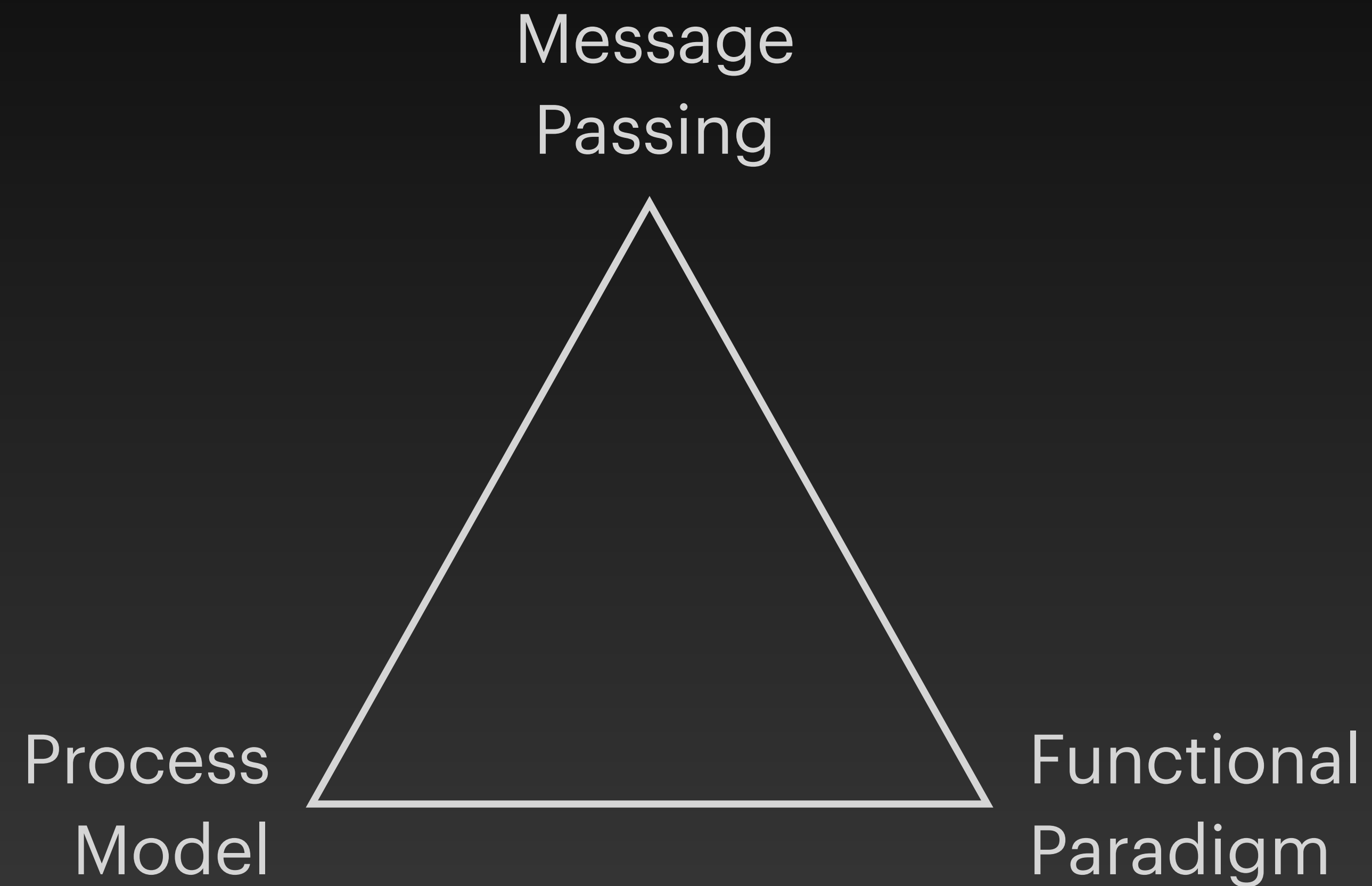


# Back to basics with processes

Mat Trudel // [mat@geeky.net](mailto:mat@geeky.net) // [github.com/mtrudel/talks](https://github.com/mtrudel/talks)

# The Soul of Elixir

(with apologies to Saša Jurić)



