



Peeking into *Elixir's*
Processes, OTP & Supervisors

21st March 2014



benjaminanweihao@gmail.com



/benjaminanweihao



/bentanweihao



What will we learn today?

Elixir & Erlang

In less than 5 minutes



What will we learn today?

Elixir & Erlang Processes 101

In less than 5 minutes

The Basic Concurrency
Primitive



What will we learn today?

Elixir & Erlang Processes 101

In less than 5 minutes

The Basic Concurrency
Primitive

OTP

Framework and much more



What will we learn today?

Elixir & Erlang Processes 101

In less than 5 minutes

The Basic Concurrency
Primitive

OTP

Framework and much more

Supervisors

Fault Tolerance & Recovery



Ohai, Elixir!

Elixir is a **functional**, **meta-**
programming aware language
built on top of the *Erlang* VM.





Elixir & Erlang

In less than 5 minutes



Ohai, Erlang!

Erlang is a general-purpose concurrent, garbage-collected programming language and runtime system. The sequential subset of Erlang is a functional language, with eager evaluation, single assignment, and dynamic typing. It was designed by Ericsson to support distributed, fault-tolerant, soft-real-time, non-stop applications. It supports hot swapping, so that code can be changed without stopping a system.



Ohai, Erlang!

Erlang is a general-purpose concurrent, garbage-collected programming language and runtime system. The sequential subset of Erlang is a functional language, with eager evaluation, single assignment, and dynamic typing. It was designed by Ericsson to support distributed, fault-tolerant, soft-real-time, non-stop applications. It supports hot swapping, so that code can be changed without stopping a system.



Why Elixir ?

- Free lunch is over
- Hyper-threading & Multicore
- Faster software means using all cores!
- Concurrency -> Coordination
- Functional



*Design Goals of **Elivir***

1. Productivity

2. Extensibility

3. Compatibility



Productivity

```
% mix new hack_n_paint
```

```
* creating README.md
* creating .gitignore
* creating mix.exs
* creating lib Complete Elixir Application
* creating lib/hack_n_paint.ex
* creating lib/hack_n_paint
* creating lib/hack_n_paint/supervisor.ex
* creating test
* creating test/test_helper.exs
* creating test/hack_n_paint_test.exs
```

Your mix project was created successfully.

You can use mix to compile it, test it, and more:

```
cd hack_n_paint
mix test
```

Run `mix help` for more commands.

Productivity

```
% mix new hack_n_paint
* creating README.md
* creating .gitignore
* creating mix.exs
* creating lib
* creating lib/hack_n_paint.ex
* creating lib/hack_n_paint
* creating lib/hack_n_paint/supervisor.ex
* creating test
* creating test/test_helper.exs
* creating test/hack_n_paint_test.exs
```

Includes Supervisor Chain

Your mix project was created successfully.
You can use mix to compile it, test it, and more:

```
cd hack_n_paint
mix test
```

Run `mix help` for more commands.

Productivity

```
% mix new hack_n_paint
* creating README.md
* creating .gitignore
* creating mix.exs
* creating lib
* creating lib/hack_n_paint.ex
* creating lib/hack_n_paint
* creating lib/hack_n_paint/supervisor.ex
* creating test
* creating test/test_helper.exs
* creating test/hack_n_paint_test.exs
```

Testing built-in

Your mix project was created successfully.

You can use mix to compile it, test it, and more:

```
cd hack_n_paint
mix test
```

Run `mix help` for more commands.

Extensibility

Macros & Meta-programming

```
defmodule MyMacro do
  defmacro unless(clause, options) do
    quote do: if(!unquote(clause), unquote(options))
  end
end
```

Implementing **unless** using **if**



Extensibility

Macros & Meta-programming

```
defmodule MyMacro do
  defmacro unless(clause, options) do
    quote do: if(!unquote(clause), unquote(options))
  end
end
```

Implementing **unless** using **if**

Compatibility

*Elv**ir* can call *Erlang* code,
without any conversion
cost at all.



Compatibility

Elixir can use *Erlang* libraries!



*The **Actor** Concurrency Model*

- Actor = **Process**



*The **Actor** Concurrency Model*

- Actor = **Process**
- A process performs a **specific task** when it **receives a message**



*The **Actor** Concurrency Model*

- Actor = **Process**
- A process performs a **specific task** when it **receives a message**
- In turn, the process can **reply** to the sender



*The **Actor** Concurrency Model*

- Actor = **Process**
- A process performs a **specific task** when it **receives a message**
- In turn, the process can **reply** to the sender
- All messages go to a processes' **mailbox** – Q of unprocessed messages sent from other processes that are **not yet consumed**



The *Actor* Concurrency Model

- Actor = Process
- A process performs a specific task when it receives a message
- In turn, the process can reply to the sender
- All messages go to a processes' mailbox – Q of unprocessed messages sent from other processes that are not yet consumed



Shared-nothing Async Message-passing





Processes 101

The Basic Concurrency Primitive



Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

```
1
2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
4   def ackermann(m, 0), do: ackermann(m-1, 1)
5   def ackermann(m, n), do: ackermann(m-1, ackermann(m, n-1))
6
7   def loop do
8     receive do
9       { from, {m, n} } ->
10        from |> send(ackermann(m, n))
11      loop
12    end
13  end
14 end
```

Creating a Process

```
iex(1)> w1 = spawn(Ackermann, :loop, [])
#PID<0.47.0>
iex(2)> w1 |> send({self, {3,1}})
{#PID<0.45.0>, {3, 1}}
iex(3)> flush
13
:ok
```

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

```
1
2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
4   def ackermann(m, 0), do: ackermann(m-1, 1)
5   def ackermann(m, n), do: ackermann(m-1, ackermann(m, n-1))
6
7   def loop do
8     receive do
9       { from, {m, n} } ->
10        from |> send(ackermann(m, n))
11      loop
12    end
13  end
14 end
```

Module, Function, Arguments

```
iex(1)> w1 = spawn(Ackermann, :loop, [])
#PID<0.47.0>
iex(2)> w1 |> send({self, {3,1}})
{#PID<0.45.0>, {3, 1}}
iex(3)> flush
13
:ok
```

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

```
1
2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
4   def ackermann(m, 0), do: ackermann(m-1, 1)
5   def ackermann(m, n), do: ackermann(m-1, ackermann(m, n-1))
6
7   def loop do
8     receive do
9       { from, {m, n} } ->
10        from |> send(ackermann(m, n))
11      loop
12    end
13  end
14 end
```

```
iex(1)> w1 = spawn(Ackermann, :loop, [])
```

```
#PID<0.47.0>
```

```
iex(2)> w1 |> send({self, {3,1}})
```

```
{#PID<0.45.0>, {3, 1}}
```

```
iex(3)> flush
```

```
13
```

```
:ok
```

