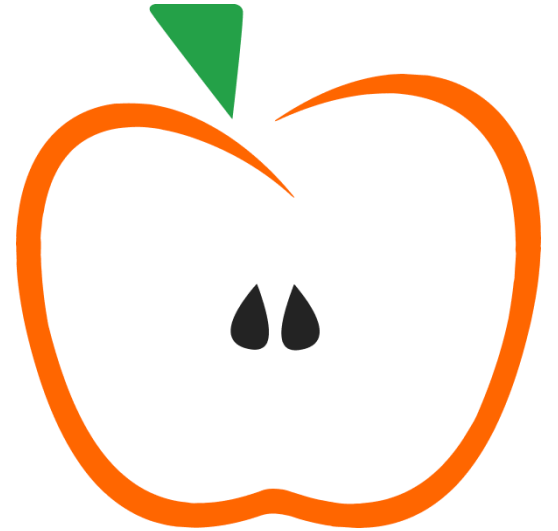


DYALOG

APL Seeds '24

What is APL and What Can APL Do For You?

Adám Brudzewsky



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

$$(\times / ! x - 1) \div ! (+ / x) - 1$$

$$\frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - 1)!}{\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) - 1 \right)!}$$

ฟังก์ชันเบต้าหลายตัวแปร

دالة بيتا متعددة المتغيرات

多元贝塔函数



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
/[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
/[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
  /[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum=x=>x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b,0)
Prd=x=>x.reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
Rng=x=>[...Array(x).keys()]
Fac=x=>Prd(Rng(x+1).slice(1))
Prd(x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)))/Fac(Sum(x)-1)
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
  /[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
/[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)

Sum ← +/

Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)

Prd ← ×/

Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]

Rng ← ⍳

Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))

Fac ← Prd 1 ↓ (Rng +∘1)

Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)

(Prd Fac¨x - 1) ÷ Fac(Sum x) - 1



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
  /[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
```

```
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
```

```
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
```

```
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
```

```
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)
```

```
Sum ← +/
```

```
Prd ← ×/
```

```
Rng ← ⍳
```

```
Fac ← Prd 1 ↓ (Rng +∘1)
```

```
(Prd Fac¨x - 1) ÷ Fac(Sum x) - 1
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
/[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)

Sum ← +/

Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)

Prd ← */

Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]

Rng ← ⍳

Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))

Fac ← Prd 1 ↓ (Rng +∘1)

Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)

(Prd Fac¨x - 1) ÷ Fac(Sum x) - 1



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
/[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
```

```
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
```

```
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
```

```
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
```

```
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)
```

```
Sum ← +/
```

```
Prd ← */
```

```
Rng ← ⍳
```

```
Fac ← Prd 1 ↓ (Rng +∘1)
```

```
(Prd Fac¨x - 1) ÷ Fac(Sum x) - 1
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
  /[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
```

```
Sum ← +/
```

```
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
```

```
Prd ← */
```

```
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
```

```
Rng ← ⍵
```

```
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
```

```
Fac ← Prd 1 ↓ (Rng +∘1)
```

```
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)
```

```
(Prd Fac¨x - 1) ÷ Fac(Sum x) - 1
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
  / [...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
```

Sum ← +/

```
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
```

Prd ← */

```
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
```

Rng ← ⍵

```
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
```

Fac ← Prd 1 ↓ (Rng +∘1)

```
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)
```

(Prd Fac∘x - 1) ÷ Fac(Sum x) - 1



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
  /[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
```

```
Sum ← +/
```

```
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
```

```
Prd ← */
```

```
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
```

```
Rng ← ⍳
```

```
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
```

```
Fac ← Prd 1 ↓ (Rng +∘1)
```

```
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)
```

```
(Prd Fac x - 1) ÷ Fac(Sum x) - 1
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
  /[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
```

Sum ← +/

```
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
```

Prd ← */

```
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
```

```
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
```

Fac ← !

```
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)
```

(Prd Fac x - 1) ÷ Fac(Sum x) - 1



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
  /[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
```

Sum ← +/

```
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
```

Prd ← */

```
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
```

```
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
```

Fac ← !

```
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1) (Prd Fac x - 1) ÷ Fac(Sum x) - 1
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e=>[...Array(e).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)
  /[...Array(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
```

```
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
```

```
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
```

```
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
```

```
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)  ( x/ ! x - 1) ÷ ! ( +/ x) - 1
```



Myth: “APL is Unreadable”

```
x.map(e => Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1) / [... Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)
```

$(x/!(x-1)) \div !(+/x) - 1$

```
Fac=x=>[...Array(x+1).keys()].slice(1).reduce((a,b)=>a*b,1)  
x.map(e=>Fac(e-1)).reduce((a,b)=>a*b)/Fac(x.reduce((a,b)=>a+b)-1)
```

