



PPL_{language}

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Introduction

PPL is the **Parenthesis Programming Language**, in which all elements (statements, parameters, blocks) are enclosed in parentheses. PPL includes a preprocessor to simplify the writing programs and reduce the number of parentheses.

There are some PPL languages (see [References](#)), and this language is not the latest with such abbreviation. The only thing that unites all these languages is the abbreviation.

PPL was developed with Microsoft Developer Studio ,C#, without using any third party packages.

PPL is interpreted language, source code (format scr) is translated into intermediate representation (format ppl) for immediate execution.

The main PPL features:

- extensibility, using functionalities of C# and adding user's libraries by means of creating DLLs in accordance with [template](#), described in this tutorial,
- possibility to add all PPL-functionality to any user Applications.

PPL supports 2 modes:

ppl (base) mode, which syntax is similar to language LISP, math and logical expressions in prefix notation (**ppl expression**).

Examples:

```
var (x [0]);  
set(x) (+ (1) (2));  
set (x) ( - (0) (+ (3) (2)) ); // infix notation: x = -(3 + 2);  
if(== (x) (1)) ...
```

scr (preprocessor) mode, which syntax is similar to language C, math and logical expressions in infix notation (**scr expression**).

Examples:

```
var x = 0;  
set x = 1 + 2; // or x = 1 + 2;  
if (x == 1)...
```

Commands in format scr may be used on the left side of the expression [\(example\)](#).

PPL includes 2 levels of parsing - code written in scr mode is translated to ppl mode before executing, parser on each level creates syntax tree.

CPPL and WPPL utilities call PPL API functions, PPL API may be used in other user applications.

Mode scr or ppl is set depending on file extension is being executed or by means of the command code, mode scr makes coding easier as it does not require statements to be enclosed in parentheses. Default mode is set in **Configuration.Data**:

(Code	[ppl])
-------	--------

Preprocessor includes the following statements –

var, const, realloc,
storage statements,

array statements,
set, setkvp,cpc, sumdata,
savedata,readdata,array
write#, writearray,call,
createstruct, insertstruct,
delegate, dlgtistant,dlgset,dlgtcall,callback,
setloopend,savedata,readdata

and following compound statements (blocks) –

definestruct,function, for, if, else, switch, case, default.

All ppl mode statements may be also added to scr code in format ppl if these statements do not have scr mode.

Data are saved as Unicode symbols, digital data will be converted into a string.

Examples:

```
set x = 5.2; saved as "5.2"
```

Boolean values are saved as strings - "**True**" and "**False**":

```
set x = True;
```

Script code execution consists of several stages:

- creating array of statements (simple or compound),
- creation syntax tree per each element in array of statements,
- traversal all nodes per each tree are execution of procedure associated with each node,
- process is repeated recursively for each statement in compound statement,
- the above-mentioned process is repeated for the next element in the array of statements, and so on until the end of the array.

It is possible to see syntax tree per each statement in script by command [dstree](#).

Execution of the program in the language PPL is carried out by means of the utilities cppl.exe or wppl.exe, which control commands are listed in section [Keywords](#).

There are different statement formats for ppl mode and scr mode if a statement belongs to two modes.

Base Concepts

As is customary in many programming language guides the first ppl program is:

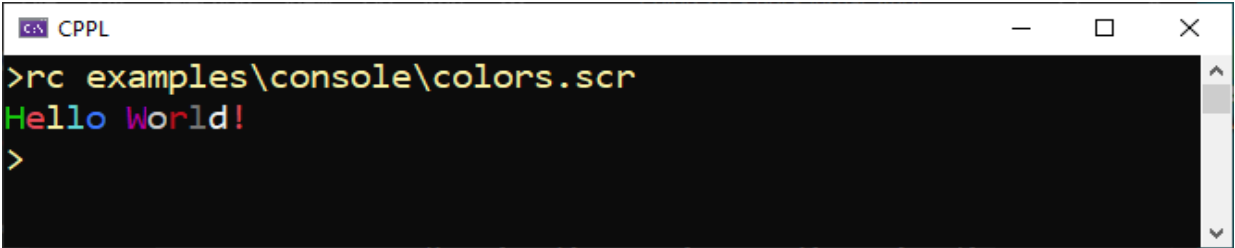
```
write("Hello World!");  
without main function.
```

Another example with using Console and String libraries:

File examples\console\colors.scr:

```
var text = "Hello World!";  
array colors[] = {Green,Red,Yellow,Cyan,Blue,Black,  
                  Magenta,Gray,DarkRed,DarkGray,White,Red};  
  
array ArrayChars;  
call String.ToCharArray(text, getname(ArrayChars));  
  
for(i,0,length(text))  
{  
    // function with 1 argument not need operator call  
    Console.ForegroundColor(colors[i]);  
    Console.Write(ArrayChars[i]);  
}  
Console.DefaultColors();  
write();    // to new line
```

Result:

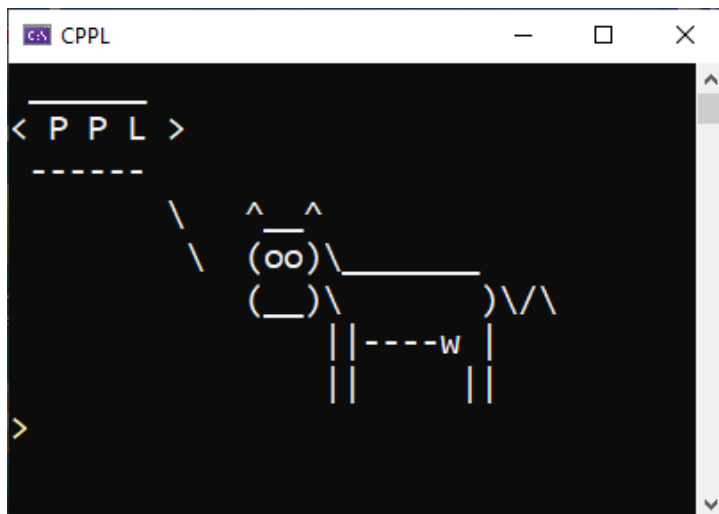
A screenshot of a console window titled "CPPL". The prompt ">rc examples\console\colors.scr" has been entered. The output "Hello World!" is displayed, with each letter of "Hello World!" in a different color (H: green, e: red, l: yellow, l: cyan, o: blue, space: black, W: magenta, o: gray, r: dark red, l: dark gray, d: white, !: red). The prompt ">" is visible on the next line.

```
>rc examples\console\colors.scr  
Hello World!  
>
```

The following 4 samples illustrate the possibilities of PPL:

```
1.
>rc examples\cowsay\cowsay1.scr
array cow[] =
{
"< P P L >",
"-----",
"      ^ ^",
"      (oo)\_____",
"      ( _)\_____)\/\ ",
"          ||----w |",
"          ||      ||"
};

Console.Clear();
for(i,0,length(cow))
{
    call Console.SetCursorPosition(0,i);
    call Console.Write(cow[i]);
}
call Console.SetCursorPosition(0,length(cow));
```



2. Added loading of second file, function call, creation node and array under this node

```
>rc examples\cowsay\cowsay2.scr
```

3. Added second operator 'for' to move cow

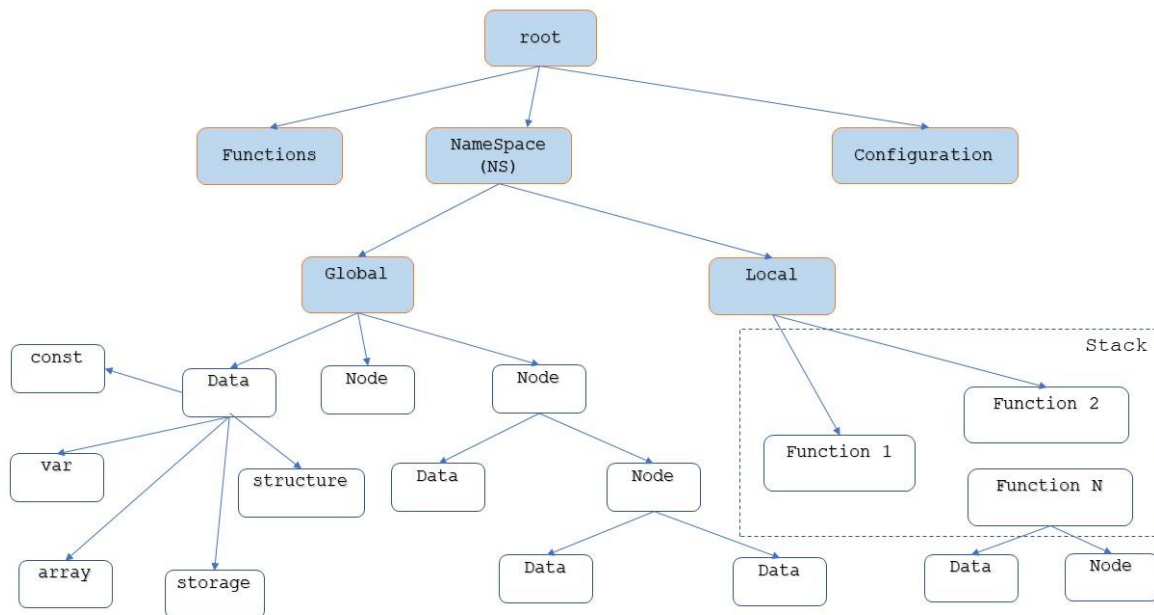
```
>rc examples\cowsay\cowsay3.scr
```

4. Added passing data as arguments when calling command readcode

```
>rc examples\cowsay\cowsay4.scr 1 1 10
```

Trees

Functions and data are stored in PPL as several kinds of Trees – **root**, **NS**, **Functions**, **Configuration** and may be displayed on Screen, saved and restored.



Blue nodes are created automatically when Cppl.exe (or WPPL.exe) loads or re-created when command **init** is called.

By default Tree **Functions** is filling from file Functions\ **CommonFunctions.ppl**, defined as "**default_loaded_functions**" in file **Configuration.data**, it may be changed by user on other one, to display its contents perform:

```
>display Functions;
```

User may perform command **readcode (rc)** to read files with user's functions and add these functions to Tree **Functions** or to node, created under Tree **Functions**.

Tree **Functions** (or nodes under Tree **Functions**) saves only functions, not data (see examples 6-8 in [function](#)).

Examples:

```
>d Functions
-----Functions-----
-N2      Sum      [function]
---L0    result
---L1    n1
---L2    n2
---N1    #        [internal_block]
```

```
-----N2 set
-----L0      result
-----N3      +
-----L0      n1
-----L1      n2
```

Adding functions to node under Tree Functions:

```
>createnode Functions.Calc;
function
(
  Functions.Calc.Sum(result) (n1) (n2)
  (
    (set(result) (+ (n1) (n2)))
  )
);
>d Functions
-----Functions-----
-N2      Calc      [Node]
---N3     Sum      [function]
-----L0 result
-----L1 n1
-----L2 n2
-----N1 #        [internal_block]
-----N2      set
-----L0      result
-----N3      +
-----L0      n1
-----L1      n2
```

Tree **Configuration** is filling from file **Configuration.data**, to display its contents perform:

```
>display Configuration;
(default_loaded_functions [Functions\CommonFunctions.ppl])
  //(UserFunctions1      [])
  //(UserFunctions2      [])
  //(UserFunctions3      [])
  //
  (Code                  [ppl])
  (debugppl              [no])
  (delete_all_in_readcode [yes])
  (log                   [no])
  (stay_interactive      [no])      // for cppl.exe
  (OFD_port              [11000])   // for cppl.exe
  //(UserFunctions1      [Functions\printchar.ppl])
  (UserImport1           [Directory])
  (UserImport2           [Math])
  (UserImport3           [String])
  (UserImport4           [File])
  (UserImport5           [Console])

  //(UserImport6         [Convert])
  //(UserImport7         [ArrayList])
  //(UserImport8         [Excel])
  //(UserImport9         [Queue])
```

```
// (UserImport10      [Stack])  
// (UserImport11      [Dictionary])
```

Any public variables (var, const, array, storage and node) are saved in Tree **Global** as common data for all functions and for code without functions(in "main function").

Public functions are available to functions from any node in Tree **Global**.

Private variables and functions are available to functions in the node, that they belong to only. Full name variables and functions include name of node.

Example:

```
createnode N1;  
function  
(  
    N1.f()  
    (  
        (write("public function N1.f"))  
        (N1._f())  
    )  
);  
  
function  
(  
    N1._f()    // private  
    (  
        (write("private function N1._f"))  
        (write(N2.x))  
        //(write(N2._x))    // Error: [GetValue] [N2._x] private  
                           object, no access  
        //(N2._f())        // Error: [Traversal] [N2._f] private  
                           function, no access  
    )  
);  
  
createnode N2;  
var(N2.x["public var N2.x"]);  
var(N2._x["private var N2._x"]);  
function  
(  
    N2._f()    // private  
    (  
        (write("private function N2._f"))  
    )  
);  
  
N1.f();  
write(N2.x);  
//write(N2._x);    // Error: [GetValue] [N2._x] private object, no  
                   access
```

Variables for functions are created in Tree **Local**, to display its contents perform in function:

>display Local

When exiting a function, its variables are deleted.

For illustration difference between modes scr and ppl consider the following examples:

```
>rc Examples\scr\for.scr
=== scr code for preprocessor ===
var begin = 0;
var end = 3;
for(i,begin + 1,end + 1,1)
{
    write(i);
}
=== generated by preprocessor ppl code ===
>var (begin[0]);
>var (end[3]);
>loop (i) ( + ( begin ) ( 1 ) ) ( + ( end ) ( 1 ) ) ( 1 )
(
    do
    (
        (write(i))
    )
);
Result:
1
2
3
```

Statement terminator ';' always follows after each type of statements in scr mode.

In ppl mode statement terminator ';' does not follow after statements within compound statements(blocks) – loop, switch,if,function.

Examples in ppl mode:

```
loop (i) (0) (3) (1)
(
    do
    (
        (write(hello))
        (write(world))
    )
);
```

Comments

Two kinds of commentaries are possible:

`/*...*/` - for several lines of code

and

`//` - for one line of code or part of line.

Configuration

Configuration is defined in the file **Configuration.data**, meaning of its members is explained in this tutorial.

Identifiers and DNS

Names of nodes, variables, arrays, storage and functions contain any symbols, first symbol is any upper or lower case letter or any of the following symbols: `_$#`, but not a digit. Variables with first symbol `"_"` in name are hidden or private variables ([see hidden variables](#)).

Name **"all"** can not be used ([see cmd del](#)).

Length of identifiers is not limited. Do not set keywords and names of Libraries as identifiers. When data is created, its full name and saved address are added to **Data Names Structure (DNS)**. DNS creates separately for non-functions identifiers in Global and for each function in Local, DNS of function will be destroyed when exiting the function.

Symbolic values are enclosed in quotation marks, to include a quotation mark in a symbolic expression, precede it with backslash.

Example:

```
"123\"qwe" => "123"qwe"
```

Backslash before the last quote mark it is backslash, not quote mark.

```
"123\"qwe\" => "123\"qwe\""
```

Public and private variables and functions

Variables, constants, arrays, storage and functions, whose names start with **underscore** are private, all other are public.

Examples:

```
>createnode N1;
>var(N1.x["public var N1.x"]);
>var(N1._x["private var N1._x"]);
function
(
    N1._f()    // private
    (
        (write("private function N1._f"))
        (write(N1.x))
        (write(N1._x))
    )
);
```

Error occurs when re-creating a variable, it is possible to delete this variable and to create again:

```
>var(x);
>var(x);    // re-creation
Error: [FuncCreateVariables] name [x] already exists
>del x;
>var(x);
```


Compound statements (blocks)

Compound statements include one or several statements enclosed in curly brackets:

```
if (x == 1)
{
    write("COMPOUND");
    write("STATEMENTS");
}
else
{
    write("compound");
    write("statements");
}
```

If compound statements **for**, **if** contain only one not compound statement in curly brackets it is possible to omit brackets:

```
if (x == 1)
    write("COMPOUND");
else
    write("statements");
```

```
if (x == 1)                                // right
{
    if (y == 2)
        write("right sample");
}
```

```
if (x == 1)                                // wrong
    if (y == 2)
    {
        write("wrong sample");
    }
```

Libraries

Default name of library is **Main**, it loads always when Cpl.exe or Wppl.exe starts. It is possible to set in file **Configuration.data** as **"UserImportN"** names of additional libraries initialization loaded. To display list of loaded libraries perform:

```
>importlist;
Main
Directory
Math
```

To display contents of any library perform:

<name of library>.help
or **help** for Main library

Example:

```
>Directory.help;
```

```
help
GetFiles
GetDirectories
SetCurrentDirectory
GetCurrentDirectory
```

To get short information about any library function perform:

<name of library>.help(function name)

```
>Math.help(Sinh)
    Returns the hyperbolic sine of the specified angle:
    Math.Sinh(double value)
```

For Main Library help or ?:

```
>? d
    display | d [root|NS| Functions|Local|node name]
    display NS.namespace.name]
```

Keywords

Keyword formats are defined in this tutorial, all format are defined for **ppl mode** by default. Additionally defined format for **scr mode** for some keywords. All keywords are divided into 9 groups and presented below:

Service Commands

help, version, cls, shell, init, code, showcode, readcode, fdreadcode, createpplcode, display, displaynodes, dn, dstree, datanames, suspend, resume, debugppl, traceppl, recreate, log, exit, createcodeppl, sumdata

Special Commands

import, importlist, eval, length, calc, sleep, isexist, isdigits, isinteger, isalldigits, isallinteger, iseven, isodd, del, getbykey, getbyvalue, set, setkvp, getvalue, getname , gettoken,type

Nodes and Leaves

createnode, copynode, getnodes, getleaves

Structures

defunestruct,insertstruct,createstruct,dstruct,dd

Variables and Arrays

var, const, array, realloc, array.push, array.pop, array.reverse, array.shift, array.remove, array.clear, array.unshift, array.insert, array.slice, array.sum, array.copy, array.min, array.max, array.average, array.first, array.last, array.concat

Storage

storage, sinit, sget, sset, swrite, sinfo, ssetrow

Backup and Recovery

savedata, readdata

Control Flow

if, else, switch, case, default, loop, do, for, break, continue, setloopend.

Input Output

write, writeline (write#), writearray, readline

Functions

function, funclist, funcname, argc, getargname, call, return, getresult

Delegates and callbacks

delegate, dlginstance, dlgset, dlgcall, callback

Special variables, constants and words

empty – see methods ArrayList.Add, Queue.Enqueue, Stack.Push

tab,comma,space – see String.Split, String.Splitcsv.

file := file.ppl | file.scr

If arguments are present, they override the variables \$1\$, \$2\$ and so on in the body of the called file. Number between two symbols \$ is the serial number of argument.

An error occurs if arguments quantity less than max variable number.

Value of argument is literal, not command.

When value of **stay_interactive** in file **Configuration.data** = "no" cppl.exe finishes after program execution, when value of **stay_interactive** = "yes" cppl.exe does not finish and continues in interactive mode.

Example:

File example.scr

```
var $1$ = $2$;  
>cppl.exe example.scr x 2;
```

2.Interactive mode

cppl.exe

Command input from standard input stream.

To get list of commands and their short explanation perform **help** (or ?).

Examples:

```
>? Display;  
      display | d [root|NS|Functions|Local|node name]  
>? d;  
      display | d [root|NS|Functions|Local|node name]
```

Prompt ">" appears on Screen before each command.

Examples:

```
>display;  
-N1      NS  
---N2    Global
```

When code scr is defined only one command is executed interactively:

```
>var x; set x=1;    // wrong  
>var x;            // right  
>set x=1;
```

In addition to commands required to work with scr/ppl programs, cppl.exe allows you to execute all Windows commands and save the results. Command **shell** uses for that.

Examples:

```
>var (x);  
>set(x) (shell(cd));    // output is saved in var x  
>write(x);
```

The following often used commands and operators with one parameter may be used with or without parentheses around arguments:

help (?), **import**, **readcode** (rc), **showcode**, **createnode**, **isexist**, **display** (d), **displaynodes**(dn), **del**, **code**, **debugppl**.

WPPL utility

WPPL.exe is also a PPL interpreter, its functionalities are liked cpp.exe. WPPL.exe is WPF Application, runs in interactive mode only.

The screenshot shows the WPPL application window. The title bar is 'WPPL'. The menu bar has 'File' and 'Data'. The toolbar contains buttons for 'init', 'cls', 'display', 'importlist', 'ppl' (with a dropdown arrow), 'showcode' (checked), 'debugppl' (unchecked), 'log' (unchecked), and 'help'. The main area is a blue console window with the following text:

```
>showcode;
>version
version 1.0.6
>help
>
```

```
-----Init-----
-N0   root
--N1  NS
----N2 Global
----N2 Local
code: ppl
debugppl = no
log = no
stay_interactive = no
Imported [Directory]
Imported [Math]
ShowCode=yes

-----Main-----
-----Service Commands-----
help      version  cls      shell      init      code
showcode  readcode  fdreadcode  dstree    display   createppl
datanames suspend  resume      debugppl  log       exit
-----Special Commands-----
import    importlist eval      length    exist      del
getbyname getbyvalue set       getvalue  getname
-----Nodes-----
createnode copynode
-----Variables and Arrays-----
var        const    array    realloc
```

Top part is used as input any PPL commands, down part is for results presentation. Also service commands may be performed by menu and wpf controls over top part. The following dialogs are used to perform service commands:

Clicking on **CreatePPL in Menu** opens the following dialog:

The screenshot shows the 'CreatePPLDlg' dialog box. It has two text input fields and two buttons. The first field is labeled 'SCR filename:' and contains the path 'PL\PPL\PPL\WPPL\bin\Debug\netcoreapp3.1\Examples\rc.scr'. The second field is labeled 'PPL filename:' and contains the path 'C:\Users\ok21\MyProjects.Work\C#2\PPL\PPL\PPL\WPPL\bin\'. There is a 'Browse' button next to the first field and a 'CreatePPL' button next to the second field.

Clicking on **ReadCode in Menu** opens the following dialog:



The ReadCodeDlg dialog box has a title bar with a blue icon and the text 'ReadCodeDlg' and a close button (X). It contains two text input fields. The first is labeled 'Filename:' and contains the text '2\PPL\PPL\PPL\WPPL\bin\Debug\netcoreapp3.1\Examples\rc.scr'. To its right is a 'Browse' button. The second is labeled 'args:' and is empty. To its right is a 'ReadCode' button.

