FinnAPL 2024

Dyalog Licences

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Introduction

- Who am I?

- What do I do at Dyalog?

- What will I be presenting on?

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The basics

- Legal software use and distribution - https://www.dyalog.com/prices-and-licences.htm

  - Developer licences

  - Runtime licences

  - Special contracts

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The current licence structure

- Subscription based model

- One licence type

- 32bit only – deprecated

- One price - £1,375 per licence

- Incremental price increase option

*Special Contracts – not affected

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The old licence structure

Licence Type	32-bit	64-bit
Microsoft Windows (cost per annum)	£850	£1,275
macOS/Linux (cost per annum)	–	£1,275
Windows, Linux & macOS (cost per annum)	–	£1,375
AIX (cost per annum)	£1,275	£1,875

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The new licence structure

Licence Type	64-bit
Multiplatform Developer Microsoft Windows, Linux, macOS (cost per annum)	£1,375
AIX (cost per annum)	£1,875

- 1 January 2024
- Simplified
- Single Commercial Developer Licence Type

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Rationale – Making it easier for customers

- Less influence on architectural choices

- Current development trends

- Streamlined procurement

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Rationale – Future Proofing

- Future proofing Dyalog

- Investing in our growing team! More hands = getting more done!
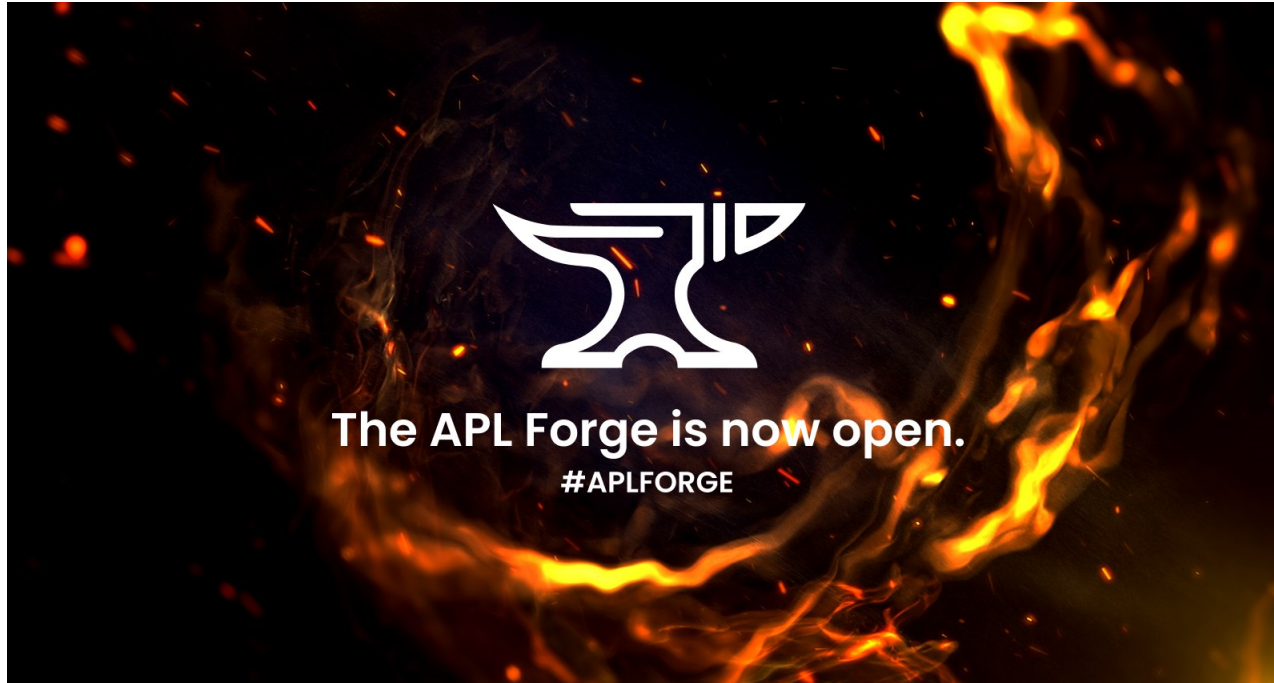
- Increased costs in running a business

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How has this played out?

