



APL Standards

Karta Kooner

DYALOC

DYALOC

- Introduction to APL

DYALOG

- Introduction to APL
- About Dyalog

DYALOG

- Introduction to APL
- About Dyalog
- Differences in APL implementations

DYALOG

- Introduction to APL
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- Omissions in the standard

DYALOG

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DOVACO

DYALOC

```
xpower←{  
  xt←{(0,α)xtimes 0,ω}  
  b←ϕ2⊥*-1+10⊥ω  
  ↑,/xt/b/{xt~ω}\(c,10⊥*-1+α)ρ~ρb  
}
```

DOVACO

COVALOC

+ - × ÷ * ← > ã ¸ ≠ ≤ ≲ ∩ ∄ ∅ / ° ö ÷ ×

DYALOC

DYALOG

Array programming language

DYALOG

Array programming language (interpreted)

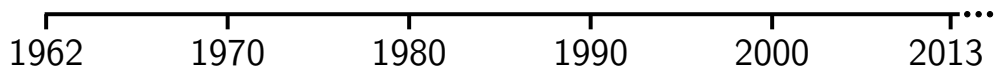
DYALOG

Array programming language (interpreted)

Developed by Kenneth Iverson, 1960s

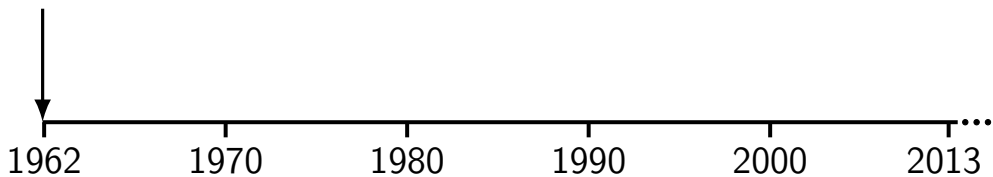
DYALOC

DYALOC

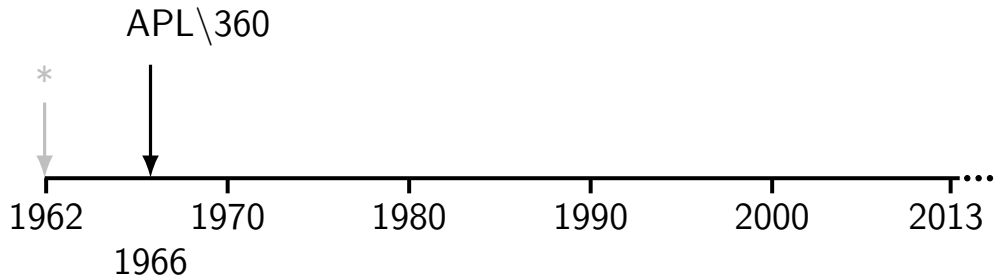


DYALOG

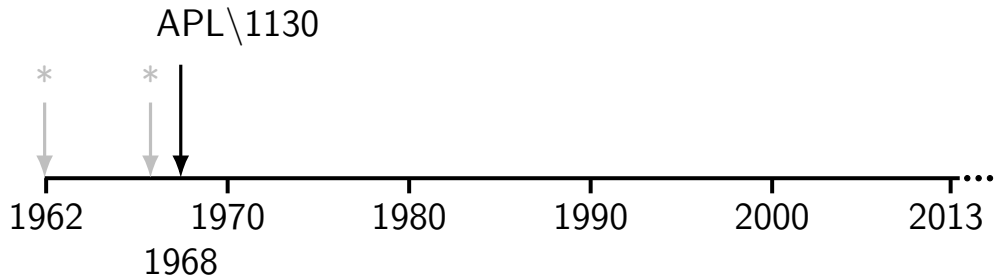
A Programming Language



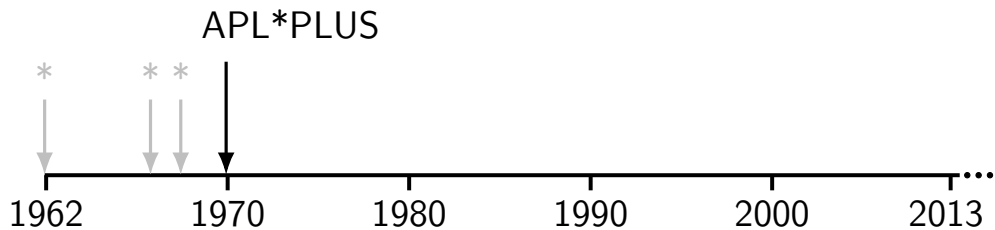
DYALOG



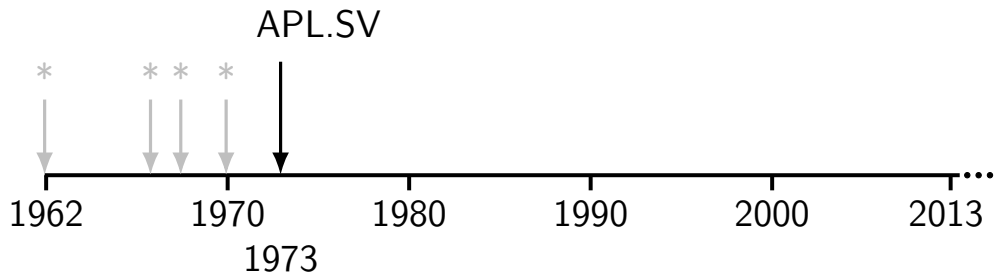
DYALOC



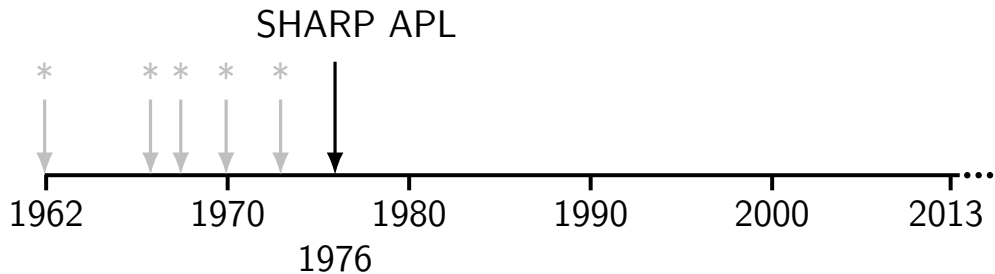
DYALOC



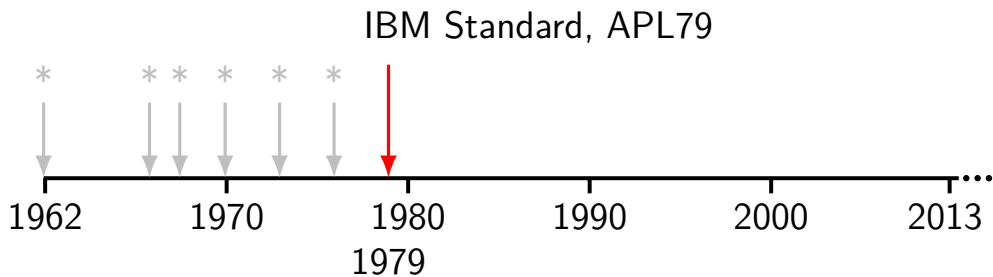
DYALOC



