

Julia 0.2 Reference Card

v0.3

(c) 2013 John Lynch modeled on M Goerz's Python card to help map Python to Julia
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1 Variable Types

1.1 Numbers

42 0x2A 0o52 0b101010	42 (dec,hex,oct,bin,)
0.2 .8 4. 1e10 1e-7 3.2f0	floating point value
Inf NaN	
z = 5 - 2im	complex number
z = complex(real, imag)	complex number
real(z); imag(z)	real and imag part of z
2//3 - 1//2	rational numbers (gcd)
true; false	boolean constants
abs(n)	absolute value of n
divrem(x, y)	(x/y, x%y)
hex(n) dec(n) oct(n)	create hex, dec, oct,
base(b,n)	base b string
int('x')	code point of char
round(x,n)	round x to n dec places
cmp(x,y)	x<y: -1, x==y: 0, x>y: 1
isa(x, type)	test if x is a type
convert(type, x)	convert x to type
int() int8() to int128()	int from string or num
float("3.14") float16()	float from string
float32() float64()	

1.2 Sequences (arrays are mutable, tuples and strings

are immutable). 1 dimensional arrays (column) replace
vectors and arrays are indexed from 1 to end. Arrays use []
but heterogeneous arrays, cells, use {} and can replace lists.

a=l=[1, 2, 3, 4] or []	create 1 dim array
s=l=[1,"ba",{1+2im,1.4}, 4]	list creation
s=t=(1,"ba",[1+2j,1.4], 4)	tuple creation
s=l=linspace(start, stop, n)	
fill!(A,x)	fill A with value x
l=[t...]; t=tuple(l...)	list/tuple conversion
s=1:1000	range of integers
a=[1:1000]	1d array of ints
s=start(I);while !done(I,s)	iterator from sequence
(i,s) = next(I,s)	
s[3][1]	get element (1+2im)
l[end-1][end]	get element (1.4)
s[i:j]; s[i:]; s[:j]	slicing (i & j incl.)
s[i:k:j]	slice with stride k
S[2:2:]; s[end:-1:1]	every 2 nd ; reverses
x in s; in(s,x); !in(s,x)	is x a member of s?
size(s,1)	number of elements/rows
minimum(s); maximum(s)	min/max
l[i:j]=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']	replace equal slice
in(x,l) ; x in l	x is contained in l
count(f(x),x)	# where f(x) is true
index(l,x)	highest index of x, or 0
append!(l,l2)	append l2 at end of l
d=[s1,s1]	sequence concat

```
s=[s,x] ; s=vcat(s,x)
push!(a,x) x = pop!(a)
unshift!(a,x) x = shift!(a)
insert!(l,i,x)
splice(a,i:j[,newarray])
reverse!(l,i,j)
sort(l)
zip(s,t,...)
```

1.3 Dictionaries

d={'x'=>42,'y'=>3.14,'z'=>7}	dict creation
d=[d[i][1] => d[i][2]	creation with dict
for i=1:length(d)}	comprehension
d['x']	get entry for 'x'
length(d)	number of keys
delete(d,'x')	delete entry from dict
copy(d)	create shallow copy
has_key(d, k)	does key exist?
keys(d)	iter of all keys
values(d)	iter of all values
collect(d)	array of keys / values
get(d,k,x)	get entry for k, or return
	default x
getkey(d,k,x)	get key
merge(collection, ...)	merge dicts
pop!(d,k,x)	return & delete item
filter!(f(k,v),d)	return when fn is true

1.4 Sets - functions that can act on data in place have an !

s=Set(s...)	create set
s=IntSet(i...)	create sorted int set
issubset(s,t); s<=t	all s in t?
union!(s,t)	array if t is array
intersect(s,t)	elements in s and t
setdiff!(s,t)	all s not in t
symdiff!(t)	all either s excl or t
copy()	shallow copy of s
complement!(s)	set-complement intset

