Basic use of APL characters:

ΦΨ<u>Δ</u>Α∐⊕ΤΫ*οΟ~, Ϋθϔλιρω.

⊕ † ♥ * • □ • • • ↑

↓∆∇∈°∨∩∪°~≠

Plain verbatim listing. It works for UTF8 input but does not break lines, format syntax or update listings list.

```
z ← keyn SQLiteFrDBI dbi;t;n;st;sn;sc;sql;rf;rm;nrc;□io
A Returns a SQLite table creation statement that maps the
A structure of APL+WIN inverted DBI files to SQLite tables.
A monad: ev ← SQLiteFrDBI cvDBIFileName
     sqlv ← SQLiteFrDBI 'C:\BCA\bcadev\CA\ULTCL.DBI'
 □io ← 1
A default SQLite primary key name
 :if O=□nc 'keyn' ♦ keyn ← 'rwkey' ♦ :endif
A open DBI file - the DBI open function creates
A a number of global variables that are used to
A to access data stored in these files. These
A variable contain \Delta' in their names.
 \squareerror (1\epsilon'\Delta'\underline{\epsilon}\squarenl 2)/'DBI globals present - erase all DBI globals'
 DBIOpen dbi
                                                  A open DBI file
 z \leftarrow (\sqrt{\Delta_{-1}} \in [n] \ 2) \neq [n] \ 2
                                                  A varibles set by DBI open
A we need table name, column names, types, repeat codes
 \begin{array}{lll} t \; \leftarrow \; \underline{*} (\, \text{v} \, / \, ^{} \Delta_{} \text{fty} \, ^{'} \underline{\epsilon} z \, ) \, / \, z & \text{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\alpha$}$}$ column types} \\ n \; \leftarrow \; \underline{*} (\, \text{v} \, / \, ^{} \Delta_{} \text{fnm} \, ^{'} \underline{\epsilon} z \, ) \, / \, z & \text{$\mbox{$\mbox{$\alpha$}$}$ column names} \end{array}
                                    A column names prefixed by table
 rf \leftarrow \Phi(v/\Delta_fnc'\underline{\epsilon}z)/z
                                       A (0≤) indicates a DBI repeated column (numeric matrix)
 z ← 🛮ex z
                                       A clear DBI open globals
 z ← □ex ⊃'∆DBIFL' '∆DBIFN'
A correspondence between DBI and SQLite column types - SQLite does
A not distinguish between integer types and ignores all fixed length
A declarations in SQL column declarations this is ideal for APL data
```

```
A C=text, I=integer, U=integer, F=real, D=date)
 st + ('text' 'integer' 'integer' 'real' 'date')['CIUFD'it]
                                       A table name without {}^{'}\Delta{}^{'}
 sn \leftarrow (-1 + (\uparrow n) \iota '\Delta') \uparrow \uparrow n
 nrc \leftarrow sc \leftarrow (n \iota'' \Delta') \downarrow'' n
                                              A just column names
A expand any repeated numeric columns
 :if v/rm \leftarrow 0 < rf
     sc ← c" sc
     sc ← ⊃ ,/ sc
     st \leftarrow (1[rf) / st
 :endif
A SQLite tables require a primary key DBI files
A do not necessarily have a primary key
□error ((ckeyn)esc)/'(',keyn,') key name occurs in DBI file - use another name' sql che 'create table ',sn,' (',keyn,' integer primary key, 'sql che sql , (cle^{-2}) cle^{-2}0 cle^{-2}1.5] cle^{-2}1.5] cle^{-2}1.5
A return sql, table name, SQLite types, repeating and non-repeating columns
 z \leftarrow sql sn st sc nrc
```

The UTF8 APL "trouble makers" properly handled within a lstlisting environment. Characters following the APL comment "lamp" character A get comment coloring. Syntax coloring is one of the features of lstlisting.

1stlisting verbatim with extended UTF8 APL characters.

```
z ← keyn SQLiteFrDBI dbi;t;n;st;sn;sc;sql;rf;rm;nrc;□io
```

```
A Returns a SQLite table creation statement that maps the
A structure of APL+WIN inverted DBI files to SQLite tables.
A monad: ev ← SQLiteFrDBI cvDBIFileName
   sqlv + SQLiteFrDBI 'C:\BCA\bcadev\CA\ULTCL.DBI'
 □io ← 1
A default SQLite primary key name
:if 0=□nc 'keyn' ♦ keyn ← 'rwkey' ♦ :endif
A open DBI file - the DBI open function creates
A a number of global variables that are used to
\ensuremath{\mathsf{A}} to access data stored in these files. These
A variable contain \Delta' in their names.
\squareerror (1\epsilon'\Delta_'\underline{\epsilon}\squarenl 2)/'DBI globals present - erase all DBI globals'
 DBIOpen dbi
                                            A open DBI file
 z \leftarrow (v/'\Delta_'' \underline{\epsilon} \square n1 \ 2) \neq \square n1 \ 2
                                            A varibles set by DBI open
A we need table name, column names, types, repeat codes
 t \leftarrow \pm (v/'\Delta_f ty' \underline{\epsilon}z) \neq z
                                  A column types
 n \leftarrow \pm (v/'\Delta_fnm'\underline{\epsilon}z)/z
                                  A column names prefixed by table
 rf \leftarrow \pm (v/'\Delta_fnc'\underline{\epsilon}z)/z
                                  A (0≤) indicates a DBI repeated column (numeric matrix)
 z ← 🛮 ex z
                                  A clear DBI open globals
 z ← □ex ⊃'∆DBIFL' '∆DBIFN'
A correspondence between DBI and SQLite column types - SQLite does
A not distinguish between integer types and ignores all fixed length
A declarations in SQL column declarations this is ideal for APL data
A C=text, I=integer, U=integer, F=real, D=date)
st ← ('text' 'integer' 'real' 'date')['CIUFD':t]
 sn \leftarrow (^-1 + (\uparrow n) \iota '\Delta') \uparrow \uparrow n
                                          A table name without 'Δ'
 nrc \leftarrow sc \leftarrow (n \iota'' \Delta') \downarrow'' n
                                          A just column names
A expand any repeated numeric columns
 :if v/rm \leftarrow 0 < rf
    sc + c" sc
    sc ← ⊃ ,/ sc
    st ← (1[rf) / st
 :endif
A SQLite tables require a primary key DBI files
A do not necessarily have a primary key
[]error ((ckeyn)\epsilon sc)/'(',keyn,') key name occurs in DBI file - use another name'
 sql \leftarrow 'create table ',sn,' (',keyn,' integer primary key, sql \leftarrow sql , (^{-}2 \downarrow \in sc , ' ' , st ,[1.5] \subset', '), ')'
A return sql, table name, SQLite types, repeating and non-repeating columns
```

```
z ← sql sn st sc nrc
```

APL Christmas tree. The standard means of changing text color within lstlisting environments by defining new keywords does not work with extended characters. December 26, 2013.