Package ‘DT’

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Type Package

Title A Wrapper of the JavaScript Library ‘DataTables’

Version 0.11

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Description Data objects in R can be rendered as HTML tables using the
JavaScript library ‘DataTables’ (typically via R Markdown or Shiny). The
‘DataTables’ library has been included in this R package. The package name
‘DT’ is an abbreviation of ‘DataTables’.

URL https://github.com/rstudio/DT

BugReports https://github.com/rstudio/DT/issues

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Imports htmltools (>= 0.3.6), htmlwidgets (>= 1.3), jsonlite (>=0.9.16), magrittr, crosstalk, promises

Suggests knitr (>= 1.8), rmarkdown, shiny (>= 1.2.0)

VignetteBuilder knitr

RoxygenNote 7.0.2

Encoding UTF-8

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coerceValue

Coerce a character string to the same type as a target value

Description

Create a new value from a character string based on an old value, e.g., if the old value is an integer, call as.integer() to coerce the string to an integer.

Usage

coerceValue(val, old)

Arguments

val A character string.
old An old value, whose type is the target type of val.

Details

This function only works with integer, double, date, time (POSIXt or POSIXct), and factor values. The date must be of the format %Y-%m-%d%H:%M:%SZ. The factor value must be in the levels of old, otherwise it will be coerced to NA.

Value

A value of the same data type as old if possible.
datatable

Create an HTML table widget using the DataTables library

Description

This function creates an HTML widget to display rectangular data (a matrix or data frame) using the JavaScript library DataTables.

Usage

datatable(
  data,
  options = list(),
  class = "display",
  callback = JS("return table;"),
  rownames,
  colnames,
  container,
  caption = NULL,
  filter = c("none", "bottom", "top"),
  escape = TRUE,
  style = "default",
  width = NULL,
  height = NULL,
  elementId = NULL,
  fillContainer = getOption("DT.fillContainer", NULL),
  autoHideNavigation = getOption("DT.autoHideNavigation", NULL),
  selection = c("multiple", "single", "none"),
  extensions = list(),
  plugins = NULL,
  editable = FALSE
)

Arguments

data a data object (either a matrix or a data frame)

Examples

library(DT)
coerceValue("100", 1L)
coerceValue("1.23", 3.1416)
coerceValue("2018-02-14", Sys.Date())
coerceValue("2018-02-14T22:18:52Z", Sys.time())
coerceValue("setosa", iris$Species)
coerceValue("setosa2", iris$Species) # NA
coerceValue("FALSE", TRUE) # not supported
options a list of initialization options (see http://datatables.net/reference/option/); the character options wrapped in JS() will be treated as literal JavaScript code instead of normal character strings; you can also set options globally via options(DT.options = list(...)), and global options will be merged into this options argument if set

class the CSS class(es) of the table; see http://datatables.net/manual/styling/classes

callback the body of a JavaScript callback function with the argument table to be applied to the DataTables instance (i.e. table)

rownames TRUE (show row names) or FALSE (hide row names) or a character vector of row names; by default, the row names are displayed in the first column of the table if exist (not NULL)

colnames if missing, the column names of the data; otherwise it can be an unnamed character vector of names you want to show in the table header instead of the default data column names; alternatively, you can provide a named numeric or character vector of the form 'newName1' = i1, 'newName2' = i2 or c('newName1' = 'oldName1', 'newName2' = 'oldName2',...), where newName is the new name you want to show in the table, and i or oldName is the index of the current column name

container a sketch of the HTML table to be filled with data cells; by default, it is generated from htmltools::tags$table() with a table header consisting of the column names of the data

caption the table caption; a character vector or a tag object generated from htmltools::tags$caption()

