



Erlang Solutions Ltd

An Introduction to Erlang

From behind the trenches...

GOTO Copenhagen

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So Here I Am....



The Computer Science Lab



Telecom Applications: Issues

Complex

No down time

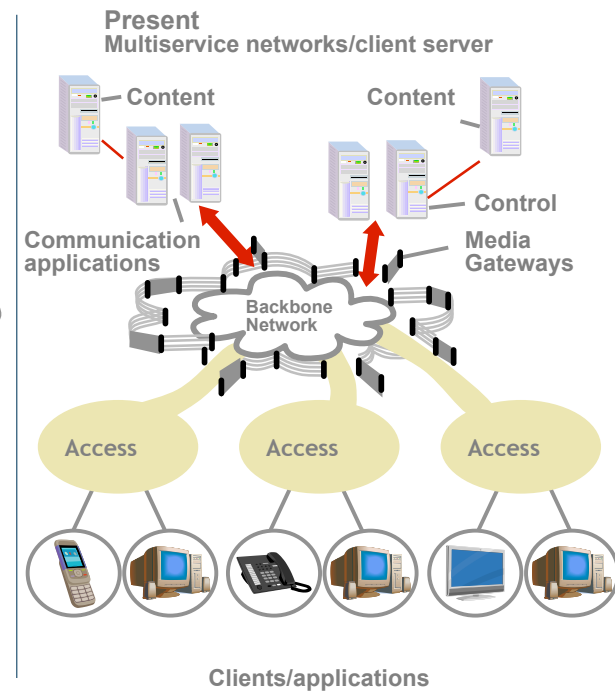
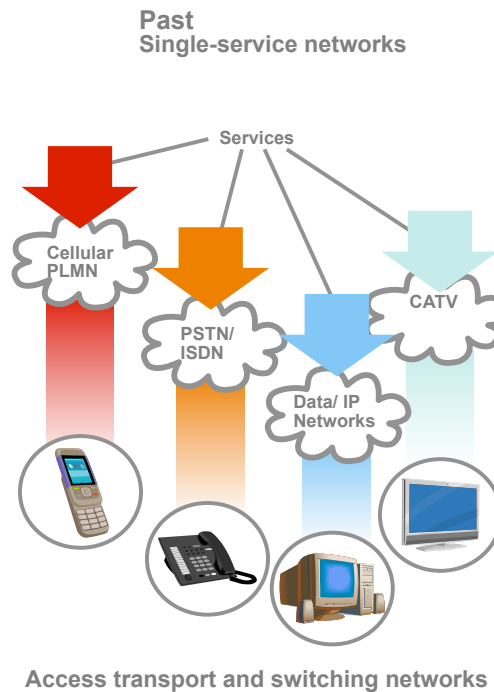
Scalable

