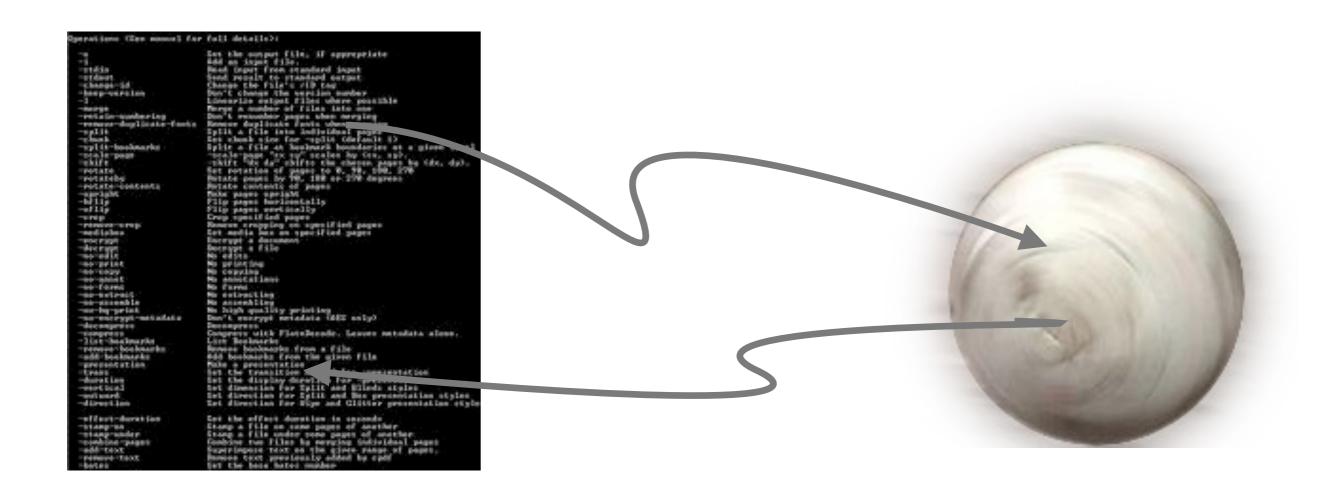
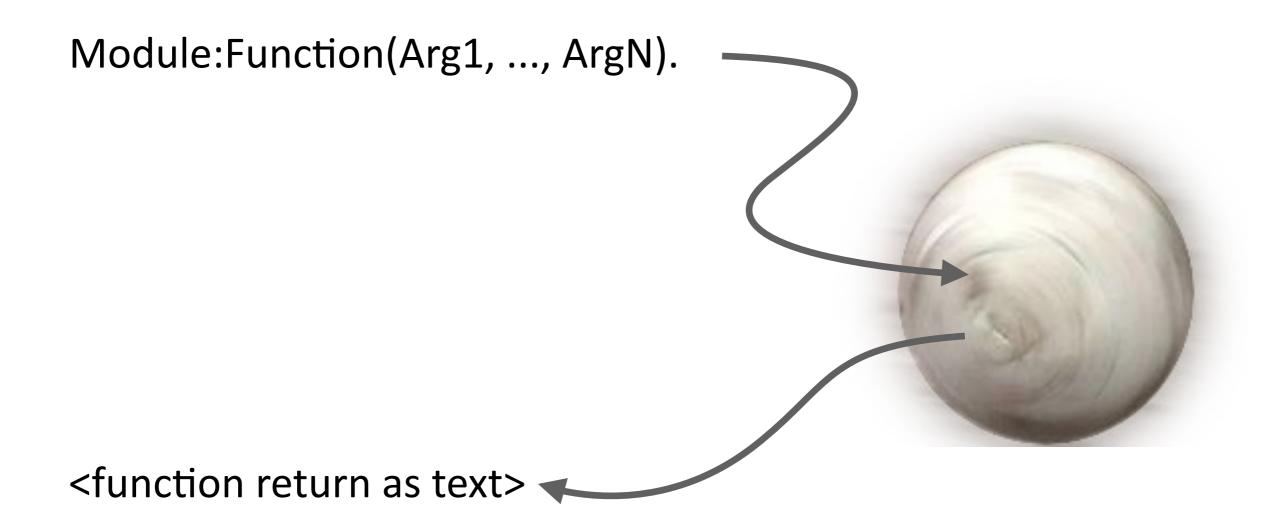
Behaviours and Applications