filter whether/where to use column filters; none: no filters; bottom/top: put column filters at the bottom/top of the table; range sliders are used to filter numeric/date/time columns, select lists are used for factor columns, and text input boxes are used for character columns; if you want more control over the styles of filters, you can provide a list to this argument of the form list(position = 'top',clear = TRUE,plain = FALSE), where clear indicates whether you want the clear buttons in the input boxes, and plain means if you want to use Bootstrap form styles or plain text input styles for the text input boxes

escape whether to escape HTML entities in the table: TRUE means to escape the whole table, and FALSE means not to escape it; alternatively, you can specify numeric column indices or column names to indicate which columns to escape, e.g. 1:5 (the first 5 columns), c(1,3,4), or c(-1,-3) (all columns except the first and third), or c('Species', 'Sepal.Length'); since the row names take the first column to display, you should add the numeric column indices by one when using rownames

style the style name (http://datatables.net/manual/styling/); currently only 'default', 'bootstrap', and 'bootstrap4' are supported. Note that DT doesn't contain the theme files so in order to display the style correctly, you have to link the necessary files in the header.

width, height Width/Height in pixels (optional, defaults to automatic sizing)

elementId An id for the widget (a random string by default).
**datatable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fillContainer</td>
<td>TRUE to configure the table to automatically fill it’s containing element. If the table can’t fit fully into it’s container then vertical and/or horizontal scrolling of the table cells will occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoHideNavigation</td>
<td>TRUE to automatically hide navigational UI when the number of total records is less than the page size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selection</td>
<td>the row/column selection mode (single or multiple selection or disable selection) when a table widget is rendered in a Shiny app; alternatively, you can use a list of the form list(mode = 'multiple', selected = c(1,3,8), target = 'row') to pre-select rows; the element target in the list can be 'column' to enable column selection, or 'row+column' to make it possible to select both rows and columns (click on the footer to select columns), or 'cell' to select cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>extensions</td>
<td>a character vector of the names of the DataTables extensions (<a href="https://datatables.net/extensions/index">https://datatables.net/extensions/index</a>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plugins</td>
<td>a character vector of the names of DataTables plug-ins (<a href="https://rstudio.github.io/DT/plugins.html">https://rstudio.github.io/DT/plugins.html</a>). Note that only those plugins supported by the DT package can be used here. You can see the available plugins by calling DT:::available_plugins()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>editable</td>
<td>FALSE to disable the table editor, or TRUE (or &quot;cell&quot;) to enable editing a single cell. Alternatively, you can set it to &quot;row&quot; to be able to edit a row, or &quot;column&quot; to edit a column, or &quot;all&quot; to edit all cells on the current page of the table. In all modes, start editing by doubleclicking on a cell. This argument can also be a list of the form list(target = TARGET,disable = list(columns = INDICES)), where TARGET can be cell, row, column, or all, and INDICES is an integer vector of column indices. Use the list form if you want to disable editing certain columns.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

You are recommended to escape the table content for security reasons (e.g. XSS attacks) when using this function in Shiny or any other dynamic web applications.

**References**

See https://rstudio.github.io/DT for the full documentation.

**Examples**

```r
library(DT)

# see the package vignette for examples and the link to website
vignette('DT', package = 'DT')

# some boring edge cases for testing purposes
m = matrix(nrow = 0, ncol = 5, dimnames = list(NULL, letters[1:5]))
datatable(m) # zero rows
datatable(as.data.frame(m))
```
m = matrix(1, dimnames = list(NULL, 'a'))
datatable(m) # one row and one column
datatable(as.data.frame(m))

m = data.frame(a = 1, b = 2, c = 3)
datatable(m)
datatable(as.matrix(m))

# dates
datatable(data.frame(
    date = seq(as.Date("2015-01-01"), by = "day", length.out = 5), x = 1:5
))
datatable(data.frame(x = Sys.Date()))
datatable(data.frame(x = Sys.time()))

dataTableAjax

**Register a data object in a shiny session for DataTables**

**Description**

This function stores a data object in a shiny session and returns a URL that returns JSON data based on DataTables Ajax requests. The URL can be used as the `url` option inside the `ajax` option of the table. It is basically an implementation of server-side processing of DataTables in R. Filtering, sorting, and pagination are processed through R instead of JavaScript (client-side processing).

