Ruby master - Bug #11993

foo(hash) is handled like foo(**hash)

01/15/2016 09:05 AM - sos4nt (Stefan Schüßler)

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<td>Priority:</td>
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<td>Target version:</td>
<td>ruby -v: 2.3.0</td>
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**Description**

Given this method:

```ruby
def foo(a = nil, b: nil)
  p a: a, b: b
end
```

I can pass keyword arguments to it and I can turn a hash into keyword arguments with the ** operator:

```ruby
foo(b: 1)       #=> {:a=>nil, :b=>1}
foo(**{b: 1})   #=> {:a=>nil, :b=>1}
```

What baffles me is that a hash is also turned into keyword arguments without the ** operator:

```ruby
foo({b: 1})     #=> {:a=>nil, :b=>1}
```

This looks like a flaw to me. I was expecting:

```ruby
foo({b: 1})     #=> {:a=>{:b=>1}, :b=>nil}
```

Which would have resembled the way * works:

```ruby
def bar(a = nil, b = nil)
  p a, b
end
```

```ruby
bar(1, 2)       #=> {:a=>1, :b=>2}
bar(*[1, 2])    #=> {:a=>1, :b=>2}
bar([1, 2])     #=> {:a=>[1, 2], :b=>nil}
```

But currently, there doesn't seem to be a difference between foo(hash) and foo(**hash).

Is this behavior intended? If so, what's the rationale behind this decision?

**History**

#1 - 01/31/2016 05:43 AM - avit (Andrew Vit)
See #11967 for Marc-Andre's explanation.

#2 - 09/05/2018 04:45 PM - marcandre (Marc-Andre Lafortune)
- Status changed from Open to Rejected

First, foo(b: 1) has been exactly the same as foo(b: 1)) since Ruby 1.8 at least. It is parsed exactly the same way. It's syntax sugar.

```ruby
require 'ripper'
Ripper.sexp('foo(a : 1)') == Ripper.sexp('foo({a : 1})') #=> true
```

As you note, the ** operator is not needed in many cases, but there are cases where it matters. You can see a difference in these three cases:

a) It merges keyword arguments:

```ruby
h = {a: 1, b: 2}
```
p(h, c: 3) #=> {:a=>1, :b=>2}, then {:c=>3}
p(**h, c: 3) #=> {:a=>1, :b=>2, :c=>3}

b) It insures that a hash is viewed as keyword arguments:

```ruby
h = {'a' => 1}
p(h) # => {'a'=>1}
p(**h) # => TypeError (hash key "a" is not a Symbol)
```

c) It differentiates between an actual empty hash {} and nothing at all

def foo(x)
  p x
end

e = {}

foo('hello', **e) #=> 'hello'
foo('hello', e) #=> ArgumentError (wrong number of arguments (given 2, expected 1))

Note that some corner cases may not perfectly handled yet (#15078)

In summary: using ** improves legibility by making the intention crystal clear, makes your code stricter and allows you to easily merge options. There is also discussion to make the use of ** required in some cases in Ruby 3.0 (see #14183).

I'm closing this, but will reopen if need be.