

MYRIAD

Technical Manual of the Ceylan-Myriad Layer

Organisation: Copyright (C) 2008-2019 Olivier Boudeville

Contact: about (dash) myriad (at) esperide (dot) com

Creation Date: Wednesday, August 11, 2010

Lastly Updated: Saturday, January 12, 2019

Status: Work in progress

Version: 0.2.9

Dedication: Users and maintainers of the `Myriad` layer.

Abstract: The role of the [Myriad](#) layer (part of the [Ceylan](#) project) is to gather all [Erlang](#) general-purpose base constructs that we found useful for (Erlang-based) developments.

We present here a short overview of these services, to introduce them to newcomers. The next level of information is to read the corresponding [source files](#), which are intensely commented and generally straightforward.

Table of Contents

Technical Manual of the Ceylan-Myriad Layer	1
Overview & Context	3
Usage Guidelines	3
License	3
About Layers	3
Recommended Usage & Contribution	4
Services Offered by the Myriad Layer	5
General Build Structure	6
General Settings	7
Maths Services	8
Data-Management Services	10
Support for Code Injection	11
Defining a token	11
Using tokens to enable code injection	11
Controlling assertions	12
For more information	12
Helpers For User Interface Programming	13
Various Flavours of User Interfaces	13
Raw Text User Interface: <code>text_ui</code>	13
Terminal Text User Interface: <code>term_ui</code>	14
Graphical User Interface: <code>gui</code>	14
All-Purpose Helper Scripts	15
Utility Toolbox	16
Support for Metaprogramming	18
Management of Units	19
Motivation	19
Available Support	19
Specifying Units	19
Aliases	19
Built-in Units	19
Composing One's Units	22
Checking Units	22
Possible Improvements Regarding Dimensional Analysis	22
SQL support	24
About SQL	24
Database Back-end	24
Erlang Binding	24
SQL Support Provided By the <i>Myriad</i> Layer	25
Troubleshooting	26
Compiling module <code>sql_support.erl</code> : can't find include file <code>"sqlite3.hrl"</code>	26
Myriad Gotchas	27
Header dependencies	27
About the <code>table</code> module	27
Ending Word	28

Overview & Context

When using any programming language, there are always **recurring patterns** that prove useful.

Instead of writing them again and again, we prefer to gather them all in a **low-level layer** (mostly a modest **code library**), in their most convenient, reliable, efficient version, together with their specification, documentation and testing.

This layer provides its (generally lightweight, simple) services just on top of the [Erlang](#) language, as a relatively small (comprising currently about 60k lines), thin layer.

These services tend to stay away from introducing any new dependency. Should a key, generic service need a third-party prerequisite (ex: library to manage a complex data format, or to process specific data), that dependency should be made fully optional¹ (then, should that dependency be found not available, the corresponding service would be transparently disabled).

As a consequence, for the [Ceylan](#) project, the first level of the software stack we use relies on this [Myriad](#) layer - whose official, more specific name is the [Ceylan-Myriad](#) layer (and formerly known as the [Common](#) layer).

Usage Guidelines

License

The [Myriad](#) layer is licensed by its author (Olivier Boudeville) under a disjunctive tri-license, giving you the choice of one of the three following sets of free software/open source licensing terms:

- [Mozilla Public License](#) (MPL), version 1.1 or later (very close to the former [Erlang Public License](#), except aspects regarding Ericsson and/or the Swedish law)
- [GNU General Public License](#) (GPL), version 3.0 or later
- [GNU Lesser General Public License](#) (LGPL), version 3.0 or later

This allows the use of the [Myriad](#) code in as wide a variety of software projects as possible, while still maintaining copyleft on this code.

Being triple-licensed means that someone (the licensee) who modifies and/or distributes it can choose which of the available sets of licence terms he/she is operating under.

Enhancements are expected to be back-contributed (hopefully), so that everyone can benefit from them.

About Layers

The [Myriad](#) services are to be used by this layer itself (for its inner workings), and, more importantly, are to be re-used, specialised and enriched by layers built on top of it.

The general rule is that a layer may depend on (i.e. make use of) all layers *below* it, but cannot refer to any layer *above* it (it should be literally unaware of their existence).

¹ One may refer for example to what we did respectively for HDF5 and for JSON parsers in the context of REST support, with the `USE_HDF5` and `USE_REST` Make variables.

So, in a bottom-up view, a typical software stack begins with the operating system (typically GNU/Linux), then [Erlang/OTP](#), then `Myriad`, then any layer(s) built on top of them (ex: [WOOPER](#)).

Of course a given layer does not mask the layers below; for example programs using the `Myriad` layer typically use also a lot the services brought by the [Erlang base libraries](#).

Recommended Usage & Contribution

When developing Ceylan-based code, if needing a service already provided by this `Myriad` layer, it is strongly advised to use that service and, possibly (if useful), expand or enrich it, with backward compatibility in mind.

