

f文字列の使い方

変数の値を画面に出力したい

- 関数print()の引数に，カンマ(,)で区切って並べるの，面倒だ...



- そんなあなたに「f文字列」
 - 文字列の直前に f を付ける.
 - 変数の値を出力したい場合は，文字列中に直接，{}で囲んだ変数名を記述する.
- 例

f文字列がないとき...

```
print('合計', price, '円')
```

f文字列があるときー!!

```
print(f'合計 {price} 円')
```

```
print(intro, '(', intro_len, '字')
```

```
print(f'{intro} ({intro_len}字)')
```

f文字列の書式指定

- 値を文字列として出力する際のフォーマットを指定できる.
 - 変数名に:以下を追加して指定

{変数名:書式指定}

- 指定できる項目
 - 出力文字数
 - n進数
 - 符号出力
 - 左右中央寄せ，0で埋める

出力文字数

● 精度 (浮動小数点数)

```
>>> n = 6174
>>> f'n = {n}'
'n = 6174'
>>> f'n = {n:20}'
'n =                               6174'
```

```
>>> x = 2.718281828459045
>>> f'x = {x:.5}'
'x = 2.7183'
>>> f'x = {x:20.5}'
'x =                               2.7183'
```

● 科学的表記法

● 精度は小数点以下の桁数

```
>>> x = 2.718281828459045
>>> f'x = {x}'
'x = 2.718281828459045'
>>> f'x = {x:20}'
'x = 2.718281828459045'
```

```
>>> f'x = {x:e}'
'x = 2.718282e+00'
>>> f'x = {x:20e}'
'x = 2.718282e+00'
>>> f'x = {x:.5e}'
'x = 2.71828e+00'
>>> f'x = {x:20.5e}'
'x = 2.71828e+00'
```

● 2,8,16進数変換

```
>>> n = 6174
>>> f'n = {n}'
'n = 6174'
>>> f'n = {n:b}'
'n = 1100000011110'
>>> f'n = {n:o}'
'n = 14036'
>>> f'n = {n:x}'
'n = 181e'
>>> f'n = {n:#x}'
'n = 0x181e'
>>> f'n = {n:X}'
'n = 181E'
>>> f'n = {n:#X}'
'n = 0X181E'
```

● 左右寄せ, 符号, ゼロパディング

```
>>> t = -273.15
>>> f't = {t}'
't = -273.15'
>>> f't = {t:<20}'
't = -273.15'
>>> f't = {t:>20}'
't = -273.15'
>>> f't = {t:^20}'
't = -273.15'
```

```
>>> f'x = {x:+}'
'x = +2.718281828459045'
>>> f'x = {x:-}'
'x = 2.718281828459045'
>>> f'x = {x: }'
'x = 2.718281828459045'
```

```
>>> f'x = {x:+010.5}'
'x = +0002.7183'
>>> f'x = {x:-010.5}'
'x = 00002.7183'
>>> f'x = {x: 010.5}'
'x = 0002.7183'
```