

# Lesson 4: Phoenix Framework

Wannes Fransen & Tom Eversdijk

UC Leuven

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# Why a framework?

- ▶ Avoid writing the same code over and over again
- ▶ Higher interoperability between your code & boilerplate code
- ▶ Abstractions to e.g. sessions, security, databases, etc...
- ▶ Other developers can focus on the important bits

# What is Phoenix?

- ▶ Web development framework written in Elixir
- ▶ Inspired by concepts of Ruby on Rails
- ▶ Server Side MVC framework
- ▶ High performance & made for realtime features
- ▶ Great language/framework for long connections



# Phoenix layers

## Phoenix Layers

### Cowboy Layer

Web server

### Plug Layer

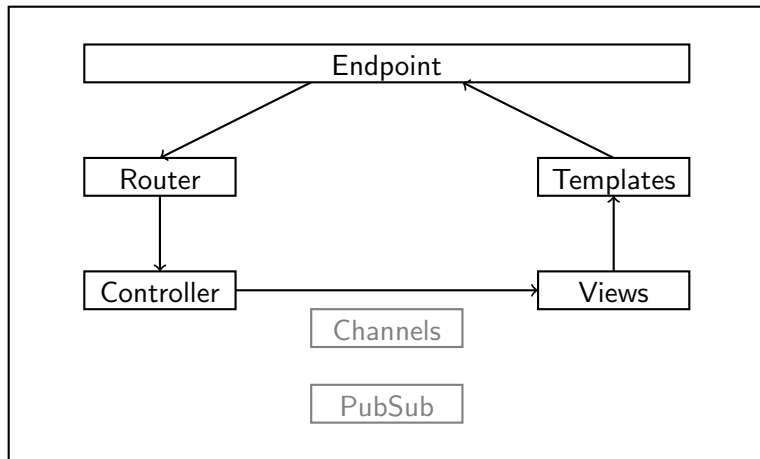
Composable modules to build web applications

### Ecto Layer

Database Abstraction Layer (DBAL / DAL)

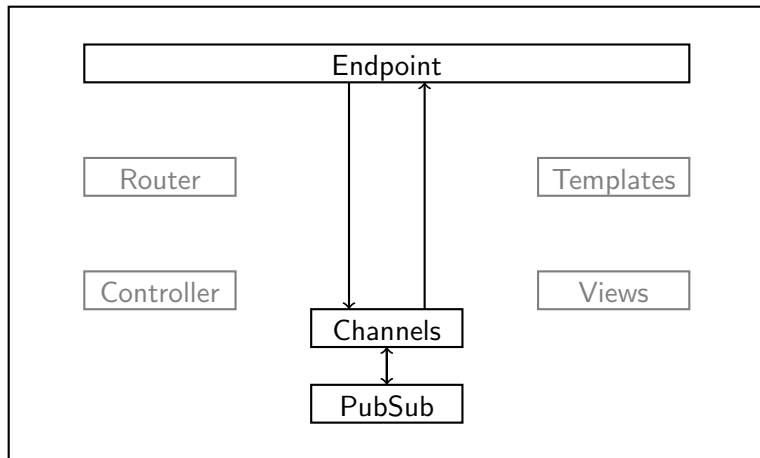
# Request lifecycle

## Phoenix Framework



# Websocket communication (soft-realtime)

## Phoenix Framework





# Libraries explanation 1/3

## Endpoint

- ▶ start and end of the request lifecycle
- ▶ all aspects of requests up until the router takes over
- ▶ core set of plugs to apply to all requests

## Router

- ▶ parses and dispatches requests to the correct controller/action
- ▶ helpers to generate route paths or urls to resources
- ▶ pipelines - applies groups of plugs to a set of routes

## Controller

- ▶ provide functions, called actions, to handle requests
- ▶ action: prepare data and pass it into views
- ▶ action: invoke rendering via views
- ▶ action: perform redirects

# Libraries explanation 2/3

## Views - presentation layer

- ▶ render templates
- ▶ define template helper functions to decorate data

## Templates

- ▶ files containing the contents that will be served in a response
- ▶ basic response structure, allow dynamic data to be inserted
- ▶ precompiled and fast

# Libraries explanation 3/3

## Channels

- ▶ manage sockets for easy realtime communication
- ▶ analogous to controllers, but allow bi-directional communication with persistent connections

## PubSub

- ▶ underlies the channel layer and allows clients to subscribe to topics



There's already a great guide for this

[LINK]



## Ecto - the concepts

- ▶ Repo module - Via the repository, we can create, update, destroy and query existing entries.
- ▶ Schemas - used to map data sources to Elixir structs.
- ▶ Changesets - way to filter and cast external parameters, as well to validate changes before applying them
- ▶ Query - queries written in Elixir syntax with specific DSL. Queries are by default secure, avoiding common problems. These can be created composable / piece by piece

# Ecto SQL - not the same thing!

- ▶ This provides functionality for working with SQL databases in Ecto
- ▶ Migrations are an example of this



## There's already a great guide for this

- ▶ Database is up to you (MySQL might be the easiest)
- ▶ Feel free to use generators such as:

```
mix phx.gen.schema User users \  
name:string email:string \  
bio:string number_of_pets:integer
```

[LINK]