SUM

SUM returns the sum of a data set

Syntax

1. SUM(Pno%, Ndim%, "ColLab$_1",.., "ColLab$_Ndim%")
2. SUM(0, Npoints%, x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2,...)
3. SUM(@ObjFn(..), Ndim%, @ObjColPar_1,.., @ObjColPar_Ndim%)
4. SUM(Telitab$, Ndim%, "ColLab$_1",.., "ColLab$_Ndim%")

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 the table...).
- "ColLab$_1" and @ObjColPar_1 etc refer to the columns that will be used.

Remarks

1. See also Telitab access for a generic description on the use of TeLiTab data
2. Similar to other Data analysis functions, the SUM is a convenient way to evaluate data. Please also look at these functions for syntax examples
3. For a multi-dimensional dataset the SUM will be determined over all columns.

Examples

Suppose 10 engine parts made by the same machine during a production run are collected as a random sample and measured for breaking strength. SUM determines the sum opf all breaking strength values:

SET$=
0
1 "Strength"
"1" 1465
"2" 1421
"3" 1457
"4" 1428
"5" 1416
"6" 1477
"7" 1422
"8" 1452
"9" 1412
"10" 1409

SUM(SET$, 1, "Strength") returns 14359

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