Introducing Elixir

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Erlang VM

Less code

More fun

In a nutshell

- Immutable data
- Built-in concurrency
- Pattern matching
- Runtime polymorphism
- Metaprogramming

Erlang VM

```
| Elixir
  Erlang |
     .beam byte code
BEAM emulator (Erlang VM)
```

Erlang VM

- Same byte code
- Same VM
- Same runtime environment
- Seamless interoperability
- OTP, Elixir on Xen, and more

Why Elixir?

No repetitive boilerplate

```
@doc "Bright (increased intensity) or Bold"
def bright() do
   "\ellm"
 end
defp escape_sequence(<<"bright", rest :: binary>>) do
  {"\e[1m", rest}
end
 @doc "Sets alternative font 1"
def font_1() do
"\ella"
end
defp escape_sequence(<<"font_1", rest :: binary>>) do
\{\text{\left}(\text{\left}\) | 1\text{\left}'', rest\}
end
 @doc "Sets alternative font 2"
def font_2() do
   "\e[12m"
 end defp escape_sequence(<<"font_2", rest :: binary>>) do
 @doc "Sets alternative font 3"
def font_3() do
   "\e[13m"
end
 defp escape_sequence(<<"font_3", rest :: binary>>) do \{"\setminus e\{13m", rest\} end
 @doc "Sets alternative font 4"
def font_4() do
    "\e[14m"
  end
defp escape_sequence(<<"font_4", rest :: binary>>) do
der ("Sets alternative font 5" der font_5() do ""el15m" end derp scape_sequence(<"font_5", rest :: binary>>) do {\nu(1)5m", rest}
 @doc "Sets alternative font 6"
def font_6() do
"\elfa"
end
defp escape_sequence(<<"font_6", rest :: binary>>) do
 @doc "Sets alternative font 7"
def font_7() do
"\e[17m"
 "\ell7m"
end
defp escape_sequence(<<"font_7", rest :: binary>>) do
{"\ell7m", rest}
end
 @doc "Sets alternative font 8"
def font_8() do
   "\e|18m"
end
   defp escape_sequence(<<"font_8", rest :: binary>>) do
  @doc "Sets alternative font 9"
def font_9() do
"\e[19m"
  end
defp escape_sequence(<<"font_9", rest :: binary>>) do
```

No repetitive boilerplate

```
@doc "Bright (increased intensity) or Bold"
defsequence :bright, 1

lc font_n inlist [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] do
  @doc "Sets alternative font #{font_n}"
  defsequence :"font_#{font_n}", font_n + 10
end
```

Simple APIs

```
%% Erlang
lists:map(fun A -> ... end, List).
dict:map(fun K, V -> ... end, Dict).
gb trees:map(fun K, V -> ... end, Tree).
lists:map(fun A -> ... end, sets:to list(Set)).
## Elixir
Enum.map list, fn x -> ... end
Enum.map dict, fn \{k, v\} \rightarrow \dots end
Enum.map set, fn x -> ... end
Enum.map 1..10, fn \times -> ... end
Enum.map File.stream!("notes.txt"), fn x -> ... end
```

More simple APIs

```
use ExUnit.Case

test "boolean" do
   assert !:atoms_are_truthy
end

test "comparison" do
   assert 1 == 2
end
```

More simple APIs

DSLs

```
@prepare :authenticate user
get "/users/:user id" do
 # ...
end
defp authenticate user(conn) do
  unless conn.session[:user_id] do
    halt! conn.status(401)
  end
end
```

More DSLs

```
import Ecto.Query
# A query that will fetch the ten first
# post titles
query = from p in Post,
      where: p.id <= 10,
     select: p.title
# Run the query against the database
titles = MyRepo.fetch(query)
```

Elixir

PRODUCTIVITY

Why Elixir?

- Practical (code reuse, meta)
- User friendly (syntax; exceptions; REPL)
- Tools (mix, ExUnit, EEx)
- New, consistent stdlib
- Enthusiastic community

Elixir

==

FUN

Demo time!

Demo

recap

Mix: your new project manager

```
defmodule Fprog.Mixfile do
  use Mix.Project
  def project do
    [app: :fprog, deps: deps, ...]
  end
  def application do
    [applications: [:httpotion]]
  end
  defp deps do
    [{ :httpotion, github: "myfreeweb/httpotion" },
     { :jazz, github: "meh/jazz" }]
  end
end
```

jazz: simple API

```
defprotocol JSON.Decoder do
  def from json(data)
end
defprotocol JSON.Encoder do
  def to json(self, options)
end
JSON.encode!(dict / list / record)
JSON.decode!(json)
```

jazz: extensible API

```
defimpl JSON. Encoder, for: anything do
 def to json(...), do: ...
end
defimpl JSON.Decoder, for: anything do
 def from json(...), do: ...
end
JSON.encode!(anything)
JSON.decode!(json, as: anything)
```

good for?

