5. ARRAYS

An Interlisp array is a one-dimensional vector of objects. Arrays are generally created by the function ARRAY. By contrast, Common Lisp arrays can be multi-dimensional.

Note: Interlisp arrays and Common Lisp arrays are *not* the same types. Interlisp functions only accept Interlisp arrays and vice versa. There are no functions to convert between the two types.

(**ARRAY** *SIZE TYPE INIT ORIG* —) [Function]

Creates and returns a new array that holds *SIZE* objects of type *TYPE*. If *TYPE* is NIL, the array can contain any arbitrary Lisp datum. In general, *TYPE* may be any of the various field specifications that are legal in DATATYPE declarations (see Chapter 8): POINTER, FIXP, FLOATP, (BITS *N*), etc. Medley will, if necessary, choose an "enclosing" type if the given one is not supported; for example, an array of (BITS 3) may be represented by an array of (BITS 8).

INIT is the initial value for each element of the new array. If not specified, the array elements will be initialized with 0 (for number arrays) or NIL (all other types).

Arrays can have either 0-origin or 1-origin indexing, as specified by the *ORIG* argument; if *ORIG* is not specified, the default is 1.

Arrays of type FLOATP are stored unboxed. This increases the space and time efficiency of FLOATP arrays. If you want to use boxed floating point numbers, use an array of type POINTER instead of FLOATP.

(**ARRAYP** *X*) [Function]

Returns X if *X* is an array, NIL otherwise.

(**ELT** *ARRAY N*) [Function]

Returns the *N*th element of the array *ARRAY*.

Causes the error, Arg not array, if *ARRAY* is not an array. Causes the error, Illegal Arg, if *N* is out of bounds.

(**SETA** *ARRAY N VAL*) [Function]

Sets the *N*th element of *ARRAY* to *VAL*, and returns *VAL*.

Causes the error, Arg not array, if *ARRAY* is not an array. the error, Illegal Arg, if *N* is out of bounds. Can cause the error, Non-numeric arg, if *ARRAY* is an array whose ARRAYTYP is FIXP or FLOATP and *VAL* is non-numeric.

(**ARRAYTYP** *ARRAY*) [Function]

Returns the type of the elements in *ARRAY*, a value corresponding to the second argument to ARRAY.

If ARRAY coerced the array type as described above, ARRAYTYP returns the *new* type. For example, (ARRAYTYP (ARRAY 10 '(BITS 3))) returns BYTE.

(**ARRAYSIZE** *ARRAY*) [Function]

Returns the size of *ARRAY*. Generates the error, Arg not array, if *ARRAY* is not an array.

(**ARRAYORIG** *ARRAY*) [Function]

Returns the origin of *ARRAY*, which may be 0 or 1. Generates an error, Arg not array, if *ARRAY* is not an array.

(**COPYARRAY** *ARRAY*) [Function]

Returns a new array of the same size and type as *ARRAY*, and with the same contents as *ARRAY*. Generates an error, Arg not array, if *ARRAY* is not an array.

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