
formulas Documentation

Release 0.0.10

Vincenzo Arcidiacono

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repository <https://github.com/vinci1it2000/formulas>

pypi-repo <https://pypi.org/project/formulas/>

docs <http://formulas.readthedocs.io/>

wiki <https://github.com/vinci1it2000/formulas/wiki/>

download <http://github.com/vinci1it2000/formulas/releases/>

keywords excel, formulas, interpreter, compiler, dispatch

developers

- Vincenzo Arcidiacono <vincenzo.arcidiacono@ext.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

license EUPL 1.1+

What is formulas?

Formulas implements an interpreter for excel formulas, which parses and compile excel formulas expressions.

Installation

To install it use (with root privileges):

```
$ pip install formulas
```

Or download the last git version and use (with root privileges):

```
$ python setup.py install
```

What is formulas?

Formulas implements an interpreter for excel formulas, which parses and compile excel formulas expressions.

Installation

To install it use (with root privileges):

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$ pip install formulas
```

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```
$ python setup.py install
```

Next moves

Things yet to do implement the missing excel formulas.

API Reference

The core of the library is composed from the following modules: It contains a comprehensive list of all modules and classes within formulas.

Modules:

<i>parser</i>	It provides formula parser class.
<i>builder</i>	It provides AstBuilder class.
<i>errors</i>	Defines the formulas exception.
<i>tokens</i>	It provides tokens needed to parse the excel formulas.
<i>formulas</i>	It contains a comprehensive list of all modules and classes within formulas.
<i>ranges</i>	It provides Ranges class.
<i>cell</i>	It provides Cell class.
<i>excel</i>	It provides excel model class.

parser

It provides formula parser class.

Classes

<i>Parser</i>

Parser

class **Parser**

Methods

<code>ast</code>
<code>is_formula</code>

ast

`Parser.ast` (*expression*, *context=None*)

is_formula

`Parser.is_formula` (*value*)

`__init__` ()

Initialize self. See help(type(self)) for accurate signature.

Attributes

<code>filters</code>
<code>formula_check</code>

filters

```
Parser.filters = [<class 'formulas.tokens.operand.Error'>, <class 'formulas.tokens.operand.String'>, <class 'formulas.tokens.operand.Number'>]
```

formula_check

```
Parser.formula_check = regex.Regex('\n (?P<array>^\s*\{\s*=\s*(?P<name>\\S.*)\\s*\}\s*$)\n \n (?P<value>^\s*=')
```

builder

It provides AstBuilder class.

Classes

AstBuilder

AstBuilder

```
class AstBuilder (*args, *, dsp=None, nodes=None, match=None, **kwargs)
```

Methods

<code>__init__</code>	
<code>append</code>	
<code>appendleft</code>	Add an element to the left side of the deque.
<code>clear</code>	Remove all elements from the deque.
<code>compile</code>	
<code>copy</code>	Return a shallow copy of a deque.
<code>count</code>	
<code>extend</code>	Extend the right side of the deque with elements from the iterable
<code>extendleft</code>	Extend the left side of the deque with elements from the iterable
<code>finish</code>	
<code>get_node_id</code>	
<code>index</code>	Raises ValueError if the value is not present.
<code>insert</code>	D.insert(index, object) – insert object before index
<code>pop</code>	Remove and return the rightmost element.
<code>popleft</code>	Remove and return the leftmost element.
<code>remove</code>	D.remove(value) – remove first occurrence of value.
<code>reverse</code>	D.reverse() – reverse <i>IN PLACE</i>
<code>rotate</code>	Rotate the deque n steps to the right (default n=1).

