

printf

WMPRO, WMMINI FW >= 1.0 WMMEGA FW >= 2.0

Print a formatted string to standard output

Description

```
printf ( string $format [, mixed $values ... ] )
```

This function will print a formatted string to the current output stream such as a web page or terminal. The output is produced according to the **format string** using the passed **values**. The **format string** is composed of literal text and/or **conversion specifiers**. Each **conversion specifier** fetches one parameter from the **values**.

Parameters

\$format: A **string** with literal text and/or **Conversion Specifiers**

\$values: **Integer**, **float** or **string** values to be used to produce the formatted string

Return Values

None

Conversion Specifiers

A conversion specification sequence consists of a % character followed by one or more of these options in order ending with the required Conversion Type Character:

1. **Sign**: Optional + (to be used on a number). By default, only the - sign is used on a number if it's negative. This specifier forces positive numbers to have the + sign attached as well.
2. **Padding**: Optional 0 to pad results with zeroes (to be used on a number with a specified Width). The default is to pad with spaces.
3. **Alignment**: Optional - for left-justified. The default is right-justified.
4. **Width**: Optional integer string, which specifies the minimum number of characters for this conversion.
5. **Precision**: Optional in the form of a period . followed by an integer string that specifies how many decimal digits should be displayed for floating-point numbers. When using this specifier on a string, it acts as a cutoff point, setting a maximum character limit to the string.
6. **Conversion Type**: Required case-sensitive character which specifies how to format the passed values:

| Conversion Type Character | Parameter Value Type | Description of Returned Conversion |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| c | Int | The character with that ASCII value |
| d | Int | A (possibly signed) decimal number |
| f | Float | A floating-point number |
| s | String | A string |
| X | Int | A hexadecimal number (with uppercase letters) |
| % | (none) | A literal percentage character |

Any text in the **format string** which is not part of a conversion specification sequence (starting with % and ending with a Conversion Type Character) will be placed into the output as literal text, unchanged.

Notes

The mainline PHP specification for this function can be found at <http://php.net/manual/en/function.printf.php> and is useful for further information. However, the uPHP implementation does not currently support all of the options mentioned there and in the associated `sprintf()` function at <http://php.net/manual/en/function.sprintf.php>.

See Also

[sprintf\(\)](#) - Return a formatted **string**

[print\(\)](#) - Print data to the current output stream such as a web page or terminal

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