

# Positional formatting

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON



**Maria Eugenia Inzaugarat**  
Data scientist

# What is string formatting?

- *String interpolation*
- Insert a custom string or variable in predefined text:

```
custom_string = "String formatting"  
print(f"{custom_string} is a powerful technique")
```

```
String formatting is a powerful technique
```

- Usage:
  - Title in a graph
  - Show message or error
  - Pass statement a to function

# Methods for formatting

- Positional formatting
- Formatted string literals
- Template method

# Positional formatting

- Placeholder replace by value

`'text {}'.format(value)`

- `str.format()`

```
print("Machine learning provides {} the ability to learn {}".format("systems", "automatically"))
```

```
Machine learning provides systems the ability to learn automatically
```

# Positional formatting

- Use variables for both the initial string and the values passed into the method

```
my_string = "{} rely on {} datasets"  
method = "Supervised algorithms"  
condition = "labeled"
```

```
print(my_string.format(method, condition))
```

```
Supervised algorithms rely on labeled datasets
```

# Reordering values

- Include an index number into the placeholders to reorder values

```
print("{} has a friend called {} and a sister called {}".format("Betty", "Linda", "Daisy"))
```

```
Betty has a friend called Linda and a sister called Daisy
```

```
print("{2} has a friend called {0} and a sister called {1}".format("Betty", "Linda", "Daisy"))
```

```
Daisy has a friend called Betty and a sister called Linda
```

# Named placeholders

- Specify a name for the placeholders

```
tool="Unsupervised algorithms"  
goal="patterns"  
print("{title} try to find {aim} in the dataset".format(title=tool, aim=goal))
```

```
Unsupervised algorithms try to find patterns in the dataset
```

# Named placeholders

```
my_methods = {"tool": "Unsupervised algorithms", "goal": "patterns"}
```

```
print('{data[tool]} try to find {data[goal]} in the dataset'.format(data=my_methods))
```

```
Unsupervised algorithms try to find patterns in the dataset
```



# Format specifier

- Specify data type to be used: `{index:specifier}`

```
print("Only {0:f}% of the {1} produced worldwide is {2}!".format(0.5155675, "data", "analyzed"))
```

```
Only 0.515568% of the data produced worldwide is analyzed!
```

```
print("Only {0:.2f}% of the {1} produced worldwide is {2}!".format(0.5155675, "data", "analyzed"))
```

```
Only 0.52% of the data produced worldwide is analyzed!
```

# Formatting datetime

```
from datetime import datetime  
print(datetime.now())
```

```
datetime.datetime(2019, 4, 11, 20, 19, 22, 58582)
```

```
print("Today's date is {:%Y-%m-%d %H:%M}".format(datetime.now()))
```

```
Today's date is 2019-04-11 20:20
```

# Let's practice!

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON

# Formatted string literal

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON



**Maria Eugenia Inzaugarat**  
Data Scientist

# f-strings

- Minimal syntax
- Add prefix `f` to string

`f`"literal string {expression}"

```
way = "code"  
method = "learning Python faster"  
print(f"Practicing how to {way} is the best method for {method}")
```

```
Practicing how to code is the best method for learning Python faster
```

# Type conversion

- Allowed conversions:
  - `!s` (string version)
  - `!r` (string containing a printable representation, i.e. with quotes)
  - `!a` (some as `!r` but escape the non-ASCII characters)

```
name = "Python"  
print(f"Python is called {name!r} due to a comedy series")
```

```
Python is called 'Python' due to a comedy series
```

# Format specifiers

- Standard format specifier:
  - `e` (scientific notation, e.g.  $5 \cdot 10^3$ )
  - `d` (digit, e.g. 4)
  - `f` (float, e.g. 4.5353)

```
number = 90.41890417471841
print(f"In the last 2 years, {number:.2f}% of the data was produced worldwide!")
```

```
In the last 2 years, 90.42% of the data was produced worldwide!
```