gen_server, supervisor and application

What You Will Build



The Protocol



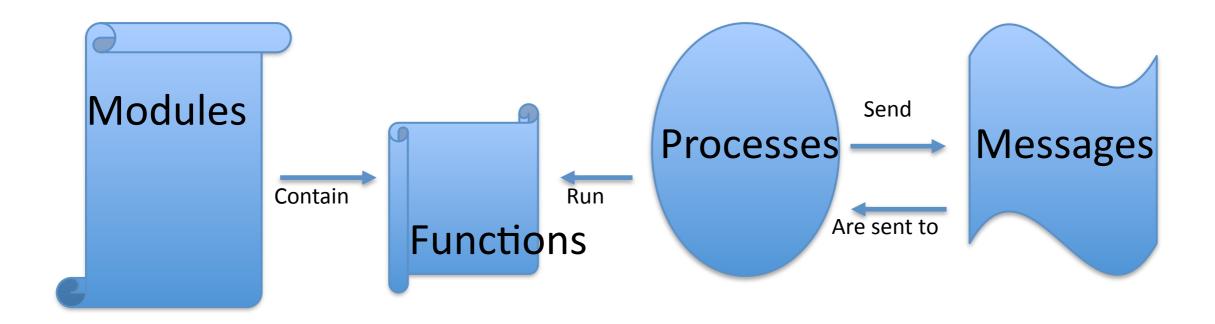
In Broad Strokes



Step 1: tr_server



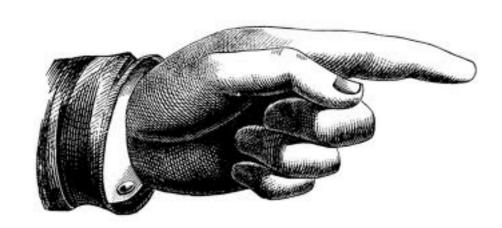
How the Fundamental Pieces Fit



Behaviour Basics

- Behaviour Interface
- Behaviour Implementation
- Behaviour Container

Take a Look



ex1.erl -> ex2.erl -> ex2behaviour.erl

Example Behaviour

- Behaviour Interface
 - -init/0
 - -handle_msg/2
- Behaviour Implementation
 - -ex2 module
- Behaviour Container
 - -ex2behaviour module
 - -1 to 1 process model
 - -contained in the ex2behaviour module



