

Format in Python

use {} and : to replace “%” in C

1、使用位置参数

要点：从以下例子可以看出位置参数不受顺序约束，且可以为{}，只要format里有相对应的参数值即可，参数索引从0开，传入位置参数列表可用*列表

```
>>> 'my name is {} ,age {}'.format('hoho',18)
'my name is hoho ,age 18'

>>> 'my name is {1} ,age {0}'.format(10,'hoho')
'my name is hoho ,age 10'

>>> 'my name is {1} ,age {0} {1}'.format(10,'hoho')
'my name is hoho ,age 10 hoho'

>>> li = ['hoho',18]
>>> 'my name is {} ,age {}'.format(*li)
'my name is hoho ,age 18'
```

2、使用关键字参数

要点：关键字参数值要对得上，可用字典当关键字参数传入值，字典前加**即可

```
>>> hash = {'name':'hoho','age':18}
>>> 'my name is {name},age is{age}'.format(name='hoho',age=19)
'my name is hoho,age is 19'

>>> 'my name is {name},age is {age}'.format(**hash)
'my name is hoho,age is 18'
```

3、填充与格式化

要点:[填充字符][对齐方式 <^>][宽度]

```
>>> '{0:*>10}'.format(10) ##右对齐
'*****10'

>>> '{0:*<10}'.format(10) ##左对齐
'10*****'

>>> '{0:*^10}'.format(10) ##居中对齐
'*****10*****'
```

4、精度与进制

```
>>> '{0:.2f}'.format(1/3)
'0.33'
>>> '{0:b}'.format(10)  #二进制
'1010'
>>> '{0:o}'.format(10)  #八进制
'12'
>>> '{0:x}'.format(10)  #16进制
'a'
>>> '{:,}'.format(12369132698) #千分位格式化
'12,369,132,698'
```

5、使用索引

```
>>> li
['hoho', 18]

>>> 'name is {0[0]} age is {0[1]}'.format(li)
'name is hoho age is 18'
```