**Usage**

```r
dataTableAjax(session, data, rownames, filter = dataTablesFilter, outputId)
```

**Arguments**

- **session**
  - the session object in the shiny server function (`function(input, output, session)`)  

- **data**
  - a data object (will be coerced to a data frame internally)

- **rownames**
  - see `datatable()`; it must be consistent with what you use in `datatable()`, e.g. if the widget is generated by `datatable(rownames = FALSE)`, you must also use `dataTableAjax(rownames = FALSE)` here

- **filter**
  - (for expert use only) a function with two arguments `data` and `params` (Ajax parameters, a list of the form `list(search = list(value = 'FOO', regex = 'false'), length = 10, ...))` that return the filtered table result according to the DataTables Ajax request

- **outputId**
  - the output ID of the table (the same ID passed to `dataTableOutput()`; if missing, an attempt to infer it from `session` is made. If it can’t be inferred, a random id is generated.)
Details

Normally you should not need to call this function directly. It is called internally when a table widget is rendered in a Shiny app to configure the table option `ajax` automatically. If you are familiar with DataTables’ server-side processing, and want to use a custom filter function, you may call this function to get an Ajax URL.

Value

A character string (an Ajax URL that can be queried by DataTables).

References

https://rstudio.github.io/DT/server.html

Examples

```r
DTApp = function(data, ..., options = list()) {
  library(shiny)
  library(DT)
  shinyApp(
    ui = fluidPage(
      title = 'Server-side processing of DataTables',
      fluidRow(
        DT::dataTableOutput('tbl')
      )
    ),
    server = function(input, output, session) {
      options$serverSide = TRUE
      options$ajax = list(url = dataTableAjax(session, data, outputId = 'tbl'))
      # create a widget using an Ajax URL created above
      widget = datatable(data, ..., options = options)
      output$tbl = DT::renderDataTable(widget)
    }
  )
}

if (interactive()) DTApp(iris)
if (interactive()) DTApp(iris, filter = 'top')
```

---

**dataTableOutput**  
*Helper functions for using DT in Shiny*

Description

These two functions are like most `fooOutput()` and `renderFoo()` functions in the `shiny` package. The former is used to create a container for table, and the latter is used in the server logic to render the table.
Usage

dataTableOutput(outputId, width = "100\%", height = "auto")

DTOutput(outputId, width = "100\%", height = "auto")

renderDataTable(
  expr,
  server = TRUE,
  env = parent.frame(),
  quoted = FALSE,
  funcFilter = dataTableAjax,
  ...
)

renderDT(
  expr,
  server = TRUE,
  env = parent.frame(),
  quoted = FALSE,
  funcFilter = dataTableAjax,
  ...
)

Arguments

outputId  output variable to read the table from
width  the width of the table container
height  the height of the table container
expr  an expression to create a table widget (normally via `datatable()`), or a data object to be passed to `datatable()` to create a table widget
server  whether to use server-side processing. If TRUE, then the data is kept on the server and the browser requests a page at a time; if FALSE, then the entire data frame is sent to the browser at once. Highly recommended for medium to large data frames, which can cause browsers to slow down or crash.
env  The environment in which to evaluate expr.
quoted  Is expr a quoted expression (with `quote()`)? This is useful if you want to save an expression in a variable.
funcFilter  (for expert use only) passed to the filter argument of `dataTableAjax()`
...

References

https://rstudio.github.io/DT/shiny.html
**dataTableProxy**

*Manipulate an existing DataTables instance in a Shiny app*

**Description**

The function `dataTableProxy()` creates a proxy object that can be used to manipulate an existing DataTables instance in a Shiny app, e.g. select rows/columns, or add rows.