Process id

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

```
1
2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
4   def ackermann(m, 0), do: ackermann(m-1, 1)
5   def ackermann(m, n), do: ackermann(m-1, ackermann(m, n-1))
6
7   def loop do
8     receive do
9       { from, {m, n} } ->
10        from |> send(ackermann(m, n))
11      loop
12    end
13  end
14 end
```

```
iex(1)> w1 = spawn(Ackermann, :loop, [])
#PID<0.47.0>
iex(2)> w1 |> send({self, {3,1}})
{#PID<0.45.0>, {3, 1}}
iex(3)> flush
13
:ok
```

Sending a Message to w1

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

```
1
2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
4   def ackermann(m, 0), do: ackermann(m-1, 1)
5   def ackermann(m, n), do: ackermann(m-1, ackermann(m, n-1))
6
7   def loop do
8     receive do
9       { from, {m, n} } ->
10         from |> send(ackermann(m, n))
11     loop
12   end
13 end
14 end
```

Process waits for a message ...

```
iex(1)> w1 = spawn(Ackermann, :loop, [])
#PID<0.47.0>
iex(2)> w1 |> send({self, {3,1}})
{#PID<0.45.0>, {3, 1}}
iex(3)> flush
13
:ok
```

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

```
1
2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
4   def ackermann(m, 0), do: ackermann(m-1, 1)
5   def ackermann(m, n), do: ackermann(m-1, ackermann(m, n-1))
6
7   def loop do
8     receive do
9       { from, {m, n} } ->
10        from |> send(ackermann(m, n))
11      loop
12    end
13  end
14 end
```

Pattern matches!

```
iex(1)> w1 = spawn(Ackermann, :loop, [])
#PID<0.47.0>
iex(2)> w1 |> send({self, {3,1}})
{#PID<0.45.0>, {3, 1}}
iex(3)> flush
13
:ok
```

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

```
1
2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
4   def ackermann(m, 0), do: ackermann(m-1, 1)
5   def ackermann(m, n), do: ackermann(m-1, ackermann(m, n-1))
6
7   def loop do
8     receive do
9       { from, {m, n} } ->
10        from |> send(ackermann(m, n))
11      loop
12    end
13  end
14 end
```

Result is sent back to the
calling process (self)

```
iex(1)> w1 = spawn(Ackermann, :loop, [])
#PID<0.47.0>
iex(2)> w1 |> send({self, {3,1}})
{#PID<0.45.0>, {3, 1}}
iex(3)> flush
13
:ok
```

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

```
1
2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
4   def ackermann(m, 0), do: ackermann(m-1, 1)
5   def ackermann(m, n), do: ackermann(m-1, ackermann(m, n-1))
6
7   def loop do
8     receive do
9       { from, {m, n} } ->
10        from |> send(ackermann(m, n))
11        loop
12    end
13  end
14 end
```

Returns immediately

```
iex(1)> w1 = spawn(Ackermann, :loop, [])
#PID<0.47.0>
iex(2)> w1 |> send({self, {3,1}})
{#PID<0.45.0>, {3, 1}}
iex(3)> flush
13
:ok
```


Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

```
1
2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
4   def ackermann(m, 0), do: ackermann(m-1, 1)
5   def ackermann(m, n), do: ackermann(m-1, ackermann(m, n-1))
6
7   def loop do
8     receive do
9       { from, {m, n} } ->
10        from |> send(ackermann(m, n))
11      loop
12    end
13  end
14 end
```

Get result from self

```
iex(1)> w1 = spawn(Ackermann, :loop, [])
#PID<0.47.0>
iex(2)> w1 |> send({self, {3,1}})
{#PID<0.45.0>, {3, 1}}
iex(3)> flush
13
:ok
```



OTP

Framework and much more

What is OTP?

- Comes with Elixir/Erlang
- **Framework** to build applications that are fault-tolerant, scalable, distributed
- **Databases + Profilers + Debuggers**



OTP Behaviours

- GenServer
- Supervisor
- Application



An Example GenServer

```
1
2 defmodule MyServer do
3   use GenServer.Behaviour
4
5   # Callbacks
6   def handle_call(:pop, _from, [h|t]) do
7     { :reply, h, t }
8   end
9
10  def handle_call(request, from, config) do
11    super(request, from, config)
12  end
13
14  def handle_cast({ :push, item }, config) do
15    { :noreply, [item|config] }
16  end
17
18  def handle_cast(request, config) do
19    super(request, config)
20  end
21 end
```

Implement the GenServer
Behaviour

An Example GenServer

```
1
2 defmodule MyServer do
3   use GenServer.Behaviour
4
5   # Callbacks
6   def handle_call(:pop, _from, [h|t]) do
7     { :reply, h, t }
8   end
9
10  def handle_call(request, from, config) do
11    super(request, from, config)
12  end
13
14  def handle_cast({ :push, item }, config) do
15    { :noreply, [item|config] }
16  end
17
18  def handle_cast(request, config) do
19    super(request, config)
20  end
21 end
```

Implement GenServer Callbacks

An Example GenServer

```
1
2 defmodule MyServer do
3   use GenServer.Behaviour
4
5   # Callbacks
6   def handle_call(:pop, _from, [h|t]) do
7     { :reply, h, t }
8   end
9
10  def handle_call(request, from, config) do
11    super(request, from, config)
12  end
13
14  def handle_cast({ :push, item }, config) do
15    { :noreply, [item|config] }
16  end
17
18  def handle_cast(request, config) do
19    super(request, config)
20  end
21 end
```

Callbacks are NOT called explicitly

An Example GenServer

```
1
2 defmodule MyServer do
3   use GenServer.Behaviour
4
5   # Callbacks
6   def handle_call(:pop, _from, [h|t]) do
7     { :reply, h, t }
8   end
9
10  def handle_call(request, from, config) do
11    super(request, from, config)
12  end
13
14  def handle_cast({ :push, item }, config) do
15    { :noreply, [item|config] }
16  end
17
18  def handle_cast(request, config) do
19    super(request, config)
20  end
21 end
```

OTP calls the callbacks.

