

Head { . _ 1 _ Take

<pre> {.y selects the leading item of y. Thus: a=: i. 3 2 3 a:({.a);({."2 a);({."1 a) +-----+ 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 3 3 4 5 3 4 5 6 7 8 6 9 12 13 14 12 15 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 +-----+]b=: i/a +-----+ 0 1 2 6 7 8 12 13 14 3 4 5 9 10 11 15 16 17 +-----+ {.> b 0 1 2 6 7 8 12 13 14 </pre>	<p>If x is an atom, $x\{.y$ takes from y an interval of x items; beginning at the front if x is positive, ending at the tail if it is negative.</p> <p>In an overtake (in which the number to be taken exceeds the number of items), extra items consist of fills; zeros if y is numeric, a: if it is boxed, and spaces otherwise. The fill atom f is also specified by fit, as in $\{.!.f$.</p> <p>In general, if y is not an atom, x may be a list of length not more than $\\$y$, and if y is an atom, it is replaced by $((\#x)\\$1)\\y. Element k produces $(k\{x)\{."((\\$y)-k) y$.</p>
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The following examples illustrate the use of the dyad take:

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y=: i. 3 4
y:(2{.y);(5{.y);(_5{.y);(_6{.'abcd');(2 _3{.y)
+-----+
|0 1 2 3|0 1 2 3|0 1 2 3|0 0 0 0| abcd|1 2 3|
|4 5 6 7|4 5 6 7|4 5 6 7|0 0 0 0|      |5 6 7|
|8 9 10 11|      |8 9 10 11|0 1 2 3|
|      |      |0 0 0 0|4 5 6 7|
|      |      |0 0 0 0|8 9 10 11|
+-----+

  2 {."1 y
  0 1
  4 5
  8 9
  6{.'ab';'cde';'fghi'
+-----+
|ab|cde|fghi|||
+-----+

```