

# Learn You Some Erlang for Great Good!

## A Beginner's Guide

by Fred Hebert

errata updated to print 8

Page	Error	Correction	Print corrected
38	Note that the <i>.beam</i> file generated will <b>no longer be portable across platforms</b> .	Note that the <i>.beam</i> file generated will <b>contain both native and non-native code, and the native part will not be portable across platforms</b> .	Print 3
62	The factorial of a number $n$ is the product of the sequence $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n$ , or alternatively $n \times n - 1 \times n - 2 \times \dots \times 1$ .	The factorial of a number $n$ is the product of the sequence $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times \dots \times n$ , or alternatively $n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times \dots \times 1$ .	Print 3
128	In naive mode, the functions are <code>gb_trees:enter/2</code> , <code>gb_trees:lookup/2</code> , and <code>gb_trees:delete_any/2</code> .	In naive mode, the functions are <code>gb_trees:enter/3</code> , <code>gb_trees:lookup/2</code> , and <code>gb_trees:delete_any/2</code> .	Print 3
138	URL replacement	Some studies proved that the main sources of downtime in large-scale software systems are intermittent or transient bugs (see <a href="https://dslab.epfl.ch/pubs/crashonly.pdf">https://dslab.epfl.ch/pubs/crashonly.pdf</a> ).	Print 3
153	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A message to <b>store</b> food is sent from you (the shell) to the fridge process.</li><li>...</li><li>3. The fridge <b>stores</b> the item and sends <b>ok</b> to your process.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A message to <b>take</b> food is sent from you (the shell) to the fridge process.</li><li>...</li><li>3. The fridge <b>removes</b> the item and sends <b>it</b> to your process.</li></ol>	Print 3
154	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A message to <b>store</b> food is sent from you (the shell) to an unknown process.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. A message to <b>take</b> food is sent from you (the shell) to an unknown process.</li></ol>	Print 3
188	<pre>error:function_clause -&gt; %% not in {{D,M,Y},{H,Min,S}} format false</pre>	<pre>error:function_clause -&gt; %% not in {{Y,M,D},{H,Min,S}} format false</pre>	Print 3
224	The <code>sitting/2</code> function can then return the tuples <code>{next_state, NextStateName, NewStateData}</code> , <code>{next_state, NextStateName, NewStateData, Timeout}</code> , <code>{next_state, NextStateName, hibernate}</code> , and <code>{stop, Reason, NewStateData}</code> .	The <code>sitting/2</code> function can then return the tuples <code>{next_state, NextStateName, NewStateData}</code> , <code>{next_state, NextStateName, NewStateData, Timeout}</code> , <code>{next_state, NextStateName, <b>NextStateData</b>, hibernate}</code> , and <code>{stop, Reason, NewStateData}</code> .	Print 3
269	<code>startFunc</code> is a tuple that specifies how to start the <b>supervisor</b> .	<code>startFunc</code> is a tuple that specifies how to start the <b>child</b> .	Print 3
269	So instead of doing <code>supervisor:start_child(Sup, Spec)</code> , which would call <code>erlang:apply(M,F,A)</code> , we now have <code>supervisor:start_child(Sup, Args)</code> , which calls <code>erlang:apply(M,F,<b>Args++A</b>)</code> .	So instead of doing <code>supervisor:start_child(Sup, Spec)</code> , which would call <code>erlang:apply(M,F,A)</code> , we now have <code>supervisor:start_child(Sup, Args)</code> , which calls <code>erlang:apply(M,F,<b>A++Args</b>)</code> .	Print 3

