## Command Reference: TableMath()

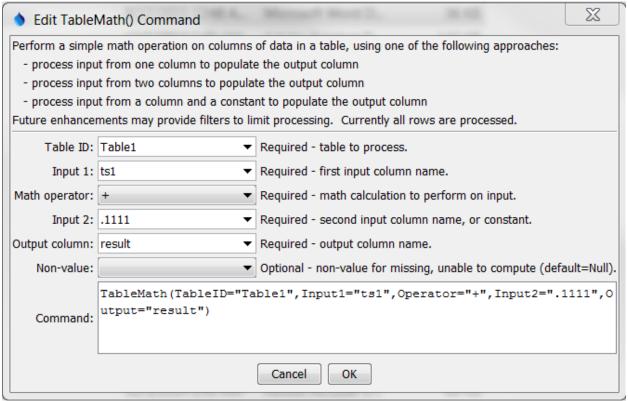
## Perform simple math operation on columns in a table

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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 can 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). The ToInteger operator requires only one input value. Output that cannot be computed is set to the NonValue value. Inputs can be any combination of double precision and integer values.

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 added to the number .1111.



TableMath() Command Editor

TableMath

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:	None – must be
	Input1 Operator Input2 = Output	specified.
	For example:	
	Input1 * Input2 = Output	
Input2	Second input column name, or a constant value to use as	Required for some
	input.	operators. Not required
		for ToInteger.
Output	Output column name. If the column is not found it will be	None – must be
	added to the table and will contain the results of processing.	specified.
NonValue	The value to use in cases where an output result could not	Null
	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.	