#### Numeric formatting

numeric-formatting-switch:  
\# [ " ] switch-argument [ " ]

A numeric-formatting-switch specifies the [format](format.docx) of a numeric result. If the [result](result.docx) of a field is not a number, this switch has no effect.

Quotation marks are required around switch-argument if it contains white space; otherwise, they are optional.

If no numeric-formatting-switch is present, a numeric [result](result.docx) is formatted without leading spaces or trailing fractional zeros. If the [result](result.docx) is negative, a leading minus sign is present. If the [result](result.docx) is a whole number, no radix point is present.

A numeric switch-argument is made up of a series of [picture](picture.docx) items.

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| --- | --- |
| Numeric Formatting Picture Items | |
| Picture Item | Description |
| 0 | Specifies the requisite numeric positions to display in the result. If the [result](result.docx) does not include a digit in that [position](position.docx), 0 is displayed. [Example: In a US-English context, =4+5 \# 00.00 displays "09.00". end example] |
| # | Specifies the requisite numeric positions to display in the result. If the [result](result.docx) does not include a digit in that [position](position.docx), a space is displayed. Extra fractional digits are rounded off. [Example: =9+6 \# $### displays "$ 15". end example] |
| x | Drops digits to the left of the x placeholder. If the [placeholder](placeholder.docx) is to the right of the decimal point, the [result](result.docx) is rounded to that place. [Example: In a US-English context, =111053+111439 \# x## displays "492", =1/8 \# 0.00x displays "0.125", and =3/4 \# .x displays ".8". end example] |
| . | Indicates the radix-point position. [Example: In a US-English context, =95.4 \# $###.00 displays "$ 95.40. end example] The radix-point character displayed is locale-specific. |
| , | Separates groups of three digits. [Example: In a US-English context, =2456800 \# $#,###,### displays "2,456,800". end example] The [separator](separator.docx) character displayed is locale-specific. |
| - | Prepends a minus sign to a negative [result](result.docx), or prepends a space if the [result](result.docx) is positive or 0. [Example: =80-90 \# -## displays "-10", while =90-80 \# -## displays " 80". end example] |
| + | Prepends a plus sign to a positive [result](result.docx), a minus sign to a negative [result](result.docx), or a space if the [result](result.docx) is 0. [Example: =90-80 \# +## displays "+10", and =80-90 \# +## displays "-10". end example] |
| Other character | Includes the specified character in the [result](result.docx) at that position. [Example: =33 \# ##% displays "33%". end example] |
| '[text](text.docx)' | Includes text in the result. [Example: In a US-English context, if Price is a bookmark for 26.5, =Price\*15% \# "##0.00 'is the sales tax'" displays "$  3.98 is the sales tax". end example] |
| `numbered-item` | Includes, in Arabic numerals, the number of the preceding item numbered as a [caption](caption.docx) or resulting from a [SEQ](SEQ.docx) field (§). numbered-item shall be the same name as identifier in that [SEQ](SEQ.docx) field. [Example: =SUM(A1:D4) \# "##0.00 'is the total of Table' `table`" displays "456.34 is the total of Table 2". end example] |
| positive-result ; negative-result | Specifies different sets of [picture](picture.docx) items for positive and negative results. A zero value uses the positive picture. [Example: =Sales95 \# $#,##0.00;-$#,##0.00 displays that bookmark's positive values using $#,##0.00, and it's negative values using -$#,##0.00. end example] |
| positive-result ; negative-result ; zero-result | Specifies different sets of [picture](picture.docx) items for positive, negative, and zero results. [Example: =Sales95 \# $#,##0.00;-$#,##0.00;$0 displays that bookmark's positive values using $#,##0.00, it's negative values using -$#,##0.00, and its zero values using $0. end example] |