Maintainable

Distributed

vs

Time to Market



The Ancestors

Languages like SmallTalk,
Ada, Modula or Chill

Functional languages like
ML or Miranda

Logical languages
like Prolog



Erlang Highlights

Declarative

Concurrent

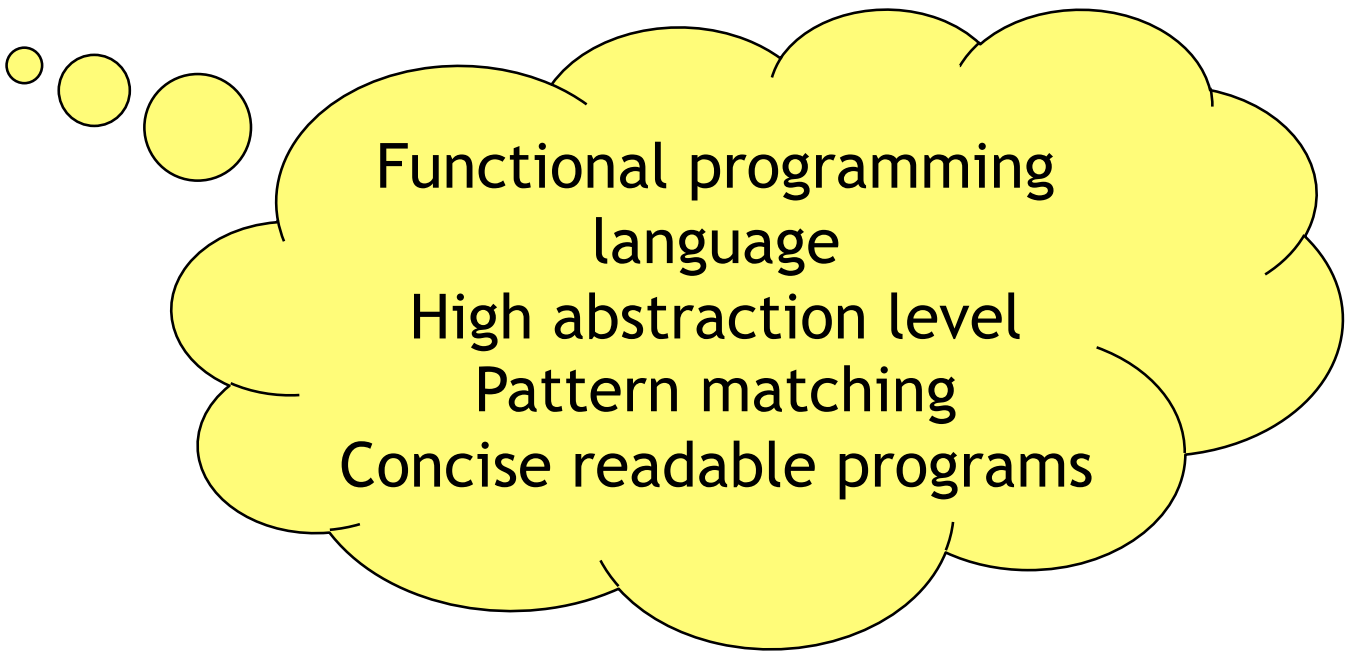
Robust

Distributed

Hot code loading

Multicore Support

OTP



Functional programming
language
High abstraction level
Pattern matching
Concise readable programs

Erlang Highlights: Factorial

Factorial using Recursion

Definition

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ n * (n-1)! & n \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

```
Eshell V5.0.1 (abort with ^G)
1> c(ex1).
{ok,ex1}
2> ex1:factorial(6).
720
```

Implementation

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

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

Erlang Highlights: High-level Constructs

QuickSort using List Comprehensions

```
-module(ex2) .  
-export([qsort/1]) .  
  
qsort([Head|Tail]) ->  
    First = qsort([X || X <- Tail, X =< Head]),  
    Last  = qsort([Y || Y <- Tail, Y > Head]),  
    First ++ [Head] ++ Last;  
qsort([]) ->  
    [].
```

```
Eshell V5.0.1 (abort with ^G)  
1> c(ex2) .  
{ok,ex2}  
2> ex2:qsort([7,5,3,8,1]) .  
[1,3,5,7,8]
```

"all objects Y
taken from the list
Tail, where
Y > Head"

Erlang Highlights: High-level Constructs

Parsing a TCP packet using the Bit Syntax

```
<< SourcePort:16, DestinationPort:16, SequenceNumber:32,  
    AckNumber:32, DataOffset:4, _Reserved:4, Flags:8,  
    WindowSize:16, Checksum:16, UrgentPointer:16,  
    Payload/binary>> = Segment,
```

```
OptSize = (DataOffset - 5)*32,  
<< Options:OptSize, Message/binary >> = Payload,  
<< CWR:1, ECE:1, URG:1, ACK:1, PSH:1,  
    RST:1, SYN:1, FIN:1>> = <<Flags:8>>,
```

```
%% Can now process the Message according to the  
%% Options (if any) and the flags CWR, ..., FIN
```

etc...

