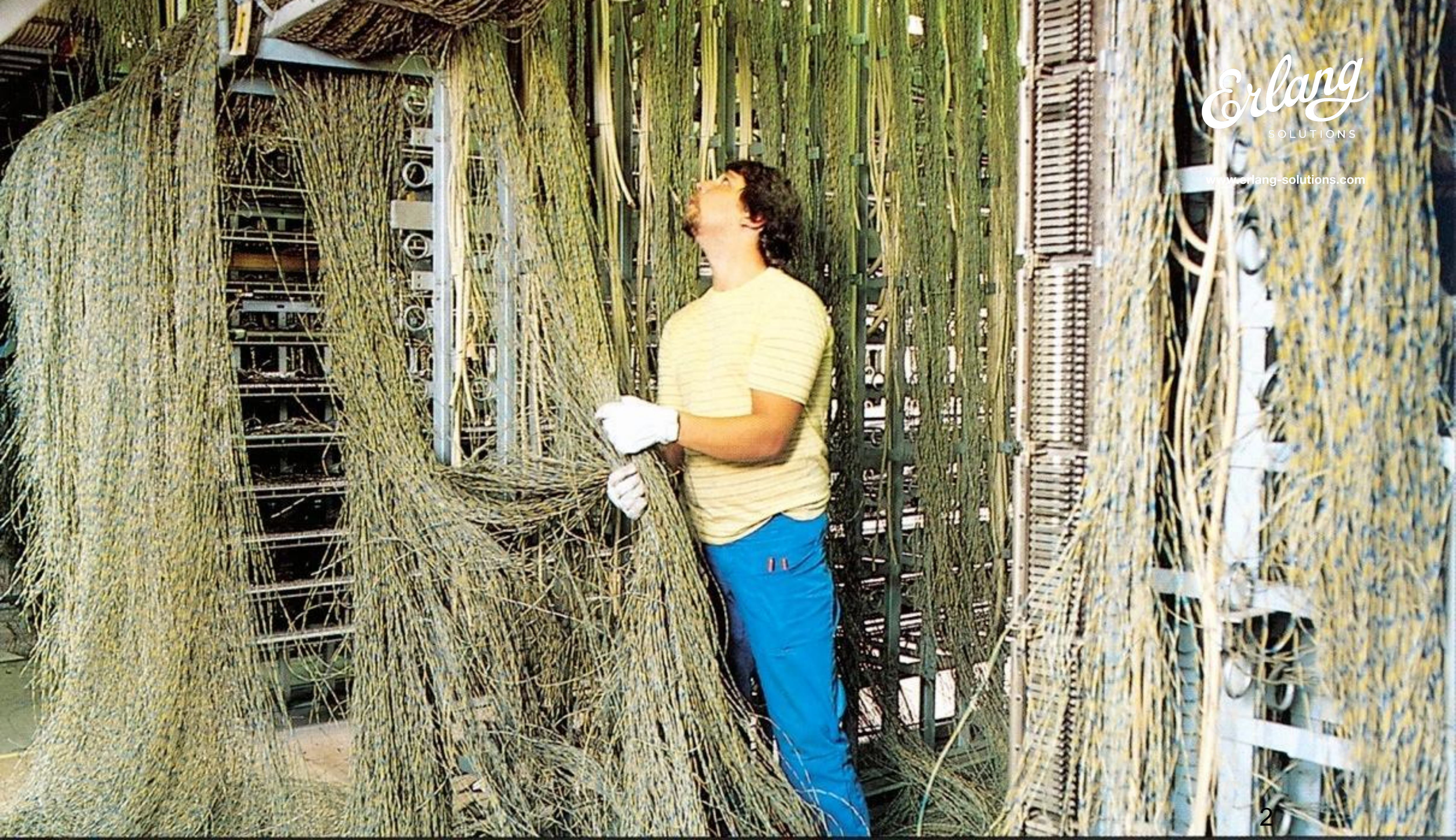


Why Erlang?



Erlang
SOLUTIONS

www.erlang-solutions.com

Problem domain

- ▶ Handle a very large numbers of concurrent activities
- ▶ Actions must be performed at a certain point in time or within a certain time
- ▶ System distributed over several computers
- ▶ Interaction with hardware
- ▶ Very large software system
- ▶ Complex functionality such as feature interaction
- ▶ Continuous operation over many years
- ▶ Software maintenance without stopping the system
- ▶ Stringent quality and reliability requirements.
- ▶ Fault tolerance both to hardware failures and software errors