`__init__`

```
AstBuilder.__init__ (*args, *, dsp=None, nodes=None, match=None, **kwargs)
```

append

`AstBuilder.append(token)`

appendleft

`AstBuilder.appendleft()`
Add an element to the left side of the deque.

clear

`AstBuilder.clear()`
Remove all elements from the deque.

compile

`AstBuilder.compile(references=None)`

copy

`AstBuilder.copy()`
Return a shallow copy of a deque.

count

`AstBuilder.count(value)` → integer – return number of occurrences of value

extend

`AstBuilder.extend()`
Extend the right side of the deque with elements from the iterable

extendleft

`AstBuilder.extendleft()`
Extend the left side of the deque with elements from the iterable

finish

`AstBuilder.finish()`

get_node_id

`AstBuilder.get_node_id(token)`

index

`AstBuilder.index(value[, start[, stop]])` → integer – return first index of value.
 Raises `ValueError` if the value is not present.

insert

`AstBuilder.insert()`
`D.insert(index, object)` – insert object before index

pop

`AstBuilder.pop()`
 Remove and return the rightmost element.

popleft

`AstBuilder.popleft()`
 Remove and return the leftmost element.

remove

`AstBuilder.remove()`
`D.remove(value)` – remove first occurrence of value.

reverse

`AstBuilder.reverse()`
`D.reverse()` – reverse *IN PLACE*

rotate

`AstBuilder.rotate()`
 Rotate the deque n steps to the right (default n=1). If n is negative, rotates left.
`__init__(*args, *, dsp=None, nodes=None, match=None, **kwargs)`

Attributes

<code>maxlen</code>	maximum size of a deque or None if unbounded
---------------------	--

maxlen

`AstBuilder.maxlen`
 maximum size of a deque or None if unbounded

errors

Defines the formulas exception.

Exceptions

BaseError
BroadcastError
FormulaError
FoundError
FunctionError
ParenthesesError
RangeValueError
TokenError

BaseError

exception BaseError (**args*)

BroadcastError

exception BroadcastError (**args*)

FormulaError

exception FormulaError (**args*)

FoundError

exception FoundError (**args*, *, *err=None*, ***kwargs*)

FunctionError

exception FunctionError (**args*)

ParenthesesError

exception ParenthesesError (**args*)

RangeValueError

exception RangeValueError (**args*)

TokenError

exception TokenError (**args*)

tokens

It provides tokens needed to parse the excel formulas.

Sub-Modules:

<i>function</i>	It provides Function classes.
<i>operand</i>	It provides Operand classes.
<i>operator</i>	It provides Operator classes.
<i>parenthesis</i>	It provides Parenthesis class.

function

It provides Function classes.

Classes

<i>Array</i>
<i>Function</i>

Array

class **Array** (*s*, *context=None*)

Methods

<i>__init__</i>
<i>ast</i>
<i>compile</i>
<i>match</i>
<i>process</i>
<i>set_expr</i>
<i>update_input_tokens</i>

__init__

Array.**__init__** (*s*, *context=None*)

ast

Array.**ast** (*tokens*, *stack*, *builder*, *check_n=<function Array.<lambda>>*)

compile

Array.**compile** ()

match

`Array.match(s)`

process

`Array.process(match, context=None)`

set_expr

`Array.set_expr(*tokens)`

update_input_tokens

`Array.update_input_tokens(*tokens)`

`__init__(s, context=None)`

Attributes

name
node_id

name

`Array.name`

node_id

`Array.node_id`

Function

`class Function(s, context=None)`

Methods

<code>__init__</code>
<code>ast</code>
<code>compile</code>
<code>match</code>
<code>process</code>
<code>set_expr</code>
<code>update_input_tokens</code>

`__init__`

`Function.__init__(s, context=None)`

`ast`

`Function.ast(tokens, stack, builder, check_n=<function Function.<lambda>>)`

`compile`

`Function.compile()`

`match`

`Function.match(s)`

`process`

`Function.process(match, context=None)`

`set_expr`

`Function.set_expr(*tokens)`

`update_input_tokens`

`Function.update_input_tokens(*tokens)`

`__init__(s, context=None)`

Attributes

`name`

`node_id`

`name`

`Function.name`

`node_id`

`Function.node_id`

operand

It provides Operand classes.

