

VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V BRNĚ

BRNO UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

FAKULTA INFORMAČNÍCH TECHNOLOGIÍ
ÚSTAV INFORMAČNÍCH SYSTÉMŮ

FACULTY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERIC VOIP EXCHANGE USING FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE
BACHELOR'S THESIS

AUTOR PRÁCE
AUTHOR

MAREK KIDOŇ

BRNO 2014



VYSOKÉ UČENÍ TECHNICKÉ V BRNĚ
BRNO UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



FAKULTA INFORMAČNÍCH TECHNOLOGIÍ
ÚSTAV INFORMAČNÍCH SYSTÉMŮ

FACULTY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS

**NÁVRH A IMPLEMENTACE GENERICKÉ ÚSTŘEDNY
VOIP S VYUŽITÍM FUNKCIONÁLNÍHO PROGRAMOVÁNÍ**
DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERIC VOIP EXCHANGE USING FUNCTIONAL PRO-
GRAMMING

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE
BACHELOR'S THESIS

AUTOR PRÁCE
AUTHOR

MAREK KIDOŇ

VEDOUcí PRÁCE
SUPERVISOR

Ing. PETR MATOUŠEK, Ph.D.

BRNO 2014

Abstrakt

Výtah (abstrakt) práce v českém jazyce.

Abstract

Výtah (abstrakt) práce v anglickém jazyce.

Klíčová slova

Klíčová slova v českém jazyce.

Keywords

Klíčová slova v anglickém jazyce.

Citace

Marek Kidoň: Design and Implementation of Generic VoIP Exchange Using Functional Programming, bakalářská práce, Brno, FIT VUT v Brně, 2014

Design and Implementation of Generic VoIP Exchange Using Functional Programming

Prohlášení

Prohlašuji, že jsem tuto bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně pod vedením pana ...

.....

Marek Kidoň

January 22, 2014

Poděkování

Zde je možné uvést poděkování vedoucímu práce a těm, kteří poskytli odbornou pomoc.

© Marek Kidoň, 2014.

Tato práce vznikla jako školní dílo na Vysokém učení technickém v Brně, Fakultě informačních technologií. Práce je chráněna autorským zákonem a její užití bez udělení oprávnění autorem je nezákonné, s výjimkou zákonem definovaných případů.

Contents

1	Prologue	3
2	Internet telephony	4
3	ISO/OSI session and application layer protocols	5
3.1	H.323	5
3.2	SIP	6
3.3	LCPCPv1	6
3.4	RTP	6
4	Declarative programming paradigm	8
5	Functional programming	9
5.1	Evaluation strategy	9
5.1.1	Call-by-Value	9
5.1.2	Call-by-Reference	10
5.1.3	Call-by-Name	10
5.1.4	Call-by-Need	10
5.2	Type systems	10
5.3	Functions and function order	11
5.3.1	Maps	11
5.3.2	Filters	11
5.3.3	Folds	11
6	Erlang programming language	12
6.1	High reliability	12
6.1.1	Fault tolerance	12
6.1.2	Hot-code swaping	13
6.2	Massive concurrency	13
6.3	Erlang history and philosophy	14
6.4	Why Erlang	14
6.5	Erlang type system	14
6.5.1	TypEr	14
6.5.2	Dializer	14
6.6	Erlang evaluation strategy	14

7	Open Telecom Platform	15
7.1	Behaviours	15
7.2	Generic servers	16
7.3	Finite state machines	16
7.4	Event handlers	16
7.5	Applications	17
8	Designing VoIP Exchange core	18
8.1	What is an application core	18
8.2	A solution choice	18
9	General VoIP Exchange design	20
10	Conclusion	21
	m	

Chapter 1

Prologue

With rapid development of information technology in last century a real-time communication such as a voice need to be transferred across new media. The Internet. A wide sort of new communication technologies were developed from new protocols to dedicated telephony hardware. Some of these technologies will be covered in later chapters especially the communication protocols. Similarly to traditional public switched telephone network (PSTN) a basic demand on telephony devices remains. End user still needs his hardware desktop phone whose basic behavior remains the same. Similarly telephone exchange behaviour remains the same apart from the underlying transport layer.