1.5 Strings and Regular Expressions

"bla"; 'hello "world"'	string (of bytes)
\\	backslash
\N{id} \uhhhh \Uhhhhhhh	unicode char
\xhh	hex
'\u78' '\u2200' '\U10ffff'	unicode string
string(3.14)	conversion
@sprintf("%Fmt", args...)	string formatting
%s %03d %.2f %+.0e %E	string, int 3char + lead
t="eat" ; "\$t here"	zero, float 2 precision
s*s ; *(s,s1,s2)	var interpolation
s^n ; ^(s,n)	concatenate strings
join((s,s,s),sep)	repeat s n times
collect(s)	join string with separator
utf8(s)	return an array from
	s to utf-8 string

Add element to s
Add/remove end of a
Add/remove start of a
insert x at pos. i
remove i to j
reverse l from i to j
sort (many options)
[(s[0],t[0],...),...]

char(i) char from code point

Other String Methods:

search & replace: search(s,pat,i), rsearch(s,pat,i),
contains(s,pat) index(s,pat,i), rindex(s,pat,i),
startswith(s,pat), endswith(s,pat),
replace(string, pat, r[, n])
formatting: lowercase, uppercase, ucfirst, lcfirst
splitting: split(s,m), rsplit(s,m), chop, chomp
padding: lpad(s,n,p), rpad(s,n,p), lstrip(s,c),
rstrip(s,c), strip(s,c)
checking: isalnum, isalpha, isascii, isblank, iscntrl,
isdigit, isgraph, islower, isprint, ispunct,
isspace, isupper, isxdigit

Regexes:

rm=match(r"regex",s,i)	1 st . nothing if no match
rm.match	substring matched
rm.captures	tuple of matches
rm.offset	offset to match
rm.offsets	vector of offsets
matchall(r"",s) -> [s s ...]	vector of matches
eachmatch(r"",s[,o]) -> iter	iterator over matches
flags after the double quote	
i	case insensitive
m	multiline string
s	single line string
x	ignore whitespace

1.6 Arrays (homogeneous & type may be specified)

Array{T, dims}	Uninitialized dense
	dim array of Type T
Initialize different arrays (sometimes with T else just dims):	
zeros ones trues falses rand randdf randn	
eye eye(n) linspace(start, stop, n)	
Functions on arrays:	
fill!(A,x) size(A,n) eltype length ndims,	
nnz (num non zero values) stride(A,n) strides(A)	
transpose & ctranpose .' & '	
cell(dims ...)	uninitialized
	heterogeneous array
Array{Int32,0} [] {}	Empty array or cell
Vector = 1 dim column array or cell	is like a list in Python
[A,x] {C,x}	add element
hcat(a,r) or [a b c ..]	add row to an array
vcate(a,c) or [a,b,c, ..]	add column to an array
hvcate(a,r,c) [a b; c d; ...]	Concatenate r+c
reshape(A, dims)	new shape, same data
copy(A) deepcopy(A)	shallow and recursive cp
similar reinterpret	
A = [F(x,y,...) for x=rx,	array comprehensions
y=ry, ...]	
A=map(f,A) map!((x)->f(x),A)	transformations
reduce(op,v0,A) ; mapreduce()	reduce with operator

1.7 DataFrames (using DataFrames)

dataArray NA NAtype	Array with missing values
DataFrame(A=1:4,B=[...])	Tabular hetero dataset
removeNA replaceNA(dv,val)	remove or replace NAs
df[2,"A"] df[[rows,1]:2]	get & slice
df[1:2,["A","B"]]	
df[df["A"] % 2 .== 0, :]	
colnames!(df[,newnames])	read or insert col names
head, tail, describe	goo.gl/2FjA17
join(df..., jointype)	join two dataframes
groupby(df,catvar)	split df by categorical var
by(df,catvar, df->f(df[]))	split and apply fn or
by(df,catvar,:(n=...; m=...))	expression to subset
stack(df,categorical var)	reshape data
readtable(fname,header=false, separator='\t')	defaults are true, comma also, writetable(f, fname)

