

PHOENIX FRAMEWORK

WARUM PHOENIX?

FEATURES

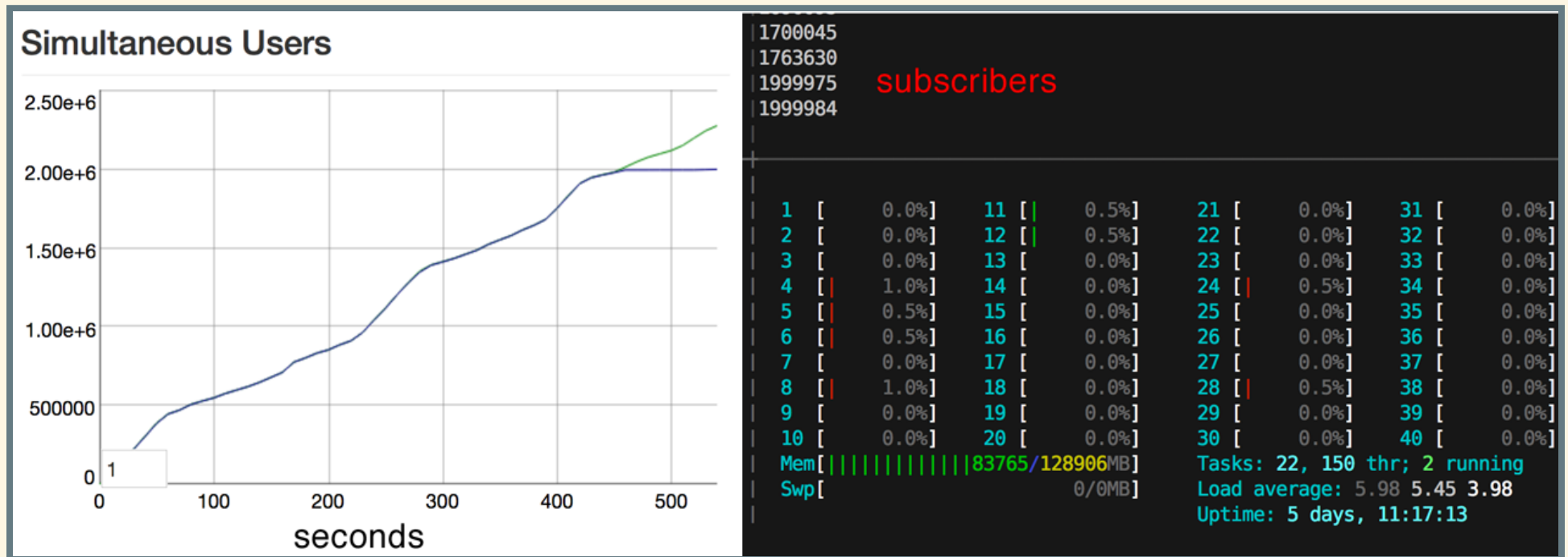
- Uptime/Fehlertoleranz
- Websockets
- Verhalten unter Last
- Transparenter Aufbau
- Wenig “Magie”
- Wartbarkeit

PERFORMANCE

Framework	Throughput (req/s)	Latency (ms)	Consistency (σ ms)
Plug	198328.21	0.63ms	2.22ms
Phoenix	179685.94	0.61ms	1.04ms
Gin	176156.41	0.65ms	0.57ms
Play	171236.03	1.89ms	14.17ms
Express Cluster	92064.94	1.24ms	1.07ms
Martini	32077.24	3.35ms	2.52ms
Sinatra	30561.95	3.50ms	2.53ms
Rails	11903.48	8.50ms	4.07ms

<https://gist.github.com/omnibs/e5e72b31e6bd25caf39a>

PERFORMANCE



<http://www.phoenixframework.org/blog/the-road-to-2-million-websocket-connections>

STACK

Technical Requirement	Server A	Server B
<i>Http Server</i>	Nginx & Phusion	Elixir
<i>Request Processing</i>	Ruby On Rails	Elixir
<i>Long Running Requests</i>	Go	Elixir
<i>Server-Wide State</i>	Redis	Elixir
<i>Persistable Data</i>	Redis & Mongo	Elixir
<i>Background Jobs</i>	Cron, Bash Scripts & Ruby	Elixir
<i>Service Crash Recovery</i>	Upstart	Elixir

AUFBAU

ERSTELLEN EINES PROJEKTES

```
$ mix phoenix.new myapp
```


VERZEICHNISSTRUKTUR

```
$ tree -dL 2 myapp
myapp
├── config
├── lib
│   └── myapp
├── priv
├── test
└── web
    ├── channels
    ├── controllers
    ├── models
    ├── static
    ├── templates
    └── views
```

LAYERS OF PHOENIX

```
connection  
|> endpoint  
|> router  
|> pipelines  
|> controller
```

McCord, Chris et al. *Programming Phoenix* (1st ed.), p. 17

CONNECTION

```
%Plug.Conn{  
  method: "GET",  
  request_path: "/",  
  req_headers: [...],  
  params: %{...},  
  cookies: %{...},  
  assigns: %{...},  
  resp_body: "Hello, world!",  
  resp_headers: [...],  
  ...  
}
```