A wide variety of session establishment protocols exist these days. We can take SIP or H.323 protocols as examples. Although they are quite different to each other, they share some common behaviour. They were built to provide signaling among exchange devices but more importantly among exchange devices and end devices. And end devices does not differ among different signaling protocols. They always consist of an earphone and a dial. When caller initiates a call remote part need to be somehow advertised usually with a ring and caller knows that remote phone is ringing when hears some sort of tone in his earphone. This behaviour does not change even with wider network bandwidths nor with modern smart phones. Every single signaling protocol was built upon these facts and though, they share some common behaviour. This thesis focuses on extracting this common behaviour outside each implemented protocol and building them upon these generic protocols. We will also evaluate advantages and disadvantages of this approach. As a practical result VoIP exchange will be developed using these techniques.

Although functional programming is not common these days, it brings many advantages compared to the more traditional sequential approach to constructing programs. Building software VoIP exchange is a complex task and it requires right tool to be done without sacrificing any of the core aspects such a system should have. High level of abstraction, strong typing and other constructs may show its full potential in building such system. Erlang is an industrial quality functional language which was designed to be used inside telecommunication systems. It was selected for its natural pedigree and other characteristics such as high-reliability and soft-realtime properties. Erlang will be closely covered in later chapters.

Chapter 2

Internet telephony

The term internet telephony refers to provisioning of a communication services such as voice, fax or text over public internet rather than using dedicated public switched telephone network (PSTN). In spite of need to resolve issues like jitter and frequent high latency, this approach inevitably came on to the light with best-effort internet approach and dependent technologies. Steps involved in establishing successful call and corresponding principles remains the same :

- signaling employs session control and signaling protocols are used to set up or tear down a call
- channel setup
- converting analog signal (voice) to its digital representation for transport over digital ling
- encoding media using codecs to optimize the stream

Traffic in PSTN is transfererd over circuit-switched network. On the other hand, internet covers wide variety of transport technologies where the most common end technologies are based on packet-switched networks (Ethernet + Internet protocol). Since internet was designed as a packet-switched best-effort delivery network it does not incorporate network based mechanism to ensure packets were delivered. As a negative consequence a jitter or high latency may appear. Although widely used reliable TCP exist to outweigh some problems, it is not suitable to be used in real-time voice transmission and does not outweigh all problems. Network routers may classify network traffic traffic and process several network streams differently thus ensuring VoIP media traffic will be manipulated faster than regular traffic without low latency demands.

Chapter 3

ISO/OSI session and application layer protocols

ISO/OSI session layer is layer where signaling protocols take their place. Their job is to establish a media session among 2 or more participants. Steps involved in establishing media session are :

- localization of endpoint
- contact remote endpoints and determine willingness to communicate,
- exchange of media session information
- tear down media sessions

Media session can be almost anything from a voice, presence, text messages or fax. Examples of signaling protocols are SIP or H.323.

Signaling protocol communication flow copies a phone device behaviour.

3.1 H.323

H.323 is a group of protocols used for signaling developed by Internet Telecommunication Union, Telecommunications Standard Sector (ITU-T).

- terminal
- gateway
- gatekeeper
- multipoint control unit (MCU)
- H.225
- H.245
- H.225 RAS

3.2 SIP

SIP or session initiation protocol is signaling protocol developed by IETF, Multi-Party Multimedia Session Control Working Group. First version was 1.0 and was submitted as an Internet Draft in 1997. Since significant changes were done to improve the protocol, version 2.0 was submitted as an Internet Draft in 1998. In 1999 protocol reached the Proposed Standard level and is described in RFC 2543 [1]. In the following years several SIP extending documents were published.

From more technical point of view, SIP is a text protocol which makes it well readable. It is based on HTTP protocol from which inherits client-server model and use of URI's. From SMTP SIP borrows header-style (headers such as From, To, etc... are in both protocols and have similar meaning). SIP communication is based on Request-Response mechanism. Where Request points from UAC to UAS and Responses are directed vice-versa. Good Request examples are INVITE (a join request) or BYE (request for session termination). Response message uses HTTP response codes to indicate request consequences.

SIP protocol intelligence is distributed across different network devices. Every network device that is part of SIP signalization topology is called a User Agent (UA). UA are further divided into a quite complex hierarchy. A picture below serves as an topology example.