```
Sum = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a + b, 0)
```

```
Prd = x => x.reduce((a, b) => a * b, 1)
```

```
Rng = x => [... Array(x).keys()]
```

```
Fac = x => Prd(Rng(x + 1).slice(1))
```

```
Prd(x.map(e => Fac(e - 1))) / Fac(Sum(x) - 1)  $(x/!(x-1)) \div !(+/x) - 1$ 
```



What is APL?

~~U~~nreadable

Array-oriented Programming Language



What is APL?

Symbolic
Array-oriented Programming Language
for Communicating Algorithms
to Computers
and Humans

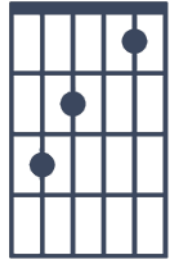


What is APL?

Symbolic



slice()

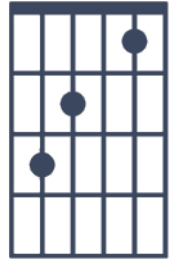


What is APL?

Symbolic



slice()

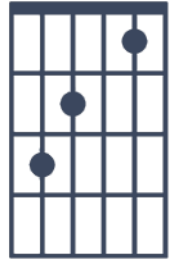


What is APL?

Symbolic

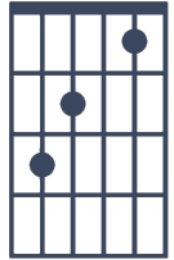


slice()



What is APL?

Symbolic



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

(5 , 6 , 7 , 8)



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

$2 + (5, 6, 7, 8)$

7 8 9 10



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

$2 \downarrow (5, 6, 7, 8)$

7 8



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

$2 \downarrow (5, 6, 7, 8)$

7 8



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

$2 \uparrow (5, 6, 7, 8)$

5 6



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

ϕ (5 , 6 , 7 , 8)

8 7 6 5



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

table

T	r	y
A	P	L
n	o	w

ϕ table

y	r	T
L	P	A
w	o	n



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

table

T	r	y
A	P	L
n	o	w

2↓ϕtable

w	o	n
---	---	---



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

table

T	r	y
A	P	L
n	o	w

2 1↓ϕtable

o	n
---	---



What is APL?

Symbolic

Array-oriented Programming Language

table

T	r	y
A	P	L
n	o	w

$\phi 2$ $1 \downarrow \phi$ table

o
n



What is APL?



What Can APL Do For You?

Help You
Communicate Algorithms
to Computers
and Humans
in Research, in Academia, in Industry, and More...



APL in Research

algebra
h
city



Vector

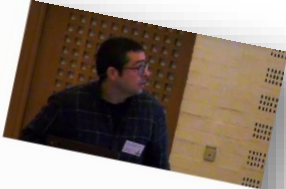


Bivector



Trivector

etc



`_VP+_Δ_(TS[ö≠) A vector product`

2	<code>×_VP</code>	<code>°.×_VP</code>	<code>+ .×_VP</code>
6 7 8	26 44 0 0 0 0 8 8	26 30 0 0 0 0 8 10 38 44 0 0 0 0 6 8	70 0 0 16

dyalog.com

APL and Metallurgy

jesus.galanlopez@ugent.be



ADP in Research

algebra

city



Vector



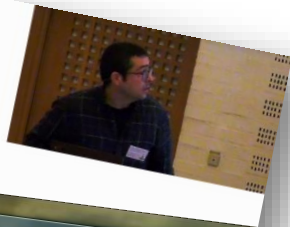
Bivector



$_{-VP+}_{-\Delta}(TS[\ddot{\neq}])$ A vector pro

2		\times_{-VP}
6	7	8
26	44	0 0 0 0 8 8

dyalog.com
APL and Metallur



ADP in Research

algebra
city



Vector



Bivector



$VP + \Delta(TS)$ A vector pro

2	$\times VP$		
6	7	8	
26	44	0	0
0	0	0	8
0	0	8	8

odyalog.com
APL and Metallur

About LJMelt Brazil Nut Effect

Brazil Nut Effect
For now, just get 3D working

Run script

Start/Stop

Step once

Restart movie

Step: 43060

Loaded: 143860

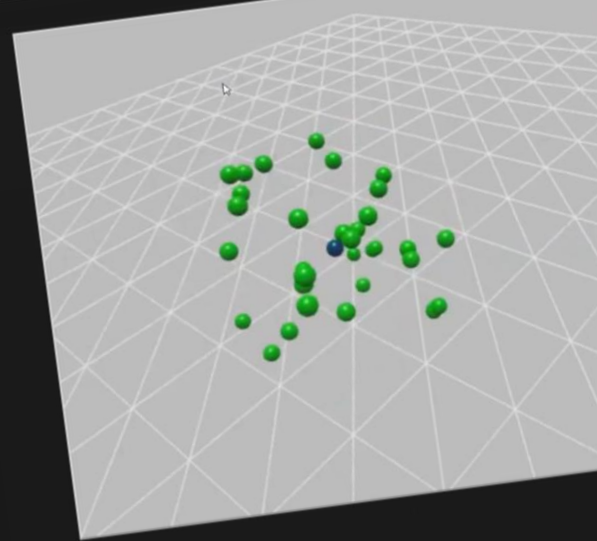
Playback multiplier 1

Input Script Render Settings

```
periodic + 1
dt + 0.0032
fixtemp + 0.5

CreateBox 30 30 30
CreateAtoms 32 random
groups,+atoms
fixgroups,+0
fix,-0.5 0.5 0.5
vel,-0 0 0
acc,-0 0 0
netoms=#pos
groups,-1
fixgroups,-1
PairStyle 'LJcutOpt' 2.5 1
Thermostat + Temprscale
RunStyle - Verlet