If such a service is not provided by the current version of the layer, yet is deemed generic enough, then it should preferably be directly added to the relevant part of the library and called from the code that was needing it.

Of course, contributions of all sorts are welcome.

We do our best to test at least lightly each element provided. All services offered in a `foo.erl` file are thus expected to be tested in the companion `foo_test.erl` file, generally located in the same directory. Once there, running this test is as simple as executing:

```
$ make foo_run
```

Note that however we have not reached the discipline level of an exhaustive `eunit` test suite for each service (most of them being almost trivial).

The [Dialyzer](#) static analysis tool is regularly run on the code-base (see the `generate-local-plt` and `self-check-against-plt` generic Make targets for that).

Services Offered by the Myriad Layer

The Myriad services are gathered into following themes:

1. General [build](#) structure
2. General [settings](#)
3. [Maths](#) services
4. [Data-management](#) services
5. Helpers for [graphical user interface](#) (GUI) programming
6. All-purpose [helper scripts](#)
7. Utility [toolbox](#)
8. Management of [units](#)
9. [Metaprogramming](#), based on heavy use of parse transforms
10. [SQL support](#)

In future versions of this document, following topics will be discussed:

- HDF5 support
- REST support
- third-party language bindings (ex: Python, Java, maybe in the future Haskell)
- RDF support

Even if this is not an exhaustive walk-through, each of them is detailed in turn below.

The next level of detail is to peer at the referenced source files, as they include many implementation notes, comments and typing information.

General Build Structure

Various elements are defined at the Ceylan-Myriad level to set-up an appropriate build, based on [GNU Make](#).

This includes:

- a set of pre-defined Make **variables**, describing various settings that will be reused by generic rules (ex: to compile modules with relevant flags, to create source archives, to install an application, to manage the various paths, to perform test checking, to generate archives, installs and releases, etc.); these variables are defined in `myriad/GNUMakevars.inc`
- a set of generic **rules**, to compile and run various modules and tests, to generate various elements of documentation, etc.; these rules are defined in `myriad/GNUMakerules.inc`
- **examples** of minimal Make files, which mostly specify the relative base path and only refer to the generic variables and rules; see `myriad/src/GNUMakefile` as an example

These build facilities are designed to be enriched in turn by all layers above, which may add or override variables and rules.

An example of this stacked structure is the Ceylan-WOOPER layer (see [official site](#)), which is directly built on top of Ceylan-Myriad (and itself a base layer for other layers and applications).

General Settings

These general-purpose settings and helpers, gathered in the `myriad/conf` directory, deal with:

- default CSS files (`Default-docutils.css`)
- our recommended versions of (commented) configuration files for various tools:
 - for Emacs: `init.el`, to be placed in the `~/.emacs.d/` directory
 - for Nedit: `nedit.rc`, to be placed in the `~/.nedit/` directory
- our standard script to properly install Erlang (`install-erlang.sh`) with detailed comments and command-line options (use `install-erlang.sh --help` for more information)

Maths Services

Some simple maths-related operations are defined in the `myriad/src/maths` directory:

- the most basic services are centralised in `math_utils.erl` and provide:
 - **general operations** apparently lacking to Erlang (for example for conversions or rounding (`floor/1`, `ceiling/1`), or not exactly implemented as we would have liked (ex: `modulo/2`)
 - operations tailored to operate on **floating-point values** (ex: `are_close/2`, `are_relatively_close/2`, `get_relative_difference/2`, `is_null/1`)
 - operations on **angles** (ex: `radian_to_degree/1`, `canonify/1`)
 - the associated **typing** information
- linear-related operations are defined; for example the **2D** operations are defined in `linear_2D.erl` (their **3D** counterparts being defined in `linear_3D.erl`, their **4D** counterparts in `linear_4D.erl`; base ones in `linear.erl`) and include:
 - operations on **points**: `are_close/2`, `is_within/3`, `square_distance/2`, `distance/2`, `cross_product/2`, `roundify/1`, `get_integer_center/2`, `get_center/2`, `translate/2`, etc.
 - operations on **vectors**: `vectorize/2`, `square_magnitude/1`, `magnitude/1`, `scale/2`, `make_unit/1`, `normal_left/1`, `normal_right/1`, `dot_product/2`, etc.
 - operations on **lines**: `get_line/2`, `intersect/2`, `get_abscissa_for_ordinate/2`, etc.
 - operations related to **angles**: `is_strictly_on_the_right/3`, `is_obtuse/1`, `abs_angle_rad/3`, `angle_rad/3`, `abs_angle_deg/3`, `angle_deg/3`, etc.
 - operations on **sets of points**: `compute_smallest_enclosing_rectangle/1`, `compute_max_overall_distance/1`, `compute_convex_hull/1`, etc.
- **polygon-related** operations are available in `polygon.erl`:
 - **generation** of polygons: `get_triangle/3`, `get_upright_square/2`, `get_polygon/1`, etc.
 - **operations** on them: `get_diameter/1`, `get_smallest_enclosing_rectangle/1`, `get_area/1`, `is_in_clockwise_order/1`, `is_convex/1`, `to_string/1`, etc.
 - **rendering** them: `render/2`, `set_edge_color/2`, `get_edge_color/1`, `set_fill_color/2`, `get_fill_color/1`, etc.
 - managing their **bounding boxes**: `update_bounding_box/2`, etc.
- **bounding-boxes in general** are supported in `bounding_box.erl`, including `get_lazy_circle_box/1`, `get_minimal_enclosing_circle_box/1`, etc.