- User Agent Clients
- User Agent Servers
 - Server Proxy is responsible for signalization routing
 - Server Registrar provides registration point for clients

3.3 LCPCPv1

Is a simple signaling protocol developed by a former company Siemens Enterprise Communications. In contrast with previously mentioned protocols, it is much simpler. LCPCP stands for Low-Cost Phone Control Protocols, but important is the phrase Low-Cost. End devices do not hold any signaling logic at all, because that would increase their build cost. Instead they are completely controlled by LCP exchange.

It is binary protocol with client-server, request-response architecture and only a few basic messages. Such a concept is then reflected in protocol messages. They are much more low-level. For example if there is a call for an end device, exchange wont leave incoming call handling on a device. Instead it will tell which port, should be opened for receiving payload, what codec will be in use and to start ringing.

3.4 RTP

Is an application layer protocol for real-time transfer of data streams. It is considered a standard for transporting voice or video media in packet-switched networks. It is one of key elements of VoIP. It works in pair with (Real-time Transport Control Protocol) where RTP carries media streams and RTCP carries flow information, creates statistics and optimizes the RTP streams. Since VoIP works upon packet-switched network RTP includes mechanisms to compensate jitter, messages received out of sequence.

Before media session (handled by RTP and RTCP) can be initiated, a session description need to be negotiated. That where Session Description Protocol (SDP) takes its place. SDP is standard format for describing media initialization parameters. It holds necessary information for initiating media session like end device ip address, RTP and RTCP ports and a codec. It is usually transfered as a data part of signaling protocol message.

Chapter 4

Declarative programming paradigm

Is a programming paradigm that describes computer program logic without describing its control flow. In much more common imperative paradigm one often describes:

- what computer program goals are
- how the program should reach given goals

Program run is divided into small steps. For example in language C single steps are separated using `;`. Program flow is defined as modifying its internal state using steps.

On the other hand, when talking about declarative paradigm, we mark program state as undefined. Of course programmer is accustomed to programming language evaluation strategy otherwise he would not be able to build program properly. In declarative languages programmer only specifies :

- what computer program goals are

Declarative languages could be divided into following subsets:

- functional
- logical
- hardware definition languages
- DDL and DML such as SQL
- ...

Chapter 5

Functional programming

Is a subset of declarative paradigm in which programs are constructed using functions. Functional languages (languages built upon functional programming) are basically separated into 2 groups:

- purely functional languages such as Haskell, Lisp, ...
- partially functional such as Erlang, Clojure, ...

Functions in terms of functional programming are much more mathematically oriented compare to imperative languages. When an argument is supplied to a function thus calling it, the function will never ever return different value when called again with the same argument. Consequence of this approach is immutable data, often lack of variables and undefined program state. Rather than loop recursion is used. Its formal basis is a lambda-calcul, a formal system used in mathematical logic. It was developed in 1930's by Alonzo Church to support his solution of the Entscheidungs problem. Later was used as a formal basis for functional programming.

5.1 Evaluation strategy

Evaluation strategy refers to an approach of evaluating function arguments. Function arguments can be evaluated in different manners as we will show later. Evaluation strategy has a huge impact on how whole program is evaluated, on program speed and coding style requirements. From evaluation point important aspects are:

- when are function arguments evaluated
- what value is passed to the function

5.1.1 Call-by-Value

Call-by-value is the most common approach to evaluating function arguments. It is used by language such as C or Erlang. When function is called, their arguments are first evaluated and the resulting value is then bound to variable inside function body. This is usually done by copying value to new memory segment. When new value is assigned to function parameter, the original value remains unchanged due to the assignment to different memory region.

5.1.2 Call-by-Reference

As a counterpart to the Call-by-Value approach, Call-by-Reference does not need to copy memory segments to pass parameters to a function. It rather passes reference. This approach is in some form or another implemented in most languages. Typically languages use Call-by-Value as default evaluation strategy but often support special syntax for Call-by-Reference approach. C programming language is an perfect example offering Call-by-Reference explicitly by introducing the pointer concept.

5.1.3 Call-by-Name

A major drawback of previous evaluation mechanisms were in cases when function argument was never used in function. In spite of argument was never used, it was always evaluated before the function was called. Such approach wastes CPU resources and makes overall program run slower. A reasonable improvement could be to evaluate arguments only in cases when argument is used inside function body. And it is the point of Call-by-Name evaluation. Drawback is that if argument is used multiple times, it is also multiple-times evaluated.