**Usage**

```r
dataTableProxy(
  outputId,
  session = shiny::getDefaultReactiveDomain(),
  deferUntilFlush = TRUE
)

selectRows(proxy, selected)

selectColumns(proxy, selected)

selectCells(proxy, selected)

addRow(proxy, data)

clearSearch(proxy)

selectPage(proxy, page)

updateCaption(proxy, caption)

updateSearch(proxy, keywords = list(global = NULL, columns = NULL))

showCols(proxy, show, reset = FALSE)
```
hideCols(proxy, hide, reset = FALSE)

colReorder(proxy, order, origOrder = FALSE)

reloadData(
  proxy,
  resetPaging = TRUE,
  clearSelection = c("all", "none", "row", "column", "cell")
)

Arguments

outputId the id of the table to be manipulated (the same id as the one you used in `datatableOutput()`)  
session the Shiny session object (from the server function of the Shiny app)  
deferUntilFlush whether an action should be carried out right away, or should be held until after the next time all of the outputs are updated  
proxy a proxy object returned by `dataTableProxy()`  
selected an integer vector of row/column indices, or a matrix of two columns (row and column indices, respectively) for cell indices; you may use NULL to clear existing selections  
data a single row of data to be added to the table; it can be a matrix or data frame of one row, or a vector or list of row data (in the latter case, please be cautious about the row name: if your table contains row names, here `data` must also contain the row name as the first element)  
page a number indicating the page to select  
caption a new table caption (see the caption argument of `datatable()`)  
keywords a list of two components: `global` is the global search keyword of a single character string (ignored if NULL); `columns` is a character vector of the search keywords for all columns (when the table has one column for the row names, this vector of keywords should contain one keyword for the row names as well)  
show a vector of column positions to show (the indexing starts at 0, but if row.names are visible, they are the first column).  
reset if TRUE, will only show/hide the columns indicated.  
hide a vector of column positions to hide  
order A numeric vector of column positions, starting from 0, and including the row.names as a column, if they are include. Must contain a value for all columns, regardless of whether they are visible or not. Also for column reordering to work, the datatable must have extension 'ColReorder' set as well as option 'colReordoer' set to TRUE).  
origOrder Whether column reordering should be relative to the original order (the default is to compare to current order)  
resetPaging whether to reset the paging position
clearSelection which existing selections to clear: it can be any combinations of row, column, and cell, or all for all three, or none to keep current selections (by default, all selections are cleared after the data is reloaded)

**Note**

addRow() only works for client-side tables. If you want to use it in a Shiny app, make sure to use renderDataTable(..., server = FALSE). Also note that the column filters (if used) of the table will not be automatically updated when a new row is added, e.g., the range of the slider of a column will stay the same even if you have added a value outside the range of the original data column.

reloadData() only works for tables in the server-side processing mode, e.g. tables rendered with renderDataTable(server = TRUE). The data to be reloaded (i.e. the one you pass to dataTableAjax()) must have exactly the same number of columns as the previous data object in the table.

**References**

https://rstudio.github.io/DT/shiny.html

---

**DT-imports**

*Objects imported from other packages*

**Description**

These objects are imported from other packages. Follow the links to their documentation.

- htmlwidgets JS, saveWidget
- magrittr %>%

**editData**

*Edit a data object using the information from the editor in a DataTable*

**Description**

When editing cells in a DataTable in a Shiny app, we know the row/column indices and values of the cells that were edited. With these information, we can update the data object behind the DataTable accordingly.

**Usage**

editData(data, info, proxy = NULL, rownames = TRUE, resetPaging = FALSE, ...)

---
formatCurrency

Arguments

- **data**: The original data object used in the DataTable.
- **info**: The information about the edited cells. It should be obtained from `input$tableId_cell_edit` from Shiny, and is a data frame containing columns `row`, `column`, and `value`.
- **proxy, resetPaging, ...**
  (Optional) If `proxy` is provided, it must be either a character string of the output ID of the table or a proxy object created from `dataTableProxy()`, and the rest of arguments are passed to `replaceData()` to update the data in a DataTable instance in a Shiny app.
- **rownames**: Whether row names are displayed in the table.