Functions

<i>fast_range2parts</i>
<i>fast_range2parts_v1</i>
<i>fast_range2parts_v2</i>
<i>fast_range2parts_v3</i>
<i>range2parts</i>

fast_range2parts

fast_range2parts (**kw)

fast_range2parts_v1

fast_range2parts_v1 (r1, c1, excel, sheet='')

fast_range2parts_v2

fast_range2parts_v2 (r1, c1, r2, c2, excel, sheet='')

fast_range2parts_v3

fast_range2parts_v3 (r1, n1, r2, n2, excel, sheet='')

range2parts

range2parts (outputs, **inputs)

Classes

<i>Error</i>
<i>Number</i>
<i>Operand</i>
<i>Range</i>
<i>String</i>
<i>XLError</i>

Error

class Error (s, context=None)

Methods

<code>__init__</code>
<code>ast</code>
<code>compile</code>
<code>match</code>
<code>process</code>
<code>set_expr</code>
<code>update_input_tokens</code>

`__init__`

`Error.__init__(s, context=None)`

`ast`

`Error.ast(tokens, stack, builder)`

`compile`

`Error.compile()`

`match`

`Error.match(s)`

`process`

`Error.process(match, context=None)`

`set_expr`

`Error.set_expr(*tokens)`

`update_input_tokens`

`Error.update_input_tokens(*tokens)`

`__init__(s, context=None)`

Attributes

<code>errors</code>
Continued on next page

Table 2.18 – continued from previous page

k
name
node_id

errors

Error.errors = {'#VALUE!': #VALUE!, '#NAME?': #NAME?, '#N/A': #N/A, '#REF!': #REF!, '#DIV/0!': #DIV/0!, '#

k

Error.k = '#N/A'

name

Error.name

node_id

Error.node_id

Number

class Number (s, context=None)

Methods

<code>__init__</code>
<code>ast</code>
<code>compile</code>
<code>match</code>
<code>process</code>
<code>set_expr</code>
<code>update_input_tokens</code>

`__init__`

Number.`__init__` (s, context=None)

`ast`

Number.`ast` (tokens, stack, builder)

compile

`Number.compile()`

match

`Number.match(s)`

process

`Number.process(match, context=None)`

set_expr

`Number.set_expr(*tokens)`

update_input_tokens

`Number.update_input_tokens(*tokens)`

`__init__(s, context=None)`

Attributes

`name`

`node_id`

name

`Number.name`

node_id

`Number.node_id`

Operand

`class Operand(s, context=None)`

Methods

`__init__`

`ast`

Continued on next page

Table 2.21 – continued from previous page

<code>match</code>
<code>process</code>
<code>set_expr</code>
<code>update_input_tokens</code>

`__init__``Operand.__init__(s, context=None)`**`ast`**`Operand.ast(tokens, stack, builder)`**`match`**`Operand.match(s)`**`process`**`Operand.process(match, context=None)`**`set_expr`**`Operand.set_expr(*tokens)`**`update_input_tokens`**`Operand.update_input_tokens(*tokens)``__init__(s, context=None)`**Attributes**

<code>name</code>
<code>node_id</code>

`name``Operand.name`**`node_id`**`Operand.node_id`

Range

class `Range` (*s*, *context=None*)

Methods

<code>__init__</code>
<code>ast</code>
<code>compile</code>
<code>match</code>
<code>process</code>
<code>set_expr</code>
<code>update_input_tokens</code>

`__init__`

`Range.__init__` (*s*, *context=None*)

`ast`

`Range.ast` (*tokens*, *stack*, *builder*)

`compile`

`Range.compile` ()

`match`

`Range.match` (*s*)

`process`

`Range.process` (*match*, *context=None*)

`set_expr`

`Range.set_expr` (**tokens*)

`update_input_tokens`

`Range.update_input_tokens` (**tokens*)

`__init__` (*s*, *context=None*)

Attributes

name
node_id

name

Range.**name**

node_id

Range.**node_id**

String

class String (*s*, *context=None*)

Methods

<code><i>__init__</i></code>
ast
compile
match
process
set_expr
update_input_tokens

`__init__`

String.**`__init__`** (*s*, *context=None*)

ast

String.**ast** (*tokens*, *stack*, *builder*)

compile

String.**compile** ()

match

String.**match** (*s*)

process

`String.process (match, context=None)`

set_expr

`String.set_expr (*tokens)`

update_input_tokens

`String.update_input_tokens (*tokens)`

`__init__ (s, context=None)`

Attributes

`name`

`node_id`

name

`String.name`

node_id

`String.node_id`

XLError

class XLError

Methods

<code>capitalize</code>	Return a capitalized version of S, i.e.
<code>casefold</code>	Return a version of S suitable for caseless comparisons.
<code>center</code>	Return S centered in a string of length width.
<code>count</code>	Return the number of non-overlapping occurrences of substring sub in string S[start:end].
<code>encode</code>	Encode S using the codec registered for encoding.
<code>endswith</code>	Return True if S ends with the specified suffix, False otherwise.
<code>expandtabs</code>	Return a copy of S where all tab characters are expanded using spaces.
<code>find</code>	Return the lowest index in S where substring sub is found, such that sub is contained within S[start:end].