# The Process Model

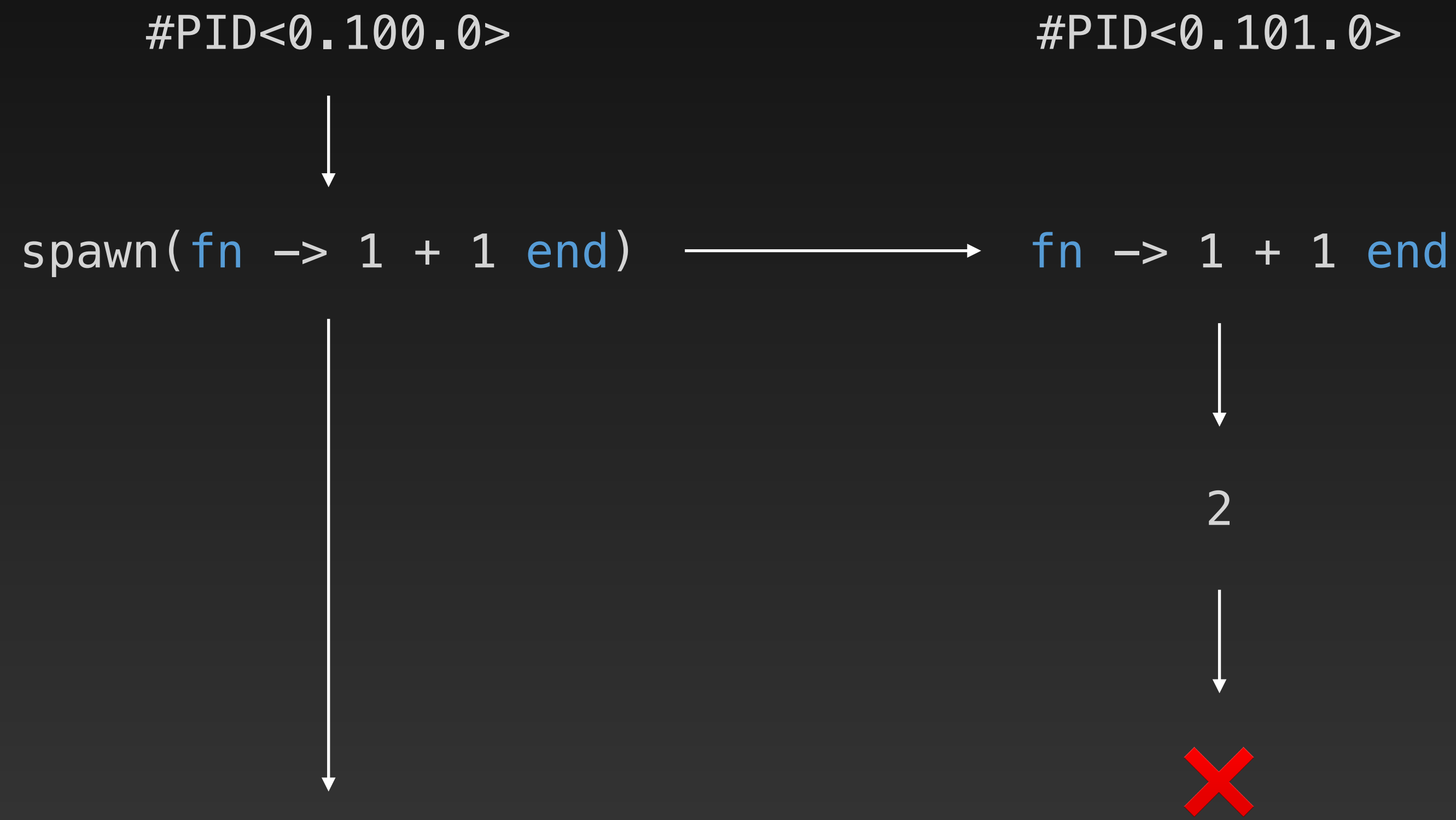
# The simplest thing

Kernel.spawn/1

```
spawn(fn -> 1 + 1 end)
```

# The simplest thing

Kernel.spawn/1



# The Process Model

- No shared state
- Lifetime tied to initial function call; duration arbitrary
- Processes always spawned from one another
- Also *linking* and *monitoring* (not important for now)

