



Formatting Strings

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FORMAT Function

Allows construction of larger strings

Format specification {}

Act as placeholders

Example using :d for integer decimal

```
>>>fruitlist = ('acai', 'banana', 'cherry')
```

```
>>>len (fruitlist)
```

```
3
```

```
>>>'There are {:d} fruits.'.format (len (fruitlist))
```

```
'There are 3 fruits.'
```

Formatting for Strings

Examples using `{:s}` for strings

```
>>> adjective = 'great'
```

```
>>> 'These fruits are {:s}'.format(adjective)
```

```
'These fruits are great'
```

```
>>> for fruit in fruitlist:
```

```
>>>     print('My fruit is a {:s}'.format(fruit))
```

| Indexing the Format Argument

```
>>>'My fruits are {:s}, {:s}, and {:s}'.format(fruitlist[0],  
fruitlist[1], fruitlist[2])
```

```
'My fruits are acai, banana, and cherry'
```

Another possibility

```
>>>'My fruits are {0[0]}, {0[1]}, and  
{0[2]}'.format(fruitlist)
```

```
'My fruits are acai, banana, and cherry'
```


| Format for Floating Decimal

`{:.2f}` – format floating point number with two decimals

```
>>>num2 = 54.749
```

```
>>>'The estimate is {:.2f}.'format(num2)
```

```
'The estimate is 54.75.'
```

Statements and Comments

Statement—unit of execution

Comment—explains the code

- Use the ‘#’ to denote a comment

Program—sequence of statements

- Create a sequence of statements in notepad
- File extension .py