3. SECURITY COMMANDS

TERMINAL CLEAR

Causes the currently loaded WS to be cleared if desk calculator mode is entered. This command may only be used as object of the execute function. Also causes system to prohibit) COPY of the WS or any item in it. NOTE: It is suggested that a second copy of the WS, without) TERMINAL CLEAR be kept for

maintenance purposes.

)SEAL

Locks all functions in a workspace and makes the system prohibit)COPY or)PCOPY of the WS. Any)COPY into a sealed WS is treated as if a)PCOPY had been given. Note: It is suggested that a second copy of the workspace without \SEAL be kept for maintenance purposes.

)AUTHORIZE

Allows user to specify other user numbers which may access his workspace library. Access is defined in

three areas:

READ Controls)LOAD ...)COPY AND

) PCOPY of workspaces

SAVE Controls) SAVE ,) DROP and produces

read privileges

LIB Controls use of the)LIB command, and

also provides read privileges. Format for

)AUTHORIZE command is:

)AUTHORIZE READ

SAVE

UN, UN, . . . UNn

LIB

4. INQUIRY COMMANDS

)FNS

Lists names of defined functions

)FNS Letter

List names of defined functions beginning with given

letters

) VARS

Lists global variables

)VARS Letter)GRPS

Lists global variables beginning with the given letter Lists names of groups

) GRPS Letter

Lists names of groups beginning with the given letter

) GRP Name

Lists members of given group)ST Lists halted functions (state indicator)

)SIV

Lists halted functions and local variables

)LIB NUMBER Lists workspaces in library number, given in alphabetical order

)LIB NUMBER L

Lists workspaces in library number given beginning

with letter given (ABC etc.) represented by L.

5. COMMUNICATION COMMANDS

)MSGN PORT TEXT

Sends text to designated port

)MSG PORT TEXT Sends text to designated port for reply and locks key-

board until reply is received

)OPRN TEXT)OPR TEXT

Sends message to APL operator Sends message to APL operator and locks keyboard

until reply is received

6. FILE SYSTEM COMMANDS

)FID FILENAME [:WRITEPASS: READPASS] [QUOTA] Create a file optionally spe-

cifying passwords and a quota (a file may also be created

automatically by simply writing to it).

Lists names of user's files.

)FLIB

) FDROP FILENAME Drops a File.) FAUTHORIZE

Allows other user numbers to access a file. Specifying

"PUBLIC" allows anyone to access.

) FAUTHORIZE FILENAME [READ] UN UN -- UN

PUBLIC

DEC 5 1975

TIME SHARING RESOURCES, INC.

TOTAL/APL

POCKET REFERENCE GUIDE

TSR DATA LINES

NEW YORK STATE

New York City (212) 357-6464

New York City-1200 Baud

(212) 357-6484

Nassau (516) 466-4346

Westchester (914) 428-6817

Nyack (914) 359-8480

NEW JERSEY

Trenton (609) 393-5225

Elizabeth (201) 353-1500 *(201) 353-3425

Ramsey *(201) 444-7201 (201) 444-7202

* = 2741 terminals only.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford (203) 247-0830

Stamford

(203) 357-7492

FLORIDA

Miami (305) 665-7431

Tallahassee (904) 224-6464

ARKANSAS

Little Rock *(501) 374-8244

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa (918) 939-9100

Special IBM Port (918) 939-9052

TEXAS

Dallas (214) 821-2950

516-487-0101

DEFINITION MODE

A V (Del) preceeding a function name declares a change from execution mode ("desk calculator") to function definition mode ("program"). Allowable commands will be immediately executed. If a function command cannot be executed, a trouble report will be printed. A \triangledown also terminates the definition mode.

FUNCTION DEFINITION AND MODIFICATION

	NILADIC	MONADIC	DYADIC
No explicit result	PROG	PROG A	A PROG B
Explicit result	R+PROG	R←PROG A	R+A PROG B

PROG means program

FUNCTION DISPLAY IN DEFINITION MODE

Display statement N: If N is omitted, display entire function. Mode may be entered; function F displayed, and mode left by typing: $\nabla F[\Box] \nabla$.

Display from statement N to the end of the function. [[W]

Display statement N and position the printing element under position P [MIP] (for editing statement N).