Clicking on **ReadData in Menu** opens the following dialog:



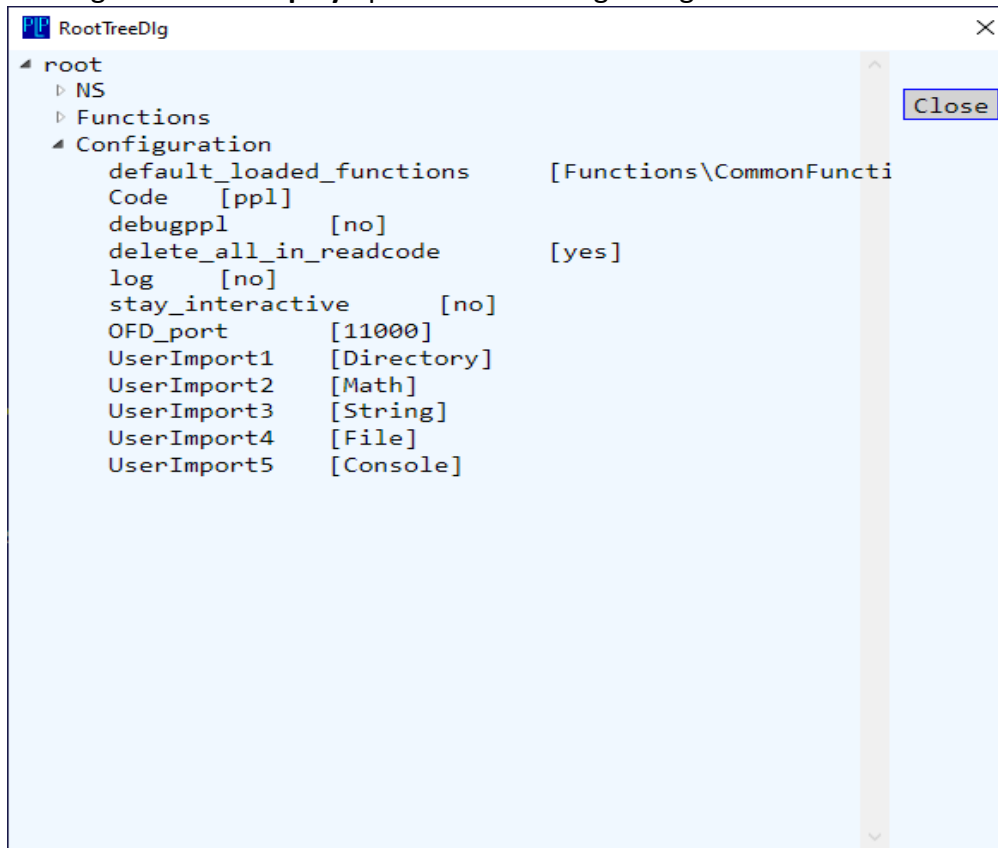
The ReadDataDlg dialog box has a title bar with a blue icon and the text 'ReadDataDlg' and standard window controls (minimize, maximize, close). It contains two text input fields. The first is labeled 'Filename:' and contains the text '\PPL\PPL\PPL\WPPL\bin\Debug\netcoreapp3.1\Data\Colors.data'. To its right is a 'Browse' button. The second is labeled 'Node:' and is empty. To its right is a 'ReadData' button.

Clicking on **SaveData in Menu** opens the following dialog:



The SaveDataDlg dialog box has a title bar with a blue icon and the text 'SaveDataDlg' and a close button (X). It contains two text input fields. The first is labeled 'Filename:' and contains the text 'Data\'. To its right is a dropdown menu showing '.data'. The second is labeled 'Node:' and contains the text 'Global'. To its right is a 'SaveData' button.

Clicking on button **display** opens the following dialog:



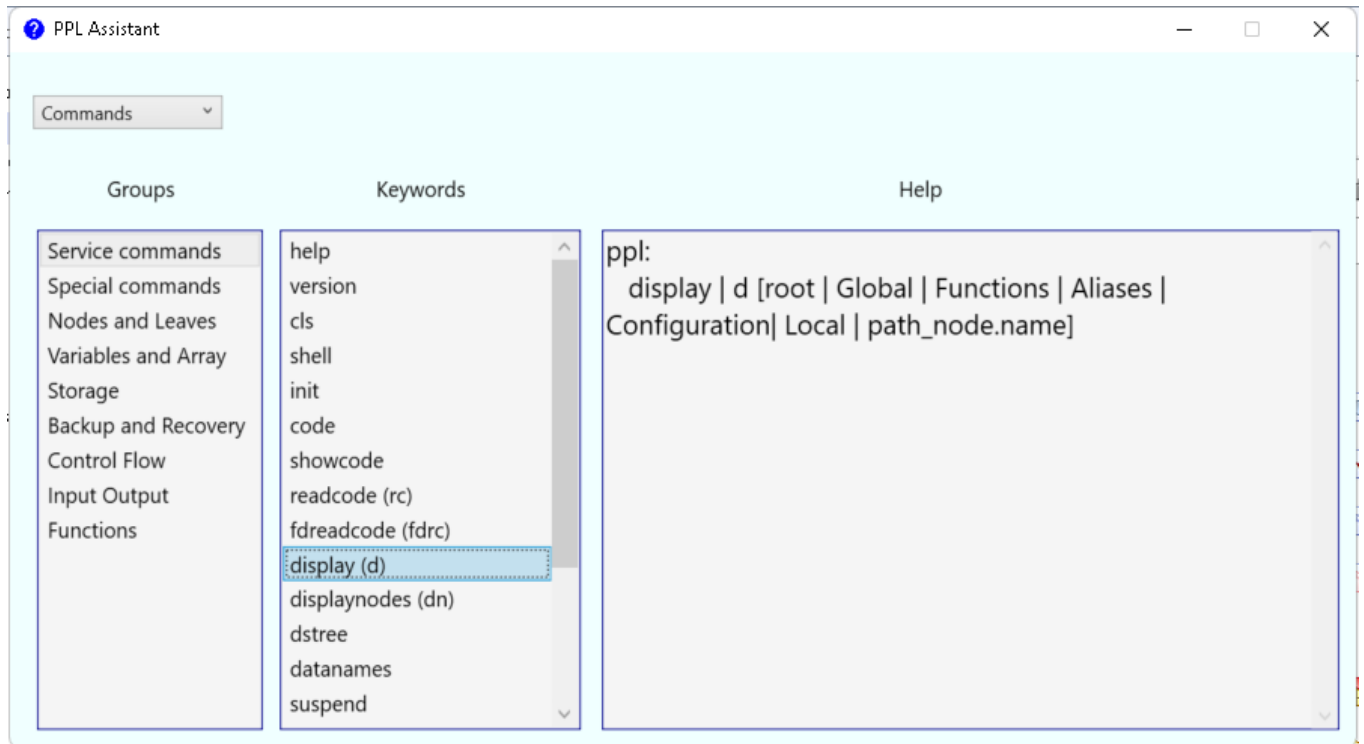
History of commands is supported by buttons **PgUp** and **Pgdn**.

WPPL.exe is an example of using the PPL API, which can be easily used in the user's application.

PPL Assistant

PPL Assistant displays format commands in ppl and scr modes. As well this application displays format methods in [additional libraries](#).

Files JsonHelp*.json are generated by utility [ULC.exe](#).



Service Commands

help

Displays keywords list for Library by <name> or format of command from Main library.

Library must be loaded before (see <import>)

by default name = Main, this library is loaded automatically

Format: **help** | ? [<library name>] | keyword

```

CPPL
>?
-----Main-----
Service Commands-----
  help      version  cls      shell     init      code
  showcode  readcode  fdreadcode  dstree    display   displaynodes
  datanames suspend  resume    debugppl  traceppl  recreate
  log        exit      createpplcode

-----Special Commands-----
  import  importlist  eval      length  del
  isexist isdigits   isinteger  calc     sleep
  isalldigits isallinteger iseven    isodd
  getbykey  getbyvalue  set       getvalue  getname

-----Nodes and Leaves-----
  createnode  copynode  getnodes  getleaves

-----Variables and Arrays-----
  var      const  array  realloc

-----Storage-----
  storage  sinit  sget  sset
  swrite   sinfo  ssetrow

-----Backup and Recovery-----
  savedata  readdata

-----Control Flow-----
  if      else  switch  case  default
  loop    do    for     break continue

-----Input Output-----
  write  write#  writeline  writearray  readline

-----Functions-----
  function  call  funclist  funcname  argc  return

to get short explanation of each command: help command
>

```

Examples:

```

>? Code;
    Sets mode for Console input or displays on Screen
    code ppl | scr
>? "display" // only display in quotes
    display | d [root|NS| Functions|Local|node name]
    display [NS.namespace.name]

```

Any other library has function help for display its contents.

<name of library>.help [(keyword)]

>Matrix.help (Rotate)

version

Display current version

Format: **version**

cls

Clears the Screen

Format: **cls**

shell

Executes Windows Console Commands, several commands are hash symbol separated. Results of shell can be saved or displayed by commands **write**, **write#** or by

debugppl yes

Format: **shell (command with parameters[#command with parameters])**

Examples:

```
>write(shell (cd:\));  
>debugppl yes;  
>shell (dir /b tests#cd);
```

init

Deletes all data and functions and creates new root, use this command for console input only.

Format: **init**

code

Sets mode for Console input or displays it on Screen.

Mode scr is more convenient for writing code with blocks and for using infix expressions. But in other cases there is no difference.

Format: **code [ppl|scr]**

default - ppl

It is possible to set **code** in file **Configuration.data**.

showcode

Shows or hides on Screen ppl_code when command readcode is executed or displays showcode value on Screen

Format: **showcode [yes|no]**

Default: no

Examples:

```
>showcode no;
```

readcode(rc)

Reads file with code in format scr or ppl.

At the end of the execution readcode the previous code will be set.

Format: **readcode | rc <file.scr|ppl> [arg1 arg2 ...]**

If arguments are present, they override the variables \$1\$, \$2\$ and so on in the body of the called file.

Number between two symbols \$ is the serial number of argument.

An error occurs if arguments quantity less than max variable number.

Arguments are literals, not commands.

If **delete_all_in_readcode = yes** in **Configuration.data** command

delete all is added automatically as first command when first command **readcode** is called.

The file being called can also include readcode commands. Files called by command **readcode** can be of different formats - .scr or .ppl.

If caller script and internal scripts are in the same path you can omit path for internals.

You can specify relative path from cppl.exe or full path, including drive:

```
>rc path\caller.scr
call internal script:
    rc internal.scr
or    rc path\internal.scr or rc drive:\path\internal.scr
```

Example

```
1.
>Directory.SetCurrentDirectory(examples\ppl);
>rc loop.ppl; // or rc examples\ppl\loop.ppl
loop (i) (0) (3) (1)
(
    do
    (
        (write("PPL"))
        (write("ppl"))
    )
);
2. File example.scr
var $1$ = $2$;
>rc example.scr x 2;

3. reading script with command readcode inside:
File main.scr:
    write("main script");
    rc examples\rc\first.scr;
    rc examples\rc\second.scr;
    write("return from main script");
File first.scr:
    write("first script");
    rc examples\rc\third.scr;
    write("return from first script");
File second.scr:
    write("second script");
File third.scr
    write("third script");
```

```
> rc examples\rc\main.scr;  
Result:  
main script  
first script  
third script  
return from first script  
second script  
return from main script
```

fdreadcode

Like readcode with using OpenFileDialog to select file. This command loads ofd.exe and sets connection with **cppl.exe** via UDP protocol, port defined in file **Configuration.data** as **OFD_port**.

Format: **fdreadcode|fdrc**

createpplcode (cpc)

Creates file in format ppl from file (or files) in format scr.

Format **ppl**: **createpplcode|cpc (file.scr) [(file.ppl) [(all)]]**

Format **scr**: **createpplcode|cpc [file.scr file.ppl [all]]**

arg **all** – include all files, loaded by command **readcode**.

Examples

```
> code ppl;  
>createpplcode (ttt.scr) (ttt.ppl);  
>cpc (ttt.scr) (ttt.ppl);  
  
>code scr;  
>cpc ttt.scr ttt.ppl;
```

display (d)

Displays nodes(N) and leaves(L) in Tree.

Format:

display | d [root | Global | Functions | Configuration| Local | path_node.name]

Increase Screen Buffer Size.Height in CPPL.exe Properties\Layout in case large number of lines.

default: Global

Examples:

```
>array(y[2]) (0) ;
>d;
-N NS
---N Global
-----N y
-----L0 [0]
-----L1 [0]
>d Global.y;
>d y;
>d Functions.Sum;
```

displaynodes (dn)

Displays nodes(N) only.

Format:

displaynodes | dn [root | Global | Functions | Configuration| Local | path_node.name]

Increase Screen Buffer Size.Height in CPPL.exe Properties\Layout in case large number of lines.

Example:

```
>dn Functions
-----Functions-----
-N3 Sum [function]
---N1 # [internal_block]
-----N2 set
-----N3 +
-N3 Sub [function]
---N1 # [internal_block]
-----N2 set
-----N3 -
.....
```

dstree

Displays syntax tree per each statement in script and corresponding statement in format ppl.

dstree may be entered from script or from console in interactive mode.

dstree is for one-time running, it is needed to enter it each time before presentation.

Format: **dstree()** | **dstree**

Examples:

```
>rc examples\scr\GetResult.scr;
```

```
dstree;
call String.Concat("123","qwe","asd");
write(getresult);
```

```
function Sum(x,y)
{
    return x + y;
}
call Sum(2,2+1);
write#("result = {0}",getresult);
```

//result:

```
String.Concat ("123") ("qwe") ("asd");
--N0      root          [0]
----N1   String.Concat
-----L0      "123"
-----L1      "qwe"
-----L2      "asd"
write(getresult);
--N0      root          [0]
----N1   write
-----N0      getresult
function
(
    Sum (x)(y)
    (
        (return ( + (x) (y) ))
    )
);
--N0      root          [0]
----N1   function
-----N2      Sum
-----L0      x
-----L1      y
-----N3      #          [internal_block]
-----N4      return
-----N5      +
-----L0      x
```



```
-----L1          y
Sum (2 ) (  + (2) (1)  );
--N0      root          [0]
----N1    Sum
-----L0          2
-----N2          +
-----L0          2
-----L1          1
write ("result = {0}") (getresult);
--N0      root          [0]
----N1    write
-----L0          "result = {0}"
-----N0          getResultcode: scr
123qweasd
result = 5
```

datanames

Displays contents of [DNS](#).

Format: **datanames** [Local]

Examples:

```
>var (x) ;
>createnode Node1;
>array (Node1.arr[5]) ;
>var (Node1.y) ;
>datanames;
-----Global_dns-----
node          name          type
-----
              empty         const
              x
Node1          arr           array
Node1          y             var

>datanames Local;    // for using in functions
```

suspend and resume

Stops script to perform manually one or several commands in **ppl-mode**,

continue script execution – **resume**

stop script – **exit** and double click

Format: **suspend**

Examples:

```
>Enter:
>d
-N1      NS
---N1    Global
>resume // continue script execution
```

debugppl

Displays information about creation and deletion variables, results operations and duration or displays debugppl value on Screen.

Format: **debugppl** [yes|no]

It is possible to set **debugppl** in file **Configuration.data**.

Example:

```
>var (x)
>debugppl yes
>duration = 0.0015026
>del x
leaf [x] is deleted
>duration = 0.0054401
```

traceppl

Displays all commands and function names on screen during the execution of commands. By default – traceppl no.

Format: **traceppl [yes|no]**

Example:

```
>traceppl yes;
```

recreate

Permits recreation vars, arrays, storage and nodes. By default – recreate no.

Format: **recreate [yes|no]**

Example:

```
>recreate yes;  
>code scr;  
code: scr  
>var x;  
>var x;  
>recreate no;  
>var x;  
Error: [FuncCreateVariables] name [x] already exists
```

log

Writes commands and results to logfile in directory **Log** or displays log value on Screen.

Format: **log [yes|no]**

It is possible to set **log** in file **Configuration.data**.

Opened logfile will be closed by command init or exit.

exit

Exit from Cpp.exe (**exit**) or exit from script (**exit()**).

sumdata

Defines argument type for summation. By default – **sumdata digit**.

Format:

sumdata [digit | string]

Example:

```
>code scr;
>sumdata digit;
>write#(1+2);
3
>sumdata string;
>write#(1+2);    // scr-format
12
>write(1+2);     // error: ppl-format
1+2
>write#(+ (1) (2); // right: ppl-format
12
```

```
>sumdata string;
>var x = 1;
>call Sum(x,2);
>write#("x={0}",x);
x=12
```

It is possible to sum more than 2 items:

```
>sumdata string;
>var x;
>x = "a"+"\" + "c" + 1;
a"c1
>sumdata digit;
>var y;
>y = 1+2+3+4;
10
```

```
sumdata digit;
function f(a,b,c,q)
{
  q = a + b + c;
}
var res;
call f(1,2,3,res);
write#("res={0}",res);

sumdata string;
call f(1,2,3,res);
write#("res={0}",res);
sumdata digit;
res=6
res=123
```

Special Commands

import

Loads Library from current directory or from user directory.

Format:

import <Library name>

import <Directory\><Library name>

Examples:

```
>import Math;  
>import DLL\Erato;    // (see examples\scr\erato.scr)
```

Importlist (il)

Displays list of loaded Libraries

Format: **importlist** | **il**

Examples:

```
>importlist;  
Main  
Math
```

eval

Performs string in format ppl.

Format: **eval** (ppl expression)[result]

Examples:

```
>var x = "var(r) ; set(r) (/ (180) (Math.PI())) ; write(r) " ;  
>eval (x) ;  
Result:57.29577951308232  
>write(eval ("+(1) (2) "))  
Result:3
```

```
function f(x)  
{  
    write#("x = {0}",x) ;  
}  
var y = "f(\"Hello\") ;write(\"x36 is ended\")";  
eval (y) ;  
Result:  
x = Hello  
x36 is ended
```

see sample with **eval** - examples\callfunc\reference.scr

length

Returns length of value for var | const or length array | storage

Format: **length (var | const name | array name | storage name)**

Examples:

```
>array (y[3]);  
>write(length(y));  
Result: 3  
>var (x["Hello!"]);  
>write(length(x));  
Result: 6  
>var c;  
>write(length(c));  
Result: 0
```

isexist

Determines whether var, array or storage with specified name exists or not in Global or Local, returns "True" or "False".

Format: **isexist(name)**

name:= [NS.][namespace.][node.]name

Example:

```
1.  
>debugpp1 yes  
>var (x);  
>isexist (x);  
Result: True  
2.  
>createnode Functions.New;  
>isexist (Functions.New);  
Result: True
```

isdigits

Checks is value of var or member of array or storage digital, returns "True" or "False".

Format: **isdigits(var name | member of array or storage | literal)**

Example:

```
>var(x[1.1]);  
>isdigits (x);  
Result: True
```

isinteger

Checks is value of var or member of array or storage integer, returns, returns "True" or "False".

Format: **isinteger(var name | member of array or storage | literal)**

Example:

```
>var(x[1]);  
>isinteger (x);
```

```
Result: True
```

isalldigits

Checks if all members of array or storage are digital, returns, returns **"True"** or **"False"**.

Format: **isalldigits(member of array or storage)**

Example:

```
>code scr;  
>array x[] = {1,2,3};  
>isalldigits (x);
```

```
Result: True
```

isallinteger

Checks if all members of array or storage are integer, returns, returns **"True"** or **"False"**.

Format: **isallinteger(member of array or storage)**

Example:

```
> array(x) (1) (2) (3) ;  
>isallinteger (x);
```

```
Result: True
```

iseven, isodd

Checks if integer value is even or odd, returns **"True"** or **"False"**.

Format:

iseven(var name | member of array or storage | literal)

isodd(var name | member of array or storage | literal)

del

Deletes any kinds of data from Global or Local Tree, also deletes nodes from Functions.

Format: **del (fullname) | del fullname**

To delete all Global contents: **del all**, so name “all” can not be used as any kind of variable names.

If **"delete_all_in_readcode" = yes** in **Configuration.data** command

delete all adds automatically as first command when command **readcode** is called. Otherwise all data will be saved in memory, if necessary add this command manually.

fullname:= node path.name

node path:= node path | node

Example:

```
>createnode Nodel;
>var (Nodel.x);
>del Nodel.x;

>createnode Functions.Geo
>del Functions.Geo
```

For re-run script, that creates array or use command **recreate yes**:

```
>if(==(isexist(y)) (True))
(
    (del y)
);
>array(y[5]);
```

calc

Calculates infix notation math. expression and writes result on screen, may be used for ppl and scr modes, **but in interactive mode only**, not in .ppl or .scr files.

Limitation: do not use expression for calculation indexes to array elements.

Format: **calc math.expression**

Example:

```
>code ppl;
>var (x[1]);
>calc x + 2*Math.PI();
7.283185307179586
```

```
>code scr;
>array arr[] = {1,2,3};
>var x = 1;
>calc 1+ arr[0];
>calc 1+ arr[1+1];    // error: calculation indexes
> var y = 1+1;
>calc 1 + arr[y];    // right
```

```
>calc Math.Sqrt(1+3) + 1;
```


sleep

Suspends the interpreter for the specified number of milliseconds

Format: **sleep(msec)**

Example:

```
>sleep(100) ;
```

getbykey (getk)

Gets value from array by name.

Format: **getbykey | getk (name array)(name element)**

Example:

```
See example in readdata
>getbykey(Colors) (Black) ;
Result: 0
```

if key is absent return **nan**.

getbyvalue (getv)

Gets name from array by value.

Format: **getbyvalue | getv (name array)(value element)**

Example:

```
See example in readdata
>getbyvalue(Colors) (0) ;
Result: Black
```

if value is absent return **nan**.

set

Sets value for variable and array element

Format **ppl**:

**set (var_name | array_name [index]) (value | array_name [index])
index:=value | ppl expression**

Format **scr**:

**set var_name | array_name [index] = value | scr expression
index:=value | scr expression**

Command **set** checks whether index is out of bounds.

