Ruby trunk - Bug #1720

[NaN] == [NaN] □ true □□□

07/03/2009 09:43 PM - tadf (tadayoshi funaba)

Status:	Closed		
Priority:	Normal		
Assignee:	mrkn (Kenta Murata)		
Target version:	2.0.0		
ruby -v:	ruby 1.9.2dev (2009-07-03 trunk 23945) [i686-linux]	**Backport:**	2.3: UNKNOWN, 2.4: UNKNOWN

Description

=begin
NaN = 0.0/0
[NaN] == [NaN] □ true □□□□□□□

NaN == NaN #=> false
[1] == [1.0] #=> true

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=end

Related issues:

Has duplicate Ruby trunk - Bug #7676: Comparison of Float::NAN in array behav...	**Open**

Associated revisions

Revision 6ea34efa - 11/08/2012 12:34 AM - mrkn (Kenta Murata)

- numeric.c: Add description of that the results of the comparing operations of two NaNs are undefined. [#1720] [ruby-dev:38725] [ruby-core:36966]

git-svn-id: svn+ssh://ci.ruby-lang.org/ruby/trunk@37546 b2dd03c8-39d4-4d8f-98ff-823fe69b080e

Revision 37546 - 11/08/2012 12:34 AM - mrkn (Kenta Murata)

- numeric.c: Add description of that the results of the comparing operations of two NaNs are undefined. [#1720] [ruby-dev:38725] [ruby-core:36966]

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- numeric.c: Add description of that the results of the comparing operations of two NaNs are undefined. [#1720] [ruby-dev:38725]

[ruby-core:36966]

History

#1 - 07/05/2009 01:14 AM - matz (Yukihiro Matsumoto)

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In message "Re: [ruby-dev:38725] [Bug #1720] [NaN] == [NaN] □ true □□□"
on Fri, 3 Jul 2009 21:43:24 +0900, tadayoshi funaba redmine@ruby-lang.org writes:

> NaN = 0.0/0
> [NaN] == [NaN] □ true □□□□□□□□
>
> ```
> NaN == NaN #=> false
> [1] == [1.0] #=> true
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#2 - 07/05/2009 01:31 AM - matz (Yukihiro Matsumoto)

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In message "Re: [ruby-dev:38734] Re: [Bug #1720] [NaN] == [NaN] □ true □□□"
on Sun, 5 Jul 2009 01:14:16 +0900, Yukihiro Matsumoto matz@ruby-lang.org writes:

> > NaN = 0.0/0
> > [NaN] == [NaN] □ true □□□□□□□□
> >
> > ```
> > NaN == NaN #=> false
> > [1] == [1.0] #=> true
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#3 - 07/05/2009 06:35 PM - tadf (tadayoshi funaba)

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#4 - 07/13/2009 08:53 PM - yugui (Yuki Sonoda)

- Status changed from Open to Assigned

- Assignee set to matz (Yukihiro Matsumoto)

- Priority changed from Normal to 3

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#5 - 07/13/2009 09:14 PM - keiju (Keiju Ishitsuka)

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In [ruby-dev:38735] the message: "[ruby-dev:38735] Re: [Bug #1720]
[NaN] == [NaN] □ true □□□", on Jul/05 01:31(JST) Yukihiro
Matsumoto writes:

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```
nan1 = 0.0/0
nan2 = 0.0/0
```

□□□,

```
nan1 == nan1 => true
nan1 == nan2 => false
```

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```
nan1.equal?(nan1)
```

□□□,

```
nan1 == nan1 => false
```

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-->> □□ □□ <<---
---------------------------------->> e-mail: keiju@ishitsuka.com <<---

#6 - 06/11/2011 02:30 PM - ko1 (Koichi Sasada)

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#7 - 07/14/2012 02:13 PM - matz (Yukihiro Matsumoto)

- Status changed from Assigned to Closed

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#8 - 07/14/2012 02:15 PM - ko1 (Koichi Sasada)

- Category set to doc

- Status changed from Closed to Assigned

- Assignee changed from matz (Yukihiro Matsumoto) to mrkn (Kenta Murata)

NaN □ NaN □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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#9 - 11/08/2012 10:18 AM - mrkn (Kenta Murata)

- Status changed from Assigned to Closed

#10 - 10/30/2017 08:58 PM - Eregon (Benoit Daloze)

Could someone summarize in English the rationale?

```
Float::NAN == Float::NAN # => false
```

The documentation says:

```
The result of NaN == NaN is undefined, so the implementation-dependent
value is returned.
```

But the result is false no matter the environment, isn't it? (NaN is the only numeric value never equal to itself)

And then we have:

```
[Float::NAN] == [Float::NAN] # => true
[0.0/0] == [Float::NAN] # => false
```

Which sounds to me like a bad side effect of short-circuiting in rb_equal on

```
if (a == b)
    return Qtrue;
else
    return rb_funcall(a, "==", 1, b);
```

#11 - 10/30/2017 10:59 PM - Eregon (Benoit Daloze)

At least IEEE 754 has NaN == NaN # => false.

#12 - 10/31/2017 03:07 AM - mame (Yusuke Endoh)

Summary:

ko1: [NaN] == [NaN] evaluates to true. This looks awkward since NaN == NaN is false and [1] == [1.0] is true.

matz: rb_equal first checks if the two sides are the same, which causes this behavior. NaN is a special object since equal? returns true but == returns false. However, I don't want to make equivalence check slow for such a special case. There are some approaches to fix this issue: (1) make NaN == NaN, which is consistent but unnatural, (2) change rb_equal() not to check equal?, which will cause performance degradation, (3) change rb_equal() to handle T_FLOAT specially, which will also cause performance degradation, and (4) do nothing. ... I decide that the comparison of NaN and NaN is undefined in Ruby.

#13 - 10/31/2017 12:23 PM - Eregon (Benoit Daloze)

mame (Yusuke Endoh): Thank you for the summary, that's very helpful!

#14 - 11/01/2017 08:56 AM - Hanmac (Hans Mackowiak)

Eregon (Benoit Daloze)

checkout the object id Float::NAN.object_id != (0.0/0).object_id
while NAN is a constant, (0.0/0) returns a new object each time

thats why your Array compare shows a difference