What is Elixir good for?

Web apps

What is Elixir good for?

DSLS

...and more

- Distributed computing
- Data transformation
- Scripting
- Compilers
- [here could be your use case]

Everything Erlang can do, Elixir can do too

- Concurrency
- Robustness
- Low latency
- Scalability
- High availability

Who is using

Elixir?

Who is using Elixir?

- Genomu
- con_cache by Saša Jurić
- SoundCloud
- Five9, Inc
- ~100 people in #elixir-lang

Development status

- The project is still young
 - version 0.10
 - not too many pure Elixir libraries
 - missing advanced documentation
 - some tools are still WIP

Development status

- But it is quite stable
 - easy to start with
 - used in production
 - few user-level changes expected (so your code won't break)

Getting started

- Getting Started guide / elixir-lang.org
- Programming Elixir / pragprog.com
- Introducing Elixir / oreilly.com
- Meet Elixir / peepcode.com
- Wiki / github.com

Thank you!

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@true droid

github.com/alco



elixir-lang.org | tryelixir.org

Random stuff

- Pipe operator
- Enum and Stream
- Pattern matching
- Docstrings
- Sigils
- Function currying
- REPL
- Nodes and binaries

Pipe operator

```
def process({user, project, count}) do
   Issues.GithubIssues.fetch(user, project)
   |> decode_response
   |> convert_to_list_of_hashdicts
   |> sort_into_ascending_order
   |> Enum.take(count)
   |> print_table_for_columns(["number", "created_at", "title"])
end
```

From Programming Elixir by Dave Thomas

Enum and Stream

```
alias Stream, as: S; alias Enum, as: E
1...10 \mid > S.map(to binary &1) \mid > E.each(IO.puts &1)
#=> prints numbers from 1 to 10
S.cycle([1, 2, 3]) > S.map(&1 * &1) > E.take(10)
#=> [1, 4, 9, 1, 4, 9, 1, 4, 9, 1]
{0, 1}
|> S.iterate(fn {a, b} -> {b, a + b} end)
> S.map(elem &1, 0)
|> E.take(10)
\#=>[0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34]
```

Pattern matching (1)

```
a = 1 \# > 1
1 = a #=> 1
[a \mid b] = [1, 2, 3]
\# a == 1
\# b == [2, 3]
{ :event, _ } = { :event, "kievfprog" } # OK
{ :event, } = { :error, "no event" }
#=> ** (MatchError) no match of right hand side
                    value: {:error, "no event"}
```

Pattern matching (2)

```
<< a::utf8, _::binary >> = "ßtring"
# a == 223
# <<a>> == <<223>>

{ <<a::utf8>>, "\x{df}}" } # 0xDF == 223
#=> {"ß", "ß"}

binary_to_list "ß"
#=> [195, 159]
```

Pattern matching (3)

```
defmodule M do
 def test([ | ]), do: "list"
 def test([]),     do: "empty list"
 def test({ _, _ }), do: "a pair"
 def test(1234), do: "one two three four"
 def test(x) when is number(x),
                do: "some other number"
 end
```

Docstrings

```
@moduledoc %B"""
## String and binary operations
The functions in this module act according to the
Unicode Standard, version 6.2.0.
11 11 11
     11 11 11
@doc
Convert all characters in the string to uppercase.
11 11 11
@spec upcase(t) :: t
defdelegate upcase(binary), to: String.Unicode
```

Sigils

```
# %b, %B -- strings
IO.puts %B"hello \"name\""
#=> hello \"name\"
IO.puts %b/hello "name"/
#=> hello "name"
# %r, %R -- regular expressions
"aaab" =~ %r"a+b"  #=> true
# in the shell
iex> h Kernel.siqil r
```

Function currying

```
Enum.all? [:a, :b, :c], &is atom(&1)
#=> true
Enum.map ["a", "B", "c"], &String.upcase &1
#=> ["A", "B", "C"]
Enum.sort [1, 2, 3], &( \&2 < \&1 )
\#=> [3, 2, 1]
fun = &(&1 + &2 + &3)
fun.(1, 2, 3)
#=> 6
```

REPL

- IEx.Helpers.<TAB>
- h()
- c()
- r()
- V()

Nodes and binaries

```
# Node.list
# Node.connect
# a = "Hello, b!"
# Node.spawn :"...", fn -> ... end
# IO.puts a <> " My name is #{Node.self}"
# :code.load_binary M, 'file', code
```