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Print formatting with Strings -- There are 2 methods.
1) .format method.
2) f-string (formatted string) method.
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## 1. Formatting with the .format() method

Syntax -- 'string here {} then also {}'.format('something1','something2')

```
In [3]: print('this is a string {}'.format('INSERTED'))
this is a string INSERTED

In [4]: print('the {} {} {}'.format('fox', 'brown', 'quick'))
the fox brown quick

In [5]: print('the {2} {1} {0}'.format('fox', 'brown', 'quick'))
the quick brown fox

In [18]: print('the {1} {j} {k}'.format(k='fox',j='brown',l='quick'))
the quick brown fox
```

### a. Float formatting with the .format() method

Syntax -- "{value:width.precision f}"

```
In [7]: result = 100/777

In [8]: result

Out[8]: 0.1287001287001287

In [9]: print('the result was {}'.format(result))
the result was 0.1287001287001287

In [13]: print('the result was {r:1.3f}'.format(r=result))
the result was 0.129

In [15]: result = 104.454563

In [17]: print('the result was {s:4.4f}'.format(s=result))
the result was 104.4546
```

## 2. F- String[formatted string]

Syntax-- (f'string here{'something1','something2'})

```
In [19]: name = 'sam'

In [22]: print(f'his name is {name}')
his name is sam

In [23]: name = 'sam'
age = 3

In [25]: print(f'{name} is {age} years old')
sam is 3 years old

In [ ]:
```