## Multi-core programming Lab 2: Introduction to Erlang

### **Exercise 1.2: REPL**

```
$ erl
Erlang R15B01 (erts-5.9.1) [source] [64-bit]
[smp:4:4] [async-threads:0] [kernel-poll:false]
Eshell V5.9.1 (abort with ^G)
1> lists:sort([1, 4, 3, 2]).
[1,2,3,4]
```

### **Exercise 1.3: Hello World!**

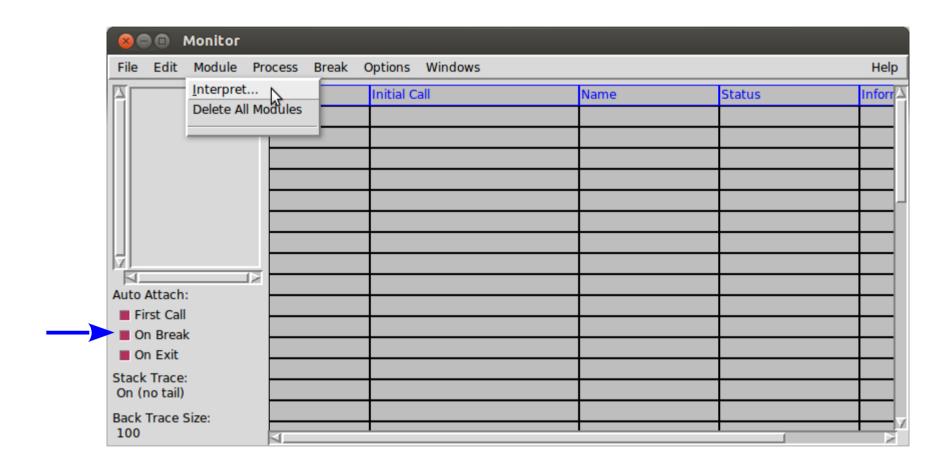
```
-module(hello_world).
-export([start/0]).
start() ->
    io:fwrite("Hello World!~n").
1. Compile .erl → .beam
> make
same as:
> erlc +debug_info hello_world.erl
2. Execute
> ./run.sh hello_world start
same as:
> erl -noshell -s hello_world start -s init stop
                      first execute function start then execute stop
    don't show RFPI
```

in module hello\_world

in module init

## **Exercise 1.4: Debugger**

> debugger:start().



# Exercise 2.1: Pattern Matching

```
{A, b} = {something, b}

⇒ A = something

[One, Two, Three] = [a, b, c]

⇒ One = a
  Two = b
  Three = c
```

#### Remember:

CapitalLetter: variable

smallLetter: atom

## **Exercise 2.2: Lists**

1. Implement nth

```
nth(3, [1, 2, 3, 4]) \rightarrow 3
```

Use pattern matching and recursion

Trick: nth(3, [1, 2, 3, 4]) = nth(2, [2, 3, 4])

2. Find error in match\_list
What is ThreeAs?

# **Exercise 2.3: Control Structures**

1. Fix case\_statement

2. Fix if\_statement
What does >= do?

General advice for idiomatic Erlang: case is better than if; but using several function clauses and pattern matching is even better

```
fib(X) \rightarrow
                       Bad!
  if
    X == 0 -> 0:
    X == 1 -> 0;
    true \rightarrow fib(X-1) + fib(X-2)
  end.
                     Still bad!
fib(X) \rightarrow
  case X of
    Else \rightarrow fib(X-1) + fib(X-2)
  end.
fib(0) -> 0;
fib(1) -> 1;
fib(X) \rightarrow fib(X-1) + fib(X-2).
```

### **Exercise 2.4: Records**

Add city field to address record.

## **Exercise 2.5: Code Swapping**

- 1. Compile and run version 3.
- 2. version 3: swap.erl → swap.v3.erl version 5: swap.v5.erl → swap.erl
- 3. Compile version 5.
- 4. reload: should switch from 3 to 5.