ELPL

```
let x be 5
let y be 10

print "Initial values: " x " and " y

if x is less than y then{
  print "x is less than y"
}otherwise{
  print "x is not less than y"
}
repeat 3 times {
  print "Repeating" x
}

while x is less than 10 {
  print "Incrementing x:" x
  let x be x add 1
}

function greet() {
  print "Hello from function!"
}

call greet()

let result be y multiply x
print "x * y = " result

let condition be true
if condition is equal to true then{
  print "Condition is true"
  }otherwise{
  print "Condition is false"
}
let a be not false
print "a (not false) = " a



-------

Array nums be [1, 2, 3, 4]

let sums be 0
```

```
for i be 0 to length(nums) {
    let sums be sums add nums[i]
}

print sums  / prints: 10

print nums[1]  / prints: 2

/ this is a single line comment
>This is a multi line
comment<

---in newer version above 6.0.1 Beta----
// single comment
>>> Multi-line<<<

-------------

for i be 0 to 5 {
  print "Loop at i ="
  print i
  if i is equal to 3 then {
    print "Stopping at i = 3"
    stop
  }
}
print "Loop ended"

---output below----

Loop at i =
0
otherwise case
Loop at i =
1
otherwise case
Loop at i =
2
otherwise case
Loop at i =
3
Stopping at i = 3
Loop ended



--------------

Array nums be [2,7,11,15]

let target be 9

for i be 0 to 3 {
   for j be 1 to 3{
  if nums[i] add nums[j] is equal to target then{
```

```
  print "Indices: "
  print i j
  stop    / for 'break'
} otherwise {
     print "no found"
        }

     }
    stop
}
```

RECURSION

```
function factorial(n) {
    if n is equal to 0 then {
        return 1
    }
    return n multiply factorial(n subtract 1)
}

call factorial(5)      / prints: 120
```

RECURSION USING ARRAYS

```
Array memo be [0,0,0,0,0,0,0]

function fibonacci(n) {
    if n is less than 2 then {
        return n
    }

    if not (memo[n] is equal to 0) then {
        return memo[n]
    }

    let a be call fibonacci(n subtract 1)
    let b be call fibonacci(n subtract 2)
    let memo[n] be a add b
    return memo[n]
}

print "Fibonacci(6) = " fibonacci(6)    / Fibonacci(6) = 8
```

Solving twoSum

```
Array nums be [2,7,11,15]

let target be 9
```

```
for i be 0 to 3{
   for j be 1 to 3 {
   if nums[i] add nums[j] is equal to target then {
   print "indices: " i j
    stop / will break the loop
    }  otherwise {
  print "no pair found"
        }

      }
     stop

      } / prints : indices : 0 1

--------------------------------

Array nums be [1,1,1,1]


let sums be 0

for i be 0 to length(nums){
 let sums be sums add nums[i]
}

print sums  / output : 4
----------------------
```

LOGICALS

```
let flag be false

if not flag then {
    print "Flag is false"
} otherwise {
    print "Flag is true"
}

let a be true
let b be false

if a and not b then {
    print "Logical expression works!"
}

---------------------------------
```

solving twoSum using Built-In function length

```
Array nums be [2, 7, 11, 15]
let target be 9
let found be false

for i be 0 to length(nums){
```

```
    for j be i add 1 to length(nums){
        let sums be nums[i] add nums[j]
        print "checking pair: " i j " sum: " sums
        if sums is equal to target then {
            print "indices: " i j
            let found be true
            stop
        } otherwise{
        print "pair no found"
        }
    }

        stop

}

----------------------------------------
Array nums be [2, 7, 11, 15]
let target be 9
let found be false
Array result be [-1, -1]

for i be 0 to length(nums) subtract 1 {
    for j be i add 1 to length(nums) subtract 1 {
        let sum be nums[i] add nums[j]
        print "checking pair:" i j "sum:" sum

        if sum is equal to target then {
            let found be true
            let result[0] be i
            let result[1] be j
            stop
        }
    }
    if found is equal to true then {
        stop
    }
}

if found is equal to true then {
    print "indices: " result[0] result[1]
} otherwise {
    print "no pair found"
}

----------------------------------------
REVERSING AN ARRAYs
Array nums be [3, 9, 12,11]
Array reversed be []

for i be 0 to length(nums){
    let reversed[i] be nums[length(nums) subtract 1 subtract i]
}
```

```
print reversed

---------------------------
```

IN place reversal

```
Array nums be [2, 7, 11, 15]
let n be length(nums)
let mid be n divide 2

for i be 0 to mid subtract 1 {
    let temp be nums[i]
    let nums[i] be nums[n subtract 1 subtract i]
    let nums[n subtract 1 subtract i] be temp
}

print nums

-------------------------------
```