gen_server Interface



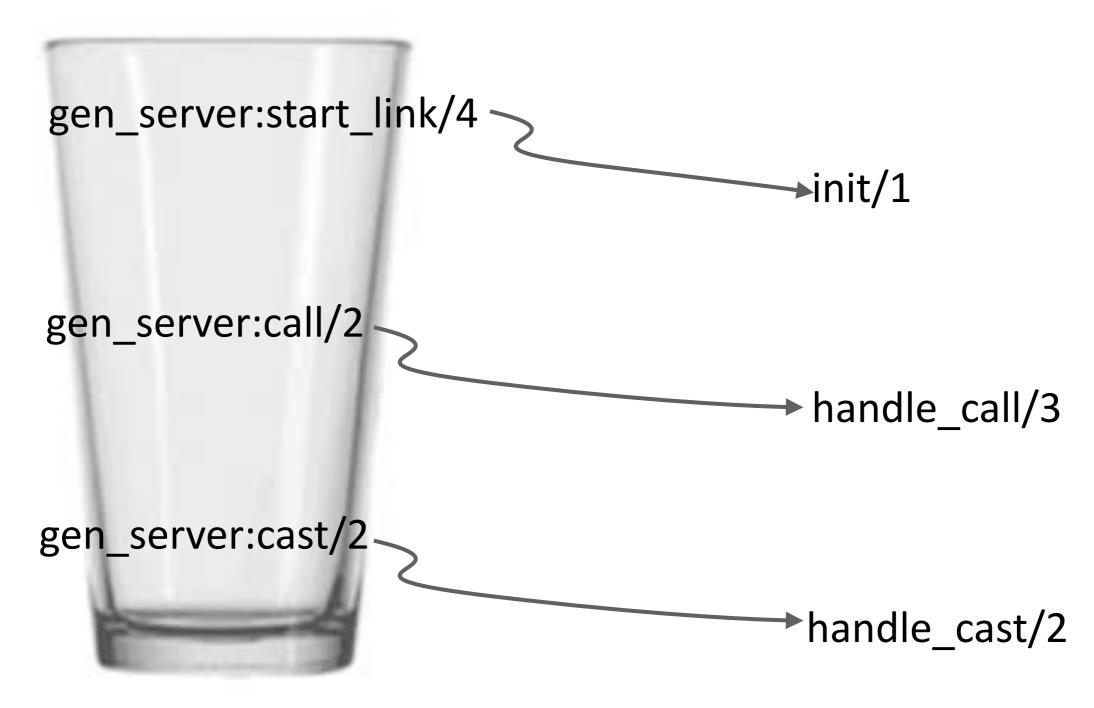


asyncronous

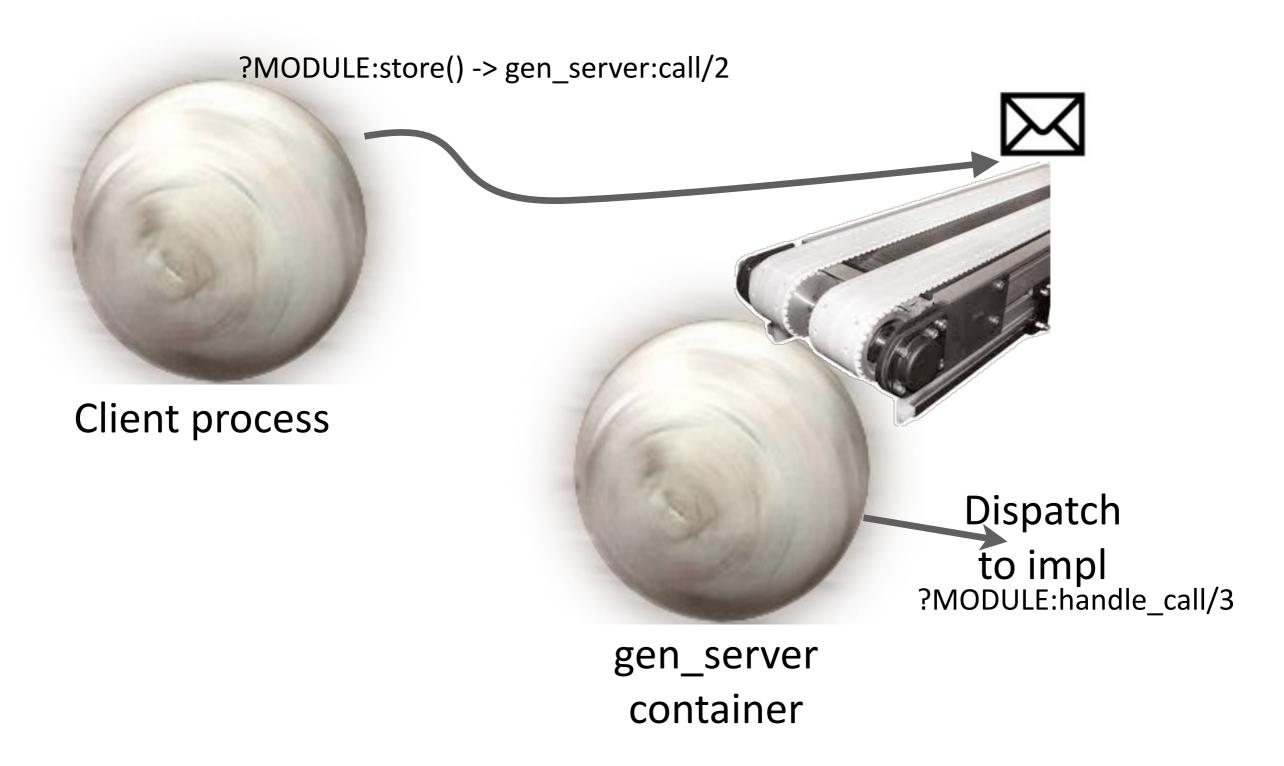
handle_call/3

handle_info/2 let's talk later...

gen_server Container



What's Calls What, Where?