TRACE AND STOP CONTROLS

Halts execution of PROG immediately before statements N is SAPROG+N

executed.

T∆PROG+N During execution of PROG, displays identification and value of

statement N each time it is executed.

N may be a vector. Trace and Stop controls may be removed by TAPROG+O and SAPROG←O .

SYSTEM COMMANDS:

NOTES: 1. Items in brackets are optional.

2. WSID means workspace identification, may be library number, workspace name or library number plus workspace name.

3. WS means workspace.

1. TERMINAL CONTROL COMMANDS

TERMINAL NOCE

)123456 [:PASSWORD]	Sign-on user and activate a clear WS Sign-off, end a work session
,	
)OFF HOLD	Sign-off and hold telephone connection
)CONTINUE [:PASSWORD]	End a work session and store active workspace. When user signs-on again the <i>CONTINUE</i> workspace will be automatically loaded as his active workspace.
)CONTINUE HOLD	Same as CONTINUE except telephone connection is held.
)SAVE CONTINUE [: PASSWORD]	WS will be designated as CONTINUE but work session will not be ended.
)TERMINAL NOMSG	Prevents the port from receiving messages including public address (PA!) messages. An attempt to send a message to a port in this state yields a INCOMMUNICADO message.
)TERMINAL MSG	Resets <i>NOMSG</i> option. A pending <i>PA</i> ! message is received at this time.
)TERMINAL LOCK	Causes the keyboard to normally be locked. Requires ATTN key to be hit to unlock keyboard. ATTN may not be used to interrupt output.
)TERMINAL UNLOCK	Resets TERMINAL LOCK causes keyboard to unlock.
)TERMINAL NOATTN	Causes the ATTN signal, (or any line noise that may look like attention) to be completely ignored. This option may be used to assure that the programs will not be interrupted by line noise.
)TERMINAL ATTN	Resets options created by NOATTN

Fliminates carriage return at end of line fused

2. WORKSPACE CONTROL COMMANDS Clears workspace CLEAR Loads saved workspace)LOAD WSID [:PASSWORD] Copies all objects (functions, variables,)COPY WSID [:PASSWORD] groups) from saved workspace) COPY WSTD [: PASSWORD] NAME(S) Copies named items from saved workspace) PCOPY WSID [: PASSWORD] NAME(S) Copies named items from a stored WS if name is not in the active WS Conies all functions and variables from a \PCOPY WSID [:PASSWORD] stored WS if not in the active WS Gather functions and variables into a group.) GROUP NAME(S) First item name is name of group. Erase functions, variables and groups in-) ERASE NAME(S) cluding group items in active WS Positive integer N (min 26). Sets size of)SYMBOLS N symbol table in clear workspace. If used without right hand argument returns its existing value To minimize printing time, consecutive) TABS NUMBER blanks will be replaced by tab characters where appropriate. Tabs must be set on the terminal in uniform intervals. (eg:) TABS 10). NOTE: Tabbing on input is equivalent to inserting blanks.)TABS 0 Turns tabs off)BLOT Overprints "blot" (identical to that used in sign-on) to conceal commands for security reasons (eg: loading locked workspaces).)WALKAWAY Tell the system to perform a) CONTINUE sign-off the next time the keyboard unlocks. A one minute period of grace is allowed after typing this command so that program execution may be initiated after command has been entered.)SETFUZZ NUMBER (0 to 31) Causes specified number of final bits to be ignored in logical computations. Signs-off user terminal, but system con-)RJE FUNCTION tinues to execute named function and outputs to line printer. Completed function goes into)SAVE CONTINUE. Set index origin. If typed without right)ORIGIN O OR 1 hand argument will return its existing value. Sets maximum number of significant)DIGITS 1 TO 16 digits (1 to 16) for output)WIDTH 30 TO 170 Sets page width for output line. When typed without righthand argument will return existing value.) SAVE Saves active workspace Saves active workspace with assigned name.)SAVE WSID [:PASSWORD] For a workspace previously saved with a password, the password now used must be identical. If the two do not match WS LOCKED is printed. In order to change locks on a workspace previously saved, the former name must be dropped.)DROP WSID [:PASSWORD] Drops stored workspace from library. Workspaces with passwords may not be dropped without providing it in the command.)WSID NAME [: PASSWORD] Gives identification to active workspace. If password is given only the active workspace is affected.