An Example GenServer

```
1
2 defmodule MyServer do
3   use GenServer.Behaviour
4
5   # Callbacks
6   def handle_call(:pop, _from, [h|t]) do
7     { :reply, h, t }
8   end
9
10  def handle_call(request, from, config) do
11    super(request, from, config)
12  end
13
14  def handle_cast({ :push, item }, config) do
15    { :noreply, [item|config] }
16  end
17
18  def handle_cast(request, config) do
19    super(request, config)
20  end
21 end
```

Synchronous Call:
Caller waits for reply

An Example GenServer

```
1
2 defmodule MyServer do
3   use GenServer.Behaviour
4
5   # Callbacks
6   def handle_call(:pop, _from, [h|t]) do
7     { :reply, h, t }
8   end
9
10  def handle_call(request, from, config) do
11    super(request, from, config)
12  end
13
14  def handle_cast({ :push, item }, config) do
15    { :noreply, [item|config] }
16  end
17
18  def handle_cast(request, config) do
19    super(request, config)
20  end
21 end
```

Asynchronous Call:
Caller doesn't wait
for reply

An Example GenServer Demo

```
iex(1)> { :ok, pid } = :gen_server.start_link(MyServer, [:hello], [])  
{:ok, #PID<0.47.0>}  
iex(2)> :gen_server.call(pid, :pop)  
:hello  
iex(3)> :gen_server.cast(pid, { :push, :world })  
:ok  
iex(4)> :gen_server.call(pid, :pop)  
:world  
iex(5)> █
```

