### Paso de mensajes con Erlang

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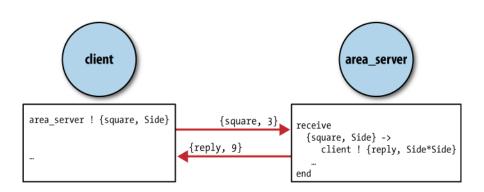
#### Introducción

- Hemos visto cómo funciona en computación distribuida el paso de mensajes y los tipos de problemas que puede resolver
- Ahora nos centraremos en cómo funciona el paso de mensajes en Erlang y sus aplicaciones

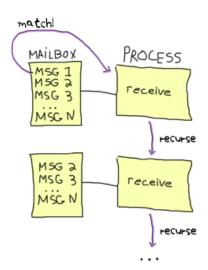
### Erlang

- Lenguaje de programación desarrollado en Ericsson
- Orientado a sistemas distribuidos:
  - Modelo de actores
  - Paso de mensajes
  - Tolerancia a fallos
  - Alta disponibilidad
  - Filosofía "Let it crash"

### Erlang. Modelo de actores



### Erlang. Paso de mensajes



### Erlang. Sintaxis

```
% Proceso se envia mensaje así mismo
1> Pid = self().
<0.84.0>
2> Pid ! hello.
hello
```

### Erlang. Sintaxis

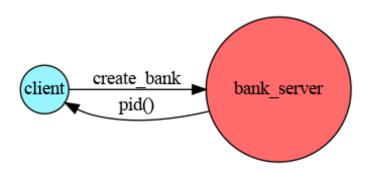
```
% Crear un nuevo proceso
Pid = spawn(fun() -> ok end).
<0.86.0>
2> Pid ! hello .
hello
```

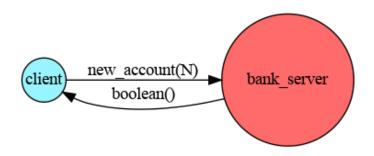
### Erlang. Sintaxis

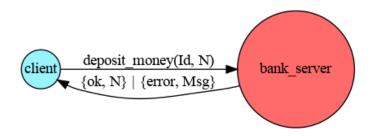
```
loop(State) ->
  receive
   Pattern1 when Guard1 -> Expr1;
  Pattern2 when Guard2 -> Expr2;
  Pattern3 -> Expr3
end.
```

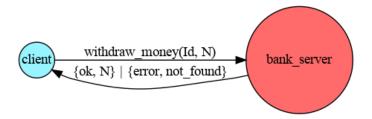
Banco que gestiona cuentas del tipo {Id::integer(), Balance::integer()}

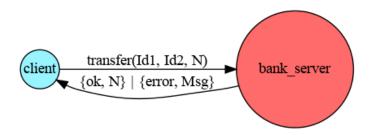
- Operaciones:
  - Arrancar servidor
  - Crear cuenta
  - Ingresar y sacar dinero de una cuenta
  - Transferir dinero entre cuentas
  - Consultar saldo de una cuenta
  - Parar servidor

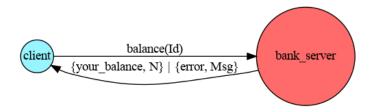


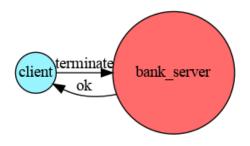












```
%% API
create_bank() -> spawn(fun() -> loop([]) end).
terminate(Pid) ->
Pid ! {terminate,self()},
receive
 Msg -> Msg
end.
new_account(Pid,AccountNumber) ->
  Pid ! {new_account, AccountNumber, self()},
  receive
    Msg -> Msg
  end.
```

```
withdraw_money(Pid,AccountNumber,Quantity) ->
  Pid ! {withdraw_money,AccountNumber,Quantity,self()},
  receive
    Msg -> Msg
  end.

deposit_money(Pid, AccountNumber,Quantity) ->
  Pid ! {deposit_money,AccountNumber,Quantity,self()},
  receive
    Msg -> Msg
  end.
```

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```
transfer(Pid,FromAccount,ToAccount,Quantity) ->
  Pid ! {transfer,FromAccount,ToAccount,Quantity,self()},
  receive
    Msg -> Msg
  end.

balance(Pid,Account) ->
  Pid ! {balance,Account,self()},
  receive
    Msg -> Msg
  end.
```

