

DISINT

DISINT returns an interpolated, discrete value

Syntax

1. DISINT(Pno%, Ndim%, "ColLab\$_1",..., "ColLab\$_Ndim%", Xint_1,...,Xint_Ndim%-1, [Xtrap%=0,1])
2. DISINT(0, Npoints%, x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2,..., x_n, y_n, xint, [Xtrap%=0,1])
3. DISINT(@ObjFn(.), Ndim%, @ObjColPar_1,..., @ObjColPar_Ndim%, Xint_1,...,Xint_Ndim%-1, [Xtrap%=0,1])
4. DISINT(Telitab\$, Ndim%, "ColLab\$_1",..., "ColLab\$_Ndim%", Xint_1,...,Xint_Ndim%-1, [Xtrap%=0,1])

Arguments

- **Pno%** is the number that refers to the [TeLiTab](#) sets in the Data slot. Pno% should be an integer value or a parameter which is assigned an integer value and is the number of the [TeLiTab](#) set in the expressions' data slot.
- **Npoints%** is the number of points (x,y) that are given in direct definition.
- **@ObjFn()** refers to the Object from which data will be used.
- **TeLiTab\$** refers to the string parameter that contains the [TeLiTab](#).
- **Ndim%** is the number of dimensions (or columns in a table...).
- **"ColLab\$_1"** and **@ObjColPar_1** refer to the column that will be used as the first parameter in the interpolation.
- **"ColLab\$_2"** and **@ObjColPar_2** refer to the column that will be used as the second parameter in the interpolation. etc.
- **Xint** is the parameter to do interpolation on.
- **Xtrap%** is an optional argument to switch off a warning in the event of extrapolation. If **Xtrap% = 1** no warning is given. The value is not required and is 0 by default (not suppressing the warning).

Remarks

1. See also Telitab access for a generic description on the use of [TeLiTab](#) data.
2. Similar to other Data analysis functions, the DISINT is a convenient way to evaluate data. Please also look at these functions for syntax examples
3. Please note that **Xtrap%** will only suppress a warning. Because the function is a discrete interpolation, in case a value is provided outside the data range, the closest value in the range is given.
4. Please realise the dataset provided to DISINT should be a function. Every x-value should have one y-value. When you do not have a valid dataset, please look at [GAUSSINT\(\)](#) or [LEASQ\(\)](#)

Quick links: [Functions overview](#) | [Attribute overview](#) | [Constants overview](#) | [Dimensions overview](#)