Adverse u :: v _ _ _

The result of `u :: v` is that of `u`, provided that `u` completes without error; otherwise the result is the result of `v`.

For example:

```
   p=: 3 1 0 2                  A permutation vector
   x=: 'ABCD'
   p{x
DBAC

   ]i=: A. p                    Atomic index in ordered list of permutations
20

   i A. x                       Permutation by atomic representation
DBAC

   q=: 3 1 1 0                  Not a permutation
   q{x
DBBA

   A. q
|index error
|  A.q

   A=: A. :: (!@#)              Give index outside range in case of error
   A p
20

   A q
24

   24 A. x
|index error
|   24   A.x
```