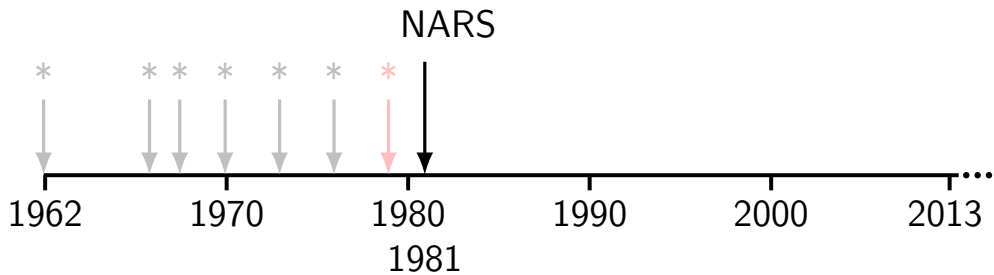
DYALOC



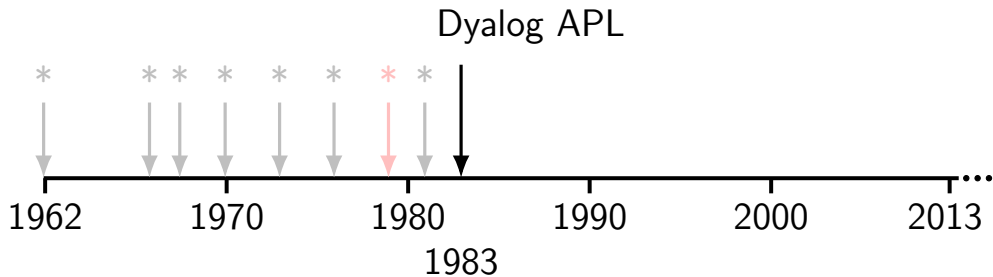
DYALOC



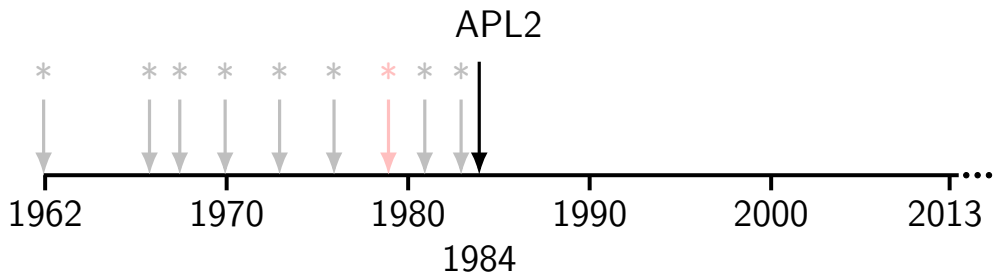
DYALOC



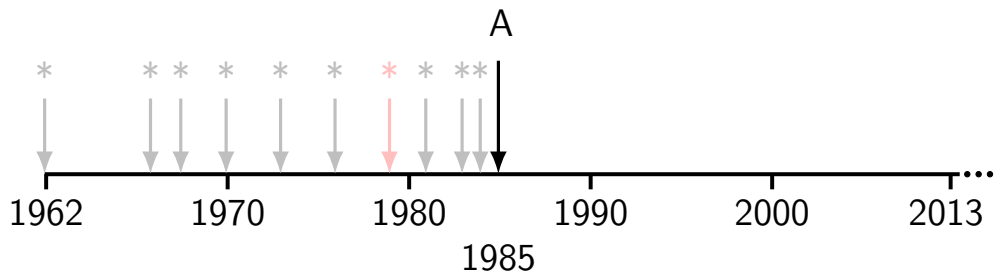
DYALOC



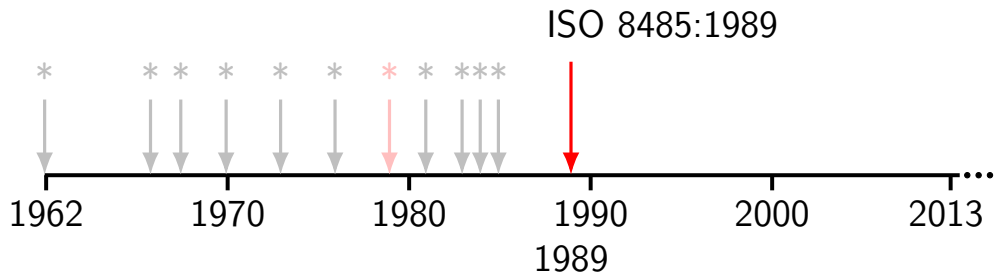
DYALOC



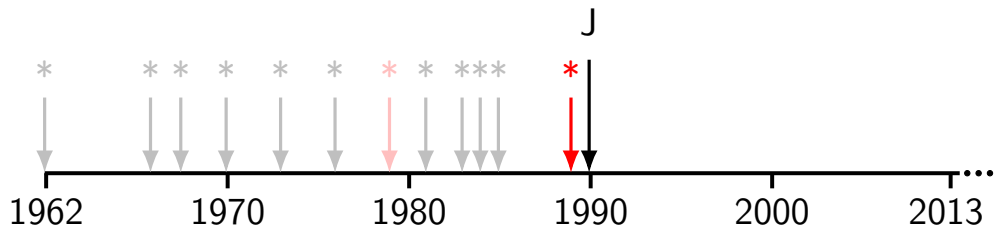
DYALOC



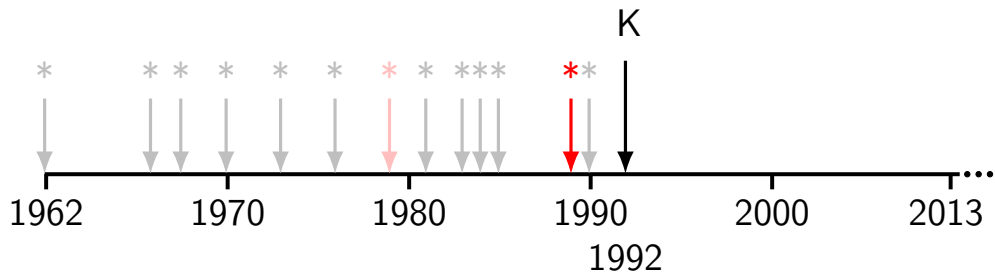
DYALOC



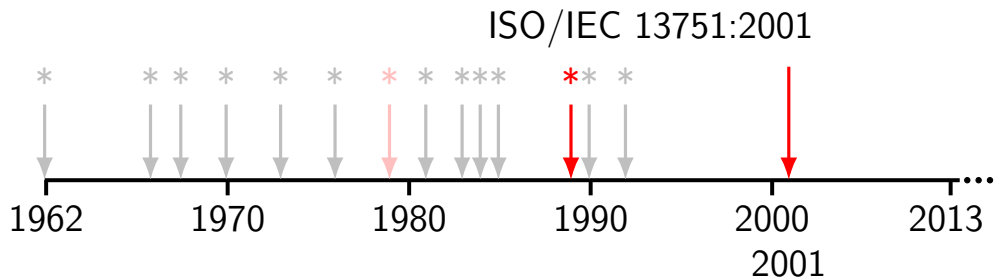
DYALOC



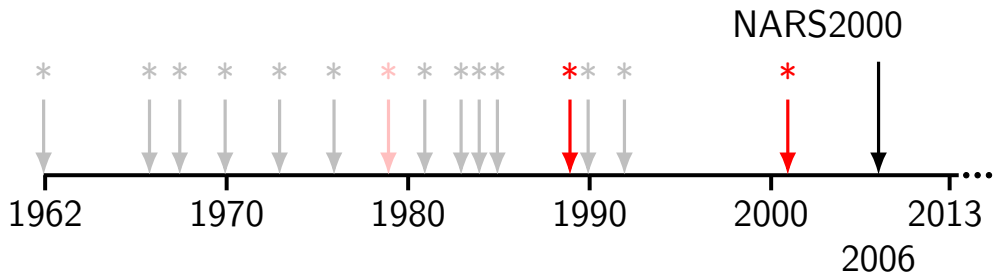
DYALOC



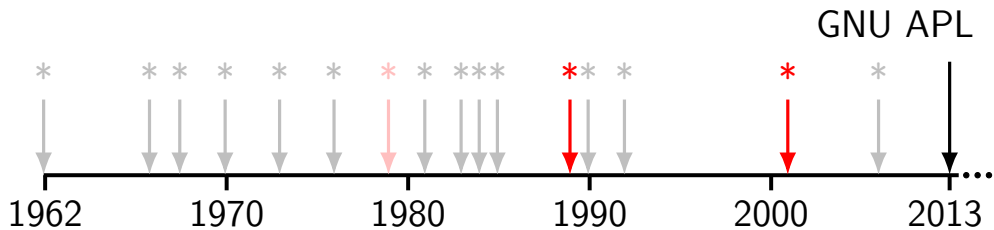
DYALOC



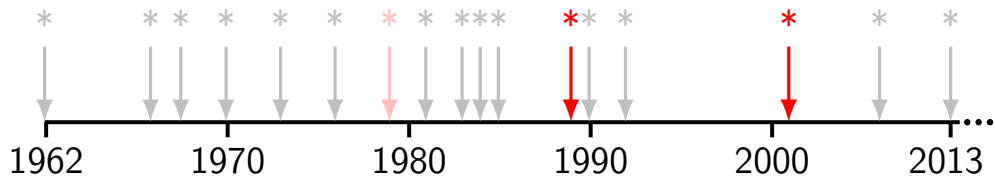
DYALOC



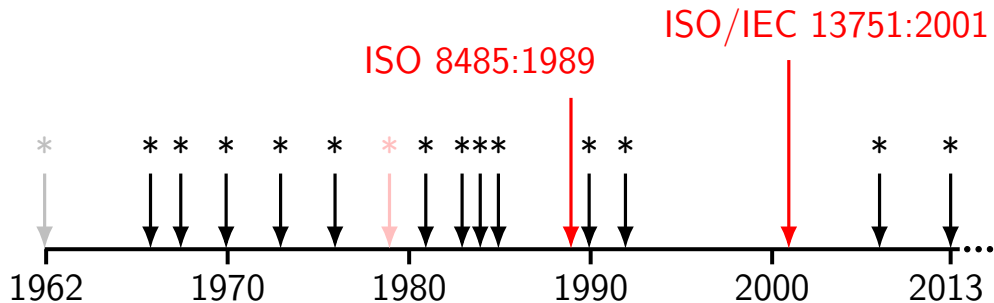
