

CJam 0.6.5 cheat sheet

Integer Arithmetic

+ add - subtract¹
 * multiply / divide
 % modulo # power
 (-1) +1
 m! factorial md divmod
 mf factors (mF → exponents)
 mp is prime? mQ integer √
 z absolute value
 e \underline{x} multiply by 10^x (literal \underline{x})

Bitwise Arithmetic

~ negate | bit-or
 & bit-and ^ bit-xor
 m< left shift m> right shift

Logic

< less than > greater
 e< min² e> max
 = equals ! logical not
 e& and e| or

Float Arithmetic

ms sine mS arcsin
 mc cosine mC arccos
 mt tangent mT arctan
 me e^x ma atan2
 ml ln mL log_b
 m[floor m] ceil
 mo round mO round to
 mq \sqrt{x} mh $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$

Stack operations

; discard a→
 \ swap ab→ba
 _ duplicate a→aa
 @ rotate abc→bca
 \$ copy nth ...s₁s₀n→s_n

Control Flow

% map / each
 & do-if | do-unless
 g do-while h do-while³
 ? ternary if ~ eval
 * repeat block; reduce
 , filter w while
 f \underline{V} for loop in variable \underline{V}

Arrays⁴

[] begin/end ~ dump
 a wrap in array
 = get, find t set
 < take > drop
 + concat * repeat/join
 / split % clean split
 , range, len \$ sort (by)
 & intersect | union
 ^ symmetric difference
 - remove e_ flatten
 # find index z transpose
 (uncons lt) uncons rt
 m< rotate lt m> rotate rt
 e! permutations (no reps)
 m! permutations (reps)
 e* repeat all e= count
 e[pad left e] pad right
 e\ swap two indices
 e` run-length encode
 e~ run-length decode
 ee enumerate: [a_i] → [(i, a_i)]
 ew overlapping slices
 m* cartesian product/power

Conversions

i integer d double
 s string c char
 ` string representation
 b base conversion

Strings

e% format er translate
 el lowercase eu uppercase

Input/Output

r read token (space-sep.)
 l read line o print
 q read all p print line
 ea command line args

Miscellaneous

mr random number, shuffle
 mR random choice
 et time⁵ es unix time
 ea command line args
 ed debug (stack contents)
 j memoize/recurse
 fg map g with param.

1 Immediately before integer literals, you can use m instead of -, to avoid having to insert whitespace to parse e.g. AB-3+ correctly.

2 The operators e< and e> pop two arguments to compare, not a list.

3 h leaves the condition on the stack at the end of a loop; g pops it.

4 Array functions that don't have some other meaning when applied to ints will try to convert an integer argument n to an array [0, 1... n-1].

5 [y m d h m s ms weekday timezone]

Shortcuts: .g - zipWith (g a binary op or block). : \underline{V} - assignment. :g - short map/fold. **Vars:**

A B ... K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 10 11 ... 20 [] [] \n [] π [] [] spc 0 0 0 -1 1 2 3