```
loop(Accounts) ->
  receive
    {new_account,AccountNumber,From} ->
      case proplists:lookup(AccountNumber, Accounts) of
        none -> %% Podemos crear esa cuenta
          From ! true,
          loop([{AccountNumber,0}|Accounts]);
        {AccountNumber,_} -> \% Ya existe esa cuenta
          From ! false,
          loop(Accounts)
        end;
```

```
{withdraw_money, AccountNumber, Quantity, From} ->
  case check_balance(AccountNumber, Accounts) of
    none -> %% No existe la cuenta
      From ! {error, not_found},
      loop(Accounts);
    Balance when Quantity =< Balance->
      From ! {ok,Quantity},
      UpdatedAccount = {AccountNumber, Balance-Quantity},
      NewAccounts = lists:keyreplace(AccountNumber, 1,
                      Accounts, UpdatedAccount),
      loop(NewAccounts);
    Balance when Quantity > Balance ->
      From ! {error, not_money},
      loop(Accounts)
  end;
```

```
{deposit_money, AccountNumber, Quantity, From} ->
 case proplists:lookup(AccountNumber, Accounts) of
   none -> %% No existe la cuenta
     From ! {error, not_found},
      loop(Accounts);
    {AccountNumber. } ->
     Balance = proplists:get_value(AccountNumber, Accounts)
     NewBalance = Balance + Quantity,
     From ! {ok,NewBalance},
     NewAccounts = lists:keyreplace(AccountNumber, 1,
                      Accounts, {AccountNumber, NewBalance}),
      loop(NewAccounts)
 end;
```

```
ftransfer.FromAccount.ToAccount.Quantity.From} ->
 case check balance(ToAccount, Accounts) of
    none ->
      From ! {error, to_account_not_found},
      loop(Accounts):
   ToBalance ->
      case check_balance(FromAccount,Accounts) of
        none ->
          From ! {error, from_account_not_found},
          loop(Accounts);
        FromBalance when Quantity =< FromBalance ->
          NewFromBalance = FromBalance - Quantity,
          NewToBalance = ToBalance + Quantity,
          From ! {ok,Quantity},
          NewAccounts = lists:keyreplace(FromAccount,1,
                          lists:keyreplace(ToAccount,1,
                            Accounts, {ToAccount, NewToBalance}),
                          {FromAccount.NewFromBalance}).
          loop(NewAccounts);
        FromBalance when Quantity > FromBalance ->
          From ! {error, from account not money},
          loop(Accounts)
      end
  end:
```

```
{balance,Account,From} ->
  case proplists:lookup(Account,Accounts) of
  none ->
    From ! {error,not_found},
    loop(Accounts);
  {Account,_} ->
    Balance = proplists:get_value(Account,Accounts),
    From ! {your_balance, Balance},
    loop(Accounts)
end;
...
```

```
{terminate, From} ->
   From ! ok,
   ok;
Unknown ->
   io:format("Unexpected message: ~p~n",[Unknown]),
   loop(Accounts)
end.
```

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### Ejemplo práctico. Pruebas

```
1> Bank = bank:create_bank().
<0.86.0>
2> bank:new_account(Bank, 1).
true
3> bank:new_account(Bank, 2).
true
4> bank:deposit_money(Bank, 2, 50).
{ok,50}
5> bank:withdraw_money(Bank, 1, 20).
{error,not_money}
```

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### Ejemplo práctico. Pruebas

```
6> bank:transfer(Bank, 2, 1, 30).
{ok,30}
7> bank:balance(Bank, 2).
{your_balance,20}
8> bank:balance(Bank, 1).
{your_balance,30}
9> bank:withdraw_money(Bank, 1, 20).
\{ok, 20\}
10> bank:balance(Bank, 1).
{your_balance, 10}
11> bank:terminate(Bank).
ok
```

- Este ejemplo es la manera más explícita de implementar un servidor con estado
- Existen behaviors dentro del lenguaje para construir este tipo de arquitecturas

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#### **Conclusiones**

- Erlang y MPI no resuelven los mismos problemas
- Erlang ofrece diversos mecanismos para crear aplicaciones concurrentes, con alta disponibilidad y fialibidad

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### Bibliografía

- Getting Started with Erlang https://www.erlang.org/doc/getting\_started/intro.html
- Learn You Some Erlang for Great Good! Fred Hébert https://learnyousomeerlang.com
- Erlang Programming Francesco Cesarini & Simon Thompson