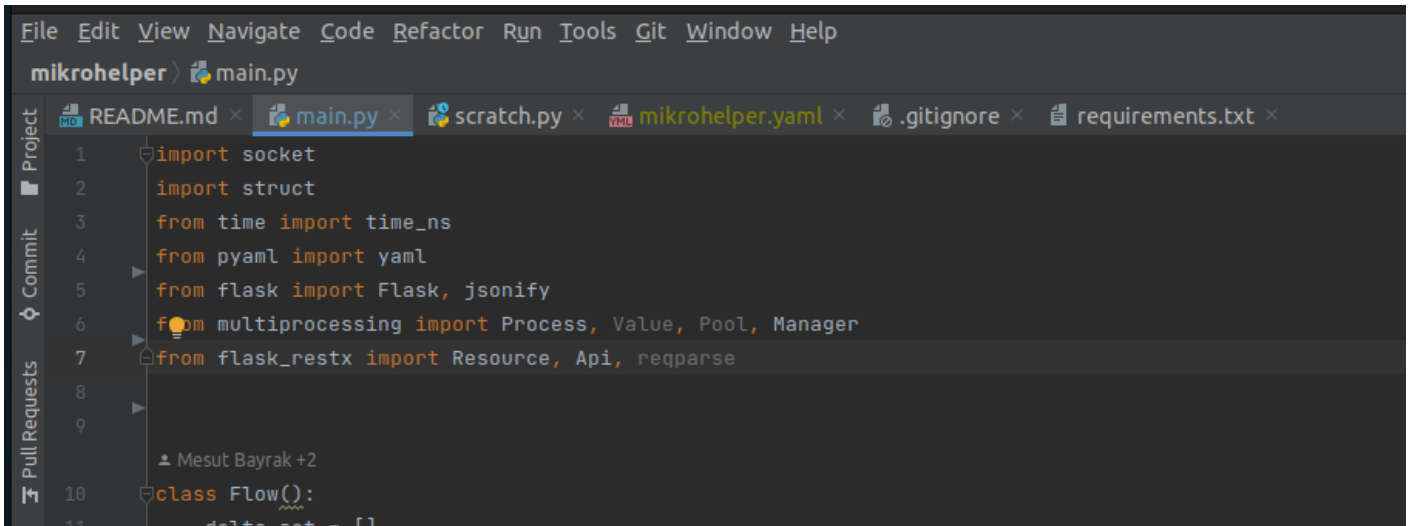


Sharing a dictionary between processes on python

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'mikrohelper' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Refactor, Run, Tools, Git, Window, Help). The editor shows a file named 'main.py' with the following Python code:

```
1 import socket
2 import struct
3 from time import time_ns
4 from pyaml import yaml
5 from flask import Flask, jsonify
6 from multiprocessing import Process, Value, Pool, Manager
7 from flask_restx import Resource, Api, reqparse
8
9
10 class Flow():
11     delta_set = []
```

The left sidebar shows a 'Project' view with a tree structure including 'Project', 'Commit', and 'Pull Requests'. The top of the editor shows several open tabs: 'README.md', 'main.py', 'scratch.py', 'mikrohelper.yaml', '.gitignore', and 'requirements.txt'.

As you might know Python has a problem called as GIL which means global interpreter lock. This lock prevents sharing variables between processes. Basically process creates another **interpreted** process which also means double the memory, and process power.

To overcome this problem, guys at python created a solution called [Manager\(\)](#) not only you can share data between processes, you can share data between computers, nice isn't it ?

Quoted from python3 documentation;

Server process managers are more flexible than using shared memory objects because they can be made to support arbitrary object types. Also, a single manager can be shared by processes on different computers over a network. They are, however, slower than using shared memory.

On my case, i needed to update a dictionary on one process and a flask api was going to serve requests based on this dictionary

The screenshot shows a web browser window with a Swagger API interface. The address bar shows the URL `127.0.0.1:5001`. The page title is "API 1.0" with a link to `/swagger.json`. The interface is for the "default" namespace. A GET request to `/Muhasebe` is shown. The "Parameters" section is empty. The "Responses" section shows a response with content type `application/json`. The "Curl" section shows the command: `curl -X 'GET' \ 'http://127.0.0.1:5001/Muhasebe' \ -H 'accept: application/json'`. The "Request URL" is `http://127.0.0.1:5001/Muhasebe`. The "Server response" section shows a status code of 200. The "Response body" is a JSON object:

```
{
  "-4868029694988977327-2932038169757311404": {
    "flow": [
      {
        "Stuple": "-4868029694988977327-2932038169757311404",
        "Stuple_hashes": [
          -2932038169757311500,
          -4868029694988977000
        ]
      }
    ],
    "ip_destination_address": "93.94.251.206",
    "ip_destination_address_hex": "5d5efbce",
    "ip_dont_fragment": true,
    "ip_fragment_offset": 0,
    "ip_header_checksum": 48244,
    "ip_header_len": 20,
    "ip_identification": 25241,
    "ip_more_fragment": false,
    "ip_proto": 6,
    "ip_proto_name": "tcp",
    "ip_source_address": "192.168.1.106",
    "ip_source_address_hex": "c0a8016a",
    "ip_tos": "00",
    "ip_total_len": 171,
    "ip_ttl": 64,
    "ipversion": "4",
    "tcp_headers": {

```

 A "Download" button is visible next to the response body. The "Response headers" section is empty.

However there was a problem, when i needed to update nested dictionaries on process i saw that dict was never updated, and look's like the Manager() class has a bug which doesn't update the values on dictionaries. Quoting from python

"<https://docs.python.org/3/library/multiprocessing.html#proxy-objects>"

If standard (non-proxy) `list` or `dict` objects are contained in a referent, modifications to those mutable values will not be propagated through the manager because the proxy has no way of knowing when the values contained within are modified. However, storing a value in a container proxy (which triggers a `__setitem__` on the proxy object) does propagate through the manager and so to effectively modify such an item, one could re-assign the modified value to the container proxy:

I did use manager within a context manager, it was initiated like this ;

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    with Flow() as f:
        print('with statement block')
        while f.sample_array['detail'] < 100:
            with Manager() as manager:
                sample_array = manager.dict()
                sample_array['sayi'] = 1

                _flask = Process(target=web, daemon=True)
                _flask.start()

                _collector = Process(target=gather_data, daemon=True)
                _collector.start()

                _collector.join()
                _flask.join()
```

here is an example to update the manager() owned dictionary ;

```
class Flow():
    def __init__(self):
        print('init method called')
        self.sample_array = {}

    def __enter__(self):
        print('enter method called')
        self.sample_array['detail']=0
        return self

    def increase_detail(self,count):
        self.sample_array['detail'] += count

    def __exit__(self, exc_type, exc_val, exc_tb):
        print("exited")
        print(self.sample_array)
    # def __exit__(self, exc_type, exc_value, exc_traceback):
    #     print('exit method called')
```

the increase_details() function represents a stream to update the sample_array['detail'] by 1 on every interval, how ever this wasn't happening and i couldn't find any legitimate solution to this.

What i did was to create a copy of the array, do the nested updates on new array and copy the whole array back to manager. Like this;

```
def increase_detail(self,count):  
    # self.sample_array['detail'] += count  
    _sa_array= self.sample_array  
    _sa_array['detail'] += count  
    self.sample_array=_sa_array
```

Lame but solved my problem, i'd like to know possible solutions to this problem, if you have one mail me <mailto:mesut>

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