



# Hamler - 面向 IoT&5G 应用的开源函数编程语言

Haskell-style functional programming language running on Erlang VM

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Hamler 未来展望



# Erlang 编程语言

Hamler

Erlang/OTP 与 Beam 虚拟机是工程学的杰作



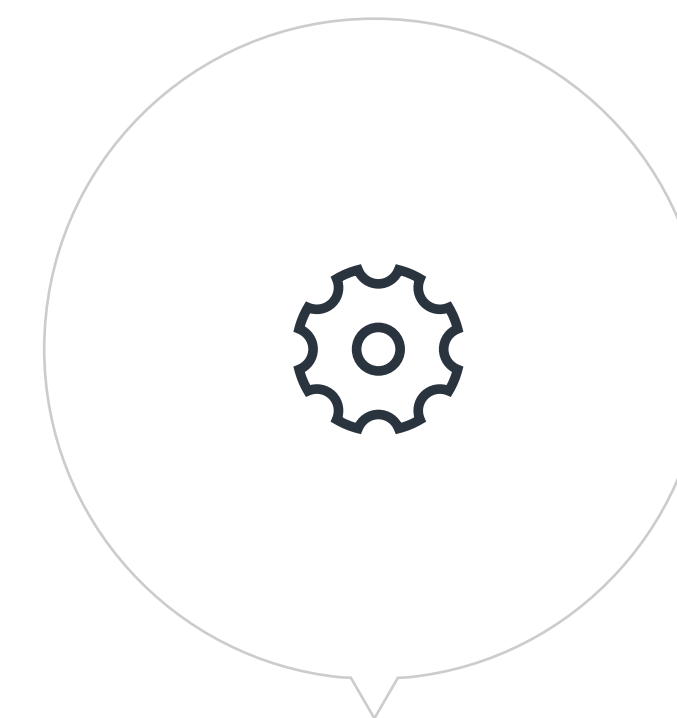
## EMQ X 与 Erlang 编程语言

近十年来，我们一直在开发基于 Erlang/OTP 的软件系统，特别是我们的核心产品可伸缩分布式开源 MQTT 服务器 - EMQ X



## Erlang VM 是工程学杰作

我们一直认为 Erlang/OTP，尤其是 Beam 虚拟机是工程学的杰作。它具有出色的并发性、分布性和容错性，是少数正确处理高并发和软实时的通用语言平台



## IoT & 5G 应用的重要开发平台

Erlang VM 非常适合 5G、IoT、云计算和边缘计算等未来潜力领域，构建下一代高并发、高可靠、可扩展、具备软实时支持应用

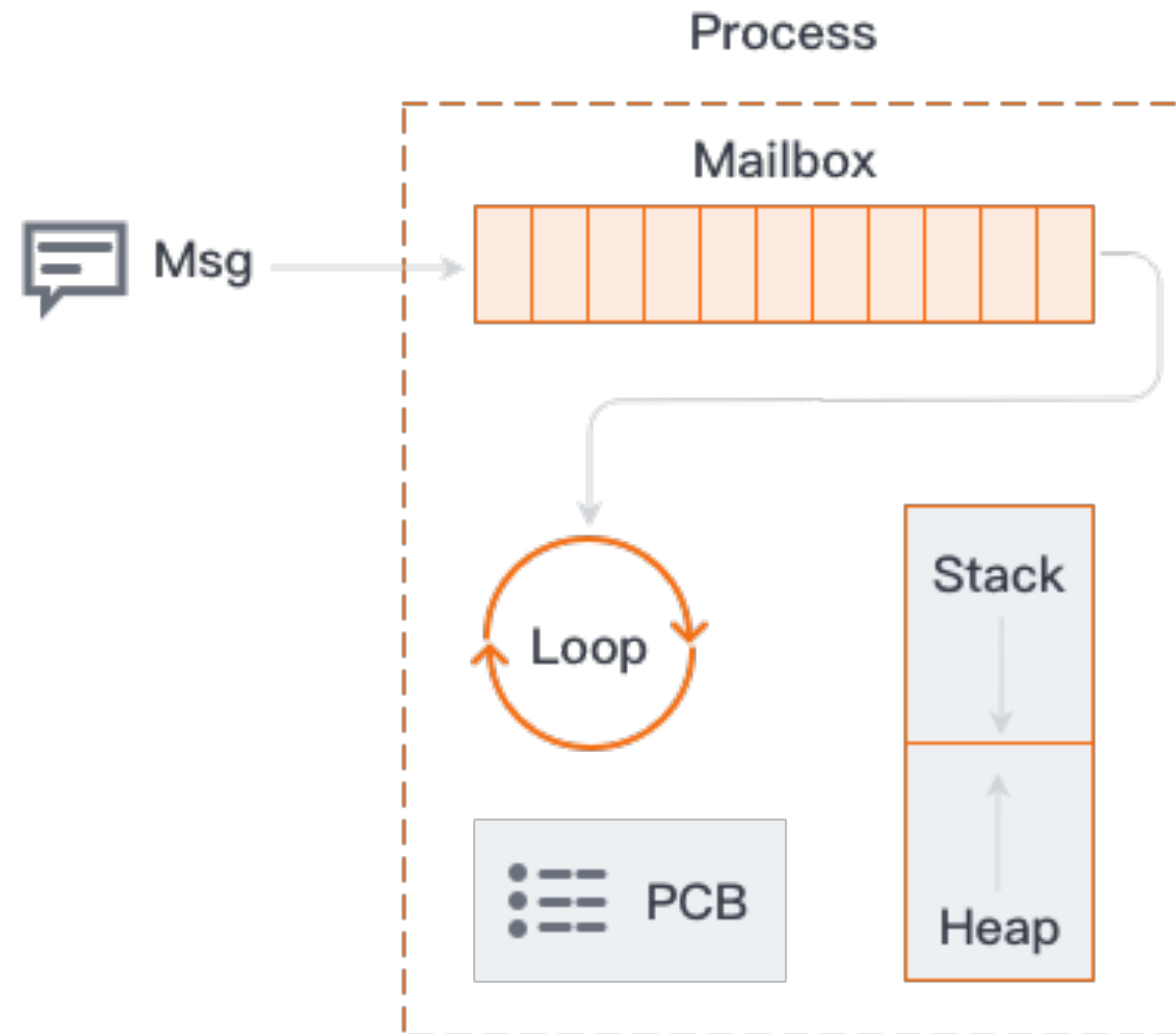


# 关于 Actor Model

1974年，卡尔-休伊特教授发表了论文《Actor model of computation》。文中，他阐述了 Actor 作为一个计算实体，它会对收到的消息作出回应，并可以并发地进行以下操作：

- 01 向其他 Actor 发送有限数量的消息
- 02 创建有限数量的新 Actor
- 03 指定下一个收到的消息所要使用的行为

随着多核计算和大规模分布式系统的兴起，Actor 模型因其天然的并发性、并行性和分布式变得越来越重要。