Examples:

```
>code ppl:
>var (x) ;
>set(x) (+ (1) (2)) ;
>array(y[3]) ;
>set(y[+ (1) (2)]) (0) ;

>code scr:
>var x;
>set x = 1;
>array y[3];
>set y[x + 1] = 2 + 3;
>set y[0] = y[1];
```

Starting from the version v.2.0.1 **set** can be omitted in **scr-mode**:

```
>x = 3;
>y[0] = 2+3;
```

```
>code scr:
>var x;
>set x = d;          // error, command "d" is running
>set x = "d";
>eval(x);           // this statement runs command "d"
```

To calculate indexes for access to array elements command set in scr-mode creates temporary variables and deletes them at the end (**for non-interactive mode only**):
file test.scr

```
array a[] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7};
set a[1+2] = a[2+2]+ 1;
```

```
>rc test.scr
```

The following ppl-code will be generated:

```
array (a) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) ;
var (#0[ + (1) (2) ]);
var (#1[ + (2) (2) ]);
set (a[#0]) (+ (a[#1]) (1));
del #0;
del #1;
```

It is possible to use logical and comparison operands:

```
>code scr;
>var x;
>set x = ((1==1) && (2==2)) && (3==3);
>write(x);
Result: True
```

```
>code scr
array x[3] = 0;
set x[1+1] = ((1==1) && (2==2)) && (3==3);
writearray x row;
```

The following ppl-code will be generated:

```
>array(x[3]) (0) ;
>var (#0[ + (1) (1) ]);
>set (x[#0]) ( && ( && ( == (1) (1) ) ( == (2) (2) ) ( ==
(3) (3) ) ) );
>del #0;
>writearray (x ) ( row );
```

See examples\if\QuestionMark.scr: **(for non-interactive mode only)**

```
var x;  
set x = 1==1? t:f;  
write(x);
```

The following ppl-code will be generated:

```
var (x);  
if (== (1) (1) )  
(  
  (set (x) (t))  
);  
(  
  else  
  (  
    (set (x) (f))  
  )  
);  
write(x);
```

To set data in structure see ([sample](#)).

setkvp

Sets key and value array element

Format **ppl**:

setkvp(array_name [index])(key)(value | ppl expression)

index:=value | ppl expression

Format **scr**:

setkvp(array_name [index]) = key, value | scr expression)

index:=value | scr expression

Command **setkvp** checks whether index is out of bounds. For setting key and value command **setkvp** checks whether key already exists in array.

To calculate indexes for access to array elements command setkvp in scr-mode creates temporary variables and deletes them at the end (**for non-interactive mode only**):

To get key and value it is possible by commands **getbykey** and **getbyvalue**.

>code ppl:

```
>array(y[3]);  
>setkvp(y[0])(+(1)(2));  
>setkvp(y[1])(one)(1);  
>setkvp(y[2])(two)(2);
```

>code scr:

```
>var x = 1;  
>array y[3];  
>setkvp y[x + 1] = five, 2 + 3;    //(for non-interactive mode only)  
>setkvp y[0] = null, 0;
```

Starting from the version v.2.0.1 **setkvp** can be omitted in **scr-mode**:

```
>y[0] = five, 2 + 3;  
>y[1] = Two,;    //Error: [TFuncSetKVP] wrong key value pair  
                [setkvp y[1] = Two,;]  
>y[1] = Two,""; // right
```

getvalue (get)

Returns value of single var|const or array element.

Error: when argument is literal or not existed variable.

Format: **getvalue** | **get (var_name)** |
getvalue | **get(array_name[index]**

index:= value|ppl expression

Examples:

```
>array (y[3]) (999);  
>write("getvalue(y[0]) = {0}") (getvalue (y[0]));  
Result: getvalue (y[0]) = 999
```

To get data from structure see ([sample](#)).

getname

Returns name of single var|const | array | array element as string.

Error: when argument is literal or not existed variable.

Format: **getname (name)**

Examples:

1.

```
>var (x[ppl]);  
>write("{0} = {1}") (getname(x)) (getvalue(x));  
x = ppl
```

2.

```
function f(array: arr)  
{  
  write#("argname={0}  name={1}", getargname(arr), getname(arr));  
}  
array y;  
f(y);  
Result: argname=y  name=arr
```

```
function f2(storage: stor)  
{  
  write#("argname={0}  name={1}", getargname(stor), getname(stor));  
}  
storage s[2];  
f2(s);  
Result: argname=s  name=stor
```

gettoken

Returns token in accordance with its number in string, string contains tokens, separated by "separator". Parts of string surrounded by quotes are passed.

As well gettoken may return number of tokens.

If number \geq max number of tokens cmd returns "Exception".

Format: **gettoken (string)(separator)(number)**

return: **item_value**

gettoken (string)(separator)

return: **number of tokens**

Example:

```
1.
>code ppl;
>debugppl yes;
>gettoken("Hello,World") ("","") (0) ;
result = Hello
>gettoken("Hello,World") ("","") (1) ;
result = World
>gettoken("Hello,World") ("","") (2) ;
Result = Exception
```

```
2.
>code scr;
>var x = "\"Hello,World\"", PPL";
>debugppl yes
>gettoken(x) ("","") (0) ;
result = Hello,World
>gettoken(x) ("","") (1) ;
result = PPL

3.
>code ppl;
>gettoken("\"Hello,World\",PPL") ("","") (1) ;
result = PPL

4.
>gettoken("Hello,World") ("","") ;
result = 2
```

If it is needed to use math.expression or result of operation call function GetToken from CommonFunctions:

```
4.
function GetToken(text,separator,index,result)
{
    result = gettoken(text)(separator)(index);
}

var name = "Nissan.Juke";
var count;
count = gettoken(name)(".");
write#("count={0}",count);
var token;

GetToken(name)(".") ( -(count) (2) ) (token); // ppl-format
write#("token={0}",token);
call GetToken(name,".", count - 2 , token); // scr-format
write#("token={0}",token);
call GetToken(name,".",
    gettoken(name)(".") - 20 , token); // scr-format
write#("token={0}",token);
```

```
count=2;
token=Nissan
token=Nissan
token=Exception
```

type

Returns type of object (var, const, array, storage or struct).

Format: **type (name) | type name**

Example:

```
>var x;
>write(type(x));
var
```


Nodes and Leaves

createnode

Creates node in path, default path is "**Global**", it is possible to create nodes in Global, Local and Functions Trees. It will be error if name already exists (see [recreate](#)).

Format: **createnode(path.name) | createnode path.name**

Examples:

```
> createnode (Node)
> createnode Node.SubNode
>d
-N1      NS
---N1    Global
-----N2 Node
-----N3      SubNode

>createnode Functions.Geo
```

copynode

Copies one or more times node from path with new name, by default path is "Global"

Format:

copynode (src node)(dst node)[number of copies]

default number of copies: 1

Examples:

```
>cope ppl;
>createnode Person;
>var(Person.Name);
>var(Person.Family);
>var(Person.DOB);
>var(Person.Gender);
>array(Person.cars[3]);
>createnode Team;
>copynode(Person)(Team);
>set(Team.Name)(Oscar);
>set(Team.Family)(Ko);
>set(Team.DOB)(2050);
>set(Team.Gender)(m);
>set(Team.cars[0])(Juke)(Nissan);
>set(Team.cars[1])(Qashqai)(Nissan);
>d
-N1      NS
---N2    Global
-----N3 Person  [Node]
-----L0      Name
```

```

-----L1      Family
-----L2      DOB
-----L3      Gender
-----N4      cars      [Array 3]
-----L0      #
-----L1      #
-----L2      #
-----N3 Team  [Person]
-----L0      Name      [Oscar]
-----L1      Family    [Ko]
-----L2      DOB       [2050]
-----L3      Gender    [m]
-----N1      cars      [Array 3]
-----L0      Juke       [Nissan]
-----L1      Qashqai    [Nissan]
-----L2      #
---N2      Local

```

getnodes

Creates ppl_array with fullnames of nodes till defined nesting. Processing results of commands getnodes and getleaves allows to find required information in hierarchical data dstructure.

Format:

getnodes (top node)[(nesting)]("ppl_array")

Number of required nesting it is possible to get by command displaynode.

If (nesting) do not set node names under top_node will be saved in ppl_array.

For example there is file Data\Mng2.data

```

(Staff
  (Marketing
    (Managers
      (Personal Data1 [base]
        (Name [Benjamin])
        (Salary [6000])
        (Hobby
          (sport [tennis])
          (music [jazz])
        )
      )
    )
  )
  (Clerks
    (Personal Data2 [base]
      (Name [Oliver])
      (Salary [4000])
    )
  )
  .....
)

```

Read it:

```

>readdata (data\Mng2.data) ;
>d

```

```

-N2      NS
---N3    Global
-----N4 Staff
-----N5      Marketing
-----N6      Managers
-----N7      Personal Data1  [base]
-----L0      Name      [Benjamin]
-----L1      Salary    [6000]
-----N8      Hobby
-----L0              sport    [tennis]
-----L1              music    [jazz]
-----N6      Clerks
-----N7      Personal Data2  [base]
-----L0      Name      [Oliver]
-----L1      Salary    [4000]

```

or

```

>dn Staff
-----Variables and arrays-----
-N4      Staff
---N5    Marketing
-----N6 Managers
-----N7      Personal Data1  [base]
-----N8      Hobby
-----N6 Clerks
-----N7      Personal Data2  [base]
-----N7      Personal Data3  [base]
-----N8      Hobby
-----N7      Personal Data4  [base]
-----N7      Personal Data5  [base]
-----N8      Hobby

```

Get fullnames of nodes till nesting 7 and save in ppl_array "persons":

```

>getnodes(Staff) (7) ("persons") ;
>d persons
-----Variables and arrays-----
-N4      persons [Array 21]
---L0    #      [Staff.Marketing.Managers.Personal Data1]
---L1    #      [Staff.Marketing.Clerks.Personal Data2]
---L2    #      [Staff.Marketing.Clerks.Personal Data3]
---L3    #      [Staff.Marketing.Clerks.Personal Data4]
---L4    #      [Staff.Marketing.Clerks.Personal Data5]
---L5    #      [Staff.Finance.Managers.Personal Data6]
---L6    #      [Staff.Finance.Managers.Personal Data7]
---L7    #      [Staff.Finance.Managers.Personal Data8]
---L8    #      [Staff.Finance.Clerks.Personal Data9]
---L9    #      [Staff.Finance.Clerks.Personal Data10]
---L10   #      [Staff.Finance.Clerks.Personal Data11]
---L11   #      [Staff.Operations management.Managers.Personal
                  Data12]
---L12   #      [Staff.Operations management.Managers.Personal
                  Data13]
---L13   #      [Staff.Operations management.Clerks.Personal Data14]

```

```

---L14 #      [Staff.Operations management.Clerks.Personal Data15]
---L15 #      [Staff.Operations management.Clerks.Personal Data16]
---L16 #      [Staff.Operations management.Clerks.Personal Data17]
---L17 #      [Staff.Operations management.Clerks.Personal Data18]
---L18 #      [Staff.Operations management.Clerks.Personal Data19]
---L19 #      [Staff.Human Resource.Managers.Personal Data20]
---L20 #      [Staff.Human Resource.Clerks.Personal Data21]

```

getleaves

Creates ppl_array whose elements have names and values of node:

Format:

getleaves(node)("ppl_array")

Example:

See previous example with command getnodes

```

>getleaves(Staff.Marketing.Managers.Personal Data1) ("property")
>d property
-----Variables and arrays-----
-N4      property      [Array 2]
---L0    "Name"      [Benjamin]
---L1    "Salary"     [6000]

```

Full code of file Data\mng2.scr to find persons with salary = 2000:

```

var tmp;
var salary;
var name;
readdata (data\Mng2.data);
getnodes(Staff) (7) ("persons");
for(i,0,length(persons))
{
  if (isexist(property) == True)
  {
    del property;
  }
  getleaves(persons[i]) ("property");
  for(j,0,length(property))
  {
    set tmp = getname(property[j].name);
    if (tmp == "Name")
    {
      set name = property[j].value;
    }
    if (tmp == "Salary")
    {
      set salary = property[j].value;
      if (salary == 2000)
      {
        write("Name = {0,-15}\tSalary = {1}") (name) (salary);
      }
    }
  }
}

```

```
}
```

```
>rc data\mng2.scr
```

```
Result:
```

```
Name = Charlotte      Salary = 2000
```

```
Name = Olivia         Salary = 2000
```

```
Name = Felix          Salary = 2000
```

```
Name = James          Salary = 2000
```

```
Name = Sophia         Salary = 2000
```

Structures

Preprocessor generates additional ppl-code for commands **definestruct**, **insertstruct** and **createstruct** so they used for non-interactive mode only (in scripts).

definestruct

Creates named block statement, that contains one or several objects - vars, arrays, storages and insertstructs. Struct named block may be empty, functions may be located inside **definestruct** or behind.

Variables and functions with first character "_" are private. (see example Examples\struct\TestStruct14.scr).

Format **scr**:

definestruct name

```
{  
    array ...;  
    var ...;  
    storage...;  
    insertstruct ...;  
    ...  
}
```

Example:

```
definestruct Room  
{  
    array computers[3];  
    array tables[3];  
}
```

Generated code in ppl-mode

```
definestruct  
(Room  
    (  
        (array (computers[3]) )  
        (array (tables[3]) )  
    )  
);
```

insertstruct

Inserts defined structure, previously defined by `definestruct`. It is possible to insert several instances.

Format **scr**:

insertstruct object_name [[size]] as struct_name

Example:

```
insertstruct rooms[2] as Room;
```

Generated ppl_code:

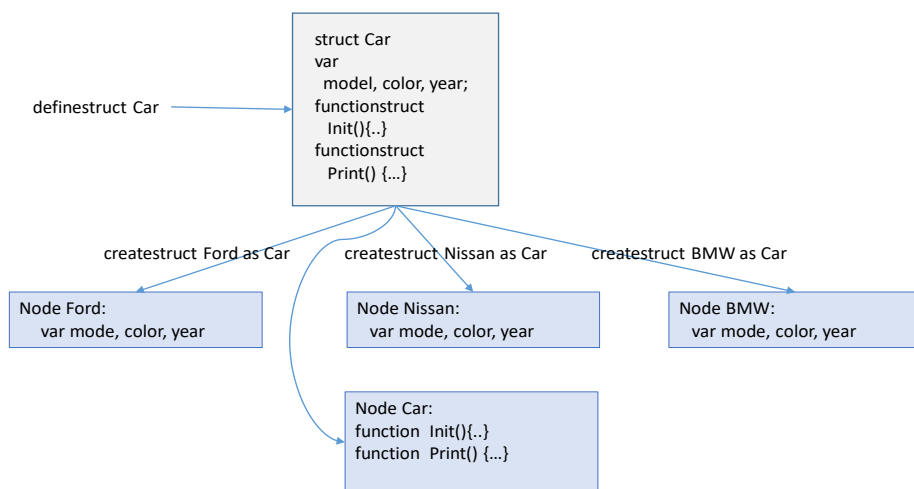
```
(createnode (rooms) )  
(copynode (rooms) (Room) (2) )
```

createstruct

Creates one or several instances in accordance with structure type, previously defined by `definestruct`.

Command `createstruct` creates per each instance of struct node with name of instance, that contains all objects except of functions.

Additionally for all instances it is created one time node with name of struct, that contains struct functions only, not struct objects.



Format **scr**:

createstruct name[[size]] as struct_name;

Example: create struct array

```
createstruct Group[2] as Person;
```

Generated ppl_code:

```
createstruct (Group) (Person) (2) ;
```

See examples\struct\teststr4.scr

Tree of above-created object:

```
>displaynodes;
```

Result:

```
-N4      Group          [Person]
---N5    0              [Node]
-----N6 rooms        [Rooms]
-----N7              0
-----N8      computers [Array 3]
-----N8      tables   [Array 3]
-----N7              1
-----N8      computers [Array 3]
-----N8      tables   [Array 3]
---N5    1              [Node]
-----N6 rooms        [Rooms]
-----N7              0
-----N8      computers [Array 3]
-----N8      tables   [Array 3]
-----N7              1
-----N8      computers [Array 3]
-----N8      tables   [Array 3]
```

To set data for structure members it is possible by this manner (see examples above):
(see file Examples\Struct\TestStruct4.scr)

```
definestruct Room
{
    array computers[3];
    array tables[3];
}
definestruct Person
{
    var Name;
    var Family;
    insertstruct rooms[2] as Room;
}
createstruct Group[2] as Person;

// index as var
var y = 0;
```



```
Group.y.Name = "John";

//var x = Group.y.Name;      // error
var x = get(Group.y.Name);   // right

write#("x = {0}",x);

//Group.0.Name = "John";

Group.0.Family = "Deere";
Group.0.rooms.y.computers[0] = "HPE Cray EX";
y = 1;
Group.0.rooms.y.computers[0] = "Asus";
Group.0.rooms.y.computers[1] = "Sony";
Group.0.rooms.y.computers[2] = "HP";
Group.0.rooms.y.tables[0] = "IKEA 70x140";
Group.0.rooms.y.tables[1] = "IKEA 70x160";
Group.0.rooms.y.tables[2] = "IKEA 70x200";

d Group;
dstruct;
```

functionstruct

Adds function to structure.

Format is the same as format of function plus structure name.

Format **ppl**:

functionstruct are located behind **definestruct** in this format:

```
functionstruct
(
    function_name
    (struct name)
    parameter_list
    ( function body )
);
function_name | struct_name ::= identifier
parameter_list ::= parameter [parameter_list]
parameter ::= (identifier) | (identifier[default value]) | empty
function body ::= (statement1) [(statement2) (statementN)]
identifier ::= [var] | [array] | [storage] |
               [struct <struct_name>] | [struct array <struct_name>]:<param_name>
```

Format **scr**:

functionstruct may be located inside **definestruct** or behind in this format:

For using inside the **definestruct**:

```
functionstruct function_name
    (parameter_list)
{
    function body
}
```

For using behind the **definestruct** add struct_name:

```
functionstruct function_name
    (struct name,parameter_list)
{
    function body
}
```

```
function_name | struct_name ::= identifier
parameter_list ::= parameter, [parameter_list]
parameter ::=
    identifier | identifier[default value] | identifier = default value | empty
function body ::= statement1; [ statement2; statement; ]
identifier ::= [var] | [array] | [storage]:<name>
By default parameter type is var.
```

See examples:

Examples\struct\TestStruct11.scr (functions of struct are located behind struct)

Examples\struct\TestStruct12.scr (functions of struct are located inside struct)

Any function, belonging to structure by command **funcstruct**, may be replaced behind by command **function**.

Access to struct functions and any struct objects is via **"this"**.

See example in Examples\Struct\TestStruct10.scr:

```
function Print()
{
    write("Global Function");
}

definestruct Script
{
    var x;
    var y;
}
functionstruct Print(Script)
{
    write#("this.x = {0} this.y = {1}",this.x,this.y);
}

functionstruct Foo(Script)
{
    this.Print();
}

createstruct script as Script;
script.x = 100;
script.y = "PPL";
script.Foo();
script.Print();
Print();

function script.Print()
{
    write#("Updated function Print    this.x = {0} this.y =
          {1}",this.x,this.y);
}
script.Print();

//Result:
this.x = 100 this.y = PPL
this.x = 100 this.y = PPL
```

```
Global Function
this.x = 100 this.y = PPL
Warning: [FuncCreateFunction] function [script.Print] is updated
Updated function Print    this.x = 100 this.y = PPL
```

Example of using delegates for functions of structures:

```
definestruct Person
{
    var name;
    var family;
    var age;
    functionstruct Init(n,f,a)
    {
        this.name = n;
        this.family = f;
        this.age = a;
    }
}
function Print2()
{
    write("global function: Print2");
}
definestruct Employee
{
    var position;
    insertstruct person as Person;
    functionstruct Print()
    {
        write( "struct function: Employee.Print");
        write#("    person: name={0} family={1} age={2}",
            this.person.name,this.person.family,this.person.age) ;
        write#("    position={0}",this.position) ;
    }
}
createstruct employee as Employee;
employee.position = "Manager";
call employee.person.Init("Johnny","Walker",40);

delegate myDlgt ();
dlgtinstance instance myDlgt;
dlgtset instance Print2;
dlgtcall instance();

dlgtset instance employee.Print;
dlgtcall instance();
```

dstruct

Displays contents of structure types.

Format **ppl**:

dstruct [(struct_name) [(data)]];

Format **scr**:

dstruct [struct_name [data]];

dd

Displays contents of structure instance (as well as "display") without functions.

Format:

dd instance_name

Example:

see examples\struct\testCar.scr.

```
definestruct Car
{
    var model;
    var color;
    var year;
}
functionstruct Print(Car)
{
    write#("==={0}===",InstanceName);
    write#"model = {0},  color = {1},  year = {2}",this.model,this.color,this.year);
}
functionstruct Init(Car,m,c,y)
{
    this.model = m;
    this.color = c;
    this.year  = y;
}
createstruct Ford as Car;
Ford.Init("Mustang") ("Red") ("1969");
createstruct Nissan as Car;
Nissan.Init("Qashqai") ("White") ("2023");
Ford.Print();
Nissan.Print();
//Result:
===Ford===
model = Mustang,  color = Red,  year = 1969
===Nissan===
model = Qashqai,  color = White,  year = 2023
```

```
>dd
-N2      NS
---N3    Global
-----L0 empty    (const)
-----N4 Ford      [Car]
-----L0          model ["Mustang"]
-----L1          color ["Red"]
-----L2          year  ["1969"]
-----N4 Nissan    [Car]
-----L0          model ["Qashqai"]
-----L1          color ["White"]
-----L2          year  ["2023"]
```

Arithmetic operators

+, -, *, /, ^, %, ++, --

These are binary operators.

Do not confuse with functions names in file **CommonFunctions.ppl**:

Sum, Sub, Mul, Div, Pow

Examples in ppl prefix notation:

```
+ (x) (y)
* (+ (x) (y)) (- (z) (3))
```

Examples in scr infix notation:

```
>code scr;
> var z = x + y;
> var z = (x + y) * (z - 3);
```

Logical operators

<, <=, >, >=, ==, !=, &&, ||, xor

xor only for ppl mode

These are binary operators.

