mapEqualNames

Syntax	`set aTargetObject = anInputObject.mapEqualNames ([anotherInputObject]+);`
	`set aTargetObject = anInputObject.mapEqualNamesIfExists ([anotherInputObject]+);`
	`append mapEqualNames(anInputObject) to anArrayOfTargetObjects;`

Semantics	• **mapEqualNames**: The macro generates set statements for all equal named, equally typed attributes found in the target object and at least one of the input objects. This applies to all **public** attributes including all inherited attributes. • Added in Builder 6.0.0.9 **mapEqualNamesIfExists**: The macro works as **mapEqualNames** if the mapped source attribute exists. If it doesn't exist, the mapping does not take place. Thus, existing target attributes are not overwritten by NULL values of source attributes. Note, only the existence of the attribute values is checked. It is assumed that the input object exists. These macros do not work recursively and thus do not perform a deep copy of attributes of complex types.
Substitutables	`anInputObject`, `anotherInputObject` — Can be any **complex** object having attributes of any type.

Examples	`set person = person1.mapEqualNames(person2, person3);`
	`set person.address = mapEqualNames(address);`
	`set person.alternativeAddress = detailedPerson.address.mapEqualNames();`
	`set person.adress = mapEqualNames(detailedPerson.addresses[0]);`
	`append mapEqualNames(detailedPerson) to people;`

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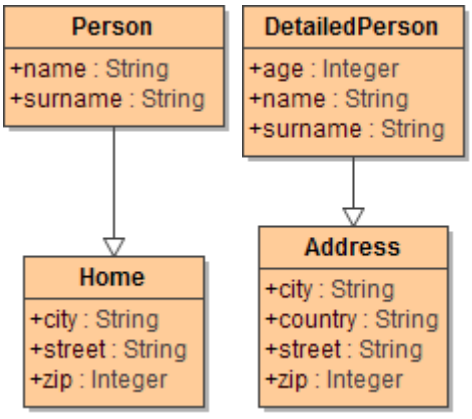
Detailed Examples

Given are the two unrelated classes **Person** and **DetailedPerson**.



mapEqualNames()	

anInputPerson {
age: 45,
name: "Jane",
surname: "Doe",
city: "Los Angeles",
country: "USA",
street: "22, Main Road",
zip: 90077
 	
}
	The object `anInputPerson` is of type **DetailedPerson.**

set anOutputPerson = mapEqualNames (anInputPerson);	This statement assigns values to the matching attributes of object `anOutputPerson` which is of type **Person**:
	
	anOutputPerson {
	name: "Jane",
	surname: "Doe",
	city: "Los Angeles",
	street: "22, Main Road",
	zip: 90077
	}

mapEqualNamesIfExists()	

aPerson {
name: "John Ethan George",
surname: "Smith",
city: "New York",
street: "65, Upper Eastside",
zip: 0
}
	The object `aPerson` of type **Person** already contains values.
	In our example, the zip code is unknown, so the attribute **zip** contains the value 0.

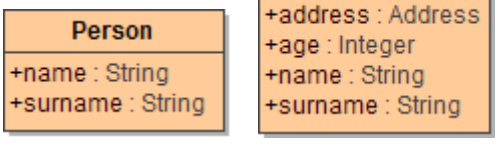
anotherInputPerson {
age: 32,
name: "John",
surname: "Smith",
city: "New York",
country: "USA",
street: NULL,
zip: 12345
}
	The object `anotherInputPerson` is of type **Detailed Person**.
	In this example object, the attribute **street** is missing.

set aPerson = mapEqualNamesIfExists (anotherInputPerson);	This statement assigns values to the matching attributes of object `aPerson`:
	
	aPerson {
	name: "John",
	surname: "Smith",
	city: "New York",
	street: "65, Upper Eastside",
	zip: 12345
	}
	The value of **street** remains unchanged, because in the source object it did not exist (was NULL).

Usage of mapEqualNames() with append Statement

You can use the `mapEqualNames()`macro along with the append statement to add a complex object with numerous attributes to an array of unrelated objects which needs only some of the information. The `mapEqualNames()`macro will create set statements for all equal named attributes found in the target object while the `append` statement will add the result to an array.

Given are the two unrelated classes **Person** and **DetailedPerson**.



`aDetailedPerson { adress: { city: "Los Angeles", country: "USA", street: "22, Main Road", zip: 90077 } age: 45, name: "Jane", surname: "Doe" }`	`aDetailedPerson` is provided from an external source. For further processing, we are interested in **name** and **surname** only.
`append mapEqualNames (aDetailedPerson) to people;`	`mapEqualNames()`collects the data from `aDetailedPerson` and `append` adds it to the array `people`. `people` is an array of type **Person** and contains already the data of "John Smith" and "Erica Meyer". Result array: `people [ {name: "John", surname: "Smith";} {name: "Erica", surname: "Meyer";}` **`{name: "Jane", surname: "Doe";}`** `]`