

In Erlang(en)

Concurrency Oriented Programming

Jan Hermanns

Motivation

- Carrier Class Systeme
 - ▶ massiv parallel
 - ▶ 99.9999999% Uptime
 - ▶ d.h. 31ms Downtime pro Jahr

Wie sieht eine Programmiersprache aus, mit der sich solche Anforderungen realisieren lassen?

Wir werden sehen ...

Erlang OTP

- ursprünglich eine Plattform für Telekommunikationsanwendungen
 - ▶ mnesia DB
 - ▶ CORBA
 - ▶ ASN.1
 - ▶ yaws Webserver
 - ▶ Loadbalancer

Erlang

- Deklarative syntax
 - ▶ funktionaler Sprachkern
 - ▶ weitgehend frei von Seiteneffekten
 - ▶ sehr kompakt (Faktor 4–10 weniger Code im Vergleich zu C/C++)
- Nebenläufigkeit eingebaut
 - ▶ leichtgewichtige Prozesse
 - ▶ asynchrones message passing
- Continuous operation
 - ▶ Code kann im laufenden System ausgetauscht werden

Datentypen

- Primitive Datentypen
 - ▶ Integer (42, 63456345634563563)
 - ▶ Float (3.14159)
 - ▶ Atome (red, blue, 'Atom mit Leerzeichen')
- Zusammengesetzte Datentypen
 - ▶ Tupplel ({1, 2}, {person, {name, "Jan"}})
 - ▶ Listen ([1, 2, 3], [{id, 1}, 2, [3, 4, 5]])

Strings sind lediglich Listen von Integern!

```
> [74, 97, 110] == "Jan".  
true
```

Hello Erlang(en)

```
-module(ex0).  
-export([say_hello/0]).  
  
say_hello() -> io:format("Hello Erlangen\n").
```

```
> ex0:say_hello().  
Hello Erlangen
```

Einfache Funktionen

```
-module(ex1).  
-export([square/1]).
```

```
square(X) -> times(X, X).
```

```
times(X, N) -> X * N.
```

```
> ex1:square(3).  
9  
> ex1:times(3,3).  
** exited: {undef, [{ex1,times,[3,3]},  
                    {erl_eval,expr,3},  
                    {erl_eval,exprs,4},  
                    {shell,eval_loop,2}]} **
```

Funktionsdefinition mit Pattern-Matching

```
-module(ex2).  
-export([area/1]).  
-import(ex1, [square/1]).  
  
area({square, Side}) -> square(Side);  
area({rectangle, X, Y}) -> X * Y;  
area({circle, Radius}) -> 3.14159 * square(Radius).
```

```
> ex2:area({rectangle, 3, 4}).  
12  
> ex2:area({circle, 5}).  
78.5397
```


Der Match-Operator '='

- Pattern = Expression
 - ▶ Der Ausdruck Expression wird ausgewertet und gegen das Muster Pattern geprüft
 - ▶ Bei Erfolg werden alle Variablen im Muster Pattern an die jeweiligen Werte gebunden

```
> N = {2006, mathema}.  
{2006, mathema}  
> {A, B} = N.  
{2006, mathema}  
> A.  
2006  
> B.  
mathema
```

Einfache rekursive Funktionsdefinition

```
-module(ex3).  
-export([factorial/1]).
```

```
factorial(0) -> 1;  
factorial(N) -> N * factorial(N-1).
```

```
> ex3:factorial(6).
```

```
720
```

```
> ex3:factorial(42).
```

```
14050061177528798985431426062445115699363840000000000
```

Tail-Rekursion

```
-module(ex4).  
-export([factorial/1]).
```

```
factorial(N) -> factorial(N, 1).
```

```
factorial(0, A) -> A;
```

```
factorial(N, A) -> factorial(N-1, A*N).
```

Konstanter Speicherverbrauch
im Gegensatz zu 'normaler' Rekursion!

