For the following format specifiers, PLEASE FILL OUT COMPLETE INFORMATION. It will not be sufficient to copy and paste information you find on the internet. For your own success in this lesson you should articulate your understanding of how each of these specifiers work.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **{:<10}** | When do you use it?  We use it when we want to align all the data to the left side within the available space, which is 10.  How does it work?  The python will print the data aligned to the left with the filling characters on the right.  Provide examples: print(“{:\_<10}”.format(“test”)) will be printed as test\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| **{:>10}** | When do you use it?  We use it when we want to align all the data to the right, within the available 10 spaces.  How does it work?  The data will be aligned to the right with filling characters on the left.  Provide examples: print(“{:\*>10}”.format(“test”)) will be printed as \*\*\*\*\*\*test. |
| **{:^10}** | When do you use it?  We use it when we want to put the data in the center within the maximum of 10 spaces.  How does it work?  The Python will print the data in the center and filling characters on both sides.  Provide examples: print(“{:\_^10}”.format(“test”)) will be printed as \_\_\_test\_\_\_. |
| **{:00.0f}** | When do you use it?  We use it when we want to align numerical data with decimal points.  How does it work?  The number before the decimal point is the maximum total space. The number before “f” represents the decimal places we want our number to round to.  Provide examples: print(“{:00.0f}”.format(28.34)) will be printed as 28. |

Extra Notes:

* def functionName()

# function contents are tabbed in

* Add a “:” after the define function.
* Function parameters enable us to pass data into the function from the outside.