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## Operator CREA\_TABLE

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### 1 Goal

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To create one `table`.

This order makes it possible to create a table starting from a function or lists (numbers entireties, or realities, character strings, concepts) or still of a real field. The table created has two parameters at least and as many lines as the user wishes it.

The lists used to generate the table must have the same number of terms, or it is necessary to indicate the numbers of the lines which one wishes to fill.

The function making it possible to fill the cells of the table is `tabulée`, which means that it is known only in certain points. It will have to be definite first in the command file using the order `DEFI_FONCTION`.

The concept created by this operator is of type `table`.

## 2 Syntax

```
Tb [*] = CREA_TABLE (
    ♦ / FUNCTION = _F (
        [function]
        ♦ FUNCTION = function
        ♦ PARA = (npX, npY) [1_K16]
    ),
    / LIST = _F (
        ♦ / LISTE_I = Li [1_I]
        / LISTE_R = Lr [1_R]
        / LISTE_K = lk [1_K]
        ♦ TYPE_K = / 'K8', [DEFECT]
        / 'K16',
        / 'K24',
        / LISTE_CO = lco [1_CO]
        ♦ NUME_LIGN = / lind, [1_I]
        / (1,2,3,...) [DEFECT]
        ♦ PARA = npX [K16]
    ),
    / RESU = _F (
        ♦ / CHAM_GD = chamgd, [cham_gd]
        / RESULT = resu, [result]
        ♦ NOM_CHAM = ncham, [K16]
        ♦ / TOUT_ORDRE = 'YES' [TXM]
        / NUME_ORDRE = numord [1_I]
        / LIST_ORDRE = lnumord [listis]
        / INST = inst [1_R]
        / LIST_INST = linst, [listr8]
        / MODE = mode, [1_I]
        / LIST_MODE = lmode, [listis]
        / FREQ = freq, [1_R]
        / LIST_FREQ = lfreq, [listr8]
        ♦ CRITERION = / 'RELATIVE', [DEFECT]
        / 'ABSOLUTE',
        ♦ PRECISION = / 1.E-6, [DEFECT]
        / prec, [R]
        ♦ / TOUT_CMP = 'YES', [TXM]
        / NOM_CMP = ncmp, [TXM]
        / NOM_VARI = nvari, [TXM]
        ♦ / ALL = 'YES', [TXM]
        / GROUP_MA = grma, [1_grma]
        / GROUP_NO = grno, [1_grno]
        / LISTE_K = lk [1_K]
    ),
    ♦ TYPE_TABLE = / 'TABLE', [DEFECT]
        / 'TABLE_FONCTION',
        / 'TABLE_CONTENEUR'
    ♦ TITLE = tit, [KN]
)
```

# Code\_Aster

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## 3 Operands

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### 3.1 Keyword **FUNCTION**

#### 3.1.1 Operand **FUNCTION**

The table is created starting from a function. The first column of the table contains the X-coordinates of the function and the second the values of the function to the corresponding X-coordinates.

#### 3.1.2 Operand **PARA**

Names of the parameters of the table. This keyword is optional: the names of the parameters are then identical to `NOM_PARA` and `NOM_RESU` function. If it is indicated, its cardinal must be equal to 2: name of parameter for the column associated with the X-coordinates, name of parameter for the column associated with the ordinates.

### 3.2 Keyword **LIST**

This keyword must be provided at least 2 times: each occurrence makes it possible to define a column of the table.

The lists do not have necessarily the same cardinal, one uses the keyword `NUME_LIGN` to indicate which lines must be filled.

#### 3.2.1 Operand **LISTE\_R**

A column is created in the table starting from a list of realities.

#### 3.2.2 Operand **LISTE\_I**

A column is created in the table starting from a list of entreties.

#### 3.2.3 Operand **LISTE\_K**

A column is created in the table starting from a list of character strings.

#### 3.2.4 Operand **TYPE\_K**

Length of the character strings for the case `LISTE_K`.

#### 3.2.5 Operand **LISTE\_CO**

This operand makes it possible to define a list of concepts. The table created starting from a list of concepts is obligatorily a table of the type `TABLE_CONTENEUR`. The list of concepts is used to create two columns of the table: a column of parameter `NOM_SD` and a column of parameter `TYPE_OBJET`. If the operand `LISTE_CO` is informed, the user must also define a column of parameter `NOM_OBJET` containing a single key for each concept of the list of concepts.

#### 3.2.6 Operand **NUME\_LIGN**

When the lists do not have all the same cardinal or to build a table with holes, one uses this keyword to specify which lines are filled.

#### 3.2.7 Operand **PARA**

Name of the parameter of the table associated with the provided list.

## 3.3 Keyword RESU

This keyword should be used only once. It makes it possible to create a table starting from the components of a field isolated (keyword CHAM\_GD ) or of the fields of a structure of data result (keyword RESULT ). The treated fields must have actual values.

