able to actually click buttons.

The *html, page_loaded, status,* and *title* parameters are the extended names of string attributes, which the editor updates with values based on its own state. You can display these attributes elsewhere in the View.

- *html*: The current page content as HTML (as would be displayed by the *View > Source* command in IE).
- *page_loaded*: The URL of the currently displayed page; this may be different from the URL represented by the attribute being edited.
- *status*: The text that would appear in the IE status bar.
- *title*: The title of the currently displayed page.

5.11.6 ImageEditor()

Suitable for (any)

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *image*

ImageEditor() generates a read-only display of an image. The image to be displayed is determined by the *image* parameter, or by the value of the trait attribute being edited, if *image* is not specified. In either case, the value must be a PyFace ImageResource (enthought.pyface.api.ImageResource), or a string that can be converted to one. If *image* is specified, then the type and value of the trait attribute being edited are irrelevant and are ignored.

5.11.7 LEDEditor()

Suitable for numeric traits

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *alignment, format_str*

LEDEditor() generates a display that resembles a “digital” display using light-emitting diodes. All styles of this editor are the same, and are read-only.

The *alignment* parameter can be ‘left’, ‘center’, or ‘right’ to indicate how the value should be aligned within the display. The default is right-alignment.

Figure 5.56: Figure 56: LED Editor with right alignment

5.11.8 ThemedButtonEditor()

Suitable for Event

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *label, theme, down_theme, hover_theme, disabled_theme, image, position, spacing, view*

The ThemedButtonEditor() factory generates a button that is formatted according to specified or default themes. All editor styles have the same appearance.

Figure 5.57: Figure 57: Themed buttons in various states

The theme-related parameters determine the appearance of the button in various states. Figure 57 shows the default theme.

5.11.9 ThemedCheckboxEditor()

Suitable for Boolean

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *label, theme, hover_off_image, hover_off_theme, hover_on_image, hover_on_theme, image, on_image, on_theme, position, spacing*

The ThemedCheckboxEditor() factory generates a checkbox that is formatted according to specified or default themes. All editor styles have the same appearance.

Figure 5.58: Figure 58: Themed checkbox in various states

The theme-related parameters determine the appearance of the checkbox in the various states. shows the default theme. If *label* is not specified for the editor factory, the value is inherited from the *label* value of the enclosing Item. Both labels may be displayed, if the Item's label is not hidden.

5.11.10 ThemedSliderEditor()

Suitable for Range

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *alignment, bg_color, high, increment, low, show_value, slider_color, text_color, tip_color*

The ThemedSliderEditor() factory generates a slider control that is formatted according to specified or default themes. All editor styles have the same appearance. The value is edited by modifying its textual representation. The background of the control updates to reflect the value relative to the total range represented by a slider. For example, if the range is from -2 to 2, a value of 0 is represented by a bar covering the left half of the control area, as shown in Figure 59.

Figure 5.59: Figure 59: Themed slider without focus, and with focus

5.11.11 ThemedTextEditor()

Suitable for Str, String, Unicode, CStr, CUnicode, and any trait whose value is a string

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *auto_set, enter_set, evaluate, evaluate_name, mapping, multi_line, password, theme*

The ThemedTextEditor() factory generates a text editor that is formatted according to a specified theme. If no theme is specified, the editor uses the theme, if any, specified by the surrounding Group or View. Thus, there is no default theme. All editor styles have the same appearance, except the read-only style, which is not editable.

Figure 5.60: Figure 60: Themed text editor, without focus and with focus

5.11.12 ThemedVerticalNotebookEditor()

Suitable for Lists of Instances

Default for (none)

Optional parameters *closed_theme, double_click, open_theme, page_name, multiple_open, scrollable, view*

The ThemedVerticalNotebookEditor() factory generates a “notebook” editor, containing tabs that can be vertically expanded or collapsed. It can be used for lists of instances, similarly to the ListEditor() factory, with the *use_notebook* parameter. You can specify themes to use for the open and closed states of the tabs.

Figure 5.61: Figure 61: Themed vertical notebook, with tabs for Person instances closed

Figure 5.62: Figure 62: Themed vertical notebook, with one tab open

5.12 Tips, Tricks and Gotchas

5.12.1 Getting and Setting Model View Elements

For some applications, it can be necessary to retrieve or manipulate the View objects associated with a given model object. The HasTraits class defines two methods for this purpose: `trait_views()` and `trait_view()`.

