

An Introduction to Elixir

April 2020 • Mike Zornek



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Elixir is a dynamic, functional language designed for building scalable and maintainable applications. Elixir leverages the **Erlang VM**, often called the **BEAM**, which is known for running low-latency, distributed and fault-tolerant systems.

Origins

A photograph of a large audience in a conference hall. The people are seated in rows of red chairs, facing towards the left side of the frame. In the foreground, the back of a man's head is visible, showing he has a shaved head and is wearing a dark t-shirt. In the center, a young man with dark hair and a blue t-shirt is smiling and looking towards the camera. Behind him, a woman with long blonde hair and a black top is also looking towards the camera. The background is filled with many other people, mostly men, some with their arms crossed or hands in their pockets, all appearing to be listening to a speaker off-camera.

José Valim



Robert Virding
Creator of Erlang

Mike Williams
Creator of Erlang

Joe Armstrong
Creator of Erlang



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9:05 / 11:31



Erlang: The Movie

113,329 views • May 3, 2012

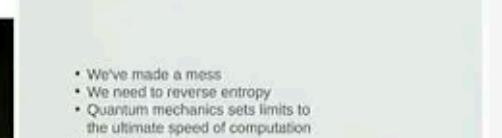
1.2K

12

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Up next

AUTOPLAY

"The Mess We're In" by Joe Armstrong
Strange Loop

Elixir is a dynamic, functional language designed for building scalable and maintainable applications. Elixir leverages the Erlang VM, often called the BEAM, which is known for running low-latency, distributed and fault-tolerant systems.

* Code Expectations

Functional Language

```
defmodule Greeter do
  def hello(name) do
    "Hello, " <> name
  end
end
```

```
iex> Greeter.hello("Sean")
"Hello, Sean"
```

```
# Other Languages
```

```
baz(new_function(other_function()))
```

```
# Elixir's Pipe Operator
```

```
other_function() |> new_function() |> baz()
```

```
iex> String.split("Elixir rocks")
["Elixir", "rocks"]
```

```
iex> "Elixir rocks" |> String.split()
["Elixir", "rocks"]
```

```
iex> String.split("bread;milk;eggs", ";")  
[ "bread", "milk", "eggs" ]
```

```
iex> "bread;milk;eggs"  
|> String.upcase()  
|> String.split(";")  
  
[ "BREAD", "MILK", "EGGS" ]
```

Dynamic

No Strict Typing

```
defmodule Greeter do
  def hello(name) do
    "Hello, " <> name
  end
end
```

```
iex(3)> Greeter.hello(6)
** (ArgumentError) argument error
  :erlang.byte_size(6)
iex:3: Greeter.hello/1
iex(3)> Greeter.hello(true)
** (ArgumentError) argument error
  :erlang.byte_size(true)
iex:3: Greeter.hello/1
```

```
defmodule Greeter do

  @spec hello(String.t()) :: String.t()
  def hello(name) do
    "Hello, " <> name
  end

end

# ** (CompileError) greeter.ex:8: undefined function hello/1
hello(6)
```



Dialyzer
Reference Manual
Version 4.1.1

- [User's Guide](#)
- [Reference Manual](#)
- [Release Notes](#)
- [PDF](#)
- [Top](#)
- [Expand All](#)
- [Contract All](#)

Table of Contents

- 📁 dialyzer
 - 📄 [Top of manual page](#)
 - 📄 [format_warning/1](#)
 - 📄 [format_warning/2](#)
 - 📄 [gui/0](#)
 - 📄 [gui/1](#)

dialyzer

Module

dialyzer

Module Summary

Dialyzer, a Discrepancy AnaLYZer for ERlang programs.

Description

Dialyzer is a static analysis tool that identifies software discrepancies, such as definite type errors, code that has become dead or unreachable because of programming error, and unnecessary tests, in single Erlang modules or entire (sets of) applications.

Dialyzer starts its analysis from either debug-compiled BEAM bytecode or from Erlang source code. The file and line number of a discrepancy is reported along with an indication of what the discrepancy is about. Dialyzer bases its analysis on the concept of success typings, which allows for sound warnings (no false positives).

Using Dialyzer from the Command Line

Dialyzer has a command-line version for automated use. This section provides a brief description of the options. The same information can be obtained by writing the following in a shell:

Pattern Matching

Algebra

10 = x * 2

```
iex(5)> x = 1
```

```
1
```

```
iex(5)> x = 1
```

```
1
```

```
iex(6)> 1 = x
```

```
1
```

```
iex(5)> x = 1
1
iex(6)> 1 = x
1
iex(7)> 2 = x
** (MatchError) no match of right hand side value: 1
```

```
iex(7)>
```

```
iex(7)> 3 = y  
** (CompileError) iex:7: undefined function y/0
```

```
# Tuples
iex> {:ok, value} = {:ok, "Successful!"}
{:ok, "Successful!"}
iex> value
"Successful!"
iex> {:ok, value} = {:error}
** (MatchError) no match of right hand side value:
{:error}
```