Documentation - EDoc

%%% File Scope

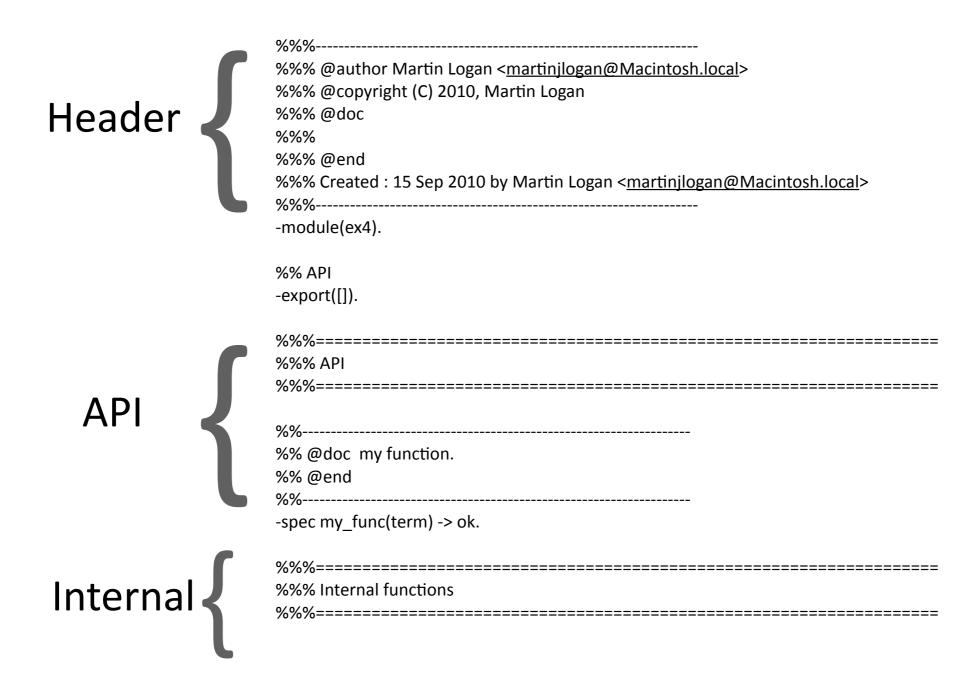
- @author
- @copyright

%% Function Scope

- @doc
- @spec | -spec
- @end



Laying-Out a Module



TCP Basics

<u>Server</u>

- 1. Bind
- 2. Listen
- 3. Accept
- 4. Send/Recv

gen_tcp:listen/2

gen_tcp:accept/1

gen_tcp:send/1

handle_info/2

<u>Client</u>

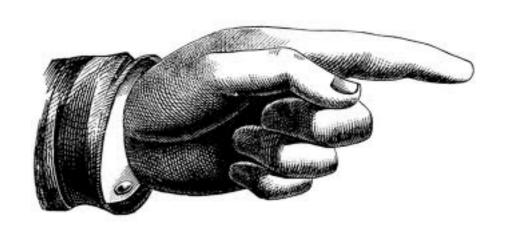
- 1. Connect
- 2. Send/Recv

gen_tcp:connect/2

gen_tcp:send/1

handle_info/2

Our TCP Handling gen_server



tcp_rpc/src/tr_server.erl

Testing the Server

```
$ erl -pa tcp_rpc/ebin
Eshell V5.5.5 (abort with ^G)
1> {ok, LSock} = gen_tcp:listen(8080, [{active, true}, {reuseaddr, true}]).
...
2> tr_server:start_link(LSock).
...

From your standard command line (bash, sh, etc...):

$? telnet localhost 8080
> io_lib:format("~p ~p~n", [hello, tr_server]).
```

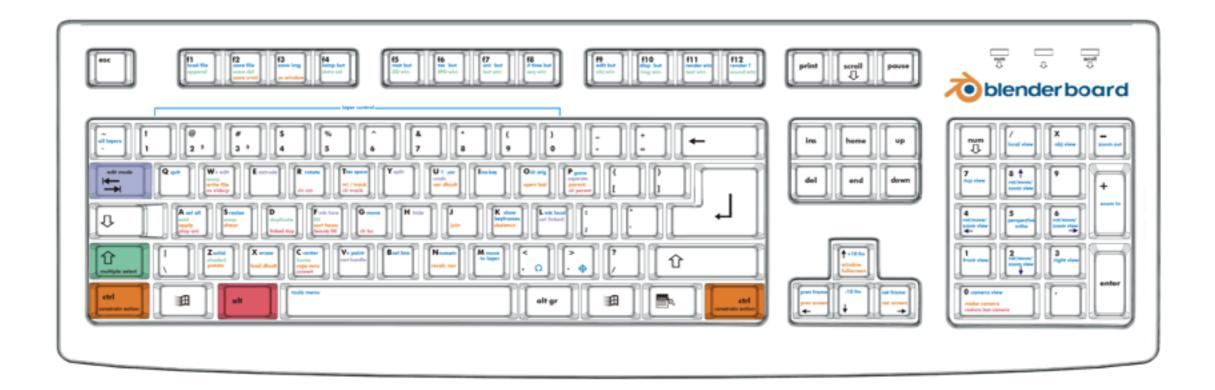
Applications



Active

Library

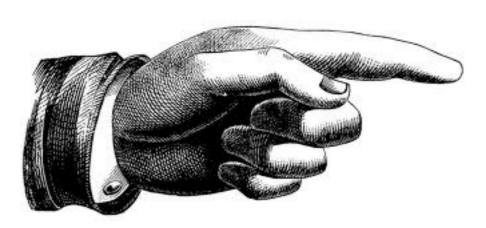
Application Layout



The Directory Layout

Application Metadata

Application Behavior



tcp_rpc/src/tr_app.erl

Application is also a Behaviour

- Interface start/2, stop/1
- Implementation tr_app.erl
- Container application.erl
- Container has a one to many process architecture.