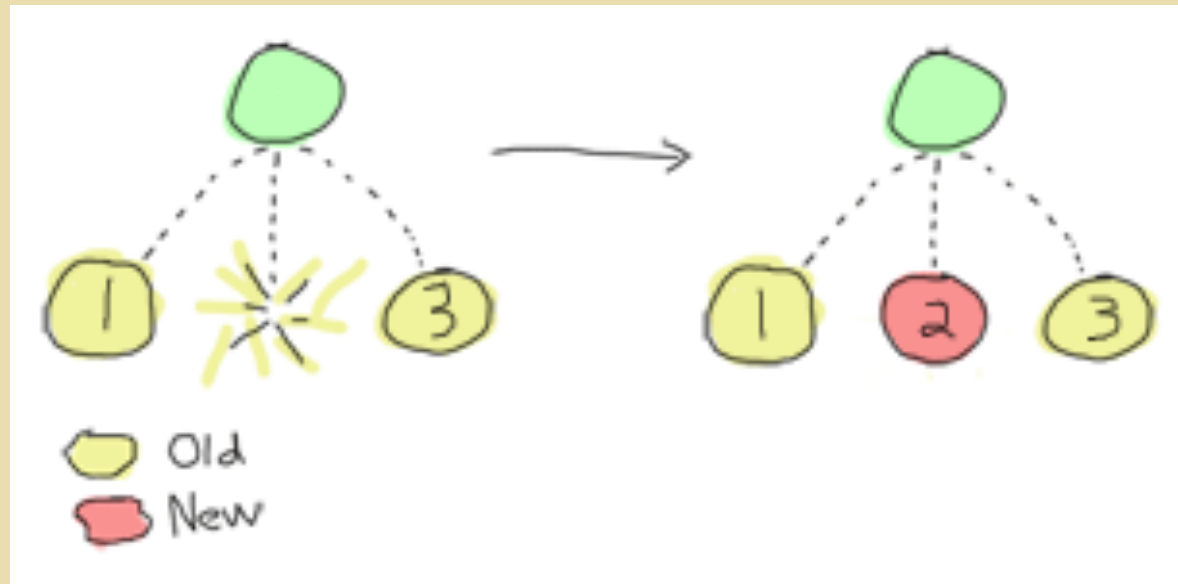


Supervisors

Fault Tolerance & Recovery

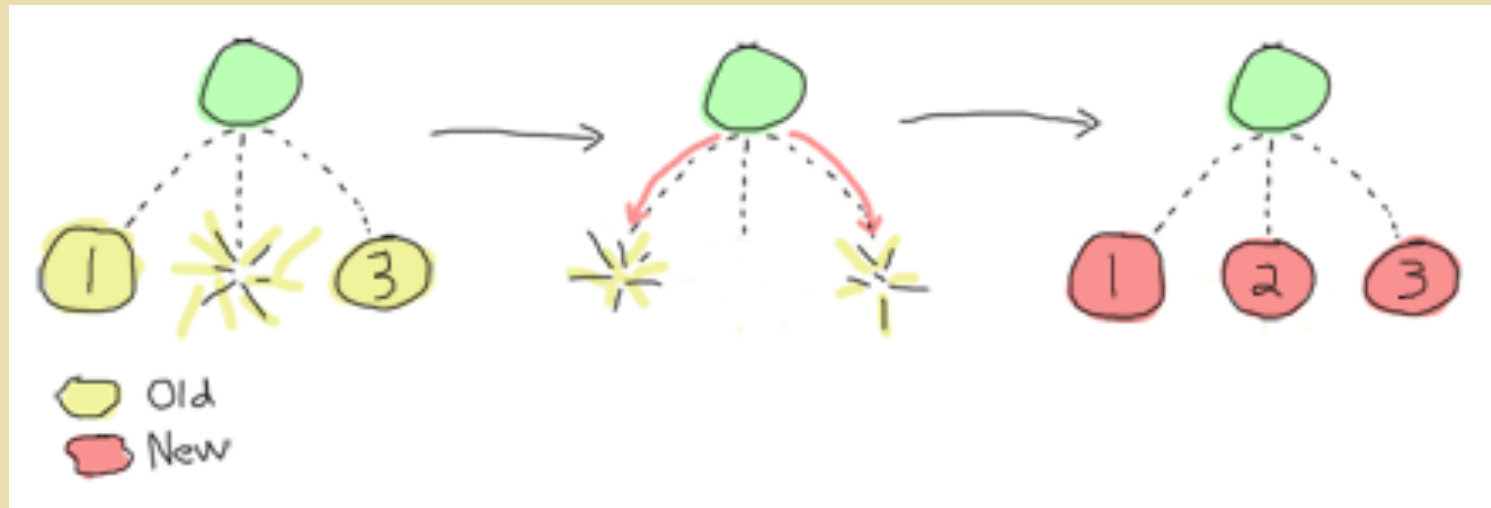


Supervisors for Fault Tolerance and Recovery



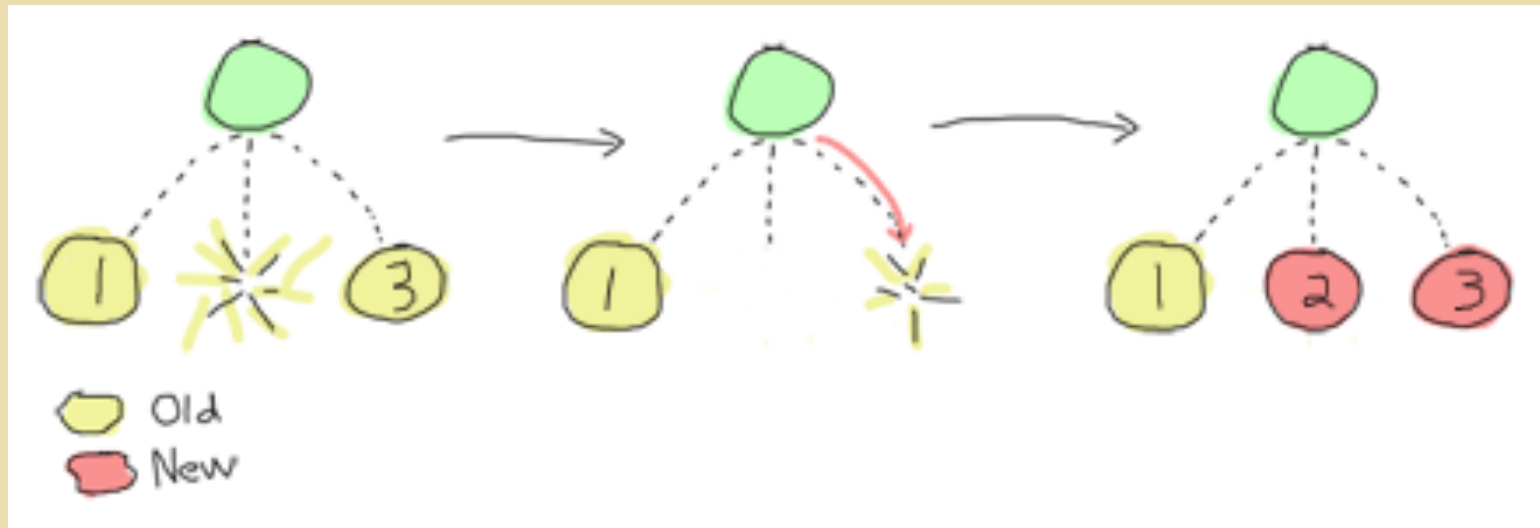
one_for_one restart strategy

Supervisors for Fault Tolerance and Recovery



rest_for_all restart strategy

Supervisors for Fault Tolerance and Recovery



rest_for_one restart strategy

An Example Supervisor

```
1
2 defmodule Suppy.SupervisorB do
3   use Supervisor.Behaviour
4
5   def start_link do
6     :supervisor.start_link({:local, __MODULE__}, __MODULE__, [])
7   end
8
9   def init([]) do
10
11     children = [
12       supervisor(Suppy.SupervisorD, []),
13       worker(Suppy.ServerB, [])
14     ]
15
16     supervise(children, strategy: :one_for_all)
17   end
18
19 end
```

Implement the Supervisor Behaviour



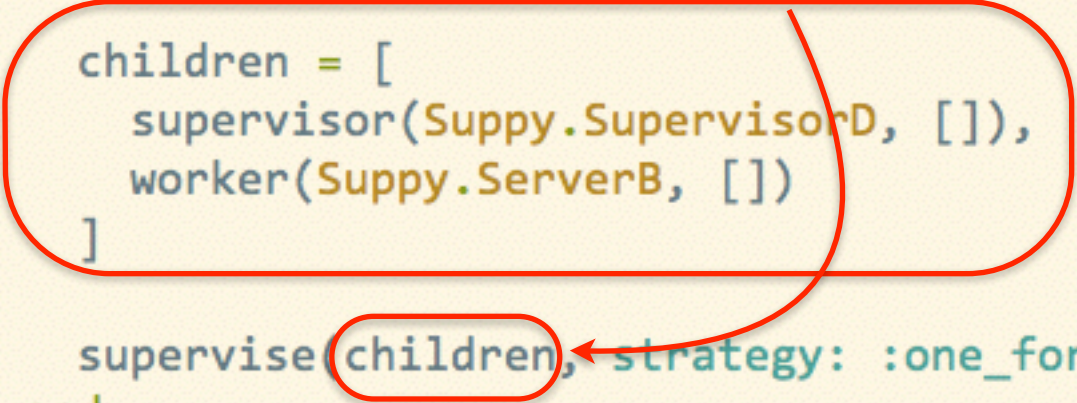
An Example Supervisor

```
1
2 defmodule Suppy.SupervisorB do
3   use Supervisor.Behaviour
4
5   def start_link do
6     :supervisor.start_link({:local, __MODULE__}, __MODULE__, [])
7   end
8
9   def init([]) do
10
11     children = [
12       supervisor(Suppy.SupervisorD, []),
13       worker(Suppy.ServerB, [])
14     ]
15
16     supervise(children, strategy: :one_for_all)
17   end
18
19 end
```

Declaring the Supervision tree. Both Supervisors and Workers (e.g. GenServers) can be supervised.

An Example Supervisor

```
1
2 defmodule Suppy.SupervisorB do
3   use Supervisor.Behaviour
4
5   def start_link do
6     :supervisor.start_link({:local, __MODULE__}, __MODULE__, [])
7   end
8
9   def init([]) do
10
11     children = [
12       supervisor(Suppy.SupervisorD, []),
13       worker(Suppy.ServerB, [])
14     ]
15
16     supervise(children, strategy: :one_for_all)
17   end
18
19 end
```