- a minimalist [Runge-Kutta solver](#) is defined in `rk4_solver.erl`

Data-Management Services

Some generic **data-structures**, in addition to the ones provided built-in with Erlang, are defined in `myriad/src/data-management`, notably:

- a set of **associative tables**, with a rather complete interface (to create, update, enrich, search, query, list, map, fold, merge, display, etc.) and various implementations thereof, tests and benchmarks, in:

```
{hash, lazy_hash, list_, tracked_hash, map_hash}table.erl
```

- a `table` **pseudo-module** to abstract them out from the user's point of view; note that this is a fully virtual module, in the sense that neither `table.erl` nor `table.beam` exist (the Myriad parse transform replaces a call to the `table` module by, currently, a call to the `map_table` module; so, in order to consult the `table` API, please refer to `map_table.erl`)
- a way of **generating a read-only associative table** whose key/value pairs can be read from any number (potentially extremely large) of readers very efficiently (`const_table.erl`)
- a specific support for **other datatypes** (`pair.erl`, `option_list.erl`, `preferences.erl`, `tree.erl`)
- a first-level, optional support of the [HDF5](#) file format (based on, and thus requiring, the [enhanced fork](#) we made of [erlhdf5](#))

Finally, the `void/0` and `maybe/1` types are supported (thanks to the Myriad parse-transform).

Support for Code Injection

It may be useful to decide, at compile-time, based on tokens specified on the command-line, whether some code should be enabled.

Defining a token A *token* (a symbol) may or may not be defined.

To define `my_token`, simply ensure that the `-Dmy_token` command-line option is specified to the compiler (ex: refer to `ERLANG_COMPILER_TOKEN_OPT` in `GNUmakevars.inc`).

To define `my_token` and set it to the integer value 127, use the `-Dmy_token=127` command-line option. Values can also be floats (ex: `-Dmy_token=3.14`) or atoms (ex: `-Dmy_token=some_atom`).

A special token is `debug_mode`; if it is defined at all (and possibly associated to any value), the debug mode of Myriad is enabled.

Using tokens to enable code injection Various primitives for *code injection* are available in the `cond_utils` (mostly pseudo-) module.

`if_debug/1`, for example used as:

```
cond_utils:if_debug([A=B+1,io:format("Hello ~p",[A])])
```

will enable the specified code (a series of arbitrarily nested expressions) iff (if and only if) the `debug_mode` token has been defined.

Similarly, `if_defined/2`, for example used as:

```
cond_utils:if_defined(my_token,[EXPR1,EXPR2,...])
```

will inject `EXPR1`, `EXPR2`, etc. if `my_token` has been defined (any value associated to this token value will be ignored), otherwise the `if_defined/2` call will be removed as a whole².

As for `if_defined/3`, it supports two lists of expressions:

```
cond_utils:if_defined(a_token,FIRST_EXPR_LIST,SECOND_EXPR_LIST)
```

If `a_token` has been defined, the first list will be injected, otherwise the second will be.

Finally, with `if_set_to/{3,4}`, the injection will depend not only of a token being defined or not, but also onto the value (if any) to which it is associated.

An example with `if_set_to/3`:

```
cond_utils:if_set_to(some_token,42,EXPR_LIST)
```

will inject `EXPR_LIST` iff `some_token` has been defined and set to 42 (i.e. `-Dsome_token=42`). As a result, the specified expressions will not be injected if `some_token` has been set to another value, or not been defined at all.

As for `if_set_to/4`, in:

```
cond_utils:if_set_to(a_token,a_symbol,FIRST_EXPR_LIST,SECOND_EXPR_LIST)
```

`FIRST_EXPR_LIST` will be injected iff `a_token` has been defined and set to `a_symbol`, otherwise `SECOND_EXPR_LIST` will be.

²So `if_debug([...])` behaves exactly as: `if_defined(debug_mode,[...])`.

Controlling assertions It may be convenient that, depending on a compile-time token (ex: the debug mode, typically triggered thanks to the `-Ddebug_mode` compilation option), *assertions* (expressions expected to evaluate to the atom `true`) are enabled, whereas they shall be dismissed as a whole should that token not be defined.

To define an assertion enabled in debug mode, use `assert/1`, like in:

```
cond_utils:assert(foo(A,B)==10)
```

Should at runtime the expression specified to `assert/1` be evaluated to a value `V` that is different from the atom `true`, a `{assertion_failed,V}` exception will be thrown.