5.1.4 Call-by-Need

Call-by-Need, also called the Lazy evaluation delays argument evaluation until it is truly needed. Improvments to Call-by-Name is that arguments are evaluated only once. Such improvement significantly speeds-up overall program run, but since operation order becomes indeterminate it is hard to combine with imperative features such as exception handling. It is main reason why this approach is not widely used. Haskell programming language adopted Lazy evaluation and makes following construct possible.

Listing 5.1: map function example in Haskell programming language

```
main = [0 .. ] !! 6
```

In preceeding example is taken sixth element of list. But since our list is infinite in other than lazy evaluation concept program would stuck in endless loop.

5.2 Type systems

If type is a property that can be assigned to various programming construct (for example a variable, expression or function are programming constructs), then type system is a pack of rules that assign a type to a construct. Its main purpose is to reduce bugs by defining interfaces between various parts of computer program. These parts when connected (for example function call) can be checked for consistency. This check can be performed statically at compile time or dynamically at run time. Various types can be declared implicitly, explicitly or infered.

- statically typed usually require explicit type declaration, type consistency can be checked at compile time
- dynamically typed languages do not require explicit type declarations, their consistency is checked at program run

Type inference is an action which performs compiler of statically typed language (such a Haskell) before checking program for type consistence. Most significant drawback of this approach is that programmer doesn't need to explicitly specify type when declaring constructs. Compiler can infer declaration types from its construct.

Another important aspect of type system is wheter it is strong or weak.

- weakly typed languages
- strongly typed

5.3 Functions and function order

5.3.1 Maps

Listing 5.2: map function example in Haskell programming language

```
main = map (+1) [1,2,3,4,5]
```

Listing 5.3: similar program written in Python

```
#!/usr/bin/python

list = [1,2,3,4]
for index in range(len(list)):
    list[index] += 1
```

5.3.2 Filters

Listing 5.4: filter function example written in Erlang

```
-module(filter_example).
-export([main/0]).

main() ->
    lists:filter(fun(Num) -> Num > 2 end, [1,2,3,4,5]).
```

Listing 5.5: similar program written in Perl

```
#!/usr/bin/perl

use strict;
use warnings;

my @arr = qw(1 2 3 4 5);
@narr = grep { $_ > 2 } @arr;
```

5.3.3 Folds

Chapter 6

Erlang programming language

Erlang is a functional programming language with high emphasis on high reliability and heavy concurrency. These two main features go hand to hand with support for distribution applications and fault tolerance. It is well suited for applications whose main characteristics are:

- extremely reliable
- distributed
- soft real-time
- concurrent

6.1 High reliability

High reliability is one of Erlang key factors. Although it will not solve all problems, by inheriting different but simple approaches to handle errors and exceptions and using well designed and robust but very general library modules, Erlang will make your job easier and in most cases more native.

6.1.1 Fault tolerance

Is a „keep it running“ approach to error handling. It means that whenever a part of system (process, group of processes) crashes, we will let the rest of the system alive. The Erlang VM will tell us, when the crash happened and why it did it. It is programmer's responsibility to ensure that the crash will not affect correct system behavior in global. We can take our VoIP switch as an example. If user invokes conference feature which is not implemented and system crashes in local scale user lost his call but in global scale, simultaneous calls should not be affected and switch should be up and running, ready to process any new requests.

Supervision tree is a concept through which fault tolerance could be reached. Every process in such a model is either a worker or a supervisor. Worker job could be any routine work you can imagine starting from reading a file to a database server. On the other hand supervisor only job is to monitor other processes, workers or other supervisors and if any supervising process goes wrong it will restart it, stop all processes that are being supervised, etc... In general such action is called a restart strategy.

Each process in Erlang system should have its supervisor. Process diagram will mostly result in a tree where only process without supervision will be a root.