Do not confuse with functions names in file **CommonFunctions.ppl**:

LT, LE, GT, GE, EQ, NE, AND, OR, XOR

Examples in ppl prefix notation:

```
== (x) (y)
&& (== (x) (y)) (== (z) (3))
```

Examples in scr infix notation:

```
x == y
(x == y) && (z == 3)
```

Variables and Arrays

var

Creates a single variable in Global or in Local function scope. It will be error if name already exists (see [recreate](#)).

Format **ppl**:

var (name) | (name[initial value])

name:= [node path]name

node path:= node. | node

initial value:= value | ppl expression

ppl expression:=value | prefix notation expression

Examples:

```
>var (greeting["Hello"]);
>var (x);
>code ppl;
>array(z) (1) (2) (3);
>var (x[z[0]]);           or
>var (x[get(z[0])]);
>var (x[get(y[get([y0])])]); // error: var (x[y[y0]]);
```

Format **scr**:

To calculate indexes for access to array elements command **var** in scr-mode creates temporary variables and deletes them at the end:

var name

var name1,name2,name3...

var name | name = initial value

var name1,name2,name3... = init_value

name:= node path.name

node path:= node. | node

initial value:= value | scr expression

scr expression:= value | infix notation expression

Examples:

```
>code scr;
>createnode N1;
>createnode N1.N2;
>var greeting = "Hello";
>var x;
>var N1.N2.z = 2 + 3;
>var x = z[0];
>var x = get(y[get(y[0])]);
>array arr[] = {1,2,3};
>var y = arr[0] + arr[1];
>var a,b,c = 0;
```



```
>var OneRadian = 180/Math.PI();  
>var x = Math.Sin(30/OneRadian);
```

Do not use Math.Function in Math.Function:

```
>var x = Math.Sin(30/(180/Math.PI())) // error
```

const

Creates a single constant variable in Global or in Local function scope. It will be error if name already exists (see [recreate](#)).

Format **ppl**:

const (name[initial value])

name:= [node.]name

initial value:= value | ppl expression

ppl expression:=value | prefix notation expression

Example:

```
>const (x[0])  
>const (y[+(2)(3)]);
```

Format **scr**:

To calculate indexes for access to array elements command **const** in scr-mode creates temporary variables and deletes them at the end (**for non-interactive mode only**):

const name = initial value

const name1,name2,name3... = initial value

name:= node path.name

node path:= node. | node

initial value:= value | scr expression

scr expression:= value | infix notation expression

Examples:

```
>createnode N1;  
>code scr;  
>const greeting = "Hello";  
>const radian = 180 / Math.PI();  
Result: 57.29577951308232
```

array

Creates single-dimensional array in Global or in Local function scope. It will be error if array with same name already exists (see [recreate](#)).

Format **ppl**:

```
array(name [length]) [ (initial value)]
array(name)(1st item)(2nd item)...)
name:= node path.name
node path:= node. | node
length:= value | ppl expression
initial value:= value | ppl expression
item:= value | ppl expression
ppl expression:=value | prefix notation expression
```

Examples:

```
>var (x[10]);
>array (y[3]);
>array (y[/(x) (2)]) (0);           // init by 0 all 5 elements
>array (y[x]) (* (x) (3));          // init by 30 all 10 elements
>array (y) (1) (x) (+ (1) (2));     // init 3 elements array = 1,10,3
```

Format **scr**:

```
array name[length];
array name [length] = initial value;
array name [] = {1st item, 2nd item,...};
name:= node path.name
node path:= node. | node
length:= value | scr expression
initial value:= value | scr expression
item:= value | scr expression
scr expression:=value | infix notation expression
```

Examples:

```
>code scr;
>array y[3];
>array y[1+2] = 0;           // init by 0 all 3 elements
>array y[] = {1,2,1+2};     // init 3 elements array = 1,2,3
>var x = 1;
>array y[x+2];
```

To access an array element you need to calculate index as a separate variable:

```
>code scr;
>var x = 1;
>array y[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
var index = x + 1;
>write(y[index]);           // or write(y[2])
```

Only operator set can use index as expression

```
>set y[x + 1] = 100;
```

Creation array with **length = 0**:

```
array arr; or  
array arr[]; or  
array arr[0];
```

In the following sample array with **length = 0** is created preliminary and reallocated in function **Directory.GetDirectories** in accordance with real length:

```
> array Dir.dir; // or array Dir.dir [0];  
>call Directory.GetDirectories(getname(Dir.dir), "c:\\users\\");
```

realloc

Changes length of array, all elements are saved in changed array.

Format **ppl**:

```
realloc(array_name)(new length)
realloc(array_name)(new length) (init_value)
```

Format **scr**:

```
realloc array_name[new length]
realloc array_name[new length] = init_value
realloc(array_name)(new length) [(init_value)] ( supported format ppl)
```

Examples:

```
>code scr;
>array y[5] = 0;
>realloc y[10];
>d;
-N1      NS
---N2    Global
-----N3 y      [Array 10]
-----L0      #      [0]
-----L1      #      [0]
-----L2      #      [0]
-----L3      #      [0]
-----L4      #      [0]
-----L5      #
-----L6      #
-----L7      #
-----L8      #
-----L9      #
---N2     Local
>realloc y[3];
>d;
-N1      NS
---N2    Global
-----N3 y      [Array 3]
-----L0      #      [0]
-----L1      #      [0]
-----L2      #      [0]
---N2     Local
```

If `init_value` is specified this value will be set in all elements of the new array. If `init_value` is not specified old values are saved in the new array. Size of the new array can be equal zero, can be smaller or larger than the old one.

It is possible to use realloc for storage on Row level.

Example 1

```
storage s[3,4,5];
realloc s.0.0.Row[3]; // or realloc(s.0.0.Row)(3);
ssetrow s[0,0] = {1,2,3};
sinit s = 0;

realloc s.0.1.Row[10];
ssetrow s[0,1] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10};

realloc s.0.2.Row[15];
ssetrow s[0,2] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15};
realloc s.1.1.Row[10];

ssetrow s[1,1] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10};

realloc s.2.1.Row[10];
ssetrow s[2,1] = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10};
swrite s;
```

Result:

[illegible]

Example 2

```
>storage s[2,1];
>realloc s.0.Row[3];
>d s;
-----Variables and arrays-----
-N4      s                      [Storage 2 *]
---N5    0                      [Array element]
-----N6 Row                    [Array 3]
-----L1      #
-----L2      #
-----L0      #
---N5      1                      [Array element]
-----N6 Row                    [Array 1]
-----L0      #

>code scr;
>storage s[2,3];
>realloc s.0.Row[0] = 0;

>storage s[2];
>realloc s.Row[3];
>d s;
-----Variables and arrays-----
-N4      s                      [Storage 1 *]
---N5    Row                    [Array 3]
-----L0 #
-----L1 #
-----L2 #
```

The following commands in format **scr** are used without parentheses in simple statement without equal sign.

They are used with parentheses in statements as arguments of other commands or in statements with equal sign on the right side:

push, shift, unshift, remove, insert, slice, concat, clear.

Example:

```
>code scr;
>array y[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
>array.push y 10;           // simple statement
>write#( array.push (y) (20)); // argument of command write#
7
>writearray y row
1,2,3,4,5,10,20
```

Writing arguments in parentheses implies ppl-mode and prefix notation.

Example:

```
>code scr;
>array y[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
>array.remove (y) (1+1);           // wrong
>array.remove (y) (+ (1) (1));     // right
```

array.push

Adds a new item to an array as last, returns a new size of array.

Format **ppl**: **array.push (array_name)(item_value) |**

or for key and value array

array.push (array_name)(item_name)(item_value)

Format **scr**: **array.push (array_name, item_value) |**

array.push (array_name, item_name, item_value)

Example:

```
>code scr;
>array y;
>array.push (y,1);
>array.push (y,1 + 2);
>array.push (y,1 + array.min());
>writearray y row;
-----Array y-----
1, 3, 2
>var length = array.push(y) (1 + 2); // error
>var length = array.push(y) (+ (1) (2)); // right
```

array.pop

Returns the latest item value and removes item.

For kvp-array returns item name and item value, separated by comma and removes item.

If array is empty: returns string **"Empty"**.

Format: **array.pop (array_name)**

Examples:

1.

```
>code scr
>array y[] = {1,2,3};
>var result = "";
>set result = array.pop(y);    // result = 3
>writearray y row;
```

Result:

```
-----Array y-----
1, 2
```

2.

```
>code scr
>array y[3];
>setkvp y[0] = one,1;
>setkvp y[1] = two,2;
>setkvp y[2] = three,3;
>var result = "";
>set result = array.pop(y);    // return three,3
>write#("name={0}value={1}",
    gettoken(result)(",") (0),gettoken(result)(",") (1));
name=three value=3
>writearray y row;
```

Result:

```
-----Array y-----
1, 2
```


array.reverse

Reverses items order in array, returns a size of array;

Format **ppl:** `array.reverse (array_name)`

Format **scr:** `array.reverse array_name | array.reverse (array_name)`

array.shift

Removes the first item of the array, returns a new size of array.

Format **ppl:** `array.shift (array_name)`

Format **scr:** `array.shift array_name | array.shift (array_name)`

Example:

```
>code scr;
>array y[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
>array.shift y;
>writearray y row
-----Array y-----
2,3,4,5
> write#(array.shift(y))
2
>writearray y row
-----Array y-----
3, 4
```

array.remove

Removes item by index, returns a new size of array.

Format **ppl:** `array.remove (array_name)(index)`

Format **scr:** `array.remove array_name index |`

`array.remove (array_name, index) |`

`array.remove (array_name) (index)`

Example:

```
>array y[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
>write#("y.length = {0}",length(y))
y.length = 5
>write#("y.length = {0}",array.remove(y,1));
y.length = 4
>writearray y row
-----Array y-----
1, 3, 4, 5
```

array.clear

Removes all items from array, returns 0.

Format **ppl**: **array.clear (array_name)**

Format **scr**: **array.clear array_name | array.clear (array_name)**

array.unshift

Adds a new item as first to an array, returns a new size of array.

Format **ppl**: **array.unshift (array_name)(item_value) |**
array.unshift (array_name)(item_name)(item_value)

Format **scr**: **array.unshift (array_name, item_value) |**
array.unshift (array_name, item_name, item_value)

array.insert

Inserts item before item with index, returns a new size of array.

Format **ppl**:

array.insert (array_name)(index)(item_value) |
array.insert (array_name)(index)(item_name)(item_value)

Format **scr**:

array.insert (array_name,index, item_value) |
array.insert (array_name,index, item_name, item_value)

See array commands examples in **examples\ArrayFunc\Samples.scr**.

Additional array service see in file **CommonFunctions.Data**.

array.slice

Forms a slice [of specified length] out of the current array segment starting at the specified index and return new array length or "Error".

Format **ppl**:

array.slice (array_name)(index)| array.slice(array_name)(index)(length)

Format **scr**:

array.slice (array_name, index)|

array.slice (array_name, index, length)

index starts from 0

Example:

```
>code scr;
>array y[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
>writearray y row;
-----Array y-----
1, 2, 3, 4, 5
>array.slice(y, 2);
>writearray y row;
-----Array y-----
3, 4, 5
>array.slice(y, 1, 2);
>writearray y row;
-----Array y-----
4, 5
```

array.sum

Returns the sum of all items in array. In case of error returns string "Error".

Format: **array.sum (array_name)**

Example:

```
>code scr;
>debugppl yes;
>array y[] = {1,2,s,4,5,a};
Info: [CreateArrayFormat1] Global array [y] is created
>array.sum(y);
Error: [FuncArraySum] not digital data array y[2] = s
Error: [FuncArraySum] not digital data array y[5] = a
result = Error;
>recreate yes;
>array y[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
Info: [CreateArrayFormat1] Global array [y] is created
>array.sum(y);
result = 15
```

array.copy

Copies src array to dst array. In case of error returns string "**Error**".

Format ppl : **array.copy (src array)(dst array)**

Format scr : **array.copy src_array dst_array |**
array.copy (src_array, dst_array) |
array.copy (src_array) (dst_array)

Example:

```
>code scr;  
>array src[] = {1,2,3,4,5};  
>array dst; // dst array is created before array.copy  
>array.copy src dst;  
// or  
// array.copy (src, dst);  
// array.copy (src) (dst);  
>set dst[0] = 10;  
>writearray dst row;  
-----Array dst-----  
10, 2, 3, 4, 5  
>writearray src row;  
-----Array src-----  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5
```

array.min

Returns the minimum value in array. In case of error returns string "**Error**".

Format: **array.min (array name)**

array.max

Returns the maximum value in array. In case of error returns string "**Error**".

Format: **array.max (array name)**

array.average

Returns the mean value in array. In case of error returns string "**Error**".

Format: **array. average (array name)**

array.first

Returns value of the first item in array. In case of error returns string "**Error**".

Format: **array.first (array name)**

array.last

Returns value of the last item in array. In case of error returns string "**Error**".

Format: **array.last (array name)**

array.concat

Concatenates several arrays to destination array, returns length of destination array or "**Error**" if one of arrays is absent.

Format **ppl: array.concat (array1)(array2)(...arrayN) (dst array)**

Format **scr: array.concat array1 array2 ...arrayN dst_array |
array.concat (array1, array2, ...arrayN, dst_array) |
array.concat (array1)(array2)(...arrayN) (dst array)**

Example:

1.

```
>code scr;  
>array y[] = {1,2,3,4,5};  
>array a[] = {10,20,30};  
>array b[] = {100,200};  
>array dst;  
>array.concat y a b dst;    // simple statement  
    // or  
    //>array.concat (y, a, b, dst);  
    //>array.concat (y) (a) (b) (dst);
```

```
>writearray y row;  
-----Array y-----  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
>writearray dst row;  
-----Array dst-----  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 100, 200
```

2.

```
>code scr;  
>array y[] = {1,2,3};  
>array b[] = {4,5,6};  
>array dst;  
>var len = array.concat(y) (b) (dst);    // right side of statement  
                                           // with equal sign  
  
>writearray dst row;  
-----Array dst-----  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  
>write#("length={0}",len);  
length = 6
```

See array samples in examples\arrayfunc.

Storage

Service of multi-dimensional arrays is realized by storage operators in mode ppl (parameters with prefix expressions in parentheses, but may be used also in mode scr (see Examples 3).

storage

Creates single variable, single-dimensional or multi-dimensional array with dimension from 1 to N in Global or in Local function scope. It will be error if name already exists (see [recreate](#)).

Storage contains several levels of arrays, name of the topmost level is name of storage, name of the bottommost arrays in each level is **Row**. Names of intermediate levels are array index in level. To set different length arrays on Row level use realloc. (see examples\scr\testswrite.scr).

Size of the lowest level may be 0.

Format **ppl**:

storage (name)[(length dim1)][(length dim2)]...

name:= node path.name

node path:= node. | node

length:= value | ppl expression

ppl expression:=value | prefix notation expression

Format **scr**:

storage name || storage name [length dim1, length dim2 ...]

Examples:

```
1.
>code scr;
>storage x;      // or in format ppl: storage (x)
>d;
-N1      NS
---N1    Global
-----L0 x
```

```
2.
>code scr;
>storage x[2]; // or in format ppl:
               // storage (x)(2); - single-dimensional array
>d;
-N1      NS
---N1    Global
-----N3 x      [Storage 1 2]
-----N4      Row      [Array 2]
-----L0      #
-----L1      #
[Storage 1 2] - dimension length
```

```
3.
>code ppl
// size calculation for ppl only
>storage (x) (+ (2) (3)) - single -dimensional array [Storage 1 5]
or same result:
```

```
>code scr;
>var y = 2 + 3;
>storage x[y]; // single-dimensional array, length = 5
```

```
4.
>storage x[2,3] - two-dimensional array
>d
```

```
Result:
-N1      NS
---N2     Global
-----N3 x      [Storage 2 2x3]
-----N4        0      [Array element]
-----N5        Row    [Array 3]
-----L0        #
-----L1        #
-----L2        #
-----N4        1      [Array element]
-----N5        Row    [Array 3]
-----L0        #
-----L1        #
-----L2        #
[Storage 2 2x3] - dimension length x length
```

```
5.
>storage x[3,4,5,100] - four-dimensional array
```

```
6.
>storage x[0,2]; //error length=0 may by for the lowest
                  Level only
>storage x [2,0]; // right
```

sinit

Init storage

Format **ppl**:

sinit (name)(initial value)

Format **scr**:

sinit name = initial value

initial value:= value | ppl expression

Examples:

```
>code scr;  
>storage x[2,3];  
>sinit x = 0;  
>d;
```

Result:

```
-N1      NS  
---N2    Global  
-----N3 x      [Storage 2 2x3]  
-----N4        0      [Array element]  
-----N5        Row    [Array 3]  
-----L0        #      [0]  
-----L1        #      [0]  
-----L2        #      [0]  
-----N4        1      [Array element]  
-----N5        Row    [Array 3]  
-----L0        #      [0]  
-----L1        #      [0]  
-----L2        #      [0]
```


sget

Gets value of element in storage

Format:

sget (name)(index1)(index2)...

Format scr not used, because this command may be used on the left side of the expression.

Examples:

```
>sget(stor);           // get value of single-variable
>sget(stor)(0);        // get value of single-dimensional array,index=0

// get value of two-dimensional array,stor[0][0]
>storage stor[2,2];
>sget(stor)(0)(0);     // or stor.0.Row[0] for using on the right
                        // side of the expression
>var x = sget(stor)(0)(0); // error
>var x = stor.0.Row[0];   // right
```

sset

Sets value for element in storage

Format **ppl: sset (name)(index1)(index2)(value)**

Format **scr: sset name [index1,index2] = value**

Examples:

```
>code scr;
>storage stor;
>sset stor = 0; // set value of single-variable = 0
                // or: set stor = 0;

// set value of single-dimensional array,stor[0]= 1
>storage stor[3];
>sset stor[0] = 1; // or: set stor.Row[0] = 1;

// set value of two-dimensional array,stor[0][0] = 1
>storage stor[2,3];
>sset stor[0,0] = 1; // or: set stor.0.Row[0] = 1;
> var y = 1;
>sset stor[y,y] = 2; // it is possible to use var as index
>swrite stor 30
```

result:

```
          0          1          2

-----NS.Global.stor-----
[0]      1
[1]                2
```

swrite

Displays elements values of storage

Format **ppl**:

swrite(name)

swrite(name) (max_window_width)

Format **scr**:

swrite name

swrite name max_window_width

default max_window_width = 100

Limit for CPPL.exe max_window_width = Console.WindowWidth = 120

NoLimit for WPPL.exe

Examples:

```
>code scr;
>storage x[3];
>sinit x = 0;
>swrite x 50;
```

	0	1	2
	-----NS.Global-----		
[x]	0	0	0

```
>code scr;
storage s[5,3];
>sinit s = 0;
>swrite s;
```

	0	1	2
	-----NS.Global.s-----		
[0]	0	0	0
[1]	0	0	0
[2]	0	0	0
[3]	0	0	0
[4]	0	0	0

```
>swrite s 30;
```

	0	1	2
	-----NS.Global.s-----		
[0]	0	0	0
[1]	0	0	0
[2]	0	0	0
[3]	0	0	0
[4]	0	0	0

```
>code scr;
>storage xxx[3,3,5];
>sinit xxx = 0;
>swrite xxx 40;
    0    1    2    3    4

-----NS.Global.xxx.0-----
[0]  0    0    0    0    0
[1]  0    0    0    0    0
[2]  0    0    0    0    0
-----NS.Global.xxx.1-----
[0]  0    0    0    0    0
[1]  0    0    0    0    0
[2]  0    0    0    0    0
-----NS.Global.xxx.2-----
[0]  0    0    0    0    0
[1]  0    0    0    0    0
[2]  0    0    0    0    0
```

sinfo

Displays length of each dimension in storage

Format: **sinfo(name)**

Format scr not used, because this command may be used on the left side of the expression.

Examples:

```
>storage y[5];
```

```
>sinfo(y);
```

Result: Storage 1 5 // single-dimensional array length 5

After using realloc for storage Row it will be written:

```
>code scr;
```

```
>storage s[3,5];
```

```
>realloc s.0.Row[10];
```

```
>sinfo(s);
```

Result: Storage 2 *

ssetrow

Sets value for elements of the lowest level.

Format **ppl**:

ssetrow(name)(ind1)(ind2)(indN)... (elem1)(elem2)(elemM)...

Format **scr**:

ssetrow name [ind1,ind2,indN...] = {elem1,elem2,elemM...}

Examples:

```
// N = 2, M=3
>code scr;
>storage y[2,3];
>ssetrow y[0]={1,2,3};
>ssetrow y[1]={4,5,6};
>swrite y 50;
```

	0	1	2
-----NS.Global.y-----			
[0]	1	2	3
[1]	4	5	6

Backup & Recovery

savedata | (sd)

Saves data from node to file with extension **.data**.

If node is root, all root contents will be saved.

Format **ppl: savedata | sd (filename.data) [(node)]**

Format **scr: savedata | sd filename.data [node]**

Default node: **NS.Global**

Example:

```
>code ppl;  
>savedata (Data\Colors1.data) (Colors) ;
```

readdata (rd)

Reads data from file with extension **.data** to Nodes Configuration and NS.Global, **not to Local**.

Format **ppl: readdata | rd (filename.data)[(node)]**

Format **scr: readdata | rd filename.data [node]**

Default node: **NS.Global**

Examples:

```
>code scr
>readdata Data\Colors.data;
>d
-N NS
---N Global
-----N Colors
-----L0      Black    [0]
-----L1      Blue     [9]
-----L2      Cyan     [11]
-----L3      DarkBlue [1]
-----L4      DarkCyan [3]
-----L5      DarkGray [8]
-----L6      DarkGreen [2]
-----L7      DarkMagenta [5]
-----L8      DarkRed  [4]
-----L9      DarkYellow [6]
-----L10     Gray     [7]
-----L11     Green    [10]
-----L12     Magenta  [13]
-----L13     Red      [12]
-----L14     White    [15]
-----L15     Yellow   [14]
```

Each item in such array has key (Black, Blue,...) and value(0,9,...) , use [getbykey](#) and [getbyvalue](#).

Control Flow

if, else

The meaning of the block "if-else" does not differ from the generally accepted.
About using statements terminator ";" in if see [Base Concepts](#).

