

ACSL
American Computer Science League
2013 - 2014 **Contest #2**
PRINT FORMATTNG
Intermediate Division

PROBLEM: In the ACSL programming language formatting output is accomplished using the ACSL FORMAT command.

The syntax of the command is : FORMAT string, value

The string part of the command consists of a series of &'s that may or may not have imbedded characters. The table below defines the various combinations that will be used for this program.

String	Value	Result
&&&&	25	The 4 &'s define a field of 4 characters. The value will be right justified in the field. *'s fill the field on the left. Output **25
&,&&&&&	12345	A comma anywhere in the string inserts a comma after every third character with a character following. Start on the right. Output *12,345
&&&.&&&&	12.34	The decimal point defines how many decimal places will print. If there are fewer digits than characters then 0's are printed. Output *12.3400.
&&.&&	12.345	If there are fewer characters than digits then the value is rounded to that number of characters. Output 12.35
\$&&&&.&&	123.45	The \$ places a \$ immediately to the left of value. No space is allowed. Output *\$123.45

INPUT: There will be 5 lines of input. Each line will contain a character string and a rational number value.

OUTPUT: For each input line, print the result of the implementing the formatting string on the given value.

SAMPLE INPUT

1. &&&&&, 456
2. &&&&&,&, 1000000
3. \$&&&&.&&, 123.38
4. &&&.&&&, 23.49
5. &&&.&&&, 23.4999

SAMPLE OUTPUT

1. ***456
2. 1,000,000
3. *\$123.38
4. *23.490
5. *23.500

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PRINT FORMATTING
Intermediate Division
TEST DATA

TEST INPUT

1. &&&&, 10
2. &&,&&&&, 2434
3. &&&.&&&, 87.39
4. \$&&&.&&, 96.875
5. &&&&.&&&, 834.5998

TEST OUTPUT

1. **10
2. **2,434
3. *87.390
4. *\$96.88
5. **834.600