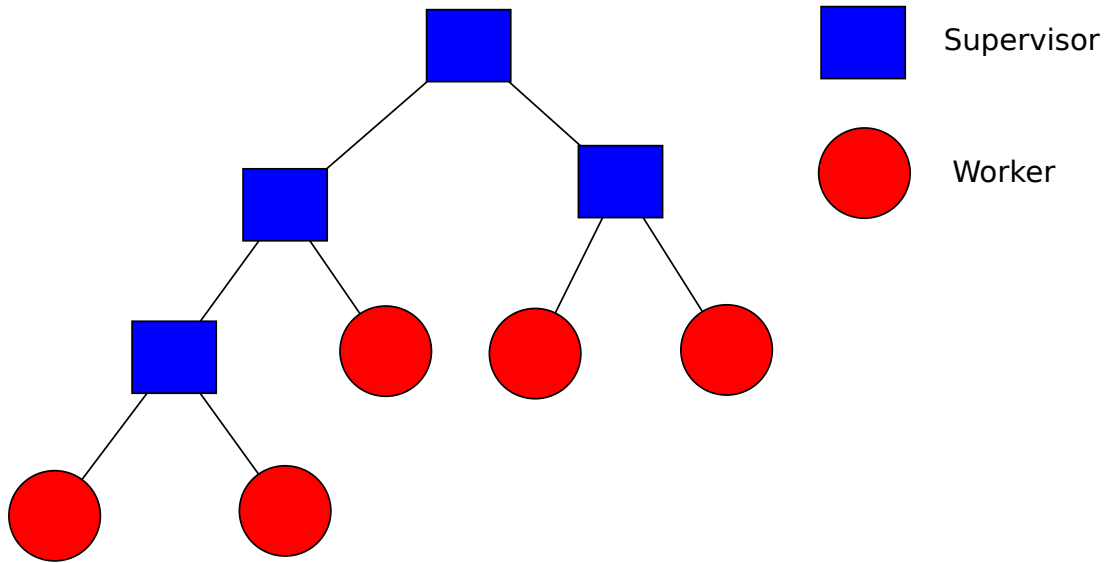


Figure 6.1: Example supervision tree

6.1.2 Hot-code swapping

In addition to fault tolerance, when a bug is found but system does not crash of that fault we need to fix our software and provide our feature to customers. In manner of high reliability and high up-time such a fix needs to be done when system is running. Again our VoIP switch can serve as an example. When bug in conference system is reported, hot-code swapping allows us to fix source code, recompile selected source files and insert fixed code into a running systems.

6.2 Massive concurrency

Any programming language that features concurrency inherits one of the following models:

- Shared state concurrency. This model use shared state to communicate among processes. Such a state could be represented by a shared piece of memory that processes can access. It is usually very fast but especially in complex systems it requires a lot of synchronization overhead to prevent race-conditions. This synchronisation becomes extremly hard in distributed environment where network faults and other downsides come onto light. It is also harder to proof correct. Shared state concurrency is the approach that almost every programming language use these days.
- Message passing concurrency is model where does not exist any shared state among processes. Instead processes communicate by message passing. Messages could be synchronous or asynchronous and reliable or unreliable. It depends on implementation. Advantages of this approach is that one does not need mutual exclusion since every process has its own state, message passing thus serves as a synchronisation

mechanism. On the other hand it could be and usually is slower than shared state concurrency.

Erlang uses message passing concurrency. In case of Erlang it is a model that fits needs for distribution, and fault tolerance through which high reliability is implemented.

As an addition to MPC, its processes are lightweight and fast. Erlang does not use OS process/thread capabilities as a backend for its concurrency model. Instead it uses own threads running separately in VM completely independent of the underlying OS. This approach results in extremely fast threads.

6.3 Erlang history and philosophy

6.4 Why Erlang

6.5 Erlang type system

Erlang is dynamically typed language. Erlang compiler will not complain on evident errors, instead every error will be caught at run time and it is programmer responsibility to handle this. This is often understood as one of major Erlang drawbacks. Reasons for this is Erlang uniqueness. Erlang features highly advanced concepts such as hot-code swapping and message passing concurrency which makes difficult to check for type correctness. As an example, it is hard to check types for code that does not exist yet (hot-code swapping). A number of projects tried to create comprehensive type system for Erlang, but none of them really succeeded. Deeper study of this problem is considered beyond this paper but as a final conclusion I will quote Joe Armstrong : *It seems like it should be 'easy'-and indeed, a few weeks programming can make a type system that handles 95% of the language. Several man-years of work [by some of the brightest minds in computer science] have gone into trying to fix up the other 5%-but this is really difficult.*[\[1\]](#)

Fortunately for Erlang engineers a pack of tools which resulted from research at Uppsala University exist to fill this gap.

6.5.1 TypEr

Is a tool for automatic type inference. TypEr will check specified types againsts inferred and check for inconsistencies. Specifying function parameter and return types has yet another important consequence. It makes source code understanding significantly easier.