More generally, an assertion may be enabled by another token than `debug_mode` being defined, like in:

```
cond_utils:assert(my_token,bar(C))
```

Finally, an assertion may be enabled iff a token has been defined and set to a given value, like in:

```
cond_utils:assert(some_token,42,not baz() andalso A)
```

For more information Refer for usage and stubs to the `cond_utils` module (defined in `Ceylan-Myriad/src/meta`), knowing that it is actually implemented thanks to the Myriad parse transform.

For examples and testing, see the `cond_utils_test` module, available at the same location.

Helpers For User Interface Programming

Some services have been defined, in `myriad/src/user-interface`, in order to handle more easily interactions with the user, i.e. to provide a user interface.

Various Flavours of User Interfaces Such a user interface may be:

- either **text-only**, within a console, relying either on the very basic `text_ui` (for raw text) or its more advanced `term_ui` counterpart (for terminal-based outputs)
- or **graphical**, with `gui`

Text-based user interfaces are quite useful, as they are lightweight, incur few dependencies (if any), and can be used for headless remote servers (`text_ui` and `term_ui` work well through SSH, and require no X server nor mouse).

As for graphical-based user interfaces, they are the richest, most usual, and generally the most convenient, user-friendly interfaces.

User interfaces tend to have a **state**, which can be:

- either **explicit**, in a functional way; thus having to be carried in all calls
- or **implicit**, using, for that very specific need only, the process dictionary (even if otherwise we never use it)

We tested the two approaches and preferred the latter (implicit) one, which thus finally fully superseded the (former) explicit one.

We made our best so that a lower-level API interface (relying on a more basic backend) is **strictly included** in the higher-level ones (ex: `term_ui` adds concepts - like the one of window or box - to the line-based `text_ui`), in order that any program using a given user interface may use any of the next, upper ones as well (provided implicit states are used), in the following order: the `text_ui` API is included in the one of `term_ui`, which is itself included in the one of `gui`.

We also defined the **settings table**, which is a table gathering all the settings specified by the developer that the user interface does its best to accommodate.

Thanks to these "Matryoshka" APIs and the settings table, the definition of a more generic `ui` interface has been possible. It selects automatically, based on available local software dependencies, **the most advanced available backend**, with the most relevant settings.

For example a relevant backend will be automatically selected by:

```
$ cd src/user-interface/src
$ make ui_run
```

On the other hand, if wanting to select a specified backend:

```
$ make ui_run CMD_LINE_OPT="--use-ui-backend term_ui"
```

(see the corresponding GNUmakefile for more information)

Raw Text User Interface: `text_ui` This is the most basic, line-based monochrome textual interface, directly in raw text with no cursor control.

Located in `myriad/src/user-interface/textual`, see `text_ui.erl` for its implementation, and `text_ui_test.erl` for an example of its use.

Terminal Text User Interface: `term_ui` This is a more advanced textual interface than the previous one, with colors, dialog boxes, support of locales, etc., based on [dialog](#) (possibly [whiptail](#) could be supported as well). Such backend of course must be available on the execution host then.

For example, to secure these prerequisites:

```
# On Arch Linux:
$ pacman -S dialog

# On Debian-like distros:
$ apt-get install dialog
```

Located in `myriad/src/user-interface/textual`, see `term_ui.erl` for its implementation, and `term_ui_test.erl` for an example of its use.

Graphical User Interface: `gui` This interface relied initially on [gs](#), now on [wx](#) (a port of [wxWidgets](#)), maybe later in HTML 5. For the base dialogs, [Zenity](#) could have been an option.

Note

GUI services are currently being reworked, to provide a `gs` like concurrent API while relying underneath on `wx`, with some additions (such as canvases).

The goal is to provide a small, lightweight API (including message types) that are higher-level than `wx`, and do not depend on any particular GUI backend (such as `wx`, `gs`, etc.) to avoid that user programs become obsolete too quickly, as backends for GUI rise and fall relatively often.

So for example the messages received by the user programs shall not mention `wx`, and they should take the form of [WOOPER](#) messages to allow for user code that would rely on WOOPER.

Located in `myriad/src/user-interface/graphical`, see `gui.erl`, `gui_color.erl`, `gui_text.erl`, `gui_canvas.erl`, etc., with a few tests (`gui_test.erl`, `lorenz_test.erl`).

Related information of interest:

- wxErlang: [Getting started](#) and [Speeding up](#), by Arif Ishaq
- <http://www.idiom.com/~turner/wxtut/wxwidgets.html>
- <http://wxerlang.dougedmunds.com/>

All-Purpose Helper Scripts

A small set of scripts has been defined, in `myriad/src/scripts`, in order to help:

- finding in (Erlang) source code **type definitions** (`find-type-definition.sh`) and **function specifications** (`find-function-specification.sh`)
- **benchmarking** Erlang code: `benchmark-command.escript`, `benchmark-command.sh`, `etop.sh`
- generating **documentation**: `generate-docutils.sh`, `generate-pdf-from-rst.sh`
- supporting **explicit typing**: `list-available-types.sh`, `add-deduced-type-specs.escript`
- evaluating Erlang **code size**: `make-code-stats.sh`
- **running** Erlang programs: `launch-erl.sh`, i.e. the (non-trivial) script that is automatically called by all our execution rules (i.e. we always run our Erlang programs through it)
- parsing **XML** thanks to `xmerl`: `show-xml-file.escript`

To be added: merging facilities (`upcoming merge-tree.escript`)

Utility Toolbox

This is the **core** of the Myriad library: a toolbox comprising many helper functions (with their tests), defined in the `myriad/src/Utils` directory, often providing enhanced, more specialised services compared to the ones offered by the Erlang standard libraries.