DYALOC



DYALOC



DYALOC



DOVACO

DYALOG

Dyalog APL

DYALOC

Dyalog APL
(that's us)

DYALOC

Dyalog APL
(that's us)

APL2

DYALOC

Dyalog APL
(that's us)

APL2

APL64



Dyalog APL
(that's us)

APL2

APL64

APL+Win

DYALOC

Dyalog APL
(that's us)

APL2
NARS2000

APL64

APL+Win

DYALOC

Dyalog APL
(that's us)

APL2
NARS2000

APL64
GNU APL

APL+Win

DYALOC

Dyalog APL
(that's us)

APL2
NARS2000

APL64
GNU APL

APL+Win
dzaima/APL

DYALOC

Dyalog APL
(that's us)

APL2
NARS2000

APL64
GNU APL

APL+Win
dzaima/APL

...

DOVACO

DYALOG

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 - Differences in APL implementations
 - Omissions in the standard
 - Divergence from the standard

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DOVACO

DYALOG

x ← 1 2 3

DYALOG

x ← 1 2 3

x + 2 3 4

DYALOC

x ← 1 2 3

x + 2 3 4

3 5 7

DYALOC

$x \leftarrow 1 \ 2 \ 3$

$x + 2 \ 3 \ 4$

3 5 7

10 + x

DYALOC

x ← 1 2 3

x + 2 3 4

3 5 7

10 + x

11 12 13

DYALOC

DYALOC

1 2 3 (4 5)

DYALOG

1 2 3 (4 5)

1 2 3 (4 5) + 1 2 3 4 5

DYALOC

1 2 3 (4 5)

1 2 3 (4 5) + 1 2 3 4 5

LENGTH ERROR

1 2 3(4 5)+1 2 3 4 5

^

DYALOC

DYALOC

10 20 30[2]