Pattern Matching

Metaprogramming

```
defmodule Friends.Person do
  use Ecto.Schema

  schema "people" do
    field :first_name, :string
    field :last_name, :string
    field :age, :integer
  end

end
```

Scalable

Process

Process



Mailbox



State

Process A



Messages

Process B



```
defmodule Example do
  def listen do
    receive do
      {:ok, "coffee"} -> IO.puts("Coffee time!")
      {:ok, "tea"} -> IO.puts("Tea, Earl Gray, Hot.")
    end
  end
end
```

```
iex> pid = spawn(Example, :listen, [])
#PID<0.108.0>
```

```
iex> send(pid, {:ok, "coffee"})
Coffee time!
{:ok, "coffee"}
```

```
iex> send(pid, :ok)
:ok
```

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

OS process

BEAM

OS Thread

scheduler

OS Thread

scheduler

OS Thread

scheduler

OS Thread

scheduler

Process

Process

Process

Process

Server

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

BEAM

Server

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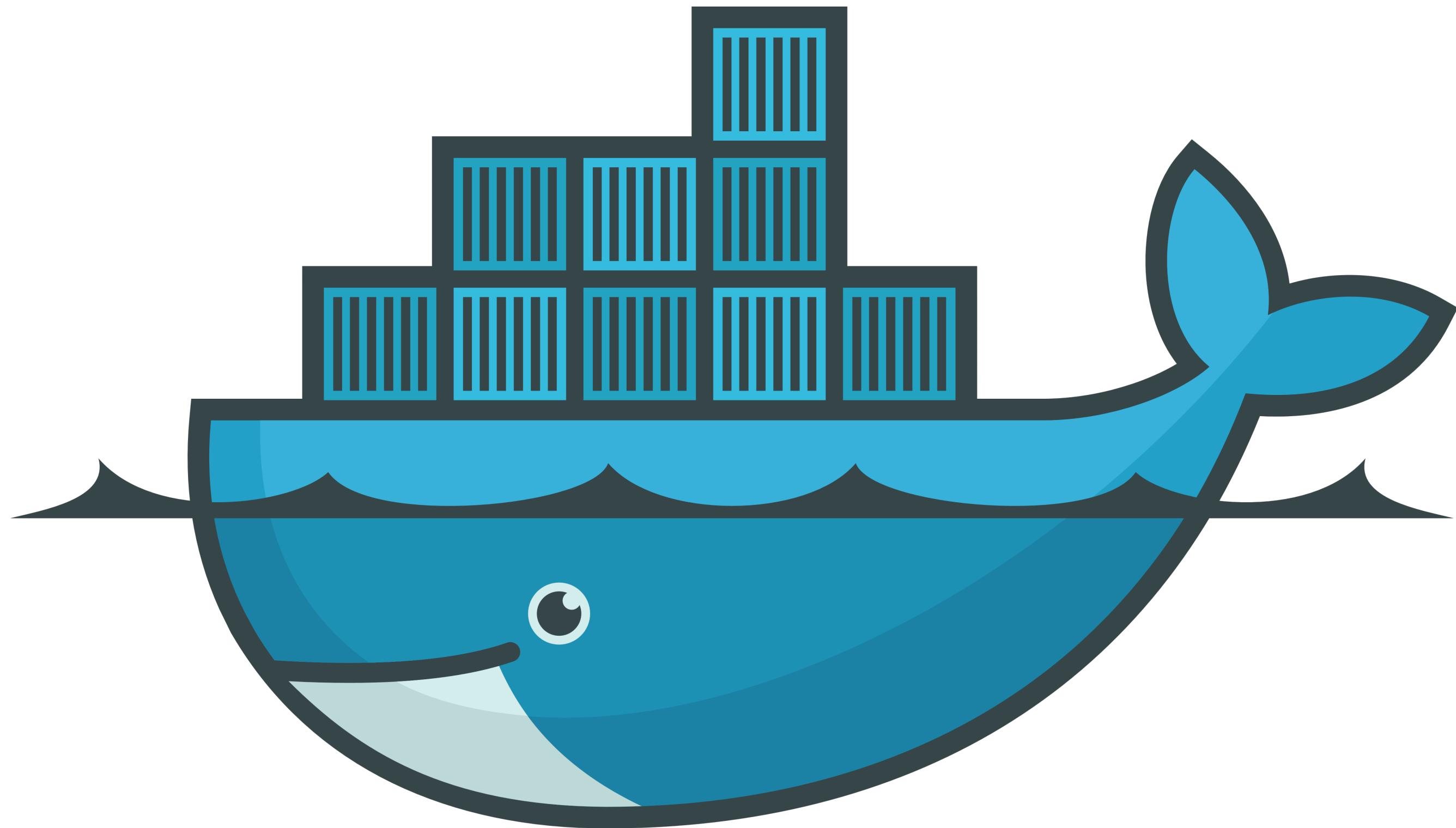
CPU

