# CS 3460

Introduction to std::format

A new formatting library with C++ 20

## Background & Motiviation

- Don't use C-style printf, just don't!!
  - Not type safe
  - Supports only a few numerical types
  - Difficult to localize
  - But has a nice use syntax, hence its popularity
- C++ I/O streams
  - Type safe
  - Extensible through overloading operator<</li>
  - Difficult to localize
  - Verbose syntax

### std::format

- Header file: <format>
- Simple format syntax; in fact, based on Python's format
  - Separate format string and arguments
- Typesafe, compile-time validation
- Support for positional parameters
- Extensible with user-defined types
- Easy to localize
- Better performance and smaller code size compared to both printf and <iostream>

### std::format

```
std::string name = ...; // get from somewhere
std::cout << std::format("Hi {}, from std::format!", name);</pre>
```

- Use placeholders {}
  - Order of declaration is order of use
  - But can have positional placeholders

```
std::string name = ...; // get from somewhere
int age = ...; get from somewhere
std::cout << std::format("My name is {0}, my age is {1}", name, age);</pre>
```

Use of numeric formatting

### std::format

- Format specifier: [fill] [align] [sign] [#] [width] [.precision] [type]
  - fill: specify fill character
  - align: < (left) > (right) ^ (center)
  - sign: -, +, space (show for neg numbers, space for pos)
    - Not the word 'space', an actual single space character
  - #: enable alternate formatting rules (hex, binary, octal, etc)
  - width: min field width
  - precision: number of digits or characters of a string
  - type: b (binary), d (decimal), o (octal), x (hex), and more
- There is a lot more you can do with this, including using dynamic values in these fields; e.g., dynamically specify precision
- Formatting spec description...
  - https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/utility/format/formatter#Standard\_format\_specification