6.5.2 Dializer

Is an acronym for A DIscrepancy AnaLYZer for ERlang programs. It extends Typer and performs static analysis on Erlang programs. Its major function is to reveal software discrepancies such as : unreachable code, obvious type errors, redundant tests etc...

6.6 Erlang evaluation strategy

Call-By-Value is Erlang evaluation strategy as described in earlier chapters.

Chapter 7

Open Telecom Platform

OTP is a set of design patterns and general behaviours packed in compact library module. It is aware of all concepts mentioned earlier such as distributed programming or hot-code swapping thus making it industrial-ready standard for building fast, reliable and distributed applications. While it is not necessary to embed OTP into your system, it is highly advised to do so for at least 2 very good reasons :

- it is safer than reinventing already invented
- it makes source code much more readable because OTP general patterns are visible at first sight as shown in listing 7.1 .

Listing 7.1: erlang behaviours

```
-module( factorial ).  
-behaviour( gen_server ).  
-export ( ... ).  
  
start_link () ->  
...  
  
init () ->  
...
```

7.1 Behaviours

A behaviour is a formalization of common patterns. For example all supervising processes are similar, the only difference among them is what is their subject of supervision and how should they react when some of them crashes. Everything else is just a generic part, which is constant across all supervisors. What Erlang behaviour do, is encapsulating this generic part into a module and let programmer decide what the specific part will be. In terms of our supervisors : what the supervised processes will be and what should supervisor do when some of them crashes.

A Erlang behaviour consist of 2 parts :

- generic module

- specific module

When using a behaviour, programmer oblige to implement function call-backs in specific module. Such call-backs are then called from generic module.

7.2 Generic servers

Is a behaviour where client-server relation is defined. This model is usually defined by a single server implemented by fulfilling gen server behaviour and almost any number of clients. As an example, server could handle some kind of resource and clients query server for resource share. Messages could be synchronous or asynchronous. It is important to note that client and server role is not reserved for a concrete process. Clients can in different situations behave like servers and vice versa.

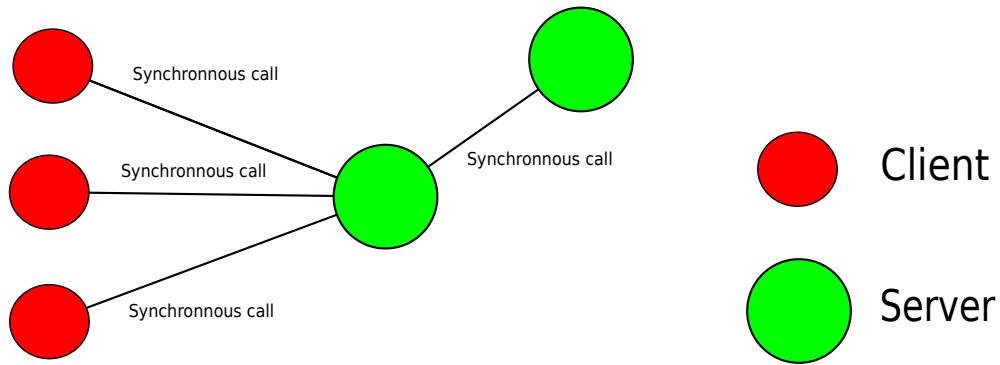


Figure 7.1: Example gen server behaviour hierarchy

7.3 Finite state machines

As described in Erlang/OTP official documentation. A finite state machine is a relation of the following form :

$$State(S)xEvent(E) \rightarrow Actions(A), State(S')$$

If we are in state S and the event E occurs, we should perform the actions A and make a transition to the state S'. [2]

This behaviour as defined in gen_fsm behaviour is suitable for modeling any system that could be described with finite state machines. Such examples could from something really simple like a door which would consist of a few states and events (door could be in either open or closed state, and will react to events like open and close) to complex protocol stack. Later our generic protocol will be described using this behaviour making it simple, readable and easily extendible.

7.4 Event handlers

Event handler behaviour (gen_event) consist of one event handling manager and an arbitrary number of event handlers which could be added or removed dynamically. Since event

manager is generic, programmer only need is to implement specific event handler which could be inserted into event manager to interact with surrounding world.