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CPU

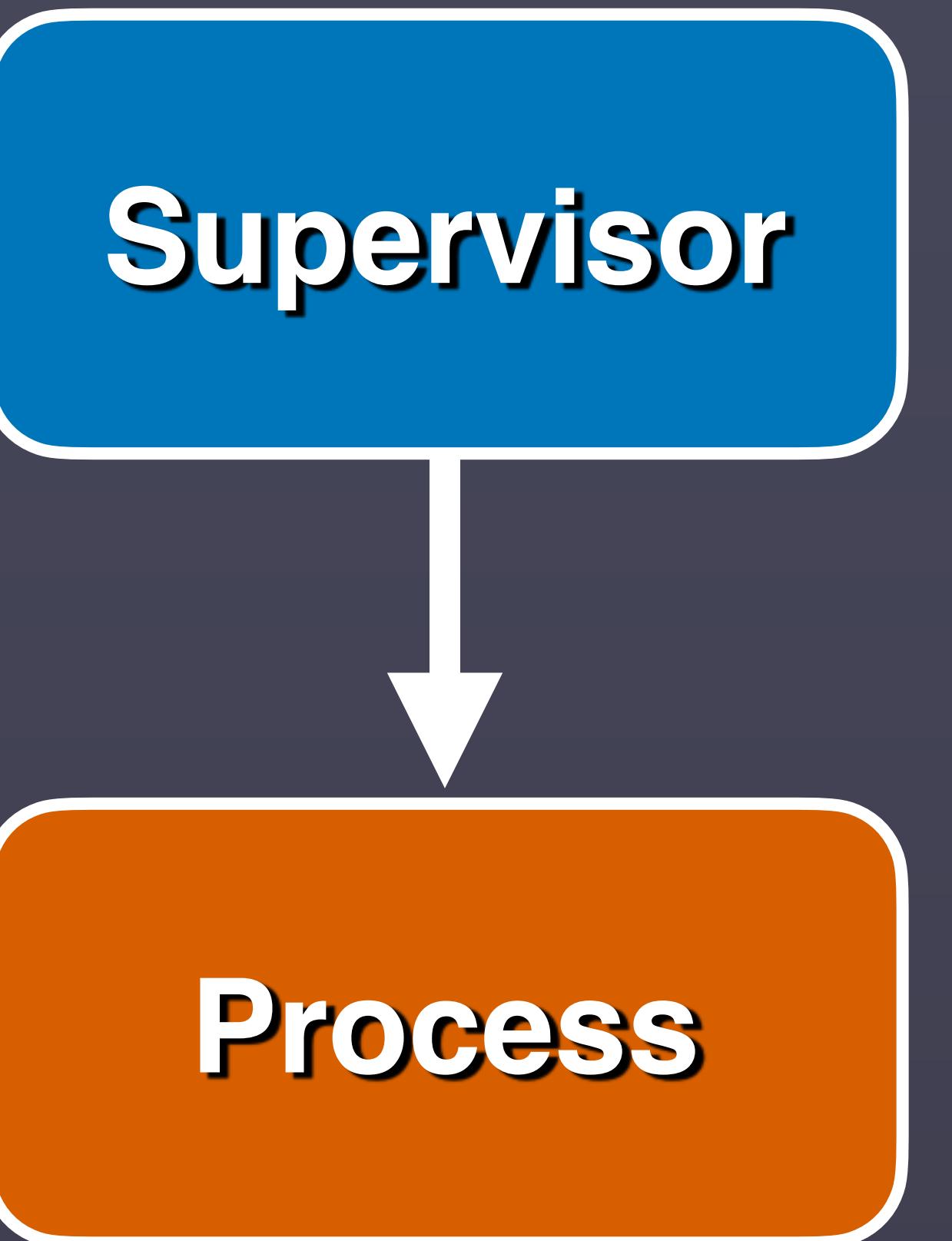
CPU

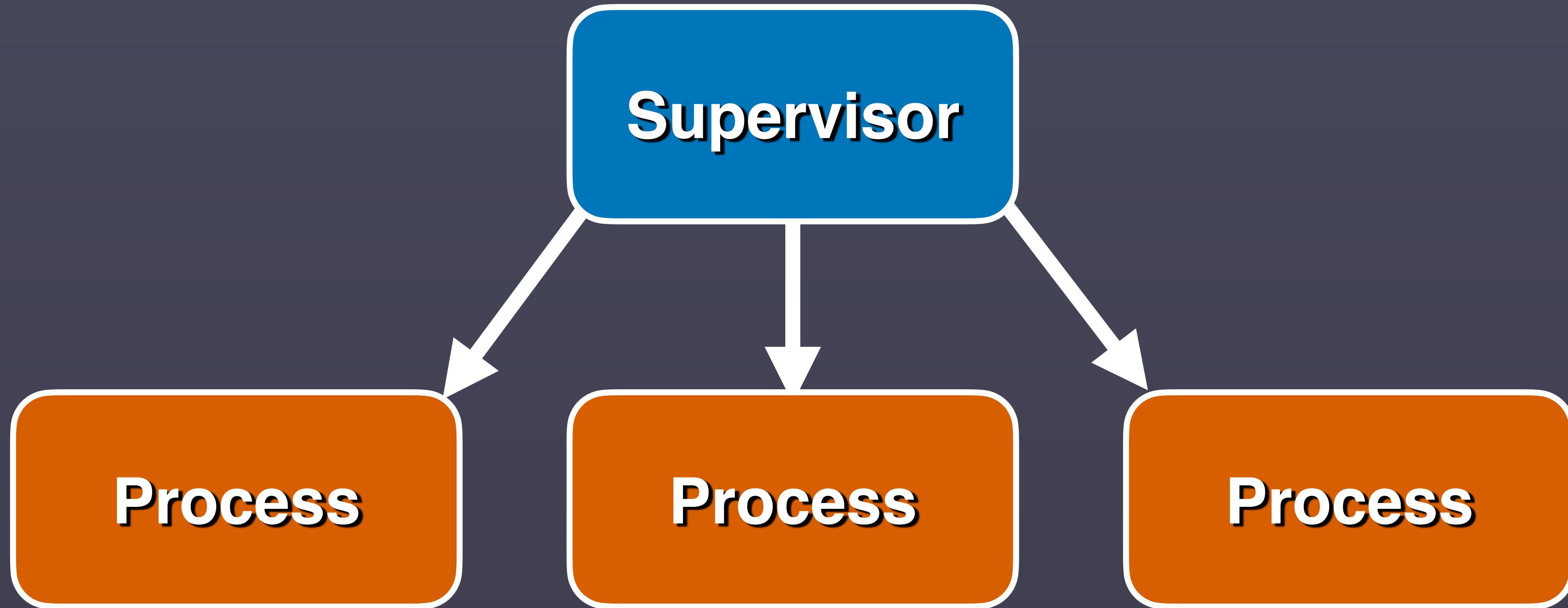
BEAM

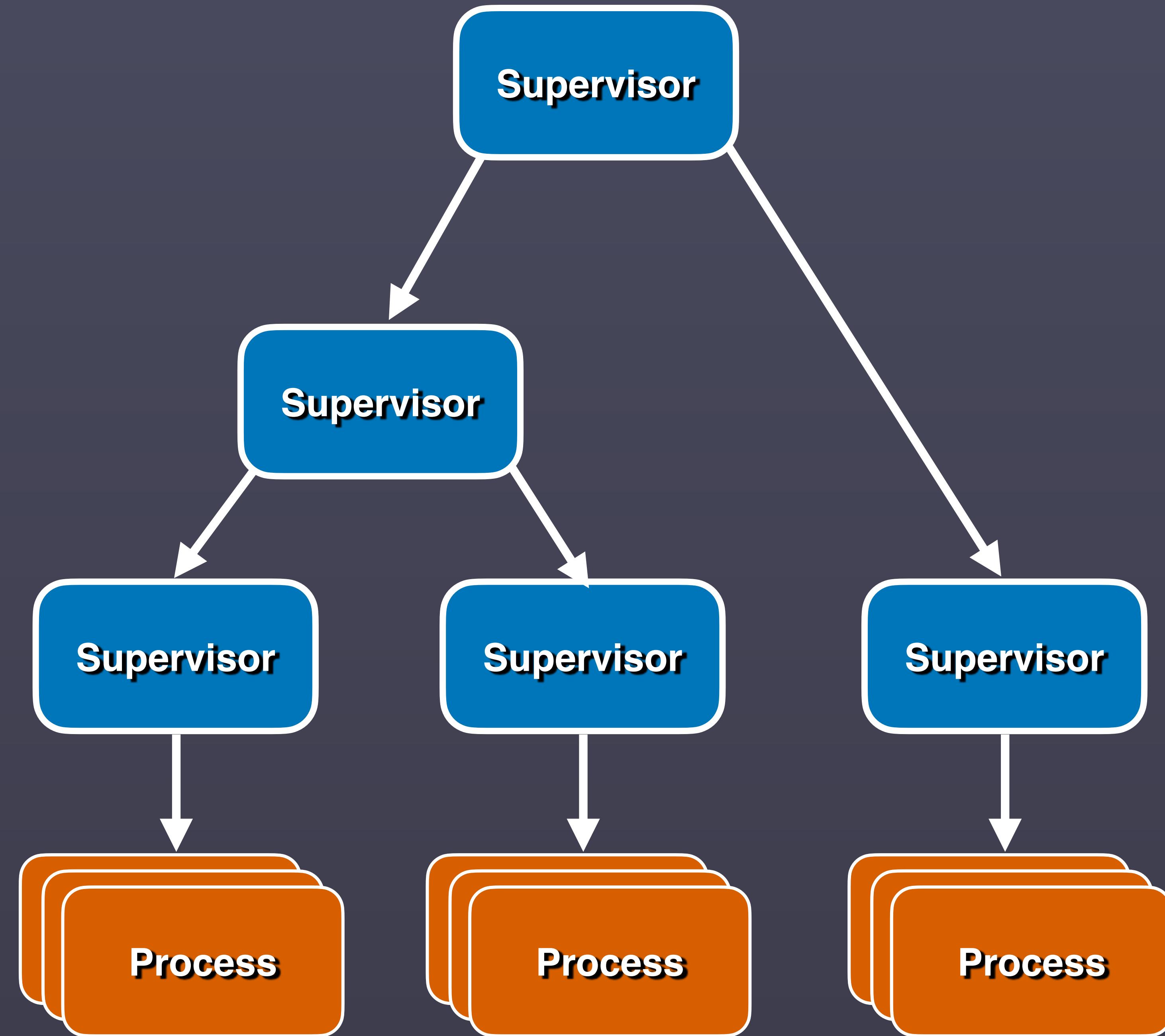


docker

Fault-Tolerant







Low-Latency

The Erlangelist

