## Problem



## Josh Solution (couldn’t figure out padding)

def print\_formatted(number):

    # your code goes here

    for i in range(1,n+1):

        print(i, oct(i)[2:], hex(i)[2:], bin(i)[2:]) #the [2:] gets rid of the perfixing 0o[[1]](#footnote-1)[[2]](#footnote-2)

    return

## Solution

def print\_formatted(number):

    # your code goes here

    l1 = len(bin(number)[2:])

    for i in range(1,number+1):

        print(str(i).rjust(l1,' '),end=" ")

        print(oct(i)[2:].rjust(l1,' '),end=" ")

        print(((hex(i)[2:]).upper()).rjust(l1,' '),end=" ")

        print(bin(i)[2:].rjust(l1,' '),end=" ")

        print("")

if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

    n = int(input())

    print\_formatted(n)

1. http://www.trytoprogram.com/python-programming/python-built-in-functions/oct/ [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://www.programiz.com/python-programming/examples/conversion-binary-octal-hexadecimal [↑](#footnote-ref-2)