These helpers (code and typing information) are thematically aggregated in modules that are generally suffixed by `_utils`, and include:

- many **basic, general-purpose services**, defined in `basic_utils.erl`, regarding:
 - the base types we defined
 - process registration
 - notifications
 - message handling
 - many miscellaneous functions
- **cipher**-related facilities (basic, a bit exotic chained symmetric encryptions, notably with Mealy machines), in `cipher_utils.erl`
- functions to manage Erlang **compiled BEAM code** (`code_utils.erl`)
- services to manage the **execution of other programs** (`executable_utils.erl`), to:
 - locate said executables
 - to execute functional services (ex: display a PDF) regardless of the actual executable involved
 - to handle more easily command-line arguments (a bit like `getopt`), regardless of the interpreter or escript context
- helpers for **file-based** I/O operations (`file_utils.erl`)
- a very basic support of **Finite State Machines** (`fsm_utils.{e,h}.rl`)
- a few operations defined on **graphs** (`graph_utils.erl`, with `find_breadth_first/3,4`)
- extra operations defined on **lists** (`list_utils.erl`), including rings
- support for **network**-related concerns (`net_utils.erl.{e,h}.rl`)
- services to offer **randomness** (`random.erl`), with regard to various sources (the Erlang built-in algorithm, `crypto`, newer ones like `exsplus` - our current default, `exs64` and `exs1024`), for seeding, drawing, etc.
- very little support of **RDF** operations, standing for [Resource Description Framework](#) (`rdf_utils.erl`)
- facilities to perform **REST calls** (`rest_utils.erl`), using built-in `httpc` and `http_client`, and possibly a JSON parser, [jsx](#)

- elements for the sending of **SMS** (`sms_utils.erl`), based either on third-party providers providing REST APIs, or via a mobile phone (typically connected thanks to a USB cable)
- support for operations at the **operating-system** level (`system_utils.{e,h}.erl`)
- services to handle **text** (`text_utils.erl`)
- functions to manage **time** information (`time_utils.erl`)
- a few helpers to ease the writing of **escripts** relying on the Myriad layer (`script_utils.erl`)
- services about all kinds of **units** (`unit_utils.erl`); refer to the [Management of Units](#) section below for more information
- very basic facilities for **applications**, in `app_facilities.{e,h}.erl` with an example (`most_basic_example_app.erl`)

Support for Metaprogramming

Over time, quite a lot of developments grew to form primitives that manage ASTs (*Abstract Syntax Trees*), based on Erlang's parse transforms.

These developments are gathered in the `src/meta` directory, providing notably:

- `meta_utils.{e,h}rl`: basic primitives to **transform ASTs**, with a bit of testing (`meta_utils_test`)
- `type_utils`: a still rather basic toolbox to **manage data types** - whether built-in, compound or parametrised (expressed as strings, as terms, etc.)
- `ast_*` modules to handle the various **elements that can be found in an AST** (ex: `ast_expression`, `ast_type`, `ast_pattern`, etc.)

Finally, a few usage examples of these facilities are:

- `minimal_parse_transform_test`: the simplest parse transform test that we use, typically operating on `simple_parse_transform_target`
- `example_parse_transform`: a rather minimal parse transform
- `myriad_parse_transform`: the parse transform used within Myriad, transforming each and every module of that layer (and of at least some modules of upper layers)

So the purpose of this parse transform is to **convert ASTs that are Myriad-compliant into ASTs that are directly Erlang compliant**.

For that, following changes are operated:

- in type specifications, the Myriad-specific `void/0`, `maybe/1` types are adequately translated:
 - `void()` becomes `basic_utils:void()`, a type alias of `any()`, made to denote returned terms that are not expected to be used by the caller (as if that function's only purpose was its side-effects)
 - `maybe(T)` becomes the type union `'undefined' | T`
- both in type specifications and actual code, `table/2`, the Myriad-specific associative table pseudo-type, is translated into an actual [table type](#):
 - by default, `map_hashtable` (the generally most efficient one)
 - unless it is overridden on a per-module basis with the `table_type` define, like in: `-table_type(list_table)`.
- the `cond_utils` services will drive conditional code injection

Management of Units

Motivation A value of a given type (ex: a float) can actually correspond to quantities as different as meters and kilowatts per hour.

