# **Tutorial Worksheet 1**

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# Task 1 · Installing Erlang

The pre-built Erlang package for your operating system can be downloaded from Erlang Solutions.

# Task 2 · Testing the Erlang shell

To confirm that Erlang has been successfully installed, we can try to invoke its shell. This can be done by typing **er1** in your operating system's terminal. You should get something that looks similar to the following:

```
duncan@term:/example$ erl

rel duncan@term:/example$ erl

rel duncan@term:/example$ erl

rel erls-7.2] [source] [smp:4:4] [async-threads:10] [kernel-poll:false]

rel Eshell V7.2 (abort with ^G)

rel duncan@term:/example$ erl

rel duncangle$ erl

rel duncangl
```

Type  $\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1}$ . followed by enter. What happens? Try out other arithmetic expressions for yourself. When ready, quit the Erlang shell by typing  $\mathbf{q}()$ .

#### **Shell expressions**

Erlang expressions entered in the shell *must* terminate with the period symbol '.'. Issuing enter without typing in '.' gives us the opportunity to type in code that can extend over multiple lines (*e.g.* a lengthy function). Code spanning multiple lines can then be terminated accordingly by typing '.'.

To recall the latest executed shell command, tap the *up* arrow key on your keyboard.

### Task 3\* · Fibonacci numbers

Write a recursive function **fib(N)** that calculates the fibonacci number for a given non-negative number (*i.e.*,  $n \ge 0$ ). Try to run your function using very large numbers and observe what happens.

### Task 4\* · Fibonacci numbers revisited

Why do you think the **fib(N)** did not perform as well as expected when tested with large numbers?

Implement a new tail-recursive function  $\mathtt{fib2(N)}$  that calculates the fibonacci number using two accumulator values to store the values for n-1 and n-2. The following snippet should act as a scaffolding for your work.

```
1 fib2(N) -> fib2(N, 1, 0).
2 fib2(0, Nminus1, Nminus2) ->
3  % Base case implementation.
4  ok;
5 fib2(N, Nminus1, Nminus2) ->
6  % Recursive case implementation.
7  ok.
```