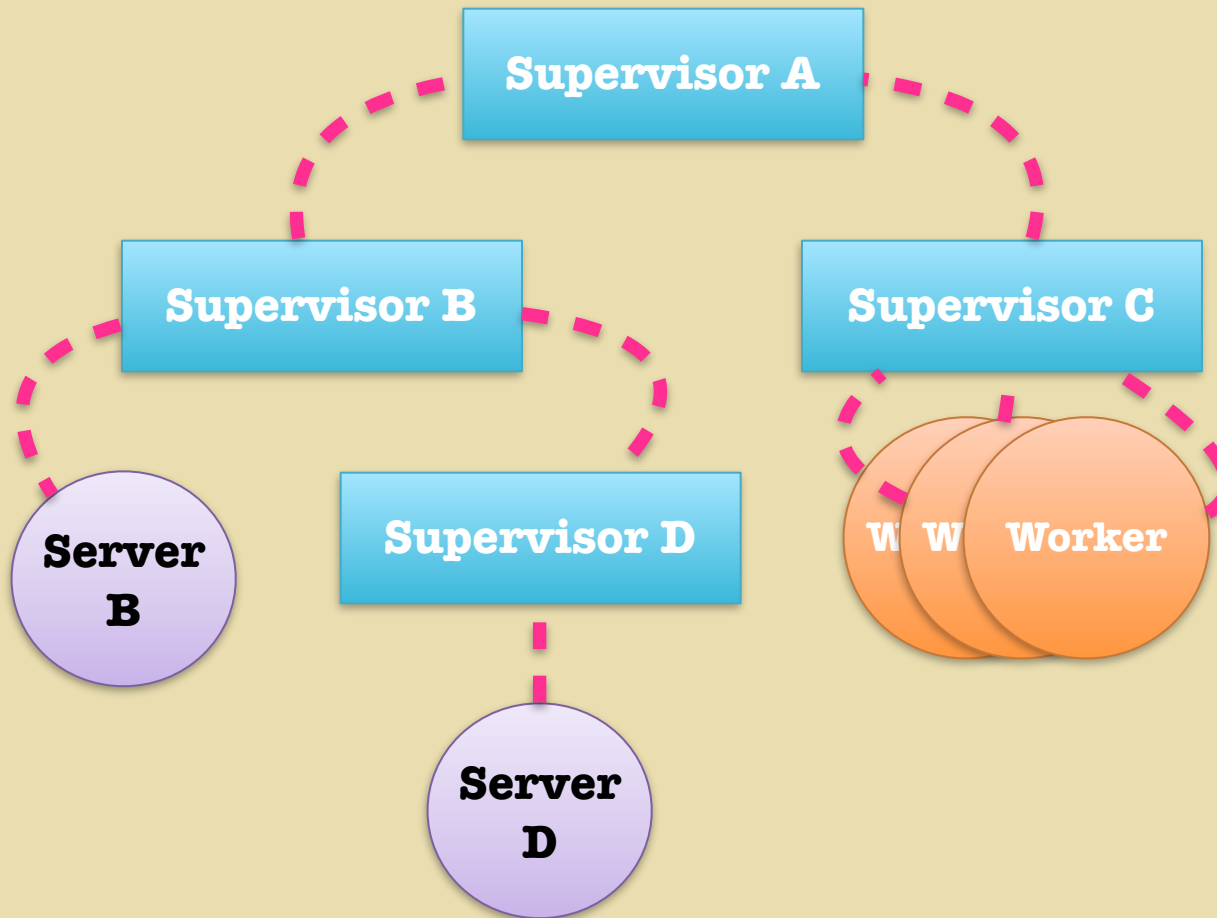
A red rounded rectangle highlights the `children` list definition in lines 11-14. A red arrow points from this rectangle to the `children` argument in the `supervise` function call on line 16. Another red rounded rectangle highlights the `children` argument in the `supervise` call.

An Example Supervisor

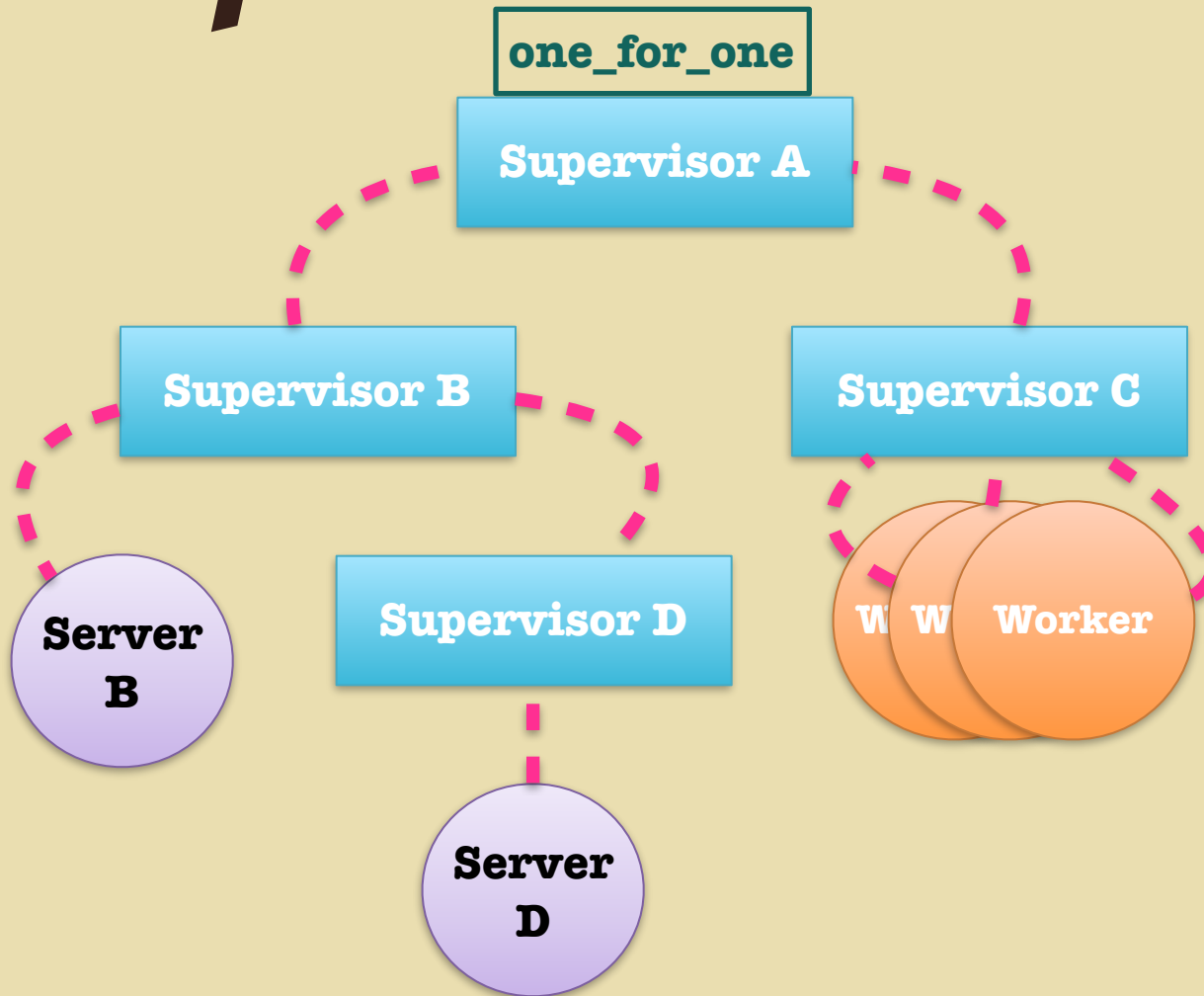
```
1
2 defmodule Suppy.SupervisorB do
3   use Supervisor.Behaviour
4
5   def start_link do
6     :supervisor.start_link({:local, __MODULE__}, __MODULE__, [])
7   end
8
9   def init([]) do
10
11     children = [
12       supervisor(Suppy.SupervisorD, []),
13       worker(Suppy.ServerB, [])
14     ]
15
16     supervise(children, strategy: :one_for_all)
17   end
18
19 end
```

