



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

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What we will learn today?

Elixir & Erlang

In less than 5 minutes



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Elixir & Erlang Processes 101

In less than 5 minutes

The Basic Concurrency
Primitive



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OTP

Framework and much more



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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.



VERY FEATURE

MUCH BUZZWORDS

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
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* 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
```



Compatibility

- *Elixir* > *Erlang*
- Elixir can call Erlang code,
without any conversion cost
at all.



*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

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2 defmodule Ackermann do
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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}})
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```

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

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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
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8     receive do
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```

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

Sending a Message to w1

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

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2 defmodule Ackermann do
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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

```
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2 defmodule Ackermann do
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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
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:ok
```

Creating Processes & Sending Messages in Elixir

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2 defmodule Ackermann do
3   def ackermann(0, n), do: n + 1
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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

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2 defmodule Ackermann do
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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

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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
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5   # Callbacks
6   def handle_call(:pop, _from, [h|t]) do
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```

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
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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

```
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
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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
```

An Example GenServer

```
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)> █
```

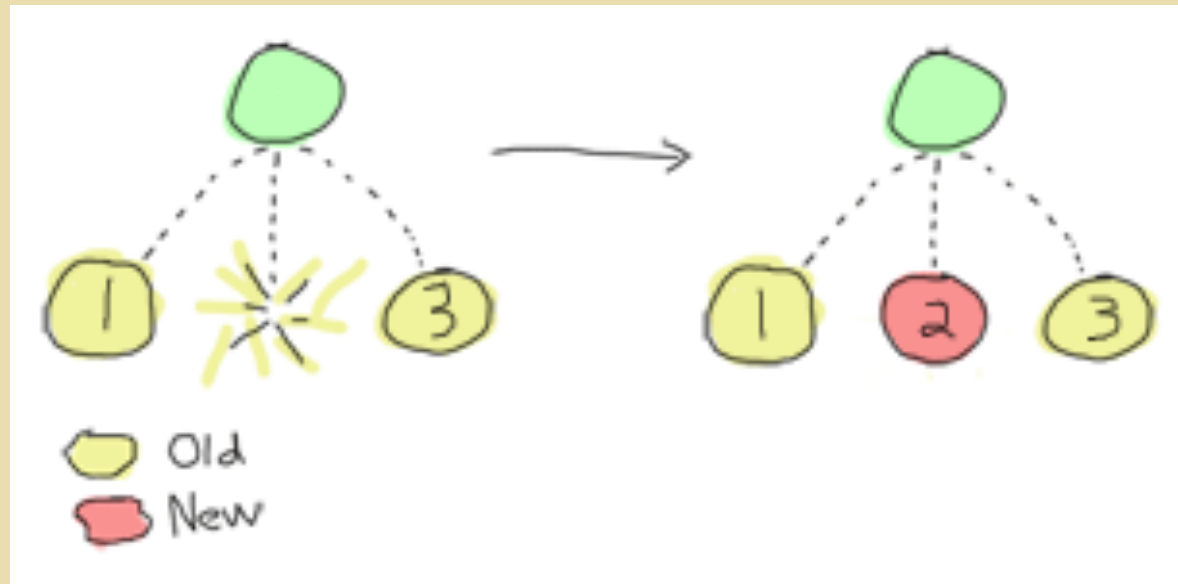


Supervisors

Fault Tolerance & Recovery

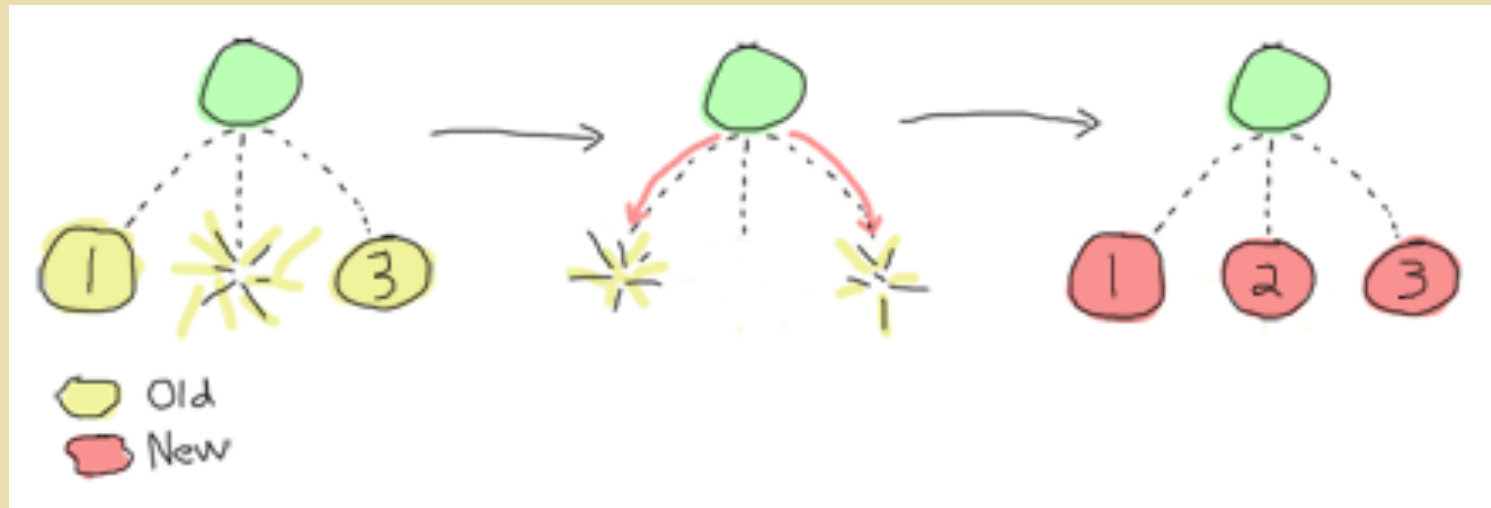


Supervisors for Fault Tolerance and Recovery



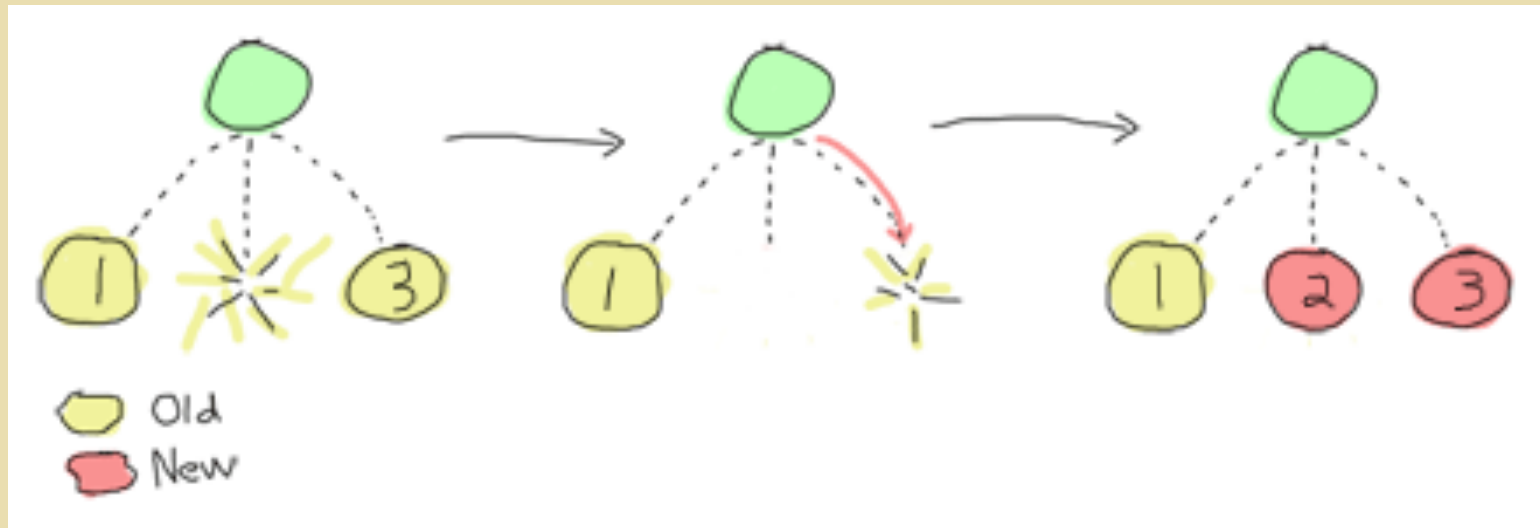
one_for_one restart strategy

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



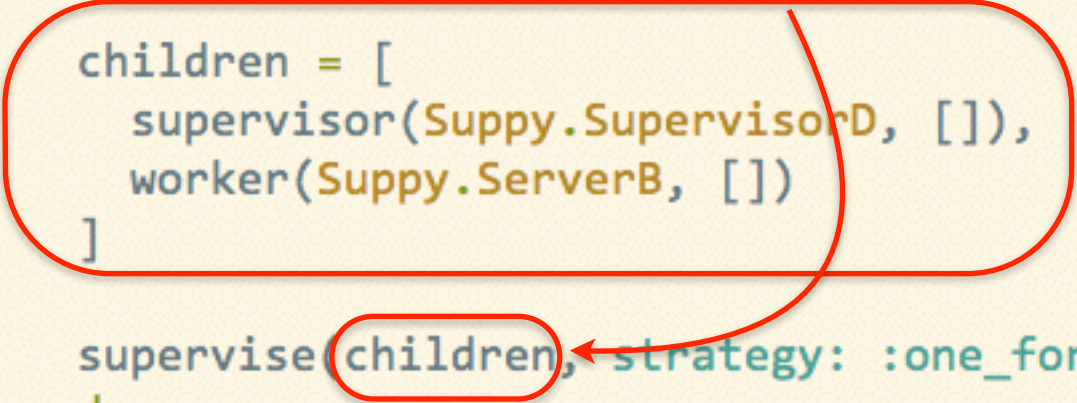
An Example Supervisor

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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
```



