Programming Logic - Beginning

152-101

String.Format Notes

Notes	Activity

```
decimal value = 10m;
string demo = String.Format("{0,8:C2}", value);
//demo contains:  □□$10.00 (□ = space)
```

String.Format Notes

- Allows you force a value to display in a fixed field size
- {firstparm, secondparm:format}
- firstparm is simply a "field number". Since we only have one field, we designate "field 0"
- secondparm is the total field width the value should be displayed in
- Be sure to count the decimal place and potential commas
- Add a "-" if you want the data left aligned
- :format allows you designate the type of number and number of decimal places
- N for numbers (includes commas)
- C for currency (includes commas)
- P for percent (automatically * 100) adds " %" to end (note the space)
- "{ }" Quotes and curley brackets are required.

```
Examples:
   String.Format("{0,10}", value)      Displays value in a field 10 characters wide,
aligned right
   String.Format("{0,-10}", name)      Displays name in a field 10 characters wide,
aligned left (normally used for strings)
   String.Format("{0,8:N1}", value)    Displays value in a field 8 characters wide,
includes commas, always displays 1 decimal place
   String.Format("{0,9:C2}", value)    Displays value in a field 9 characters wide,
includes $, commas, 2 decimal places
   String.Format("{0,7:P1}", value)    Displays value in a field 7 characters wide,
multiplied by 100, includes 1 decimal place and trailing " %" (note space)
    */
```