## Command Reference: FormatTableString()

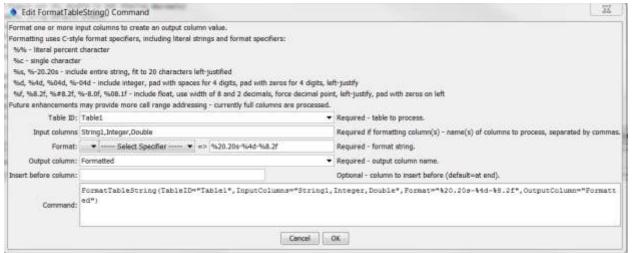
Format a string column in a table, using other columns as input

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The FormatTableString() uses zero or more table columns as input and formats an output table column. For example, it may be necessary to concatenate information from several columns to create an identifier. It can also be used to assign a literal string to a column. See also the ManipulateTableString() command. Formatting occurs as follows:

- The data types for input columns control the type of formatting that can be done. For example, columns containing floating-point numbers must use the format specifiers for floating-point numbers.
- Format specifiers are consistent with the C programming language.
- Missing values in input will result in blanks in output.

The following dialog is used to edit the command and illustrates the syntax of the command.



FormatTableString() Command Editor

FormatTableString

The command syntax is as follows:

FormatTableString(Parameter=Value,...)

## **Command Parameters**

Parameter	Description	Default
TableID	The identifier for the table to process. Can	None – must be
	specify using processor \${Property}.	specified.
InputColumns	The names of one or more input columns. Values	Required if format
	from the columns will be formatted according to	specifiers are given.
	the Format parameter. Input columns can be	
	omitted if the format string is a literal value.	
Format	The format specifier string used to format the data	None – must be
	values. See the editor dialog for examples and	specified.
	refer to "sprintf" documentation on the internet	
	for further explanation. Specify as many format	
	specifiers as there are input columns. All other	
	characters will be transferred literally to the	
	output string.	
OutputColumn	The name of the column to receive the output.	None – must be
		specified.
InsertBeforeColumn	The name of the column before which to insert the	After last column.
	new column.	