

multiple index expressions, the order of their evaluation is implementation-dependent.

Examples:

```
GrayScale[12]
GrayScale[I+J]
VideoPotential[Red, True]
```

When more than one index appears, as in

```
VideoPotential[Red, True],
```

it is simply an abbreviation for the notation

```
VideoPotential[Red][True].
```

7.2.2. Field designators. A field designator denotes a field of a record variable. A record variable is a variable that possesses a record type.

FieldDesignator = [*RecordVariable* "."] *FieldIdentifier* .

RecordVariable = *Variable* .

The field that is denoted is the one corresponding to the field identifier; only the field identifiers belonging to the record type of the record variable may appear. The record variable and the "." may be omitted inside of a with statement (see Section 9.2.4) that lists the record variable.

Examples of field designators:

```
Z.Re
VideoPotential[Red, True].Im
P2↑.Mother
```

When a variant of a record variable becomes inactive, all of the components of the variant become totally undefined. If there is no tag field in a variant part, then an access to a component of a variant makes that variant active and the other variants inactive. It is an error if a variant is or becomes inactive while there is an access or reference to any of its components. When a tag field is undefined, no variants of that variant part are active. A tag field must not be an actual variable parameter.

7.3. Identified Variables

An identified variable denotes the variable that is identified by the value of a pointer variable. A pointer variable is a variable that possesses a pointer type.