

**NAME****printf** — format data**SYNOPSIS****printf** *format* [*data*]...**DESCRIPTION**Writes *format* to the standard output stream, interpreting escape sequences and *data* conversions.If there are any % conversion specifiers, this is repeated until all *data* are exhausted.**Escapes**

<b>\a, \b, \t, \n, \v, \f, \r, \e</b>	The bell, backspace, tab, line feed, vertical tab, form feed, carriage return and escape characters, respectively.
<b>\"</b> , <b>\\</b>	Just " and \.
<b>\c</b>	If inside <b>%b</b> : exit instantly.
<b>\O, \OO, \ooo</b>	Byte corresponding to octal value <i>O</i> ( <i>OO</i> , <i>ooo</i> ).
<b>\xX, \xxx</b>	Byte corresponding to hexadecimal value <i>X</i> ( <i>XX</i> ).
<b>\uXXXX, \UXXXXXXXX</b>	A representation of the Unicode character corresponding to the hexadecimal value <i>XXXX</i> ( <i>XXXXXXXX</i> ) in the current locale. If the character is out of range ( <b>0</b> or greater than <b>0x0010'FFFF</b> ) or the conversion failed, " <b>\uXXXX</b> " if $\leq 0xFFFF$ (" <b>\UXXXXXXXX</b> " otherwise) is output instead.
All others	passed through.

**Conversions**

For an in-depth description of conversion specifiers, see `printf(3)`. The format used is identical, except **%b** and **%q** are added, and size specifiers (like **ll**, **h**, **L** for *long long*, *short*, *long double*) have no effect: all integers are 64-bit [unsigned] *long longs*, and all floating-point numbers are 128-bit *long doubles*.

If there are more conversion specifiers than *data*, **0** is used for numeric conversions (**%diouxXeEfFgGaAcC**) and the null string for string conversions (**%sSbq**).

Partial conversions yield a diagnostic, but processing continues. Numbers can also be specified as *'C* or *"C*, in which case they're equal to the value of the character in the current locale following the *'*" (the next byte if invalid, or **0** if there are none).

Numbered conversions are specified by starting a conversion with **%nth\$** instead of just **%**: the *data* used will be the *nth* argument. In this mode, repetitions happen from after the highest *nth* each iteration. These may not be mixed with unnumbered conversions.

Variable width and precision (**%\*.\*d**, **%3\$\*1\$.\*2\$d**) are supported, and those arguments are interpreted as *ints*.

<b>%%</b>	A literal <b>%</b> ; no <i>data</i> .
<b>%d</b> , <b>%i</b>	Signed decimal integer.
<b>%u</b>	Unsigned decimal integer.
<b>%o</b>	Unsigned octal integer.
<b>%x</b> , <b>%X</b>	Unsigned hexadecimal integer. With <b>%X</b> – upper-case letters.
<b>%e</b> , <b>%E</b>	Floating-point number in exponent (1.234e±56) format. With <b>%E</b> – capital <b>E</b> , <b>NAN</b> , &c.
<b>%f</b> , <b>%F</b>	Floating-point number decimal (123.456) format rounded to precision (default: <b>6</b> ). With <b>%F</b> – capital <b>NAN</b> , <b>INF</b> , &c.
<b>%g</b> , <b>%G</b>	Equivalent to <b>%f</b> ( <b>%F</b> ) for floating-point numbers if $\geq 0.0001$ and $< 10^{\text{precision}}$ (default: <b>6</b> ), otherwise <b>%e</b> ( <b>%E</b> ).
<b>%a</b> , <b>%A</b>	Floating-point number in hexadecimal exponent ( <b>0xa.bcde±f</b> ) format. With <b>%A</b> – capital letters, <b>X</b> , <b>NAN</b> , &c.

**%c, %C** First byte of *data*, NUL byte if empty.  
**%s, %S** *data*  
**%b** *data* with \ escapes (and \c) interpreted, but octal \O[O[O]] escapes may also be prefixed with a 0 (like \0O[O[O]]). If a precision is specified, limit output to that many bytes.  
**%q** *data* in a format that can be used to fully recover it as a single token in a sh(1)-style shell — printable characters are wrapped in ', others as octal \$' escapes, except for \a, \b, \t, \n, \v, \f, \r, and \e. If a precision is specified, format that many bytes.