2 Basic Syntax

if expr statements	Conditional
elseif expr statements	; if on same line
else statements end	terminate with end
z = cond ? x : y	ternary version
z = ifelse(cond, x, y)	as ? but all args evaluated
if is(a, b) ...	object identity
if a == 1	value identity
while expr statements end	while loop
while true .. if cond break	do .. while equivalent
for target in iter	for loop
statements ; end	
for i=itr, j=itr ... end	over multiple variables
for key in keys(d)...	over dictionary
break, continue	end loop / jump to next
print("hello world")	print or println (new line)
[expr for x in seq lc]	list comprehension
nothing	empty statement
function f(params) ... end	function definition
f(x, y=0) = return x+y	optional parameter
f(a,b,c...) =	varargs c = [] or ()
f(a,b; dir="nth") =	named args
f(a,b; d=5,e...) =	varargs as of k,v tuples
f(1,1), f(2), f(y=3, x=4)	function calls
yield()	switch back to scheduler
global v	bind to global variable
function make_adder_2(a)	closure, alternatively,
add(b) = return a+b	function mkadr(a)
return add	b -> a+b
end	end
x -> x+a	anonymous function
: ... ; quote ... end	create an expression
eval(expr)	evaluate expression
using name fn()	load module namespace
import name name.fn()	import gives named access

require(filepath)	Load file
reload(filepath)	and reload it
include(filepath)	set dir & load source
evalfile(file)	execute file
cd("data") do	safely write file in a
open("outfile", "w") do f	directory and close after.
write(f,data)	
end	
end	
let v=1,w=" "... ; end	scope block with vars
@time() gc_disable()	report time elapsed
@profile Profile.print	profile, print & clear

3 Object Orientation and Modules

4 Exception Handling & Debugging

try ...	Try-block
catch	catch exception
print data	
error("...")	exception handling
end	
finally ...	in any case
@assert expression	debug assertion
throw(e)	explicit exception

5 System Interaction

run(`cmd`)	system call
spawn(`cmd`)	run asynchronously
success(`cmd`)	bool for exit condition
process_running(process)	determine if running
process_exited(process)	determine if has exited
kill(process, signum)	
readsfrom(command)	(its stdout, process)
writeto(command)	runs asynch & returns
	(its stdin, process)
readsandwrite(command)	(its in, its out, process)
detach(command)	run & outlive Julia process
setenv(command,env)	set vars for running
ENV EnvHash->EnvHash	Sys environment vars
getpid()	get Julia's pid
clipboard(x) or -> s	x to clipboard or () from
@time() @elapsed()->secs	time and expression
strftime([f,]time())	time as string
cd(f[,dir])	run f in temporary dir

Filesystem Operations

gethostname(), getipaddr(), pwd(), cd('dir'),
mkdir(p,mode), mkpath(p,mode), rmdir(p),

ignorestatus(cmd),
redirect in run commands: |> std output, |>> append
stdout, |.>stderr to process, file or DevNull

6 Input/Output

open(filename, mode)	open file (a & w create, + is
mode = r r+ w w+ a a+	both r&w, w truncates)
open(f(),args)	f(result of open args)
close(stream)	flush and close
write(stream, x)	write binary x to stream
writedlm writescv	array, dlm with csv delimiter
read(stream, type[,dims])	read value from stream
readbytes readdlm readcsv	nb bytes, array, csv
readall readline[s]	all as string, line or lines
position(s)	get position of a stream
seek(s, pos)	seek stream to position
seekstart(s), seekend(s)	to start to end
skip(s, offset)	seek relative
isopen eof isreadonly	open? end of file? read only?
ltoh(x) htol(x)	little endian conversions
[de]serialize(stream,val)	
download(url[,localfile])	unix download
+ others	

Should I cover:

tasks and coroutines
parametric types and functions
mapping object orientated to multiple dispatch