FILE UPENATURA

Reads entry [1] from "FILE" (filename)
Writes or replaces entry [1] in "FILE". If [1] is omitted
the component is added to the end of the file.
Deletes [1] from "FILE"
Write information between [1] and [2] of "FILE". Com-
ponents [2] and above are numbered.
Returns number of components in "FILE".

SPECIAL SYMBOLS AND OPERATORS

()	PARENTHESES.	Used to modify normal right-to-left function execution
		precedence.	

- Branch to X, where X is a scalar, or to 1+X if X is a vector. If X is an empty vector, branch to the next line in sequence. If X is not in the range of statements included in the function, leave the program.
- X[Y] The elements of X selected by index Y.
 - → Terminate execution of this function, or the last suspended function. Escape from □ request for input.
- □←X Print the value of X. The value of X is also passed on to the next operator further to the left.
- $X \leftarrow \square$ Request input. X is given the value of the expression entered.
- X←① Request input. Value of ① is entire input text as literal characters up to but not including carriage return (RETURN).
- 'XYZ' The literal character XYZ. Anything printed between the quotes will be evaluated as a literal expression.
- UNDERLINE. Allows increased set of alpha characters A and A are distinctly different characters.
- Execute operator. Executes a literal expression as if it were unquoted.
 Syntax is:

 LITERAL
- \$ Data type conversion operator, Syntax is: RESULT +N\$ DATA.

e of N	Convert Data to:		
1 .	Boolean	•	
2	Integer		
3	Floating point		
4	Character		

I - Beam Operator

- 119 The time the keyboard has been unlocked during the current session.
- I20 The time of day in 60ths of a second.
- 121 Processor time used since sign-on in 60ths of a second.
- 122 Unused storage in the active workspace in bytes.
- 124 Time since sign-on in 60ths of a second.
- 125 Today's date as MMDDYY to the base ten.
- 126 Current value of the line counter during function execution.
- 127 Vector of line numbers in the state indicator.
- 129 User number currently signed on.

GENERALIZED REDUCTION

0	Any scalar operator
O/Y	The reduction along the last dimension of Y
o/[Z]Y	The reduction along the Zth dimension of Y
o/Y	The reduction along the first dimension of Y
•\X	Generalized "SCAN" cumulative reduction
o\\\Z]Y	Scan along Zth dimension of Y
○ \X	Scan along 1st dimension

COMPRESSION AND EXPANSION

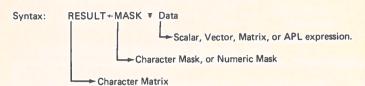
X/Y	X (logical) compressing along the last axis of Y
$X/\Gamma Z]Y$	X (logical) compressing along the Zth axis of Y
$X \neq Y$	X (logical) compressing along the first axis of Y
$X \setminus Y$	X (logical) expanding along the last axis of Y
$X \setminus L \subseteq J \setminus X$	X (logical) expanding along the Zth axis of Y
$X \downarrow Y$	X (logical) expanding along the first axis of Y

GENERALIZED MATRIX FUNCTIONS

X+.xY Ordinary matrix product of X and Y
X•.•Y Generalized inner product X and Y
X•.•Y Generalized outer product X and Y

REPORT FORMATTING

TOTAL/APL edit operator, formats numeric and character data.



CHARACTER MASK: One or more format phases (fp) separated by commas. A group of format phases may be repeated by enclosing them with parentheses.

'fp, fp, fp fp' v Data

N(fp, fp, fp) v Data where: N = multiplier

mAw Character data
mEw.d Floating-point data

mEd Floating-point data (system calculates width)

mqFw.dq Fixed-point data

 mqFwq
 Integer

 mqP < PICTURE > q
 Picture

 mXw
 Skip space

 Tw
 Skip to column w

 < TEXT >
 Insert text

EDITING MULTIPLE VARIABLES

A semicolon in the mask, groups format phases with corresponding variables.