`trait_views()`

The `trait_views()` method, when called without arguments, returns a list containing the names of all Views defined in the object's class. For example, if `sam` is an object of type `SimpleEmployee3` (from *Example 6*), the method call `sam.trait_views()` returns the list `['all_view', 'traits_view']`.

Alternatively, a call to `'trait_views(view_element_type)'` returns a list of all named instances of class `view_element_type` defined in the object's class. The possible values of `view_element_type` are:

- *View*
- *Group*
- *Item*
- *ViewElement*
- *ViewSubElement*

Thus calling `trait_views(View)` is identical to calling `trait_views()`. Note that the call `sam.trait_views(Group)` returns an empty list, even though both of the Views defined in `SimpleEmployee` contain Groups. This is because only *named* elements are returned by the method.

`Group` and `Item` are both subclasses of `ViewSubElement`, while `ViewSubElement` and `View` are both subclasses of `ViewElement`. Thus, a call to `trait_views(ViewSubElement)` returns a list of named Items and Groups, while `trait_views(ViewElement)` returns a list of named Items, Groups and Views.

`trait_view()`

The `trait_view()` method is used for three distinct purposes:

- To retrieve the default View associated with an object
- To retrieve a particular named ViewElement (i.e., Item, Group or View)
- To define a new named ViewElement

For example:

- `obj.trait_view()` returns the default View associated with object *obj*. For example, `sam.trait_view()` returns the View object called `traits_view`. Note that unlike `trait_views()`, `trait_view()` returns the View itself, not its name.
- `obj.trait_view('my_view')` returns the view element named `my_view` (or `None` if `my_view` is not defined).
- `obj.trait_view('my_group', Group('a', 'b'))` defines a Group with the name `my_group`. Note that although this Group can be retrieved using `trait_view()`, its name does not appear in the list

returned by `traits_view(Group)`. This is because `my_group` is associated with `obj` itself, rather than with its class.

5.13 Appendix I: Glossary of Terms

attribute An element of data that is associated with all instances of a given class, and is named at the class level.

¹⁹ In most cases, attributes are stored and assigned separately for each instance (for the exception, see *class attribute*). Synonyms include “data member” and “instance variable”.

class attribute An element of data that is associated with a class, and is named at the class level. There is only one value for a class attribute, associated with the class itself. In contrast, for an instance *attribute*, there is a value associated with every instance of a class.

command button A button on a window that globally controls the window. Examples include **OK**, **Cancel**, **Apply**, **Revert**, and `:guilabel: ' Help'`.

controller The element of the *MVC* (“model-view-controller”) design pattern that manages the transfer of information between the data *model* and the *view* used to observe and edit it.

dialog box A secondary window whose purpose is for a user to specify additional information when entering a command.

editor A user interface component for editing the value of a trait attribute. Each type of trait has a default editor, but you can override this selection with one of a number of editor factories provided by the Traits UI package. In some cases an editor can include multiple widgets, e.g., a slider and a text box for a Range trait attribute.

editor factory An instance of the Traits class `EditorFactory`. Editor factories generate the actual widgets used in a user interface. You can use an editor factory without knowing what the underlying GUI toolkit is.

factory An object used to produce other objects at run time without necessarily assigning them to named variables or attributes. A single factory is often parameterized to produce instances of different classes as needed.

Group An object that specifies an ordered set of Items and other Groups for display in a Traits UI View. Various display options can be specified by means of attributes of this class, including a border, a group label, and the orientation of elements within the Group. An instance of the Traits UI class `Group`.

Handler A Traits UI object that implements GUI logic (data manipulation and dynamic window behavior) for one or more user interface windows. A Handler instance fills the role of *controller* in the MVC design pattern. An instance of the Traits UI class `Handler`.

HasTraits A class defined in the Traits package to specify objects whose attributes are typed. That is, any attribute of a HasTraits subclass can be a *trait attribute*.

instance A concrete entity belonging to an abstract category such as a class. In object-oriented programming terminology, an entity with allocated memory storage whose structure and behavior are defined by the class to which it belongs. Often called an *object*.

Item A non-subdividable element of a Traits user interface specification (View), usually specifying the display options to be used for a single trait attribute. An instance of the Traits UI class `Item`.

live A term used to describe a window that is linked directly to the underlying model data, so that changes to data in the interface are reflected immediately in the model. A window that is not live displays and manipulates a copy of the model data until the user confirms any changes.

livemodal A term used to describe a window that is both *live* and *modal*.

¹⁹ This is not always the case in Python, where attributes can be added to individual objects.

