



Dynamic Functions

Dynamic Operators

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The operator equivalent of a dynamic function is distinguished by the presence of either of the compound symbols ' $\alpha\alpha$ ' or ' $\omega\omega$ ' anywhere in its definition. $\alpha\alpha$ and $\omega\omega$ represent the left and right operand of the operator respectively. For example:

Example:

The following monadic *each* operator applies its function operand only to unique elements of its argument. It then distributes the result to match the original argument. This can deliver a performance improvement over the primitive *each* (") operator if the operand function is costly and the argument contains a significant number of duplicate elements. Note however, that if the operand function causes side effects, the operation of dynamic and primitive versions will be different.

```
each<C
  shp+Pω      A Shape and ...
  vec+ω       A ... ravel of arg.
  nub+Uvec    A Vector of unique elements.
  res+αα"nub  A Result for unique elts.
  idx+nubωvec A Indices of arg in nub ...
  shpPidxP"res A ... distributed result.
>
```

The dyadic *else* operator applies its left (else right) operand to its right argument depending on its left argument.

```
else<C
  α:α ω      A True: apply Left operand
  ωω ω      A Else, .. Right ..
>
```

```
0 1 [else[" 2.5 a Try both false and true.
2 3
```

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