Format **ppl**:

```
if (condition)
(
    (statement)
    (statement)
    [ (else
        (
            (statement)
            (statement)
        )
    ) ]
);
```

Here expression in prefix notation.

Statement in ppl mode.

Format **scr**:

```
if (condition)
{
    statement;
    statement;
    [else
    {
        statement;
        statement;
    } ]
}
```

Here expression in infix notation.

Statement in ppl or scr mode.

Example ppl mode:

```
var(x[1]);
var(y[1]);
if (==(x)(y))
(
    (write(true))
    (write(TRUE))
    (else
        (
            (write(false))
            (write(FALSE))
        )
    )
);
true
TRUE
>write(end);
end
```

Example scr mode:

```
var x = 1;
var y = 1;
if ( x == y )
{
    write(true);
    write(TRUE);
    else
    {
        write(false);
        write(FALSE);
    }
}
write(end);
```

```
var x;
if(x == empty)
    write("x = empty");
```

If block in "if" or in "else" contains only one statement it is possible to omit { }:

```
code scr;
var x = 0;
if(x == 1)
    write("True");
else
    write(False);
False
```


switch, case, default

switch statement – for select one from several case blocks to be executed.
About using statements terminator ";" in switch see [Base Concepts](#).

Format **ppl**:

```
switch(expression)
(
    (case1) [ (case2) ...]
    (
        (statement)
        (statement)
        ...
    )
    (caseN) ...
    (
        (statement)
        (statement)
        ...
    )
    ...
    [ (default)
    (
        (statement)
        (statement)
        ...
    ) ]
);
```

Here expression in prefix notation.
Statement in ppl mode.

Format **scr**:

```
switch(expression)
{
    case <value>:
    case <value>:
        statement;
    break;
    case <value>:
        [ statement;
    break;
    default:
        statement;
    break; ]
}
```

Here expression in infix notation.
Statement in ppl or scr mode.

Examples:

Format **ppl**:

1.

```
switch(x)
(
  (1) (3)
  (
    (write("Cases 1 & 3"))
  )
);
```

2.

```
var (x[1]);
switch (x)
(
  (1) (3)
  (
    (write("Case 1 & 3"))
  )
  (2)
  (
    (write("Case 2"))
  )
  (default)
  (
    (write("Default"))
  )
);
```

Result:

Case 1 & 3

3.Format scr

```
var x = 2;
switch(x)
{
  case 1: case 3:
    write("Case 1 & 3");
    break;
  case 2:
    write("Case 2");
    break;
  default:
    write("Default");
    break;
}
```

loop,do

Iteration block for ppl mode only.

About using statements terminator ";" in loop see [Base Concepts](#).

Format **ppl**:

loop (iteration var) (begin) (end) [(step)] or

loop () //infinity loop

(do

(

(statement)

(statement)

...

)

)

begin:= value|ppl expression

end:= value|ppl expression

step:= value|ppl expression

By default step = 1. Step may positive or negative.

Parameter end is set before entry to iteration block and may be changed by

setloopend inside iteration block.

Statement in ppl mode.

Examples:

```
loop (i) (0) (10) (1)      // or loop (i) (10) (0) (-1)
(do
  (
    (write("i = {0}") (i))
  )
);
```

See infinity example – greatest common factor (gcf) calculation in [for](#)

setloopend

Changes "end" in loop (iteration var)(begin)(**end**)[(step)] inside iteration block

Format **ppl**:

setloopend(end)

Format **scr**:

setloopend end

Example:

1.

```
array arr[10] = 0;
for(j,0,length(arr))
{
    write#("j = {0}    length = {1}",j,length(arr));
    array.remove(arr)(0);
    setloopend length(arr);
}
writearray arr row;
j = 0    length = 10
j = 1    length = 9
j = 2    length = 8
j = 3    length = 7
j = 4    length = 6
-----Array arr-----
0, 0, 0, 0, 0
```

2. (see examples\lib\IsItemExist.scr)

```
// delete all repeated items from array
array arr[] = {a,1,2,a,2,3,4,4};
writearray arr row;
for(i,0,length(arr))
{
    for(j,i + 1,length(arr) )
    {
        if(arr[i] == arr[j])
        {
            array.remove (arr,j);
            setloopend length(arr);
        }
        setloopend length(arr);
    }
}
writearray arr row;
-----Array arr-----
a, 1, 2, a, 2, 3, 4, 4
-----Array arr-----
a, 1, 2, 3, 4
```

for

Iteration block for **scr mode** only.

About using statements terminator ";" in for see [Base Concepts](#).

Format **scr**:

```
for(iteration var, begin, end [, step]) or
```

```
for() // infinity for
```

```
{  
    statement;  
    statement;  
    ...
```

```
}
```

By default step = 1. Step may positive or negative.

Statement in ppl or scr mode.

Examples:

```
var x;  
for(i, 0, 10, 1)  
{  
    x = i * 2;           // scr statement  
    write("x = {0}") (x); // ppl statement  
}
```

If block in "for" contains only one statement it is possible to omit { }:

```
for(i, 0, 10, 1)  
    write#("i={0}", i);
```

Example with Infinity for:

```
function gcd(x,y,z)
{
  if(isinteger (x) == "False")
  {
    write#("not integer value x={0}",x);
    return;
  }
  if(isinteger (y) == "False")
  {
    write#("not integer value y={0}",y);
    return;
  }
  for()    // infinity for
  {
    if (x > y)
    {
      set x = x - y;      // or Sub(x) (x) (y) ;
    }
    if (x < y)
    {
      set y = y - x;      // or Sub(y) (y) (x) ;
    }
    if (x == y)
    {
      set z = x;
      return;
    }
  }
}
var z = 0;
var x = 14144;
var y = 26163;
gcd(x) (y) (z) ;
write#(gcd = {0},z) ;
Result: gcd = 17;
```

break

Exit from loop (ppl mode) or from for (scr mode) or end of case in switch block.

Example:

```
for(i, 0, 4, 1)
{
  if (i == 2)
  {
    write("true i = {0}") (i);
    break;
  }
};
```

continue

Continue executing in loop (ppl mode) or in for (scr mode).

Example:

```
loop(x) (0) (5) (1)
(do
  (
    (write("x={0}") (x) )
    (if (==(x) (3))
      (
        (write("x = {0} continue") (x) )
        (continue)
      )
    )
  )
);
```

Input and Output

write

Writes the string value to the standard output stream.

String interpolation ($\$ "x"$) is not supported. If string value contains "Error:" it will be wrote in red color in cppl.exe or in wppl.exe.

Format:

write(value) | write(c# format)(value)(value)...

value:=value | ppl expression with prefix notation

Example:

```
>var (x[0]);
>write(x);
>write("{0}{1}") ("x=") (x); // like c# write("{0}{1}") ("x=",x);
//quote in string
>write("ppl"language); // ppl"language
//tab in string
>write("ppl\tlanguage"); // ppl language
//newline in string
>write("ppl\r\nlanguage"); // ppl
//language

>write(12col);
Result: 12col
>write("Error: wrong name {0}") (12col);
Result: Error: wrong name 12col
```

This operator is used in ppl and scr mode.

```
>code scr;
>var x = 2*5; // scr expression is calculated in var
>write("{0} {1}") ( "x = " ) (x);
>code ppl
>write("{0}") (* (2) (5)); // ppl expression
```

write#, writeline

Like as write, for mode scr only, each argument is not enclosed in parentheses.

Format scr:

write#(arg) | write#("c# format", arg1 , arg2,...)

writeline(arg) | writeline("c# format", arg1 , arg2,...)

arg:= <literal> | <scr expression with infix notation>

Example:

```
1.
>write#("{0} {1}", aaaa,1+3)
Result: aaaa 4
```


2.

```
>code scr;  
>write#(1+2);  
3  
>write(1+2);    // not same result as with write#  
1+2  
>write#("1+2");  
1+2
```

writearray

Writes array contents to the standard output stream. By default writearray writes array elements into the column. Writearray writes array elements into the row by second argument "row".

Format **ppl**:

writearray ([node.]array_name) [(row)]

Format **scr**:

writearray [node.]array_name [row]

or

writearray ([node.]array_name [,row])

Examples:

1.

```
>code scr
>array y[] = {1,2,3}
>writearray y
-----Array y-----
[0]      1
[1]      2
[2]      3
>writearray y row
```

Result:

```
-----Array y-----
1, 2, 3
```

2.

```
>code scr;
>storage(x) (2) (3);
>sinit(x) (0);
// write the bottommost arrays in storage
>writearray (x.0.Row);
```

Result:

```
[0]      #      0
[1]      #      0
[2]      #      0
```

```
>writearray (x.1.Row, row);
```

Result:

```
0, 0, 0
```

3.

```
>array y[3];
>setkvp y[0] = one,1;
>setkvp y[1] = two,2;
>setkvp y[2] = three,3;
>writearray y row
```

Result:

```
-----Array y-----
{one,1}, {two,2}, {three,3}
```

readline

Reads the next line of characters from the standard input stream. Result will be passed to calling operator.

Format: **readline()**

Examples:

```
var (x) ;
>set(x) (readline()) ;
>Enter:
>>Hello
>d;
Result:
-N1      NS
---N1    Global
-----L0 x      [Hello]
```

Functions

Function library **CommonFunctions.ppl**, defined in file **Configuration.data** as **default_loaded_functions**, loads automatically and reloads when command **init** executes. It includes 2 types of functions:

- Mathematical and Logical functions,
- Array services and other functions.

Mathematical and Logical functions:

```
Sum (result)(n1)[( n2)]
Sub (result)(n1)[( n2)]
Mult (result)(n1)[( n2)]
Div (result)(n1)[( n2)]
Pow (result, n1, n2)
PlusPlus (result) | Plus1 (result)      // like c#: ++(var)
MinusMinus (result) | Minus1 (result)    // like c#: --(var)
LT (result, n1, n2)
LTEQ (result, n1, n2)
GT (result, n1, n2)
GTEQ (result, n1, n2)
EQ (result, n1, n2)
NOTEQ (result, n1, n2)
AND (result, n1, n2)
OR (result, n1, n2)
XOR (result, n1, n2)
```

These functions replace using prefix notations. Result are returned in 1st parameter and does not passed to the next command:

```
>var (z[0]);
>var (x[1]);
>set (z) (Sum(x) (1));      // error
>Sum(z) (x) (1);           // right
```

Examples:

```
1.
>var (x[1]);
>var (z);
>Sum(z) (x) (1);    // set z = x + 1
>Sum(x) (2);        // set x = x + 2
>d
-N2      NS
---N3    Global
-----L4 x      [3]
-----L5 z      [2]
```

2. This sample returns **wrong result**:

```
>var(x[5]);  
>Sum(x)(x)(2);  
>d x  
-----Variables and arrays-----  
-L4      x      [5]  
>Sum(x)(2);    // right, x = x + 2
```

3.

```
>code scr;  
>call Sum(x,2,3);  
>call Sum(x,2+3);  
>Sum(x)(+(2)(3));
```

User may create own functions file, like CommonFunctions.ppl, and set it in file

Configuration.data as **UserFunctionsN** or load it:

```
>rc user_functions.ppl|scr;
```

Files, defined in **Configuration**, load their function only and do not execute any command, commands in files, loaded by command rc (readcode) are executed one after another.

Array services and other functions:

CsvToArray (var:str, array:arr) – to fill array from string data separated by comma
ArrayToCsv (array:arr, var:str) – copy to string separated by comma data from array
ArrayIsExist (result, array:arr, value) – return True/False if devined value exists in
array
ArrayIndexOf (result, array:arr, value) – return the index of the first
occurrence within array or -1.
ArrayLastIndexOf (result, array:arr, value) – return the index of the last
occurrence within array or -1.

Example:

```
array my_array;  
call CsvToArray("1,2,3,,1,5",my_array);  
writearray my_array row;  
  
var result;  
call ArrayToCsv(my_array,result);  
write#("result = {0}",result);  
  
call ArrayIndexOf (result, my_array, 3);  
write#("index = {0}",result);  
  
call ArrayLastIndexOf (result, my_array, 1);  
write#("index = {0}",result);
```

```
Result:  
1, 2, 3, , 1, 5  
result = 1,2,3,,1,5  
index = 2  
index = 4
```

See **examples\ArrayFunc\SamplesFunc.scr**.

ArrayForEach(array:arr, array:callback_name) – calls a callback function once for each array element

Example: (examples\arrayfunc\foreach.scr)

```
function sumfunc(array:arr,var:i)
{
    set result = result + arr[i];
}

var result = 0;
delegate d2 (array:arr,var i);
dlgtinstance instance d2;
dlgtset instance sumfunc;
call ArrayForEach({1,2,3,4,5},instance);
write#("result = {0}",result);
//result = 15
```

WindowSize()

width=120 height=30

GetToken()

function

Functions must be declared before being called.

Functions are saved in Tree **Functions** or in Tree **Global** for later call.

Functions return result via parameters, like a classic procedure, and via operator "return" (see Examples\ArrayFunc\mean.scr).

When function is called **by name** (in mode **ppl** or **scr**) each argument must be enclosed in parentheses.

When function is called by command **'call'** (in mode **scr** only) each argument not must be enclosed in parentheses, but separated by comma.

Function uses data created inside, passed from calling function and data from NS.Global.

Data created in function are deleted when function will be finished.

Limitations:

1. For passing array member use 2 arguments:

array name,

index array member or temporary variable:

```
>array y[] = {1,2,3};  
>var x = 10;  
>set tmp = y[0];  
>call Sum(x,tmp);  
>write#("x={0}",x)  
x=11
```

2. If argument value will be changed in function this argument can be used only one time when function is called(see example [Sum_wrong_result](#)).

3. Do not create function in function:

```
function f()    //error  
{  
    function s();  
}
```


Format **ppl**:

Statement terminator ';' does not follow after statements within function, but each statement is surrounded by parentheses.

```
function
(
    name
    parameter_list
    ( function body )
);
name::= identifier
parameter_list::= parameter [parameter_list]
parameter::= (identifier) | (identifier[default value]) | empty
function body::= (statement1) [(statement2) (statementN)]
identifier::= [var] | [array] | [storage] |
    [struct <struct_name>] | [struct array <struct_name>]:<param_name>
```

Format **scr**:

Statement terminator ';' always follows after each type of statements within function.

```
function    name
            (parameter_list)
            {
                function body
            }
name::= identifier
parameter_list::= parameter, [parameter_list]
parameter::=
    identifier | identifier[default value] | identifier = default value | empty
function body::= statement1; [ statement2; statement; ]
identifier::= [var] | [array] | [storage]:<name>
By default parameter type is var.
```

Examples:

```
>code scr
1.Function func ()
{
    write#("func");
}

2. function func (n,m[10])    // = func (var:n,var:m[10])  or
                               //function func (n,m = 10)
{
    write#(funcname());
}

3.function func (array: n)
{
    write#( funcname());
}
```

```
4.code ppl;
function
(
    test2(n)
    (
        (write(n))
    )
);
function
(
    test()
    (
        (loop (i) (0) (5) (1)
            (do
                (
                    (test2(i))
                )
            )
        )
    )
);
test();    // function call
```

```
4. code scr; // (see examples\scr\func.scr)
function sum_arr(array:n,array:m)
{
    for(i,0,length(n),1)
        write#("[{0}] [{1}]" ,i, n[i] + m[i]);
}
d Functions.sum_arr;
array x[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
array y[] = {6,7,8,9,10};
sum_arr(x)(y); // function call

result:
[0] [7]
[1] [9]
[2] [11]
[3] [13]
[4] [15]
```

In the following example (see examples\scr\func4.scr) parameter index default value = 0 and this parameter may be omitted when the function is called. Array and member array index are passed as 2 arguments.

```
6. code scr;
function func (array:arr, var:index[0])
{
    write#("{0}[{1}] = {2}",getargname(arr),index, arr[index]);
}
array y[] = {1,2,3,4};
func(y);
call func(y); // same as previous line
call func(y,0);
call func(y,1);
call func(y,2);
=====result=====
y[0] = 1
y[0] = 1
y[0] = 1
y[1] = 2
y[2] = 3
```

```

7. Call function from node saved in Tree Global
code ppl;
createnode New;
function
(
    New.func(name)    // public
    (
        (write(name))
    )
);
function
(
    New._hfunc(name)  // private
    (
        (write(name))
    )
)

```

```

8.
//Call function from node created in Global
code scr;
createnode N;
function N.f()
{
    write("Global.N.f - function");
};
N.f();
dn;
Global.N.f - function
-N2      NS
---N3    Global
-----N4 N          [Node]
-----N5      f          [function]
-----N6      #          [internal_block]
-----N7      write

// Call function from node created in Functions
createnode Functions.N;
function Functions.N.f()
{
    write("Functions.N.f - function");
};
Functions.N.f();
Functions.N.f - function

```

9. Recursion example

```
var tmp = 0;
function rec(x)
{
    set tmp = tmp + 1;
    write#("tmp={0}",tmp);
    if (tmp == x)
    {
        return;
    }
    rec(x);
}
rec(5);
```

10. Function may be updated

```
function f()
{
    write("f");
}
f();
function f()
{
    write("f2");
}
f();

result:
f
Warning: [FuncCreateFunction] function [f] is updated
f2
```

11. Passing structure as function parameter

```
definestruct Room
{
    var x;
    array y[3];
}
// function f(struct Toom:r) - wrong struct_name causes error
function f(struct Room:r)
{
    set r.x = 1;
    set r.y[0] = "A";
}
createstruct R as Room;
f(R);
```

```
12. Passing structure array as function parameter
definestruct Room
{
    var x;
    array y[3];
}
function f(struct array Room:r)
{
    set r.0.x = 1;
    set r.0.y[0] = "A";
}
createstruct R[2] as Room;
f(R);
```

Examples with using public and private functions in Trees Functions and Global it is possible to find in directory Examples\Access.

```
13. Array as parameter (see Examples\ArrayFunc\mean.scr)
// return result via parameter
function mean1(array:arr,result)
{
    result = 0;
    for(i,0,length(arr))
        result = result + arr[i];
    result = result/ length(arr);
}
var result;
call mean1({1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10},result);
write#("mean1 = {0}",result);

//return result via operator 'return'
function mean2(array:arr)
{
    var result = 0;
    for(i,0,length(arr))
        result = result + arr[i];
    result = result/ length(arr);
    return result;
}
call mean2({1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10});
write#("mean2 = {0}",getresult);

// the following line is wrong, because array.average is not
// function, it is ppl command
var result = array.average({1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 });
```

14. function names contain commands

```
function fora()  
{  
    write(funcname);  
}  
fora();
```

```
function defaulta()  
{  
    write(funcname);  
}  
defaulta();
```

```
function varx()  
{  
    write(funcname);  
}  
varx();
```

15. see examples\CallFunc\func21.scr

```
function f(x)  
{  
    write(x);  
}  
var c = "qqq";  
f("v");    // literal  
f(c);      // variable  
f(v);      // error wrong argument name
```

```
>rc examples\CallFunc\func21.scr
```

```
result:
```

```
v
```

```
qqq
```

```
Error: [FuncExecFunction] function [f] argument [v] not found
```

call

Command '**call**' invokes a function in mode **scr**, it is possible to use expression in infix notation as arguments, do not need to enclose in parentheses each argument when function is called.

Do not use '**call**' as function argument or on the right side of mathematical expression.

Format:

call function_name(arg1,arg2,...)

Examples:

1.

```
>code scr
>var x = 0;
>call Sum(x,4 + 1);    // right: 2nd arg in infix notation
>d x
-----Variables and arrays-----
-L1      x      [5]

>call Sum(x,-(5)(2));  // wrong: 2nd arg in prefix notation
                        // right: Sum(x) (-(5)(2))
```

2.Call function without arguments or with one not-expression argument by command '**call**' and without '**call**':

```
call func(123);    same as    func(123);
```

3. To get return of function, called by '**call**', run '**debugppl yes**' before:

```
>debugppl yes;
>call Math.PI();
result = 3.141592653589793
// or
>debugppl no;
>call Math.PI();
>write(getresult);
3.141592653589793
```

4.To get return from function, when function is used as argument do not use '**call**', use **ppl_notation**:

```
>write#( Math.PI() );
result = 3.141592653589793
```

5.

```
>write#(call Math.PI());  // error: call on the right side
>set x = call Math.PI();  // error
>set x = Math.PI();       // right
3.141592653589793
```


6. It is possible to pass array by this manner:

call function_name({item1,item2,...},arg2,...)

Example: (see examples\CallFunc\funcarr2.scr and examples\CallFunc\funcarr2.ppl)

```
function SumArray(array:arr,var:result)
{
    for(i,0,length(arr))
        call Sum(result,arr[i]);
}
```

```
var result=0;
call SumArray({1,2,3,4,5},result);
write#("result = {0}",result);
```

instead of:

```
array arr[] = {1,2,3,4,5};
call SumArray(arr,result);
```

Preprocessor generates the following ppl-code:

```
function
(
    SumArray (array:arr) (var:result)
    (
        (set (result) (0))
        (
            loop (i) (0) (length(arr)) (1)
            (
                do
                (
                    (Sum(result) (result) (arr[i]))
                )
            )
        )
    )
);
var (result);
array (arg_array0) (1) (2) (3) (4) (5 );
SumArray (arg_array0 ) ( result );
del arg_array0;
write ("result = {0}") (result);

array split_array;
call String.Split("1 2 3 4 5",{" "},"split_array"); // error,
// because generated code without quotes
call String.Split("1 2 3 4 5",getname({" "}), // right
"split_array");
```

return

Returns from function or exit from script, passes result from called function.

Format ppl:

```
return [(result)]  
result := value | statement in prefix notation
```

Format scr:

```
return [(]result[)]  
result := value | statement in infix notation
```

Example:

1.

```
function f()  
{  
  for(i, 0, 5, 1)  
  {  
    write(i);  
    if (i == 3)  
    {  
      return;  
    }  
  };  
};  
f();  
write("end of script");
```

2.

```
code scr;  
function f()  
{  
  return 2 + 3;  
}
```

getresult

Gets result of return passed from called function.

Format:

getresult ()

Example:

1. Return from function:

```
function sum(x,y)
{
    return x + y;
}
call sum(1,2);
write#("result = {0}",getresult());
```

funclist

Displays function names and their parameters from node Functions.