Value

The updated data object.

---

### formatCurrency

#### Format table columns

**Description**

Format numeric columns in a table as currency (`formatCurrency()`) or percentages (`formatPercentage()`), or round numbers to a specified number of decimal places (`formatRound()`), or a specified number of significant figures (`formatSignif()`). The function `formatStyle()` applies CSS styles to table cells by column.

**Usage**

```r
formatCurrency(
  table, 
  columns, 
  currency = "$", 
  interval = 3, 
  mark = ",", 
  digits = 2, 
  dec.mark = getOption("OutDec"), 
  before = TRUE
)

formatString(table, columns, prefix = "", suffix = "")

formatPercentage(
  table, 
  columns, 
  digits = 0, 
  interval = 3, 
  mark = " ",
```
formatCurrency

dec.mark = getOption("OutDec")
)

formatRound(
  table,
  columns,
  digits = 2,
  interval = 3,
  mark = ",",
  dec.mark = getOption("OutDec")
)

formatSignif(
  table,
  columns,
  digits = 2,
  interval = 3,
  mark = ",",
  dec.mark = getOption("OutDec")
)

formatDate(table, columns, method = "toDateString", params = NULL)

formatStyle(
  table,
  columns,
  valueColumns = columns,
  target = c("cell", "row"),
  fontWeight = NULL,
  color = NULL,
  backgroundColor = NULL,
  background = NULL,
  ...
)

Arguments

table a table object created from `datatable()`
columns the indices of the columns to be formatted (can be character, numeric, logical, or a formula of the form ~ V1 + V2, which is equivalent to c("V1", "V2"))
currency the currency symbol
interval put a marker after how many digits of the numbers
mark the marker after every interval decimals in the numbers
digits the number of decimal places to round to
dec.mark a character to indicate the decimal point
before whether to place the currency symbol before or after the values
prefix  string to put in front of the column values
suffix  string to put after the column values
method  the method(s) to convert a date to string in JavaScript; see DT:::DateMethods for a list of possible methods, and http://mzl.la/1xGe99W for a full reference
params  a list parameters for the specific date conversion method, e.g., for the toLocaleDateString() method, your browser may support params = list('ko-KR',list(year = 'numeric',month = 'long',day = 'numeric'))
valueColumns  indices of the columns from which the cell values are obtained; this can be different with the columns argument, e.g. you may style one column based on the values of a different column
target  the target to apply the CSS styles to (the current cell or the full row)
fontWeight  the font weight, e.g. 'bold' and 'normal'
color  the font color, e.g. 'red' and '#ee00aa'
backgroundColor  the background color of table cells
target  the background of table cells...
other CSS properties, e.g. 'border', 'font-size', 'text-align', and so on; if you want to condition CSS styles on the cell values, you may use the helper functions such as styleInterval(); note the actual CSS property names are dash-separated, but you can use camelCase names in this function (otherwise you will have to use backticks to quote the names, e.g. `font-size` = '12px'), and this function will automatically convert camelCase names to dash-separated names (e.g. 'fontWeight' will be converted to 'font-weight' internally)

References

See https://rstudio.github.io/DT/functions.html for detailed documentation and examples.

Examples

```r
cbind(matrix(rnorm(120, 1e5, 1e6), 40), runif(40), rnorm(40, 100))
colnames(m) = head(LETTERS, ncol(m))
m

# format the columns A and C as currency, and D as percentages
datatable(m) %>% formatCurrency(c('A', 'C')) %>% formatPercentage('D', 2)

# the first two columns are Euro currency, and round column E to 3 decimal places
datatable(m) %>% formatCurrency(1:2, '\U20AC') %>% formatRound('E', 3)

# render vapor pressure with only two significant figures.
datatable(pressure) %>% formatSignif('pressure',2)

# apply CSS styles to columns
datatable(iris) %>%
```
replaceData

Replace data in an existing table

Description

Replace the data object of a table output and avoid regenerating the full table, in which case the state of the current table will be preserved (sorting, filtering, and pagination) and applied to the table with new data.

