Table 22.8 shows the effect of the # flag on the o, x, X, g, and G conversions.

Table 22.8
Effect of the # Flag

Conversion Specification	Result of Applying Conversion to 123	Result of Applying Conversion to 123.0
%8o	•••••173	
%#8o	••••0173	
%8x	••••••7b	
%#8x	••••0x7b	
%8X	••••••7B	
%#8X	••••0X7B	
%8g		•••••123
%#8g		•123.000
%8G		•••••123
%#8G		•123.000

In previous chapters, we've used the minimum field width and precision when displaying numbers, so there's no point in more examples here. Instead, Table 22.9 shows the effect of the minimum field width and precision on the %s conversion.

Table 22.9
Effect of Minimum Field Width and Precision on the %s Conversion

Conversion Specification	Result of Applying Conversion to "bogus"	Result of Applying Conversion to "buzzword"
%6s	•bogus	buzzword
%-6s	bogus•	buzzword
%.4s	bogu	buzz
%6.4s	••bogu	••buzz
%-6.4s	bogu••	buzz••

Table 22.10 illustrates how the %g conversion displays some numbers in %e form and others in %f form. All numbers in the table were written using the %.4g conversion specification. The first two numbers have exponents of at least 4, so they're displayed in %e form. The next eight numbers are displayed in %f form. The last two numbers have exponents less than –4, so they're displayed in %e form.

Table 22.10
Examples of the %g Conversion

Number	Result of Applying %.4g Conversion to Number
123456.	1.235e+05
12345.6	1.235e+04
1234.56	1235
123.456	123.5
12.3456	12.35
1.23456	1.235
.123456	0.1235
.0123456	0.01235
.00123456	0.001235
.000123456	0.0001235
.0000123456	1.235e-05
.00000123456	1.235e-06