Listen

```
> A = [].
```

```
[]
```

```
> B = [1|A].
```

```
[1]
```

```
> C = [2|B].
```

```
[2, 1]
```

```
> D = [3|C].
```

```
[3, 2, 1]
```

```
> E = [a, b, c | D].
```

```
[a, b, c, 3, 2, 1]
```

rekursiv

```
len_rec([]) -> 0;  
len_rec([_|T]) -> 1 + len_rec(T).
```

```
len_rec([a,b,c]).  
≈ 1 + len_rec([b,c]).  
≈ 1 + 1 + len_rec([c]).  
≈ 1 + 1 + 1 + len_rec([]).  
≈ 1 + 1 + 1 + 0.  
≈ 3.
```

tail-rekursiv

```
len_tailrec([], A) -> A;  
len_tailrec([_|T], A) -> len_tailrec(T, A+1).
```

```
len_tailrec([a,b,c], 0).  
≈ len_tailrec([b,c], 1).  
≈ len_tailrec([c], 2).  
≈ len_tailrec([], 3).  
≈ 3.
```

Binärer Suchbaum

```
insert(Key, Value, nil) -> {Key, Value, nil,nil};
insert(Key, Value, {Key1, _, S, B}) ->
    {Key, Value, S, B};
insert(Key, Value, {Key1, V, S, B}) when Key < Key1 ->
    {Key1, V, insert(Key, Value, S), B};
insert(Key, Value, {Key1, V, S, B}) when Key > Key1 ->
    {Key1, V, S, insert(Key, Value, B)}.
```

```
> A = bintree:insert(mathema, 1, nil).
{mathema,1,nil,nil}
> B = bintree:insert(adam, 2, A).
{mathema,1,{adam,2,nil,nil},nil}
> C = bintree:insert(xavier, 3, B).
{mathema,1,{adam,2,nil,nil},{xavier,3,nil,nil}}
> D = bintree:insert(campus, 2006, C).
{mathema,1,{adam,2,nil,{campus,2006,nil,nil}},{xavier,3,nil,nil}}
```

Binärer Suchbaum cont.

```
lookup(Key, nil) -> not_found;
lookup(Key, {Key,Value,_,_}) -> {found, Value};
lookup(Key, {Key1,_, Smaller, _}) when Key<Key1 ->
    lookup(Key, Smaller);
lookup(Key, {Key1,_,_, Bigger}) when Key > Key1 ->
    lookup(Key, Bigger).
```

```
> bintree:lookup(campus, D).
{found, 2006}
> bintree:lookup(jan, D).
not_found
```

weitere interessante Features

- List Comprehensions
 - ▶ `[X*2 || X <- lists:seq(1,10), X>5] .`
- Higher order functions
 - ▶ `lists:map(fun(X) -> X*2 end, [1,2,3]) .`
- Records
 - ▶ `#person{age=31, name="Jan"} .`
- Bit-Syntax
 - ▶ `<<42, 2019:16>>`

