

 43b8ab8f1c ▾



[Complete-Python-3-Bootcamp](#) / [00-Python Object and Data Structure Basics](#) / [03-Print Formatting with Strings.ipynb](#)



**Pierian-Data** renamed print



 1 contributor

713 lines (713 sloc) | 16.8 KB



# String Formatting

String formatting lets you inject items into a string rather than trying to chain items together using commas or string concatenation. As a quick comparison, consider:

```
player = 'Thomas'
points = 33

'Last night, '+player+' scored '+str(points)+' points.' #
concatenation

f'Last night, {player} scored {points} points.'          #
string formatting
```

There are three ways to perform string formatting.

- The oldest method involves placeholders using the modulo `%` character.
- An improved technique uses the `.format()` string method.
- The newest method, introduced with Python 3.6, uses formatted string literals, called *f-strings*.

Since you will likely encounter all three versions in someone else's code, we describe each of them here.

## Formatting with placeholders

You can use `%s` to inject strings into your print statements. The modulo `%` is referred to as a "string formatting operator".

```
In [1]: print("I'm going to inject %s here." % 'something')
```

I'm going to inject something here.

You can pass multiple items by placing them inside a tuple after the `%` operator.

```
In [2]: print("I'm going to inject %s text here, and %s text here." % ('some', 'more'))
```

I'm going to inject some text here, and more text here.

You can also pass variable names:

```
In [3]: x, y = 'some', 'more'
print("I'm going to inject %s text here, and %s text here."%(x,y))
```

I'm going to inject some text here, and more text here.

## Format conversion methods.

It should be noted that two methods `%s` and `%r` convert any python object to a string using two separate methods: `str()` and `repr()`. We will learn more about these functions later on in the course, but you should note that `%r` and `repr()` deliver the *string representation* of the object, including quotation marks and any escape characters.

```
In [4]: print('He said his name was %s.' % 'Fred')
        print('He said his name was %r.' % 'Fred')
```

```
He said his name was Fred.
He said his name was 'Fred'.
```

As another example, `\t` inserts a tab into a string.

```
In [5]: print('I once caught a fish %s.' % 'this \tbig')
        print('I once caught a fish %r.' % 'this \tbig')
```

```
I once caught a fish this      big.
I once caught a fish 'this \tbig'.
```

The `%s` operator converts whatever it sees into a string, including integers and floats. The `%d` operator converts numbers to integers first, without rounding.

Note the difference below:

```
In [6]: print('I wrote %s programs today.' % 3.75)
        print('I wrote %d programs today.' % 3.75)
```

```
I wrote 3.75 programs today.
I wrote 3 programs today.
```

## Padding and Precision of Floating Point Numbers

Floating point numbers use the format `%5.2f`. Here, `5` would be the minimum number of characters the string should contain; these may be padded with whitespace if the entire number does not have this many digits. Next to this, `.2f` stands for how many numbers to show past the decimal point. Let's see some examples:

```
In [7]: print('Floating point numbers: %5.2f' % (13.144))
```

```
Floating point numbers: 13.14
```

```
In [8]: print('Floating point numbers: %1.0f' % (13.144))
```

```
Floating point numbers: 13
```

```
In [9]: print('Floating point numbers: %1.5f' % (13.144))
```

```
Floating point numbers: 13.14400
```

```
In [10]: print('Floating point numbers: %10.2f' %(13.144))
```

Floating point numbers: 13.14

```
In [11]: print('Floating point numbers: %25.2f' %(13.144))
```

Floating point numbers: 13.14

For more information on string formatting with placeholders visit  
<https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#old-string-formatting>

## Multiple Formatting

Nothing prohibits using more than one conversion tool in the same print statement:

```
In [12]: print('First: %s, Second: %5.2f, Third: %r' %('hi!', 3.1415, 'bye!'))
```

First: hi!, Second: 3.14, Third: 'bye!'

## Formatting with the .format() method

A better way to format objects into your strings for print statements is with the string .format() method. The syntax is:

```
'String here {} then also  
{ }'.format('something1', 'something2')
```

For example:

```
In [13]: print('This is a string with an {}'.format('insert'))
```

This is a string with an insert

### The .format() method has several advantages over the %s placeholder method:

#### 1. Inserted objects can be called by index position:

```
In [14]: print('The {2} {1} {0}'.format('fox', 'brown', 'quick'))
```

The quick brown fox

#### 2. Inserted objects can be assigned keywords:

```
In [15]: print('First Object: {a}, Second Object: {b}, Third Object: {c}'.format(a=1, b='Two', c=12.3))
```

First Object: 1, Second Object: Two, Third Object: 12.3

### 3. Inserted objects can be reused, avoiding duplication:

```
In [16]: print('A %s saved is a %s earned.' %('penny','penny'))
# vs.
print('A {p} saved is a {p} earned.'.format(p='penny'))
```

A penny saved is a penny earned.  
A penny saved is a penny earned.

### Alignment, padding and precision with `.format()`

Within the curly braces you can assign field lengths, left/right alignments, rounding parameters and more

```
In [17]: print('{0:8} | {1:9}'.format('Fruit', 'Quantity'))
print('{0:8} | {1:9}'.format('Apples', 3.))
print('{0:8} | {1:9}'.format('Oranges', 10))
```

Fruit	Quantity
Apples	3.0
Oranges	10

By default, `.format()` aligns text to the left, numbers to the right. You can pass an optional `<`, `^`, or `>` to set a left, center or right alignment:

```
In [18]: print('{0:<8} | {1:^8} | {2:>8}'.format('Left', 'Center', 'Right'))
print('{0:<8} | {1:^8} | {2:>8}'.format(11,22,33))
```

Left	Center	Right
11	22	33

You can precede the alignment operator with a padding character

```
In [19]: print('{0:==<8} | {1:-^8} | {2:..>8}'.format('Left', 'Center', 'Right'))
print('{0:==<8} | {1:-^8} | {2:..>8}'.format(11,22,33))
```

Left====	-Center-	...Right
11=====	---22---	.....33

Field widths and float precision are handled in a way similar to placeholders. The following two print statements are equivalent:

```
In [20]: print('This is my ten-character, two-decimal number:%10.2f' %13.579)
print('This is my ten-character, two-decimal number:{0:10.2f}'.format(13.579))
```

This is my ten-character, two-decimal number: 13.58  
This is my ten-character, two-decimal number: 13.58

Note that there are 5 spaces following the colon, and 5 characters taken up by 13.58, for a total of ten characters.

For more information on the string `.format()` method visit

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/string.html#formatstrings>

# Formatted String Literals (f-strings)

Introduced in Python 3.6, f-strings offer several benefits over the older `.format()` string method described above. For one, you can bring outside variables immediately into the string rather than pass them as arguments through `.format(var)`.

```
In [21]: name = 'Fred'

print(f"He said his name is {name}.")
```

He said his name is Fred.

Pass `!r` to get the string representation:

```
In [22]: print(f"He said his name is {name!r}")
```

He said his name is 'Fred'

**Float formatting follows** `"result: {value:{width}. {precision}}"`

Where with the `.format()` method you might see `{value:10.4f}`, with f-strings this can become `{value:{10}.{6}}`