Recitation Week 4 – String Formatting

Problem 1. Ask the user to enter an ASCII value. Print the character associated with the ASCII value. **[10 pts]**

Sample run:

```
Enter an ASCII value: 66
The character for ASCII code 66 is B
```

Problem 2. Ask the user to enter a string and an integer (let's say *n*). Print the string *n* times, once per line. You should use the `print()` statement **only once** in your program. **[15 pts]**

Sample run:

```
Please enter a string: Hello python!
Please enter an integer: 4
Hello python!
Hello python!
Hello python!
Hello python!
```

Hint: Use newlines and string arithmetic to achieve this.

Problem 3. Given a floating point number `0.457467657`, print the same number with a precision of **3** decimal places and right justified to a column of **10** characters. **[10 pts]**

Sample run:

```
     0.457
```

Note: Whitespace (blank spaces / blank lines) matters; make sure your whitespace *exactly* matches the expected output.

Problem 4. Ask the user to enter the number of males and number of females registered in a class. Display the percentage of males and females in the class. You should use string formatting operators to get the percentage value (e.g. 60.00%) from the fraction value (e.g. 0.6). For example, if there are 8 males and 12 females, percentage of males in the class is 8 ÷ (8 + 12) = 0.4 (display this value as 40.00%). Your percentage value should have a precision of maximum **2** decimal places. **[15 pts]**

Sample run:

```
Enter the number of males: 8
Enter the number of females: 12
Percentage of males = 40.00%
Percentage of females = 60.00%
```