

Erlang v5.7 - Syntax Card (05 Aug 2009)



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Comments	Start with a percent symbol (%) and extend to the end of line. There are no block comments.
Variables	Start with an uppercase letter.
Functions	<code>name(pattern, ...) [when guard] -> expr, ... ;</code> <code>...;</code> <code>name(pattern, ...) [when guard] -> expr,</code>
Anonymous Functions	<code>fun</code> <code>(pattern, ...) [when guard] -> expr, ... ;</code> <code>...;</code> <code>(pattern, ...) [when guard] -> expr,</code> <code>end</code> <code>fun fun_name / arity</code> <code>fun module_name : fun_name / arity</code>
Case	<code>case expr of</code> <code>pattern [when guard] -> expr, ... ;</code> <code>...;</code> <code>pattern [when guard] -> expr,</code> <code>end</code>
If	<code>if</code> <code>guard -> expr, ... ;</code> <code>...;</code> <code>guard -> expr,</code> <code>end</code>
Receive	<code>receive</code> <code>pattern [when guard] -> expr, ... ;</code> <code>...;</code> <code>pattern [when guard] -> expr,</code> <code>[after milliseconds -> expr,]</code> <code>end</code>

Try/Catch	<pre>try expr, ... [of pattern [when guard] -> expr, ... ; ... pattern [when guard] -> expr, ...] catch [type:] pattern [when guard] -> expr, ... ; ... [type:] pattern [when guard] -> expr, [after expr, ...] end</pre> <p><code>type</code> must be: <code>throw</code>, <code>exit</code>, <code>error</code></p> <p>These are generated by one of these functions:</p> <pre>throw(Why) exit(Why) erlang:error(Why)</pre>	Module Attributes	<pre>-module(Module). -export([FunName/Arity,...]). -import(Module, [FunName/Arity,...]). -compile(export_all).</pre>
Defining Macros		Predefined Macros	<pre>?MODULE ?FILE ?LINE</pre>
		Marco Directives	<pre>-undef(Macro). -ifdef(Macro). -ifndef(Marco). -else. -endif.</pre>
Data Types Notes Examples			List Comprehensions
integer	Bignums supported.	42 \$A 2#1010	<code>[expr /qualifier, qualifier, ...]</code>
float	IEEE 754 64-bit.	3.14 0.99e-10	Where <code>qualifier</code> can be:
atom	Must start with lower-case letter, or be enclosed in single quotes.	apple 'Hello World' true false	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A generator: <code>pattern <- list_expr</code> • A filter: any boolean expression
tuple	Fixed number of items.	{1,mango,9.9}	Example:
list	Variable number of items. Implemented as linked lists.	[a, b, c] [a b [c []]] "Hello" [\$H,\$e,\$l,\$l,\$o]	<code>[X*X X<-[3,-1,2,4],X>0]</code> <code>⇒ [9,4,16]</code>
binary	Untyped contiguous memory region.	<<7,6,10>> <<"Hello">>	Complete Erlang Documentation http://www.erlang.org/doc/

	<i>Operator</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	+	Unary plus	$+12 \Rightarrow 12$
	-	Unary minus	$-12 \Rightarrow -12$
	bnot	Unary bitwise not	$\text{bnot } 1 \Rightarrow -2$
	not	Unary logical not	$\text{not true} \Rightarrow \text{false}$
2	*	Multiplication	$4 * 5 \Rightarrow 20$
	/	Floating point division	$20 / 6 \Rightarrow 3.33333$
	div	Integer division	$20 \text{ div } 6 \Rightarrow 3$
	rem	Integer remainder	$20 \text{ rem } 6 \Rightarrow 2$
	and	Logical and	$\text{true and true} \Rightarrow \text{true}$
3	band	Bitwise and	$5 \text{ band } 3 \Rightarrow 1$
	+	Plus	$4 + 5 \Rightarrow 9$
4	-	Minus	$4 - 5 \Rightarrow -1$
	bor	Bitwise or	$5 \text{ bor } 3 \Rightarrow 7$
	bxor	Bitwise xor	$5 \text{ bxor } 3 \Rightarrow 6$
	bsl	Bitshift left	$10 \text{ bsl } 1 \Rightarrow 20$
	bsr	Bitshift right	$10 \text{ bsr } 1 \Rightarrow 5$
	or	Logical or	$\text{true or false} \Rightarrow \text{true}$
	xor	Logical xor	$\text{true xor false} \Rightarrow \text{true}$
	++	List concatenation	$[1, 2] ++ [3] \Rightarrow [1, 2, 3]$
5	--	List subtraction	$[1, 2] -- [2] \Rightarrow [1]$
	==	Equal	$4 == 4.0 \Rightarrow \text{true}$
	/=	Not equal	$4 /= 4.0 \Rightarrow \text{false}$
	<=	Less or equal	$4 <= 5 \Rightarrow \text{true}$
	<	Less than	$4 < 5 \Rightarrow \text{true}$
	>=	Greater or equal	$4 >= 5 \Rightarrow \text{false}$
	>	Greater than	$4 > 5 \Rightarrow \text{false}$
	=:=	Exactly equal	$4 =:= 4.0 \Rightarrow \text{false}$
	=/=	Exactly not equal	$4 =/= 4.0 \Rightarrow \text{true}$
	andalso	Short circuit and	$\text{true andalso true} \Rightarrow \text{true}$
7	orelse	Short circuit or	$\text{true orelse false} \Rightarrow \text{true}$
	=	Match	$X = [1, 2, 3] \Rightarrow [1, 2, 3]$
8	!	Send message	$\text{Pid ! } \{1, 2\} \Rightarrow \{1, 2\}$

<i>Command Interface Functions</i>	
<i>Function</i>	<i>Description</i>
c(File)	Compile
cd(Dir)	Change directory
f()	Forget variable bindings
ls()	List directory
pwd()	Print working directory
q()	Quit

<i>Guard Predicates</i>	
is_atom(X)	is_list(X)
is_binary(X)	is_number(X)
is_float(X)	is_pid(X)
is_function(X)	is_port(X)
is_integer(X)	is_tuple(X)

<i>Guard Built-In Functions</i>	
abs(Number)	
bit_size(Binary)	
byte_size(Binary)	
element(Index, Tuple)	
float(Number)	
hd(List)	
length(List)	
round(Number)	
self()	
tl(List)	
trunc(Number)	
tuple_size(Tuple)	

<i>io:format(FormatString, DataList)</i>	
Print to standard output items in DataList. FormatString may include: ~n (newline), ~w (write with standard syntax), ~s (string), ~p (pretty-print).	

<i>Spawn Functions</i>
spawn(Fun)
spawn(Module, FunName, Args)

<i>List Functions</i>
lists:all(Pred, List)
lists:any(Pred, List)
lists:duplicate(N, X)
lists:filter(Pred, List)
lists:flatten(List)
lists:foldl(Fun, Acc, List)
lists:foldr(Fun, Acc, List)
lists:foreach(Fun, List)
lists:map(Fun, List)
lists:max(List)
lists:member(X, List)
lists:min(List)
lists:nth(Index, List)
lists:partition(Pred, List)
lists:reverse(List)
lists:seq(From, To)
lists:seq(From, To, Incr)
lists:sort(List)
lists:sum(List)

<i>Parallel Lists Functions</i>
http://code.google.com/p/plists/
plists:all(Pred, List)
plists:any(Pred, List)
plists:filter(Pred, List)
plists:foreach(Fun, List)
plists:map(Fun, List)
plists:mapreduce(MapFunc, List)
plists:partition(Pred, List)
plists:sort(List)