### 3.3.1 Operand CHAM\_GD

This operand makes it possible to collect the name of the field which will be read to create the table. This field can come for example from the order CREA\_CHAMP .

### 3.3.2 Operands

RESULTAT/NOM\_CHAM/TOUT\_ORDRE/NUMÉRIQUE\_ORDRE/LISTE\_ORDRE  
/INST/LIST\_INST/MODE/LIST\_MODE/FREQ/LIST\_FREQ/CRITÈRE/PRECISION

These operands make it possible to choose the fields of the structure of data results to treat. One can limit the sequence numbers with the keywords INST , LIST\_INST ,... as well as the field names ( ' DEPL ' , ' SIEF\_ELGA ' ,... ) with the keyword NOM\_CHAM .

For more information concerning these keyword, please consult Doc. [U4.71.00]

### 3.3.3 Operands TOUT\_CMP/NOM\_CMP/NOM\_VARI

These operands make it possible to choose the components which one wants to see in the table. Either one uses TOUT\_CMP=' OUI ' to choose all the components of the fields, one is uses NOM\_CMP or NOM\_VARI to retain only some of them.

◇ NOM\_CMP = nocmp, [KN]

Name of the component that one wants to see in the table.

◇ NOM\_VARI = novari , [KN]

For the fields of the internal variables (VARI\_\*), one can give the name of the internal variable that one wants to see in the table (see [U4.51.11] for the rules of naming of the internal variables).

### 3.3.4 Operands TOUT/GROUP\_MA/GROUP\_NO

These operands make it possible to choose the entities of the grid on which one will recover the values of the components of the field.

The operand ALL = ' OUI ' allows to consider all the grid.

To restrict part of grid, should be used the remaining operands.

For a field of the type:

- NOEU : one can choose GROUP\_MA and/or GROUP\_NO .
- ELNO/ELGA : one can choose GROUP\_MA .

## 3.4 Operand TYPE\_TABLE

Determine the type of the produced table. The choices are:

- TABLE : an ordinary table
- TABLE\_FONCTION : a table which contains a column whose parameter is FUNCTION or FONCTION\_C in which one finds names of concept function.

## 3.5 Operand TITLE

Title which will be given to the produced table.

## 4 Examples

### 4.1 Creation of a table starting from a function

```
FONCTION=DEFI_FONCTION (NOM_PARA=' X',  
                        VALE= (0.0, 5.0, 4.0, 17.5)) ;  
  
T_FCT=CRÉA_TABLE (FONCTION=_F (FONCTION=FONCTION));  
  
IMPR_TABLE (TABLE=T_FONCTION);
```

The impression of the table created is the following one:

X	TOUTRESU
0.00000E+00	5.00000E+00
4.00000E+00	1.75000E+01

### 4.2 Creation of a table starting from three lists, heterogeneous types

```
T_LST=CRÉA_TABLE (LISTE= (  
                    _F (LISTE_R= (0.0, 4.0), PARA=' X'),  
                    _F (LISTE_R = (5.0, 17.5), PARA=' Y'),),)  
                    _F (LISTE_I = (6.7), PARA=' K')  
  
IMPR_TABLE (TABLE=T_LST);
```

The impression of the table created is the following one:

X	Y	K
0.00000E+00	5.00000E+00	6
4.00000E+00	1.75000E+01	7

### 4.3 Creation of a table with holes

```
TAB=CRÉA_TABLE (  
  LISTE= (  
    _F ( PARA=' NUMÉRIQUE_ORDRE',  
        LISTE_I= (8,15,156,67),  
    ),  
    _F ( PARA=' VAR',  
        LISTE_R= (2. , 15. , 18),  
        NUME_LIGN= (1,3,4),  
    ),  
    _F ( PARA=' COMMENT',  
        LISTE_K= ('VALUE',),  
        TYPE_K=' K24',  
        NUME_LIGNE=1,  
    ),  
  ),  
) ,
```

The impression of the table created is the following one:

NUME_ORDRE	VAR	HOW
8	2.00000E+00	VALUE

```
15 - -
156 1.50000E+01 -
67 1.80000E+01 -
```

## 4.4 Creation of a table starting from a field

```
TB01=CRÉA_TABLE (RESU=_F (RESULTAT=TEMPO,
                          TOUT=' OUI',
                          NUME_ORDRE=4,
                          TOUT_CMP=' OUI',
                          NOM_CHAM=' TEMP',),)
```

The impression of the table created is the following one:

```
#TABLE_SDASTER
RESULT NOM_CHAM          NUME_ORDRE  NODE      COOR_X  COOR_Y  TEMP
TEMPO   TEMP              4 N1       1.0     0.0     85.0
TEMPO   TEMP              4 N2       2.0     0.0     85.0
TEMPO   TEMP              4 N3       2.0     4.0     85.0
TEMPO   TEMP              4 N4       1.0     4.0     85.0
```