Continued on next page

Table 2.27 – continued from previous page

<code>format</code>	Return a formatted version of S, using substitutions from args and kwargs.
<code>format_map</code>	Return a formatted version of S, using substitutions from mapping.
<code>index</code>	Like <code>S.find()</code> but raise <code>ValueError</code> when the substring is not found.
<code>isalnum</code>	Return True if all characters in S are alphanumeric and there is at least one character in S, False otherwise.
<code>isalpha</code>	Return True if all characters in S are alphabetic and there is at least one character in S, False otherwise.
<code>isdecimal</code>	Return True if there are only decimal characters in S, False otherwise.
<code>isdigit</code>	Return True if all characters in S are digits and there is at least one character in S, False otherwise.
<code>isidentifier</code>	Return True if S is a valid identifier according to the language definition.
<code>islower</code>	Return True if all cased characters in S are lowercase and there is at least one cased character in S, False otherwise.
<code>isnumeric</code>	Return True if there are only numeric characters in S, False otherwise.
<code>isprintable</code>	Return True if all characters in S are considered printable in <code>repr()</code> or S is empty, False otherwise.
<code>isspace</code>	Return True if all characters in S are whitespace and there is at least one character in S, False otherwise.
<code>istitle</code>	Return True if S is a titlecased string and there is at least one character in S, i.e.
<code>isupper</code>	Return True if all cased characters in S are uppercase and there is at least one cased character in S, False otherwise.
<code>join</code>	Return a string which is the concatenation of the strings in the iterable.
<code>ljust</code>	Return S left-justified in a Unicode string of length width.
<code>lower</code>	Return a copy of the string S converted to lowercase.
<code>lstrip</code>	Return a copy of the string S with leading whitespace removed.
<code>maketrans</code>	Return a translation table usable for <code>str.translate()</code> .
<code>partition</code>	Search for the separator sep in S, and return the part before it, the separator itself, and the part after it.
<code>replace</code>	Return a copy of S with all occurrences of substring old replaced by new.
<code>rfind</code>	Return the highest index in S where substring sub is found, such that sub is contained within <code>S[start:end]</code> .
<code>rindex</code>	Like <code>S.rfind()</code> but raise <code>ValueError</code> when the substring is not found.
<code>rjust</code>	Return S right-justified in a string of length width.
<code>rpartition</code>	Search for the separator sep in S, starting at the end of S, and return the part before it, the separator itself, and the part after it.
Continued on next page	

Table 2.27 – continued from previous page

<code>rsplit</code>	Return a list of the words in S, using sep as the delimiter string, starting at the end of the string and working to the front.
<code>rstrip</code>	Return a copy of the string S with trailing whitespace removed.
<code>split</code>	Return a list of the words in S, using sep as the delimiter string.
<code>splitlines</code>	Return a list of the lines in S, breaking at line boundaries.
<code>startswith</code>	Return True if S starts with the specified prefix, False otherwise.
<code>strip</code>	Return a copy of the string S with leading and trailing whitespace removed.
<code>swapcase</code>	Return a copy of S with uppercase characters converted to lowercase and vice versa.
<code>title</code>	Return a titlecased version of S, i.e.
<code>translate</code>	Return a copy of the string S in which each character has been mapped through the given translation table.
<code>upper</code>	Return a copy of S converted to uppercase.
<code>zfill</code>	Pad a numeric string S with zeros on the left, to fill a field of the specified width.

capitalize

`XLError.capitalize()` → str

Return a capitalized version of S, i.e. make the first character have upper case and the rest lower case.

casefold

`XLError.casefold()` → str

Return a version of S suitable for caseless comparisons.

