Python String Formatting

To make sure a string will display as expected, we can format the result with the format() method.

String format()

* The format() method allows you to format selected parts of a string.
* Sometimes there are parts of a text that you do not control, maybe they come from a database, or user input?
* To control such values, add placeholders (curly brackets {}) in the text, and run the values through the format() method:

### Example

**Add a placeholder where you want to display the price:**

price = 49  
txt = "The price is {} dollars"  
print(txt.format(price))

**output:** The price is 49 dollars

**You can add parameters inside the curly brackets to specify how to convert the value:**

### Example

Format the price to be displayed as a number with two decimals:

price = 49

txt = "The price is {:.2f} dollars"

print(txt.format(price))

**output:**

The price is 49.00 dollars

## Multiple Values

If you want to use more values, just add more values to the format() method:

**Example:** add more placeholders

quantity = 3

itemno = 567

price = 49

myorder = "I want {} pieces of item number {} for {:.2f} dollars."

print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))

**output:**

I want 3 pieces of item number 567 for 49.00 dollars.

## Index Numbers

You can use index numbers (a number inside the curly brackets {0}) to be sure the values are placed in the correct placeholders:

### Example

quantity = 3  
itemno = 567  
price = 49  
myorder = "I want {0} pieces of item number {1} for {2:.2f} dollars."  
print(myorder.format(quantity, itemno, price))

**output:**

I want 3 pieces of item number 567 for 49.00 dollars.

**Note:** follow the order defined inside the format() method

**Also, if you want to refer to the same value more than once, use the index number:**

### Example

age = 36  
name = "John"  
txt = "His name is {1}. {1} is {0} years old."  
print(txt.format(age, name))

**Note:**

His name is John. John is 36 years old.

## Named Indexes

You can also use named indexes by entering a name inside the curly brackets {carname}, but then you must use names when you pass the parameter values txt.format(carname = "Ford"):

**Example:**

myorder = "I want {quantity} pieces of item number {itemno} for {price} dollars."

print(myorder.format(quantity = 3, itemno = 567, price = 49.99))

**output:**

I want 3 pieces of item number 567 for 49.99 dollars.