

### Function Call

```
string.format(formatstring, ...args)
```

### Specifier

| Input  | Description                     | Example      |
|--------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| g      | Auto <sup>†</sup>               | 384.63       |
| G      | Auto (uppercase) <sup>†</sup>   | 386          |
| d or i | Signed decimal                  | -392         |
| u      | Unsigned decimal                | 1483         |
| f      | Decimal float                   | 392.65       |
| o      | Unsigned octal                  | 610          |
| x      | Unsigned hex                    | 7fa          |
| X      | Unsigned hex (uppercase)        | 7FA          |
| a      | Hex float                       | -0xc.90fep-2 |
| A      | Hex float (uppercase)           | -0XC.90FEP-2 |
| e      | Scientific notation             | 3.9265e+2    |
| E      | Scientific notation (uppercase) | 3.9265E+2    |
| c      | Character                       | d            |
| s      | String                          | Hello world  |
| p      | Pointer                         | b8000000     |
| %      | Literal "%"                     | %            |

Specifier determines the string format type.

<sup>†</sup>Auto choses between the more reasonable of e or f.

### Q Specifier

The Q specifier does not support flags, width, or precision. It outputs Lua values so that it is valid Lua code.

Booleans are written obviously, `true`, `false`, `nil`.

Strings are written with double quotes and escape sequences where necessary.

For example, `string.format('%q', 'a string with " quotes " and \n new line')` produces:

```
"a string with \"qu ote s\" and \n new line"
```

### Reference

[Lua Manual](#)

[Wikipedia](#)

### Format Specifier

```
%[flags][width][.precision]specifier
```

Values are formatted and replaced sequentially with ...args.

Only one input can be entered for each argument.

Note the dot before precision.

### Flags

|         |                                                                                                                    |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| '       | Group number by thousands.                                                                                         |
| -       | Left justify, see <i>width</i> .                                                                                   |
| 0       | Pads with 0s instead of spaces, see <i>width</i> .                                                                 |
| +       | Adds a + sign for positive numbers.                                                                                |
| (space) | Inserts a space if there is no sign.                                                                               |
| #       | For o, x, X:<br>Add 0, 0x, 0X to non-zero numbers.<br>For a, A, e, E, f, F, g, G:<br>Always write a decimal point. |

### Width

Minimum number of characters to be printed.

*If the value is shorter.*

The value is padded, affected by - and 0 flags.

*If the value is longer.*

No truncation happens, note *minimum*.

### Precision

*For d, i, o, u, x, X (integers)*

Minimum number of digits, no truncation happens. If the value is shorter, 0-padding happens on the left side. If set to zero, nothing is written for 0.

*For a, A, e, E, f, F (floats)*

Number of decimal digits to be printed. Defaults to 6.

*For g, G:*

Maximum number of significant digits.

*For s:*

Maximum number of characters to be printed. By default all characters are printed.

**Don't forget the dot!**

If the period is specified without a value for precision, 0 is assumed.