Supervisors



Supervisors Hierarchy

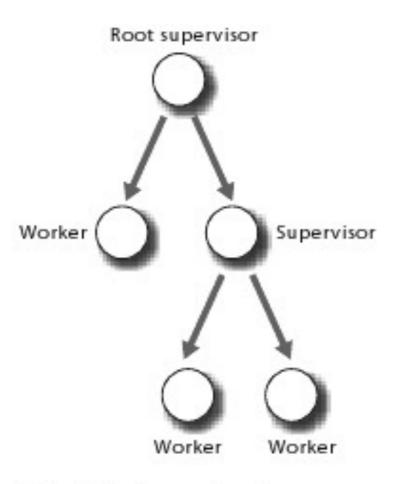


Figure 4.2 Process tree for a hypothetical application. This example has a root supervisor with one immediate worker process and one subsystem supervisor, the latter with two workers.

Supervisors Restarts

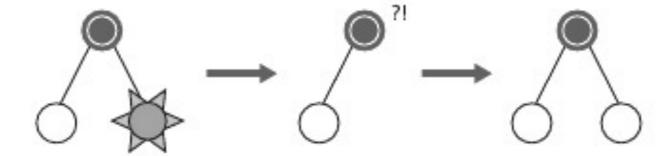


Figure 4.3 One-for-one restart strategy: The supervisor treats its children as independent when any of them needs to be restarted. Healthy children aren't affected by a crashing sibling.

Supervisor Behaviour

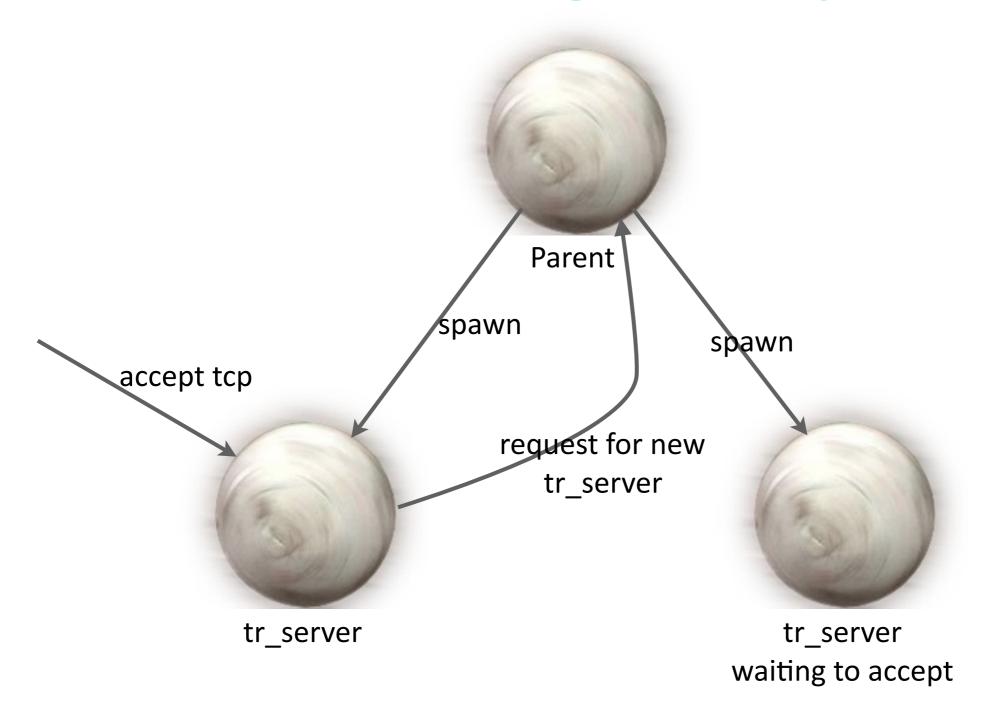


tcp_rpc/src/tr_sup.erl

1. tr_app needs to start this top level supervisor

tcp_rpc and a Concurrent Server

"the Erlang/OTP way"



Let's Play



Starting The App

```
$ erl -pa tcp_rpc/ebin
Eshell V5.5.5 (abort with ^G)
1> application:start(sasl).
...
2> application:start(tcp_rpc).
...
3> appmon:start().
```

Wrapping Up

