

```

>
> #Arrays
>
> a := Array(3);
a := Array({( ) = 3}, datatype = anything, storage = rectangular, order = Fortran_order) (1)
> a;
Array({( ) = 3}, datatype = anything, storage = rectangular, order = Fortran_order) (2)
> for num from 1 to 3 do a[num] := num; end do;
Error, number of indices exceeds rank
> a[1];
Error, number of indices exceeds rank
> ?Array
> a := Array([seq(i, i = 1 ..10)]);
a := [ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ] (3)
> a[6];
6 (4)
> #we can initialize arrays with lists
> a := Array( );
a := Array( { }, datatype = anything, storage = rectangular, order = Fortran_order) (5)
> a := [seq(i, i = 1 ..10)];
a := [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] (6)
>
> #Arrays can be printed
> print(a);
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] (7)
>
> #the standard way to allocate and initialize arrays
> P := Array(1 ..10, 1 ..10, 0);
P :=
[ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ] (8)
> #Assigning values to array elements
> for i from 1 to 10 do

```

```

for j from 1 to 10 do
  P[i,j] := 1;
end do;
end do;

```

```

>
> print(P);

```

```

[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]
[ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ]

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>
> #row major numbering
> k := 0;
for i from 1 to 10 do
  for j from 1 to 10 do
    k := k + 1;
    P[j, i] := k;
  end do;
end do;

```

k := 0

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```

> P

```

```

[ 1 11 21 31 41 51 61 71 81 91 ]
[ 2 12 22 32 42 52 62 72 82 92 ]
[ 3 13 23 33 43 53 63 73 83 93 ]
[ 4 14 24 34 44 54 64 74 84 94 ]
[ 5 15 25 35 45 55 65 75 85 95 ]
[ 6 16 26 36 46 56 66 76 86 96 ]
[ 7 17 27 37 47 57 67 77 87 97 ]
[ 8 18 28 38 48 58 68 78 88 98 ]
[ 9 19 29 39 49 59 69 79 89 99 ]
[ 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 ]

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> # Generating a pattern
> P := Array(1..10, 1..10, (i,j) → piecewise(i ≤ 2 or i ≥ 9 or j ≤ 2 or j ≥ 9, 1, _));

```

$$P := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (12)$$

```
> print(P);
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & - & - & - & - & - & - & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

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>
```

```
> #Transposing an array (exchanging rows and columns)
```

```
> A := Array(1..3, 1..3, (i,j) -> 3*(i-1) + j);
```

$$A := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (14)$$

```
> #One correct implementation
```

```
> for i from 1 to 3 do
  for j from 1 to 3 do
```

```
  if i > j then
    tmp := A[i,j];
    A[i,j] := A[j,i];
    A[j,i] := tmp;
```

```
  end if;
  end do;
end do;
```

```
> A
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

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```
>  
> #A slightly more efficient implementation  
> for i from 1 to 3 do  
  for j from i to 3 do  
    tmp := A[i,j];  
    A[i,j] := A[j,i];  
    A[j,i] := tmp;  
  end do;  
end do;  
> A
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

(16)

```
>  
>
```