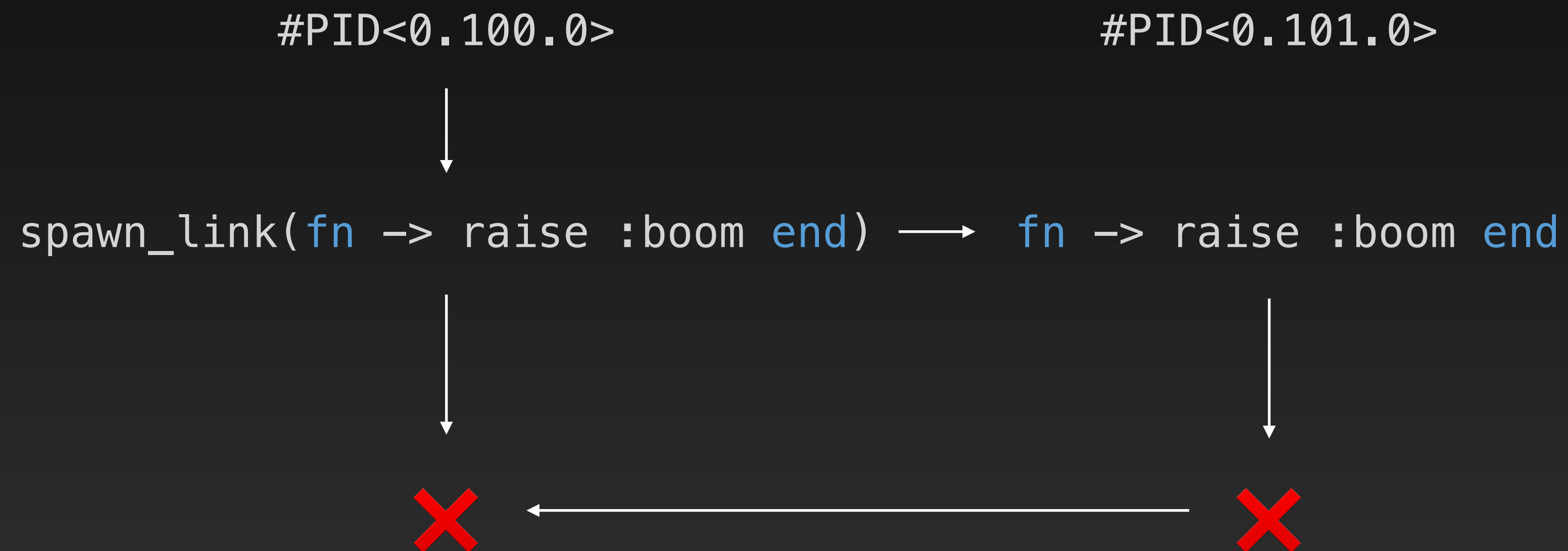
# The *next* simplest thing

spawn\_link/1

```
spawn_link(fn -> 1 + 1 end)
```

# The *next* simplest thing

## spawn\_link



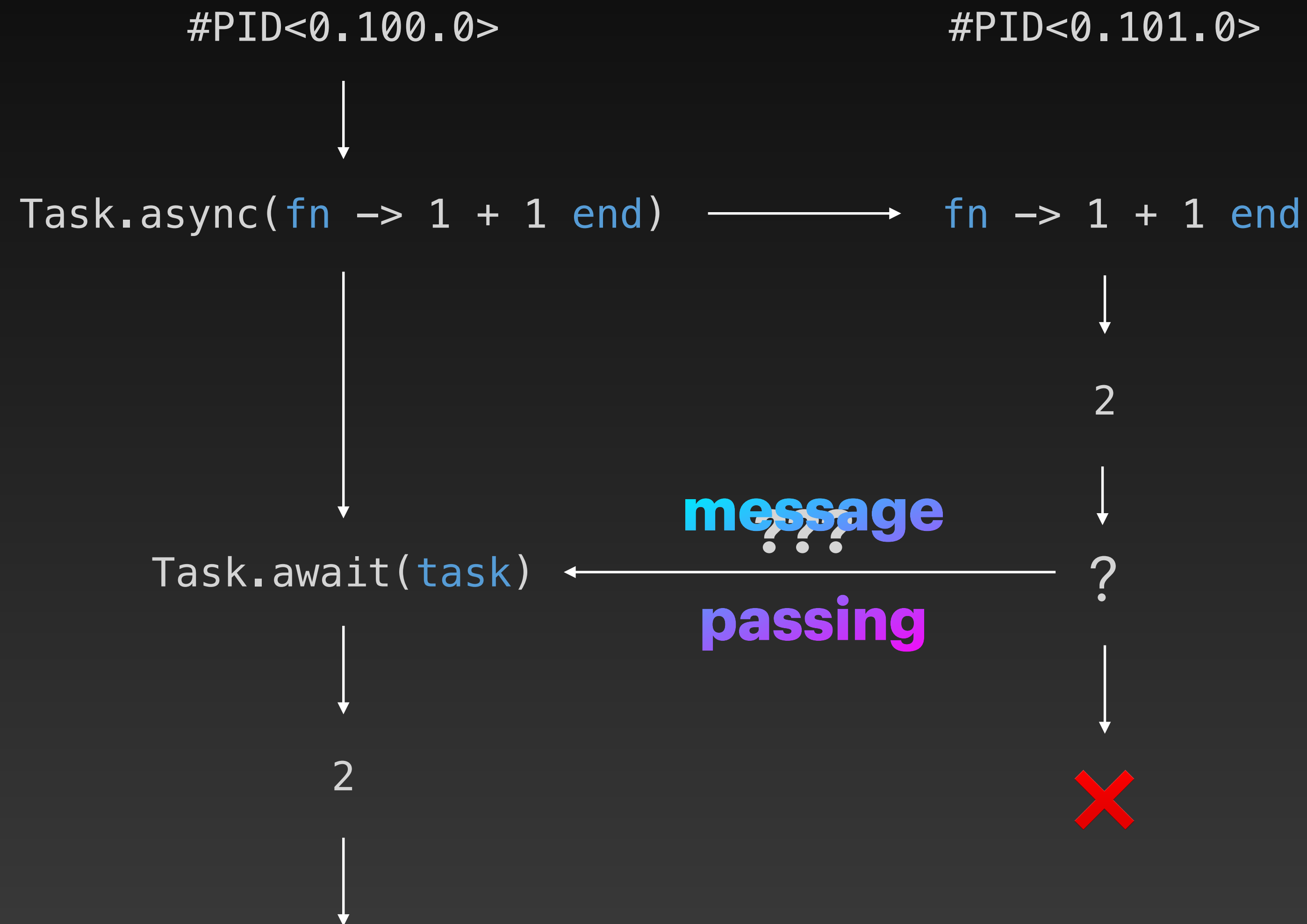


# The *next next* simplest thing?

## The Task API

```
task = Task.async(fn -> 1 + 1 end)
Task.await(task)
#=> 2
```

# The *next next* simplest thing?



# Message Passing

# Message Passing

- Unidirectional
- Asynchronous (no delivery guarantee)
- Receiver sees an ordered queue ('mailbox')
- Receiver can receive selectively & at their leisure
- Several addressing options (pid, name, registry)

# Sending messages

Kernel.send/2

```
send(#PID<0.101.0>, "Hello")
```

# Receiving messages

Kernel.SpecialForms.receive/1

```
receive do  
  msg -> IO.puts("Received #{inspect(msg)}")  
end
```

**What about GenServers?**

# The GenServer behaviour

- Provides richer messaging primitives (call, cast, & info)
- Useful conventions for state management & lifecycle events
- Not a whole lot of interesting process concerns otherwise



# A simple GenServer

```
defmodule HelloWorld do
  use GenServer

  def init(state), do: {:ok, state}

  def handle_call(msg, _from, state) do
    IO.puts "Got call with #{inspect(msg)}"
    {:reply, :ok, state}
  end

  def handle_cast(msg, state) do
    IO.puts "Got cast with #{inspect(msg)}"
    {:noreply, state}
  end

  def handle_info(msg, state) do
    IO.puts "Got info with #{inspect(msg)}"
    {:noreply, state}
  end
end
```

