Command Reference: FormatTableString()
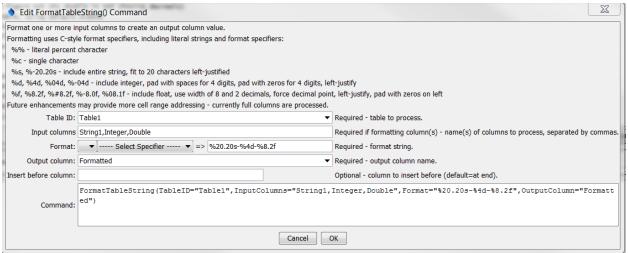
Format a string column in a table, using other columns as input

Version 11.00.00, 2015-02-04

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

The command syntax is as follows:

```
FormatTableString(Parameter=Value,…)
```

Command Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default
TableID	The identifier for the table to process.	None – must be specified.
InputColumns	The names of one or more input columns. Values from the columns will be formatted according to the Format parameter. Input columns can be omitted if the format string is a literal value.	Required if format specifiers are given.
Format	The format specifier string used to format the data values. See the editor dialog for examples and 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.	None – must be specified.
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 new column.	After last column.