dumpfreq + 10
```



Stormwind Drifter 1.0

General release time, from: måndag 07.01.2019 02:26
General release time, to: måndag 07.01.2019 02:26

Objects:
 Torvaid
 Objekt
 Landmarker på Grøkkar
 Lufth. Hørdings
 Plastrøst på Kooran

Custom release time, from: onsdag 26.10.1902 03:00
Custom release time, to: onsdag 26.10.1902 04:00
Object discover time: fredag 08.11.1902 15:00
Discover latitude and longitude: 60.456470315 19.964467526

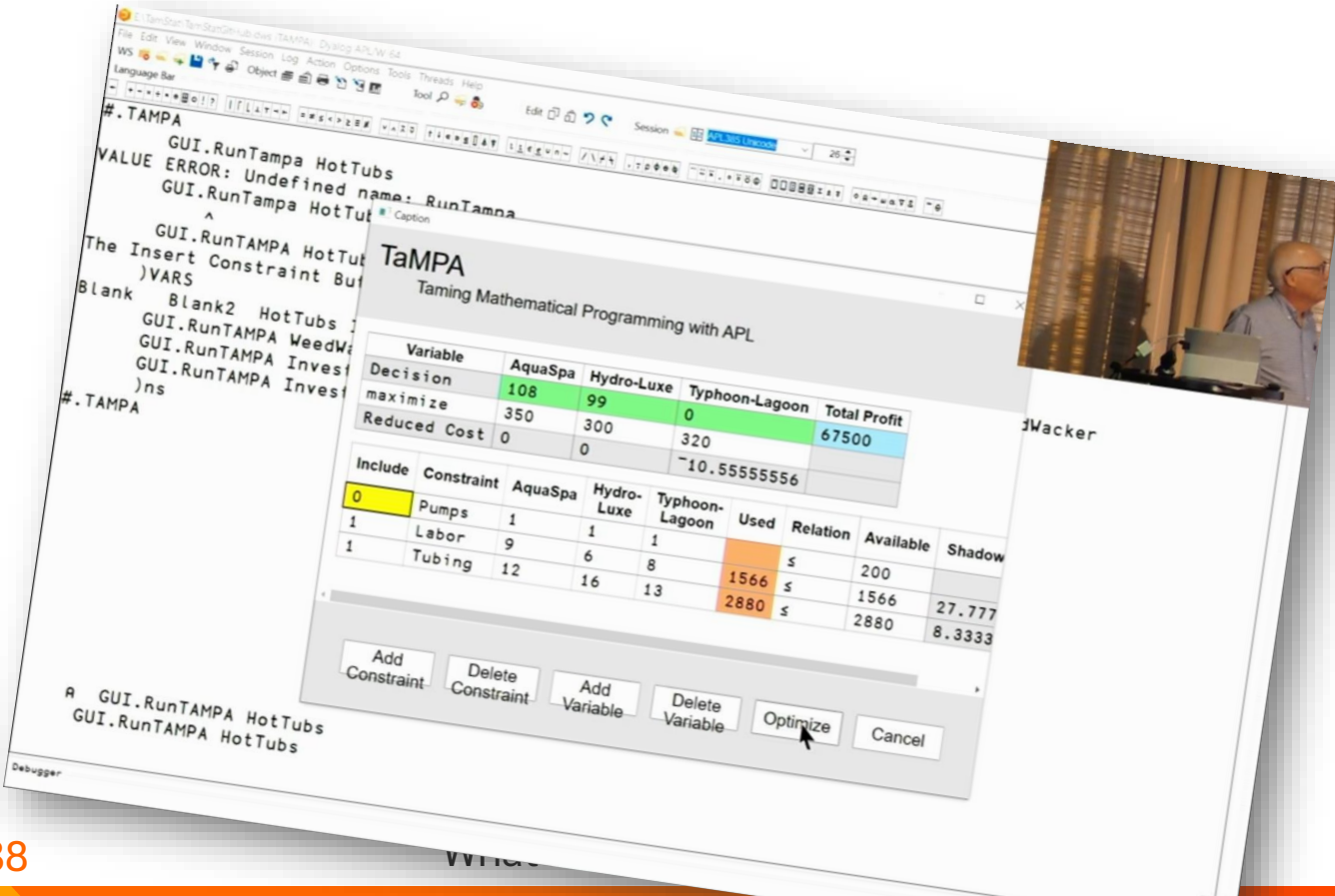
Wind (0-20% of wind speed): 0.5
Stakes (0-20% of wave height): 0.75
Surface current (0-5% of wind speed, delayed): 1.23
Flood current (0-100% of flood current): 11

Map labels: BELKÅMER, BOTENHØVET

Timeline (right): 11.0.2019 11:37, 12.0.2019 11:24, 13.0.2019 11:23, 14.0.2019 11:23, 15.0.2019 11:03, 16.0.2019 11:03, 17.0.2019 11:03, 18.0.2019 11:03, 19.0.2019 11:03, 20.0.2019 11:03, 21.0.2019 11:03, 22.0.2019 11:03, 23.0.2019 11:03, 24.0.2019 11:03, 25.0.2019 11:03, 26.0.2019 11:03, 27.0.2019 11:03, 28.0.2019 11:03, 29.0.2019 11:03, 30.0.2019 11:03, 31.0.2019 11:03, 01.0.2019 11:03, 02.0.2019 11:03, 03.0.2019 11:03, 04.0.2019 11:03, 05.0.2019 11:03, 06.0.2019 11:03, 07.0.2019 11:03, 08.0.2019 11:03, 09.0.2019 11:03, 10.0.2019 11:03, 11.0.2019 11:03, 12.0.2019 11:03, 13.0.2019 11:03, 14.0.2019 11:03, 15.0.2019 11:03, 16.0.2019 11:03, 17.0.2019 11:03, 18.0.2019 11:03, 19.0.2019 11:03, 20.0.2019 11:03, 21.0.2019 11:03, 22.0.2019 11:03, 23.0.2019 11:03, 24.0.2019 11:03, 25.0.2019 11:03, 26.0.2019 11:03, 27.0.2019 11:03, 28.0.2019 11:03, 29.0.2019 11:03, 30.0.2019 11:03, 31.0.2019 11:03



APL in Academia



The screenshot displays the TAMPa (Taming Mathematical Programming with APL) software interface. The main window shows a linear programming problem with the following data:

Variable	AquaSpa	Hydro-Luxe	Typhoon-Lagoon	Total Profit
Decision	108	99	0	67500
maximize	350	300	320	
Reduced Cost	0	0	-10.55555556	

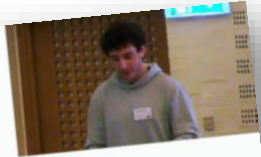
Include	Constraint	AquaSpa	Hydro-Luxe	Typhoon-Lagoon	Used	Relation	Available	Shadow
0	Pumps	1	1	1				
1	Labor	9	6	8	1566	≤	1566	27.777
1	Tubing	12	16	13	2880	≤	2880	8.3333

At the bottom of the window, there are several control buttons: Add Constraint, Delete Constraint, Add Variable, Delete Variable, Optimize, and Cancel. A mouse cursor is pointing at the Optimize button.

In the background, a person is visible at a podium, and the text "JWacker" is partially visible on the right side of the image.



APL in Academia



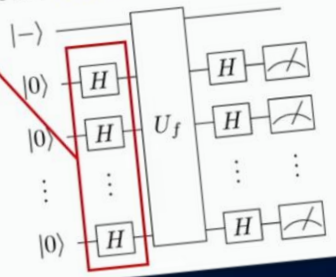
Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm

```

_DJ_ + {
  A Preps the state according the ancilla qubit.
  ini +  $\alpha$  prep  $\omega$ 
  n_qubits + (2 $\times$ 1010pini)
  stg_ctrl + (((1n_qubits)-1)((H)1n_qubits))
  A Create the superposition for the oracle
  mid_state + stg_ctrl stage ini
  A pass to the oracle
  oracle_state +  $\alpha\alpha$  mid_state
  final_state + stg_ctrl stage oracle_state
  A Unprep the state
   $\alpha$  prep final_state
}
  
```

```

prep+{
  A  $\omega$ : Vector state to apply X and SWAP to the
  ancilla qubit
  A  $\alpha$ : Index of the ancilla qubit
  mid_state+(( $\alpha$ )(cX))stage  $\omega$ 
   $\alpha\{\omega:(((0 \ \alpha)(cSWAP))stage mid\_state) \diamond$ 
  mid\_state}( $\alpha \neq 0$ )
}
  
```



APL interface showing a window titled 'TaMPA' with a table of variables and constraints.

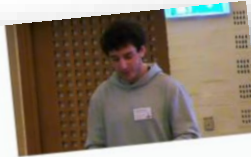
Variable	AquaSpa	Hy
Decision	108	99
maximize	350	300
Reduced Cost	0	0

Include	Constraint	AquaSpa	Hy	Lux
0	Pumps	1	1	
1	Labor	9	6	
1	Tubing	12	16	

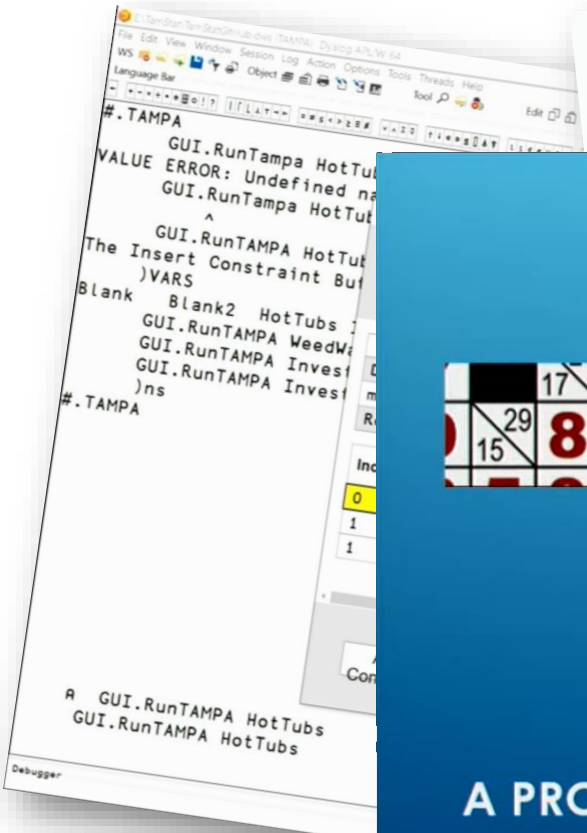
Buttons: Add Constraint, Delete Constraint, Add Variable, Optimize, Cancel



APL in Academia



Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm



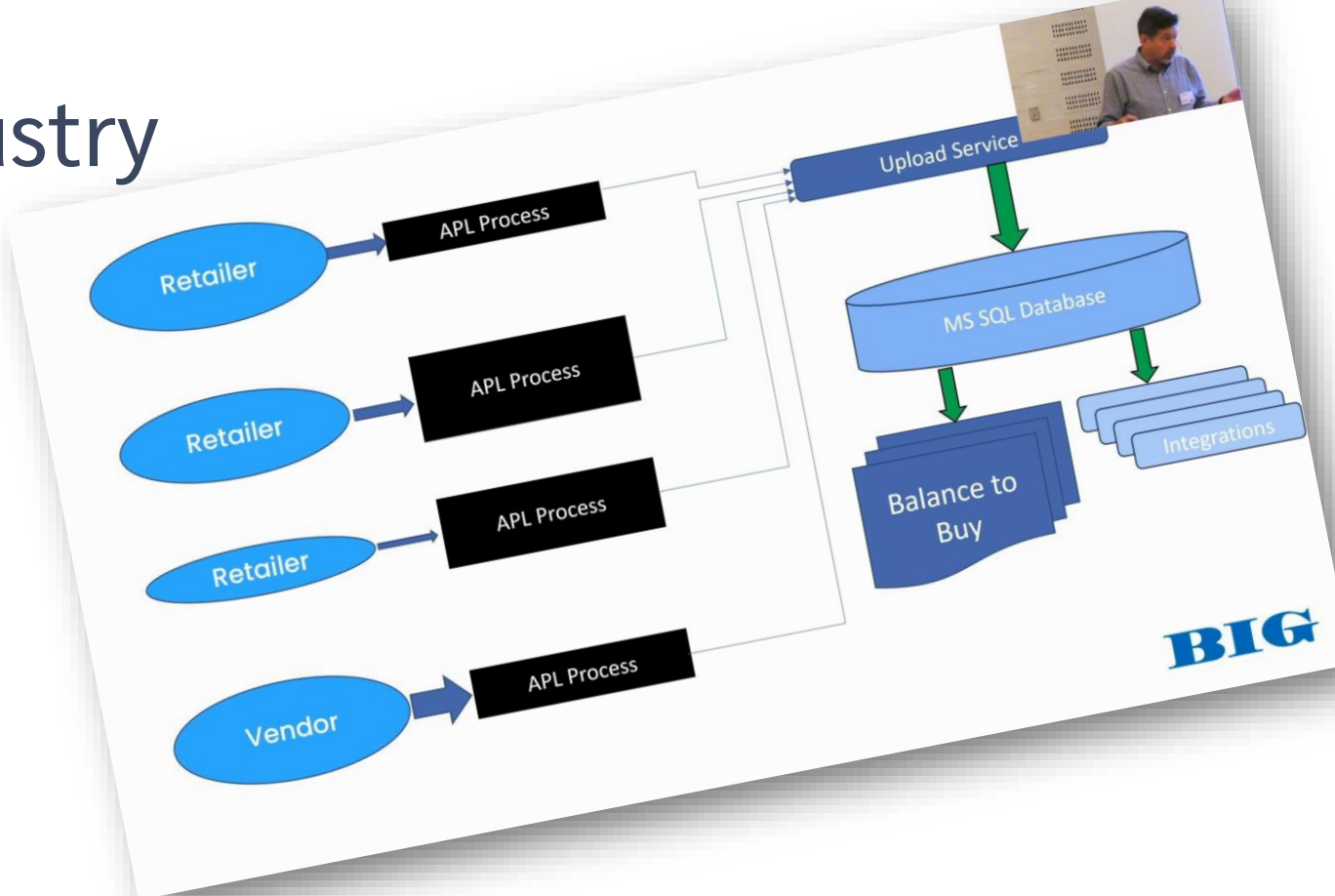
	17	8	7	9
29	8	9	5	7
15				

- ▶ Problem 1: To find 4 unique, positive digit numbers {1...9} which make up a sum of 29.
- ▶ There is just one way : 5 7 8 9
- ▶ _____
- ▶ Sort+{w[⊥w]}
- ▶ clean+{ vSort" ({w≡vω}"ω)/ω }
- ▶ NCat+{ o., *(α-1)~ ω }
- ▶ sum+{ok+ω+/"all+, α NCat 19 ◊ all+ok/all ◊ clean all }
- ▶ 4 sum 29
- ▶ (5 7 8 9)

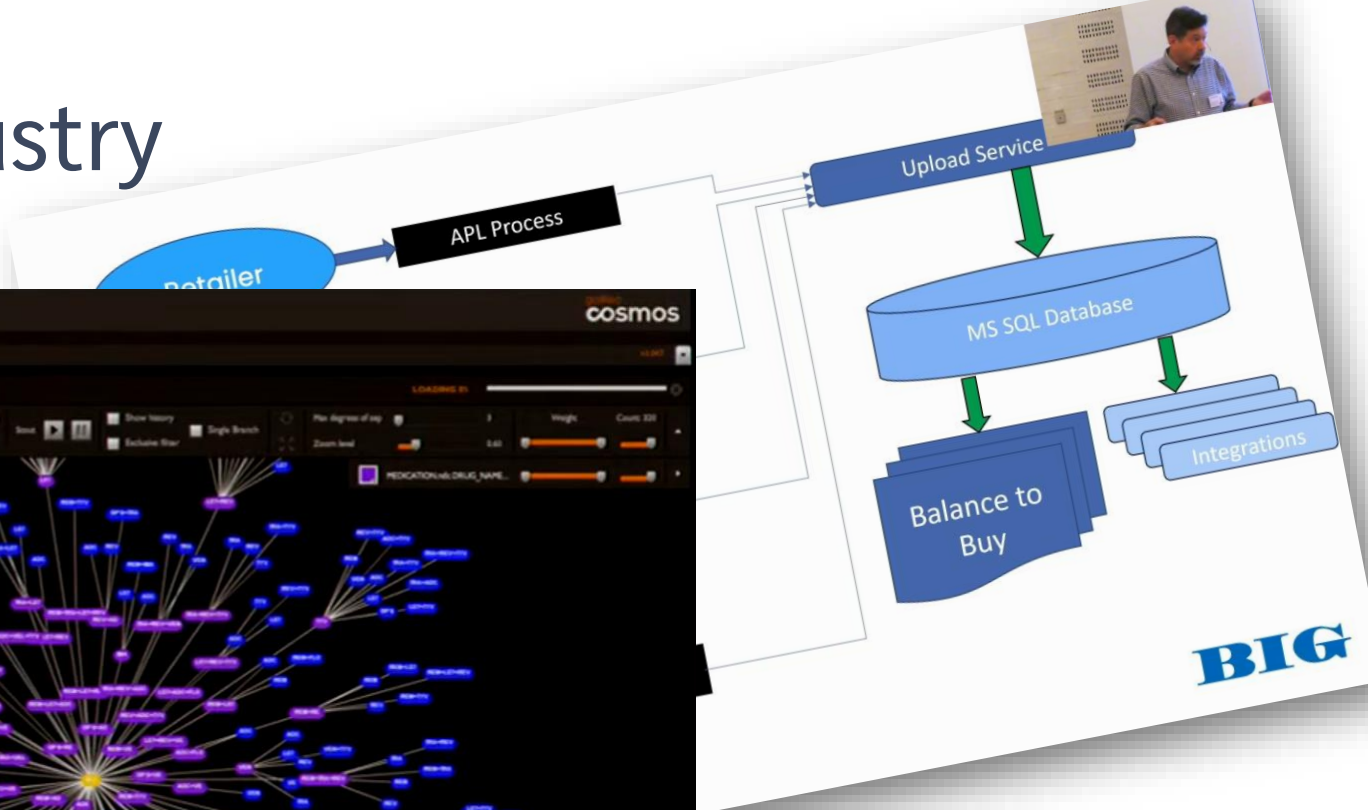
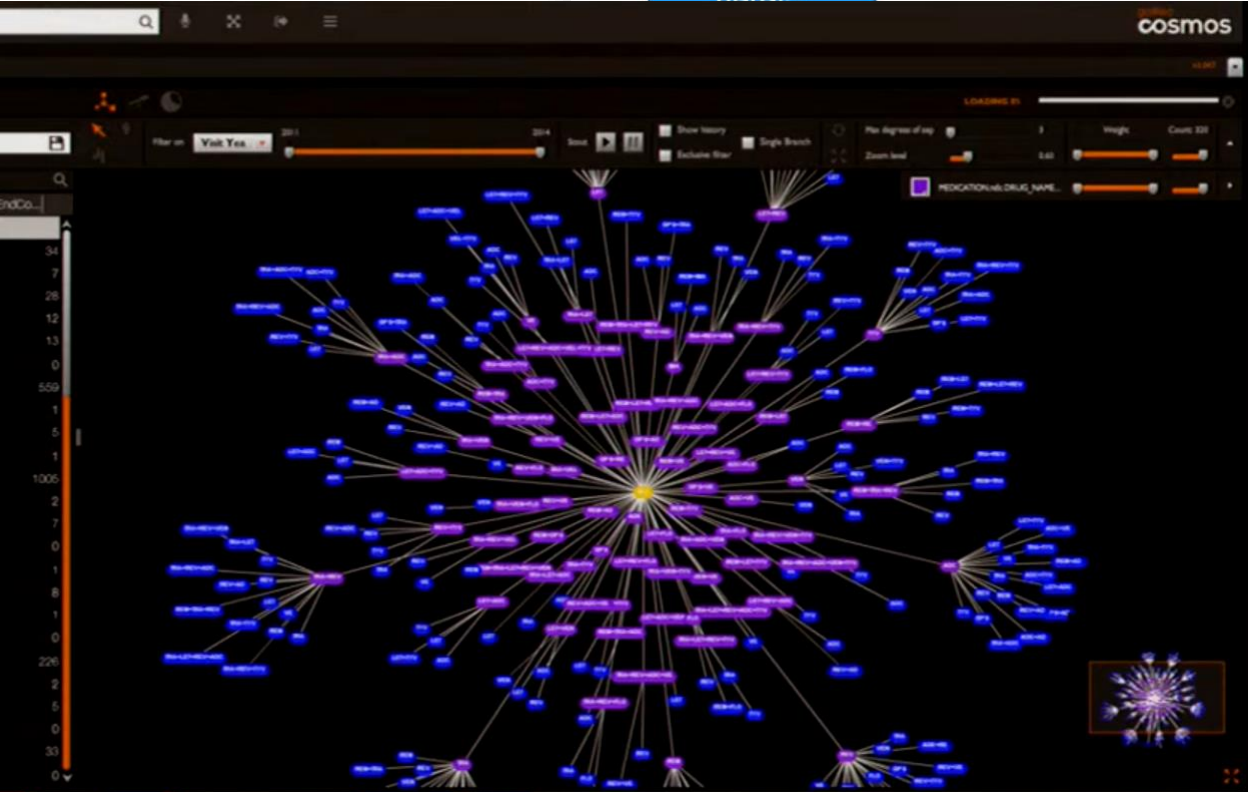
A PROBLEM OF COMBINATORIAL MATHS



APL in Industry



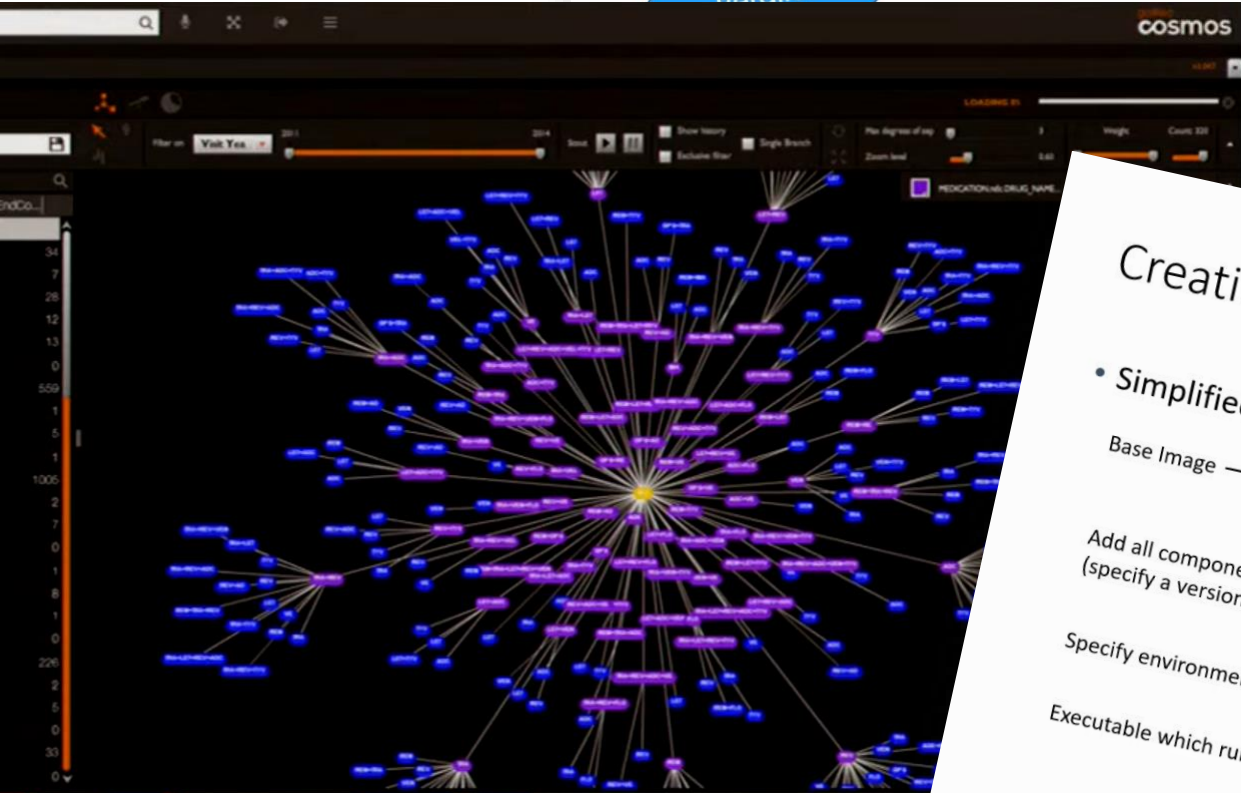
APL in Industry



u?



APL in Industry



Creating a Custom Docker Image

- Simplified version of our custom Dockerfile
- Base Image → `FROM redhat/ubi8-minimal:8.8`
- Add all components (specify a version!) → `ADD APLSource /app`
→ `ADD linux_64_18.2.45405_unicode.x86_64.rpm /usr/local/bin/`
→ `RUN git clone https://github.com/dyalog/apl`
- Specify environment variables → `ENV JarvisConfig="/app/Config.isrc"`
→ `ENV LOAD="/Jarvis/Sourcecode"`
- Executable which runs at startup → `ENTRYPOINT ["Jarvis"]`

And more...