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Problem domain

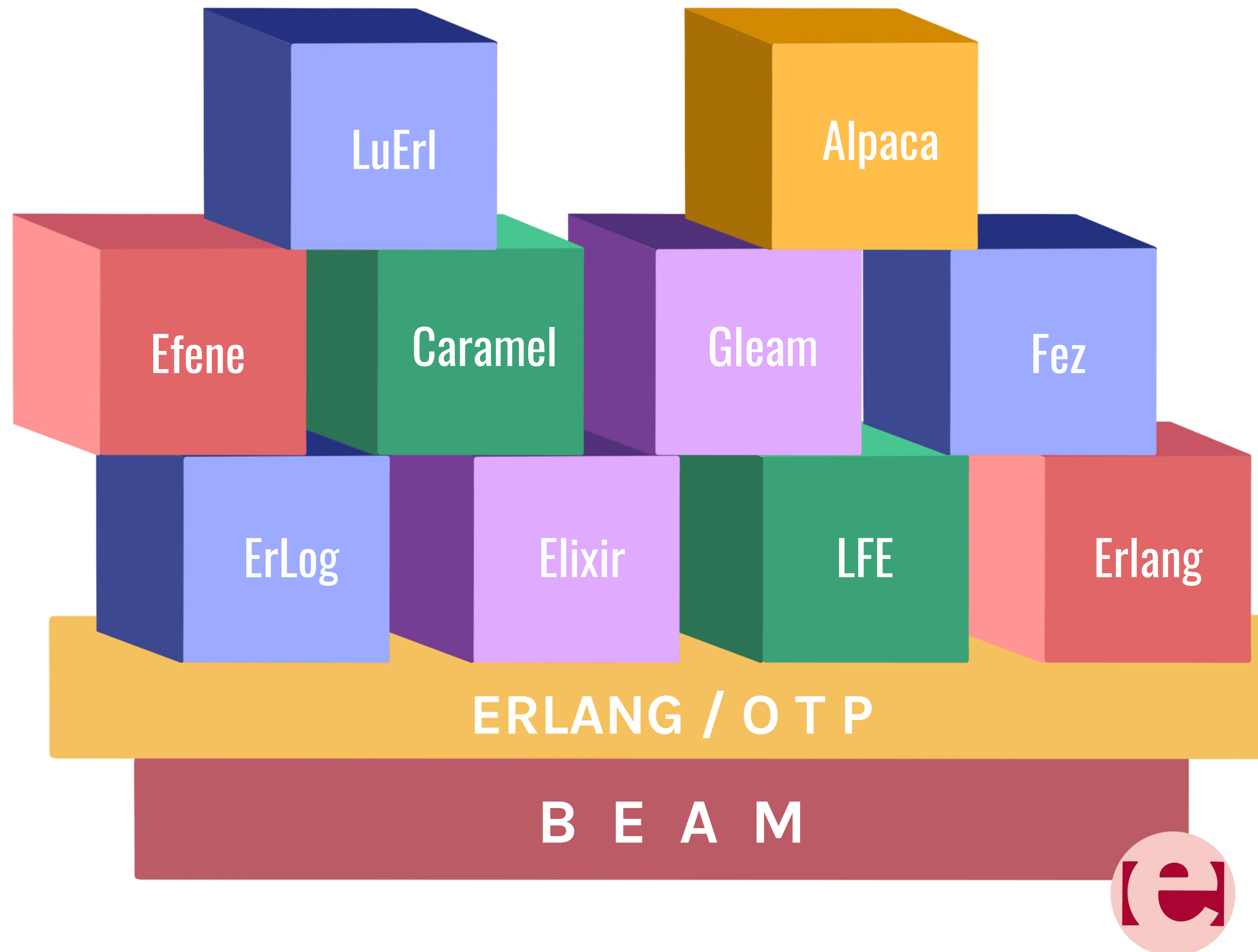
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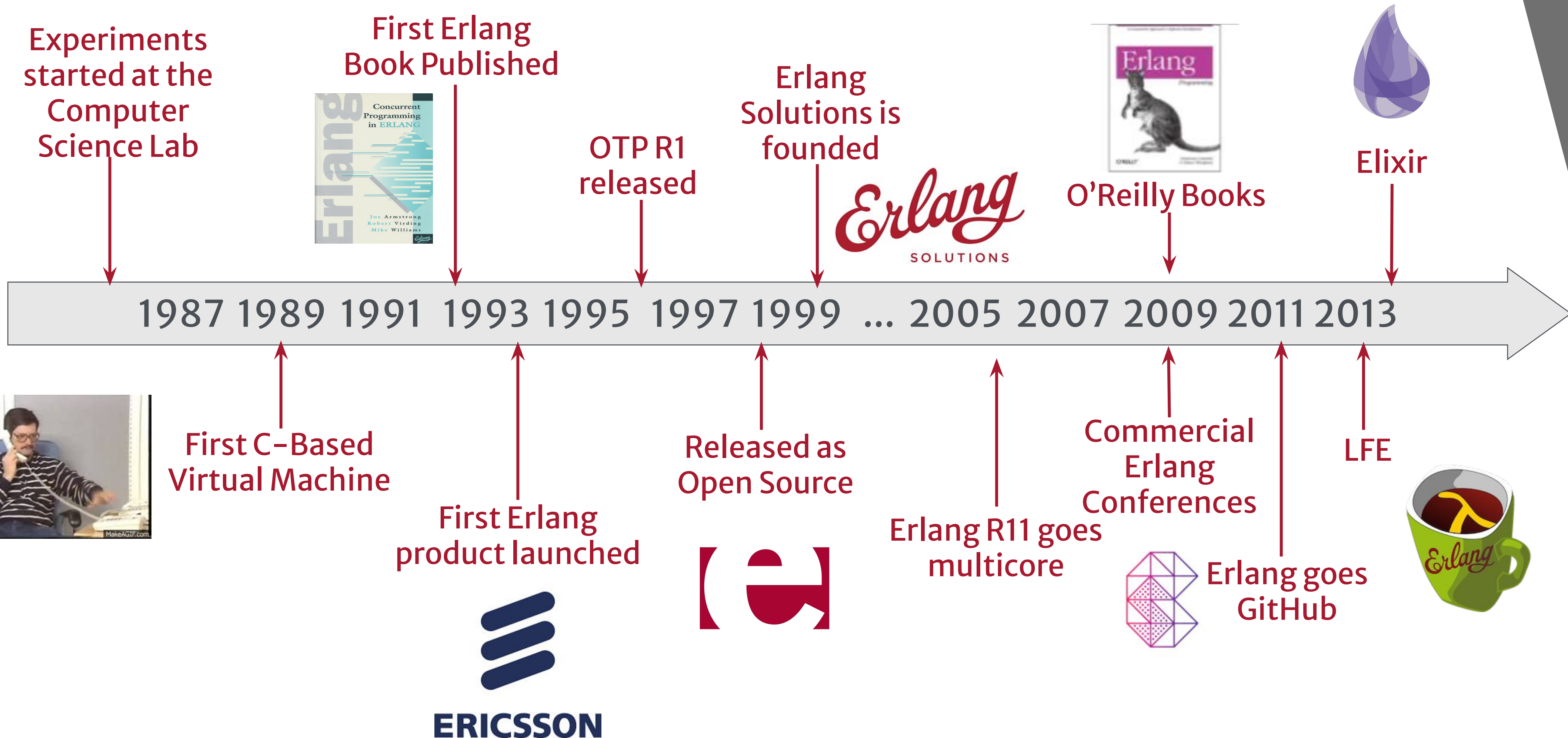
Erlang & the BEAM