Erlang Highlights

Declarative

Concurrent

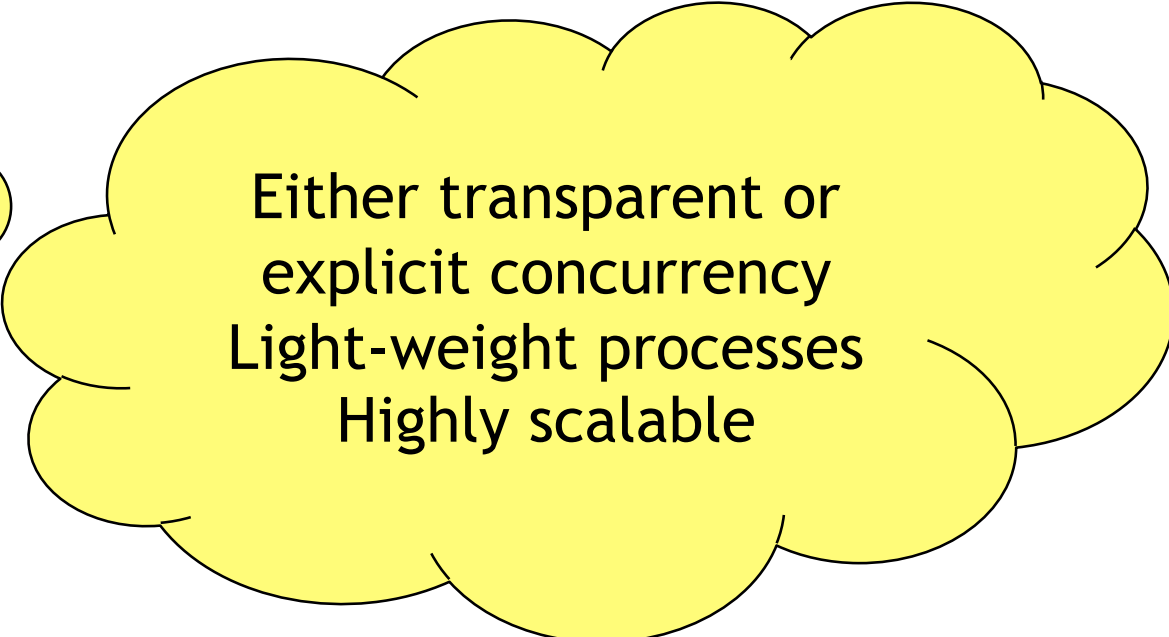
Robust

Distributed

Hot code loading

Multicore Support

OTP



Either transparent or
explicit concurrency
Light-weight processes
Highly scalable

