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.

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| **{:<10}** | When do you use it? When you want to format your text to be aligned to the left  How does it work? Makes the field be left aligned within the field width which is specified by the number to the right of the colon and following character; the < pushes the code to the left side; can fill the empty (justified) space with characters such as \_ or \* by placing the character right after the colon  Provide examples: “{:<10}”.format(“your text”) |
| **{:>10}** | When do you use it? When you want to align your printed text to the right  How does it work? Makes field (printed statement) be right-aligned with the space of the code specified by the number on the right (10); the > pushes the code to the right side of the field  Provide examples: “{:>10}”.format(“your text”) |
| **{:^10}** | When do you use it? When you want your printed text to be centered  How does it work? Makes the printed code be centered in the space available depending on the number on the right, so in this case the width would be 10; you can use \* as a fill character for either side of your printed text  Provide examples: “{:^10}”.format(“your text”)  Or “{:\*^10}”.format(“your text”) |
| **{:00.0f}** | When do you use it? When you want numbers to print to a specific precision (normally 6 decimal places) with padding (or an extra space) put before the numbers being printed  How does it work? The 0.00 establishes a field width of 0 with a zero padding so that the number is preceded by a 0. The f stands for float showing that it will work with numbers. If there weren’t any numbers after the decimal point then the number will be printed as a fixed point number with a default precision of 6 so that there are 6 numbers after the decimal point. The number to the right of the decimal point in the code determines how many decimal spaces will be in the output (0=0 decimal spaces)  Provide examples: “{:00.0f}”.format(5.67, -6.78) |