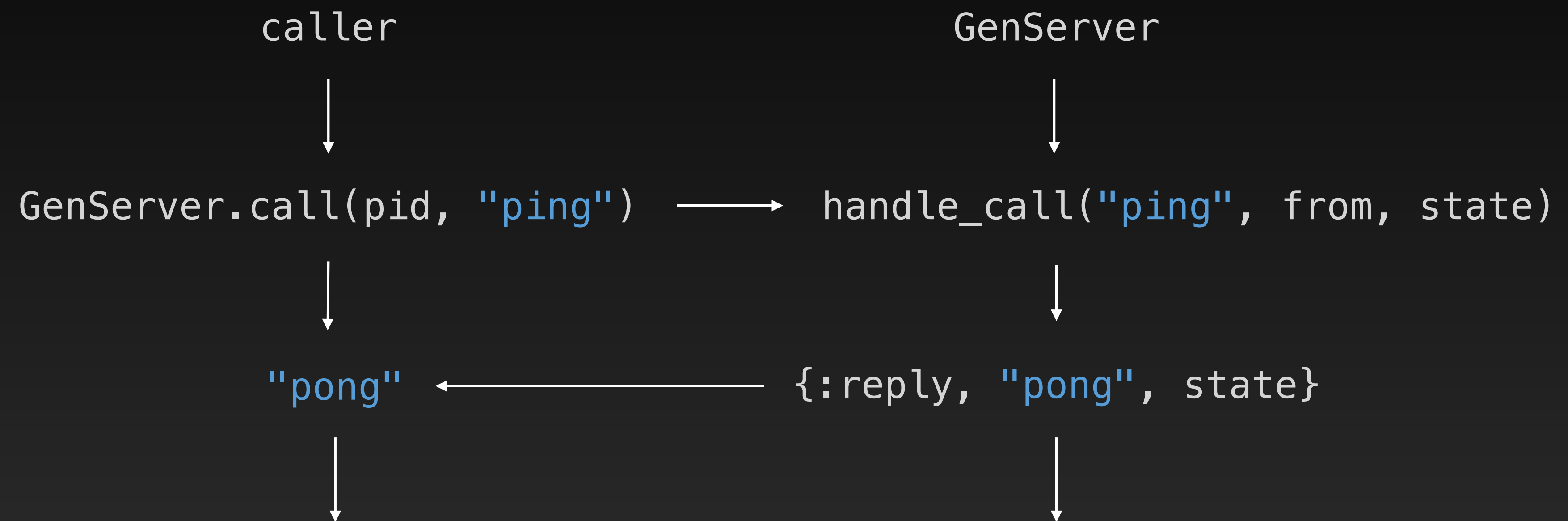
# Messaging a GenServer

```
reply = GenServer.call(pid, msg)
```

```
GenServer.cast(pid, msg) # No reply
```

```
send(pid, msg) # Also no reply
```

# GenServer call



# GenServer innards

## Sender-side

```
defmodule GenServer do
  def call(pid, msg, timeout \\ 5000) do
    ref = make_ref()

    send(pid, {:"$gen_call", {ref, self()}, msg})

    receive do
      {^ref, reply} -> reply
    after
      timeout -> raise :timeout
    end
  end
end
```

# GenServer innards

```
defmodule GenServer do
  def start_link(arg) do
    start_link(__MODULE__, :gen_server_loop, state)
  end

  def gen_server_loop(state) do
    state = receive do
      {:"$gen_call", {ref, caller} = from, msg} ->
        {:reply, response, state} = handle_call(msg, from, state)
        send(caller, {ref, response})
        state

      {:"$gen_cast", msg} ->
        {:noreply, state} = handle_cast(msg, state)
        state

      msg ->
        {:noreply, state} = handle_info(msg, state)
        state
    end


    gen_server_loop(state)
  end
end
```

# GenServers are not special

Just a regular process looping around receive/1

**What about Supervisors?**

# Supervisors are actually GenServers



The screenshot shows a code viewer interface for the file `otp / lib / stdlib / src / supervisor.erl`. The interface includes a file icon, a branch selector set to 'master', and navigation tabs for 'Code' and 'Blame'. The file statistics indicate 2324 lines (2051 loc) and a size of 87.6 KB. The code is displayed with line numbers 278, 279, 280, and 281. Line 280 is highlighted in yellow and contains the code `-behaviour(gen_server).`. A vertical ellipsis icon is visible next to line 280.

```
278 .....  
279  
... 280 -behaviour(gen_server).  
281
```