(not only) Erlang related musings

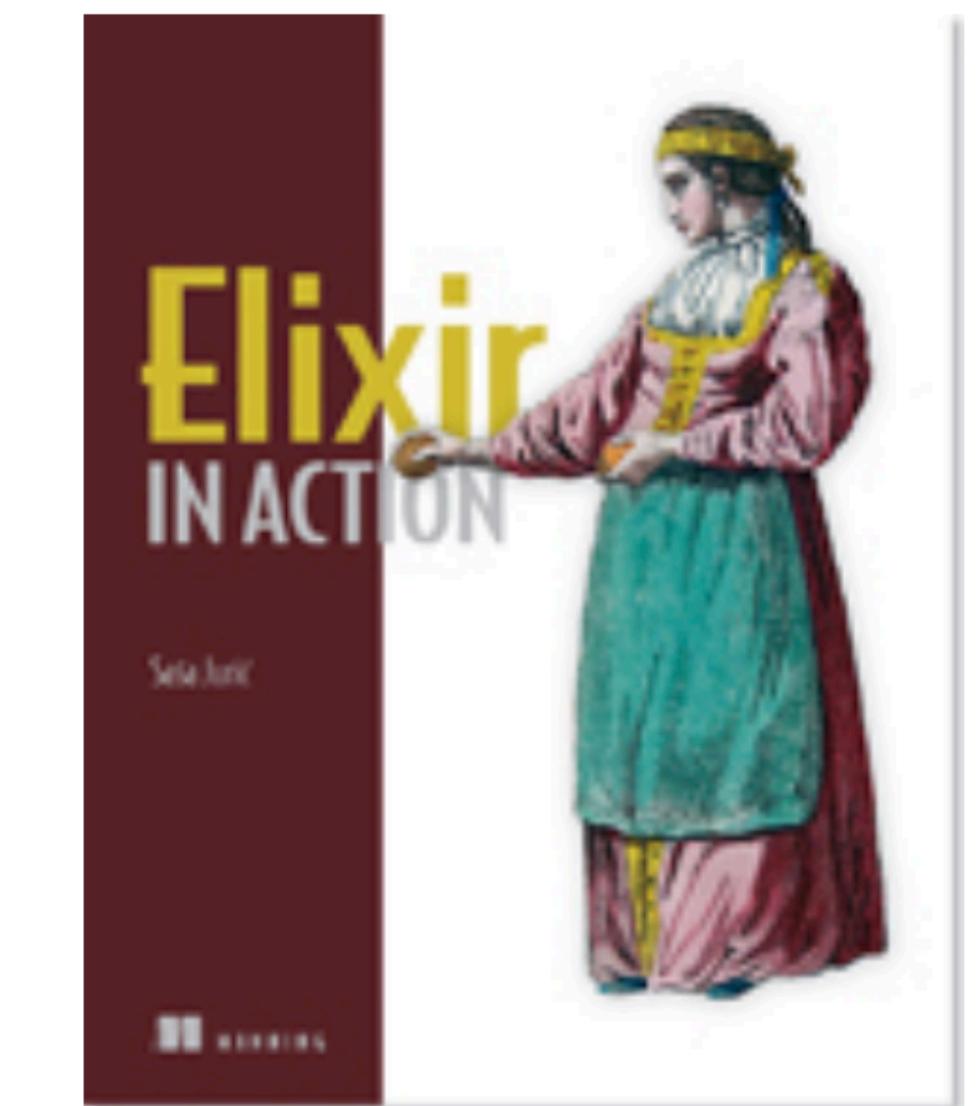
Hi, I'm Saša Jurić, a software developer with many years of professional experience in programming of web and desktop applications using various languages, such as Elixir, Erlang, Ruby, JavaScript, C# and C++. I'm also the author of the [Elixir in Action](#) book. In this blog you can read about Elixir, Erlang, and other programming related topics. You can subscribe to the [feed](#), follow me on [Twitter](#) or fork me on [GitHub](#).