DYALOC

10 20 30[2]

20

DYALOC

10 20 30[2]

20

10 20 30 (40 50)[2]

DYALOC

```
10 20 30[2]
```

```
20
```

```
10 20 30 (40 50)[2]
```

Dyalog

```
20
```

DYALOC

10 20 30[2]

20

10 20 30 (40 50)[2]

Dyalog

20

NARS2000

10 20 30 50

DYALOC

DYALOG

successor $\leftarrow +\circ 1$

DYALOC

```
successor ← +o1
```

```
successor 2
```

DYALOC

```
successor ← +o1
```

```
successor 2
```

```
3
```

DYALOC

```
successor ← +o1
```

```
successor 2
```

```
3
```

```
successor 1 2 3 4 5
```

DYALOC

```
successor ← +o1
```

```
successor 2
```

```
3
```

```
successor 1 2 3 4 5
```

```
2 3 4 5 6
```

DOVACO

DOVLOD

+01

DOVΛOC

+◦1

+◦1 2 3

DYALOC

$+ \circ 1$

$+ \circ 1 \ 2 \ 3$

$+ \circ (1 \ 2 \ 3)$

DYALOC

$+ \circ 1$

$+ \circ 1 \ 2 \ 3$

$+ \circ (1 \ 2 \ 3)$

$(+ \circ 1) \ 2 \ 3$

DYALOG

`+o 1`

`+o 1 2 3`

`+o (1 2 3)`

`(+o 1) 2 3`

Dyalog

`+o 1 2 3`

DYALOG

+o1

+o1 2 3

+o(1 2 3)

(+o1) 2 3

Dyalog

NARS2000

+o 1 2 3

3 4

DOVACO

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DOVACO

DYALOG

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

DYALOC

[4 2
1 3]

4 2

1 3

DYALOC

[4 2
1 3]

4 2

1 3

⊞ [4 2
1 3]

DYALOC

[4 2
1 3]

4 2

1 3

⊞ [4 2
1 3]

0.3 -0.2

-0.1 0.4

DYALOC

DYALOC

 [1 3
1 2
1 3]

DYALOC

 [1 3
1 2
1 3]

-1 3 -1
 0.5 -1 0.5

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 -1 & & 3 & -1 \\
 0.5 & -1 & & 0.5
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Moore-Penrose Pseudoinverse, M^+

$$MM^+M = M$$

DOVACO

DYALOG

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1e6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1e^{-6} \end{bmatrix}$$

DYALOC

```
⊞ [ 1e6 0  
    0 1e-6 ]
```

```
1e-6 0
```

```
0 1e6
```

DYALOC

```
⊞ [ 1e6 0  
    0 1e-6 ]
```

```
1e-6 0
```

```
0 1e6
```

```
⊞ [ 1e7 0  
    0 1e-7 ]
```

DYALOC

⊞ [1e6 0
0 1e-6]

1e-6 0

0 1e6

⊞ [1e7 0
0 1e-7]

DOMAIN ERROR

DYALOC

10.2.13 Matrix Divide

$$Z \leftarrow A \div B$$

10.2.13 Matrix Divide

$$Z \leftarrow A \div B$$

If the rank of A or the rank of B is greater-than two,
signal rank-error.

10.2.13 Matrix Divide

$$Z \leftarrow A \begin{smallmatrix} \square \\ \square \\ \square \end{smallmatrix} B$$

If the rank of A or the rank of B is greater-than two,
signal rank-error.

...

Use the implementation-algorithm matrix-divide to
generate an array Z

DYALOC

5.2.4 Implementation Algorithms

5.2.4 Implementation Algorithms

An Implementation-Algorithm is an algorithm

5.2.4 Implementation Algorithms

An Implementation-Algorithm is an algorithm used in this International Standard

5.2.4 Implementation Algorithms

An Implementation-Algorithm is an algorithm used in this International Standard whose behaviour is implementation-defined.

