Python Data Analysis Basics: Takeaways

Syntax

STRING FORMATTING AND FORMAT SPECIFICATIONS

- Insert values into a string in order:

```
continents = "France is in {} and China is in {}".format("Europe", "Asia")
```

- Insert values into a string by position:

```
squares = "{0} times {0} equals {1}".format(3,9)
```

- Insert values into a string by name:

```
population = "{name}'s population is {pop} million".format(name="Brazil", pop=209)
```

- Format specification for precision of two decimal places:

```
two_decimal_places = "I own {:.2f}% of the company".format(32.5548651132)
```

- Format specification for comma separator:

```
india_pop = "The approximate population of {} is {:,}".format("India",1324000000)
```

- Order for format specification when using precision and comma separator:

```
balance_string = "Your bank balance is {:,.2f}".format(12345.678)
```

Concepts

- The `str.format()` method allows you to insert values into strings without explicitly converting them.
- The `str.format()` method also accepts optional format specifications, which you can use to format values so they are easier to read.

Resources

- [Python Documentation: Format Specifications](#)
- [PyFormat: Python String Formatting Reference](#)