ACTION

```
connection  
|> find_user  
|> view  
|> template
```

McCord, Chris et al. *Programming Phoenix* (1st ed.), p. 18

GRUNDLAGEN

SCAFFOLDING

- Generieren eines Grundgerüsts für eine Ressource
- CRUD (Create Read Update Delete)

```
$ mix phoenix.gen.html Post posts title:string body:text
```

MIGRATION

```
defmodule MyApp.Repo.Migrations.CreatePost do
  use Ecto.Migration

  def change do
    create table(:posts) do
      add :title, :string
      add :body, :text
      timestamps()
    end
  end
end
```

MODEL/SCHEMA

```
defmodule MyApp.Post do
  use MyApp.Web, :model

  schema "posts" do
    field :title, :string
    field :body, :string

    timestamps()
  end

  def changeset(struct, params \\ %{}) do
    struct
    |> cast(params, [:title, :body])
    |> validate_required([:title, :body])
  end
end
```


CONTROLLER

```
defmodule MyApp.PostController do
  use MyApp.Web, :controller

  def index(conn, _params) # GET /tasks
  def new(conn, _params) # GET /tasks/new
  def create(conn, %{"post" => post}) # POST /tasks
  def show(conn, %{"id" => id}) # GET /tasks/:id
  def edit(conn, %{"id" => id}) # GET /tasks/:id/edit
  def update(conn, %{"id" => id, "post" => post}) # PUT /tasks/:id
  def delete(conn, %{"id" => id}) # DELETE /tasks/:id
end
```

TEMPLATE (SHOW)

```
<h2>Show post</h2>

<ul>
  <li>
    <strong>Title:</strong>
    <%= @post.title %>
  </li>
  <li>
    <strong>Body:</strong>
    <%= @post.body %>
  </li>
</ul>

<%= link "Edit", to: post_path(@conn, :edit, @post) %>
<%= link "Back", to: post_path(@conn, :index) %>
```

TEMPLATE (EDIT)

```
<h2>Edit post</h2>

<%= form_for @changeset, post_path(@conn, :update, @post), fn f -> %>
  <%= label f, :title %>
  <%= text_input f, :title %>
  <%= error_tag f, :title %>

  <%= label f, :body %>
  <%= textarea f, :body %>
  <%= error_tag f, :body %>

  <%= submit "Submit" %>
<% end %>

<%= link "Back", to: post_path(@conn, :index) %>
```

AUTHENTIFIZIERUNG

HANDS-ON

WEBSOCKETS

EXKURS

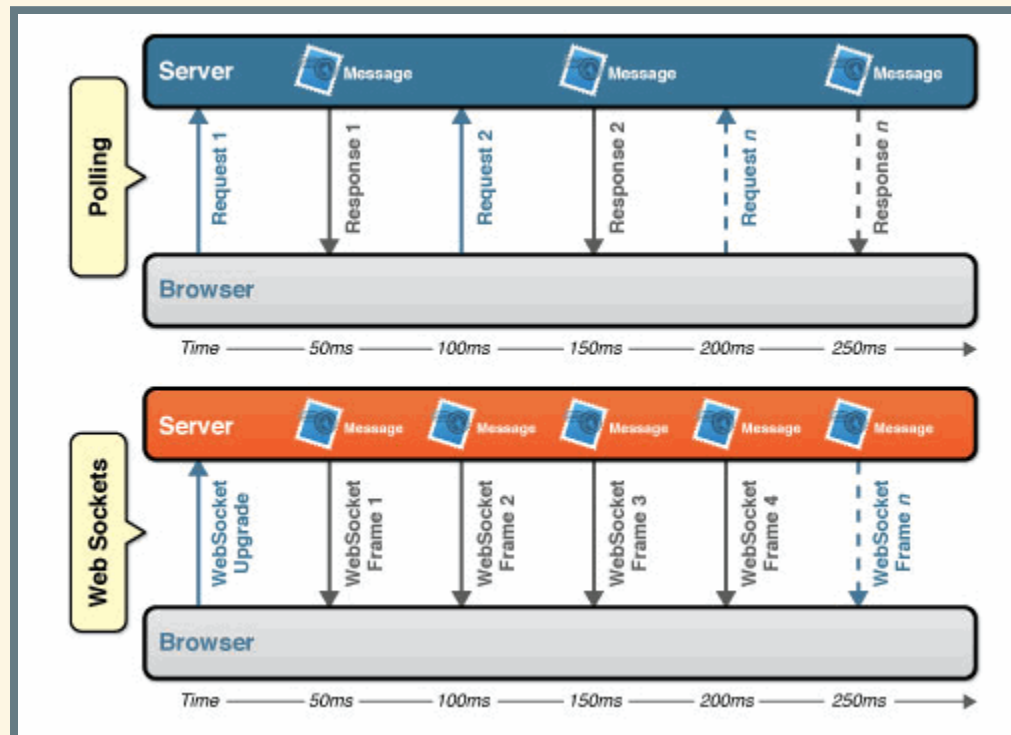
WEBSOCKETS

- Web-Standard
- Permanente Verbindung zum Server
- Ermöglichen Real Time Updates

WEBSOCKETS VS. HTTP

	WebSocket	HTTP
Overhead	2 Bytes	>100 Bytes
Duplex	Vollduplex	Halbduplex
Push	Ja	Nein
Latenz	~50 ms	~150 ms

LATENZ



<http://websocket.org/quantum.html>

CHAT

HANDS-ON