DYALOC

DYALOG

 [1e7 0
0 1e-7]

DYALOG

```
⊞ [ 1e7 0  
    0 1e-7 ]
```

Dyalog

DOMAIN ERROR

DYALOG

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1e7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1e^{-7} \end{bmatrix}$$

Dyalog

DOMAIN ERROR

NARS2000

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1e^{-7} & 0 \\ 0 & 1e7 \end{bmatrix}$$

DOVACO

COVALOC

$$\mathbb{R} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

DYALOG

⌈ [0 0
0 0]

Dyalog

DOMAIN ERROR

DYALOG

⌈ [0 0
0 0]

Dyalog

DOMAIN ERROR

NARS2000

0 0

0 0

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DYALOC

DYALOG

$$1 = 0.9999999999999999$$

DYALOC

1 = 0.9999999999999999

1

DYALOC

1 = 0.9999999999999999

1

1 = 1 - 1e⁻¹⁴

DYALOC

1 = 0.9999999999999999

1

1 = 1 - 1e⁻¹⁴

1

DYALOC

$1 = 0.9999999999999999$

1

$1 = 1 - 1e^{-14}$

1

$0.3 = 0.1 + 0.2$

DYALOC

`1 = 0.9999999999999999`

`1`

`1 = 1 - 1e-14`

`1`

`0.3 = 0.1 + 0.2`

`1`

DYALOC

DYALOG

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$

DYALOC

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DYALOC

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$



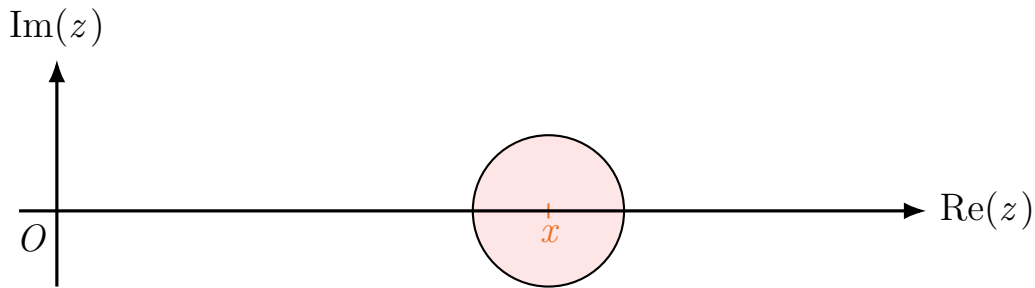
DYALOC

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$



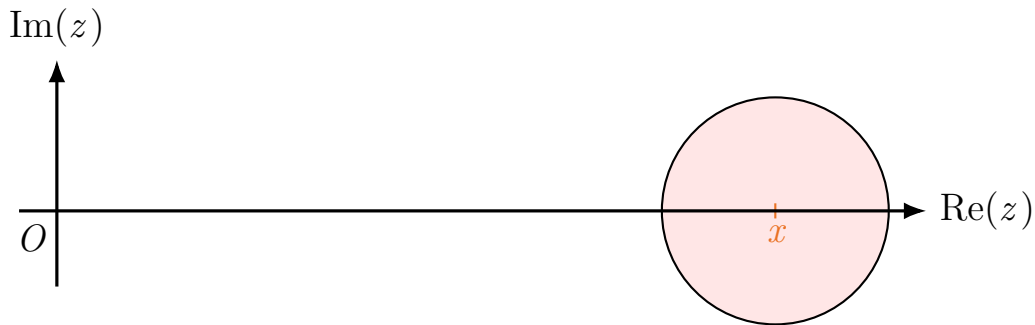
DYALOC

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$



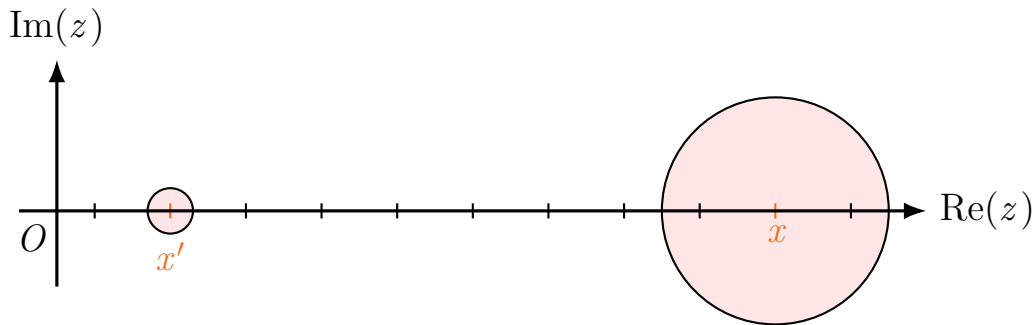
DYALOC

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$



DYALOC

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$



DYALOG

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$

DYALOC

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$

□CT

DYALOG

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$

□CT

1e⁻¹⁴

DYALOC

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$

□CT

`1e-14`

`1e14 = 1e14 + 1`

DYALOG

$$x \approx y \quad \text{iff} \quad |x - y| \leq \varepsilon \cdot \max(|x|, |y|)$$

□CT

`1e-14`

`1e14 = 1e14 + 1`

`1`

DYALOC

DYALOC

| 1.5

DYALOG

| 1.5

1

DYALOG

| 1.5

1

| 0.9999999999999999

DYALOC

| 1.5

1

| 0.9999999999999999

1

DOVACO

DYALOC

7.1.5 Floor

Z ← L B

7.1.5 Floor

$$Z \leftarrow \lfloor B$$

For real-numbers, Z is

7.1.5 Floor

$$Z \leftarrow \lfloor B$$