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291	<pre>-define(SPEC(MFA),   {worker_sup,    {ppool_worker_sup, start_link, [MFA]},    permanent,</pre>	<pre>-define(SPEC(MFA),   {worker_sup,    {ppool_worker_sup, start_link, [MFA]},    temporary,</pre>	Print 3
291	<pre>init([Limit, MFA, Sup]) -&gt;   {ok, Pid} = supervisor:start_child(Sup, ?SPEC(MFA)),   {ok, #state{limit=Limit, refs=gb_sets:empty()}}.</pre>	<pre>init([Limit, MFA, Sup]) -&gt;   {ok, Pid} = supervisor:start_child(Sup, ?SPEC(MFA)),   link(Pid),   {ok, #state{limit=Limit, refs=gb_sets:empty()}}.</pre>	Print 3
292	<pre>handle_info({start_worker_supervisor, Sup, MFA}, S = #state{}) -&gt;   {ok, Pid} = supervisor:start_child(Sup, ?SPEC(MFA)),   {noreply, S#state{sup=Pid}};</pre>	<pre>handle_info({start_worker_supervisor, Sup, MFA}, S = #state{}) -&gt;   {ok, Pid} = supervisor:start_child(Sup, ?SPEC(MFA)),   link(Pid),   {noreply, S#state{sup=Pid}};</pre>	Print 3
307	This tells OTP that when starting your application, it should call <code>CallbackMod:start(normal, Args)</code> . <b>It will also call <code>CallbackMod:stop(Args)</code> when stopping it.</b>	This tells OTP that when starting your application, it should call <code>CallbackMod:start(normal, Args)</code> . <b>This function's return value will be used when OTP will call <code>CallbackMod:stop(StartReturn)</code> when stopping your application.</b>	Print 3
341	If you're using pure Erlang code <b>without native compiling with HiPE (a native compiler for Erlang code, which gives somewhat faster code, especially for CPU-bound applications), then that code will be portable.</b>	If you're using pure Erlang code, <b>then that code will be portable.</b>	Print 5
351, 367	<pre>{app, stdlib, [{mod_cond, derived}, {incl_cond, include}]}</pre>	<pre>{app, stdlib, [{incl_cond, include}]}</pre>	Print 3
383	Note that closing an accept socket will close that socket alone, and closing a listen socket will close <b>all of the related accept sockets</b> .	Note that closing an accept socket will close that socket alone, and closing a listen socket will close <b>none of the related and established accept sockets, but will interrupt currently running calls to accept new ones</b> .	Print 3
395	<pre>handle_info({tcp_closed, _Socket, _}, S) -&gt;</pre>	<pre>handle_info({tcp_closed, _Socket}, S) -&gt;</pre>	Print 3
402	It's called that because, secretly, the underlying implementation of <code>?_assert(A == B)</code> is <code>fun() -&gt; ?assert(A,B) end</code> ; that is to say, it's a function that generates a test.	It's called that because, secretly, the underlying implementation of <code>?_assert(A == B)</code> is <code>fun() -&gt; ?assert(A==B) end</code> ; that is to say, it's a function that generates a test.	Print 3

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406	<pre>some_test2_() -&gt; {foreach</pre>	<pre>some2_test_() -&gt; {foreach</pre>	Print 3
407	<pre>some2_tricky_test_()</pre>	<pre>some_tricky_test2_()</pre>	Print 3
435	<pre>?MODULE = ets:new(regis, [set, named_table, protected])</pre>	<pre>?MODULE = ets:new(?MODULE, [set, named_table, protected])</pre>	Print 3
439	Note that we use <code>regis</code> ( <code>?MODULE</code> ) as the table name here . . .	Note that we use <code>regis_server</code> ( <code>?MODULE</code> ) as the table name here . . .	Print 3
459, 463, 465, 534, 536, 538	<code>net_kernel:connect</code>	<code>net_kernel:connect_node</code>	Print 5
465	Aha! The node didn't connect to <b>ketchup</b> . . .	Aha! The node didn't connect to <b>salad</b> . . .	Print 3
466	The <b>ketchup</b> node will never see any connection to <code>olives</code> . . .	The <b>salad</b> node will never see any connection to <code>olives</code> . . .	Print 3
466	. . . set a range of <b>15</b> ports to be used for Erlang nodes.	. . . set a range of <b>16</b> ports to be used for Erlang nodes.	Print 3
467	By default, the heartbeat delay ( <b>also called tick time</b> ) is set to 15 seconds, or 15,000 milliseconds.	By default, the heartbeat delay is set to 15 seconds, or 15,000 milliseconds. <b>After 4 failed heartbeats, a remote node is considered dead. The heartbeat delay multiplied by 4 is called the tick time.</b>	Print 3
506	<pre>{logdir, [all_nodes, master], "./logs/"}</pre>	<pre>{logdir, all_nodes, "./logs/"}. {logdir, master, "./logs/"}</pre>	Print 3
506	To truly include all nodes, <code>[all_nodes, master]</code> is required.	To truly include all nodes, <b>both <code>all_nodes</code> and <code>master</code> are</b> required.	Print 3
545	<pre>foo(X) when is_integer(X) -&gt; X + 1.</pre>	<pre>foo(X) when is_integer(X) -&gt; X + 1;</pre>	Print 3