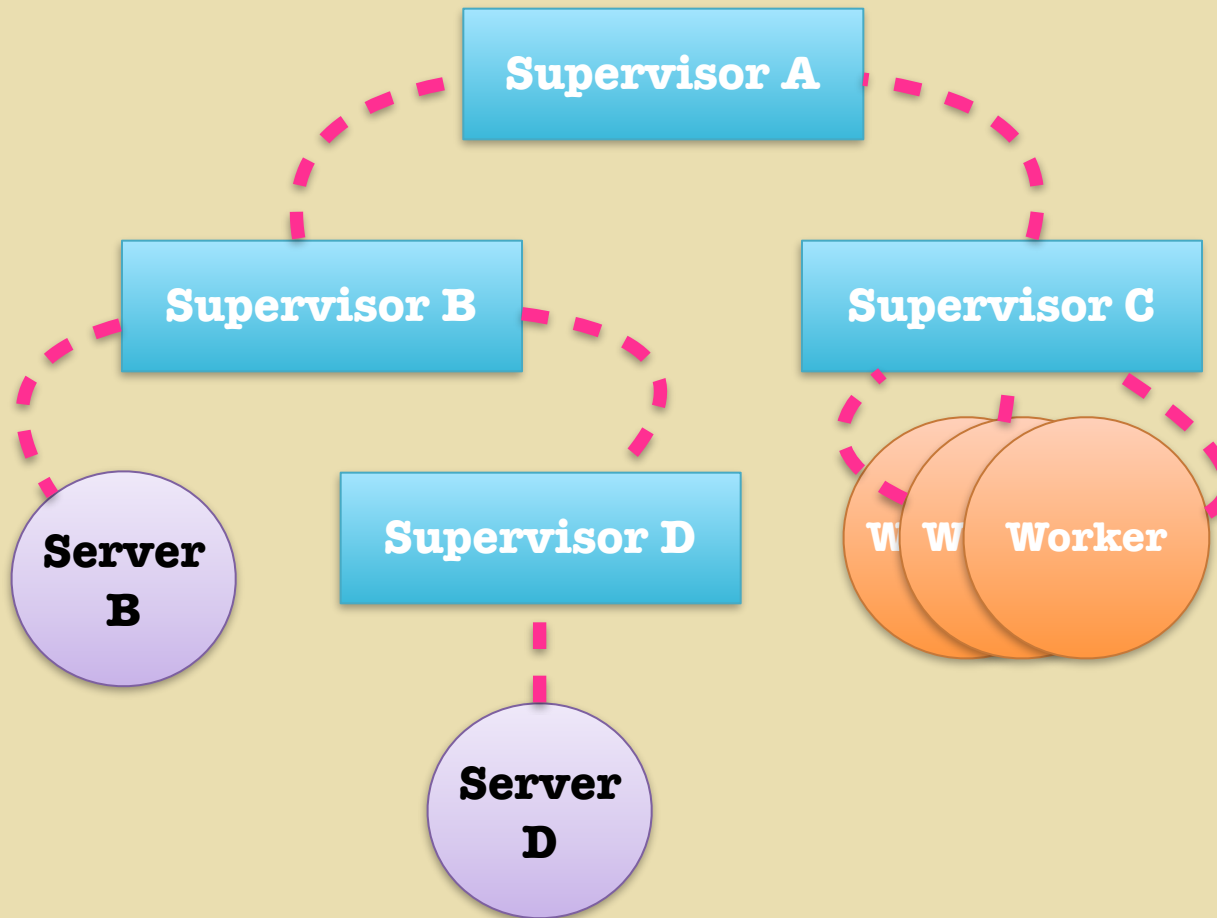
A red rounded rectangle highlights the `children` list definition on lines 11-14. A red arrow points from this rectangle to the `children` argument in the `supervise` function call on line 16. Another red rounded rectangle highlights the `children` argument in the `supervise` function call.

