Command Reference: FormatTableString()

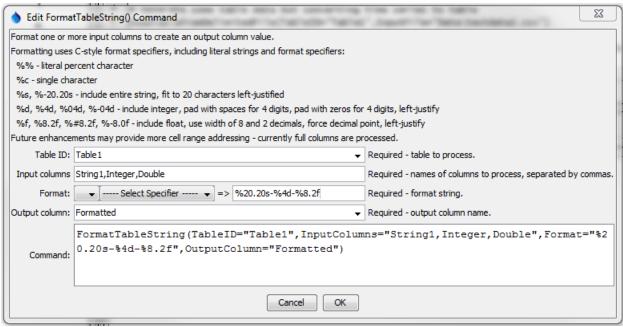
Format a string column in a table, using other columns as input

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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

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	Required if format
	the columns will be formatted according to the Format	specifiers are given.
	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 refer to	specified.
	"sprintf" documentation on the internet for further	
	explanation. Specify as many format specifiers as input	
	columns. All other characters will be transferred to the	
	output string.	
OutputColumn	The name of the column to receive the output.	None – must be
		specified.