# Format specifiers

- `datetime`

```
from datetime import datetime  
my_today = datetime.now()
```

```
print(f"Today's date is {my_today:%B %d, %Y}")
```

```
Today's date is April 14, 2019
```



# Index lookups

```
family = {"dad": "John", "siblings": "Peter"}
```

```
print("Is your dad called {family[dad]}?".format(family=family))
```

```
Is your dad called John?
```

- Use quotes for index lookups: `family["dad"]`

```
print(f"Is your dad called {family[dad]}?")
```

```
NameError: name 'dad' is not defined
```

# Escape sequences

- Escape sequences: backslashes \

```
print("My dad is called "John")
```

```
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

```
my_string = "My dad is called \"John\""
```

```
My dad is called "John"
```

# Escape sequences

```
family = {"dad": "John", "siblings": "Peter"}
```

- Backslashes are not allowed in f-strings

```
print(f"Is your dad called {family[\"dad\"]}?")
```

```
SyntaxError: f-string expression part cannot include a backslash
```

```
print(f"Is your dad called {family['dad']}?")
```

```
Is your dad called John?
```

# Inline operations

- Advantage: evaluate expressions and call functions inline

```
my_number = 4  
my_multiplier = 7
```

```
print(f'{my_number} multiplied by {my_multiplier} is {my_number * my_multiplier}')
```

```
4 multiplied by 7 is 28
```

# Calling functions

```
def my_function(a, b):  
    return a + b
```

```
print(f"If you sum up 10 and 20 the result is {my_function(10, 20)}")
```

```
If you sum up 10 and 20 the result is 30
```

# Let's practice!

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON

# Template method

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON



**Maria Eugenia Inzaugarat**  
Data Scientist

# Template strings

- Simpler syntax
- Slower than f-strings
- Limited: don't allow format specifiers
- Good when working with externally formatted strings



# Basic syntax

```
from string import Template  
my_string = Template('Data science has been called $identifier')  
my_string.substitute(identifier="sexiest job of the 21st century")
```

```
'Data science has been called sexiest job of the 21st century'
```

# Substitution

- Use many `$identifier`
- Use variables

```
from string import Template
job = "Data science"
name = "sexiest job of the 21st century"
my_string = Template('$title has been called $description')
my_string.substitute(title=job, description=name)
```

```
'Data science has been called sexiest job of the 21st century'
```

# Substitution

- Use `${identifier}` when valid characters follow identifier

```
my_string = Template('I find Python very ${noun}ing but my sister has lost $noun')  
my_string.substitute(noun="interest")
```

```
'I find Python very interesting but my sister has lost interest'
```

# Substitution

- Use `$$` to escape the dollar sign

```
my_string = Template('I paid for the Python course only $$ $price, amazing!')  
my_string.substitute(price="12.50")
```

```
'I paid for the Python course only $ 12.50, amazing!'
```

# Substitution

- Raise error when placeholder is missing

```
favorite = dict(flavor="chocolate")  
my_string = Template('I love $flavor $cake very much')  
my_string.substitute(favorite)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):  
KeyError: 'cake'
```

# Substitution

```
favorite = dict(flavor="chocolate")  
my_string = Template('I love $flavor $cake very much')
```

```
try:  
    my_string.substitute(favorite)  
except KeyError:  
    print("missing information")
```

```
missing information
```

# Safe substitution

- Always tries to return a usable string
- Missing placeholders will appear in resulting string

```
favorite = dict(flavor="chocolate")  
my_string = Template('I love $flavor $cake very much')  
my_string.safe_substitute(favorite)
```

```
'I love chocolate $cake very much'
```

# Which should I use?

- `str.format()` :
  - Good to start with. Concepts apply to f-strings.
  - Compatible with all versions of Python.
- **f-strings:**
  - Always advisable above all methods.
  - Not suitable if not working with modern versions of Python (3.6+).
- **Template strings:**
  - When working with external or user-provided strings



# Let's practice!

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS IN PYTHON