Observing low latency in Phoenix with wrk

2016-06-12

Recently there were a couple of questions on [Elixir Forum](#) about observed performance of a simple Phoenix based server (see [here](#) for example). People reported some unspectacular numbers, such as a throughput of only a few thousand requests per second and a latency in the area of a few tens of milliseconds.

While such results are decent, a simple server should be able to give us better numbers. In this post I'll try to demonstrate how you can easily get some more promising results. I should immediately note that this is going to be a shallow experiment. I won't go into deeper analysis, and I won't deal with tuning of VM or OS parameters. Instead, I'll just pick a few low-hanging fruits, and rig the load test by providing the input which gives me good numbers. The point of this post is to demonstrate that it's fairly easy to get (near) sub-ms latencies with a decent throughput. Benching a more real-life like scenario is more useful, but also requires



Posts

- [Periodic jobs](#)
- [Rethinking app env](#)
- [To spawn, or not to spawn?](#)
- [Reducing the maximum latency](#)
- [Low latency in Phoenix](#)
- [Phoenix is modular](#)
- [Driving Phoenix sockets](#)
- [Elixir 1.2 and Elixir in Action](#)
- [Open-sourcing Erlangelist](#)
- [Outside Elixir](#)
- [Optimizing with Elixir macros](#)
- [Beyond Task.Async](#)
- [Speaking at ElixirConf EU](#)
- [Conway's Game of Life](#)
- [Understanding macros, part 6](#)
- [Understanding macros, part 5](#)
- [Understanding macros, part 4](#)

[Code](#)[Issues 0](#)[Pull requests 0](#)[Actions](#)[Projects 0](#)[Security](#)[Insights](#)