An Example Supervisor

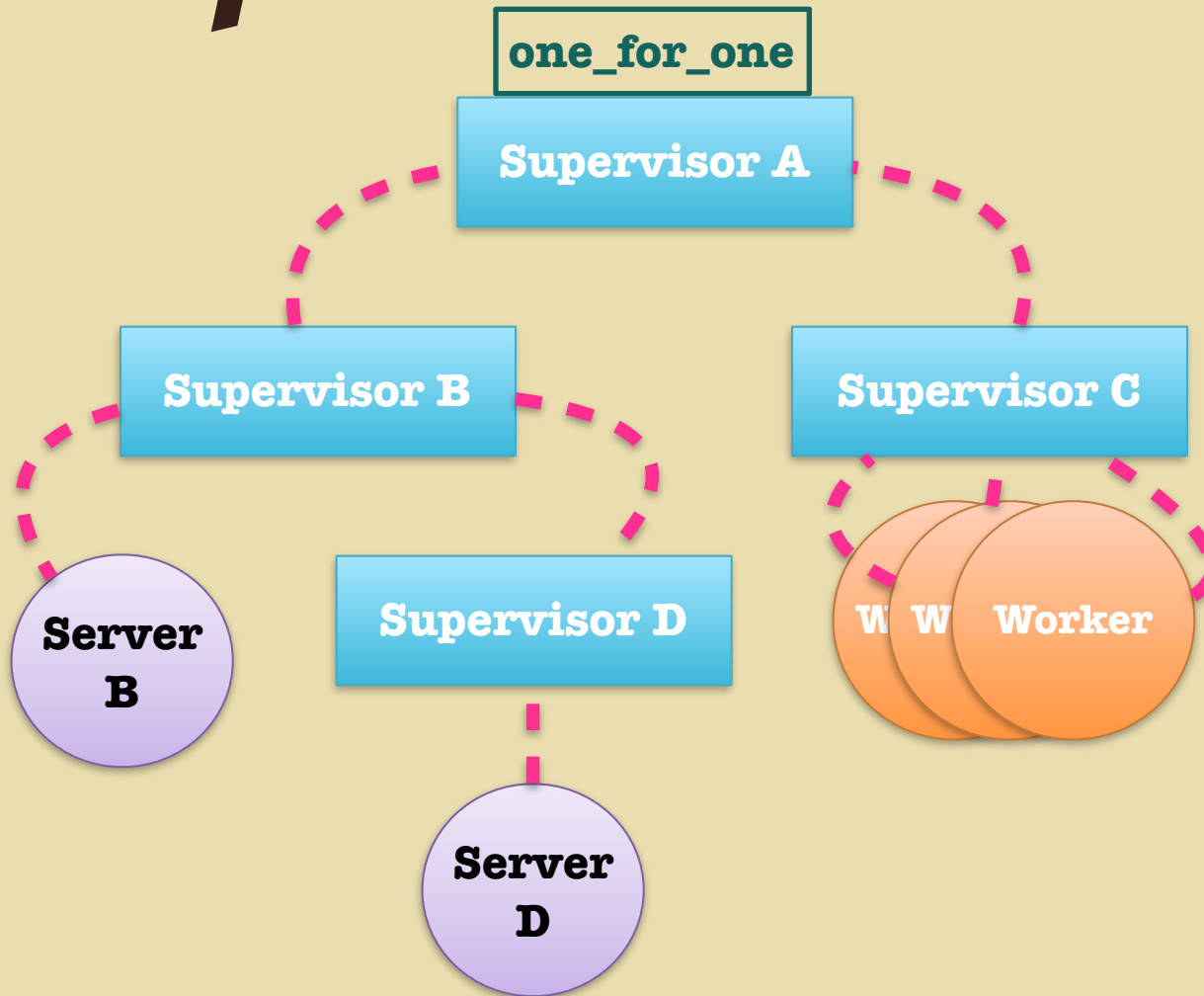
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19 end
```

Declare the restart strategy

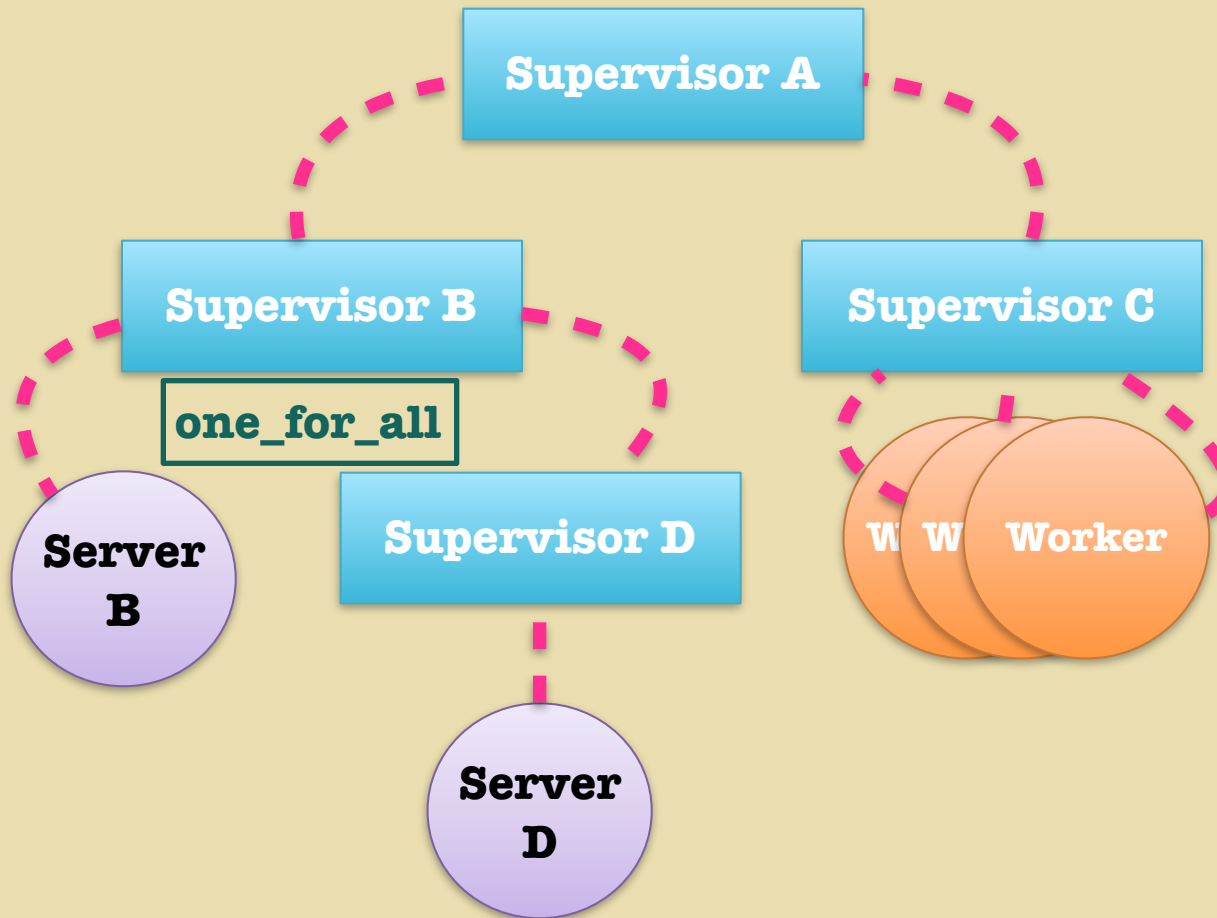
Supervisor Demo



