Java's *printf()* is a method that is used for formatting data output and is a combination of *String.format()* and *out.print()*. The types of formatting include:

- flags
- width
- precision
- conversions

General Equation: %[flag][width][.precision][conversion]

<u>Flags:</u> plus(+) or minus(-) sign, zero-padding, comma delimiter, and left justify. <u>Width:</u> minimum amount of spaces data takes up. <u>Precision:</u> amount of digits after decimal (only applies to floating points). <u>Conversion:</u> decimal integer(d), floating point(f), char(c), String(s), boolean(b), and hashcode(h).

<u>Decimal Integer</u> – byte, short, int, long <u>Floating Point</u> – float, double

[Example] [Example] [Resource] [Resource] [Resource]

General

%с	character
%C	converts to uppercase character (if not already)
%d	decimal integer (base 10)
%e	scientific notation
%E	scientific notation with a capital 'E'
%f	floating-point number
%i	integer (base 10)
%b	converts to boolean
%B	converts to uppercase boolean

%0	octal number (base 8)
%s	a string of characters
%S	converts to a string of uppercase characters (if not already)
%u	unsigned decimal integer
%h	converts to hashcode
%H	converts to uppercase hashcode
%x	number in hexadecimal (base 16)
%%	prints a percent sign
\%	prints a percent sign

Decimal Integer

%0 <i>X</i> d	zero-fill for X digits
%Xd	right justify for X digits
%- <i>X</i> d	left justify for X digits
%+d	adds plus sign(+) to positive integers, minus sign for negative integers(-)
% d	prints minus sign(-) if integer is negative, prints a space elsewise
% , d	uses comma delimiter between every 3 digits (ex: 1,000)

Floating Point

%. <i>Y</i> f	prints Y positions after decimal
%Xf	takes up X spaces
%0X.Yf	zero-fills

String

%Xs	formats string for a minimum of X spaces
%-Xs	left justify

Special Characters

\a	audible alert
\b	backspace
\f	form feed
\n	newline or linefeed
\r	carriage return
\t	tab
\v	vertical tab
\\	backslash