```
File Edit Syntax Refactor View
Write88Chord
Search...
tie WriteLong 0
A Size to end of file from here, fill it
A 9 -12 "WAVE" File Type Header. For our purposes, it always equals "WAVE"
tie WriteChar 'WAVE'
A .WAV tag
A 13-16 "fmt " Format chunk marker. Includes trailing null
tie WriteChar 'fmt '
A Format tag
A 17-20 "16" Length of format data as listed above
A Size of Format will be 0x10, 16 byte
tie WriteLong 16
A 21-22 "1" Type of format (1 is PCM) - 2 byte integer
A Format tag WAVE_FMT_PCM
tie WriteShort 1
A 23-24 "2" Number of Channels - 2 byte integer
A Mono=1/Stereo=2
chans=2
A number of channels
tie WriteShort chans
A 25-28 "44100" Sample Rate - 32 byte integer.
A Common values are 44100 (CD), 48000 (DAT).
A Sample Rate = Number of Samples per second, or Hertz
A low=8000/high=44100 sample rate in Hz
rate=44000
A Number of samples a second
tie WriteLong rate
A 29-32 "176400" (Sample Rate * BitsPerSample * Channels) / 8.
A size (in bits) of a sample
A size (in bytes) of 1 sec of sound
bits=8
size=rate*(bits÷8)*chans
tie WriteLong size
A 33-34 "4" (BitsPerSample * Channels) / 8.
A Size of data in bytes
tie WriteLong size