Recursion sum of Arrays

```
function sumArray(arr, i) {
    if i is equal to length(arr) then {
        return 0
    }
    return arr[i] add call sumArray(arr, i add 1)
}

Array nums be [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
call sumArray(nums, 0)

---------------------------------
```

More recursive function

```
function power(x, n) {
    if n is equal to 0 then {
        return 1
    }
    return x multiply call power(x, n subtract 1)
}

call power(2, 4) / should print 16

-----------------------------------------------
```

threeSum Solution

```
Array nums be [-1, 0, 1, 2, -1, -4]


for i be 0 to length(nums) subtract 3 {
  for j be i add 1 to length(nums) subtract 2 {
    for k be j add 1 to length(nums){
      let sums be nums[i] add nums[j] add nums[k]
```

```
     print "checking triple: " i j k " sum: " sums
     if sums is equal to 0 then {
       print "FOUND triple at indices: " i j k " sum: " sums

  stop
}

       otherwise {
        print "not a valid triple"
      }
    }
stop

  }
stop

}
-----------------------------------------
threeSum solution
simpler

Array nums be [-1, 0, 1, 2, -1, -4]


for i be 0 to length(nums) subtract 2 {
  for j be i add 1 to length(nums) subtract 1 {
    for k be j add 1 to length(nums) {
      let sums be nums[i] add nums[j] add nums[k]
     print "checking triple: " i j k " sum: " sums
     if sums is equal to 0 then {
       print "FOUND triple at indices: " i j k " sum: " sums
  stop
  }

       otherwise {
        print "not a valid triple"
      }
    }
 stop

  }
stop

}
-----------------------------------------
fourSum solution

Array nums be [1, 0, -1, 0, -2, 2]
let target be 0


for i be 0 to length(nums) subtract 3 {
  for j be i add 1 to length(nums) subtract 2 {
```

```
    for k be j add 1 to length(nums){
      for l be k add 1 to length(nums) {
        let sums be nums[i] add nums[j] add nums[k] add nums[l]
        print "checking quadruple: " i j k l " sum: " sums
        if sums is equal to target then {
          print "FOUND quadruple at indices: " i j k l " sum: "
sums

          stop
        } otherwise {
          print "not a valid quadruple"
        }

      }
      stop
    }
    stop
  }
  stop
}

-----------------------------------------------
```

fiveSum solution

```
Array nums be [-2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3]
let target be 3


for i be 0 to length(nums) subtract 5 {
 for j be i add 1 to length(nums) subtract 4 {
  for k be j add 1 to length(nums) subtract 3 {
   for l be k add 1 to length(nums) subtract 2 {
    for m be l add 1 to length(nums){
     let sums be nums[i] add nums[j] add nums[k] add nums[l] add
nums[m]
     print "checking quintuple: " i j k l m " sum: " sums
     if sums is equal to target then {
      print "FOUND quintuple at indices: " i j k l m " sum: " sums

      stop
     } otherwise {
     print "not found"
     }
    }
    stop
   }

  }
  stop
 }
 stop
}
-----------------------------------------
```

Recursion

```
function fib(n){
if n is less than or equal to 1 then {
return n
} otherwise {
 let a be fib(n subtract 1)
 let b be fib(n subtract 2)
 return a add b
}



}

for i be 0 to 30{
print call fib(i)
}
```

```
0
1
1
2
3
5
8
13
21
34
55
89
144
233
377
610
987
1597
2584
4181
6765
```

```
10946
17711
28657
46368
75025
121393
196418
317811
514229
832040
--------------------------------
```

Backtracking and recursion

```
function subsetSum(nums, index, target) {
    print"subsetSum called with index = " index ", target = " target

    if target is equal to 0 then {
        print"Target reached 0 — returning true"
        return true
    }

    if index is equal to length(nums) then {
        print"Reached end of array — returning false"
        return false
    }

    if nums[index] is less than or equal to target then {
        print"Trying including nums[" index "] = " nums[index]
        if call subsetSum(nums, index add 1, target subtract nums[index]) then {
```

```
            print"Path including nums[" index "] worked — returning true"
            return true
        }
    }

    print"Trying excluding nums[" index "] = " nums[index]
    let result be call subsetSum(nums, index add 1, target)
    print"Result after excluding nums[" index "]: " result
    return result
}

Array nums be [3, 4, 5, 2]
let target be 9
let result be call subsetSum(nums, 0, target)
print"Final result: " result

----------------------------
```

Recursion fibonacci

```
function fib(n) {
    if n is equal to 0 then {
        return 0
    }
    if n is equal to 1 then {
        return 1
    }
    let a be fib(n subtract 1)
    let b be fib(n subtract 2)
    return a add b
}
```

```
let result be fib(6)

print "Fib(6): " result
```