Erlang Highlights: Concurrency

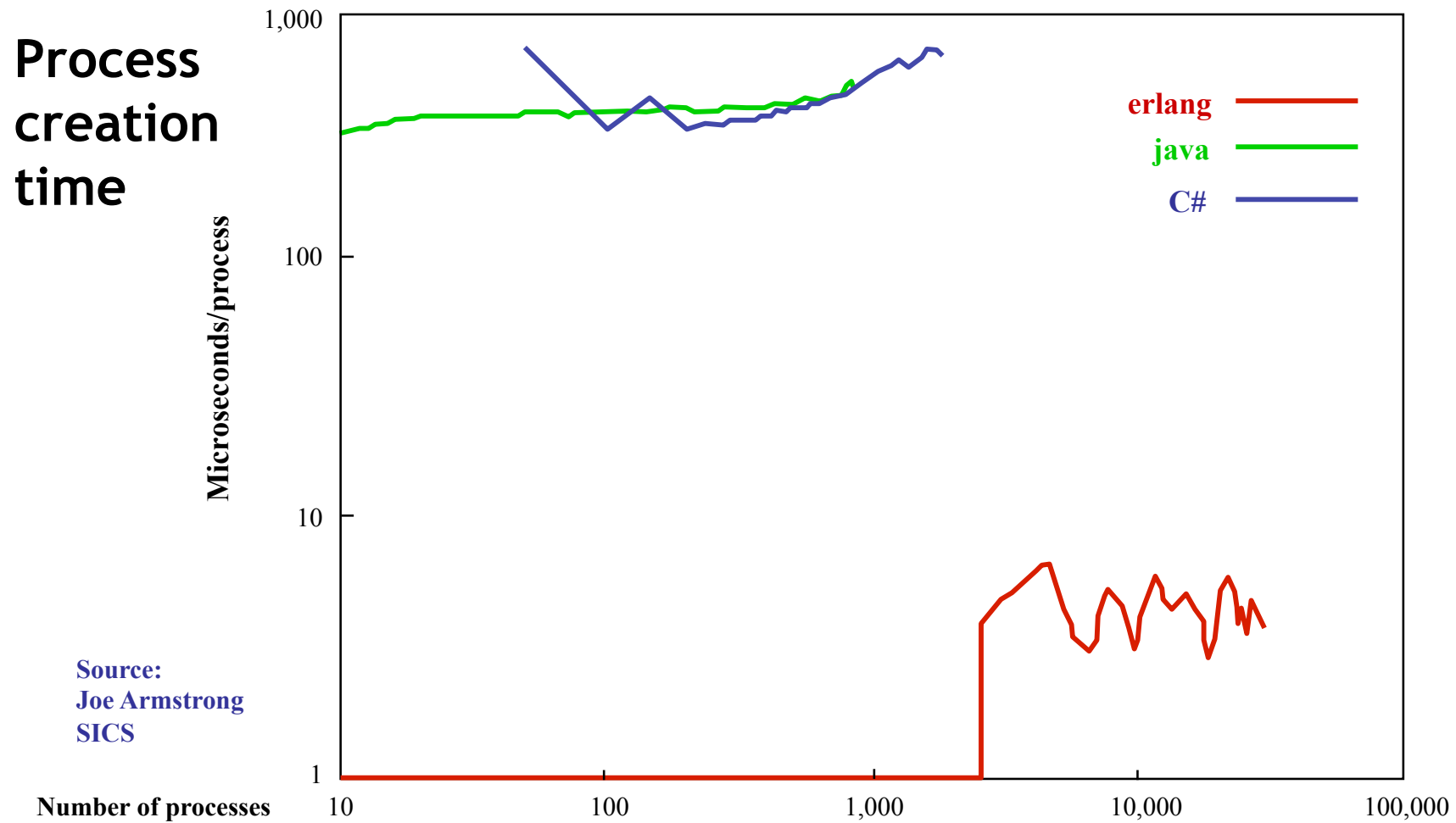
Creating a new process using spawn

```
-module(ex3).  
-export([activity/3]).  
  
activity(Name, Pos, Size) ->  
.....
```



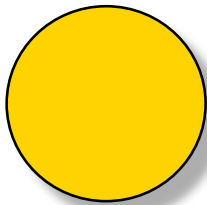
```
Pid = spawn(ex3, activity, [Joe, 75, 1024])
```