MakeWave1
Scale Sine
WriteShort 1
WriteSmall 1x
```

APL program window titled "Write88Chord" showing code for writing a WAV file. The code includes comments and APL expressions for writing headers, format tags, and audio data. A video inset shows a person at a laptop.



And more...

The image is a collage of several overlapping windows from a video lecture. The largest window is a code editor showing REXX code for writing a WAV file. The code includes comments and commands for writing headers, sample rates, and data. A debugger window is overlaid on the code, showing memory addresses and values for variables like `256_pal` and `pixmap`. A fractal image is also visible, along with a small inset video of a person at a laptop.

```
tie WriteLong 0
A 9 -12 "WAVE" File Type Header. For our purposes, it always equals "WAVE"
tie WriteChar 'WAVE'
A 13-16 "fmt " Format
tie WriteChar 'fmt '
A 17-20 "16" Length
tie WriteLong 16
A 21-22 "1" Type
tie WriteShort 1
A 23-24 "2" Number of channels
chans+2
tie WriteShort chans
A 25-28 "44100" Sample Rate
Common values
Sample Rate = 44000
tie WriteLong rate
A 29-32 "17640" bits per sample
bits+8
size+rate*(bits/8)
tie WriteLong size
A 33-34 "4" Channels
tie WriteLong chans

256_pal[:its]
3355443 3355443 5066061 6710886 1
3355443 5066061 8421504
3355443 0 0 0
3355443 5066061 8421504 0
3355443 3355443 5066061 6710886 1

pixmap + 256_pal[:its]
'C:/tmp/webinar/test.png' P
its + 50 Mandelbrot .6 (3
pal + GreyPalette 50
pixmap + 256_pal[:its]
'C:/tmp/webinar/test.png' P
)ed Palette
```



And more...

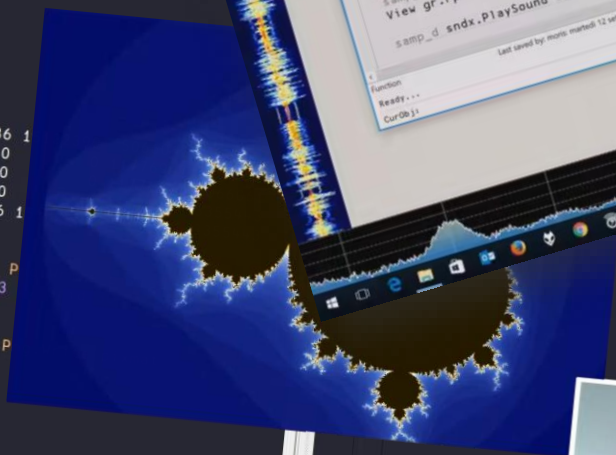
```
Write8Chord
File Edit Syntax Refactor View
Search...
A Size to end of file from
tie WriteLong 0
A 9-12 "WAVE" File Type Header. For our purposes, it always
tie WriteChar 'WAVE'
A 13-16 "fmt" Format
tie WriteChar 'fmt'
A 17-20 "16" Length
tie WriteLong 16
A 21-22 "1" Type
tie WriteShort 1
A 23-24 "2" Number of channels
chans=2
tie WriteShort 2
A 25-28 "44100" Sample Rate
Common values
Sample Rate = 44000
tie WriteLong 44000
A 29-32 "17640" Bits per sample
bits=8
size=rate*(bits/8)
tie WriteLong 17640
A 33-34 "4" Number of bits per sample
tie WriteLong 4
```

Language Bar

51	0	0	0	0	179	77
51	77	128	0	0	179	51
51	51	77	102	230	77	51
51	51	77	102	230	77	51
51	77	128	0	0	179	51
51	0	0	0	0	179	77
51	77	128	0	0	179	51
51	51	77	102	230	77	51

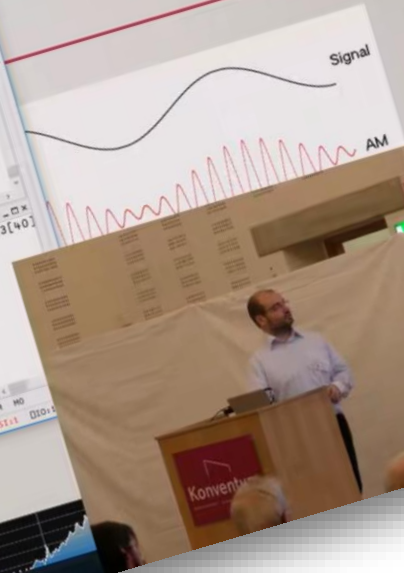
```
256 pal[:its]
3355443 3355443 5066061 6710886 1
3355443 5066061 8421504 0
3355443 0 0 0
3355443 5066061 8421504 0
3355443 3355443 5066061 6710886 1
```

