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CP1404/CP5632 - Practical
Various examples of using Python string formatting with the str.format() method
Want to read more about it? https://docs.python.org/3/library/string.html#formatstrings
name = "Gibson L-5 CES"
year = 1922
cost = 16035.40
# The 'old' manual way to format text with string concatenation:
print("My guitar: " + name + ", first made in " + str(year))
# A better way - using str.format():
print("My guitar: {}, first made in {}".format(name, year))
print("My guitar: {0}, first made in {1}".format(name, year))
print("My {0} was first made in {1} (that's right, {1}!)".format(name, year))
# Formatting currency (grouping with comma, 2 decimal places):
print("My {} would cost ${:,.2f}".format(name, cost))
# Aligning columns:
numbers = [1, 19, 123, 456, -25]
for i in range(len(numbers)):
    print("Number {0} is {1:>5}".format(i + 1, numbers[i]))
# Another (nicer) version of the above loop using the enumerate function
for i, number in enumerate(numbers):
    print("Number {0} is {1:>5}".format(i + 1, number))
# TODO: Using a for loop with the range function and string formatting,
# produce the following output:
#
   0
# 50
# 100
for number in range(0, 101, 50):
    print("{:3}".format(number))
```