## Python String Interpolation

- PEP 502
- Also known as variable interpolation
- What is it?

## String Interpolation: What is it?

- Is the process of evaluating a string literal containing one or more placeholders
- Yields a result in which the placeholders are replaced with their corresponding values.

## String Interpolation Example

```
def main():
    # in Python 2
    bananas = 3
    print "I have %d bananas" % bananas
    print "I have %(bananas)d bananas" % locals()
```

## String Interpolation vs Concatenation

```
#Concatenation is no bueno
def main():
    bananas = 3
    print "I have " + bananas + " bananas"
```

 Allows for easier and more intuitive string formatting and content-specification when compared to string concatenation

#### Goals

- Eliminate need to pass variables manually
- Eliminate repetition of identifiers and redundant parentheses

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- Remove awkward syntax
- Eliminate mismatch errors
- Avoid need for locals() and globals() usage, parsing the given string and passing in named parameters automatically

#### Limitations

- Backwards compatibility
- Python specifies both single and double quotes to enclose strings, so it is not reasonable to choose one of them now to enable interpolation.
- ' (accent) a shortcut for repr()

# Remaining Options

- Operator for printf style string formatting via %
- Class, such as string. Template()
- Method or Function, such as str.format
- New Syntax

## Implementation: Printf formatting via operator

# Implementation: Printf formatting via operator

#### Cons:

- Can only take in one argument besides original string.
- Multiple parameters require a passed in dictionary or tuple.
- Easier to make syntax errors

## Implementation: stringTemplate Class

```
>>> params = {'user': 'nobody', 'id': 9, 'hostname':
    'darkstar'}

Template('Hello, user: $user, id: ${id}, on host:
$hostname').substitute(params)
```

 Uses safe-substitution, which silently ignores malformed templates containing dangling delimiters, unmatched braces, or placeholders that are not valid Python identifiers.

# Implementation: str.format()

```
# when using keyword args, var name shortening
# sometimes needed to fit :/
>>> 'Hello, user: {user}, id: {id}, on host: {host}'
.format(user=user, id=id, host=hostname)
'Hello, user: nobody, id: 9, on host: darkstar'
```

• Extremely Verbose, not very convenient

# New Syntax(Last Resort)

- New syntax is generally avoided, in the interest of backwards compatibility.
- Build off of str.format()

## New Syntax Proposal

```
>>> location = 'World'
>>> f'Hello, {location} !' # new prefix: f''
'Hello, World !' # interpolated result
```

#### **Expression Evaluation**

- Expressions are parsed with the equivalent of:
- ast.parse('(' + expression + ')', '', 'eval')

## Expression Evaluation(cont.)

- Expressions in an f-string are evaluated left-to-right
- This is detectable only if the expressions have side effects

# Safety

- Only string literals can be considered for format-strings
- Neither locals() nor globals() are used during transformation

# Safety (ctd.)

- Recursive interpolation not supported
- Mistakes or malicious code can be obscured inside a string
- Highly recommended to avoid constructs in format-strings

## **Backwards Compatibility**

- uses existing syntax & avoids historical features
- format strings designed to be backwards compatible

## Community Feedback

- Criticism of wordiness of PEP itself
- Problems with implementation of e-strings
- Lack of globals() and locals() was a requested community feature

#### References

- https://docs.python.org/3/library/string.html#formatstrings
- https://docs.python.org/3/library/ast.html#ast.parse
- http://legacy.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0502/
- http://www.gossamerthreads.com/lists/python/dev/1216389