```
pixmap + 256 pal[:its]
'C:/tmp/webinar/test.png' P
its + 50 Mandelbrot .6 (3
pal + GreyPalette 50
pixmap + 256 pal[:its]
'C:/tmp/webinar/test.png' P
)ed Palette
```



APPLICATION: FM RADIO

```
CLEAR WS - Dyalog APL/W
Tools View
Language Bar
WorkingDir C:\Users\moris\Dropbox\APL\sd\workingdir\demo_scr3_dyapp
Loaded: #filters #gr question #rds script1 script2 script3 script4 #sndx
# Raw2Complex TestDevice TestRDS
A FM radio
script3
script3
script3 OK
Debugger
#script3(42)View gr.plot 10000tsamp_d
samp_d-u.lpassfilt samp_d(u.CalcB f_bw fs)(s.samp_d) A lowpass filter
samp_d-(#s.samp_d)pdec_rate(1)/s.samp_d A resampling
View gr.plot 10000tsamp_d
samp_d-(#s.samp_d)samp_d
View gr.plot 10000tsamp_d
samp_d.PlaySound 16, #ifs_new
Last saved by moris.mahdi 12 settembre 2017 15:38
```



Getting Started and Learning APL

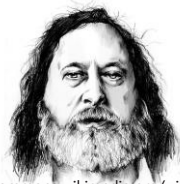
Rho, rho, rho of X

Always equals 1

Rho is dimension, rho rho rank

APL is fun!

— Richard Stallman



commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/
File:Retrat_Richard_Stallman.jpg

1 ρρρX
 ρX
3 2 4
 ρρX
3
 ρρρX
1



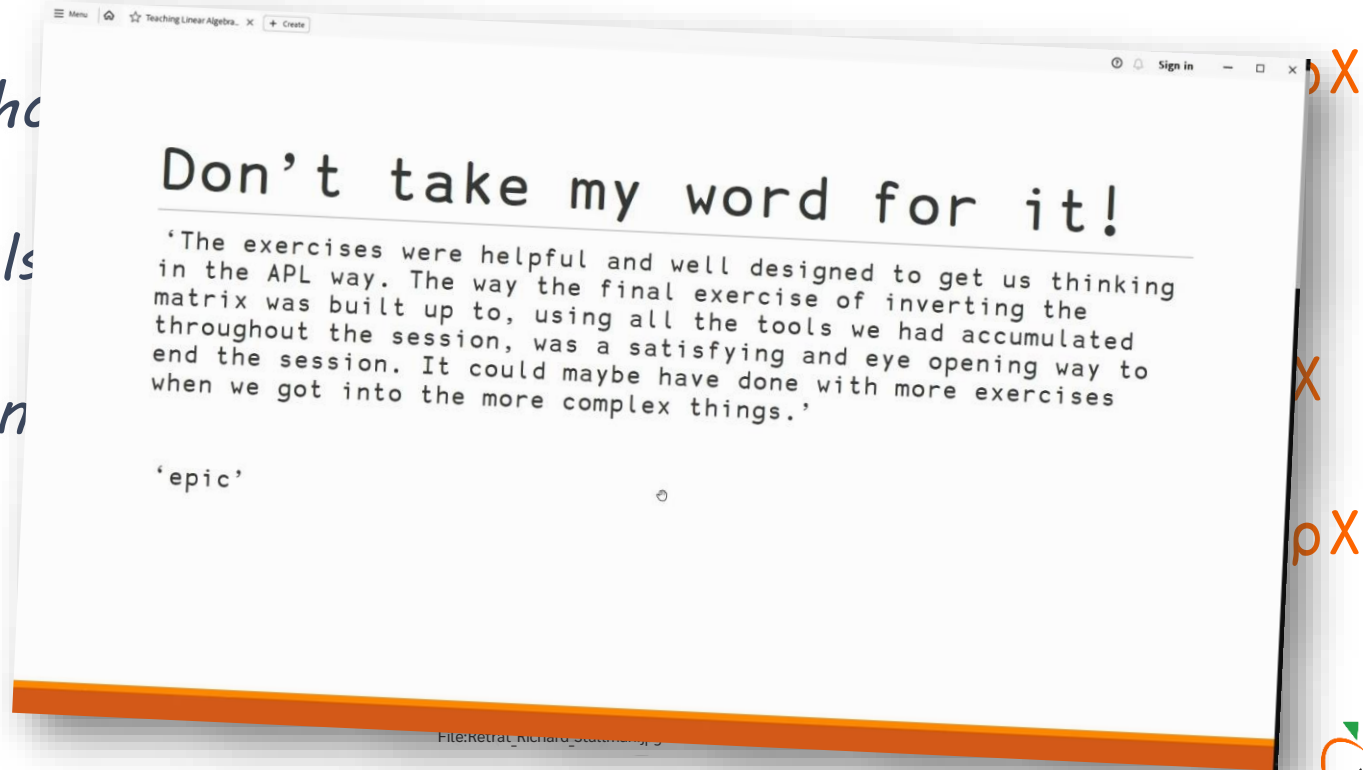
Getting Started and Learning APL

Rho, rho, rho

Always equals

Rho is dimen

APL is fun!



Wasif 

I see

5:28 AM

I am learning APL its very fun

att 

I'm actually having a lot of fun playing with apl

Don't take my word for it!

ZippyMa 

apl was fun to learn back when I looked into it

Rho is dimen

...the session, was a satisfying and eye opening way to end the session. It could maybe have done with more exercises when we got into the more complex things.

Quintec 

★ @MilkyWay90 You'll have great fun learning APL

APL is fun!

dzaima 

★ @flawr APL is too fun right now :p, though Haskell is on my (never ending) todo list