

[

This routine deals with the use of this delimiter for a subscripted variable, a switch designator or as the start of a bound pair list in an array declaration.

Examples: (i) + TABLE [2,6]
 (ii) go to SWITCHLIST [4]
 (iii) array TABLE [1:p, -3: n]

If DECTYP is clear, this can be a subscripted variable or a switch designator, and DECSTA is set to statement level. TAKE is used to process the switch or array identifier and leaves I pointing to the namelist entry. If the preceding identifier is type array, a stack entry is made of [together with the current values of the state variables. E, ARITH and EXPTYP are then set for the following arithmetic expression.

If the preceding identifier is type switch, a test is made that the preceding delimiter is go to unless this is an actual parameter.

Example: go to S [4] or FUNCTION (S[4],p)

GTFS or GTS is stacked depending on whether this is a formal parameter reference or not, together with address in the namelist entry. The current delimiter is then stacked.

If DECTYP is set, this delimiter is being used to start a bound pair list or to start a subscript expression inside a bound pair list.

Example: array TABLE [1 : LIST [3], 2 : n]

The former case is shown by the fact that the top of the stack is MAMPS (array map) and DECL is used to declare the array name in the namelist. '[' is stacked with a dimension count of 1, a marker of 0 to signify lower bounds and I to give the namelist address of the arrayname.

In the latter case, E is set to expression level and TAKE is used to process the preceding array name, before [is stacked.

ERRORS

FAIL 33 ; Opening square bracket follows closing bracket.

FAIL 73 ; Opening square bracket not preceded by identifier.

FAIL 24 ; Switch designator not a parameter or preceded by go to