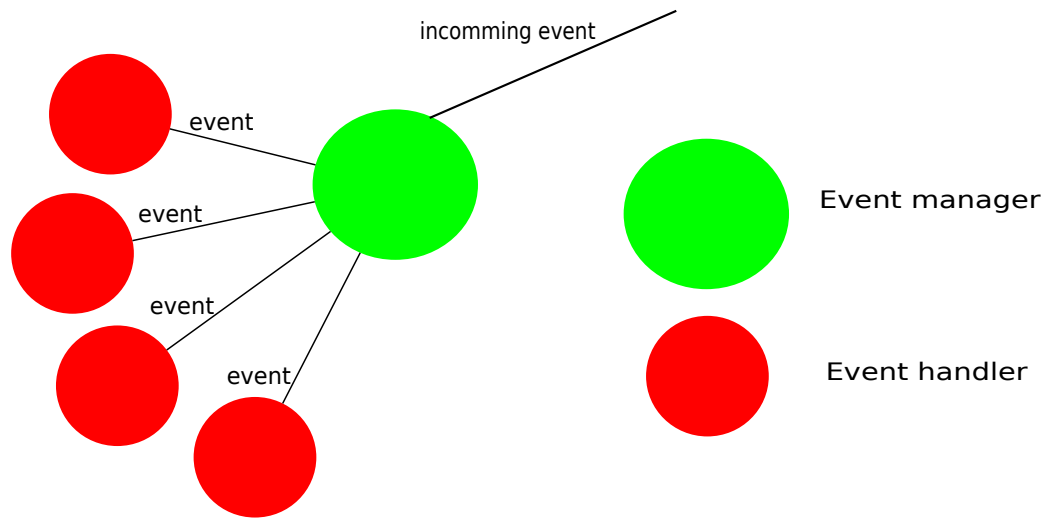


Figure 7.2: Example `gen_event` behaviour hierarchy

7.5 Applications

Chapter 8

Designing VoIP Exchange core

8.1 What is an application core

A network protocol is an Agreement of information exchange in distributed networking [3]. Although this definition says what network protocols are and what is their purpose, it is too abstract, not really helping us in any way. A lower level definition describes network protocols as a finite state machines. Such technical definition nicely fits into our Erlang/OTP environment especially the finite state machine behaviour (`gen_fsm`).

In terms of generic exchange, a core should be generic finite state machine. It is the most crucial part, theoretically shared by an arbitrary number of specific protocol (SIP, H.323, LCPv1). Since every protocol is different designing errorless, shared, generic logic is very difficult.

Our job at this point is to develop a generic protocol using finite state machine as a description technique and Erlang/OTP `gen_fsm` behaviours as the right tool to implement it.

8.2 A solution choice

Every signaling protocol is very complex. Designing a generic protocol for such a vast set of states is beyond the scope of this thesis. Instead, a few sample but significant use cases will be selected, and upon these state set a generic protocol will be developed. A final set of use cases :

- successful registration
- simple call
- etc... not really final

Generic protocol desing could be handled several ways.

- Do we want a simple generic protocol but for the price of leaving a small (or maybe a bigger) piece of functionality in the specific part ?
- Or do we want more complex generic protocol with specific part without any logic ?
- Or some mix of previous ?

At first sight the second option seems as a simplest and cleanest solution. We have to realize that this decision is not determined by our feelings but by the specifications. The specification says to design a generic protocol. In the second case our generic protocol would not be really generic. It would be generic until it we decided to add a new specific protocol. In such a case we would need to add not only the specific part but we would need to redesign our generic protocol again. It would be a huge and pointless waste of time and resources caused by wrong design decision. Instead what we want is to design a generic protocol which is durable enough to survive adding a new specific protocol. Such a demand leaves as with the first option only.

Chapter 9

General VoIP Exchange design

Chapter 10

Conclusion

Bibliography

- [1] Joe Armstrong. Joe armstrong's mailing list post on erlang type systems.
- [2] Ericsson_AB. Gen_fsm behaviour.
http://www.erlang.org/doc/design_principles/fsm.html, 2013.
- [3] Gerard J. Holzmann. *Desing and Validation of Computer Protocols*. Prentice Hall, 1991. ISBN 0-13-539834-7.

List of Figures

6.1	Erlang supervision tree	13
7.1	Erlang gen_event	16
7.2	Erlang gen_event behaviour	17

Listings

5.1	map function example in Haskell programming language	10
5.2	map function example in Haskell programming language	11
5.3	similar program written in Python	11
5.4	filter function example written in Erlang	11
5.5	similar program written in Perl	11
7.1	erlang behaviours	15