Therefore **units shall preferably be specified alongside with values being processed**, and a language to express, check and convert these units must be retained. Of course units are of interest as other metadata are - such as accuracy, semantics, etc.

Available Support The *Myriad* layer provides such a service, in a very basic, ad hoc form (which is useful to introduce "special" non-physical, non-standard units, such as euro/year), meant to be enriched over time.

Specifying Units

Aliases For convenience, *aliases* of units can be defined, i.e. alternate names for a given canonical unit. For example the Hertz unit (Hz) is an alias of the s^{-1} (per-second) canonical unit.

Built-in Units So one may use the following **built-in units**, whose symbol³ is specified here between brackets, like in " [N.m] " (an alternate notation is to prefix a unit with U:, like in "U: N.m");

- the seven **SI base units**, namely:
 - meter, for length [m]
 - gram, for mass [g]⁴ (note: this is a footnote, not an exponent!)
 - second, for time [s]
 - ampere, for electric current [A]
 - kelvin, for thermodynamic temperature [K]
 - mole, for the amount of substance [mol]
 - candela, for luminous intensity [cd]
- the usual **derived units**, notably:
 - hertz, for frequency [Hz]
 - degree, for degree of arc [°] (not supported yet)
 - radian, for angle [rad] (not supported yet)
 - steradian, for solid angle [sr] (not supported yet)
 - newton, for force, weight [N]
 - pascal, for pressure, stress [Pa]
 - joule, for energy, work, heat [J]
 - watt, for power, radiant flux [W]
 - coulomb, for electric charge, quantity of electricity [C]
 - volt, for voltage, electrical potential difference, electromotive force [V]

- farad, for electrical capacitance [F]
 - ohm, for electrical resistance, impedance, reactance [Ohm]
 - siemens, for electrical conductance [S]
 - weber, for magnetic flux [Wb]
 - tesla, for magnetic field strength, magnetic flux density [T]
 - henry, for inductance [H]
 - lumen, for luminous flux [lm]
 - lux, for illuminance [lx]
 - becquerel, for radioactive decays per unit time [Bq]
 - gray, for absorbed dose of ionizing radiation [Gy]
 - sievert, for equivalent dose of ionizing radiation [Sv]
 - katal, for catalytic activity [kat]
- the units **widely used** in conjunction with SI units (note that they may not respect the principle of being a product of integer powers of one or more of the base units):
 - litre, for 10^{-3}m^3 volumes [L]
 - tonne, for 1,000 kilogram masses [t]
 - electronvolt, for $1.602176565(35) \cdot 10^{-19}$ joule energies [eV]
 - minute, for 60-second durations [min]
 - hour, for 60-minute durations [h]
 - day, for 24-hour durations [day]
 - week, for 7-day durations [week]
 - the **special** units (they generally cannot map directly to any SI unit, yet can be handled separately), designating:
 - month [month] (correspondence to base time units unspecified, as this duration is not constant; ex: a month can be 29, 30 or 31 days)
 - year [year] (correspondence to base time units unspecified, as this duration is not constant; ex: a year can be 365, 366 or 365.25 days, etc.)
 - degree Celsius, for temperature relative to 273.15 K [$^{\circ}\text{C}$] (see note below)
 - dimension-less quantities (ex: an index) [dimensionless] (most probably clearer than m/m)
 - a count, i.e. a dimensionless number, generally a positive integer [count] (ex: 14), considered as an alias of dimensionless
 - a ratio, i.e. a dimensionless floating-point value, generally displayed as a percentage [ratio] (ex: -12.9%); another alias of dimensionless
 - currencies, either [\$] (US Dollar) or [euros] (Euro), whose exchange rates of course vary

- values whose unit has not been specified [unspecified_unit]
- **metric prefixes** thereof, i.e. multiples and sub-multiples of the units previously mentioned; currently the supported prefixes are:
 - yotta, i.e. 10^{24} [Y]
 - zetta, i.e. 10^{21} [Z]
 - exa, i.e. 10^{18} [E]
 - peta, i.e. 10^{15} [P]
 - tera, i.e. 10^{12} [T]
 - giga, i.e. 10^9 [G]
 - mega, i.e. 10^6 [M]
 - kilo, i.e. 10^3 [k]
 - hecto, i.e. 10^2 [h]
 - deca, i.e. 10 [da]
 - deci, i.e. 10^{-1} [d]
 - centi, i.e. 10^{-2} [c]
 - milli, i.e. 10^{-3} [m]
 - micro, i.e. 10^{-6} [μ]
 - nano, i.e. 10^{-9} [n]
 - pico, i.e. 10^{-12} [p]
 - femto, i.e. 10^{-15} [f]
 - atto, i.e. 10^{-18} [a]
 - zepto, i.e. 10^{-21} [z]
 - yocto, i.e. 10^{-24} [y]

Note

There is a problem with temperatures, as they can be expressed at least in kelvins or degrees Celsius, whereas the two corresponding scales do not match, since there is an offset:

$$[K] = [^{\circ}C] + 273.15$$

As a result, unit conversions would require updating as well the corresponding value, and, more generally, they should be treated as fully distinct units (ex: kW/°C cannot be automatically converted in terms of SI base units, i.e. using K).