- ▶ Scales to millions of processes per VM
- ▶ No stop the world Garbage Collection
- ▶ Language Semantics
 - Distribution
 - Error Handling
 - Concurrency
- ▶ Multi-core support in the programming model
- ▶ VM Introspection
- ▶ Hot-code loading
- ▶ Easy to integrate NIFs in C, Go & Rust

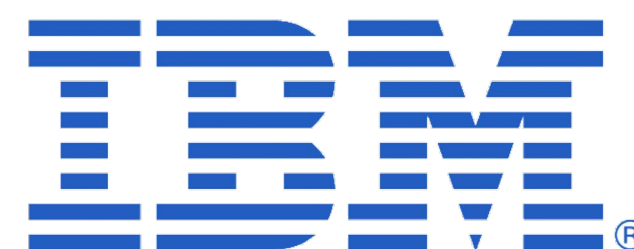
A Language becomes an Ecosystem



A Language becomes an Ecosystem



Who is using Erlang?



What's in a name?



- ▶ **Erlang, Agner Krarup, 1878-1929**

Danish mathematician. One of the founders of the theory of tele-traffic and queue theory used for dimensioning telephone exchanges and networks

- ▶
$$\frac{A^n/n!}{1 + A + A^2/2! + \dots + A^n/n!}$$

Erlang's formula. This formula computes the probability that all lines are busy in a system with **n** lines and a total traffic intensity **A** (measured in erlang)

- ▶ **erlang**

Unit of measurement for traffic intensity, e.g. the average number of simultaneous calls through a telephone exchange.

Background

- ▶ Problem Domain
- ▶ Erlang & the BEAM
- ▶ A language Becomes an Ecosystem
- ▶ Who is using Erlang?
- ▶ What's in a name?