# Supervisor is a GenServer

```
defmodule Supervisor do
  @behaviour GenServer

  def start_child(sup_pid, child_spec) do
    GenServer.call(sup_pid, {:start_child, child_spec})
  end

  def handle_call({:start_child, child_spec}, state) do
    {:ok, pid} = start_link(child_spec)
    # Add 'pid' to our set of children in state
    {:reply, {:ok, pid}, updated_state}
  end

  # ...implement other Supervisor functions similarly

  def handle_info({"EXIT", pid, reason}, state) do
    # Look up pid in state, figure out how to restart
    {:noreply, state}
  end
end
```

# Supervisors are not special

still just a regular process looping around receive/1  
(and also trapping exits)

# Some other things

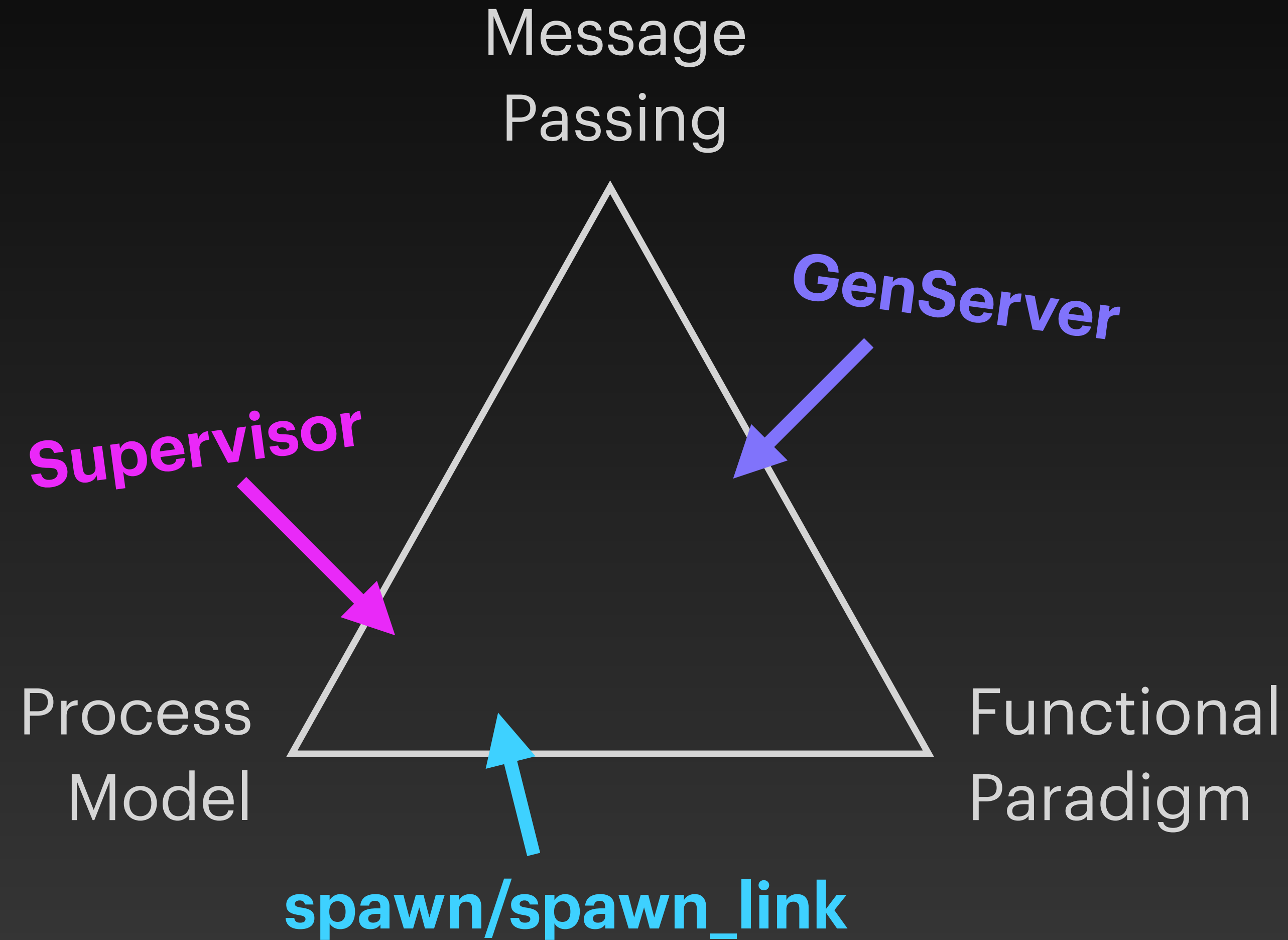
*Important details, but still just details*