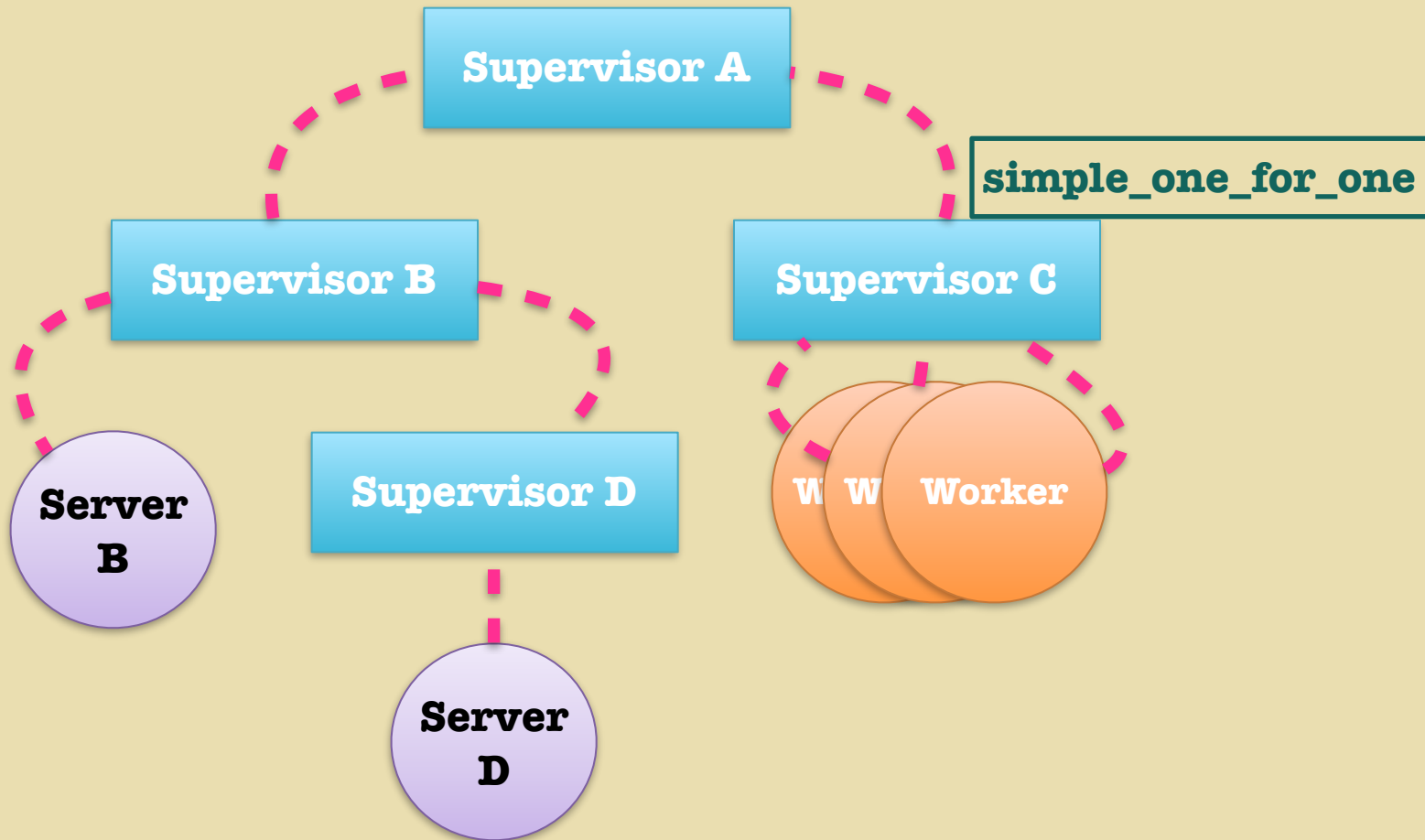
Supervisor Demo



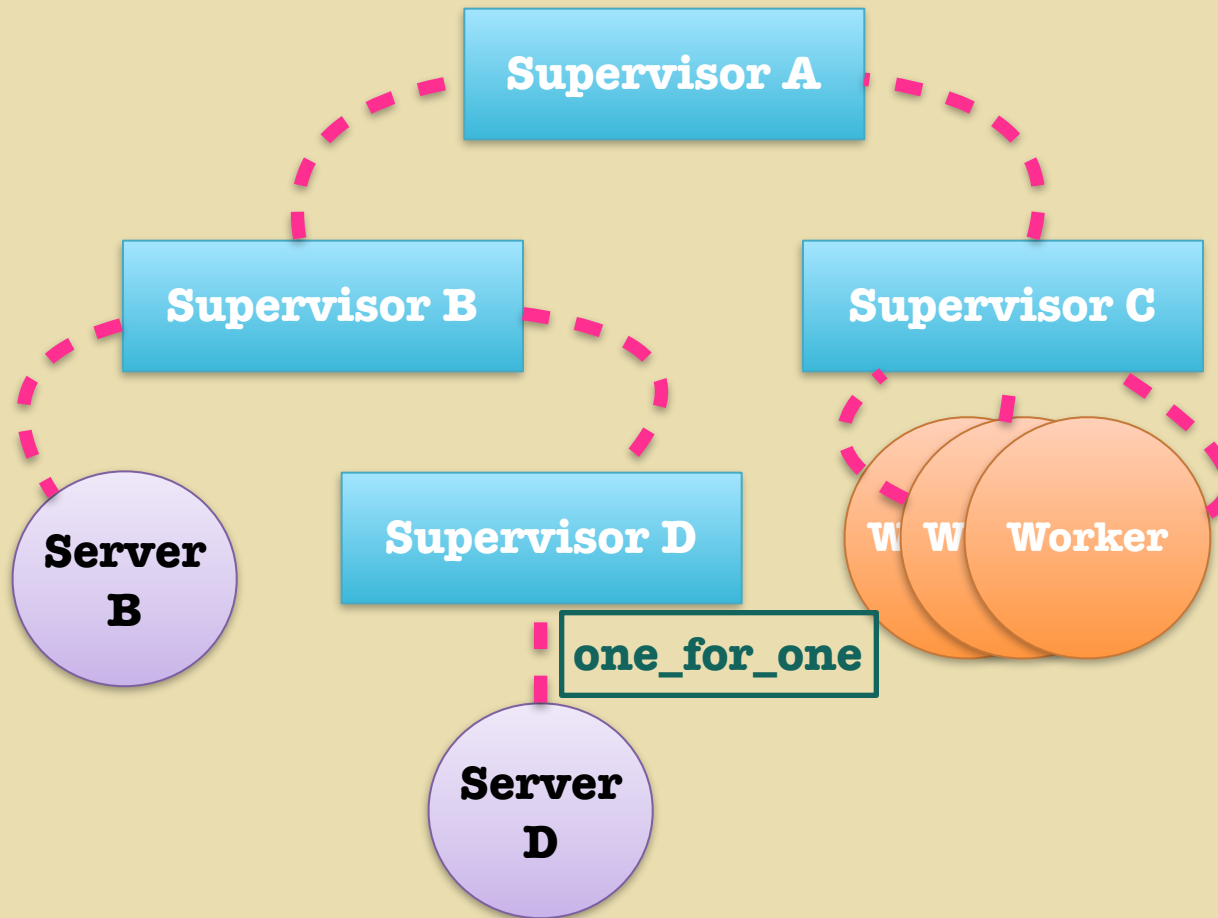
Supervisor Demo



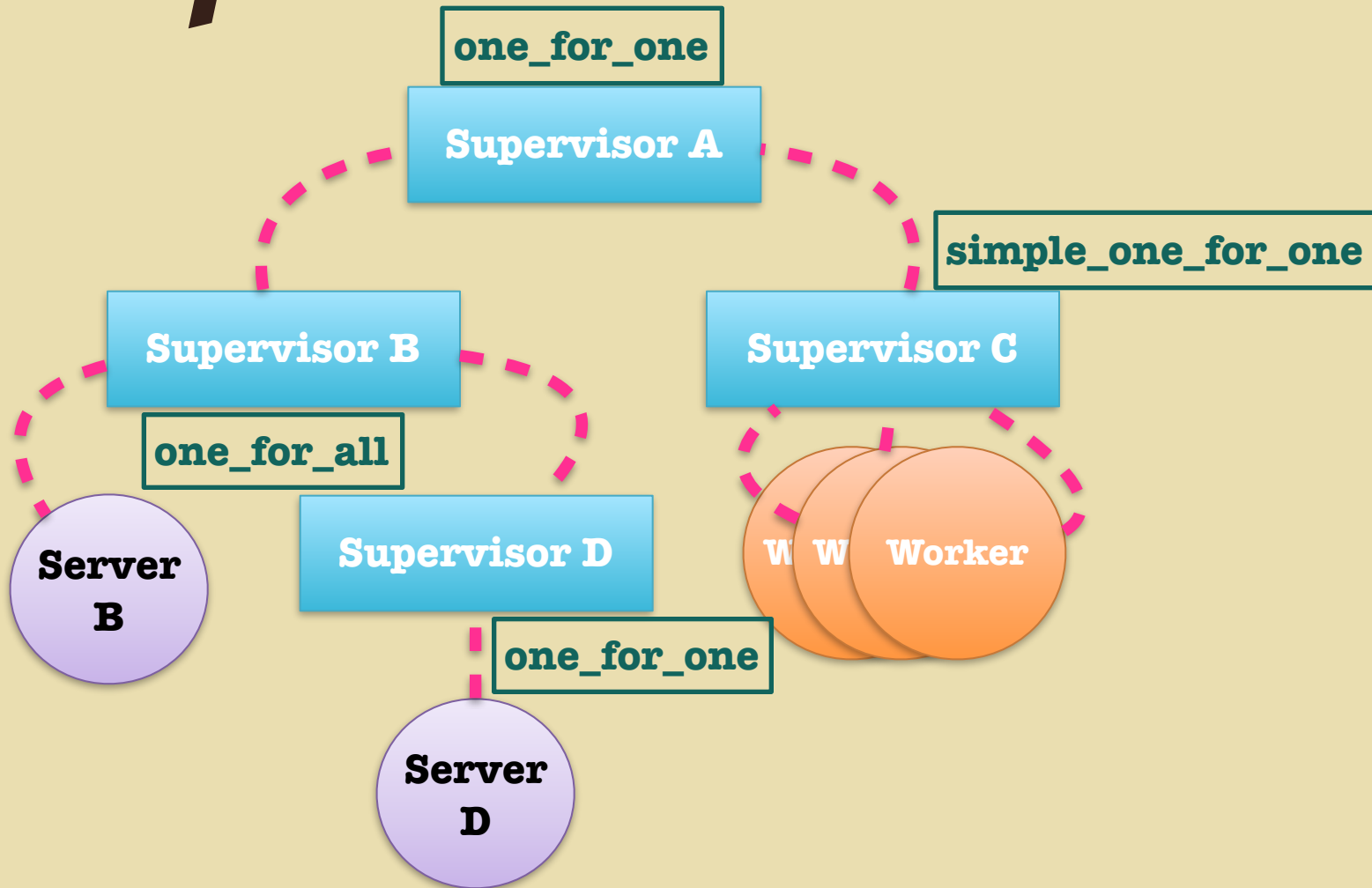
Supervisor Demo



Supervisor Demo



Supervisor Demo