'fp,fp fp; fp,fp fp; fp,fp fp'
$$\neq$$
 (A; B; C; D)

FORMAT CONTROL CHARACTERS are used in forming format phases as follows:

- m Repetition factor (optional), it specifies number of times a specific format should be repeated.
- w Field width, the number of print positions for edited data.
- d Number of decimal positions.
- q Qualifiers * (optional) as follows:

В	Blank if zero
С	Insert commas every three digits
+< TEXT >	Insert TEXT if data is positive
-< TEXT >	Insert TEXT if data is negative
R < TEXT >	Use TEXT as background for field

- * Qualifiers may go on left, or right. In case of inserted text, positioning determines which side of data to insert it.
- P Optional character for "picture" statements. Its use and possible options are as follows:

are as follows:

9 Formats numeric data and occupies a print position

. Decimal point

O Begin zero insertion in this position

, Comma, or other character may be inserted such as / for dates

V Produces a row instead of column in formatting a vector. Must be <u>first</u> character of fp. Applies until next semicolon.

NUMERIC MASK

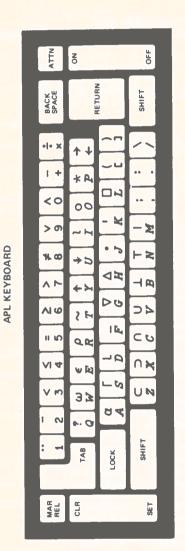
w d w d v expr

expr

Expression may be numeric scalar, vector, matrix of APL expression

w field width

d ____har of desimal places



| Formed | Formed | Formed | Formed | Symb. With | Symb.

PRIMITIVE SCALAR FUNCTIONS

MONADIC	DYA	DIC
Y Identity	X+Y	Addition
y Negation	X - Y	Subtraction
y Sign of	X×Y	Multiplication
Y Reciprocal	X ÷ V	Division
e to the Yth power	X×Y	Exponentation x to the Yth power
Y Ceiling of Y	XſY	Maximum of X and Y
Y Floor of Y	$X \cup Y$	Minimum of X and Y
y Magnitude of Y	XIY	X Residue of Y
Natural Log of Y	X⊕Y	Base X, log of Y
y Factorial Y	X!Y	Binomial Coefficient
ογ (Pi) π times Y	Xov	Trig. functions (see table 1)
Y Random integer		
~Y not Y	LOGI	C FUNCTIONS
	\ X < Y	Less than
	$X \leq Y$	Less than or equal to
	X>Y	Greater than
For Logical Functions	X≥Y	Greater than, or equal to
Result is "1" if	X=_Y	Equal to
relation is true	X≠Y	Unequal to
and "0" if false.	XAY	And
	XVY	Or
	X+×Y	Nand

TABLE I TRIG FUNCTIONS (Radians)

00.Y	(1-Y*2)*0.5		
10Y	SIN Y	_10Y	ARCSIN Y
20 Y	COS Y	-20Y	ARCCOS Y
30 <i>Y</i>	TAN Y	-30Y	ARCTAN Y
40Y	(1+Y*2)*0.5	-40Y	(-1+Y*2)*0.5
50 V	SINH Y	_50Y	ARCSINH Y
60.Y	COSH Y	_60Y	ARCCOSH Y
70Y	TANH Y	-70V	ARCTAN Y

 $X \vee Y$

Nor

All scalar functions are extended to operate element-by-element on arrays; i.e., vectors, matrices, and higher-dimensional arrays.

A scalar or one-element array may be used as one argument of a scalar dyadic function and will be reshaped to conform to the size of the other argument.

PRIMITIVE MIXED FUNCTIONS

Inverse of matrix A

1	MON	ADIC	DYDAIC	
	ρY	Size of Y First Sintegers	Xo Y X y	Reshape Y to dimension X Least index of Y in X
	(D)	r irat a integera	XeY	Membership
	? Y	Roll	X?Y	Deal, Random deal of X elements from Y
			YTS	Encode
			$Y \perp X$	Decode
	φγ	Reversal	SOY	Rotation
	ØY	Ordinary transpose	XQY	Transpose by X of the coordinates of Y
		of Y		
	, y	Ravel of Y (make Y	X,Y	X and Y catenated along last axes (If X and
		a vector)	5 = 7	Y are scalars, they become a vector)
			X, Z Y	X and Y catenated along Z th axis. If Z
				is not an integer a new axis is formed following the LZ axis.
	ΔY	Grade up (upsort)		
	ψY	Grade down (downsort)		
			$X \uparrow Y$	Take

Drop

Linear system solver

X + Y

BBA