## EXIT STATUS

**1** if no digits were specified for an \x escape, not enough digits for \u and \U escapes or no conversion, an invalid, or an unknown one was specified after a %; these conditions also immediately abort processing. Additionally, **1** is returned but processing continues if a non-'/' number had trailing data or parsing failed altogether,

## EXAMPLES

Assuming a default UTF-8 locale:

```
$ printf '%02X;' 12 012 0x12 \A # no newline
0C;0A;12;41;
$ printf '%-7s: %gkg\t$%.2f\n' Bananas 3.5 4.51 Kiwis 2 3.19 Bread 20.21
Bananas: 3.5kg $4.51
Kiwis : 2kg $3.19
Bread : 20.21kg $0.00

$ printf '\44\x9\U0001F629%0*d\n' 3 \Q
$ ③ 081
$ LC_ALL=C printf '\44\x9\U0001F629%0*d\n' 3 \Q
$ \U0001F629081

$ printf '%q\n' "$(printf '\44\x9\U0001F629%0*d' 3 \Q)"
'$'$'\t'③ 081'
$ LC_ALL=C printf '%q\n' "$(printf '\44\x9\U0001F629%0*d' 3 \Q)"
'$'$'\t\360\237\230\251''081'

$ printf '%4$*5$s %3$*5$s %2$*5$s %1$*5$s\n' abcd abc ab a 5
a ab abc abcd
```

## SEE ALSO

printf(3), strtold(3), strtoull(3)

## STANDARDS

Conforms to IEEE Std 1003.1-2024 (“POSIX.1”), except that floating-point numbers are parsed with **strtold()** rather than **strtod()** and are allowed a '/' prefix. POSIX specifies only the following escapes in the *format*: \, \a, \b, \f, \n, \r, \t, \v, and \O[O[O]]; and in **%b**: \, \a, \b, \f, \n, \r, \t, \v, \O[O[O]], and \c. The standard specifies floating-point (**%aAeEeffGg**) conversions as optional, and requires only **%diouxXcs** and **%b**. The behaviour of \c that was sliced out of **%b** with precision (for example **%.2bx** and **abcd\c**) is left unspecified: *some* implementations produce **ab** (they peek the **\c** and this aborts processing), others, like this one, produce **abX**, (**\c** wasn't seen and thus doesn't exist).

**%CS** are extensions, provided for exhaustion of IEEE Std 1003.1-2024 (“POSIX.1”) against X/Open Systems Interfaces (XSI) **printf(3)**; they're equivalent to **%lc** and **%ls**, and hence equivalent to **%c** and **%s**. Don't use them.

**%q** is an extension, originating from the GNU system, whose **printf** doesn't understand the precision argument to **%b** — this is a conformance bug, nor to **%q** — this implementation's is an extension.

Variable width and precision (`%*.*d`, `%3$*1$.*2$d`) are an extension, available universally. The standard recommends implementing it, and using variable substitution into *format* instead.

The behaviour of mixing numbered and serial conversions is unspecified: this implementation refuses the *format* outright; some other implementations start consuming *data*, starting at *some* position.

If a `%c` conversion gets an empty string it may either produce a NUL byte or nothing at all. The former is near-universal.

Beyond what's specified by the standard, most systems support a wild array of \escapes and conversions; be wary.

## HISTORY

Created by X/Open Portability Guide Issue 4 ("XPG4") to provide a portable way to mimic AT&T System V Release 3 UNIX **echo** with `%b`, in contrast to the incompatible Version 7 AT&T UNIX **echo**, only supporting first-argument `-n`, cf. `echo(1)`.

IEEE Std 1003.1-2024 ("POSIX.1") adds numbered **Conversions**. The maximum *nth* is the same as for `printf(3)` (`NL_ARGMAX`), but most implementations do not have a limit.