Web shootout between some recently used languages

25 commits

1 branch

0 packages

0 releases

1 contributor

MIT

Branch: master ▾

New pull request

Find file

Clone or download ▾

 slogsdon adding lua

Latest commit acb9618 on Oct 12, 2014

 clojure

clojure: adding http-kit option

6 years ago

 common-lisp

adding common lisp

6 years ago

 d

adding d

6 years ago

 elixir

removing project readmes

6 years ago

 erlang

formatting. first set of results. readme work

6 years ago

 go

formatting. first set of results. readme work

6 years ago

 haskell

haskell: update to 7.8.3

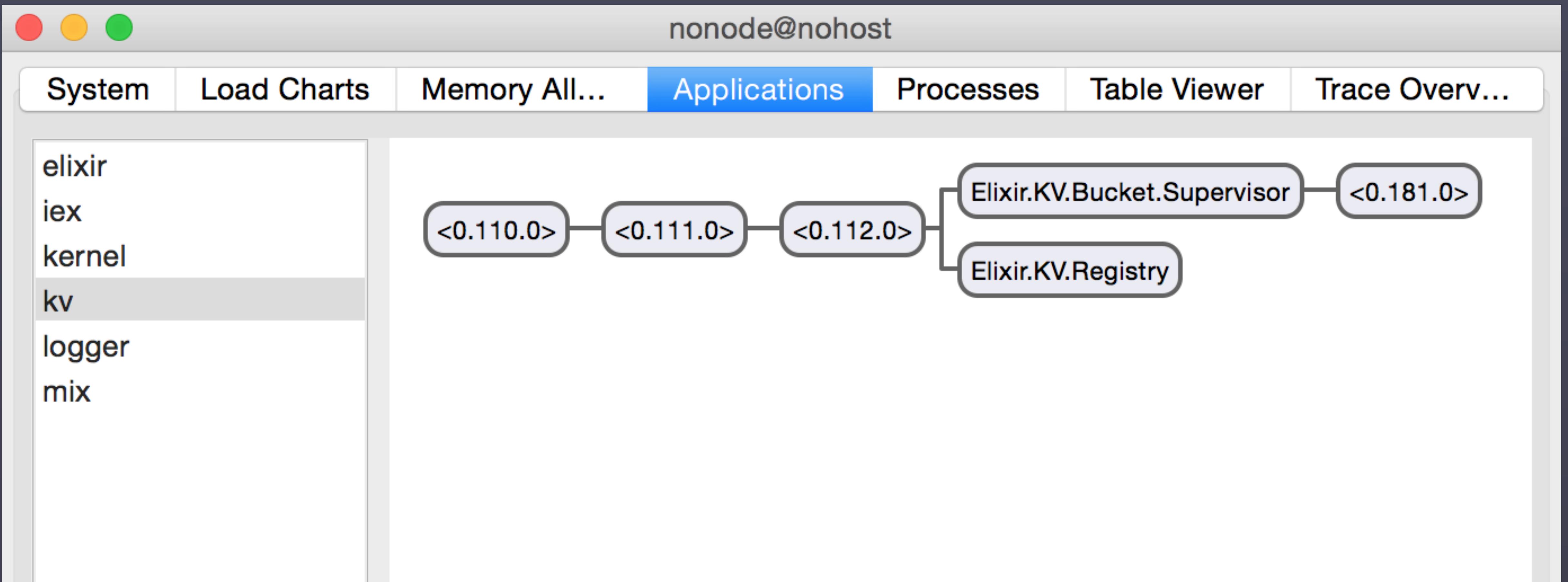
6 years ago

 lua

adding lua

6 years ago

Maintainable



```
$ iex -S mix  
iex(1)> :observer.start()
```

[Code](#)[Issues 16](#)[Pull requests 1](#)[Actions](#)[Wiki](#)[Security](#)[Insights](#)[Releases](#)[Tags](#)

Tags

v1.10.2 ...

🕒 on Feb 26 ➔ 0745083 [zip](#) [tar.gz](#) [Notes](#) [Downloads](#)

v1.10.1 ...

🕒 on Feb 10 ➔ 51c95b6 [zip](#) [tar.gz](#) [Notes](#) [Downloads](#)

v1.10.0 ...

🕒 on Jan 27 ➔ 5bd7a90 [zip](#) [tar.gz](#) [Notes](#) [Downloads](#)

v1.10.0-rc.0 ...

🕒 on Jan 7 ➔ 105770c [zip](#) [tar.gz](#) [Notes](#) [Downloads](#)

v1.9.4 ...

The package manager for the Erlang ecosystem



Using with Elixir



Specify your Mix dependencies as two-item tuples like `{:plug, "~> 1.1.0"}` in your dependency list, Elixir will ask if you want to install Hex if you haven't already.



Using with Erlang

Download `rebar3`, put it in your `PATH` and give it executable permissions. Now you can specify Hex dependencies in your `rebar.config` like `{deps, [hackney]}`.

GETTING STARTED

Fetch dependencies from Hex without creating an account. Hex is usable out of the box in Elixir with `Mix` and in Erlang with

PUBLISH PACKAGES

Create an account and follow the publishing guide. Your package will be immediately available to all Elixir and Erlang users and the

PRIVATE PACKAGES

Publish private packages by creating an organization. Your private packages will get the same features as public packages such as



Naming Conventions

This document covers some naming conventions in Elixir code, from casing to punctuation characters.

Casing

Elixir developers must use `:snake_case` when defining variables, function names, module attributes, and the like:

```
some_map = %{this_is_a_key: "and a value"}  
is_map(some_map)
```

Aliases, commonly used as module names, are an exception as they must be capitalized and written in `:CamelCase`, like `OptionParser`. For aliases, capital letters are kept in acronyms, like `ExUnit.CaptureIO` or `Mix.SCM`.

