
Command Reference: TableMath()

Perform simple math operation on columns in a table

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The `TableMath()` command performs a simple math operation on columns in a table. Although the design of the command could support more advanced cell range addressing schemes, it currently processes complete columns of data. For example, a table that is populated by the `CalculateTimeSeriesStatistic()` command could be manipulated to produce a new column of data. This command and related table commands are not an attempt to replace full-feature spreadsheet programs but are intended to help automate common data processing tasks.

The input is specified by a table column name (`Input1`) and either a second input column name or a constant value (`Input2`), with the result being placed in the output column (`Output`). Output that cannot be computed is set to the `NonValue` value.

The following dialog is used to edit the command and illustrates the syntax of the command (in this case illustrating how values in a column named `ts1` are multiplied by the number 2).

Edit TableMath() Command

Perform simple math operation on columns of data in a table, using one of the following approaches:

- process input from two columns to populate the output column
- process input from a column and a constant to populate the output column

Future enhancements may provide more cell range addressing - currently full columns are processed.

Table ID: Required - table to process.

Input 1: Required - first input column name.

Math operator: Required - math calculation to perform on input.

Input 2: Required - second input column name, or constant.

Output column: Required - output column name.

Non-value: Optional - non-value for missing, unable to compute (default=Null).

Command:

Cancel OK

TableMath

TableMath() Command Editor

The command syntax is as follows:

`TableMath(Parameter=Value,...)`

Command Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default
TableID	The identifier for the table to process.	None – must be specified.
Input1	First input column name.	None – must be specified.
Operator	The operator to be applied as follows: Input1 Operator Input2 = Output For example: Input1 * Input2 = Output	None – must be specified.
Input2	Second input column name, or a constant value to use as input.	None – must be specified.
Output	Output column name. If the column is not found it will be added to the table and will contain the results of processing.	None – must be specified.
NonValue	The value to use in cases where an output result could not be computed (missing input, division by zero). Null will result in blanks in output whereas NaN may be shown in some output products, depending on the specifications for the format.	Null