

Bash Shell Scripting

Complete printf command

```
#!/bin/bash
```

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printf command:

- Both echo and printf commands are used to display string or value of a variable.
- The difference is that echo sends a newline at the end of its output, there is no way to "send" an EOF in printf command.
- The advantage of printf command:
 - We can format the output
 - Useful in awk command/scripting as well
- Syntax:
 - `printf "format\n" "arguments"`
 - `printf "format_with_modifiers\n" "arguments"`
- Note: format/format_with_modifiers is an optional and we can omit it.

printf command with only format:

- Syntax:
 - printf “format\n” “arguments”
- Different types of formats are:

Format	Description
%d	For signed decimal numbers
%i	For signed decimal numbers
%u	For unsigned decimal numbers
%o	For unsigned octal numbers
%x	For unsigned hexadecimal numbers with lower case letters (a-f)
%X	For unsigned hexadecimal numbers with upper case letters (A-F)
%f	For floating point numbers
%s	For string
%%	For percent % symbol

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printf command: format with modifiers:

- Syntax:
 - `printf "format_with_modifiers\n" "arguments"`
- Different types of format modifiers are:

Format	Description
<code>N</code>	This specifies the width of the field for output.
<code>*</code>	This is the placeholder for the width.
<code>-</code>	To left align output in the field. (Default: Right align)
<code>0</code>	Pad result with leading 0s.
<code>+</code>	To put + sign before positive numbers and - sign for negative numbers.

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Thank you