FLEX - Erlang

Simon Härer, Michael Sperber

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Live Coding

These are slides for accreditation purposes, but the best mode of presentation for this is a live coding demo, where the participants can also try out programming in Erlang.



Simple Data

```
42 % number

true % boolean

false % boolean

foo % atom

23 + 42

42 == 23

42 >= 23

true andalso false

false orelse true
```



Data Structures

```
{1, foo, true} % tuple
[1,2,3] % list
"abc" % string = list of numbers
<<1,17,42>>
<<1,17,42:16>> == <<1,17,0,42>>.

#{a => "hello"} % map
#{1 => 2, b => b}

[1,2,3] ++ [4,5,6]
"abc" ++ "ABC"
```



Maps

```
A = a,
B = b,
M0 = #{},
M1 = #{a => <<"hello">>},
M2 = #{1 => 2, b => b},
M3 = #{k => {A,B}},
M4 = #{{"w", 1} => f()}.
```

Map Expressions

```
M = \#\{1 => a\}.
M\#\{1.0 => b\}.
\#\{1 => a, 1.0 => b\}.
M\#\{1 := b\}.
\#\{1 => b\}.
```

Functions

```
double(X) ->
    times(X, 2).

times(X, N) ->
    X * N.
```

Functions with Status



Pattern Matching

```
dogs_per_legs(Legs) ->
    case divide(Legs, 4) of
        {ok, People} -> People;
        divide_by_zero -> io:format("this can't happen")
    end.
```



Pattern Guard

```
divide(_N, M) when M == 0 ->
        divide_by_zero;
divide(N, M) ->
        {ok, N / M}.
```

Functions

```
area({square, Side}) ->
    Side * Side;
area({circle, Radius}) ->
    3.14159265 * Radius * Radius;
area({triangle, A, B, C}) ->
    S = (A + B + C)/2,
    math:sqrt(S*(S-A)*(S-B)*(S-C));
area(Other) ->
    {invalid object, Other}.
```



Functions

```
length([]) ->
    0;
length([H|T]) ->
    1 + length(T).
```



Modules

```
-module(animals).
-export([map/2, map_iterative/3]).
-include_lib("eunit/include/eunit.hrl").
```



Records



Functions

```
-type animal() :: #dillo{} | #rattlesnake{}.

% run over one animal
-spec run_over_animal(animal()) -> animal().

run_over_animal(#dillo{weight=Weight}) ->
    #dillo{alive=false, weight=Weight};

run_over_animal(#rattlesnake{length=Length}) ->
    #rattlesnake{thickness=0, length=Length}.
```



Test

```
run_over_animal_test() ->
    #dillo{alive=false, weight=10} = run_over_animal(d1()),
    ?assert(d2() =:= run_over_animal(d2())),
    #rattlesnake{thickness=0, length=100} = run_over_animal(r1()),
    R2 = r2(),
    R2 = run_over_animal(r2()).
```



Functions over Lists

```
% run over a list of animals
-spec run over animals([animal()]) -> [animal()].
run over animals test() ->
   I = [d1(), d2(), r1(), r2()],
    0 = [#dillo{alive=false, weight=10}, d2(),
         #rattlesnake{thickness=0, length=100}, r2()],
    O = run over animals(I).
run over animals([]) ->
   [];
run over animals([A|As]) ->
    [run over animal(A) | run over animals(As)].
```

Higher-Order Function

```
map(_F, []) ->
    [];
map(F, [First|Rest]) ->
    [F(First) | map(F, Rest)].

run_over_animals(As) ->
    map(fun run over animal/1, As).
```



Tail-Recursive Function

```
map_iterative(_F, [], Acc) ->
    lists:reverse(Acc);
map_iterative(F, [First|Rest], Acc) ->
    map_iterative(F, Rest, [F(First)|Acc]).
```



Process and Message Reception



Message Passing in Erlang

- asynchronous (every process has a queue)
- queues are unbounded
- ordering is preserved
- cross-node message-passing may lose messages



Process as Server



Replies, records as messages

```
-record(get, {sender_pid :: pid()}).
-record(inc, {i :: number()}).

inc_loop(N) ->
    receive
    #inc{i = I} ->
        io:format("incrementing ~w by ~w~n", [N, I]),
        inc_loop(N + I);
    #get{sender_pid = SenderPid} ->
        SenderPid ! N,
        inc_loop(N)
    end.
```

Interface via functions

```
start_inc(N) ->
    spawn(process, inc_loop, [N]).

inc(Pid, I) ->
    Pid ! #inc{i = I}.

get(Pid) ->
    Pid ! #get{sender_pid = self()},
    receive
        N -> N
    end.
```



gen_server



Inc gen_server

```
start(N) ->
    gen_server:start({global, global_inc}, ?MODULE, N, []).

start_link(N) ->
    gen_server:start_link(?MODULE, N, []).

-record(get, {sender_pid :: pid()}).
-record(inc, {i :: number()}).
```



Incgen_server calls

```
inc(I) ->
    inc(global_name(), I).

inc(Pid, I) ->
    gen_server:cast(Pid, #inc{i = I}).

get(Pid) ->
    gen_server:call(Pid, #get{}).

get() ->
    get(global_name()).
```

Inc gen server callbacks

```
init(N) -> {ok, N}.

handle_cast(#inc{i = I}, N) ->
    io:format("incrementing ~w by ~w~n", [N, I]),
    {noreply, N + I}.

handle_call(#get{}, _From, N) ->
    {reply, N, N}.
```

Link



Link

- link(Pid) creates bidirectional link between self() and Pid
- spawn_link is spawn + link, atomically

Supervisors

```
-module(supervisor demo).
-export([start/0, start link/0, init/0, die process/0]).
start() ->
    spawn (?MODULE, init, []).
start link() ->
    spawn link(?MODULE, init, []).
die process() ->
    receive
        Msg -> io:format("~w~n", [10 / Msg]),
               die process()
    end.
```

Supervisors

```
init() ->
   process flag(trap exit, true),
    loop().
loop() ->
    Pid = spawn link(?MODULE, die process, []),
    register (die process, Pid),
    receive
        {'EXIT', From, shutdown} ->
            exit(shutdown); % will kill the child too
        {'EXIT', Pid, Reason} ->
            io:format("Process ~p exited for reason ~p~n",
                       [Pid, Reason]),
            loop()
    end.
```