Declare the restart strategy

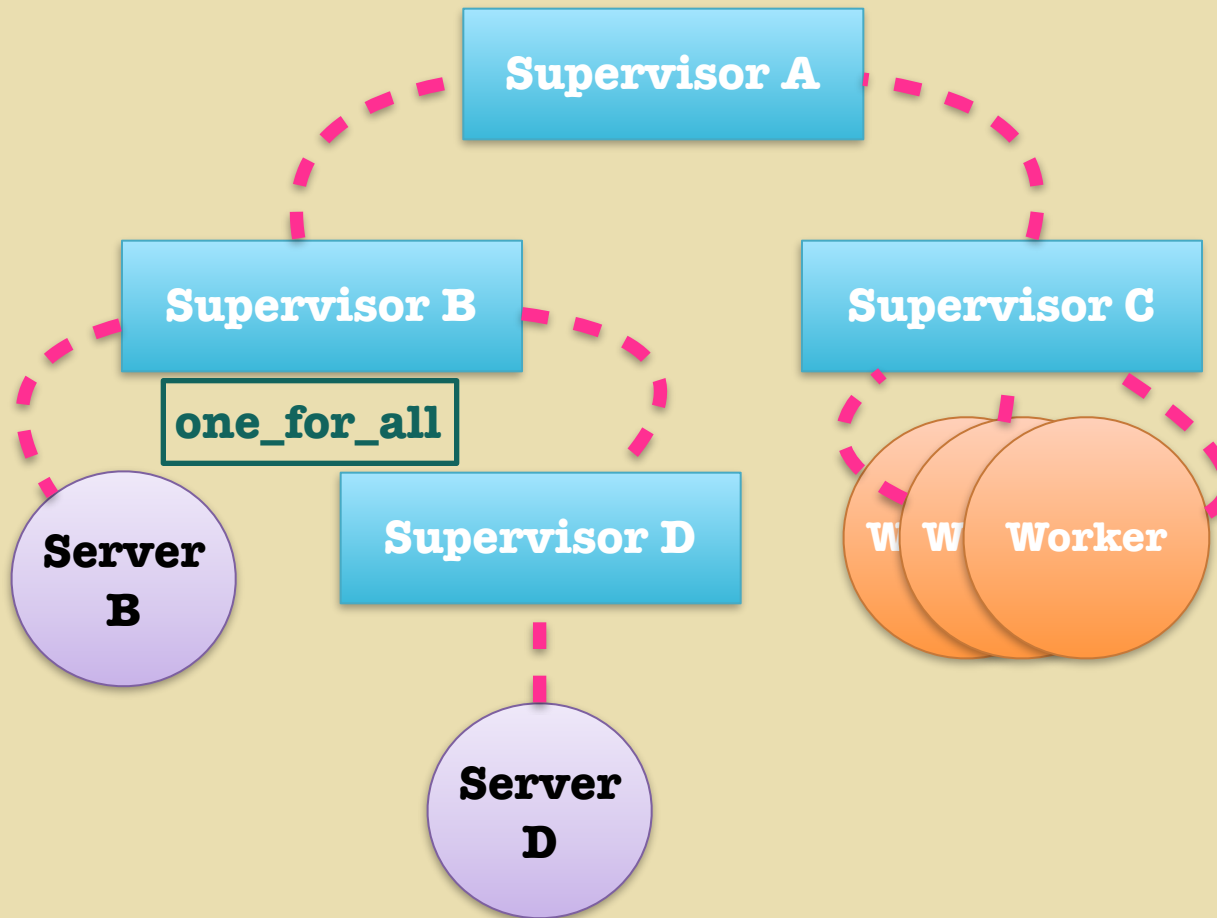
Supervisor Demo



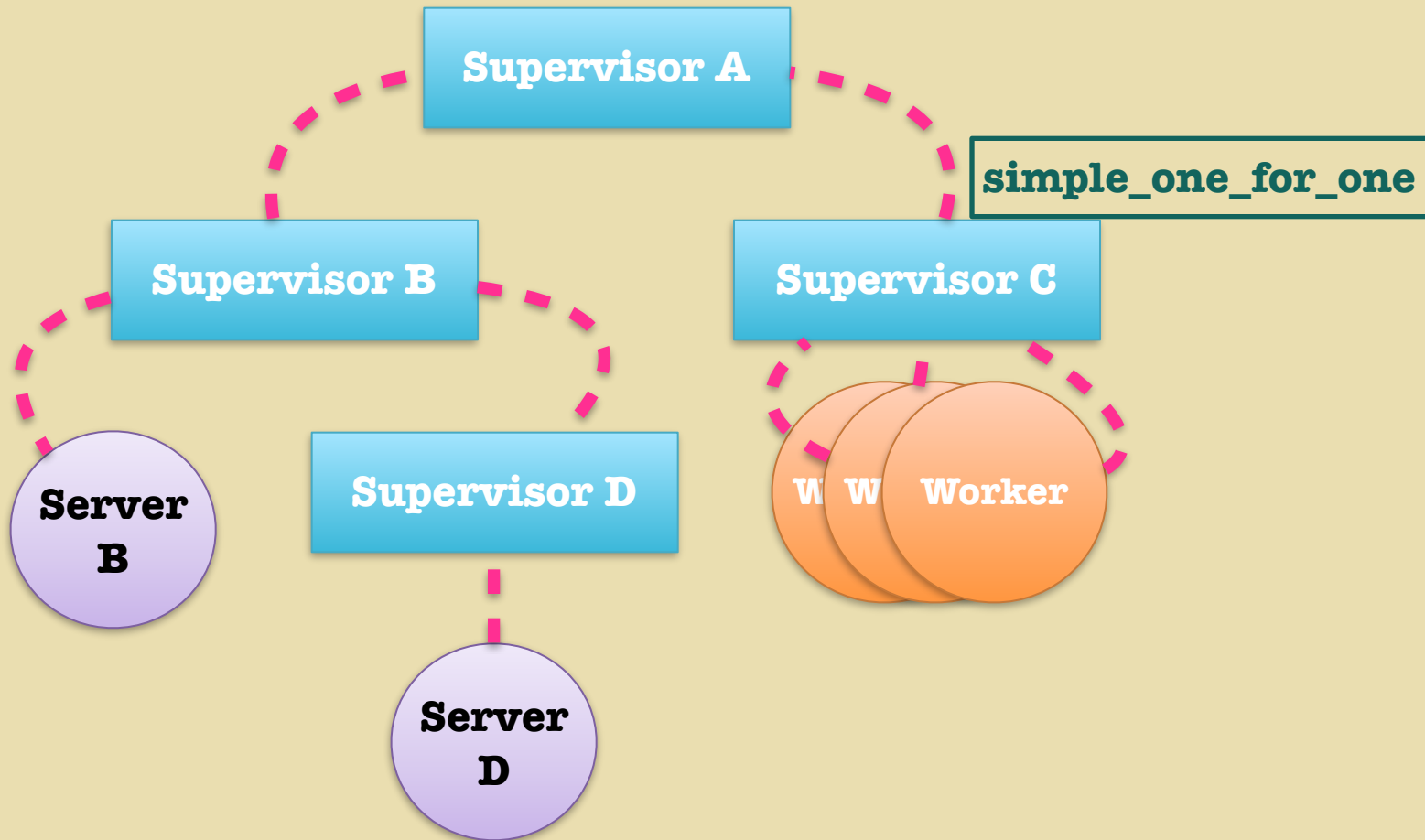
Supervisor Demo



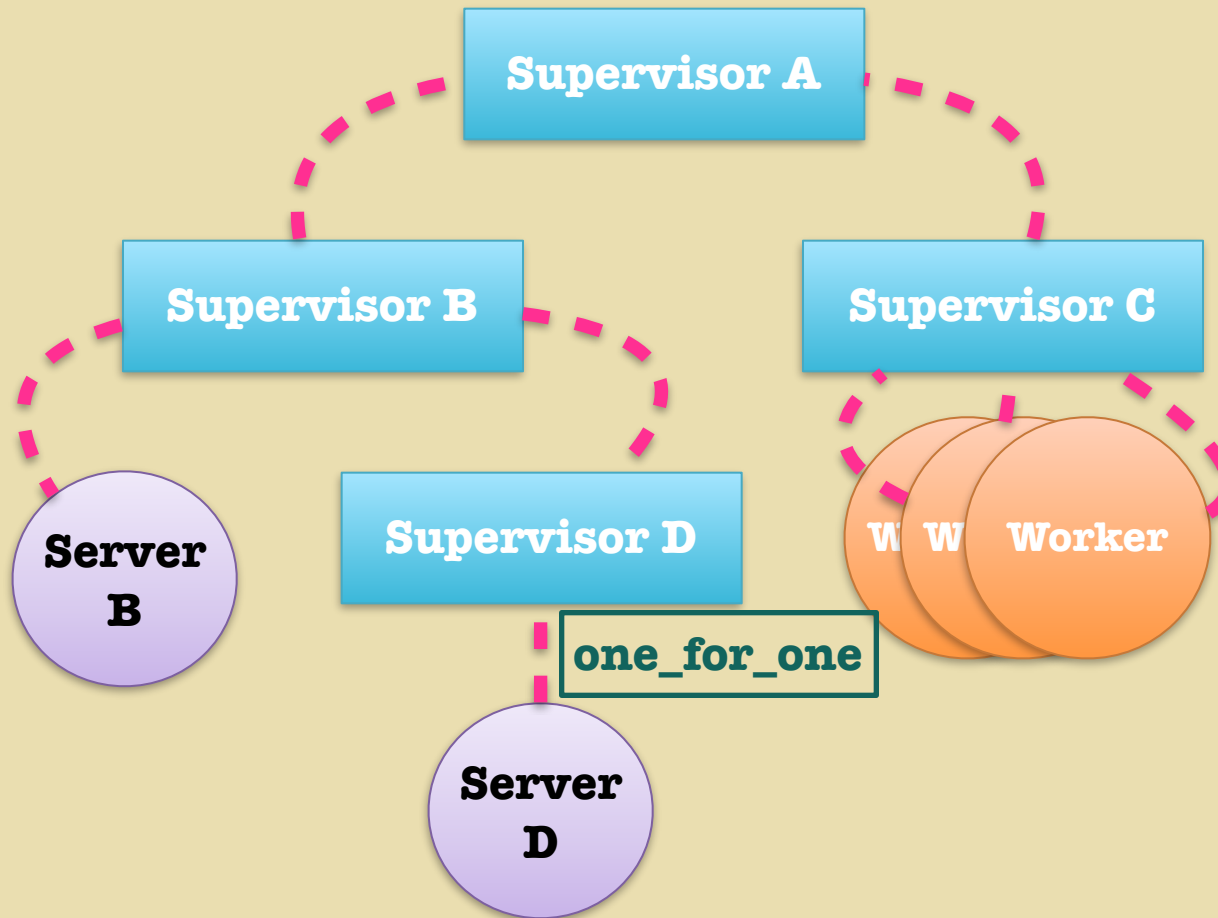
Supervisor Demo



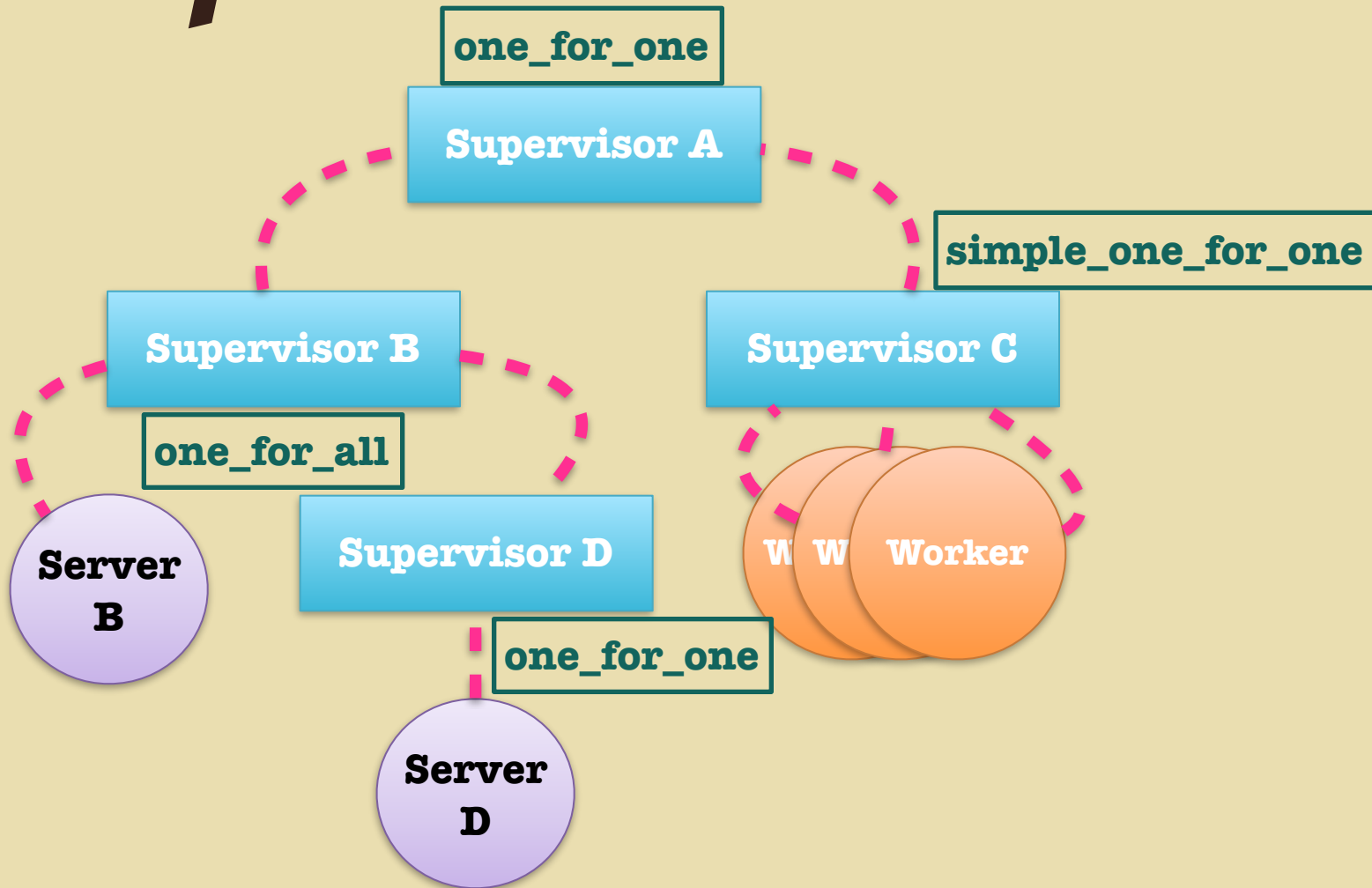
Supervisor Demo



Supervisor Demo



Supervisor Demo



Elixir & Erlang

In less than 5 minutes

Processes 101

The Basic Concurrency
