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Modul:TableTools/Doku

Dies ist die Dokumentationsseite für Modul:TableTools

This module includes a number of functions for dealing with Lua tables. It is a meta-module, meant to be called from other Lua modules, and should not be called directly from #invoke.

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Loading the module

To use any of the functions, first you must load the module.

```
local TableTools = require('Module:TableTools')
```

isPositiveInteger

```
TableTools.isPositiveInteger(value)
```

Returns true if *value* is a positive integer, and false if not. Although it doesn't operate on tables, it is included here as it is useful for determining whether a given table key is in the array part or the hash part of a table.

isNan

```
TableTools.isNan(value)
```

Returns true if *value* is a **NaN** value, and false if not. Although it doesn't operate on tables, it is included here as it is useful for determining whether a value can be a valid table key. (Lua will generate an error if a NaN value is used as a table key.)

shallowClone

```
TableTools.shallowClone(t)
```

Returns a clone of a table. The value returned is a new table, but all subtables and functions are shared. Metamethods are respected, but the returned table will have no metatable of its own. If you want to make a new table with no shared subtables and with metatables transferred, you can use `mw.clone` instead. If you want to make a new table with no shared subtables and without metatables transferred, use `deepCopy` with the `noMetatable` option.

removeDuplicates

```
TableTools.removeDuplicates(t)
```

Removes duplicate values from an array. This function is only designed to work with standard arrays: keys that are not positive integers are ignored, as are all values after the first `nil` value. (For arrays containing `nil` values, you can use `compressSparseArray` first.) The function tries to preserve the order of the array: the earliest non-unique value is kept, and all subsequent duplicate values are removed. For example, for the table `Vorlage:Code` `removeDuplicates` will return `Vorlage:Code`.

numKeys

```
TableTools.numKeys(t)
```

Takes a table *t* and returns an array containing the numbers of any positive integer keys that have non-`nil` values, sorted in numerical order. For example, for the table `Vorlage:Code`, `numKeys` will return `Vorlage:Code`.

affixNums

```
TableTools.affixNums(t, prefix, suffix)
```



Takes a table t and returns an array containing the numbers of keys with the optional prefix *prefix* and the optional suffix *suffix*. For example, for the table **Vorlage:Code** and the prefix 'a', `affixNums` will return **Vorlage:Code**. All characters in *prefix* and *suffix* are interpreted literally.

numData

```
TableTools.numData(t, compress)
```

Given a table with keys like "foo1", "bar1", "foo2", and "baz2", returns a table of subtables in the format **Vorlage:Code**. Keys that don't end with an integer are stored in a subtable named "other". The `compress` option compresses the table so that it can be iterated over with `ipairs`.

compressSparseArray

```
TableTools.compressSparseArray(t)
```

Takes an array t with one or more nil values, and removes the nil values while preserving the order, so that the array can be safely traversed with `ipairs`. Any keys that are not positive integers are removed. For example, for the table **Vorlage:Code**, `compressSparseArray` will return **Vorlage:Code**.

sparseIpairs

```
TableTools.sparseIpairs(t)
```

This is an iterator function for traversing a sparse array t . It is similar to `ipairs`, but will continue to iterate until the highest numerical key, whereas `ipairs` may stop after the first nil value. Any keys that are not positive integers are ignored.

Usually `sparseIpairs` is used in a generic for loop.

```
for i, v in TableTools.sparseIpairs(t) do
  -- code block
end
```

Note that `sparseIpairs` uses the `pairs` function in its implementation. Although some table keys appear to be ignored, all table keys are accessed when it is run.

size

```
TableTools.size(t)
```



Finds the size of a key/value pair table. For example, for the table `Vorlage:Code`, `size` will return 2. The function will also work on arrays, but for arrays it is more efficient to use the `#` operator. Note that to find the table size, this function uses the `pairs` function to iterate through all of the table keys.

keysToList

```
TableTools.keysToList(t, keySort, checked)
```

Returns a list of the keys in a table, sorted using either a default comparison function or a custom `keySort` function, which follows the same rules as the `comp` function supplied to `table.sort`. If `keySort` is `false`, no sorting is done. Set `checked` to `true` to skip the internal type checking.

sortedPairs

```
TableTools.sortedPairs(t, keySort)
```

Iterates through a table, with the keys sorted using the `keysToList` function. If there are only numerical keys, `sparseIpairs` is probably more efficient.

isArray

```
TableTools.isArray(value)
```

Returns `true` if `value` is a table and all keys are consecutive integers starting at 1.

isArrayLike

```
TableTools.isArrayLike(value)
```

Returns `true` if `value` is iterable and all keys are consecutive integers starting at 1.

invert

```
TableTools.invert(arr)
```

Transposes the keys and values in an array. For example, `Vorlage:Code` yields `Vorlage:Code`.

listToSet

```
TableTools.listToSet(arr)
```



Creates a set from the array part of the table *arr*. Indexing the set by any of the values of the array returns true. For example, `Vorlage:Code` yields `Vorlage:Code`. See also `Module:Lua set` for more advanced ways to create a set.

deepCopy

```
TableTools.deepCopy(orig, noMetatable, alreadySeen)
```

Creates a copy of the table *orig*. As with `mw.clone`, all values that are not functions are duplicated and the identity of tables is preserved. If *noMetatable* is true, then the metatable (if any) is not copied. Can copy tables loaded with `mw.loadData`.

Similar to `mw.clone`, but `mw.clone` cannot copy tables loaded with `mw.loadData` and does not allow metatables *not* to be copied.

sparseConcat

```
TableTools.sparseConcat(t, sep, i, j)
```

Concatenates all values in the table that are indexed by a positive integer, in order. For example, `Vorlage:Code` yields `Vorlage:Code` and `Vorlage:Code` yields `Vorlage:Code`.

length

```
TableTools.length(t, prefix)
```

Finds the length of an array or of a quasi-array with keys with an optional *prefix* such as "data1", "data2", etc. It uses an `exponential search` algorithm to find the length, so as to use as few table lookups as possible.

This algorithm is useful for arrays that use metatables (e.g. `frame.args`) and for quasi-arrays. For normal arrays, just use the `# operator`, as it is implemented in `C` and will be quicker.

inArray

```
TableTools.inArray(arr, valueToFind)
```

Returns true if *valueToFind* is a member of the array *arr*, and false otherwise.