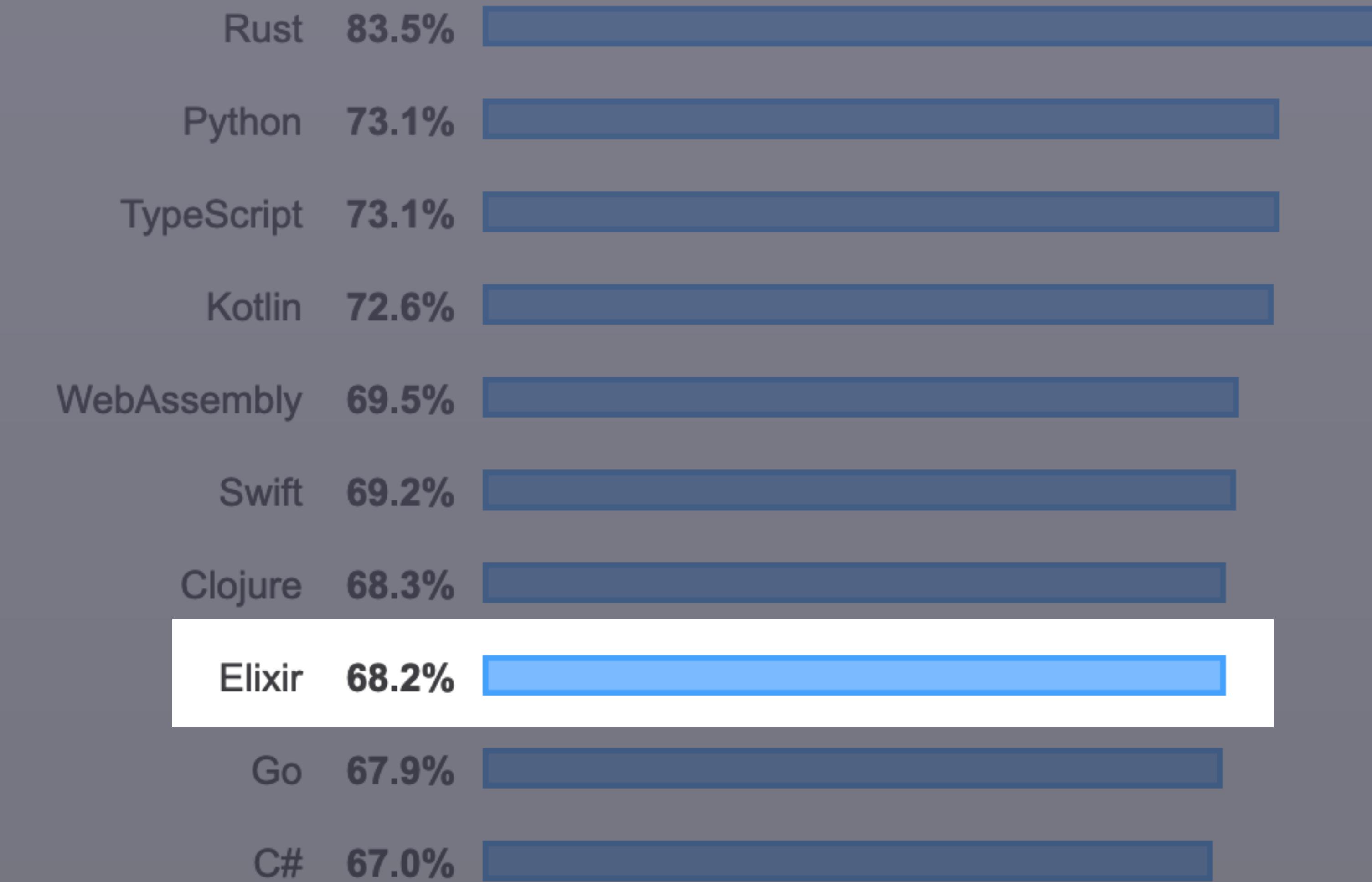
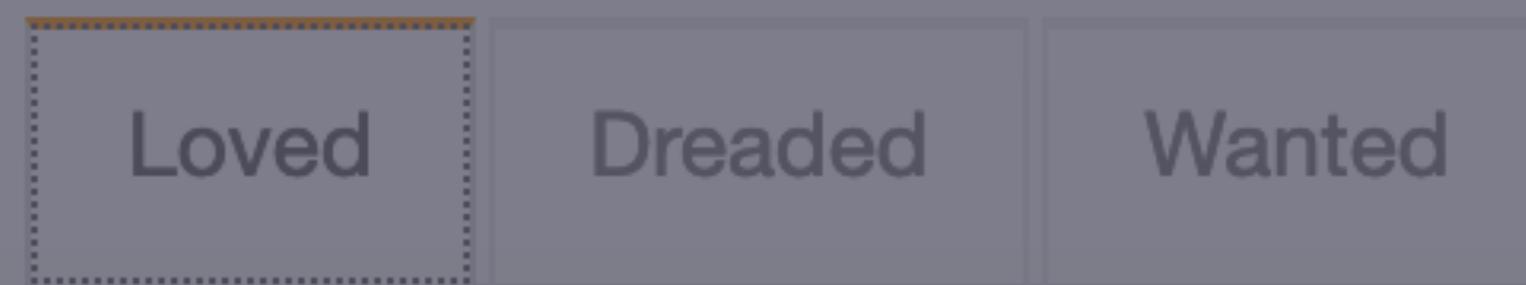
Atoms can be written either in `:snake_case` or `:CamelCase`, although the convention is to use the snake case version throughout Elixir.

Generally speaking, filenames follow the `:snake_case` convention of the module they define. For example, `MyApp` should be defined inside the `my_app.ex` file. However, this is only a convention. At the end of the day, any filename can be used as they do not affect the compiled code in any way.

Underscore (_foo)

Elixir relies on underscores in different situations.

Most Loved, Dreaded, and Wanted Languages



Notable Projects

- Building web applications using **Phoenix**.
- Working with databases using **Ecto**.
- Assemble data processing pipelines with **Broadway**.
- Crafting GraphQL APIs using **Absinthe**.
- Deploying embedded software using **Nerves**.

- **Elixir Language Website Guide**
<https://elixir-lang.org/getting-started/introduction.html>
- **Elixir School**
<https://elixirschool.com/en/>
- **Elixir in Action (Book)**
<https://www.manning.com/books/elixir-in-action>
- **The Pragmatic Studio (Videos)**
<https://pragmaticstudio.com/elixir>
- **ElixirConf**
<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC0l2QTnO1P2iph-86HHiLMQ/videos>

Thanks!

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