For the following format specifiers, PLEASE FILL OUT COMPLETE INFORMATION. It will not be sufficient to copy and paste information you find on the internet. For your own success in this lesson you should articulate your understanding of how each of these specifiers work.

***Basically just specification of data types.***

Numbers in between % and () specify spacing

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| **%f** | When do you use it?  To print float or double values. Used similarly to %e.  How does it work?  The %(character) is the is the format specifier, and the f is the conversion character for float or double values. It acts as a placeholder for values and provides additional information.  Provide examples:  Double x = 10.5  System.out.println(“The variable x is: %f”, x); |
| **%d** | When do you use it?  To print a base 10 integer. Much alike a int character  How does it work?  Like above, %() is the format specifier, and the d is the conversion character for short, int, byte,etc. Acts as a placeholder.  Provide examples:  Int y = 8  System.out.println(“The variable shown has the value %d”, y); |
| **%s** | When do you use it?  To print a string (text) . Similarly to the standard “String”  How does it work?  The %() is specifying a format, and the s is showing that the requested data type is a string. It acts like a placeholder.  Provide examples:  String name1 = Jared  System.out.println(“My name is %s”, name1); |