Erlang Highlights: Concurrency

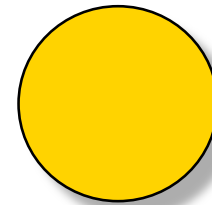


Erlang Highlights: Concurrency

Processes communicate by asynchronous message passing



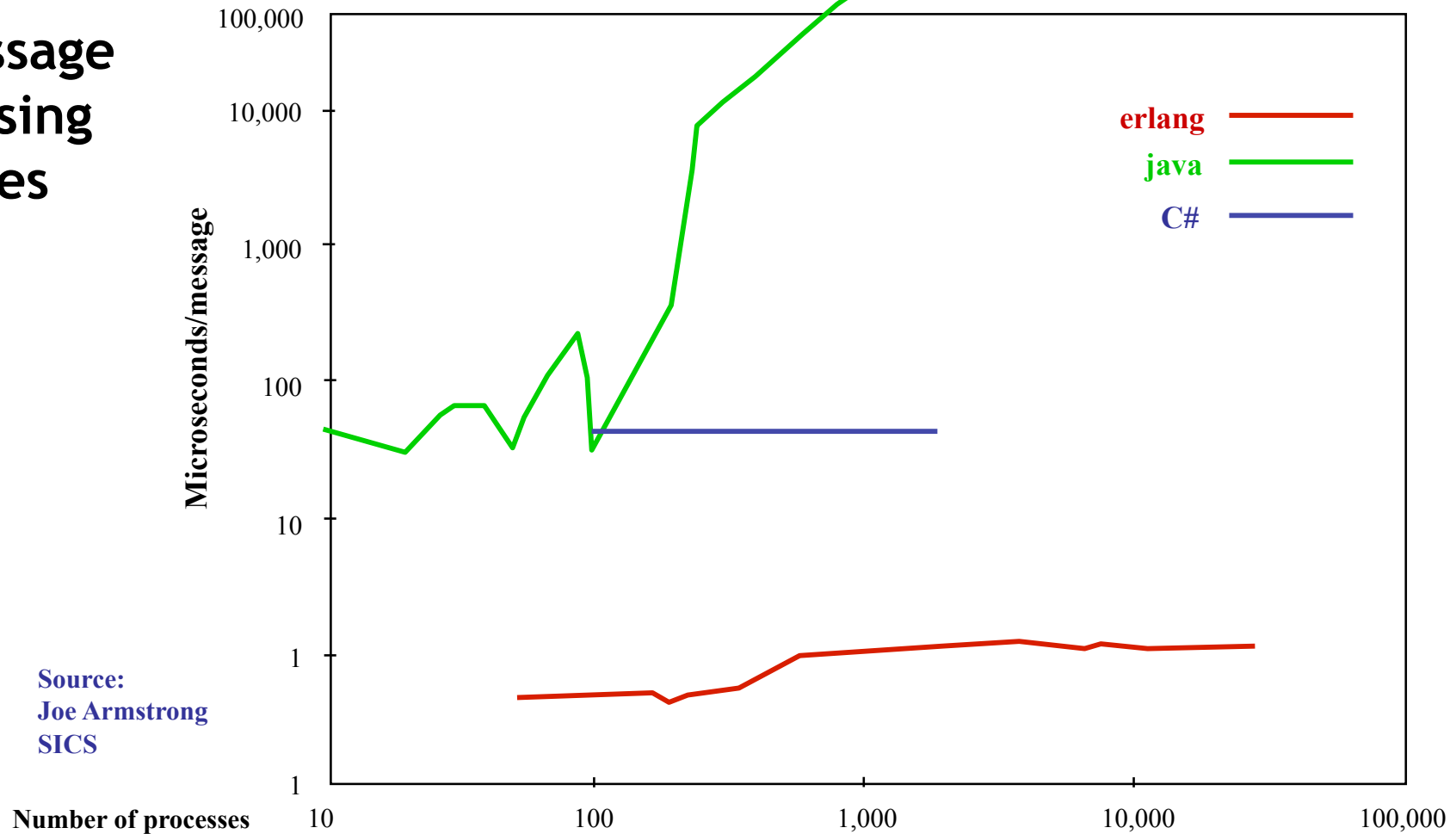
```
Pid ! {data,12,13}
```



```
receive  
    {start} -> .....  
    {stop} -> .....  
    {data,X,Y} -> .....  
end
```