Primitive

OTP

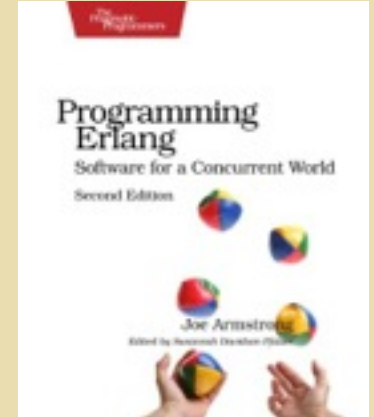
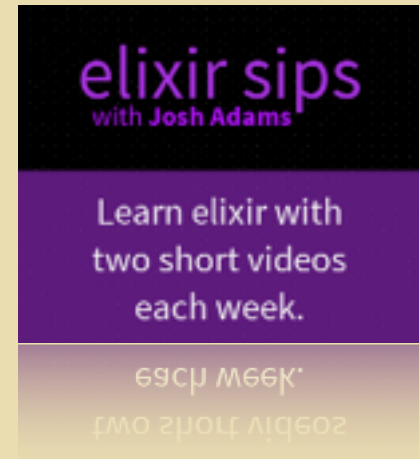
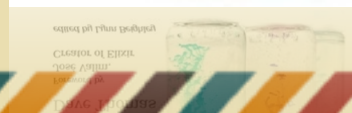
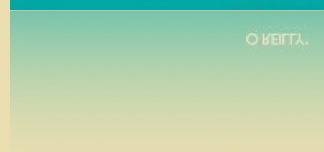
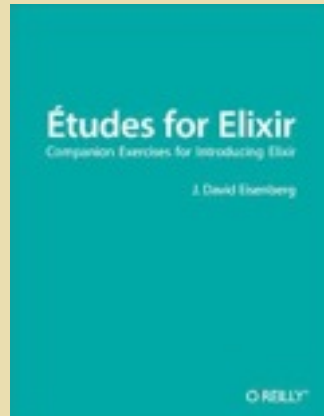
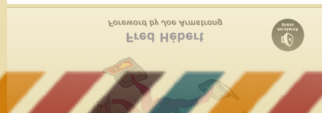
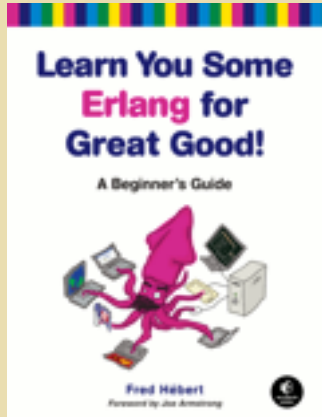
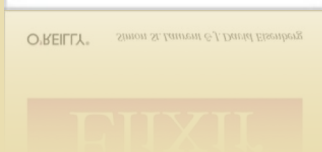
Framework and much more