Erlang 中的 Actor 被定义为一个进程，它的工作方式就像一个 OS 进程。

每个进程都有自己的内存，由一个 Mailbox、一个 Heap、一个 Stack 和一个包含进程信息的 Process Control Block(PCB) 组成。

Erlang 中的进程非常轻量，可以在一个正在运行的 Erlang 虚拟机上快速创建数百万个进程。

# Erlang Process & Mailbox



# Erlang 编程语言存在的问题

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# 业界过去20年的改进努力

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## 01 为 Erlang 引入类型系统

Philip Wadler 教授和 Simon Marlow 在 2000 年前后，为 Erlang 引入了类型标注和 **Dialyzer** 静态类型检查工具：

Simon Marlow & Philip Wadler (1997): A practical subtyping system for Erlang

Philip Wadler (2002): The great type hope

## 02 Erlang VM 上开发新的语言

2008 年后，产业界有近 20 个项目，不断地尝试解决类型系统和友好语法的问题。Elixir 项目引入了 Ruby 语法，吸引了部分 Ruby On Rails 社区开发者，却没有类型系统支持。

此外还有 LFE 引入了 Lisp 语法，Alpaca、Efene、Elchemy、Gleam 等项目试图引入 ML 风格语法和静态类型，目前大部分仍处于很早期的开发中。