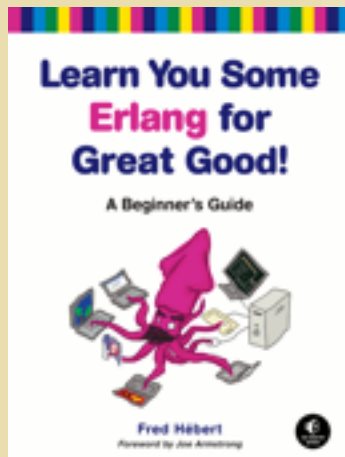
Resources



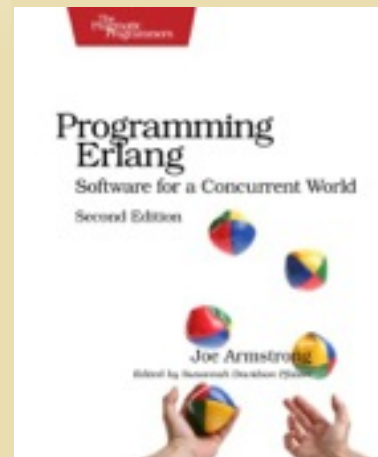
O'REILLY, zoonw zc tuncwz c'Y tuncwz tuncwz

ewwz zc tuncwz tuncwz
tuncwz c'Y tuncwz
tuncwz zc tuncwz
tuncwz zc tuncwz

ELIXIR