- Process links / monitors
- Trapping exits
- The process dictionary

# Read you some Erlang!

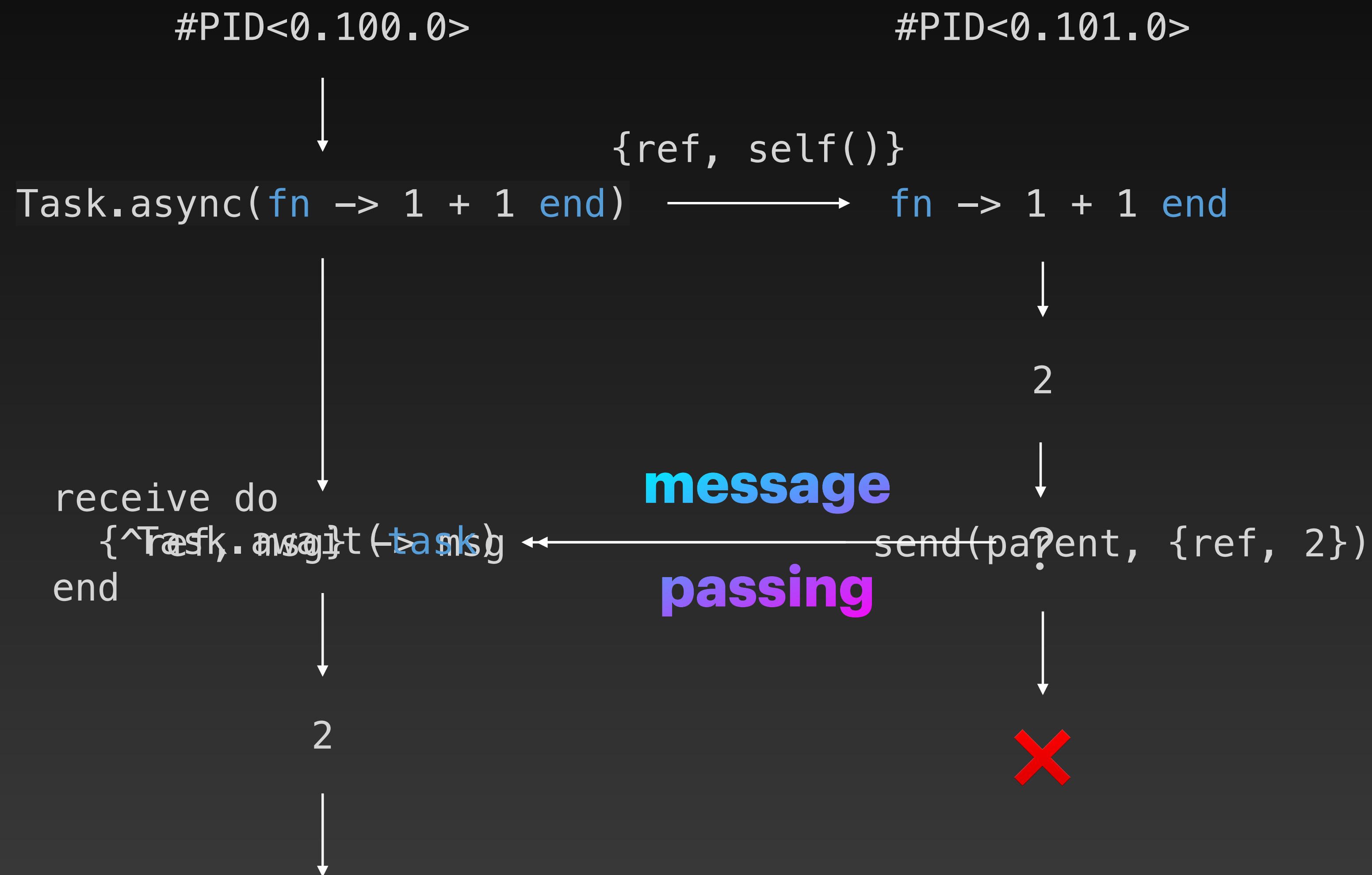
All of Elixir's soul is Erlang's as well