Usage

replaceData(proxy, data, ..., resetPaging = TRUE, clearSelection = "all")

Arguments

- proxy: a proxy object created by dataTableProxy()
- data: the new data object to be loaded in the table
- ...: other arguments to be passed to dataTableAjax()
- resetPaging, clearSelection

Note

When you replace the data in an existing table, please make sure the new data has the same number of columns as the current data. When you have enabled column filters, you should also make sure the attributes of every column remain the same, e.g. factor columns should have the same or fewer levels, and numeric columns should have the same or smaller range, otherwise the filters may never be able to reach certain rows in the data.

styleInterval

Conditional CSS styles

Description

A few helper functions for the formatStyle() function to calculate CSS styles for table cells based on the cell values. Under the hood, they just generate JavaScript and CSS code from the values specified in R.
Usage

styleInterval(cuts, values)

styleEqual(levels, values, default = NULL)

styleColorBar(data, color, angle = 90)

Arguments

cuts
a vector of cut points (sorted increasingly)

values
a vector of CSS values

levels
a character vector of data values to be mapped (one-to-one) to CSS values

default
a string or NULL used as the the default CSS value for values other than levels. If NULL, the CSS value of non-matched cells will be left unchanged.

data
a numeric vector whose range will be used for scaling the table data from 0-100 before being represented as color bars. A vector of length 2 is acceptable here for specifying a range possibly wider or narrower than the range of the table data itself.

color
the color of the bars

angle
a number of degrees representing the direction to fill the gradient relative to a horizontal line and the gradient line, going counter-clockwise. For example, 90 fills right to left and -90 fills left to right.

Details

The function styleInterval() maps intervals to CSS values. Its argument values must be of length \( n + 1 \) where \( n = \text{length}(\text{cuts}) \). The right-closed interval \( (\text{cuts}[i-1], \text{cuts}[i]) \) is mapped to \( \text{values}[i] \) for \( i = 2, 3, \ldots, n \); \( \text{values}[1] \) is for the interval \( (-\infty, \text{cuts}[1]) \); and \( \text{values}[n + 1] \) is for \( (\text{cuts}[n], +\infty) \). You can think of the order of cuts and values using this diagram: \(-\infty \rightarrow \text{values}[1] \rightarrow \text{cuts}[1] \rightarrow \text{values}[2] \rightarrow \text{cuts}[2] \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow \text{values}[n] \rightarrow \text{cuts}[n] \rightarrow \text{values}[n + 1] \rightarrow +\infty \).

The function styleEqual() maps data values to CSS values in the one-to-one manner, i.e. \( \text{values}[i] \) is used when the table cell value is \( \text{levels}[i] \).

The function styleColorBar() can be used to draw background color bars behind table cells in a column, and the width of bars is proportional to the column values.

tableHeader

Generate a table header or footer from column names

Description

Convenience functions to generate a table header (‘<thead></thead>’) or footer (‘<tfoot></tfoot>’) given the column names. They are basically wrappers of htmltools::tags$th applied to the column names.
**Usage**

    tableHeader(names, escape = TRUE)
    tableFooter(names, escape = TRUE)

**Arguments**

- **names**
  a character vector of the column names of the table (if it is an object with column names, its column names will be used instead)
- **escape**
  whether to escape the names (see `datatable`)

**Value**

A tag object generated by `htmltools::tags`.

**Examples**

```r
library(DT)
library(htmltools)

# or equivalently,
library(DT)
tableHeader(iris) # or equivalently,
tableHeader(colnames(iris))
tableFooter(iris) # footer

tags$table(tableHeader(iris), tableFooter(iris))
```
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