Produces as results (assuming appropriate input):

```
 1          2          3
-2          0          2
 1          0          1
-1          2         -3

-1          3
-2          2
 2          1

 1         10
 6         -4
 1          4
-9         -2
```

Note that the index types for arrays `A`, `B`, and `C` in the above program are fixed. If we could write a generalized matrix–multiply subprogram for a library, we need a facility to provide for adjustable index types. Pascal provides conformant–array parameters for this purpose (see Section 11.A.2); and Program 11.4, MatrixMul2, illustrates their use.

6.B. String Types

Strings were defined earlier as sequences of characters enclosed in apostrophes (Section 1.E). Strings consisting of a single character are the constants of the standard type `Char` (Section 2.D); those of `N` characters (`N > 1`), are constants of a type defined by:

```
packed array [1..N] of Char
```

Such a type is called a *string type.*

The assignment

```
A := E
```

where array variable `A` and expression `E` have any string types with the same number of components is valid. Similarly, the relational operators (=, <>, <, >, <=, and <=) may be used to compare any two strings that have the same number of components; the ordering considers the first