This is why we "degraded" Celsius degrees, from a derived unit to a special one.

The same applies to the Fahrenheit unit (a likely addition), as:

$$[^{\circ}C] = 5/9 \cdot ([^{\circ}F] - 32)$$

³To avoid requesting the user to type specific Unicode characters, we transliterated some of the symbols. For example, instead of using the capital Omega letter, we used Ohm.

⁴We preferred here deviating a bit from the SI system, by using this non-prefixed unit (the *gram*) instead of the SI standard one, which happens to be the *kilogram*.

Composing One's Units So an actual unit can be composed from the aforementioned built-in units (be they base, derived, widely used, special units; prefixed or not)⁵, using two built-in operators, which are "." (multiply, represented by the dot character - not "*") and "/" (divide, represented by the forward slash character).

The resulting type shall be specified as a string, containing a series of built-in units (potentially prefixed) alternating with built-in operators, like in: "kW.s/m".

Note

As a result, "kWh" is not a valid unit: it should be denoted as "kW.h". Similarly, "W/(m.k)" is not valid, since parentheses are currently not supported: "W/m/k" may be used instead.

Finally, exponents can be used as a shorthand for both operators (ex: $\text{kg.m}^2.\text{s}^{-1}$, instead of kg.m.m/s). They should be specified explicitly, thanks to the caret character ("^"); for example " m^2/s ", not " m^2/s ".

If deemed both safe and useful, we may consider in the future performing:

- symbolic unit checking (i.e. determining that a derived unit such as N.s (newton.second) is actually, in canonical SI units, $\text{m}^2.\text{kg}.\text{s}^{-1}$), and thus that values of these two types can safely be used indifferently in computations
- automatic value conversions (ex: converting km/hour into m/s), provided that the overall computational precision is not significantly deteriorated

The corresponding mechanisms (type information, conversion functions, unit checking and transformation, etc.) are defined in `unit_utils.erl` and tested in `unit_utils_test.erl`, in the `myriad/src/units` directory.

Checking Units A typical example:

```
1> MyInputValue="-24 mS.m^-1".
2> {Value,Unit}=unit_utils:parse_value_with_unit(MyInputValue).
3> io:format("Corresponding value: ~f.~n", [ Value ] ).
Corresponding value: -24.0.
4> io:format("Corresponding unit: ~s.~n",
    [unit_utils:unit_to_string(Unit)] ).
"s^3.A^2.g^-1.m^-3, of order -6"
5> unit_utils:value_with_unit_to_string(Value,Unit).
"-2.4e-5 s^3.A^2.g^-1.m^-3"
```

Possible Improvements Regarding Dimensional Analysis Some programming languages provide systems to manage dimensional information (ex: for physical quantities), generally through add-ons or libraries (rarely as a built-in feature).

A first level of support is to provide, like here, an API to manage units. Other levels can be:

1. to integrate unit management directly, seamlessly in language expressions, as if it was built-in (as opposed to having to use explicitly a third-party API for that); for example at least half a dozen different libraries provide that in Python

⁵In the future, defining an actual unit from other actual units might be contemplated.

2. to be able to define "polymorphic units and functions", for example to declare in general that a speed is a distance divided by a duration, regardless of the possible units used for that
3. to perform *static* dimensional analysis, instead of checking units at runtime

The two latter use cases can for example be at least partially covered by Haskell libraries.

SQL support

About SQL Some amount of [SQL](#) (*Structured Query Language*) support for relational database operations is provided by the `Myriad` layer.

As this support relies on an optional prerequisite, this service is disabled by default.

Database Back-end To perform SQL operations, a corresponding software solution must be available.

The SQL back-end chosen here is the [SQLite 3](#) library. It provides a self-contained, serverless, zero-configuration, transactional SQL database. It is an embedded SQL database engine, as opposed to server-based ones, like [PostgreSQL](#) or [MariaDB](#).

It can be installed on Debian thanks to the `sqlite3` and `sqlite3-dev` packages, `sqlite` on Arch Linux..

We require version 3.6.1 or higher (preferably: latest stable one). It can be checked thanks to `sqlite3 --version`.

Various related tools are very convenient in order to interact with a SQLite database, including `sqlitebrowser` and `sqlliteman`.

On Arch Linux, one can thus use: `pacman -Sy sqlite sqlitebrowser sqlliteman`.

Testing the back-end:

```
$ sqlite3 my_test
SQLite version 3.13.0 2016-05-18 10:57:30
Enter ".help" for usage hints.
sqlite> create table tblone(one varchar(10), two smallint);
sqlite> insert into tblone values('helloworld',20);
sqlite> insert into tblone values('my_myriad', 30);
sqlite> select * from tblone;
helloworld|20
my_myriad|30
sqlite> .quit
```

A file `my_test`, identified as SQLite 3.x database, must have been created, and can be safely removed.