For real-numbers, Z is the greatest integer

7.1.5 Floor

$$Z \leftarrow \lfloor B$$

For real-numbers, Z is the greatest integer tolerantly less than or equal to B.

7.1.5 Floor

$$Z \leftarrow \lfloor B$$

For real-numbers, Z is the greatest integer tolerantly less than or equal to B. Uses comparison-tolerance.

DYALOC

COVALOC

| 1e14

DYALOC

| 1e14

1e14 = 1e14 + 1

1

DYALOC

| 1e14

1e14 = 1e14 + 1

1

ISO/IEC 13751:2001

1e14 + 1

DYALOC

| 1e14

1e14 = 1e14 + 1

1

ISO/IEC 13751:2001

1e14 + 1

1.0000000000000001e14

DYALOG

| 1e14

1e14 = 1e14 + 1

1

ISO/IEC 13751:2001

1e14 + 1

1.0000000000000001e14

Dyalog

1e14

DYALOC

DYALOG

- Existence: every number has a floor

DYALOG

- Existence: every number has a floor
- Uniqueness: every number has only one floor

DYALOG

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- Uniqueness: every number has only one floor
- Idempotency: floor acts as a projection operation $(\lfloor x) = \lfloor \lfloor x$

DYALOC

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- Uniqueness: every number has only one floor
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- Integer Translation: $(n + \lfloor x) = \lfloor n + x$

DYALOC

- Existence: every number has a floor
- Uniqueness: every number has only one floor
- Idempotency: floor acts as a projection operation $(\lfloor x) = \lfloor \lfloor x$
- Integer Translation: $(n + \lfloor x) = \lfloor n + x$
- $(\lfloor -x) = -\lceil x$, and $(\lceil -x) = -\lfloor x$

DYALOC

- Existence: every number has a floor
- Uniqueness: every number has only one floor
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- Integer Translation: $(n + \lfloor x) = \lfloor n + x$
- $(\lfloor -x) = -\lceil x$, and $(\lceil -x) = -\lfloor x$
- ...

DYALOC

DYALOC

Summary

DYALOC

DYALOG

- Differences to other implementations (historical reasons)

DYALOG

- Differences to other implementations (historical reasons)
- Where the standard could be more explicit

DYALOG

- Differences to other implementations (historical reasons)
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DYALOC

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Thank you



Thank you

challenge.dyalog.com

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