Format:

funclist| finclist()

Example:

```
>funclist;
Result:
-----Function List-----
Sum  (result, n1, n2)
Sub  (result, n1, n2)
Mult (result, n1, n2)
Div  (result, n1, n2)
Pow  (result, n1, n2)
PlusPlus (result)
MinusMinus (result)
LT  (result, n1, n2)
LTEQ (result, n1, n2)
GT  (result, n1, n2)
GTEQ (result, n1, n2)
EQ  (result, n1, n2)
NOTEQ (result, n1, n2)
AND  (result, n1, n2)
OR   (result, n1, n2)
XOR  (result, n1, n2)
```

funcname

Returns the current function name.

Format:

funcname()

Example:

```
>write(funcname());  
main
```

argc

Returns number of arguments

Format:

argc() | argc

Example:

```
function Sum (result,n1,n2 = "")  
{  
    write#("argc = {0}",argc());  
    if (argc() == 2)  
        result = result + n1;  
    else  
        result = n1 + n2;  
}  
>code scr;  
> var x = 0;  
>call Sum(x,1);  
>write#("x = {0}",x);  
Result:  
argc = 2  
x = 1
```

getargname

Returns argument name (or argument value if it is literal) by parameter name

Format:

getargname (parameter_name)

Example:

```
function a(n)  
{  
    write#("param name=[{0}] arg name=[{1}]",  
        getname(n),getargname(n));  
}  
var i = 0;  
a(i);  
Result:  
param name=[n] arg name=[i]
```

Delegates and callbacks

There are 4 operators for using delegates:

`delegate` – creation delegate

`dlgtinstance` – creation delegate instance

`dlgtset` - setting the function to delegate instance

`dlgtcall` – call function by delegate instance

delegate

delegate is created as an array whose elements define the method parameters.

Prefix “**delegate_**” is added to delegate name for internal using.

Format **ppl**:

delegate (<delegate name>) (param1) (param2)...

param:= <var_name> | var:<var_name> | array:<array_name> |

storage:<array_name> | struct [array] <struct_name>: < var_name >

Format **scr**:

delegate <delegate name> (param1, param2,...)

Example (**scr-mode**):

```
>delegate MyDelegate (var:x,array:arr);
```

dlgtinstance

dlgtinstance is created as an array with 2 elements, first is delegate name, second is empty and will be set by dlgtset. Delegate parameters types must be matched types of function parameters . Prefix “**dlgtinstance_**” is added to delegate instance name for internal using.

Format **ppl**:

dlgtinstance (<delegate instance name>)(<delegate name>)

Format **scr**:

dlgtinstance <delegate instance name><delegate name>

Example(**scr-mode**):

```
>delegate d2 (var:x,array:arr) ;
>dlgtinstance instance d2;
>d;
-N2      NS
---N3    Global
-----L0 empty    (const)
-----N4 delegate_d2 [Array 2]
-----L0      #      [var:x]
-----L1      #      [array:arr]
-----N4 dlgtinstance_instance [Array 2]
-----L0      #      ["delegate_d2"]
-----L1      #
```

dlgtset

dlgtset sets function name as second element in **dlgtinstance** array.

Format **ppl**:

dlgtset (delegate instance name)(function name)

Format **scr**:

dlgtset delegate instance name function name

Example (**scr-mode**):

```
// see previous example with delegate and dlgtinstance
function f1(var:x,array:arr)
{
    write#("x = [{0}]",x);
    writearray arr;
}
>dlgtset instance f1;
```

dlgtcall

dlgtcall calls function defined in dlgtset.

Format **ppl**:

dlgtcall(delegate instance name)(arg1)(arg2)(arg3)...

Format **scr**:

dlgtcall delegate instance name(arg1,arg2,arg3,...)

Example:

```
// see previous examples with delegate, dlgtinstance and dlgtset
var z = "qqq";
array y[] = {1,2,3};
dlgtcall instance (z,y);
Result:
x = [qqq]
-----Array arr-----
[0]      1
[1]      2
[2]      3
```

See the samples with delegates - Examples\delegates*.scr

callback

callback invokes synchronous callback method.

Format **ppl**:

callback (callback name)(arg1)(arg2)(arg3)...

Format **scr**:

callback callback name (arg1,arg2,arg3,...)

Example: (see Examples\delegates\callback.scr)

```
function cb1(var:n)
{
    write#("====={0}====",funcname);
    write#("n = {0}",n);}

function cb2(var:n)
{
    write#("====={0}====",funcname);
    write#("n = {0}",n);}

function f(array:x,var:str)
{
    callback x(str);
}

delegate d2 (var:n);
dlgtinstance instance d2;
dlgtset instance cb1;
call f(instance,"PPL");
dlgtset instance cb2;
call f(instance,"PPL");
```

Result:

```
function cb1 PPL
function cb2 PPL
```


Error Diagnostics

PPL Preprocessor locates the error in scr-mode:

Examples:

```
// non-interactive mode
File ErrorQM.scr:
var x;
x = 3 < 4 ? 1 2;    // right: x = 3 < 4 ? 1 : 2;
>rc ErrorQM.scr
Error:[ProcessingQuestionMark] file:[examples\x23.scr] line:
  [2] omitted ':' [set x = 3 < 4 ? 1 2;]
```

```
// interactive mode
>code scr;
>var x;
>x = 3 < 4 ? 1 2;
Error:  [ProcessingQuestionMark] omitted ':' [
set x = 3 < 4 ? 1 2;]
```

```
//File ErrorVar.scr
var x 2;    // right: var x = 2;
>rc examples\Error.scr
//Error:  [TFuncVar] file: [examples\x23.scr] line: [1] wrong
format cmd 'var' [var x 2;]
```

Additional functionalities

The following below-mentioned additional DLLs with C# functionalities are added and this list will be expanded.

There are two types of methods called from additional DLLs:

- methods that return result, this result may be used in the next operation, method arguments in prefix notation (**ppl-mode**)

for example:

```
var result = Math.Max(10) (* (2) (10) );
```

- methods that not return result, for example:

```
ArrayList.Remove(arrlist, item1);
```

Methods of second type of may be called by command 'call' in **scr-mode** and method arguments in infix notation:

```
call ArrayList.Remove(arrlist, 1+2);
```

In the following sample it is created wrapper for calling method that returns result (examples\lib\char.scr):

```
function Wrapper_GetChar(result,text,index)
{
    result = String.Char(text)(index);
}

var char;
var text = "Hello";
for(i,0,length(text))
{
    call Wrapper_GetChar(char,text, i);
    write#("{0} {1}", i, char);
}
```

See how to [create wrappers by ULC](#).

To get list of methods of additional loaded DLLs:

<DLLname>.help

For using user's library it is needed to set it in Configuration.data or to add by command [import](#) in program.

Use Application ULC.exe([Structure of User's DLL](#)) to create code for additional DLLs.

Arguments of additional DLLs use **prefix math notation**, only **Math library** uses **infix math notation** in **scr-mode**, this feature is added to preprocessor:

```
set x = Math.Sqrt(1+3) + Math.Max(2)(3*5);
```

Math

Methods:

Max	E	PI
Min	Exp	
BigMul	Floor	
Sqrt	Log	
Round	Log10	
Abs	Pow	
Acos	Sign	
Asin	Sin	
Atan	Tan	
Atan2	Truncate	
Ceiling	Tanh	
Cos	Cosh	
DivRem	Sinh	

Limitation: Do not use Math.Function in Math.Function:

```
var x = Math.Sin(30/(180/Math.PI())) // error
```

To get short help of every method in Math.DLL:

>Math.help[(method name)];

Returns the larger of two double-precision floating-point numbers:

Math.Max(double d1)(double d2)

Returns the smaller of two double-precision floating-point numbers:

Math.Min(double d1)(double d2)

Produces the full product of two 32-bit numbers:

Math.BigMul(Int32 n1)(Int32 n2)

Returns the square root of a specified number: **Math.Sqrt(double d1)**

Rounds a double-precision floating-point value to a specified number:

Math.Round (double value)[(Int32 digits)]

Returns the absolute value of a double-precision floating-point number:

Math.Abs(double value)

Returns the angle whose cosine is the specified number: **Math.Acos(double d)**

Returns the angle whose sine is the specified number: **Math.Asin(double d)**

Returns the angle whose tangent is the specified number: **Math..Atan(double d)**

Returns the angle whose tangent is the quotient of two specified numbers:

Math.Atan2(double d1)(double d2)

Returns the smallest integral value greater than or equal to the specified number:

Math.Ceiling(double d)

Returns the cosine of the specified angle: **Math.Cos(double d)**

Returns the remainder in an output parameter: **Math.DivRem(Int64 n1)(Int64 n2)**

Represents the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter: **Math.PI()**

Represents the natural logarithmic base: **Math.E()**

Returns e raised to the specified power: **Math.Exp(double value)**

Returns the largest integral value less than or equal to the specified number:

Math.Floor(double value)

Returns the logarithm of a specified number: **Math.Log(double value)**

Returns the base 10 logarithm of a specified number: **Math.Log10(double value)**

Returns a specified number raised to the specified power:

Math.Pow(double value)(double power)

Returns an integer that indicates the sign of a double-precision floating-point number:

Math.Sign(double value)

Returns the sine of the specified angle: **Math.Sin(double value)**

Returns the tangent of the specified angle: **Math.Tan(double value)**

Calculates the integral part of a number: **Math.Truncate(double value)**

Returns the hyperbolic tangent of the specified angle: **Math.Tanh(double value)**

Returns the hyperbolic cosine of the specified angle: **Math.Cosh(double value)**

Returns the hyperbolic sine of the specified angle: **Math.Sinh(double value)**

String

Methods:

Compare	Replace
Concat	DeleteEndOfLine
Contains	StartsWith
Format	Substring
IndexOf	ToCharArray
LastIndexOf	ToLower
Insert	ToUpper
Remove	Trim
Split	Char
SplitCsv	

To get short help of every method in String.DLL:

>String.help[(method name)];

Returns signed int as string: **String.Compare(stringA)(stringB)**

Returns concatenation of several strings: **String.Concat(string1)(string2)...**

Returns true|false: **String.Contains(string)(specified substring)**

Converts the value of objects to string based on the formats specified and returns result:

String.Format(format)(string1)(string2)...

Example:

```
String.Format("{0} {1}") ("qwe") ("zxc")
```

```
Result: qwe zxc
```

Returns a new string in which a specified number of characters from the current string are deleted:

String.Remove(string)(startIndex)(number of deleted symbols)

Example:

```
>rc examples\lib\StringRemove.scr
```

```
import String;
array primes = {1,2,3,5,7};
var output = "";
for(i,0,length(primes),1)
{
    set output = String.Concat(output) (primes[i]) (",");
}
var index = length(output) - 1;
set output = String.Remove(output) (index) (1); //remove the
latest ','
write(output);
Result:1,2,3,5,7
```

Returns a new string in which all occurrences of a specified Unicode character or string in the current string are replaced with another specified Unicode character or string:

String.Replace(string)(old value)(new value)

Determines whether this string instance starts with the specified character:

Returns **True** | **False**:

String.StartsWith(string)(value)

Retrieves a substring from this instance. The substring starts at a specified character position and has a specified length:

String.Substring(string)(startIndex)(length)

Writes the characters in this instance to a Unicode character array:

String.ToCharArray(string)("ppl_chars_array")

node_of PPL_chars_array is string in quotes or value of variable.

Example:

```
>array chars;  
>String.ToCharArray("qwerty") (getname(chars));  
>writearray chars;
```

Result:

```
-----Array chars-----  
[0]      q  
[1]      w  
[2]      e  
[3]      r  
[4]      t  
[5]      y
```

Returns a copy of this string converted to lowercase: **String.ToLower(string)**

Returns a copy of this string converted to uppercase: **String.ToUpper(string)**

Returns a new string in which all leading and trailing occurrences of a set of specified characters from the current string are removed:

String.Trim(string)[(trim chars string)]

```
>String.Trim(" abcde") (" ae");
```

Result: bcd

Returns one character from string: **String.Char(string)(index)**

Returns the reallocated string array that contains the substrings in this instance that are delimited by elements of a specified string array or in special string var, string array must be created before with size = 0:

String.Split(string)("ppl_array_separators")(getname(ppl_array_result)) or

String.Split(string)("var_separator")(getname(ppl_array_result))

It is possible to use comma instead of ','

space instead of ' '

tab instead of '\t'

Example:

> var text;

```
>set text = File.ReadAllText("Data\test.csv");  
>array separator[] = {comma,tab,space};  
>array split_text_array;  
>String.Split(text) ("separator") (getname(split_text_array));
```

Returns the reallocated string array that contains the substrings in this instance that are delimited by separator of a specified string var, string array must be created before with size = 0 (array <name>;).

If value with separator is surrounded by quotes it doesn't split.

(see example\lib\splitcsv.scr):

array ppl_array_result;

String.SplitCsv(string)("var_separator")("ppl_array_result")

It is possible to use comma instead of ','

space instead of ' '

tab instead of '\t'

Example:

Returns string from File.ReadAllText without EndOfLine: **DeleteEndOfLine(string)**

>rc Examples\Lib\FilesplitCsv.scr

```
var text = File.ReadAllText("examples\lib\splitcsv.txt");  
array splitcsv_text; // array with results  
call String.SplitCsv(text, ",", "splitcsv_text");  
// or  
// call String.SplitCsv(text, comma, "splitcsv_text");  
writearray splitcsv_text row;  
call File.WriteAllText("text","examples\lib\splitcsv_copy.txt");
```

Reports the zero-based index of the first occurrence of the specified string in this instance:

String.IndexOf (string)(value)[(start_index)][(count)]

Reports the zero-based index of the last occurrence of the specified string in this instance:

String.LastIndexOf (string)(value)[(start_index)][(count)]

Example (see examples\lib\IsUniqueSymbol.scr)

```
function IsUnique(str,result)
{
    var char;
    for(i,0,length(str))
    {
        set char = String.Char(str)(i);
        if( String.LastIndexOf (str)(char) != i)
        {
            set result = "False";
            return;
        }
    }
    set result = "True";
}

var result;
call IsUnique("abcdef",result);
write(result);
call IsUnique("1234567",result);
write(result);
call IsUnique("abcABC",result);
write(result);
call IsUnique("abcadef",result);
write(result);
Result:
True
True
True
False
```

Returns a new string in which a specified string is inserted at a specified index position in this instance:

String.Insert (string)(start index)(string to insert)

Directory

Methods:

```
GetFiles
GetDirectories
SetCurrentDirectory
GetCurrentDirectory
GetParent
CreateDirectory
Exists
Delete
```

To get short help of every method in Directory.DLL:

```
> Directory.help[([method name]);
```

Writes the names of files (including their paths) in the specified directory to **node_of_PPL_array**, created before with size = 0:

```
array node_of_PPL_array;
```

```
Directory.GetFiles("node_of_PPL_array")("path")
```

node of PPL array is string in quotes or value of variable or `getname(node_of_PPL_array)`.

Example:

1.

```
>array files;
>Directory.GetFiles("files") ( "c:\" );
or
var (x["files"]);
>Directory.GetFiles(x) (path) ;
```

2.

```
>rc examples\lib\WriteFilesInDir.scr
```

```
function WriteFilesInDirectory (array:arr,dir)
{
    array arr;
    Directory.GetFiles(arr) (dir) ;
    Writearray arr;
}
WriteFilesInDirectory ("files") ("c:\");
```

Result:

-----Arr files-----

```
[0]      c:\DumpStack.log.tmp
[1]      c:\hiberfil.sys
[2]      c:\pagefile.sys
[3]      c:\swapfile.sys
```

Writes the names of files (including their paths) in the specified directory to **node_of_PPL_array**, created before with size = 0:

```
array node_of_PPL_array;  
Directory.GetDirectories("node_of_PPL_array")( "path")
```

node of PPL array is string in quotes or value of variable or
getname(**node_of_PPL_array**).

Example:

```
array dir;  
Directory.GetDirectories("dir") ("c:\Users") ;  
or  
var (x["dir"]);
```

Sets the current working directory to the specified directory:

```
Directory.SetCurrentDirectory("path")
```

Gets the current working directory: **Directory.GetCurrentDirectory()**

Returns parent fullname: **Directory.GetParent("path")**

Returns CreationTime: **Directory.CreateDirectory("path")**

Returns **True** or **False** : **Directory.Exists("path")**

Deletes the specified directory and any subdirectories and files in the directory

Returns **True** or **False**: **Directory.Delete("path")**

Array

Methods:

Max	Min	Sum
Average	Sum2	Sub2
Mult2	Div2	Sort
Reverse	IndexOf	LastIndexOf

To get short help of every method in ArrayDLL: **Array.help[(method name)];**

Returns result: **Array.Max("ppl_array")**

Returns result: **Array.Min("ppl_array")**

Returns result: **Array.Sum("ppl_array")**

Returns result : **Array.Average("ppl_array")**

Math operations with 2 array, result is saved in **result_ppl_array**:

Array.Sum2("ppl_array1")("ppl_array2")("result_ppl_array")

Array.Sub2("ppl_array1")("ppl_array2")("result_ppl_array")

Array.Mult2("ppl_array1")("ppl_array2")("result_ppl_array")

Array.Div2("ppl_array1")("ppl_array2")("result_ppl_array")

Replaces source array: **Array.Sort("ppl_array") ("double" | "string")**

Replaces source array: **Array.Reverse("ppl_array")**

Returns result: **Array.IndexOf("ppl_array")(value)**

Returns result: **Array.LastIndexOf("ppl_array")(value)**

Example:

```
>code scr;
>import Array;
>array arr[] = {-4,4, -3,3,-2,2};
>Array.Sort("arr") ("double");
>writearray arr;
>Array.Reverse("arr");
>writearray arr;
Result:
-----Array arr----- double-----
[0]      -4
[1]      -3
[2]      -2
[3]       2
[4]       3
[5]       4
-----Array arr----- double-----
[0]       4
[1]       3
[2]       2
[3]      -2
[4]      -3
[5]      -4
```

```
>import Array;  
>code scr;  
>array a[] = {1,3,,5};  
>debugppl yes;  
>Array.Average(a);  
result = 3  
>recreate yes;  
>array a[] = {1,3,0,5};  
Info: [CreateArrayFormat1] Global array [a] is created  
>Array.Average(a);  
Result: 2.25
```

See samples in Examples\lib\Array.scr.

The following collections are supported: **ArrayList, Queue, Stack, Dictionary**.

ArrayList

Methods:

Create	ToArray	Count
Write	Reverse	Get
Add	Remove	Set
Clear	Insert	Delete
Contains	IndexOf	
AddArray	Sort	

To get short help of every method in ArrayList.DLL: **ArrayList.help[(method name)];**

Creates ArrayList object: **ArrayList.Create(name)**

It is possible to create ArrayList repeatedly, in this case previous data removed.

Writes all array_list_names or all elements from the specified array_list to the standard output stream: **ArrayList.Write()** or **ArrayList.Write(arrlist name)**

Adds a string to the end of the ArrayList: **ArrayList.Add(arrlist name)(string)**

To add empty string use keyword **empty**:

Example:

```
>ArrayList.Create(arr)
>ArrayList.Add(arr) (empty)
```

Adds node of PPL array to the end of the ArrayList:

ArrayList.AddArray("PPL array")(arrlist name)

Name of PPL array is **string in quotes** or value of variable with value = name of PPL array .

Removes all elements from the ArrayList: **ArrayList.Clear(arrlist name)**

Determines whether an element is in the ArrayList, returns **"True"** or **"False"**:

ArrayList.Contains(arrlist name)(string)

Writes all elements from arrlist to PPL array created before with size = 0 and reallocated in **ArrayList.ToArray** with size of arrlist name:

array "ppl_array";

ArrayList.ToArray(arrlist name)(getname("ppl_array"))

Name of PPL array is **string in quotes** or value of variable with value = name of PPL array .

Error: If PPL array exists.

Reverses the order of the elements in the ArrayList: **ArrayList.Reverse(arrlist name)**

Removes the first occurrence of a specific object from the ArrayList:

ArrayList.Remove(arrlist name)(string)

Inserts an element into the ArrayList at the specified index:

ArrayList.Insert(arrlist name)(index)(element)

To insert empty string use keyword **empty**.

Returns the zero-based index of the first occurrence of a value in the ArrayList:

ArrayList.IndexOf(arrlist name)(value)

Sorts the elements in the ArrayList: **ArrayList.Sort(arrlist name)**

Returns the number of elements actually contained in ArrayList: **ArrayList.Count(arrlist name)**

The following example includes all ArrayList methods:

```
>rc Examples\lib\ArrayList.scr
>import ArrayList;
>ArrayList.Create("all");
>createnode Private;
>array(Private.src) (ONE) (TWO) (THREE);
>var(x["Private.src"]);
>ArrayList.AddArray(x) (all);
>ArrayList.Write(all);
>ArrayList.Add(all) (empty);
>ArrayList.Add(all) (2two);
>ArrayList.Add(all) (3three);
>ArrayList.Add(all) (1one);
>write("====Added objects====");
>ArrayList.Write(all);
>ArrayList.Remove(all) (1one);
>ArrayList.Remove(all) (1one); // // error: 1one does not exist
>write("====Removed objects====");
>ArrayList.Write(all);
>ArrayList.Reverse(all);
>write("====Reverse====");
>ArrayList.Write(all);
>write("ArrayList.Contains 1one" = {0}) (ArrayList.Contains(all)
                                         (1one));
>ArrayList.Insert(all) (2) (4four);
>write("ArrayList.Contains 4four" = {0}) (ArrayList.Contains(all)
                                         (4four));
>ArrayList.IndexOf(all) (3three);
>ArrayList.Sort(all);
>write("====Sort====");
>ArrayList.Write(all);
>array (N1.dst_arr);
>ArrayList.ToArray(all) (getname(N1.dst_arr));
```

```
>ArrayList.Clear(all) ;
>d;
Result:
Imported [ArrayList]
all
    ONE
    TWO
    THREE
=====Added objects=====
all
    ONE
    TWO
    THREE

    2two
    3three
    lone
Warning: [ArrayList.FuncRemove] element [lone] does not exist
=====Removed objects=====
all
    ONE
    TWO
    THREE

    2two
    3three
=====Reverse=====
all
    3three
    2two

    THREE
    TWO
    ONE
ArrayList.Contains lone" = False
ArrayList.Contains 4four" = True
=====Sort=====
all
    2two
    3three
    4four
    ONE
    THREE
    TWO
-N1  NS
---N2 Global
-----N3  Private  [Node]
-----N4  src     [Array 3]
-----L0  #       [ONE]
-----L1  #       [TWO]
-----L2  #       [THREE]
```

```
-----N4  dst_arr      [Array 7]
-----L0      #
-----L1      #      [2two]
-----L2      #      [3three]
-----L3      #      [4four]
-----L4      #      [ONE]
-----L5      #      [THREE]
-----L6      #      [TWO]
-----L11     x      ["Private.src"]
---N2 Local
```

Returns value of ArrayList member by index:

ArrayList.Get(arrlist_name)(index)

Set value of ArrayList member by index:

ArrayList.Set(arrlist_name)(index)(value)

Example:

```
>import ArrayList
Imported [ArrayList]
>ArrayList.Create(x)
>ArrayList.Add(x) (qqq)
>ArrayList.Add(x) (zzz)
>ArrayList.Get(x) (0)
result = qqq
>ArrayList.Set(x) (0) (aaa)
>ArrayList.Get(x) (0)
result = aaa
```

Delete all ArrayList objects:

ArrayList.Delete();

Queue

Methods:

Create	Peek	
Count	Clear	
Write	Contains	
Enqueue	AddArray	
Dequeue	ToArray	Delete

To get short help of every method in Queue.DLL:

Queue.help[(method name)]

Creates Queue object: **Queue.Create(queue name)**

Returns the number of elements actually contained in Queue: **Queue.Count(queue name)**

Writes queue names or all elements from the specified queue to the standard output stream:

Queue.Write() or **Queue.Write(name)**

Adds an object to the end of the Queue: **Queue.Enqueue(queue name)(string)**

To add empty string use keyword **empty**.

