Formatter (Java Platform SE 8) (oracle.com)

In Java, you can use the printf() method from the PrintStream class or the format() method from the String class to format strings using format specifiers. Both methods allow you to format text by substituting values into predefined placeholders within the string.

Contact: 8087883669

Here's an example using printf():

```
String name = "John";
int age = 25;
double salary = 5000.50;
```

System.out.printf("Name: %s, Age: %d, Salary: %.2f", name, age, salary);

In this example, the %s, %d, and %.2f are format specifiers that represent placeholders for string, integer, and floating-point values, respectively. The corresponding values (name, age, and salary) are passed as arguments to printf(), and they are substituted into the placeholders based on their types.

The output will be:

```
Name: John, Age: 25, Salary: 5000.50
```

Alternatively, you can use the format() method from the String class to achieve the same result:

```
String name = "John";
int age = 25;
double salary = 5000.50;
```

String formattedString = String.format("Name: %s, Age: %d, Salary: %.2f", name, age, salary); System.out.println(formattedString);

In this case, String.format() returns the formatted string, which is then printed using println().

Both printf() and format() support a wide range of format specifiers, allowing you to control the formatting of various data types, including dates, numbers, and more. You can refer to the Java documentation on Formatter for a complete list of format specifiers and their usage.

```
package com.hdfc.var.args;
import com.hdfc.collections.User;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.List;

public class StringFormatting {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        List<com.hdfc.collections.User> list = new ArrayList<>();
        list.add(new User(1, "name-1", List.of("Pune"), new Date()));
}
```

© MSSQUARE Global Corporate Training Institute

Contact: 8087883669