

# The l3str-format package: formatting strings of characters

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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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## 2 Formatting various data-types

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <hr/>                         |   |
| <code>\tl_format:Nn</code> ★  | <code>\tl_format:nn {&lt;token list&gt;} {&lt;format specification&gt;}</code>  |
| <code>\tl_format:cn</code> ★  |   |
| <code>\tl_format:nn</code> ★  | Converts the <i>&lt;token list&gt;</i> to a string according to the <i>&lt;format specification&gt;</i> . The <i>&lt;style&gt;</i> , if present, must be <i>s</i> . If <i>&lt;precision&gt;</i> is given, all characters of the string representation of the <i>&lt;token list&gt;</i> beyond the first <i>&lt;precision&gt;</i> characters are discarded.  |
| <hr/>                         |   |
| <code>\seq_format:Nn</code> ★ | <code>\seq_format:nn {&lt;sequence&gt;} {&lt;format specification&gt;}</code>   |
| <code>\seq_format:cn</code> ★ | Converts each item in the <i>&lt;sequence&gt;</i> to a string according to the <i>&lt;format specification&gt;</i> , and concatenates the results.  |
| <hr/>                         |   |
| <code>\int_format:nn</code> ★ | <code>\int_format:nn {&lt;intexpr&gt;} {&lt;format specification&gt;}</code>  |
|                               | Evaluates the <i>&lt;integer expression&gt;</i> and converts the result to a string according to the <i>&lt;format specification&gt;</i> . The <i>&lt;precision&gt;</i> argument is not allowed. The <i>&lt;style&gt;</i> can be <i>b</i> for binary output, <i>d</i> for decimal output (this is the default), <i>o</i> for octal output, <i>X</i> for hexadecimal output (using capital letters).   |
| <hr/>                         |   |
| <code>\fp_format:nn</code> ★  | <code>\fp_format:nn {&lt;fpexpr&gt;} {&lt;format specification&gt;}</code>  |
|                               | Evaluates the <i>&lt;floating point expression&gt;</i> and converts the result to a string according to the <i>&lt;format specification&gt;</i> . The <i>&lt;precision&gt;</i> defaults to 6. The <i>&lt;style&gt;</i> can be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>e</i> for scientific notation, with one digit before and <i>&lt;precision&gt;</i> digits after the decimal separator, and an integer exponent, following <i>e</i>;</li> <li>• <i>f</i> for a fixed point notation, with <i>&lt;precision&gt;</i> digits after the decimal separator and no exponent;</li> <li>• <i>g</i> for a general format, which uses style <i>f</i> for numbers in the range <math>[10^{-4}, 10^{&lt;precision&gt;})</math> and style <i>e</i> otherwise.</li> </ul> |

## 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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