

Structure of data sd_l_table

Summary:

The structure of data `sd_l_table` allows to gather a list of tables. It is a structure of data which makes it possible to add information in another structure of data. For example, the structure of data `sd_maillage` one contains `sd_l_table`.

1 Tree structures

```
sd_l_table (K19)  :: =record  
  
    (O)  \.LTNT'      : OJB S V K16   long=ntab  
    (O)  \.LTNS'      : OJB S V K24   long=ntab
```

2 Contents of the objects

2.1 The structure of data in 2 words

This structure of data makes it possible to gather and store several (ntab) `sd_table`. In this structure of data, each `sd_table` is identified by a name (K16) which must be known of the user. It is this name which is used in the order `RECU_TABLE` (keyword `NOM_TABLE`). For example, in a `sd_maillage`, `sd_table` only one contains `sd_table` who is identified by the name '`CARA_GEOM`'.

2.2 Object.LTNT

This vector length ntab contains the identifiers of `sd_table`.

```
V (itab) : identifier (K16) itabème sd_table sd_l_table  
V (itab) = `` => sd_table of number l do not exist.
```

Notice :

Objects `.LTNT` and `.LTNS` can be oversize (see example below).

2.3 Object.LTNS

This vector contains the names of the `sd_table`.

```
V (itab) : name (K17) itabème sd_table sd_l_table
```

2.4 Example

`sd_l_table` contained in the grid 'E-MAIL':

```
SEGMENT IMPRESSION OF VALUES >MAIL          .LTNS      <  
  
  1 - >MAIL      .TB000000          <>          <  
  3 - >              <>              <  
  5 - >              <>              <  
  7 - >              <                <
```

```
-----  
SEGMENT IMPRESSION OF VALUES >MAIL          .LTNT      <  
  
  1 - >CARA_GEOM          <>          <>          <  
  4 - >              <>              <>          <  
  7 - >              <                <
```