The Power of LOVE... Actors

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What are Actors?

What are Actors?

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What are Actors?

Act-or: to act: "to do something for a particular purpose or to solve a problem" (From the Cambridge dictionary)

What are Actors?

Wikipedia:

- A mathematical model of concurrent computation
- Actors can hold and modify private state
- Affect each other through messages only
- In response to a message that it receives, an actor can:
 - Make local decisions
 - Create more actors
 - Send more messages
 - Respond to the incoming message

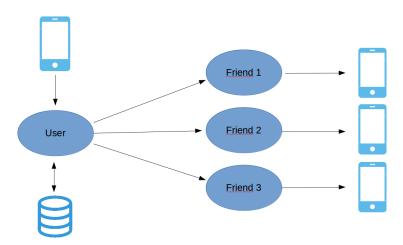


WhatsApp



WhatsApp

- Every user has an actor representing her
- When sending a message my actor sends a message to all related users
- The users receiving a message ensure the message is delivered.



What are Actors? Actors in the real world Actors in Elixir Actors in Scala Elixir vs Scala

```
bernhard@bernhards-thinkpad ~ $ iex
Erlang/OTP 19 [erts-8.1] [source-4cc2ce3] [64-bit] [smp:4:4]
Interactive Elixir (1.3.3) - press Ctrl+C to exit (type h()
iex(1)> func = fn ->
\dots(1)> receive do
...(1)> name -> IO.puts("Hello #{name}")
...(1)> end
...(1)> end
#Function<20.52032458/0 in :erl_eval.expr/5>
iex(2)> pid = spawn func
#PID<0.88.0>
iex(3)> send(pid, "Kira")
Hello Kira
"Kira"
iex(4)>
```

```
iex(1)> defmodule Value do
\dots(1)> def current(x) do
\dots(1)> receive do
...(1) add -> I0.puts(x + add); current(x + add)
...(1)> end
...(1)> end
...(1)> end
{:module, Value,
<<70, 79, 82, 49, 0, 0, 5, 40, 66, 69, 65, 77, 69, 120, 68, 99, 0, 0, 0, 148,
 131, 104, 2, 100, 0, 14, 101, 108, 105, 120, 105, 114, 95, 100, 111, 99, 115,
  95, 118, 49, 108, 0, 0, 0, 4, 104, 2, ...>>, {:current, 1}}
iex(2)> pid = spawn fn -> Value.current(0) end
#PTD<0.95.0>
iex(3)> send pid. 17
iex(4)> send pid. 16
iex(5)> send pid, 9
iex(6)>
```

```
fmodule Stack do
use GenServer
def start link(initial state, opts \\ []) do
  GenServer.start link( MODULE , initial state, opts)
def handle call(:pop, from, []) do
  {:reply, nil, []}
def handle call(:pop, from, [h \mid t]) do
  {:reply, h, t}
def handle call(:top, from, []) do
  {:reply, nil, []}
def handle call(:top, from, [h \mid t]) do
 | {:reply, h, [h | t]}
def handle cast({:push, item}, state) do
  {:noreply, [item | state]}
```

```
^Cbernhard@bernhards-thinkpad ~/Dokumente/Officetalk/elixir (master *+) $ iex
Erlang/OTP 19 [erts-8.1] [source-4cc2ce3] [64-bit] [smp:4:4] [async-threads:10]
Interactive Elixir (1.3.3) - press Ctrl+C to exit (type h() ENTER for help)
iex(1)> c("stack.ex")
[Stack]
iex(2)> Stack.start link(["Hello", "World"], [name: MyStack])
:ok. #PID<0.89.0>}
iex(3)> GenServer.call(MyStack, :pop)
'Hello"
iex(4)> GenServer.call(MyStack, :pop)
'World"
iex(5)> GenServer.cast(MyStack, {:push, "Hello Kira"})
iex(6)> GenServer.call(MyStack, :top)
'Hello Kira"
iex(7)>
```

```
defmodule SupervisedStack do
  import Supervisor.Spec
  def start link do
    children = [
     worker(Stack, [[:hello], [name: MyStack]])
    Supervisor.start link(children, strategy: :one for one)
```