Palindrome

```
function isPalindrome(s, left, right) {
    if left is greater than or equal to right then {
        return true
    }

    if s[left] not equal to s[right] then {
        return false
    }

    return isPalindrome(s, left add 1, right subtract 1)
}

/ Test case
Array word be ["r", "a", "c", "e", "c", "a", "r"]
let result be isPalindrome(word, 0, length(word) subtract 1)
print "Is Palindrome: " result
```

2D Arrays

```
Array nums be [[0,2,3],[2,3,4]]

let total be 0

for i be 0 to length(nums){
  for j be 0 to length(nums[i]){
     let total be total add nums[i][j]
  }
}

print total  / output: 14
```

Maps

```
Map[key,value] mymap be {1: "a", 2: "b", 3: "c", 5: "v"}

foreach k,v : mymap{
   print "key: "k "value: " v
}
```

Taking input

```
-------------------------------------------------------------
let name be input(“Enter your name: ”)

print “Hello, ”name    // Hello, <your entry>
```

More on Maps

```
Map[key,value] m be {1:"a", 2:"b"}


m.put(3, "c")
print m.size()
print m[3]        /  3
                     c


Map[k,v] m be {1: "a", 2: "b"}
foreach k,v : m {             >new loop foreach works with arrays
and maps both<
   print k v
}
```

Interoperability with java

```
-----------------------------------


let n be 10
float f be 3.5
let msg be "Hello"

@java {
    vars.put("z", (int) vars.get("n") + 5);
    vars.put("pi", 3.14159);
    vars.put("shout", ((String) vars.get("msg")).toUpperCase());
}

print n      // 10
print f      // 3.5
print msg    // Hello
print z      // 15 (int)
print pi     // 3.14159 (double, formatted)
print shout  // HELLO


let x be 5
float y be 2.5
let name be "Syed Ishaq"

@java {
    double z = VarUtils.getNumber(vars, "x");
```

```
    double p = Math.pow(VarUtils.getNumber(vars, "y"), 3);
    String s = "Hello " + VarUtils.getString(vars, "name");

    vars.put("z", z);
    vars.put("p", p);
    vars.put("greeting", s);
}

print z
print p
print greeting



----------------v6.7.3

Map[k,v] mymap be {1: "a", 2: "b"}

mymap.put(3, "c")       // add a new key-value
print mymap.size()       // 3

if mymap.has(2) then {
  print "key 2 exists"
}

mymap.delete(1)          // remove key 1
print mymap.has(1)       // false

mymap.clear()            // remove all entries
print mymap.size()       // 0


--------------twoSum with Maps

function twoSum(nums, target) {

Map[k,v] map be {} // initialize empty map

for i be 0 to length(nums){

let complement be target subtract nums[i]

// check if complement exists in map

if map.has(complement) then {

return [map[complement], i]

}

// store current number with its index in map

map[nums[i]] be i

}
```

```
return [] // return empty array if no solution
}
// Example usage
Array nums be [2, 7, 11, 15]
let target be 9
let result be call twoSum(nums, target)
print "Indices:" result
-------------with Interop
Map[key,value] numsMap be {2: 0, 7: 1, 11: 2, 15: 3}
let target be 9
@java {
  // Implement twoSum using the Map from ELPL
  for (Map.Entry<Object,Object> entry : numsMap.entrySet()) {
    int num = (int) entry.getKey();
     int index = (int) entry.getValue();
     int complement = target - num;
    if (numsMap.containsKey(complement) && (int)
numsMap.get(complement) != index) {
    System.out.println("__ELPL_VAR__b=" + index + ", " +
numsMap.get(complement));
  break;
     }
   }
}
print "Found Indices:"b


-------Exception handling
try {
print "Before throw"
throw "Something went wrong"
print "After throw"
} catch e {
print "Caught: "e
```

```
}
```

----------Another example

```
try {
print "Outer try"
try {
throw "Inner error"
} catch inner {
print "Caught inner: " inner
throw "Escalate"
}
} catch outer {
print "Caught outer: " outer
}

function riskyDivide(a, b) {
    if b is equal to 0 then{
    throw "Division by zero"
   }
  return a divide b
  }
try  {
   call riskyDivide(10, 0)
  } catch ex {
  print "Error caught: " ex
}
```

----------Lists

```
// Simple numeric list
List nums be [10, 20, 30]

// Heterogeneous types
List mixed be ["apple", true, 99]

// Nested lists
List matrix be [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]]
```

```
// Expressions inside
List calc be [2 add 2, 5 multiply 3, length([1,2,3])]

print matrix
print calc
print nums
```

----------**Another example**

```
List nums be [10, 20, 30]
nums.insert(1, 15)       // inserts 15 at index 1
nums.append(50)      // adds 40 at end
nums.remove(2)        // removes first element
print nums
```

----------**v6.7.9**

```
use elpl.sys.io // Introducing standard library for I/O

//example use

let dataFile be "myData.cpp"

io.write(dataFile, "#include <iostream> int main(){ return 0;}")

let content be io.read(dataFile)

print content
```