center

`XLError.center(width[, fillchar])` → str

Return S centered in a string of length width. Padding is done using the specified fill character (default is a space)

count

`XLError.count(sub[, start[, end]])` → int

Return the number of non-overlapping occurrences of substring sub in string S[start:end]. Optional arguments start and end are interpreted as in slice notation.

encode

`XLError.encode(encoding='utf-8', errors='strict')` → bytes

Encode S using the codec registered for encoding. Default encoding is 'utf-8'. errors may be given to

set a different error handling scheme. Default is 'strict' meaning that encoding errors raise a `UnicodeEncodeError`. Other possible values are 'ignore', 'replace' and 'xmlcharrefreplace' as well as any other name registered with `codecs.register_error` that can handle `UnicodeEncodeErrors`.

endswith

`XLError.endswith(suffix[, start[, end]])` → bool

Return True if S ends with the specified suffix, False otherwise. With optional start, test S beginning at that position. With optional end, stop comparing S at that position. suffix can also be a tuple of strings to try.

expandtabs

`XLError.expandtabs(tabsize=8)` → str

Return a copy of S where all tab characters are expanded using spaces. If tabsize is not given, a tab size of 8 characters is assumed.

find

`XLError.find(sub[, start[, end]])` → int

Return the lowest index in S where substring sub is found, such that sub is contained within S[start:end]. Optional arguments start and end are interpreted as in slice notation.

Return -1 on failure.

format

`XLError.format(*args, **kwargs)` → str

Return a formatted version of S, using substitutions from args and kwargs. The substitutions are identified by braces ('{' and '}').

format_map

`XLError.format_map(mapping)` → str

Return a formatted version of S, using substitutions from mapping. The substitutions are identified by braces ('{' and '}').

index

`XLError.index(sub[, start[, end]])` → int

Like S.find() but raise `ValueError` when the substring is not found.

isalnum

`XLError.isalnum()` → bool

Return True if all characters in S are alphanumeric and there is at least one character in S, False otherwise.

isalpha

`XLError.isalpha()` → bool

Return True if all characters in S are alphabetic and there is at least one character in S, False otherwise.

isdecimal

`XLError.isdecimal()` → bool

Return True if there are only decimal characters in S, False otherwise.

isdigit

`XLError.isdigit()` → bool

Return True if all characters in S are digits and there is at least one character in S, False otherwise.

isidentifier

`XLError.isidentifier()` → bool

Return True if S is a valid identifier according to the language definition.

Use `keyword.iskeyword()` to test for reserved identifiers such as “def” and “class”.

islower

`XLError.islower()` → bool

Return True if all cased characters in S are lowercase and there is at least one cased character in S, False otherwise.

isnumeric

`XLError.isnumeric()` → bool

Return True if there are only numeric characters in S, False otherwise.

isprintable

`XLError.isprintable()` → bool

Return True if all characters in S are considered printable in `repr()` or S is empty, False otherwise.

isspace

`XLError.isspace()` → bool

Return True if all characters in S are whitespace and there is at least one character in S, False otherwise.

istitle

`XLError.istitle()` → bool

Return True if S is a titlecased string and there is at least one character in S, i.e. upper- and titlecase characters may only follow uncased characters and lowercase characters only cased ones. Return False otherwise.

isupper

`XLError.isupper()` → bool

Return True if all cased characters in S are uppercase and there is at least one cased character in S, False otherwise.

join

`XLError.join(iterable)` → str

Return a string which is the concatenation of the strings in the iterable. The separator between elements is S.

ljust

`XLError.ljust(width[, fillchar])` → str

Return S left-justified in a Unicode string of length width. Padding is done using the specified fill character (default is a space).

lower

`XLError.lower()` → str

Return a copy of the string S converted to lowercase.

lstrip

`XLError.lstrip([chars])` → str

Return a copy of the string S with leading whitespace removed. If chars is given and not None, remove characters in chars instead.

maketrans

`XLError.maketrans()`

Return a translation table usable for `str.translate()`.