What are Actors? Actors in the real world Actors in Elixir Actors in Scala Elixir vs Scala

```
bernhard@bernhards-thinkpad ~/Dokumente/Officetalk/elixir (master *+) $ iex
Erlang/OTP 19 [erts-8.1] [source-4cc2ce3] [64-bit] [smp:4:4] [asvnc-threads:10] [hipe] [kernel-poll:false]
Interactive Elixir (1.3.3) - press Ctrl+C to exit (type h() ENTER for help)
iex(1)> c(["stack.ex". "supervised stack.ex"])
[Stack, SupervisedStack]
iex(2)> SupervisedStack.start link(["Hello World"], [name: TheStack])
{:ok, #PID<0.94.0>}
iex(3)> GenServer.call(TheStack, :pop)
"Hello World"
iex(4)> GenServer.cast(TheStack, {:push, "Hello Kira"})
iex(5)> GenServer.call(TheStack. :top)
 'Hello Kira"
iex(6)> GenServer.call(TheStack, :foobar)
    (elixir) lib/gen_server.ex:604: GenServer.call/3
 .ex(6)> GenServer.call(TheStack, :top)
```

```
package example
import akka.actor.{ Props, Actor, Terminated }
final case class Hello(var name: String)
object Example {
  def props() :Props = Props(classOf[Example])
class Example extends Actor {
 def receive = {
    case Hello(name) => { println("Hello " + name) }
    case => println("Example received unknown message")
```

```
import akka.actor.
import example.
object Main extends App {
 val system = ActorSystem("KidsActorSystem")
  val exampleActor = system.actorOf(Example.props())
 exampleActor ! Hello("World")
  system.terminate
```

```
bernhard@bernhards-thinkpad ~/Dokumente/Officetalk/scala_
[info] Set current project to Actors (in build file:/home
[info] Compiling 1 Scala source to /home/bernhard/Dokumen
[info] Running runtime.Main
Hello World
[success] Total time: 4 s, completed 03.11.2016 16:53:15
bernhard@bernhards-thinkpad ~/Dokumente/Officetalk/scala_
```

```
ackage family
import akka.actor.
trait BaseParent extends Actor {
  def spawnChild(context: ActorContext) :ActorRef
  var child = respawnChild
  def receive = {
    case MeasureKidSize => child ! TellMeSize
    case FeedKid => child ! Feed
    case KillKid => child ! PoisonPill
    case KidSize(size) => println("The child is " + size + "cm tall!")
    case Terminated(childActor) => {
      println("Child actor died. Respawn!")
      child = respawnChild
    case => println("Example received unknown message")
  def respawnChild = {
    val childActor = spawnChild(context)
    context.watch(childActor)
    childActor
```

```
package family
import akka.actor.
object Parent {
 def props() :Props = Props(classOf[Parent])
class Parent extends BaseParent {
 def spawnChild(context: ActorContext) = {
    context.system.actorOf(Child.props())
```

```
package family
import akka.actor.{ Props, Actor }
object Child {
  def props() :Props = Props(classOf[Child])
class Child extends Actor {
  var currentSize = 55
  def receive = {
    case Feed => {
      currentSize += 1
      sender() ! KidSize(currentSize)
    case TellMeSize => sender() ! KidSize(currentSize)
    case => println("Example received unknown message")
```

```
package family
case object FeedKid
case object Feed
case object KillKid
final case class KidSize(val size: Int)
case object TellMeSize
case object MeasureKidSize
```

```
package runtime
import akka.actor.
import family.
object Main extends App {
  val system = ActorSystem("KidsActorSystem")
  val parentActor = system.actorOf(Parent.props())
  parentActor ! MeasureKidSize
  parentActor ! FeedKid
  parentActor ! FeedKid
  parentActor ! KillKid
  Thread.sleep(100)
  parentActor! MeasureKidSize
  Thread.sleep(1000)
  system.terminate
```

Elixir vs Scala

Elixir	Scala
• BEAM	• JVM
• Everything is immutable	• Choice between mutable and immutable
 Actors are recursive functions 	 Actors are objects
• Actors are independent from	 Actors are organized in a tree
each other	structure
• Errors are handled by super-	 Errors are handled or esca-
visor only	lated to parent actor

Elixir vs Scala

Summary

- Scala is faster regarding pure computation speed
- Scala can use eco system of all JVM languages
- Scala is conceptual easier for beginners due to object orientation

Elixir vs Scala

Summary

- BEAM is optimized for actor handling
- Elixir is more pragmatic (get things done much faster)
- Elixir is much easier to test
- Elixir can use Erlang eco system

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The End