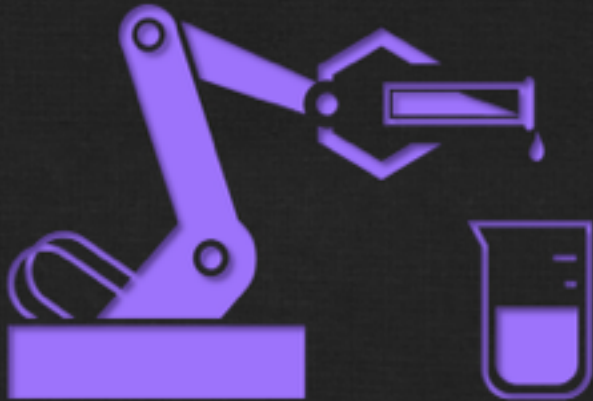


tuncwz zc tuncwz tuncwz
tuncwz zc tuncwz tuncwz



tuncwz zc tuncwz tuncwz
tuncwz zc tuncwz tuncwz

THE LITTLE
Elixir & OTP
GUIDEBOOK



BY
BENJAMIN TAN WEI HAO

Work in Progress!

Sign up at:

<http://www.exotpbook.com>

Elixir & Erlang

In less than 5 minutes

Processes 101

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Thanks!



benjaminanweihao@gmail.com



/benjaminanweihao



/bentanweihao