Removes and returns the object at the beginning of the Queue:

Queue.Dequeue(queue name)

Returns the object at the beginning of the Queue without removing it:

Queue.Peek(queue name)

Removes all objects from the Queue: **Queue.Clear(queue name)**

Determines whether an element is in the Queue, returns "True" or "False":

Queue.Contains(queue name)(string)

Adds PPL array to the Queue: **Queue.AddArray("PPL array") (queue name)**

Writes all elements from Queue to the PPL array created before with size = 0:

```
array "ppl_array";  
Queue.ToArray(queue name) ("ppl_array")
```

Delete all Queue objects: **Queue.Delete();**

Examples of code with Dictionary methods in **examples\lib\Queue.ppl**

Stack

Methods:

Create	Peek	
Count	Clear	
Write	Contains	
Push	AddArray	
Pop	ToArray	Delete

To get short help of every method in Stack.DLL:

>Stack.help[(method name)]

Creates Stack object: **Stack.Create(stack name)**

Returns the number of elements actually contained in Stack: **Stack.Count(stack name)**

Writes stack names or all elements from the specified stack to the standard output stream:

Stack.Write() or **Stack.Write(stack name)**

Inserts an object at the top of the stack: **Stack.Push(stack name)(string)**

To insert empty string use keyword **empty**.

Removes and returns the object at the top of the Stack:

Stack.Pop(stack name)

Returns the object at the top of the Stack without removing it:

Stack.Peek(stack name)

Removes all objects from the Stack: **Stack.Clear(stack name)**

Determines whether an element is in the Stack, returns "True" or "False":

Stack.Contains(stack name)(string)

Adds PPL array to the Stack: **Stack.AddArray ("PPL array")(stack name)**

Writes all elements from Stack to the PPL array created before with size = 0:

array "ppl_array";

Stack.ToArray(stack name) ("ppl_array")

Delete all Queue objects: **Stack.Delete();**

Examples:

```
>debugppl yes;  
>import Stack  
Imported [Stack]  
>Stack.Create(s)  
>Stack.Push(s) (one)  
>Stack.Push(s) (two)  
>Stack.Push(s) (three)  
>debugppl yes  
>Stack.Pop(s)  
result = three  
>Stack.Pop(s)  
result = two  
>Stack.Pop(s)  
result = one  
>Stack.Pop(s)  
result = empty
```

Examples of code with Stack methods in **examples\lib\Stacks.ppl**

Dictionary

Methods:

Create	ContainsKey	
Count	ContainsValue	
Add	Remove	
Write	AddArray	
Clear	ToArray	Delete

To get short help of every method in Dictionary.DLL:

>Dictionary.help[(method name)]

Creates Dictionary object: **Dictionary.Create(dictionary name)**

Returns the number of elements actually contained in Dictionary:

Dictionary.Count(dictionary name)

Adds the specified key and value to the Dictionary:

Dictionary.Add(dictionary name)(key)(value)

Writes dictionary names or all elements from the specified Dictionary to the standard output stream: **Dictionary.Write()** or **Dictionary.Write(dictionary name)**

Removes all keys and values from the Dictionary: **Dictionary.Clear(dictionary name)**

Determines whether the Dictionary contains the specified key, returns **True** or **False**:

Dictionary.ContainsKey(dictionary name)(key)

Removes the value with the specified key from the Dictionary:

Dictionary.Remove(dictionary name)(value)

Determines whether the Dictionary contains a specific value, returns **True** or **False**:

Dictionary.ContainsValue(dictionary name)(value)

Adds PPL array to the Dictionary: **Dictionary.AddArray("PPL array")(dictionary name)**

Write all elements from Dictionary to new PPL array created before with size = 0:

array "ppl_array";

Dictionary.ToArray(dictionary name) ("ppl_array")

Delete all Queue objects: **Dictionary.Delete();**

Examples of code with Dictionary methods in **examples\lib\Dictionary.ppl**

Convert

Methods:

```
StringToInt32Array
StringToHexArray
HexToBin
BinToHex
IntToHex
HexToInt
IntToBin
BinToInt
```

To get short help of every method in Convert.DLL:

>Convert.help[(method name)];

String characters converts to int32 array created before with size = 0 and reallocated in

Convert.StringToInt32Array with size of string_characters:

Convert.StringToInt32Array(string_characters)("Int32 "ppl_array")

String characters converts to hex array created before with size = 0 and reallocated in

Convert.StringToHexArray with size of string_characters:

Convert.StringToHexArray(string_characters)("Hex "ppl_array")

All below mentioned methods convert data in accordance with method name and return:

Returns string bin: **Convert.HexToBin(string with hex value)**

Returns string hex: **Convert.BinToHex(string with bin value)**

Returns string hex: **Convert.IntToHex(string with Int32 value)**

Returns string Int32: **Convert.HexToInt(string with hex value)**

Returns string bin: **Convert.IntToBin(string with Int32 value)**

Returns string Int32: **Convert.BinToInt(string with bin value)**

Examples:

See Examples\lib\Convert.scr

```
>array Int32;
>Convert.StringToInt32Array("12345") ("Int32");
Info [CreateArrayFormat2] Global array [Int32] is created
>writearray Int32;
Result:
-----Array Int32-----
[0]      49
[1]      50
[2]      51
[3]      52
[4]      53
>array Hex;
```

```
>Convert.StringToHexArray("12345")("Hex");  
>writearray Hex;
```

```
Result:  
-----Array Hex-----  
[0]      31  
[1]      32  
[2]      33  
[3]      34  
[4]      35
```

Examples:

```
>debugpp1 yes  
>Convert.HexToBin(16);  
result = 10110  
>Convert.BinToHex(1111111)  
result = 7F  
>Convert.IntToHex(256)  
result = 100
```

Excel

The following methods may be used for reading from XLSX files to two-dimensional storage or writing from two-dimensional storage to XLSX files.

Methods:

```
Open
Close
Read
CreateWorkBook
Write
SaveAs
```

To get short help of every method in Excel.DLL:

```
> Excel.help[(method name)];
```

Opens XLSX file for reading:

```
Excel.Open(filename.xlsx)
```

Closes XLSX file after reading or writing:

```
Excel.Close()
```

Reads opened XLSX to storage, size of storage must be enough to save Excel cells:

```
Excel.Read("sheet")("left top")("right down")("storage")
```

Example:

```
"left top": "A1"
```

```
"right down": "H10"
```

Creates workbook for writing:

```
Excel.CreateWorkBook()
```

Writes storage to Excel cells, quantity of cells must be enough to save storage:

```
Excel.Write("sheet")("left top")("right down")("storage")
```

Saves created XLSX file after writing:

```
Excel.SaveAs(filename.xlsx)
```

Examples:

see file Examples\Excel\test.scr

```
import Excel;
Excel.Open("$1$\examples\Excel\example.xlsx");
Excel.Read("Sheet1")("A1")("H10")("Example_XLSX");
Excel.Close();
swrite(Example_XLSX);
```

```
Excel.CreateWorkBook();  
Excel.Write("Sheet1")("A1")("H10")("Example_XLSX");  
Excel.SaveAs("$1$\examples\Excel\example2.xlsx");  
Excel.Close();
```

>rc examples\excel\test.scr c:\path

Parameter **c:\path** overrides the variable **\$1\$** in file test.scr.

File

Methods:

ReadAllText	ReadAllLines
WriteAllText	WriteAllLines
Exists	Delete

Returns all contents of text file: **File.ReadAllText(filename)**

Creates a new file, write the contents to the file, and then closes the file:

File.WriteAllText(var_ppl)(filename)

Determines whether the specified file exists, returns **True** or **False**: **File.Exists(filename)**

Returns string array with lines of text file: **File.ReadAllLines(filename)("ppl_array")**

Example:

```
>File.ReadAllLines("examples\lib\split.txt")("x")  
>d
```

Result:

-N1 NS

---N2 Global

-----N3 x [Array 2]

-----L0 # [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,]

-----L1 # [11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20]

Creates a new file, writes one or more strings to the file, and then closes the file:

File.WriteAllLines("ppl_array")(filename)

Deletes the specified file: **File.Delete(filename)**

Random

Methods:

Create	NextDouble
Next	NextInt64
NextBytes	NextSingle

Creates Random object: **Random.Create(name)[(Seed)]**

Returns a non-negative random integer: **Random.Next(random_name)**

Returns a non-negative random integer that is less than the specified maximum:
Random.Next(random_name) (maxValue)

Returns a random integer that is within a specified range:
Random.Next(random_name) (minValue)(maxValue)

Creates random numbers and writes them to the of a specified “**ppl_array**” created before with size = 0:
Random.NextBytes(random name) (“ppl_array”)(quantity of random elements)

Returns a random floating-point number that is greater than or equal to 0.0, and less than 1.0:
Random.NextDouble(random name)

Returns a non-negative random integer: **Random.NextInt64(random name)**

Returns a non-negative random integer that is less than the specified maximum:
Random.NextInt64(random name)(maxValue)

Returns a random integer that is within a specified range:
Random.NextInt64(random name)(minValue)(maxValue)

Returns a random floating-point number that is greater than or equal to 0.0, and less than 1.0:
Random.NextSingle(random name)

Examples:

```
>debugpppl yes;
```

```
>import Random;
```

```
Imported [Random]
```

```
>Random.Create(r);
```

```
>Random.Next(r)(0)(10);
```

```
Result : 2
```

```
>array x;
```

```
>Random.NextBytes(r)(x)(5);
```

```
>writearray x;
```

```
Result:
```

```
-----Array x-----
```

```
[0]      5
```

```
[1]     121
```

```
[2]     226
```

```
[3]     108
```

```
[4]      61
```

Console

Methods:

ForegroundColor	Beep
BackgroundColor	Clear
ForegroundPromptColor	SetCursorPosition
DefaultColors	GetCursorPosition
Write	
WindowWidth	WindowHeight

Sets the foreground color of the console:

Console.ForegroundColor(color)

Sets the background color of the console:

Console.BackgroundColor(color)

Sets the prompt foreground color of the console:

Console.ForegroundPromptColor(color)

Sets the default foreground, background and ForegroundPromptColor color of the console:

Console.DefaultColors()

Writes the text representation of the specified value or values to the standard output stream: **Console.Write [(format)](string)(string)**

Plays the sound of a beep through the console speaker:

Console.Beep (frequency)(duration)

frequency - 37 to 32767 hertz

duration - msec

Clears the console buffer and corresponding console window of display information:

Console.Clear()

Sets the position of the cursor:

Console.SetCursorPosition(left column cursor position)(top row cursor position)

Gets the position of the cursor:

Console.GetCursorPosition ()

Returns 'left column cursor position, top row cursor position'

Run function **WindowSize()** (see file Functions\CommonFunctions.ppl)

>WindowSize()

width=120 height=30

Only for Administrator mode:

Get/Set **WindowWidth([value])** and **WindowHeight([value])**

>Console.WindowHeight(20) // set

>write(Console.WindowHeight()) // get

20

See examples in examples\Console.

Vector

For using with library MathNet.Numerics and others. Using Vector and Matrix libraries significantly increases program performance.

Methods:

```
Vector.Create ("vector_name")(length)(type)  
type:= double|float|decimal|bool|int|uint|long|ulong|string  
types in accordance with value types in  
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/builtin-  
types/built-in-types
```

```
Vector.Get(vector_name)(index);  
Vector.Set(vector_name)(index)(value);  
Vector.Add("vector_name")( "ppl_array")
```

Write to line - "row"

Write not nullable data to column - "col"

Write all data to column - "col0"

```
Vector.Write("vector_name")(["row"|"col"|"col0"])
```

```
Vector.WriteNames()
```

```
Vector.Delete("vector_name")
```

```
Vector.DeleteAll()
```

Examples:

```
>import Vector;  
>array v[] = {1,2,3,4,5};  
>call Vector.Create ("V",5,int);  
>call Vector.Add("V",getname(v));  
> call Vector.Write("V");
```

Result:

```
=====vector V=====
```

```
1   2   3   4   5
```

```
>call Vector.Set("V",0,0);  
> call Vector.Write("V",col);
```

Result:

```
=====vector V=====
```

```
[1]   2
```

```
[2]   3
```

```
[3]   4
```

```
[4]   5
```

```
>call Vector.Delete("V");
```

See examples in **examples\MatrixVector**, **examples\scr\erato.scr**.

Matrix

For using with library MathNet.Numerics and others.

Methods:

Create ("matrix_name")(rows)(columns)(type)

type:= double | float | decimal | bool | int | uint | long | ulong | string

types in accordance with value types in

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/builtin-types/built-in-types>

Get("matrix_name")(index_row)(index_column)

Set("matrix_name")(index_row)(index_column)(value)

AddArrayToRow ("matrix_name")(row)("")ppl_array""

AddArrayToColumn ("matrix_name")(column)("")ppl_array""

Write to line - "row"

Write not nullable data to column - "col"

Write all data to column - "col0"

Write("matrix_name")(["row" | "col" | "col0"])

WriteNames()

Delete("matrix_name")

DeleteAll()

Rotate("matrix_name")("cw" | "ccw") - for square matrix only

Example:

```
>import Matrix;
>call Matrix.Create ("A",3,3,float);
>array r1[] = {1,2,3};
>array r2[] = {4,5,6};
>array r3[] = {7,8,9};
>call Matrix.AddArrayToRow ("A",0, getname(r1));
>call Matrix.AddArrayToRow ("A",1, getname(r2));
>call Matrix.AddArrayToRow ("A",2, getname(r3));
>call Matrix.Write("A");
>call Matrix.Delete("A");
```

See examples in **examples\MatrixVector**.

MN_Numerics

For using MathNet.Numerics.dll

Methods:

```
Matrix("matrix_name")(rows)(columns)           // like as Matrix.CreateDouble
Vector("vector_name")(length)                   // like as Vector.CreateDouble
AddRowToMatrix("matrix_name")("ppl_array")       // like as Matrix.AddRow
AddColumnToMatrix("matrix_name")("ppl_array")    // like as Matrix.AddColumn
AddDataToVector("vector_name")("ppl_array")      // like as Vector.Add
```

Linear Equation Systems:

See detailed information: <https://numerics.mathdotnet.com/LinearEquations.html>

```
Solve("matrix_name")("vector_name")("ppl_array_result")
```

```
DeleteAll() // delete all matrix and name
```

```
DeleteMatrix("matrix_name")
```

```
DeleteVector("vector_name")
```

For operations with vectors and matrices It is possible to use methods from
MN_Numerics.Matrix and MN_Numerics.Vector
or from

Matrix and Vector, **but not together.**

Example: (see examples\mnn\lesrow2.scr)

```
//linear equation systems
// AX = B
// Creation rows as "ppl_array"s
// Creation Matrix.matrix
// Creation Vector.vector
import Matrix;
import Vector;
import MN_Numerics;
Matrix.DeleteAll();
Vector.DeleteAll();
write("-----Creation Matrix.matrix & Vector.vector-----");
call Matrix.Create("A",3,3,double);
array row1[] = {3,2,-1};
array row2[] = {2,-2,4};
array row3[] = {-1,0.5,-1};
call Matrix.AddArrayToRow("A",0,getname(row1)); // fill matrix
call Matrix.AddArrayToRow("A",1,getname(row2));
call Matrix.AddArrayToRow("A",2,getname(row3));

call Vector.Create("B",3,double);
array vector[] = {1,-2,0}; // create vector as "ppl_array"
call Vector.Add("B",getname(vector)); // fill vector
```



```
array X[length(vector)] = 0; // create result as "ppl_array"  
call MN_Numerics.Solve("A","B",getname(X));  
writearray X;  
Vector.Delete("B");
```

Result:

-----Array X-----

```
[0]  1  
[1] -1.9999999999999996  
[2] -1.9999999999999993
```

Constants: to get list of constants from MathNet.Numerics:

>MN_Numerics.help();

Examples:

```
>debugppl yes  
>import MN_Numerics;  
>MN_Numerics.Pi()  
Result: 3.141592653589793  
>MN_Numerics.E()  
Result: 2.718281828459045
```

DataFrame

DataFrame is a table with named columns, columns may be defined with different types, number of rows and columns is not limited.

Methods:

SetRow	AddRowData
SetColumn	GetRowArray
Write	GetSliceRowArray
Save	GetColumnArray
ReadFile	GetSliceColumnArray
Create	SetCell
InsertRows	GetCell
AddRows	CellName
InsertColumns	SetWidth
AddColumns	SetType
RemoveRows	GetWidth
RemoveColumns	GetType
ClearColumns	SetPrintEmptyRows
SetWidthForAll	GetPrintEmptyRows
SetTypeForAll	SetRowSelectedFrom
Sort	GetRowSelectedFrom
Reverse	SetRowSelectedTo
SelectRows	GetRowSelectedTo
UnselectRows	SetReallocStep
GetRowsLength	GetReallocStep
GetColumnLength	

Delete DataFrame – **del df_name**
df_name – DataFrame name

Create - creates node **df_name**, node **<df_name>.Settings** and arrays per each column

```
>import DataFrame
>DataFrame.Create(DF)(2)(A)(B)
>d
-N2  NS
---N3 Global
----L0 empty (const)
----N4 DF      [DataFrame]
-----N5  Settings
-----L0  RowSelectedFrom
-----L1  RowSelectedTo
-----L2  PrintEmptyRows [yes]
-----L3  RowsLength    [2]
-----L4  ReallocStep   [10]
-----L5  AType [Text]
-----L6  AWidth [12]
-----L7  BType [Text]
-----L8  BWidth [12]
-----N5  A      [Array 2]
-----L0  #
-----L1  #
-----N5  B      [Array 2]
-----L0  #
-----L1  #
```

RowSelectedFrom and **RowSelectedTo** sets selected rows and used in Read,Save,Write

PrintEmptyRows sets to present or not empty rows and used in Write.

RowsLength is set automatically as number of rows.

ReallocStep sets number of rows and used in Create and AddRows.

<column name>Type sets column type and used in Read and Sort.

<column name>Width sets column width and used in Write.

Formats:

DataFrame.Create() - creates DataFrame "**DF**" with 26x26 columns with following names: A,B,C,... BA,BB,BC,...ZA,...ZZ and 1000 rows

DataFrame.Create(Name) - creates DataFrame "Name" with 26x26 columns with following names: A,B,C,... BA,BB,BC,...ZA,...ZZ and 10 rows

DataFrame.Create(Name)(rows length) - creates DataFrame "Name" with 26 columns with following names: A,B,C,...Z and "**rows length**" rows

DataFrame.Create(Name)(rows length)(column1)(column2)...(columnN) - creates DataFrame "Name" with N columns and "**rows length**" rows

1. Example:

```
CPPL
>import DataFrame
Imported [DataFrame]
>DataFrame.Create(AB)(10)
>DataFrame.Write(AB)

  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H  I  J  K  L  M  N  O  P  Q  R  S  T  U  V  W  X  Y  Z
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
=== defined names in DataFrame [AB]===
  name      column  row
>
```

2. Example

```
>import DataFrame
>DataFrame.Create(MyDataFrame)(2)(One)(Two)(Three)
----Variables and arrays----
-N4 MyDataFrame [Node]
---N5 Settings [Node]
---N5 One      [Array 2]
---N5 Two      [Array 2]
---N5 Three    [Array 2]
>DataFrame.Write(MyDataFrame)
Result:
  One  Two  Three
0
1
```

SetRow and **SetColumn** return *error if **columnType = Number** and **value** is not number

SetRow - sets value for each column for defined row:

Format:

DataFrame.SetRow(df_name)(row index)("ppl_array")

SetColumn - sets value for each row for defined column:

Format:

DataFrame.SetColumn(df_name)(column) ("ppl_array")

Write - displays DataFrame full contents or only contents of defined columns:

Format:

DataFrame.Write([df_name])[(column)(column)...

To display contents of specific rows:

DataFrame. RowSelectedFrom (df_name)(row index)

DataFrame. RowSelectedTo (df_name)(row index)

or by method **SelectRows.**

DataFrame.SelectRows(df_name)(row index from)(row index to)

Save -saves full contents of DataFrame in file format ".csv" or ".[data](#)" or defined columns only in format ".csv"

Format:

DataFrame.Save(df_name)(filename.csv|.data)[(column)(column)]...

ReadFile - reads full contents of DataFrame from file in format ".csv" or ".[data](#)" or contents of defined columns from file in format ".csv" only.

Format:

DataFrame.ReadFile(df_name) (filename.csv|.data)[(column)(column)]...

