

Modul:Gapnum

This module is used by [Vorlage:TI](#).

Use in other modules

gaps

The gaps function can be useful for [formatting](#) in other modules that work with displaying large numbers.

```
local gaps = require('Module:Gapnum').gaps
```

Using the gaps function, the first argument is the number to format. The second argument can be a table with keys that tell the module how to format. The table keys that can be used are:

- gap - a number with CSS units (px, em, en, etc) that define the size of the gap between numbers. If blank, the module will use 0.25em.
- prec - a number that determines the precision of the decimal part of the number. If the precision is less than the number of digits, extra digits will be removed without rounding; if it is more, zeroes will be added to the end to create the desired precision. If blank, the module will use -1, which means the precision will be the same as the number given; no digits added or removed.

Note that the return statement is a table. This means more styling or text can be added to the wrapper span tag, but it may also mean that `tostring()` may be required when used in other modules.

```
local gaps = require('Module:Gapnum').gaps

function example()
local n = 123456.78900011
-- Example for just simple formatting of a number
-- n_gaps will use the default, .25em gaps and no change in precision
-- The result will have its gaps created with inline css
-- But the result would look like:
-- 123 456.789 000 11
local n_gaps = gaps(n)

-- Different gap size
-- These will format n into the same groups as above
-- But the spaces between the groups will be larger and smaller, respectively
local n_big_gaps = gaps(n, {gap='1em'})
local n_small_gaps = gaps(n, {gap='1px'})

-- Different precision
-- n_prec_5 will use the number 123456.78900
-- The result would look like:
-- 123 456.789 00
local n_prec_5 = gaps(n, {prec=5})
```

```
-- n_prec_10 will use the number 123456.7890001100
-- The result would look like:
-- 123 456.789 000 1100
local n_prec_10 = gaps(n, {prec=10})

-- Both different gaps and precision can be used:
local n_big_5 = gaps(n, {gap='1em', prec=5})
local n_small_10 = gaps(n, {gap='1px', prec=10})
end
```

groups

The groups function can be used in other modules to separate a number into groups as gaps does, but instead of a formatted string, the function will return tables whose elements are the separated groups.

```
local groups = require('Module:Gapnum').groups

function example()
-- This will return one table:
-- {123,456}
local n1 = groups(123456)

-- This will return two tables, each assigned to a different variable:
-- n2a will be:
-- {1,234}
-- n2b will be:
-- {567,89}
local n2a,n2b = groups(1234.56789)

-- This will return two tables:
-- An integer part is always returned, even if it is 0
-- n3a will be:
-- {0}
-- n3b will be:
-- {123,4567}
local n3a,n3b = groups(0.1234567)

-- Just like the other functions, a precision can be defined
-- precision is simply the second parameter
-- n4a will be:
-- {123}
-- n4b will be:
-- {456,700,00}
local n4a,n4b = groups(123.4567,8)
end
```

```
local p = {}

local getArgs

function p.main(frame)
```



```

        return ret
    end

-- Creates tables where each element is a different group of the number
function p.groups(num,precision)
    local nstr = tostring(num)
    if not precision then
        precision = -1
    end

    local decimalalloc = nstr:find('.', 1, true)
    local int_part, frac_part
    if decimalalloc == nil then
        int_part = nstr
    else
        int_part = nstr:sub(1, decimalalloc-1)
        frac_part = nstr:sub(decimalalloc + 1)
    end
    -- only define ret_i as an empty table, let ret_d stay nil
    local ret_i,ret_d = {}
    -- Loop to handle most of the groupings; from right to left, so that if a group has less than
    while int_part:len() > 3 do
        -- Insert in first spot, since we're moving backwards
        table.insert(ret_i,1,int_part:sub(-3))
        int_part = int_part:sub(1,-4)
    end
    -- handle any left over numbers
    if int_part:len() > 0 then
        table.insert(ret_i,1,int_part)
    end

    if precision ~= 0 and frac_part then
        ret_d = {}
        if precision == -1 then
            precision = frac_part:len()
        end
        -- Reduce the length of the string if required precision is less than actual precision
        -- OR
        -- Increase it (by adding 0s) if the required precision is more than actual
        local offset = precision - frac_part:len()
        if offset < 0 then
            frac_part = frac_part:sub(1,precision)
        elseif offset > 0 then
            frac_part = frac_part .. string.rep('0', offset)
        end

        -- Allow groups of 3 or 2 (3 first)
        for v in string.gmatch(frac_part, '%d%d%d?') do
            table.insert(ret_d,v)
        end
        -- Preference for groups of 4 instead of groups of 1 at the end
        if #frac_part % 3 == 1 then

```

```
        if frac_part:len() == 1 then
            ret_d = {frac_part}
        else
            local last_g = ret_d[#ret_d] or ''
            last_g = last_g..frac_part:sub(-1)
            ret_d[#ret_d] = last_g
        end
    end
end

return ret_i,ret_d
end

return p
```