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The `l3str-format` package: formatting strings of characters*

The L^AT_EX3 Project[†]

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1 Format specifications

In this module, we introduce the notion of a string $\langle format \rangle$. The syntax follows that of Python's `format` built-in function. A $\langle format specification \rangle$ is a string of the form

$$\langle format specification \rangle = [[\langle fill \rangle]\langle alignment \rangle][\langle sign \rangle][\langle width \rangle][.\langle precision \rangle][\langle style \rangle]$$

where each [...] denotes an independent optional part.

- $\langle fill \rangle$ can be any character: it is assumed to be present whenever the second character of the $\langle format specification \rangle$ is a valid $\langle alignment \rangle$ character.
- $\langle alignment \rangle$ can be `<` (left alignment), `>` (right alignment), `^` (centering), or `=` (for numeric types only).
- $\langle sign \rangle$ is allowed for numeric types; it can be `+` (show a sign for positive and negative numbers), `-` (only put a sign for negative numbers), or a space (show a space or a `-`).
- $\langle width \rangle$ is the minimum number of characters of the result: if the result is naturally shorter than this $\langle width \rangle$, then it is padded with copies of the character $\langle fill \rangle$, with a position depending on the choice of $\langle alignment \rangle$. If the result is naturally longer, it is not truncated.
- $\langle precision \rangle$, whose presence is indicated by a period, can have different meanings depending on the type.
- $\langle style \rangle$ is one character, which controls how the given data should be formatted. The list of allowed $\langle styles \rangle$ depends on the type.

The choice of $\langle alignment \rangle =$ is only valid for numeric types: in this case the padding is inserted between the sign and the rest of the number.

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[†]E-mail: latex-team@latex-project.org

2 Formatting various data-types

<code>\tl_format:Nn</code> *	<code>\tl_format:nn</code> { <i>token list</i> } { <i>format specification</i> }
<code>\tl_format:cn</code> *	Converts the <i>token list</i> to a string according to the <i>format specification</i> . The <i>style</i> , if present, must be s . If <i>precision</i> is given, all characters of the string representation of the <i>token list</i> beyond the first <i>precision</i> characters are discarded.
<code>\tl_format:nn</code> *	

<code>\seq_format:Nn</code> *	<code>\seq_format:Nn</code> { <i>sequence</i> } { <i>format specification</i> }
<code>\seq_format:cn</code> *	Converts each item in the <i>sequence</i> to a string according to the <i>format specification</i> , and concatenates the results.

<code>\int_format:nn</code> *	<code>\int_format:nn</code> { <i>intexpr</i> } { <i>format specification</i> }
	Evaluates the <i>integer expression</i> and converts the result to a string according to the <i>format specification</i> . The <i>precision</i> argument is not allowed. The <i>style</i> can be b for binary output, d for decimal output (this is the default), o for octal output, X for hexadecimal output (using capital letters).

<code>\fp_format:nn</code> *	<code>\fp_format:nn</code> { <i>fpexpr</i> } { <i>format specification</i> }
	Evaluates the <i>floating point expression</i> and converts the result to a string according to the <i>format specification</i> . The <i>precision</i> defaults to 6. The <i>style</i> can be
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• e for scientific notation, with one digit before and <i>precision</i> digits after the decimal separator, and an integer exponent, following e;• f for a fixed point notation, with <i>precision</i> digits after the decimal separator and no exponent;• g for a general format, which uses style f for numbers in the range $[10^{-4}, 10^{(precision)}]$ and style e otherwise.

3 Possibilities, and things to do

- Provide a token list formatting *style* which keeps the last *precision* characters rather than the first *precision*.

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