

FPRINTF AND SPRINTF

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OUTPUTTING TO SCREEN

- We have previously learned how use `disp()`
 - The `disp()` function is very limited
 - Can only print one variable at a time
- What if you want to print multiple variables in one formatted line of text?
 - E.g. "A is 5, while B is 4 and C is 58.5"
 - E.g. "The maximum cost is \$54 with a corresponding radius of 6.14"
- We can achieve this using the `fprintf` function

- Syntax: `fprintf('format', var1, var2, var3, ...)`
- **First argument:** is a string containing placeholders for your variables
 - Placeholders are denoted with a percentage symbol (%)
 - Placeholders are coupled with specifiers
- **Subsequent arguments:** are the variables for your placeholders
 - The list of variables appear in the order written

FPRINTF: EXAMPLE

- Syntax: `fprintf('format', var1, var2, var3, ...)`

```
% Written by Tony Vo, ID: 12345678
```

```
% Date created 19/07/2015
```

```
%
```

```
% fprintf demo
```

```
clear all; close all; clc;
```

```
%getting the information from the user
```

```
opp_length = input('Enter the opposite length: ');
```

```
adj_length = input('Enter the adjacent length: ');
```

```
hyp_length = sqrt(opp_length^2 + adj_length^2);
```

```
%printing information
```

```
fprintf('The length of the hypotenuse is given by %f', hyp_length)
```

Command Window

Enter the opposite length: 3

Enter the adjacent length: 4

The length of the hypotenuse is given by 5.000000>>

FPRINTF: CONVERSION SPECIFIERS

- Conversion specifiers tell fprintf **where** and **how** variable values should be printed

%printing information

```
fprintf('The length of the hypotenuse is given by %f', hyp_length)
```

Specifier	Description	Examples (output in red)
%f	Fixed-point Notation	<code>fprintf('%f',pi)</code> 3.141593
%e	Exponential Notation	<code>fprintf('%e',pi)</code> 3.141593e+000
%d	Decimal Notation, no decimals if integer variable	<code>fprintf('%d',2)</code> 2
%g	Whichever is shorter, %f or %e	<code>fprintf('%g',pi)</code> 3.14159
%s	String of Characters	<code>fprintf('%s', 'abc')</code> abc

FPRINTF: MULTIPLE VARIABLES

■ Order matters

– Correct order:

%getting the information from the user

```
name = input('Enter your name: ', 's');  
location = input('Enter your location: ', 's');  
age = input('Enter your age: ');
```

%printing information

```
fprintf('My name is %s, aged %d from %s\n', name, age, location)
```

Command Window

```
Enter your name: Batman  
Enter your location: Gotham City  
Enter your age: 40  
My name is Batman, aged 40, from Gotham City
```

– Incorrect order:

...

%printing information

```
fprintf('My name is %s, aged %d from %s\n', location, age, name)
```

Command Window

```
Enter your name: Batman  
Enter your location: Gotham City  
Enter your age: 40  
My name is Gotham City, aged 40, from Batman
```

FPRINTF: SPECIAL CHARACTERS

- `fprintf` allows printing of special characters
 - Better formatting and display of results

Special Character	What get's printed
<code>\n</code>	Newline
<code>\t</code>	Tab
<code>\b</code>	Backspace
<code>' '</code> (2 single quotes)	Single Quote
<code>%%</code>	<code>%</code>

```
fprintf('My name is %s, aged %d from %s', location, age, name)
```

Command Window

```
Enter your name: Batman
Enter your location: Gotham City
Enter your age: 40
My name is Batman, aged 40, from Gotham City>>
```

```
fprintf('My name is %s, aged %d from %s\n', location, age, name)
```

Command Window

```
Enter your name: Batman
Enter your location: Gotham City
Enter your age: 40
My name is Batman, aged 40, from Gotham City
>>
```

SPECIAL CHARACTERS EXAMPLE

%demonstrating new line

```
fprintf('%f\n', pi)
```

Command Window

```
>> fprintf('%f\n', pi)
3.141593
>>
```

%demonstrating new lines

```
fprintf('%f\n\n\n', pi)
```

Command Window

```
>> fprintf('%f\n\n\n', pi)
3.141593

>>
```

%demonstrating backspace

```
fprintf('I'm %s\b\b\b\n', 'Batman')
```

Command Window

```
>> fprintf('I'm %s\b\b\b\n', 'Batman')
I'm Bat
>>
```

Special Character	What get's printed
<code>\n</code>	Newline
<code>\t</code>	Tab
<code>\b</code>	Backspace
<code>' ' (2 single quotes)</code>	Single Quote
<code>%%</code>	%