If there is only one argument, it must be a dictionary mapping Unicode ordinals (integers) or characters to Unicode ordinals, strings or None. Character keys will be then converted to ordinals. If there are two arguments, they must be strings of equal length, and in the resulting dictionary, each character in x will be mapped to the character at the same position in y. If there is a third argument, it must be a string, whose characters will be mapped to None in the result.

partition

`XLError.partition (sep) -> (head, sep, tail)`

Search for the separator `sep` in `S`, and return the part before it, the separator itself, and the part after it. If the separator is not found, return `S` and two empty strings.

replace

`XLError.replace (old, new[, count]) -> str`

Return a copy of `S` with all occurrences of substring `old` replaced by `new`. If the optional argument `count` is given, only the first `count` occurrences are replaced.

rfind

`XLError.rfind (sub[, start[, end]]) -> int`

Return the highest index in `S` where substring `sub` is found, such that `sub` is contained within `S[start:end]`. Optional arguments `start` and `end` are interpreted as in slice notation.

Return -1 on failure.

rindex

`XLError.rindex (sub[, start[, end]]) -> int`

Like `S.rfind()` but raise `ValueError` when the substring is not found.

rjust

`XLError.rjust (width[, fillchar]) -> str`

Return `S` right-justified in a string of length `width`. Padding is done using the specified fill character (default is a space).

rpartition

`XLError.rpartition (sep) -> (head, sep, tail)`

Search for the separator `sep` in `S`, starting at the end of `S`, and return the part before it, the separator itself, and the part after it. If the separator is not found, return two empty strings and `S`.

rsplit

`XLError.rsplit (sep=None, maxsplit=-1) -> list of strings`

Return a list of the words in `S`, using `sep` as the delimiter string, starting at the end of the string and working to the front. If `maxsplit` is given, at most `maxsplit` splits are done. If `sep` is not specified, any whitespace string is a separator.

rstrip

`XLError.rstrip([chars]) → str`

Return a copy of the string *S* with trailing whitespace removed. If *chars* is given and not *None*, remove characters in *chars* instead.

split

`XLError.split(sep=None, maxsplit=-1) → list of strings`

Return a list of the words in *S*, using *sep* as the delimiter string. If *maxsplit* is given, at most *maxsplit* splits are done. If *sep* is not specified or is *None*, any whitespace string is a separator and empty strings are removed from the result.

splitlines

`XLError.splitlines([keepends]) → list of strings`

Return a list of the lines in *S*, breaking at line boundaries. Line breaks are not included in the resulting list unless *keepends* is given and true.

startswith

`XLError.startswith(prefix[, start[, end]]) → bool`

Return True if *S* starts with the specified prefix, False otherwise. With optional *start*, test *S* beginning at that position. With optional *end*, stop comparing *S* at that position. *prefix* can also be a tuple of strings to try.

strip

`XLError.strip([chars]) → str`

Return a copy of the string *S* with leading and trailing whitespace removed. If *chars* is given and not *None*, remove characters in *chars* instead.

swapcase

`XLError.swapcase() → str`

Return a copy of *S* with uppercase characters converted to lowercase and vice versa.

title

`XLError.title() → str`

Return a titlecased version of *S*, i.e. words start with title case characters, all remaining cased characters have lower case.

translate

`XLError.translate(table) → str`

Return a copy of the string S in which each character has been mapped through the given translation table. The table must implement lookup/indexing via `__getitem__`, for instance a dictionary or list, mapping Unicode ordinals to Unicode ordinals, strings, or None. If this operation raises `LookupError`, the character is left untouched. Characters mapped to None are deleted.

upper

`XLError.upper() → str`

Return a copy of S converted to uppercase.

zfill

`XLError.zfill(width) → str`

Pad a numeric string S with zeros on the left, to fill a field of the specified width. The string S is never truncated.

`__init__()`

Initialize self. See `help(type(self))` for accurate signature.

operator

It provides Operator classes.

