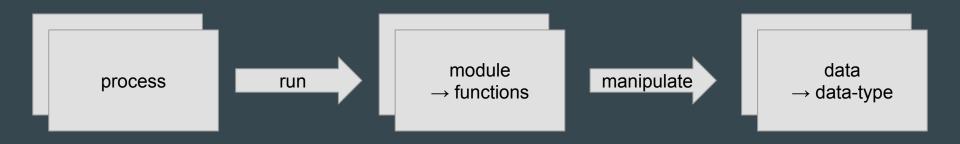
Elixir Meetup Aachen

Protocol <> Behaviour

...

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Elixir's core elements



"[...] they are all interconnected: **processes** run the code defined in **modules** that manipulate the **data types** [...]"

José Valim

"Polymorphism"

Elixir provides different "polymorphism" mechanisms for each core element

Processes	Modules	Data
 Process can send messages to every other processes Messages are the common interface and not written in code Implicit polymorphism 	 Modules contain functions Caller only wants to know a module contains a function which accepts specific parameters e.g. a Parser has the parse/1 function 	 Often you only need to know you can do something with a data-type, not how it is done e.g. read the size of a data-type

Protocol - for data-types

- Define what you can do to a data-type
 - o boolean, String, map, tuple, ...
- Functions ask for data-types providing a specific protocol

NO compile error

Typical scenario

Functions of module Enum (e.g. Enum.map) requires you to pass a data-type which has the Enumerable-Protocol functions defined

Protocol - What about some coding...?

→ Fallback-Implementation with "Any" possible

Protocol - working with structs

- extended maps
- protocols match structs independent

```
%User{} → defimpl Size, for: User
%Foo{} → defimpl Size, for: Foo
pt: %Bar{} → defimpl Size, for: Map
```

Protocol - Some more coding...

Behaviour - for modules

- Comparable to interfaces in OO
- Define an abstract set of functions
- Compiler-warning if not defined

Typical scenario

Plug-Behaviour - Provides an exchangeable interface

- Requires definition of functions init/1 and call/2
- A caller only needs to know your module has the Plug-Behaviour to call it

Behaviour - What about some coding...?

@behaviour vs. use

- "use" instead of "@behaviour"
- "use" has nothing to do with behaviours but is used for convenience

- @behaviour
 - the actual behaviour-implementation
- use
 - the modules "__using__" function or macro will be called
 - often used to implement a behaviour and additional default code
 - that way you can implement default functionality

Behaviour - Some more coding...

Protocol vs. Behaviour

Protocol	Behaviour
 Can be defined anywhere. On each call the program has to check for existing implementations anywhere in the code Compiler like mix optimize for this situation (protocol consolidation) Can be used outside of the library or application they are defined in No validation. When a definition is missing, you get a RUNTIME error. 	 Behaviours need to define their functions in the module Behaviours are explicit. You get a compiler-warning if a required function is missing.

The winner is... everybody!

- Protocols and behaviours are made for different things.
- You need to know when to use what.

When to use what

Protocol	Behaviour
Define how a data-type handles a specific function	 Define what a module is able to do "use" instead of "@behaviour"
• e.g. Size / Enumerable	e.g. Parser→ JSONParser.parse/1→ YAMLParser.parse/1

When to use what

more flexible more extensible more reusable

and that's what everybody loves

Read more...

Protocols vs. Behaviours

https://www.djm.org.uk/posts/elixir-behaviours-vs-protocols-what-is-the-difference/

Behaviours

- https://elixir-lang.org/getting-started/typespecs-and-behaviours.html#behaviours
- https://www.djm.org.uk/posts/writing-extensible-elixir-with-behaviours-adapters-pluggable-backends/

Protocols

- https://elixir-lang.org/getting-started/protocols.html
- https://medium.com/everydayhero-engineering/extensibility-in-elixir-using-protocols-2e8fb0a35c48

Code Examples @ GIT

• https://github.com/LordZedDE/elixir_meetup_aachen_protocolbehaviour

Thank you for listening.

That's it!