SPECIAL CHARACTERS EXAMPLE

%demonstrating % symbol

```
fprintf('Interest rate is %d%%\n', 6)
```

Command Window

```
>> fprintf('Interest rate is %d%%\n', 6)
Interest rate is 6%
>>
```

%demonstrating tabbed spacing

```
fprintf('Tabs\tlook\tlike\tthis\n')
```

Command Window

```
>> fprintf('Tabs\tlook\tlike\tthis\n')
Tabs    look    like    this
>>
```

%demonstrating double quotes

```
fprintf('"Some text in quotes"\n')
```

Command Window

```
>> fprintf('"Some text in quotes"\n')
'Some text in quotes'
>>
```

Special Character	What get's printed
\n	Newline
\t	Tab
\b	Backspace
' ' (2 single quotes)	Single Quote
%%	%

SPECIFYING WIDTH AND PRECISION

- Variables can also be printed with specified width and precision

- Width = number of spaces used for printing
- Precision = number of decimal places

Syntax: %<width>.<precision><specifier>

- Try the following in MATLAB

```
fprintf('%f\n', pi)
```

```
fprintf('%.2f\n', pi)
```

```
fprintf('%20.2f\n', pi)
```

```
fprintf('%20.2e\n', pi)
```

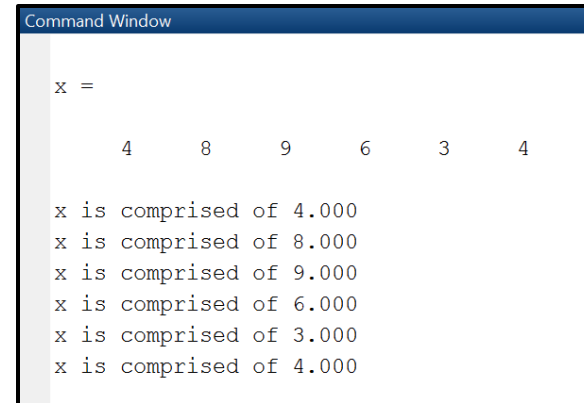
FPRINTF WITH MATRICES

- `fprintf` works with vectors/matrices and prints each element
 - For a vector, printing starts with first element to last element
 - For 2D matrices, printing starts with each element in first column, then to next column, and so forth

```
% Written by Tony Vo, ID:12345678
% using fprintf with vectors and matrices
clear all; close all; clc;

%vector
x = [4 8 9 6 3 4]
fprintf('x is comprised of %.3f\n', x)

%matrix
y = [5 6 7 ; 15 51 32; 100 321 852]
fprintf('y is comprised of %.3f\n', y)
```



Command Window

```
x =  
  
     4     8     9     6     3     4  
  
x is comprised of 4.000  
x is comprised of 8.000  
x is comprised of 9.000  
x is comprised of 6.000  
x is comprised of 3.000  
x is comprised of 4.000
```

- `sprintf` works the same as `fprintf` except that the resulting output is a string
 - This is useful for things like plot titles

`%plotting variables`

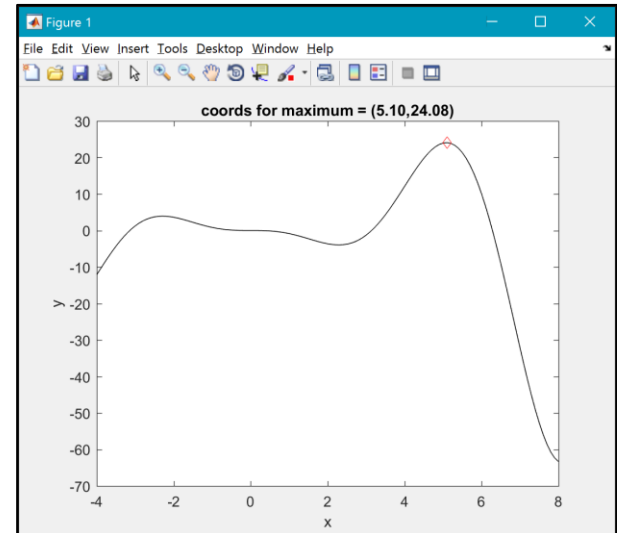
```
x = -4:0.1:8;  
y = -sin(x). *x.^2;
```

`%finding maximum`

```
[max_y_coord, index] = max(y);  
max_x_coord = x(index);
```

`%plotting`

```
plot(x,y,'k-',max_x_coord,max_y_coord,'rd')  
title(sprintf('coords for maximum = (%.2f,%.2f)',max_x_coord,max_y_coord))  
xlabel('x')  
ylabel('y')
```



- `fprintf` and `sprint` can print statements containing multiple variables
- There are different conversion specifiers
- Width and precision of the outputs can be specified
- Why can't you use `fprintf` for the plot title?