Supervisors

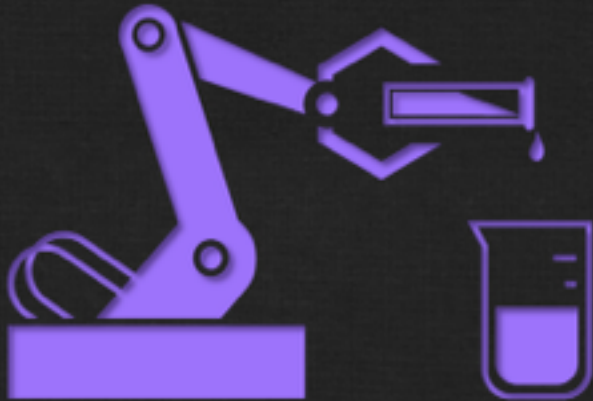
Fault Tolerance & Recovery



Resources



THE LITTLE
Elixir & OTP
GUIDEBOOK



BY
BENJAMIN TAN WEI HAO

Work in Progress!

Sign up at:

<http://www.exotpbook.com>

Me.



*Stickers!**

*** Very Limited Quantity**

Erlang

Erlang

Erlang

Erlang





Thanks!



benjaminanweihao@gmail.com



/benjaminanweihao



/bentanweihao