- MVC** A design pattern for interactive software applications. The initials stand for “Model-View-Controller”, the three distinct entities prescribed for designing such applications. (See the glossary entries for *model*, *view*, and *controller*.)
- modal** A term used to describe a window that causes the remainder of the application to be suspended, so that the user can interact only with the window until it is closed.
- model** A component of the *MVC* design pattern for interactive software applications. The model consists of the set of classes and objects that define the underlying data of the application, as well as any internal (i.e., non-GUI-related) methods or functions on that data.
- nonmodal** A term used to describe a window that is neither *live* nor *modal*.
- object** Synonym for *instance*.
- panel** A user interface region similar to a window except that it is embedded in a larger window rather than existing independently.
- predefined trait type** Any trait type that is built into the Traits package.
- subpanel** A variation on a *panel* that ignores (i.e., does not display) any command buttons.
- trait** A term used loosely to refer to either a *trait type* or a *trait attribute*.
- trait attribute** An *attribute* whose type is specified and checked by means of the Traits package.
- trait type** A type-checked data type, either built into or implemented by means of the Traits package.
- Traits** An open source package engineered by Enthought, Inc. to perform explicit typing in Python.
- Traits UI** A high-level user interface toolkit designed to be used with the Traits package.
- View** A template object for constructing a GUI window or panel for editing a set of traits. The structure of a View is defined by one or more Group or Item objects; a number of attributes are defined for specifying display options including height and width, menu bar (if any), and the set of buttons (if any) that are displayed. A member of the Traits UI class View.
- view** A component of the *MVC* design pattern for interactive software applications. The view component encompasses the visual aspect of the application, as opposed to the underlying data (the *model*) and the application’s behavior (the *controller*).
- ViewElement** A View, Group or Item object. The ViewElement class is the parent of all three of these subclasses.
- widget** An interactive element in a graphical user interface, e.g., a scrollbar, button, pull-down menu or text box.
- wizard** An interface composed of a series of *dialog box* windows, usually used to guide a user through an interactive task such as software installation.
- wx** A shorthand term for the low-level GUI toolkit on which TraitsUI and PyFace are currently based (*wxWidgets*) and its Python wrapper (*wxPython*).

5.14 Appendix II: Editor Factories for Predefined Traits

Predefined traits that are not listed in this table use `TextEditor()` by default, and have no other appropriate editor factories.

Trait	Default Editor Factory	Other Possible Editor Factories
Any	<code>TextEditor</code>	<code>EnumEditor</code> , <code>ImageEnumEditor</code> , <code>ValueEditor</code>
Array	<code>ArrayEditor</code> (for 2-D arrays)	
Bool	<code>BooleanEditor</code>	<code>ThemedCheckboxEditor</code>

Continued on next page

Table 5.1 – continued from previous page

Button	ButtonEditor	
CArray	ArrayEditor (for 2-D arrays)	
CBool	BooleanEditor	
CComplex	TextEditor	
CFloat, CInt, CLong	TextEditor	LEDEditor
Code	CodeEditor	
Color	ColorEditor	
Complex	TextEditor	
CStr, CUnicode	TextEditor (multi_line=True)	CodeEditor, HTMLLEditor
Dict	TextEditor	ValueEditor
Directory	DirectoryEditor	
Enum	EnumEditor	ImageEnumEditor
Event	(none)	ButtonEditor, ToolbarButtonEditor
File	FileEditor	AnimatedGIFEditor
Float	TextEditor	LEDEditor
Font	FontEditor	
HTML	HTMLLEditor	
Instance	InstanceEditor	TreeEditor, DropEditor, DNDEditor,
List	TableEditor for lists of HasTraits objects; ListEditor for all other lists.	CheckListEditor, SetEditor, ValueEditor
Long	TextEditor	LEDEditor
Password	TextEditor(password=True)	
PythonValue	ShellEditor	
Range	RangeEditor	ThemedSliderEditor
Regex	TextEditor	CodeEditor
RGBColor	RGBColorEditor	
Str	TextEditor(multi_line=True)	CodeEditor, HTMLLEditor
String	TextEditor	CodeEditor, ThemedTextEditor
This	InstanceEditor	
ToolbarButton	ButtonEditor	
Tuple	TupleEditor	
UIDebugger	ButtonEditor (button calls the UIDebugEditor factory)	
Unicode	TextEditor(multi_line=True)	HTMLLEditor
WeakRef	InstanceEditor	

INDICES AND TABLES

- *Index*
- *Module Index*
- *Search Page*
- *Search Page*