Erlang Highlights: Concurrency

Message
passing
times



Erlang Highlights

Declarative

Concurrent

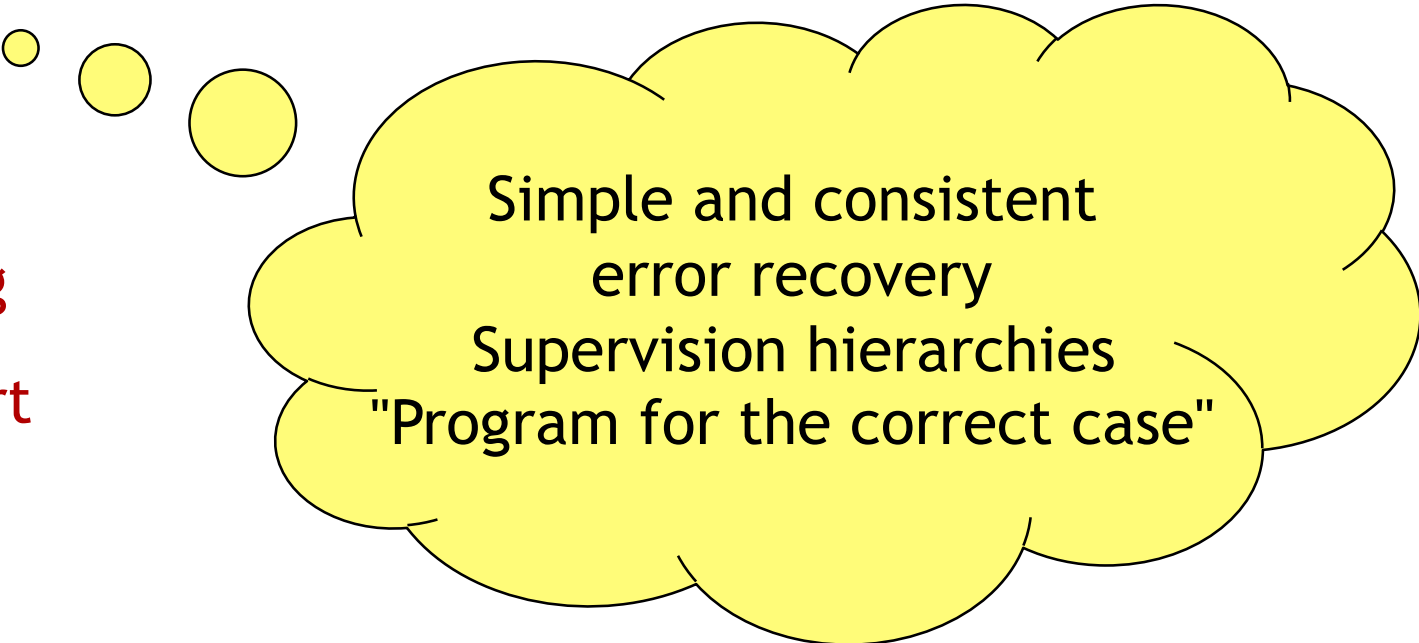
Robust

Distributed

Hot code loading

Multicore Support

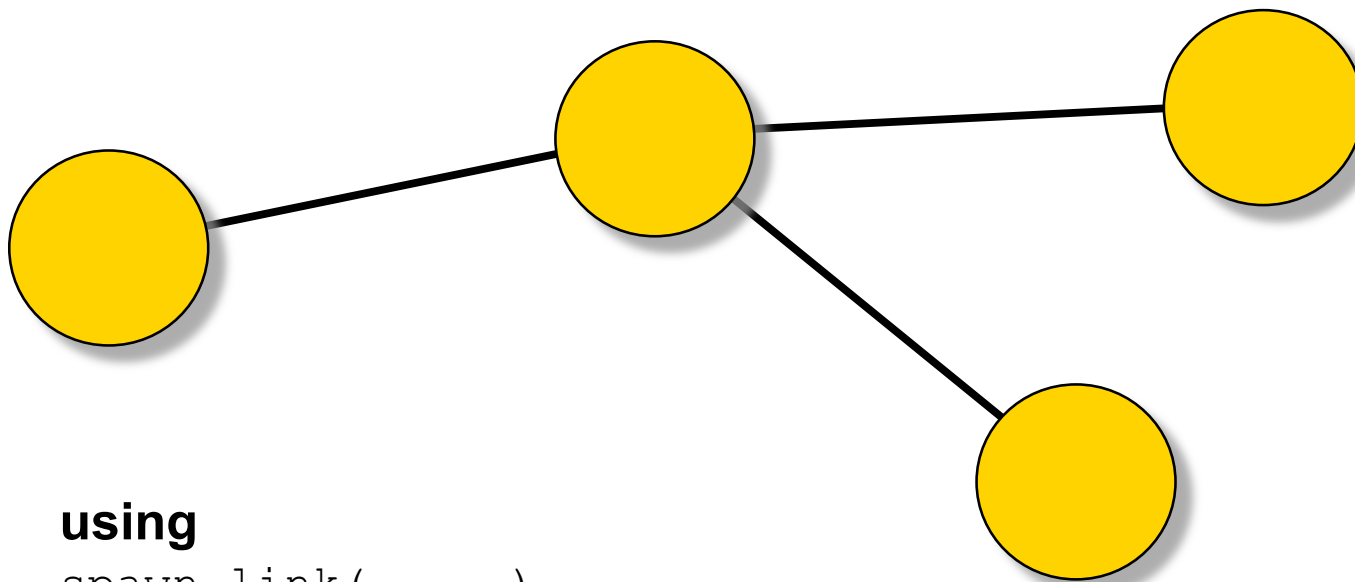
OTP



Simple and consistent
error recovery
Supervision hierarchies
"Program for the correct case"

Erlang Highlights: Robustness

Cooperating processes may be linked together



using