- Active 32-bit licence holders contacted

- Detailed information provided

- Two options offered

- Everyone has upgraded! Yay!

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Dyalog is doing big things

The APL Forge

https://forge.dyalog.com/

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Dyalog is doing big things

The APL Forge

Dyalog is doing big things

A free-to-enter competition that could change the way you think...
...and win you **$100**

APL CHALLENGE

challenge.dyalog.com

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The APL Challenge

https://challenge.dyalog.com/

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Note: In this problem, you're asked to enter some APL code, including an APL symbol and the *data* (text or numbers) given to it. Your code will be tested by the APL Challenge system to check that it gives the correct answer and uses the methods described below.

1: Easy as 1-2-3

It is easy to count in APL. Just write the symbol ι (*iota*, a Greek letter), to the left of a number; this will give you all the whole numbers from 1 to the number you wrote. (*Iota* is like an *i* for *integers*, which means whole numbers.) For example, ι 10 gives 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Write some APL code that uses ι to get the numbers from 1 to 42. The result should be
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42

```
← + - × ÷ * ⍟ ⍺ ○ ! ? | ⌈ ⌊ ⊥ ⊤ ⊣ ⊢ = ≠ ≤ < > ≥ ≡ ≢ ∨ ∧ ⍲ ⍱ ↑ ↓ ⊂ ⊃ ⊆ ⌷ ⍋ ⍒ ι ⍳ ∊ ⍷ ∪ ∩ ~ / \ ⌿ ⍀ , ⍪ ρ ⌽ ⊖ ⍉ ¨ ⍨ ⍣ ⍤ . ∘ ⍥ ⍠ @ ⎕ ⍞ ⍂ ± ≎ { ⍺ ⋄ ω } ¯ θ [ ]
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| Answer: | ι42 | 🏆 Solved! |

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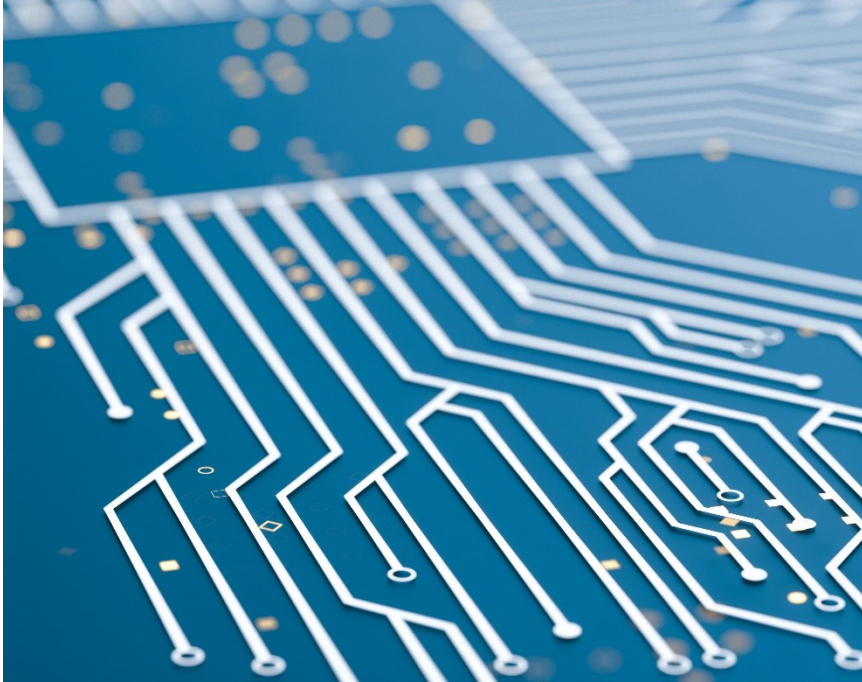

- New faces in 2024

  - Martina Crippa (DK/IT)

  - Karl Holt (DK)

  - Neil Kirsopp (DE)

  - Andrea Frederiksen (DK)

  - Brandon Wilson (JP/USA)

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Dyalog is doing big things

- The APL Forge
- The APL Challenge
- New faces in 2024
- New CEO!

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Conclusion

- No more standalone 32-bit products!

- Social media: Get involved! Share knowledge!

- Secure future!

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