# The Soul of Elixir

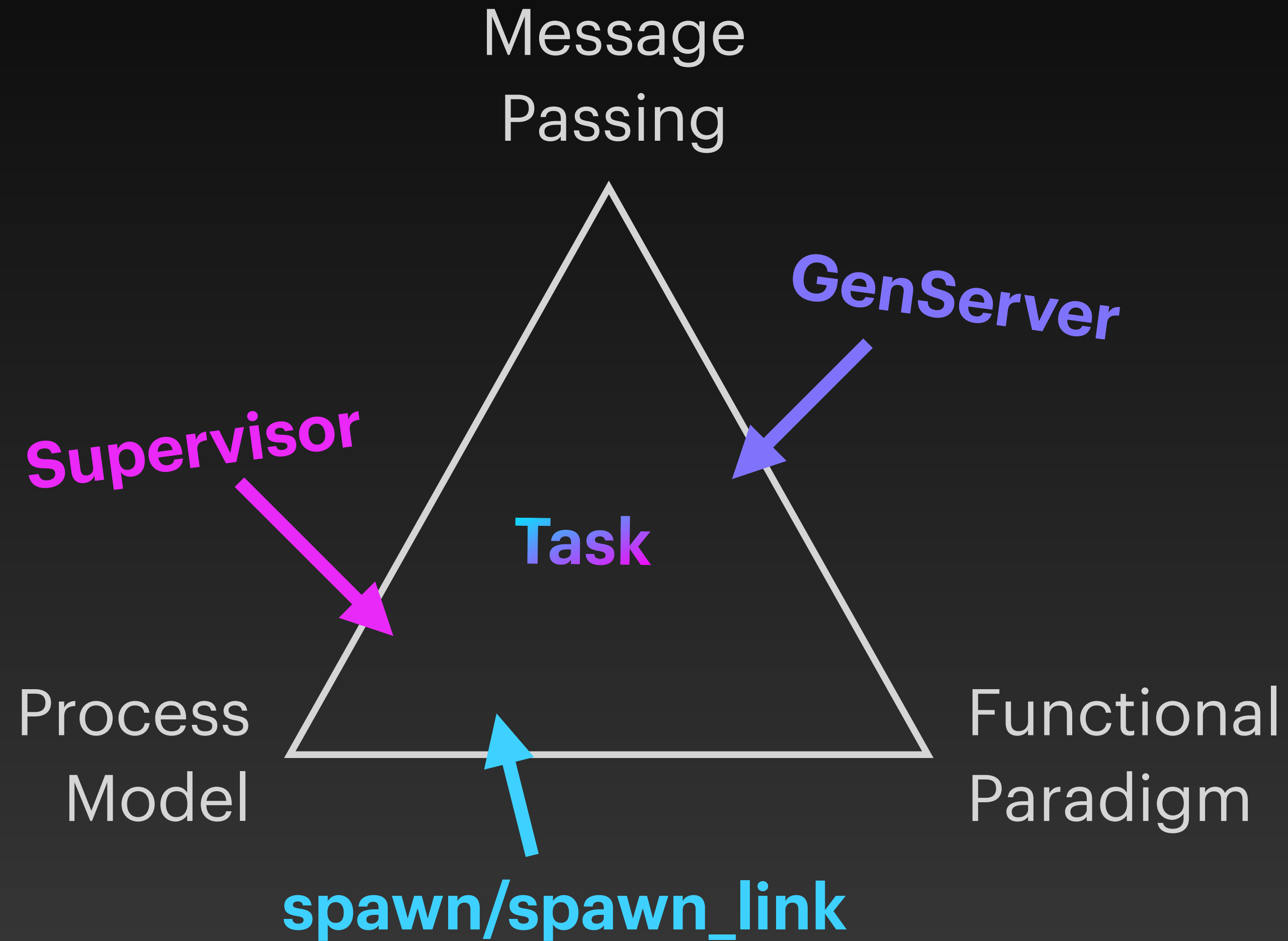


**OTP behaviours**  
**are built *on top of***  
**Elixir's soul**

# Task.async revisited



# Task Embodies The Soul of Elixir





*fin*