```
spawn_link(..., ..., ...)
```

or

```
link(Pid)
```

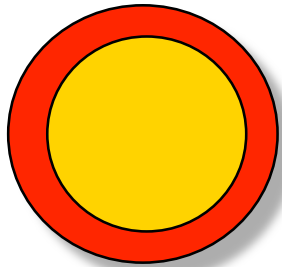

Erlang Highlights: Robustness

When a process terminates, an exit signal is sent to all linked processes

... and the termination is propagated

Erlang Highlights: Robustness

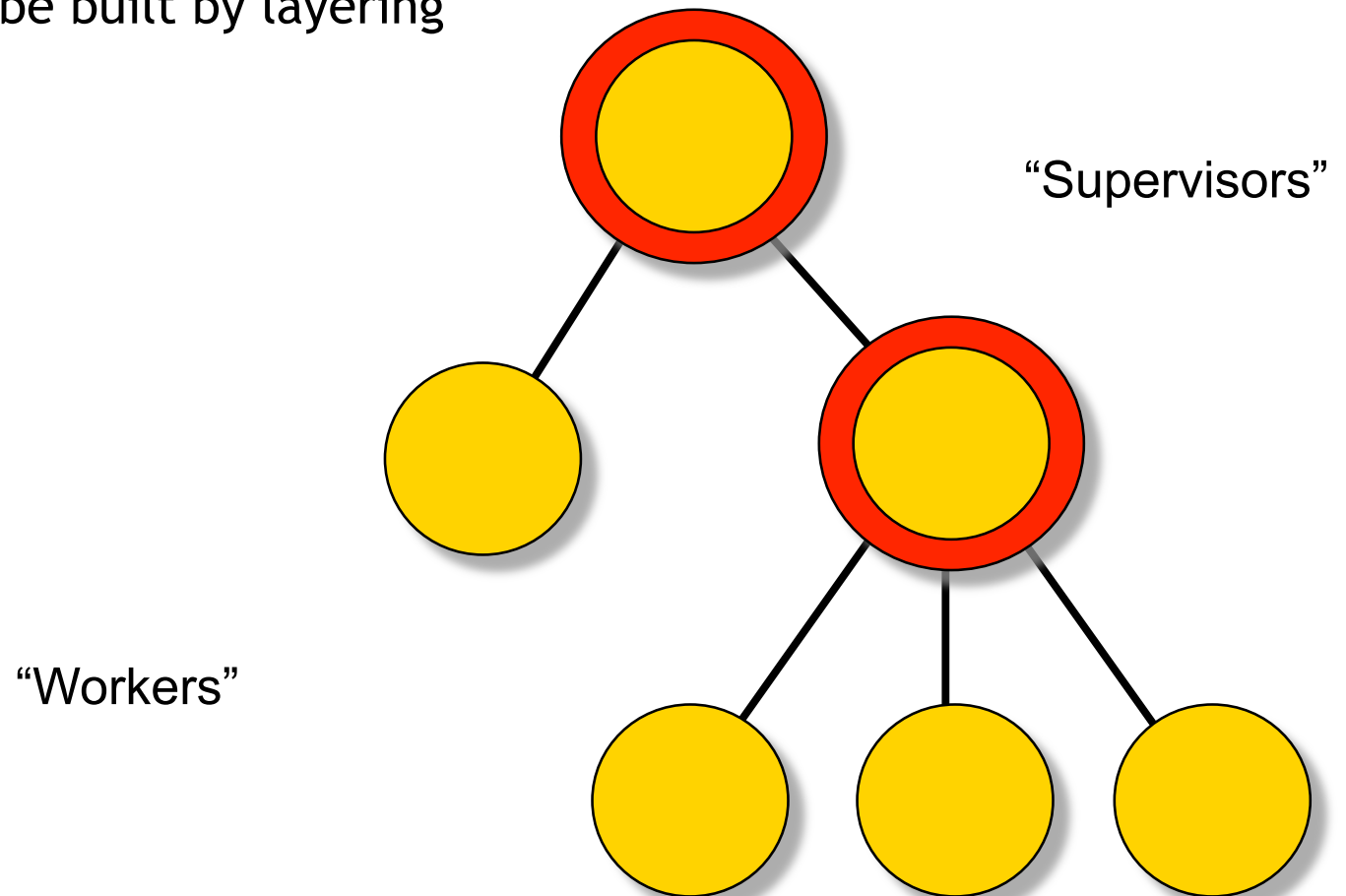
Exit signals can be trapped and received as messages



```
receive  
  {'EXIT',Pid,...} -> ...  
end
```

