

TELITAB#

TELITAB# returns a [TeLiTab](#) based on a list of parameters

Syntax

1. TELITAB#(Mode%=0 or Mode%=1,[InpVar](#))
2. TELITAB#(@Object)

Arguments

- Mode% is the option of the TELITAB# function
 - Mode%=0 returns the full set of case values for [InpVar](#).
 - Mode%=1 returns the current case values for [InpVar](#).
- [InpVar](#) is a list of parameters in the current solution to be included in a Telitab set
- @Object is an object. In this way you make an explicit [TeLiTabs](#) of an object. This is not really necessary because you can address objects like [TeLiTabs](#).

Remarks

1. When you want to create [TeLiTab](#) documents inside objects, the Mode% is not the only important choice to determine whether one [TeLiTab](#) is made or a [TeLiTab](#) is made for each case. When you use [InpVar](#) without quotes in the [TeLiTab](#) syntax for the goal parameter in an object and [InpVar](#) is a multi case parameter in the object, [Quaestor](#) will conclude that the [TeLiTab](#) depends on the multi-case parameter in the object and therefor will still make a [TeLiTab](#) for each case although Mode% might be 0. This can be resolved by using quotes around the [InpVars](#). See the second example below.

Examples

Mode%=0

If you have parameter A and B and relation

C0# = TELITAB#(0, A, B)

Calculate C0# with a value for A (for instance 1) and B (for instance 2). This results for C0#:

2	
"A"	1
"B"	2

Restart the calculation with ranges for A and B, A = 1(1)10 and B = 2(2)20 (say you want no matrix). This returns for C0#:

0	
2	"A" "B"
"1"	1 2
"2"	2 4
"3"	3 6
"4"	4 8
"5"	5 10
"6"	6 12
"7"	7 14
"8"	8 16
"9"	9 18
"10"	10 20

Mode%=0 inside an object

If you have parameter A and B, the previous relation for C0# and relation:

C0_2#=B_OBJECT(@C0#,@A:"1", @B:"2(1)6")

Calculate C0_2#, the relation will create B_OBJECT and calculate C0# inside this object using 1 as input for A and 2 to 6 with increments of 1 as input for B. Using C0# as written above without quotes this results into the following for C0-2#:

"A"	1
2 "B"	
"1"	2
"2"	3
"3"	4
"4"	5
"5"	6
"C0#"	
{	
1	
"A"	1
1 "B"	
"1"	2
"2"	3
"3"	4
"4"	5
"5"	6
}	
{	
1	
"A"	1
1 "B"	
"1"	2
"2"	3
"3"	4
"4"	5
"5"	6
}	
{	
1	
"A"	1
1 "B"	
"1"	2
"2"	3
"3"	4
"4"	5
"5"	6
}	
{	
1	
"A"	1
1 "B"	
"1"	2
"2"	3
"3"	4
"4"	5
"5"	6
}	

You see that on the top level there is only one list parameter A with the value 1, and there are two table parameters B and C0#, with each C0# containing a list of A and a table of B.

Although we used Mode%=0, Every case of B has its own TeLiTab C0# with the same content. This is caused by the fact that B is a multi case value in the object B_Object and the TeLiTabC0# depends on it. As a result, Quaestor concludes that each case should have its value for C0#.

To resolve this, write C0# as follows:

```
C0# = TELITAB#(0, "A", "B")
```

Carry out the same calculation. The result for CO_2# will now be:

```

2
"A"          1
"C0#"
{
1
"A"          1
1 "B"
"1" 2
"2" 3
"3" 4
"4" 5
"5" 6
}
1 "B"
"1" 2
"2" 3
"3" 4
"4" 5
"5" 6

```

Now you see that on the top level there are two list parameters A and C0# (with the same content as the first example) and there is only one table parameter B. Now there is only one [TeLiTab](#) for A and all case of B, in correspondance with the Mode% used in the syntax.

Mode%=1

The previous relation is changed

C1# = TELITAB#(1, A, B)

Calculate C1# with a value for A (for instance 1) and B (for instance 2). This results for C0#:

```

2
"A"          1
"B"          2

```

Restart the calculation with ranges for A and B, A = 1(1)10 and B = 2(2)20 (say you want no matrix).

You will see that a [TeLiTab](#) C1# is made for every case. For instance for case 5:

```

2
"A"          5
"B"         10

```

If we do a copy to clipboard for the total solution for C1# and do a preview we get:

```

0
3 "A" "B"
"1" 1 2
"2" 2 4
"3" 3 6
"4" 4 8
"5" 5 10
"6" 6 12
"7" 7 14
"8" 8 16
"9" 9 18
"10" 10 20
"C1#"
{
2
"A" 1
"B" 2
}
{
2
"A" 2
"B" 4
}
{
2
"A" 3
"B" 6
}
{
2
"A" 4
"B" 8
}
{
2
"A" 5
"B" 10
}
{
2
"A" 6
"B" 12
}
{
2
"A" 7
"B" 14
}
{
2
"A" 8
"B" 16
}
{
2
"A" 9
"B" 18
}
{
2
"A" 10
"B" 20
}

```

Example knowledgebases

Download

An example knowledgebase of this function can be downloaded [[here](#)].

Description

The knowledge base contain the first two examples. A constraint is used to choose between the [TeLiTab](#) syntax with our without quotes around the input parameters.

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