Classes

Intersect

Operator

OperatorToken

Separator

Intersect

class `Intersect(s, context=None)`

Methods

__init__

ast

compile

match

process

set_expr

update_input_tokens

Continued on next page

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update_name
__init__
<code>Intersect.__init__(s, context=None)</code>
ast
<code>Intersect.ast(tokens, stack, builder)</code>
compile
<code>Intersect.compile()</code>
match
<code>Intersect.match(s)</code>
process
<code>Intersect.process(match, context=None)</code>
set_expr
<code>Intersect.set_expr(*tokens)</code>
update_input_tokens
<code>Intersect.update_input_tokens(*tokens)</code>
update_name
<code>Intersect.update_name(tokens, stack)</code>
<code>__init__(s, context=None)</code>
Attributes
get_n_args
name
node_id
pred

get_n_args

`Intersect.get_n_args`

name

`Intersect.name`

node_id

`Intersect.node_id`

pred

`Intersect.pred`

Operator

class `Operator` (*s*, *context=None*)

Methods

<code>__init__</code>
<code>ast</code>
<code>compile</code>
<code>match</code>
<code>process</code>
<code>set_expr</code>
<code>update_input_tokens</code>
<code>update_name</code>

`__init__`

`Operator.__init__` (*s*, *context=None*)

`ast`

`Operator.ast` (*tokens*, *stack*, *builder*)

`compile`

`Operator.compile` ()

match

`Operator.match(s)`

process

`Operator.process(match, context=None)`

set_expr

`Operator.set_expr(*tokens)`

update_input_tokens

`Operator.update_input_tokens(*tokens)`

update_name

`Operator.update_name(tokens, stack)`

`__init__(s, context=None)`

Attributes

`get_n_args`

`name`

`node_id`

`pred`

get_n_args

`Operator.get_n_args`

name

`Operator.name`

node_id

`Operator.node_id`

pred

`Operator.pred`

OperatorToken

class `OperatorToken` (*s*, *context=None*)

Methods

<code>__init__</code>
<code>ast</code>
<code>compile</code>
<code>match</code>
<code>process</code>
<code>set_expr</code>
<code>update_input_tokens</code>
<code>update_name</code>

`__init__`

`OperatorToken.__init__` (*s*, *context=None*)

`ast`

`OperatorToken.ast` (*tokens*, *stack*, *builder*)

`compile`

`OperatorToken.compile` ()

`match`

`OperatorToken.match` (*s*)

`process`

`OperatorToken.process` (*match*, *context=None*)

`set_expr`

`OperatorToken.set_expr` (**tokens*)

`update_input_tokens`

`OperatorToken.update_input_tokens` (**tokens*)

update_name

OperatorToken.**update_name** (*tokens, stack*)

__init__ (*s, context=None*)

Attributes

get_n_args
name
node_id
pred

get_n_args

OperatorToken.**get_n_args**

name

OperatorToken.**name**

node_id

OperatorToken.**node_id**

pred

OperatorToken.**pred**

Separator

class Separator (*s, context=None*)

Methods

__init__
ast
compile
match
process
set_expr
update_input_tokens
update_name

__init__

Separator.__init__(s, context=None)

ast

Separator.ast(tokens, stack, builder)

compile

Separator.compile()

match

Separator.match(s)

process

Separator.process(match, context=None)

set_expr

Separator.set_expr(*tokens)

update_input_tokens

Separator.update_input_tokens(*tokens)

update_name

Separator.update_name(tokens, stack)

__init__(s, context=None)

Attributes

get_n_args

name

node_id

pred

get_n_args

Separator.get_n_args

name

Separator.**name**

node_id

Separator.**node_id**

pred

Separator.**pred**

parenthesis

It provides Parenthesis class.

Classes

Parenthesis

Parenthesis

class Parenthesis (*s*, *context=None*)

Methods

__init__

ast

match

process

set_expr

update_input_tokens

__init__

Parenthesis.**__init__** (*s*, *context=None*)

ast

Parenthesis.**ast** (*tokens*, *stack*, *builder*)

match

Parenthesis.**match** (*s*)

process

`Parenthesis.process (match, context=None)`

set_expr

`Parenthesis.set_expr (*tokens)`

update_input_tokens

`Parenthesis.update_input_tokens (*tokens)`

`__init__ (s, context=None)`

Attributes

`n_args`

`name`

`node_id`

`opens`

n_args

`Parenthesis.n_args = 0`

name

`Parenthesis.name`

node_id

`Parenthesis.node_id`

opens

`Parenthesis.opens = {')': '('}`

Classes

Token

Token

class `Token (s, context=None)`

Methods

<code><u>__init__</u></code>
<code>ast</code>
<code>match</code>
<code>process</code>
<code>set_expr</code>
<code>update_input_tokens</code>

