

Ceiling >. 0 0 0 Larger Of (Max)

<p>>.y gives the ceiling of y, that is, the smallest integer greater than or equal to y. Thus: <pre>>. 4.6 4 _4 _4.6 5 4 _4 _4</pre> <p>The implied comparison with integers is tolerant, as discussed under Equal (=), and is controlled by >.! .t . See Floor (<.) and McDonnell [10] for complex arguments.</p> </p>	<p>x>.y is the larger of x and y. For example: <pre>3>.4 _4 4 3</pre> <pre>>./7 8 5 9 2 9</pre> <pre>>./\7 8 5 9 2 7 8 8 9 9</pre> </p>
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The comparison `x = >. x` determines whether `x` is an integer. Thus:

```
Integer_test=: ] = >.          See the definition of fork in Section II F.
Integer_test 3 3.14 _5
1 0 1
```

```
f=: = >.                      The same function may be defined by a hook.
f 3 3.14 _5
1 0 1
```

The ceiling `>. y` is equivalent to `-<.-y`. In other words, it is the dual of floor with respect to (that is, under) arithmetic negation: `>. ↔ <.&.-` and `<. ↔ >.&.-`. For example:

```
(<.&.- ; >.) 4.6 4 _4 _4.6
+-----+-----+
|5 4 _4 _4|5 4 _4 _4|
+-----+-----+
```