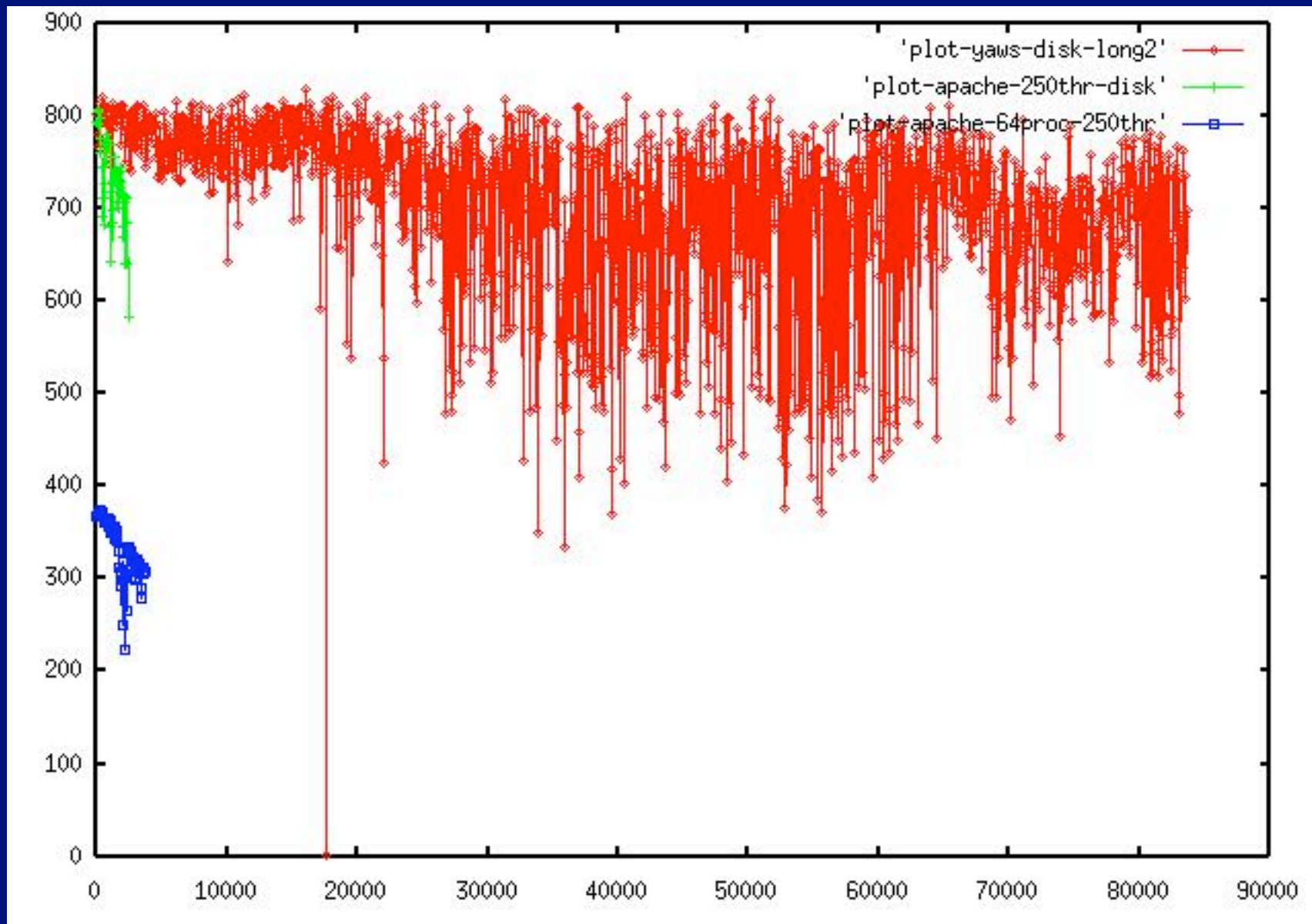
Shared-Memory Probleme

- Programmabsturz in einer critical-region
- Programm verbringt zuviel Zeit in einer critical-region
- Deadlocks
- Locking ist i.d.R. sehr grob granular
- Shared-Memory skaliert schlecht

Concurrency, the Erlang way

- Leichtgewichtige Prozesse (keine Betriebssystem Prozesse oder Threads)
- asynchrones Message-Passing (kein Shared-Memory, keine Locks/Semaphoren/Mutexes)

Apache vs. Yaws



Concurrency-Funktionen und Sprachkonstrukte

Prozess erzeugen

```
Pid = spawn(Module, Function, ArgumentList)
```

Nachricht senden

```
Pid ! Message
```

Nachricht empfangen

```
receive      Message1 -> Action1;  
            Message2 -> Action2;  
            ...  
after       Timeout -> TimeoutAction  
end
```

counter-example ;-)

```
-module(counter).  
-export([start/0, loop/1]).
```

```
start() -> spawn(counter, loop, [0]).
```

```
loop(Value) -> receive  
                increment -> loop(Value + 1)  
            end.
```

```
> Pid = counter:start().  
<0.44.0>  
> Pid ! increment.  
increment
```

Einfache Concurrency Patterns

Triggern: A ! B



Event: receive A -> A end



RPC-Call:

```
A ! {self(), B},  
receive  
  {A, Reply} -> Reply  
end
```



Callback:

```
receive  
  {From, A} -> From ! F(A)  
end
```



```

-module(counter).
-export([start/0, increment/1, get_value/1, loop/1]).

start() -> spawn(counter, loop, [0]).

increment(Pid) -> Pid ! increment.

get_value(Pid) -> Pid ! {self(), getvalue},
                    receive
                        Value -> Value
                    end.

loop(Value) ->
    receive
        increment          -> loop(Value + 1);
        {From, getvalue} -> From ! Value,
                            loop(Value);
        Otherwise          -> loop(Value)
    end.

```

Resourcen

- Erlang
 - ▶ <http://www.erlang.org/>
 - ▶ <http://www.erlang.se/>
 - ▶ <http://www.planeterlang.org/>
 - ▶ <http://www.trapexit.org/>
 - ▶ <http://armstrongonsoftware.blogspot.com/>
 - ▶ <http://www.sics.se/~joe/index.html>
- Purely Functional Data Structures
 - ▶ <http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~rwh/theses/okasaki.pdf>