## 03 JVM 上实现 Erlang/OTP 架构

Akka 项目在 JVM 上模拟实现了 Erlang/OTP，但丧失了 Erlang/OTP 的软实时特性。

Well-Typed 公司的 Cloud Haskell 项目试图在 Haskell 上模拟实现 Erlang/OTP，目前项目已经停滞。



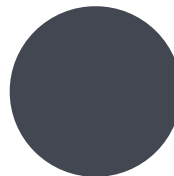
# 关于新语言构想

Haskell 风格编程语言运行在 Erlang 虚拟机

 BEAM is a really awesome VM

 Bring Haskell style language to BEAM

 Introduce the Type System, ADT

 Functional Programming & Concurrency





# Hamler 的诞生

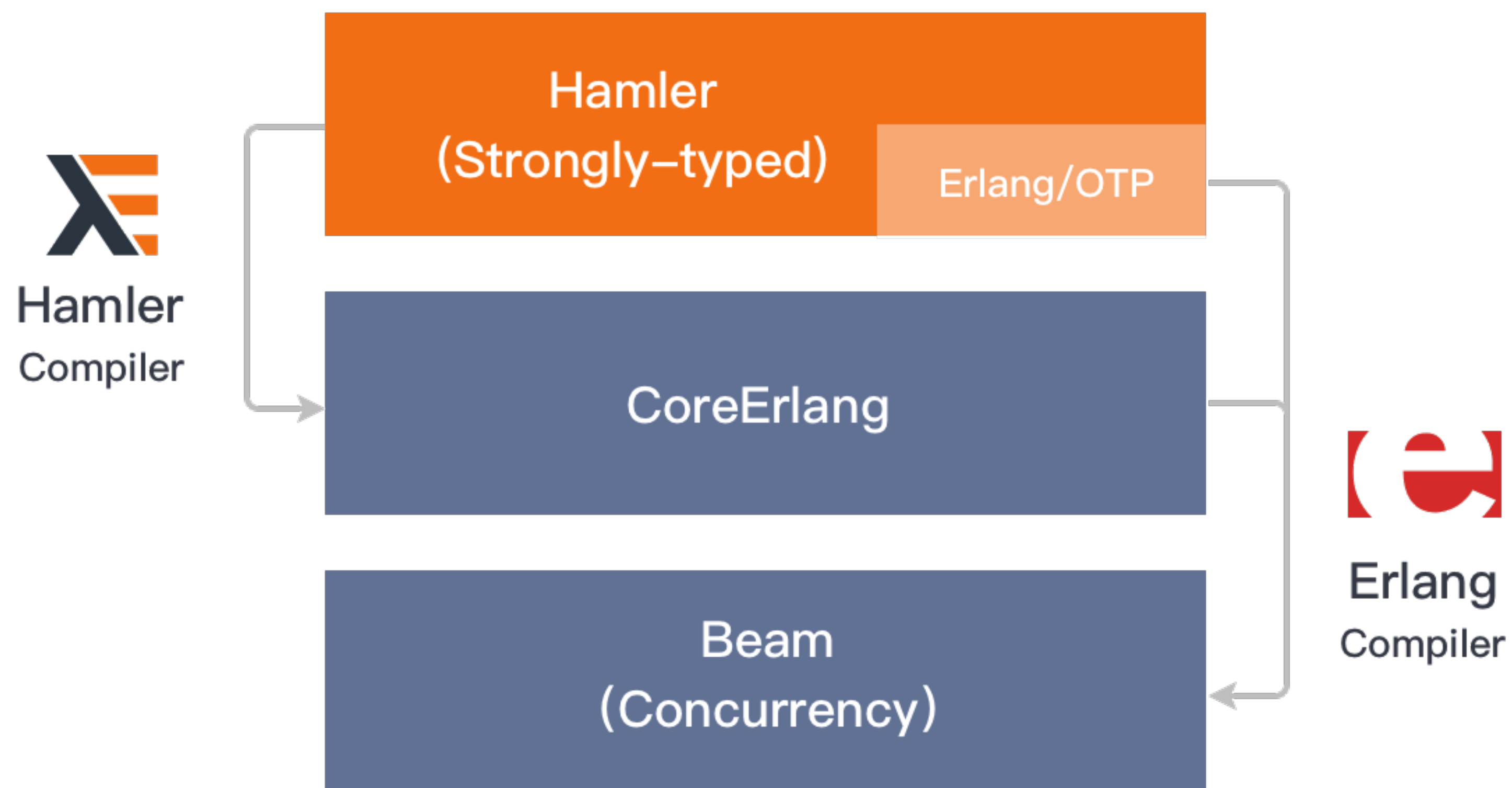
一门构建在 Erlang 虚拟机(VM)上的 Haskell 风格的强类型(strongly-typed)编程语言，独特地结合了编译时的类型检查推导，与对运行时高并发和软实时能力的支持。