Erlang Binding This database system is directly accessed thanks to an Erlang binding.

Two of them have been identified as good candidates:

- [erlang-sqlite3](#): seems popular, with many contributors and users, actively maintained, based on a `gen_server` interacting with a C-node, involving only a few source files
- [esqlite](#): based on a NIF, so more able to jeopardize the stability of the VM, yet potentially more efficient

Both are free software.

We finally preferred `erlang-sqlite3`.

By default we consider that this back-end has been installed in `~/Software/erlang-sqlite3`. The `SQLITE3_BASE` variable in `myriad/GNUMakevars.inc` can be set to match any other install path.

Recommended installation process:


```

$ mkdir ~/Software
$ cd ~/Software
$ git clone https://github.com/alexeyr/erlang-sqlite3.git
Cloning into 'erlang-sqlite3'...
remote: Counting objects: 1786, done.
remote: Total 1786 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 1786
Receiving objects: 100% (1786/1786), 3.24 MiB | 570.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (865/865), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
$ cd erlang-sqlite3/
$ make
rm -rf deps ebin priv/*.so doc/* .eunit/* c_src/*.o config.tmp
rm -f config.tmp
echo "normal" > config.tmp
./rebar get-deps compile
==> erlang-sqlite3 (get-deps)
==> erlang-sqlite3 (compile)
Compiled src/sqlite3_lib.erl
Compiled src/sqlite3.erl
Compiling c_src/sqlite3_drv.c
[...]
```

Testing the binding:

```

make test
./rebar get-deps compile eunit
==> erlang-sqlite3 (get-deps)
==> erlang-sqlite3 (compile)
==> erlang-sqlite3 (eunit)
Compiled src/sqlite3.erl
Compiled src/sqlite3_lib.erl
Compiled test/sqlite3_test.erl
===== EUnit =====
module 'sqlite3_test'
  sqlite3_test: all_test_ (basic_functionality)...[0.002 s] ok
  sqlite3_test: all_test_ (table_info)...ok
  [...]
  sqlite3_lib: delete_sql_test...ok
  sqlite3_lib: drop_table_sql_test...ok
  [done in 0.024 s]
  module 'sqlite3'
=====
All 30 tests passed.
Cover analysis: ~/Software/erlang-sqlite3/.eunit/index.html
```

Pretty reassuring.

SQL Support Provided By the *Myriad* Layer To enable this support, once the corresponding back-end (see [Database Back-end](#)) and binding (see [Erlang Binding](#)) have been installed, the `USE_SQLITE` variable should be set to `true` in `myriad/GNUMakevars.inc` and *Myriad* shall be rebuilt.

Then the corresponding implementation (`sql_support.erl`) and test (`sql_support_test.erl`), both in `myriad/src/data-management`, will be built (use `make clean all` from the root of Myriad) and able to be run (execute `make sql_support_run` for that).

Testing it:

```
$ cd myriad/src/data-management
$ make sql_support_run
    Compiling module sql_support.erl
    Compiling module sql_support_test.erl
    Running unitary test sql_support_run
[...]
--> Testing module sql_support_test.
Starting SQL support (based on SQLite3).
[...]
Closing database.
Stopping SQL support.
--> Successful end of test.
(test finished, interpreter halted)
```

Looks good.

Troubleshooting

Compiling module `sql_support.erl` : can't find include file "`sqlite3.hrl`"

- `USE_SQLITE` not set to `true` in `myriad/GNUMakevars.inc`
- `erlang-sqlite3` back-end not correctly installed (ex: `SQLITE3_BASE` not pointing to a right path in `myriad/GNUMakevars.inc`)

Myriad Gotchas

Header dependencies Only a very basic dependency between header files (`*.hrl`) and implementation files (`*.erl`) is managed.

As expected, if `X.hrl` changed, `X.beam` will be recompiled whether or not `X.erl` changed. However, any `Y.erl` that would include `X.hrl` would not be automatically recompiled.

Typically, when in doubt after having modified a record in a header file, just run `make rebuild` from the root of that layer (build is fast anyway, as quite parallel).

About the `table` module This is a pseudo module, which is not meant to exist as such (no `table.erl`, no `table.beam`).

The Myriad parse transform replaces references to the `table` module by references to the `map_hashtable` module. See [table transformations](#) for more information.

Ending Word

Each time that you need a basic service that:

- seems neither provided by the Erlang [built-in modules](#) nor by this Myriad layer
- is generic-enough, simple and requires no special prerequisite

please either enrich our `*_utils.erl` helpers, or add new general services!

In such a case, we would prefer that, in contributed code:

- Myriad code style is, as much as possible, respected (regarding naming, spacing, code/comments/blank line ratios, etc.)
- lines stop no later than their 80th character
- whitespaces be removed (ex: one may use the `whitespace.el` Emacs mode)

Thanks in advance, and have fun with Myriad!



MYRIAD