

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.

<p>{ :<10 }</p>	<p>When do you use it?</p> <p>How does it work?</p> <p>Provide examples:</p>
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<p>{ :00.0 f }</p>	<p>When do you use it?</p> <p>How does it work?</p> <p>Provide examples:</p>

Conversion	Meaning
d	Signed integer decimal.
i	Signed integer decimal.
o	Unsigned octal.
u	Unsigned decimal.
x	Unsigned hexadecimal (lowercase).
X	Unsigned hexadecimal (uppercase).
e	Floating point exponential format (lowercase).
E	Floating point exponential format (uppercase).
f	Floating point decimal format.
F	Floating point decimal format.
g	Same as "e" if exponent is greater than -4 or less than precision, "f" otherwise.
G	Same as "E" if exponent is greater than -4 or less than precision, "F" otherwise.
c	Single character (accepts integer or single character string).
r	String (converts any python object using repr()).
s	String (converts any python object using str()).
%	No argument is converted, results in a "%" character in the result.