# Hamler 编译器架构

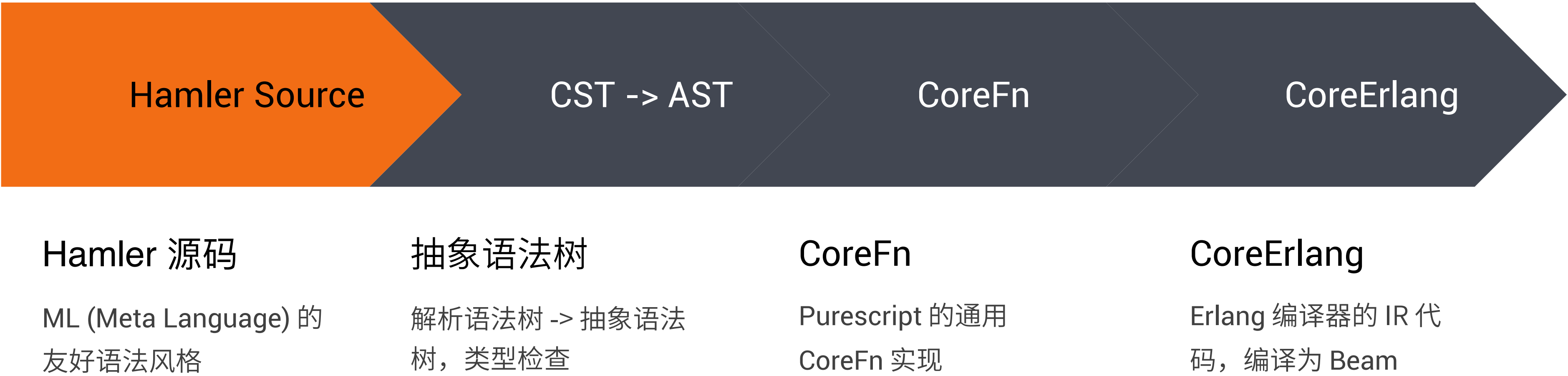
Hamler





# Hamler 编译器设计

Hamler 0.1 编译器最初尝试基于 GHC 8.10.1 实现，后改为基于 Purescript 0.13.6 实现





# 安装 Hamler

## 01 Homebrew (macOS)

```
brew tap hamler-lang/hamler  
brew install hamler
```

## 02 Centos / Redhat

```
$ rpm -ivh hamler-$version-1.el7.x86_64.rpm
```

## 03 Debian / Ubuntu

```
$ dpkg -i hamler_$version_amd64.deb
```



# Hello World!

Hamler

```
module Main where

import Prelude

main :: IO ()
main = println "Hello, world!"
```



# A Sexy QuickSort

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```
quickSort :: forall a. Ord a => [a] -> [a]
quickSort [] = []
quickSort [x|xs] = quickSort [v|v <- xs, v < x] ++ [x] ++ quickSort [v|v <- xs, v >= x]
```



# Hamler REPL

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```
$ hamler repl
> -- List, range and enums
> [1,2,3]
> [1..10]
> ['a'..'z']

> -- erlang style maps
> import Data.Map as Map
> -- New map
> m = #{"foo" => "bar", "bar" => "foo"}
> -- Match Map
> #{"foo" := a, "bar" := b} = m
> -- get, put
> Map.get "foo" m -- a = "bar"
> Map.get "bar" m -- b = "foo"
> m1 = Map.put "key" "val"
> -- keys, values
> keys = Map.keys m
> values = Map.values m
```



# 基本数据类型

Type	Values	Description
Atom	:ok, :error	Erlang Atom type
Boolean(Bool)	true   false	Boolean type
Char	'c', 'x'	UTF-8 character
String	"hello"	List of UTF-8 character
Integer(Int)	1, 2, -10	Integer type
Float(Double)	3.14	Float type
List	[1,2,3,4]	[Integer]
Tuple	(1, true)	
Map	#{"k" => "v"}	Erlang Map
Record		





# 函数、递归、高阶函数、闭包、Lambda

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```
fact :: Integer -> Integer
fact 0 = 1
fact n = n * fact (n - 1)

> fact 10
3628800
> fact 5
120

fib :: Integer -> Integer
fib 0 = 1
fib 1 = 1
fib n = fib (n - 1) + fib (n - 2)