InsertRows - inserts number of rows before index

Format:

DataFrame.InsertRows(df_name)(index)[(number of rows)]

By default number of added rows= 1

AddRows - adds number of empty rows at the end

Format:

DataFrame.AddRows([df_name])[(number of rows)]

By default df_name = DF

By default number of added rows = 10

InsertColumns - insert one or several named columns before defined column

Format:

DataFrame.InsertColumns(df_name))(defined column1)(column2)(column3)...

AddColumns - adds number of named columns at the end

Format:

DataFrame.AddColumns(df_name)(column1)(column2)...

RemoveRows

Format:

DataFrame.RemoveRows(df_name) – remove all rows

DataFrame.RemoveRows(df_name)((number_of_row) – remove 1 row

DataFrame.RemoveRows(df_name)(number_from)(*) - remove rows
between number_from to end

DataFrame.RemoveRows(df_name)(number_from)(number_to) - remove rows
between number_from – number_end

RemoveColumns

Format:

Removes named columns and their Type and Width from Settings:

RemoveColumns(df_name)((column1)(column2)...)]

Removes all columns and their Type and Width in Settings:

RemoveColumns(df_name)

ClearColumns - clears contents of all DataFrame or defined columns:

Format:

DataFrame.ClearColumns(df_name)((column)(column)...)]

SetWidthForAll - sets same width for all columns to display DataFrame by DataFrame.Write:

Format:

DataFrame.SetWidthForAll([df_name])([width])

default name – DF

default with = 12

Example:

>DataFrame.SetWidthForAll(14)

SetTypeForAll - sets same type for all columns

Format:

DataFrame.SetTypeForAll([df_name])([Text | Number])

default name – DF

default type = Text

Example:

>DataFrame.SetTypeForAll(Number)

Sort - sorts all contents by specified column in ascending or descending order

Format:

DataFrame.Sort(df_name)(ascend | descend)(column)

Example:

File: examples\DataFrame\products.csv

Bagel,140,310,Medium

Biscuit ,86,480,High

Jaffa cake,48,370,Med-High

Bread white,96,240,Medium

Bread wholemeal,88,220,LowMed

Chapatis,250,240,Medium

Cornflakes,130,300,Med-High

Program: examples\DataFrame\df8.scr

```
import DataFrame;
```

```
DataFrame.Create(Products) (0) (Bread&Cereals) (Size) (per100grams)  
                                (energy);
```

```
set Products.Settings.Bread&CerealsWidth = 20;
```

```
DataFrame.ReadFile(Products) (examples\DataFrame\products.csv);
```

```
DataFrame.Write(Products);
```

```
DataFrame.Sort(Products) (ascend) (per100grams);
```

```
DataFrame.Write(Products);
```


results:

```
Select CPPL
>rc examples\df\df8.scr
code: scr
Info: [FuncImport] the library [DataFrame] is already loaded
DataFrame [Products] added [7] rows
-----Variables and arrays-----
-N4   Products      [Node]
---N5   Settings     [Node]
---N5   Bread&Cereals [Array 7]
---N5   Size          [Array 7]
---N5   per100grams   [Array 7]
---N5   energy        [Array 7]

      Bread&Cereals      Size      per100grams energy
0   Bagel                140        310      Medium
1   Biscuit              86         480      High
2   Jaffa cake           48         370     Med-High
3   Bread white          96         240      Medium
4   Bread wholemeal      88         220     LowMed
5   Chapatis            250         240      Medium
6   Cornflakes          130         300     Med-High

      Bread&Cereals      Size      per100grams energy
0   Bread wholemeal      88         220     LowMed
1   Bread white          96         240      Medium
2   Chapatis            250         240      Medium
3   Cornflakes          130         300     Med-High
4   Bagel                140        310      Medium
5   Jaffa cake           48         370     Med-High
6   Biscuit              86         480      High
>
```

See examples df8.scr and df9.scr(wrong results for digital data when Type = Text).

Reverse - reverses all DataFrame contents by defined column

Format:

DataFrame.Reverse(df_name)(column)

SelectRows

Format:

Select one row only: **DataFrame.SelectRows(df_name)(select_from)**

Select rows select_from – to end: **DataFrame.SelectRows(df_name)(select_from)(*)**

Select rows between select_from – select_to:

DataFrame.SelectRows(df_name)(select_from)(select_to)

UnSelectRows

Format: **DataFrame.UnSelectRows(df_name)**

GetRowsLength – returns number of rows

Format: **DataFrame.GetRowLength(df_name)**

GetColumnsLength – returns number of columns

Format: **DataFrame.GetRowLength(df_name)**

AddRowData – adds row with data per columns at the end

Format:

DataFrame.AddRowData(df_name)("ppl_array")

GetRowArray – copies data from defined row to ppl array

Format:

DataFrame.GetRowArray(df_name)(index row) ("ppl array")

GetSliceRowArray - copies part of array defined by index row to ppl array

Format:

DataFrame. GetSliceRowArray (df_name)(index row)[length]("ppl array")

GetColumnArray - copies data from defined column to array

Format:

DataFrame.GetColumnArray(df_name)(column) ("ppl array")

GetSliceColumnArray – copies part of array defined by column name to ppl array

Format:

DataFrame. GetSliceColumnArray (df_name)(column name)[length]("ppl array")

SetCell - sets value for cell ,defined by name or by column name and row index

Format: **DataFrame.SetCell(df_name)(column name)(index row)(value)**
DataFrame.SetCell(df_name.cell_name)(value)

GetCell - returns value of cell, defined by name or by column name and row index

Format: **DataFrame.GetCell(df_name)(column name)(index row)**
DataFrame.GetCell(df_name.cell_name)

CellName - sets name for defined cell

Format: **DataFrame.CellName(df_name)(column name)(index row)(cell name)**

SetWidth - sets Width value for defined column name in Settings

Format: **DataFrame. SetWidth (df_name)(column name)(value)**

SetType - sets Type value for defined column name in Settings

Format: **DataFrame. SetType (df_name)(column name)(Text | Number)**

GetWidth - returns Width for defined column name in Settings

Format: **DataFrame. GetWidth (df_name)(column name)**

Example:

```
>import DataFrame
>DataFrame.Create(DF)(2)(A)(B)
>DataFrame.SetWidth(DF)(A)(15)
>write(DataFrame.GetWidth(DF)(A))
result: 15
```

GetType - returns Type for defined column name in Settings

Format: **DataFrame. GetType(df_name)(column name)**

Example:

```
>import DataFrame
>DataFrame.SetType(DF)(A)(Number)
>write(DataFrame.GetType(DF)(A))
result: Number
```

SetPrintEmptyRows - sets PrintEmptyRows value in Settings

Format: **DataFrame. SetPrintEmptyRows (df_name)(value)**

GetPrintEmptyRows - returns PrintEmptyRows value from Setting

Format:: **DataFrame. GetPrintEmptyRows (df_name)**

Example:

```
>import DataFrame;
>DataFrame.Create(DF)(2)(A)(B);
>DataFrame.SetPrintEmptyRows(DF)(yes);
>write(DataFrame.GetPrintEmptyRows(DF));
result: yes
```

SetRowSelectedFrom - sets RowSelectedFrom value in Setting

Format: **DataFrame. SetRowSelectedFrom (df_name)(value)**

GetRowSelectedFrom - returns RowSelectedFrom value from Setting

Format: **DataFrame. GetRowSelectedFrom (df_name)**

SetRowSelectedTo - sets RowSelectedTo value in Setting

Format: **DataFrame. SetRowSelectedTo (df_name)(value)**

GetRowSelectedTo – returns RowSelectedTo value from Setting

Format: **DataFrame.GetRowSelectedTo(df_name)**

Example:

```
>code scr;  
>import DataFrame;  
>call DataFrame.Create(DF,2,A,B);  
>call DataFrame.SetRowSelectedFrom(DF,0);  
>call DataFrame.SetRowSelectedTo(DF,1);  
>write(DataFrame.GetRowSelectedFrom(DF));  
result: 0  
>write(DataFrame.GetRowSelectedTo(DF));  
result: 1
```

SetReallocStep - sets ReallocStep value in Setting

Format: **DataFrame.SetReallocStep(df_name)(value)**

GetReallocStep - returns ReallocStep value from Setting

Format: **DataFrame.GetReallocStep(df_name)**

Example:

```
>import DataFrame;  
>DataFrame.Create(DF)(2)(A)(B);  
>DataFrame.SetReallocStep(DF)(100);  
>write(DataFrame.GetReallocStep(DF));  
result: 100
```

Examples of using DataFrame methods in directory: **examples\DataFrame**

df1.scr - methods ReadFile, Save

df2.scr - methods ReadFile, RemoveColumns, Save

df3.scr - methods AddColumns,AddRows,Write

df4.scr - methods DataFrame with default name DF

df5.scr - methods ClearColumns,SelectRows,UnSelectRows,Write

df6.scr - methods RemoveRows, RemoveColumns

df7.scr - methods InsertRows, InsertColumns, SetRow, SetColumn, Sort, Reverse

df8.scr - methods Create,ReadFile,Write, ascending and descending Sort, Reverse

df9.scr - methods Create,ReadFile,Write, ascending Sort for Type = Text and Type Number

df10.scr - methods SetType, GetRowArray, CellName, SetCell, GetCell, GetSlicedRowArray

df11.scr - methods CellName, SetCell, GetCell

df12.scr - methods GetSlicedColumnArray,Write

AddressBook2.scr – methods AddRowData,Write

AddressBook.scr – methods SetRow, Write

Statistics

Statistics.dll uses MathNet.Numerics.dll.

See details in -

<https://numerics.mathdotnet.com/api/MathNet.Numerics.Statistics/ArrayStatistics.htm>

Methods:

Covariance	FiveNumberSummary
GMean	HMean
Maximum	Mean
MeanStandardDeviation	Median
Minimum	OrderStatistic
Percentile	PopulationCovariance
PopulationStandardDeviation	PopulationVariance
QuantileCustom	Quantile
RanksInplace	RootMeanSquare
StandardDeviation	Variance

Formats:

```

Statistics.help([name])
Statistics.Covariance("\"sample1\")\"(\"sample2\")
Statistics.FiveNumberSummary(\"sample_name\")(\"result_array5\")
Statistics.GMean(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.HMean(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.Maximum(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.Mean(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.MeanStandardDeviation(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.Median(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.Minimum(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.OrderStatistic(\"array_ppl\")(order)
Statistics.Percentile(\"array_ppl\")(selector)
Statistics.FuncCovariance(\"sample1\")(\"sample2\")
Statistics.PopulationStandardDeviation(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.PopulationVariance(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.QuantileCustom(\"array_ppl\")(tau)(definition)
Statistics.Quantile(\"array_ppl\")(tau)
Statistics.Ranks(\"array_ppl\")(\"rank_array_ppl\")(definition)
Statistics.RootMeanSquare(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.StandardDeviation(\"array_ppl\")
Statistics.Variance(\"array_ppl\")

```

Example: (examples\Statistics\test.scr)

```
import Statistics;
recreate yes;
write#("Statistics Array Tests");

array sample1[] = {2.1,2.5,3.6,4};
array sample2[] = {8,10,12,14};
var covariance = Statistics.Covariance("sample1")("sample2");
write#("Covariance = {0}",covariance);

var population_covariance = Statistics.PopulationCovariance("sample1")("sample2");
write#("PopulationCovariance = {0}",population_covariance);

array arr[] = {5,9,3,1,7};
var gm = Statistics.GMean("arr");
var hm = Statistics.HMean("arr");
var msd = Statistics.MeanStandardDeviation("arr");

write#("GeometricMean = {0}",gm);
write#("HarmonicMean = {0}",hm);
write#("Mean, StandardDeviation = {0}",msd);

array arr[] = {3,2,5, 7, 6, 4, 6, 9,6, 8,7};
array FiveNumberSummary[5];
call Statistics.FiveNumberSummary("arr","FiveNumberSummary");
writearray FiveNumberSummary;
write#("min = {0}",FiveNumberSummary[0]);
write#("low_quartile = {0}",FiveNumberSummary[1]);
write#("median = {0}",FiveNumberSummary[2]);
write#("upper_quartile = {0}",FiveNumberSummary[3]);
write#("max = {0}",FiveNumberSummary[4]);
write#("quartile_range = {0}",FiveNumberSummary[3] - FiveNumberSummary[1]);
write#();
var max = Statistics.Maximum("arr");
write#("max = {0}",max);

var min = Statistics.Minimum("arr");
write#("min = {0}",min);

var mean = Statistics.Mean("arr");
write#("mean = {0}",mean);

var order_statistic = Statistics.OrderStatistic("arr")(3);
write#("order_statistic = {0}",order_statistic);

var variance = Statistics.Variance("arr");
```



```
write#("variance = {0}",variance);

var population_variance = Statistics.PopulationVariance("arr");
write#("population_variance = {0}",population_variance);

var median = Statistics.Median("arr");
write#("median = {0}",median);

var percentile = Statistics.Percentile("arr")(50);
write#("percentile = {0}",percentile);

array arr[] = {5,9,3,1,7};
var standard_deviation = Statistics.StandardDeviation("arr");
write#("standard_deviation = {0}",standard_deviation);

var population_standard_deviation = Statistics.PopulationStandardDeviation("arr");
write#("population_standard_deviation = {0}",population_standard_deviation);

var quantile_customR1 = Statistics.QuantileCustom("arr")(0)(R1);
write#("quantile_customR1 = {0}",quantile_customR1);

var quantile_customR8 = Statistics.QuantileCustom("arr")(0)(R8);
write#("quantile_customR8 = {0}",quantile_customR8);

var quantile = Statistics.Quantile("arr")(0);
write#("quantile = {0}",quantile);

array ranks;
Statistics.Ranks("arr")(Average)("ranks");
writearray ranks;

var rms = Statistics.RootMeanSquare("arr");
write#("rms = {0}",rms);
```

Distributions

Distributions.dll uses MathNet.Numerics.dll

See details in -

<https://numerics.mathdotnet.com/api/MathNet.Numerics.Distributions.htm>

Distributions.dll includes the following classes:

Normal, StudentT , ChiSquared , FisherSnedecor.

Only static methods and constructors in these classes are supported.

Project Distributions.csproj with sources -> github/okogoso/PPL/Distributions.zip.

Structure of User's DLL

Directory Template is the example for creation user's DLL, see Template.cs.

Example:

```
>import Template
>Template.sum(1) (2)
result = 3

>Template.help
help
sum
>Template.help(sum)
    Returns sum of two double-precision floating-point numbers:
    Template.sum(double d1) (double d2)
```

Add in Project Dependencies the project **PPL**.

Utility **ulc.exe** creates code for User's DLL, help file for Assistant.exe and wrapped file for using in script .

ulc.exe [config_file.json]

by default name of config file - ConfigULC.json

Examples:

1. creation code without classes:

ulc.exe Template\Config.json

File Template\Config.json:

```
{
  "name": "Template",
  "path": ".\\Template",
  "functions":
  [
    {
      "name": "sum",
      "parameters":
      [
        "n1",
        "n2"
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "sub",
      "parameters":
      [
        "n1",
        "n2"
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "mult",
      "parameters":
      [
        "n1",
        "n2"
      ]
    },
    {
      "name": "div",
      "parameters":
      [
        "n1",
        "n2"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Format of parameters:

"name" - obligatory parameter
"[name]" - not obligatory parameter
"name..." - repeated parameter.

Utility ulc.exe generates 3 files:

- **Template.cs** , file must be added to user's dll project
- **Template.json** , file must be added to directory **JsonHelp** (for Assistant.exe).
- **Wrapper_Template.scr**, file may be added to directory **Functions** and loaded:

```
import Template;  
rc Functions\Wrapper_Template.scr;
```

Functions inside Wrapper_Template.scr –

Template.sum, Template.sub, Template.mult,div

may be used in format scr with command call instead of getresult:

```
var result;  
call Functions.Template.sum(result,1, 2*3);
```

2. creation code with classes:

`ulc.exe ConfigULC.json`

File `ConfigULC.json`:

```
{
  "name": "Distributions",
  "path": "",
  "ulc_classes": [
    { "name": "Normal",
      "functions":
        [
          "Normal",
          "CDF",
          "Estimate",
          "InvCDF"
        ]
    },
    { "name": "StudentT",
      "functions":
        [
          "StudentT",
          "CDF",
          "InvCDF"
        ]
    },
    { "name": "ChiSquared",
      "functions":
        [
          "ChiSquared",
          "CDF",
          "InvCDF"
        ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Utility `ulc.exe` generates files:

- **Distributions.cs** - must be added to user's dll project
- **Normal.cs** - must be added to user's dll project
- **StudentT.cs** - must be added to user's dll project
- **ChiSquared.cs** - must be added to user's dll project
- **Distributions.json** - must be added to directory **JsonHelp** (for Assistant.exe).

Error detection

Error detection in script files is carried out in three stages -

1. at the stage of reading files - checking the pairing of parentheses and square brackets, as well as the pairing of quotes;
2. at the pre-translation stage - checking the syntax of operators and commands, indicating name of PPL-module, the file name and line number;
3. at runtime stage.

Right code:

```
var x = 1;  
write (x);
```

```
var x = 1;  
write x);
```

```
Error: [TCheckNumberOfParentheses] not paired number of parentheses  
      [write x)]
```

```
var x = 1;  
awrite (x);
```

```
Error: [TCreateCodeTree] file: [examples\err5.scr] line: [2] wrong  
      cmd [awrite]
```

```
var x 1;  
write (x);
```

```
Error: [TFuncVar] file: [examples\err5.scr] line: [1] wrong format  
      cmd 'var' [var x 1;]
```

Error detection in interactive mode:

```
>var x 1;
```

```
Error: [TFuncVar] wrong format cmd 'var' [var x 1;]
```

```
Error: [HandlingServiceCommands] CodeTree = null
```

Examples of code

See Examples\scr\Eratosthenes3.scr
mode scr

```
//Sieve of Eratosthenes
function FillArray(array:arr)
{
  for (k,0,length(arr))
    set arr[k] = k;
}
function WriteArray(array:arr)
{
  var len = length(arr);
  var output = "";

  for (i,0,len)
  {
    if (primes[i] != 0)
      set output = String.Concat(output) (primes[i]) (",");
  }
  var index = length(output) - 1;
  // remove the latest ','
  set output = String.Remove(output) (index) (1);
  write#("{0}",output );
}
var n = 100;
var len = m + 1;
array primes[len];
var tmp;
FillArray(primes);

for (n,2,len)
{
  for (j,n + 1,len)
  {
    if (primes[j] % n == 0)
    {
      array.remove(primes) (j);
    }
    set len = length(primes);
    setloopend len;
  }
  setloopend len;
}
WriteArray(primes); // or writearray primes row;
```


Examples\scr\erato.scr

This samples significantly improves performance because all calculations are performed in Erato.DLL and data are saved by Vector.DLL.

```
// calculations in library Erato.dll
import Vector;
import Erato;
debugppl yes;
Vector.DeleteAll();

var m = 1000;
var len = m + 1;
array primes[len];
for (k,0,len)
    primes[k] = k;
call Vector.Create("VPrimes",m + 1,int);
call Vector.Add("VPrimes",getname(primes));

call Erato.Solve("VPrimes");
var output = "";
var tmp;
for (i,0,len)
{
    tmp = Vector.Get("VPrimes")(i);
    if (tmp != 0)
        output = String.Concat(output)(tmp)(",");
}

var index = length(output) - 1;
output = String.Remove(output)(index)(1);
writeline("{0}",output);
```

The following example performs copying elements from two dimensional storage to one dimensional array

(see examples\scr\CopyTo.scr)

```
// copy row elements from first column to last column
function CopyRowElementsToArray(storage:src,row,first_element,last_element,array:dst)
{
  write#("====={0}=====",funcname);
  write(src={0} row={1} first_element={2} last_element={3} dst={4})
    (getname(src))(row)(first_element)(last_element) (getname(dst));
  var x;
  for(i,first_element,last_element + 1)
    set dst[i] = sget(src)(row)(i);
}
//=====
function CopyColumnElementsToArray(storage:src,column,first_element,last_element,array:dst)
{
  write#("====={0}=====",funcname);
  write(src={0} column={1} first_element={2} last_element={3} dst={4})
    (getname(src))(column)(first_element)(last_element) (getname(dst));

  for(i,first_element,last_element + 1)
    set dst[i] = sget(src)(i)(column);
}
//=====

storage(src)(8)(8);

var tmp = 0;
for(i,0,8)
{
  for(j,0,8)
  {
    PlusPlus(tmp);
    sset(src)(i)(j)(tmp);
  }
}
swrite(src);

array dstRow[6];
var row = 1;
var first = 0;
var last = 5;
call CopyRowElementsToArray(src,row,first,last,dstRow);
writearray dstRow row;
array dstColumn[8];
call CopyColumnElementsToArray(src,7,0,7,dstColumn);
writearray dstColumn row; >rc examples\scr\copyto.scr;
```

```
Result:
  0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7
-----NS.Global.src-----
[0]  1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8
[1]  9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16
[2] 17     18     19     20     21     22     23     24
[3] 25     26     27     28     29     30     31     32
[4] 33     34     35     36     37     38     39     40
[5] 41     42     43     44     45     46     47     48
[6] 49     50     51     52     53     54     55     56
[7] 57     58     59     60     61     62     63     64
=====CopyRowElementsToArray=====
src=src row=1 first_element =0 last_element=5 dst=dst
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14
=====CopyColumnElementsToArray=====
src=src column=7 first_element =0 last_element=7 dst=dst
-----Array dstColumn-----
8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56, 64
```

Open console window:

cmd

and run:

Examples.bat

Callfunc.bat

Delegates.bat

Struct.bat

Dataframe.bat

ArrayFunc.bat

with numerous examples of code.

References

1. Polymorphic Programming Language

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polymorphic_Programming_Language

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2000, Ari Lamstein and Peter Selinger

3. Practical Programming Language

<https://www.ppl-lang.dev/index.html>

4. Introducing Gen, a new PPL language by MIT

Probabilistic Programming Language

<https://becominghuman.ai/introducing-gen-a-new-ppl-language-by-mit-f77397eeff3>

Gen it is packet for Julia

2019, Alexandre Dall Alba

5. Piped Processing Language

<https://opendistro.github.io/for-elasticsearch-docs/docs/ppl/>