`__init__`

`Token.__init__(s, context=None)`

`ast`

`Token.ast(tokens, stack, builder)`

`match`

`Token.match(s)`

`process`

`Token.process(match, context=None)`

`set_expr`

`Token.set_expr(*tokens)`

`update_input_tokens`

`Token.update_input_tokens(*tokens)`

`__init__(s, context=None)`

Attributes

<code>name</code>
<code>node_id</code>

`name`

`Token.name`

node_id`Token.node_id`

ranges

It provides Ranges class.

Classes

Ranges

Ranges

class Ranges (*ranges=()*, *values=None*, *is_set=False*, *all_values=True*)

Methods

`__init__`

`format_range`

`get_range`

`push`

`pushes`

`set_value`

`simplify`

`__init__`

`Ranges.__init__` (*ranges=()*, *values=None*, *is_set=False*, *all_values=True*)

`format_range`

`static Ranges.format_range` (**args*, ***kwargs*)

`get_range`

`static Ranges.get_range` (*format_range*, *ref*, *context=None*)

`push`

`Ranges.push` (*ref*, *value=empty*, *context=None*)

pushes

Ranges.**pushes** (*refs*, *values=()*, *context=None*)

set_value

Ranges.**set_value** (*rng*, *value=empty*)

simplify

Ranges.**simplify** ()

__init__ (*ranges=()*, *values=None*, *is_set=False*, *all_values=True*)

Attributes

<code>input_fields</code>
<code>value</code>

input_fields

Ranges.**input_fields** = ('excel', 'sheet', 'n1', 'n2', 'r1', 'r2')

value

Ranges.**value**

cell

It provides Cell class.

Functions

<code>format_output</code>
<code>wrap_cell_func</code>

format_output

format_output (*rng*, *value*)

wrap_cell_func

wrap_cell_func (*func*, *parse_args=<function <lambda>>*, *parse_kwargs=<function <lambda>>*)

Classes

Cell

RangesAssembler

Cell

class **Cell** (*reference, value, context=None*)

Methods

__init__

add

compile

update_inputs

__init__

Cell.__init__ (*reference, value, context=None*)

add

Cell.add (*dsp, context=None*)

compile

Cell.compile (*references=None*)

update_inputs

Cell.update_inputs (*references=None*)

__init__ (*reference, value, context=None*)

Attributes

output

output

Cell.output

RangesAssembler

class RangesAssembler (*ref*, *context=None*)

Methods

<code>__init__</code>
<code>push</code>

`__init__`

`RangesAssembler.__init__` (*ref*, *context=None*)

push

`RangesAssembler.push` (*cell*)
`__init__` (*ref*, *context=None*)

Attributes

<code>output</code>

output

`RangesAssembler.output`

excel

It provides excel model class.

Classes

<code>ExcelModel</code>

ExcelModel

class ExcelModel

Methods

<code>__init__</code>
Continued on next page

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<code>add_book</code>
<code>add_cell</code>
<code>add_sheet</code>
<code>compile</code>
<code>complete</code>
<code>finish</code>
<code>load</code>
<code>loads</code>
<code>push</code>
<code>pushes</code>
<code>write</code>

`__init__`

`ExcelModel.__init__()`

`add_book`

`ExcelModel.add_book(book, context=None, data_only=False)`

`add_cell`

`ExcelModel.add_cell(cell, context, references=None, formula_references=None, formula_ranges=None, external_links=None)`

`add_sheet`

`ExcelModel.add_sheet(worksheet, context)`

`compile`

`ExcelModel.compile(inputs, outputs)`

`complete`

`ExcelModel.complete()`

`finish`

`ExcelModel.finish(complete=True)`

`load`

`ExcelModel.load(filename)`

loads

`ExcelModel.loads(*file_names)`

push

`ExcelModel.push(worksheet, context)`

pushes

`ExcelModel.pushes(*worksheets, *, context=None)`

write

`ExcelModel.write(books=None, solution=None)`

`__init__()`

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