> fib 10
89
> fib 5
8
```

```
apply :: forall a b. (a -> b) -> a -> b
apply f x = f x

compose :: forall a b. (b -> c) -> (a -> b) -> a -> c
compose g f x = g (f x)
```

## Lambda (Anonymous Function)

```
multBy :: Integer -> Integer -> Integer
multBy n = \m -> m * n

mean :: Integer -> Integer -> Integer
mean = \x y -> (x + y) `div` 2 -- f = (\x -> \y -> (x + y) `div` 2)
```



# Currying and partial application

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## Currying

```
-- uncurried
plus :: (Integer, Integer) -> Integer
plus (x, y) = x + y

-- sum is the curried version of plus
sum :: Integer -> Integer -> Integer
sum x y = x + y
```

## Partial application

```
sum 1 2 :: Integer
sum 1 (2 + 3) :: Integer

add2 = sum 2 :: Integer -> Integer -- partially applied
x    = add2 3 :: Integer           -- x = 5
```



# Pattern matching, and Guards

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## Function Pattern Matching

```
(x, y) = (1, 2)

-- function declartion via pattern matching
allEmpty [] = True
allEmpty _ = False

-- pattern matching stops when it finds the first match
```

## Guarded Equations

```
abs n | n > 0      = n
      | otherwise = -n
```



# List comprehension

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A list comprehension consists of four types of elements: *generators*, *guards*, *local bindings*, and *targets*.

```
-- examples
[x*2 | x <- [1,2,3]]    -- [2,4,6]

[x * x | x <- [1..10]]  -- [1,4,9,16,25,36,49,64,81,100]

-- multiple generators
[(x,y) | x <- [1,2,3], y <- [4,5]]

-- dependent generators
[(x,y) | x <- [1..3], y <- [x..3]]

-- conditions
even i = 0 == i % 2
[x | x <- [1..10], even x]
```



# 代数数据类型(ADT)

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```
-- type synonym
type Name = String
"Miles" :: Name
"Miles" :: String

newtype UInt8 = UInt8 Integer
1 :: Integer
UInt8 1 :: UInt8

-- sum datatype
data Color = Red | Green | Blue
Blue :: Color

-- product datatype
data Pair = Pair Integer Integer
Pair 3 4 :: Pair

-- record product datatype
data Person = Person {
    name :: String
    age  :: Integer
    address :: String
}
Person {name = "Miles", age = 50, address = "NY"} :: Person

-- generic datatype (maybe for example)
data Maybe a = Just a | None
data Result val err = Ok val | Error err

-- recursive datatype
data Tree = Leaf Integer | Node Tree Tree
```



# Spawn a new process

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In Hamler, a new process is created via the `spawn` functions, which are defined in `Control.Process.Spawn` module.

```
-- | Create a process
spawn :: forall a. IO a -> Process Pid

-- | Create and link a process
spawnLink :: forall a. IO a -> Process Pid

-- | Create and monitor a process
spawnMonitor :: forall a. IO a -> Process (Pid, Ref)
```



# Send/Receive message

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```
go :: Process ()
go = do
  pid <- spawn recv
  pid ! :msg

recv :: Process ()
recv = receive x -> printf "recv: %s" (showAny x)
```

```
go :: Process ()
go = do
  pid <- spawn recvAfter
  pid ! :foo

recvAfter :: Process ()
recvAfter =
  receive
    :bar -> println "recv bar"
  after
    1000 -> println "timeout"
```

```
go :: Process ()
go = do
  pid <- spawn selectiveRecv
  pid ! :bar
  pid ! :foo

selectiveRecv :: Process ()
selectiveRecv = do
  receive :foo -> println "foo"
  receive :bar -> println "bar"
```



# A Ping/Pong Example

Hamler

```
import Prelude

go :: Process ()
go = do
  self <- getSelf
  pid <- spawn loop
  pid ! (self, :ping)
  receive
    :pong -> println "Pong!"
  pid ! :stop

loop :: Process ()
loop =
  receive
    (from, :ping) -> do
      println "Ping!"
      from ! :pong
      loop
  :stop -> return ()
```





# Hamler 未来展望

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Hamler 将赋予5G、IoT、云计算和边缘计算等未来潜力领域，构建下一代高可靠、高并发、可扩展、软实时应用的能力。





# 欢迎加入 Hamler 编程语言社区

Hamler

Hamler 函数编程语言从发起即是一个开源项目，项目托管在 GitHub: <https://github.com/hamler-lang/>





# Thanks

