The following table shows supported format specifiers for formatting numeric results. The formatted result in the last column corresponds to the "en-US" CultureInfo.

Format specifier	Description	Examples	Result
C or c	Currency	`string s = $"{2.5:C}";`	$2.50
		`string s = $"{-2.5:C}";`	($2.50)
D or d	Decimal	`string s = $"{25:D5}";`	00025
E or e	Exponential	`string s = $"{250000:E2}";`	2.50E+005
F or f	Fixed-point	`string s = $"{2.5:F2}";`	2.50
		`string s = $"{2.5:F0}";`	3
G or g	General	`string s = $"{2.5:G}";`	2.5
N or n	Numeric	`string s = $"{2500000:N}";`	2,500,000.00
P or p	Percent	`string s = $"{0.25:P}";`	25.00%
R or r	Round-trip	`string s = $"{2.5:R}";`	2.5
X or x	Hexadecimal	`string s = $"{250:X}";`	FA
		`string s = $"{0xffff:X}";`	FFFF

Remarks

You use a format specifier to create a format string. The format string is of the following form: `Axx`, where

- `A` is the format specifier, which controls the type of formatting applied to the numeric value.
- `xx` is the precision specifier, which affects the number of digits in the formatted output. The value of the precision specifier ranges from 0 to 99.

The decimal ("D" or "d") and hexadecimal ("X" or "x") format specifiers are supported only for integral types. The round-trip ("R" or "r") format specifier is supported only for Single, Double, and BigInteger types.