

## The format() Method

With Python 3.0, the format() method has been introduced for handling complex string formatting more efficiently. This method of the built-in string class provides functionality for complex variable substitutions and value formatting. This new formatting technique is regarded as more elegant. The general syntax of format() method is:

**string.format(var1, var2,...)**

The string itself contains placeholders {} in which values of variables are successively inserted.

```
>>> name="Malhar"
>>> age=23>>>
percentage=55.5
>>> "my name is {} and my age is {} years".format(name, age)
'my name is Malhar and my age is 23 years'
>>>
```

You can also specify formatting symbols. Only change is using colon (:) instead of %. For example, instead of %s use {:s} and instead of %d use {:d}

```
>>> "my name is {:s} and my age is {:d} years".format(name, age)
'my name is Malhar and my age is 23 years'
>>>
```

Precision formatting of numbers can be accordingly done.

```
>>> "my name is {:s}, age {:d} and I have scored {:.3f} percent
marks".format(name, age, percentage)
'my name is Malhar, age 23 and I have scored 55.500 percent marks'
>>>
```