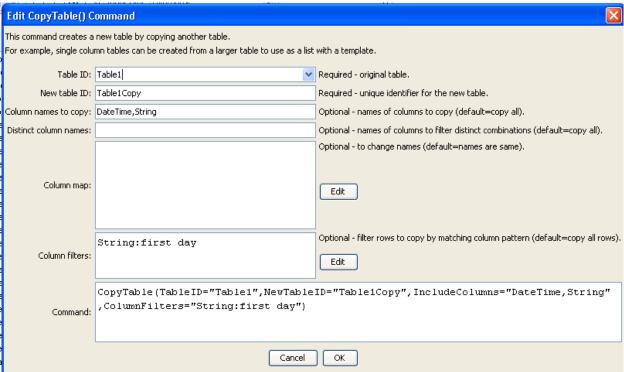# Command Reference: CopyTable()

Create a table as a (partial) copy of a table

Version 10.26.00, 2013-11-25

The `CopyTable()` command copies all or a subset of the columns from one table to create a new table. For example, this is useful to create one-column lists that can be used to expand template files with the `ExpandTemplateFile()` command, or to create a subset of columns to output to a file or write to a database.

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 `LocationID` are copied to a new table).

CopyTable() Command Editor

The command syntax is as follows:

```
CopyTable(Parameter=Value,…)
```

Command Parameters

Parameter	Description	Default
TableID	The identifier for the original table.	None – must be specified.
NewTableID	The identifier for the new table.	None – must be specified.
IncludeColumns	The names of columns to copy, separated by commas.	Copy all of the columns.
DistinctColumns	The names of columns to copy, separated by commas. Only distinct values from the specified column(s) will be copied. For example, if column A contains strings X, Y, Z, Y, C, the resulting distinct value column will have rows with X, Y, Z, C. The following behavior is implemented: • If multiple column names are specified, the unique combination of the values will be checked. • If only the DistinctColumns are to be in the copy, specify the columns with IncludeColumns. • If columns other than DistinctColumns are in IncludeColumns, then the distinct row will be output. • Prior to TSTool 10.26.00, DistinctColumns would override IncludeColumns. • Column values null, and blank strings are not considered in distinct comparisons.	Don't do a distinct comparison.
ColumnMap	The new names for the output columns, using syntax: OriginalColumn1:NewColumn1, OriginalColumn2:NewColumn2	The column names in the copy will be the same as in the original table.
ColumnFilters	Filters that limit the number of rows being copied, using the syntax: FilterColumn1:FilterPattern1, FilterColumn2:FilterPattern2 Patterns can use * to indicate wildcards for matches. Only string values can be checked (other data types are converted to strings for comparison). Comparisons are case-independent. All patterns must be matched in order to copy the row. In the future a command may be added to perform queries on tables, similar to SQL for databases.	No filtering.