

# 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	<b>Int</b>	The character with that ASCII value
d	<b>Int</b>	A (possibly signed) decimal number
f	<b>Float</b>	A floating-point number
s	<b>String</b>	A string
X	<b>Int</b>	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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