Erlang Highlights: Robustness

Robust systems can be built by layering



Erlang Highlights

Declarative

Concurrent

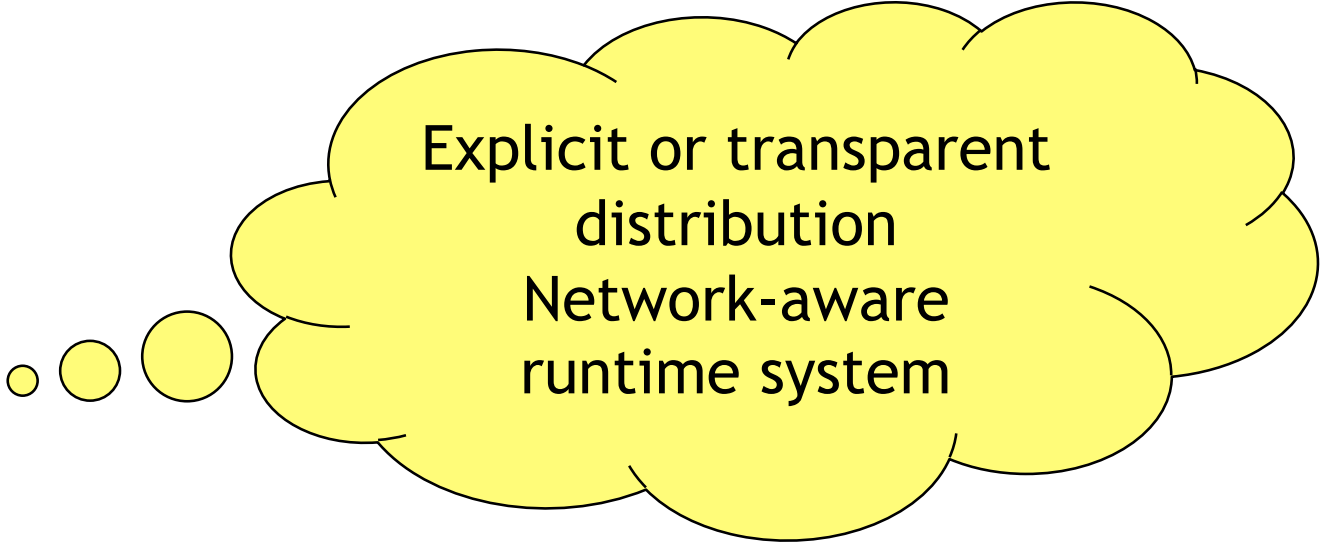
Robust

Distributed

Hot code loading

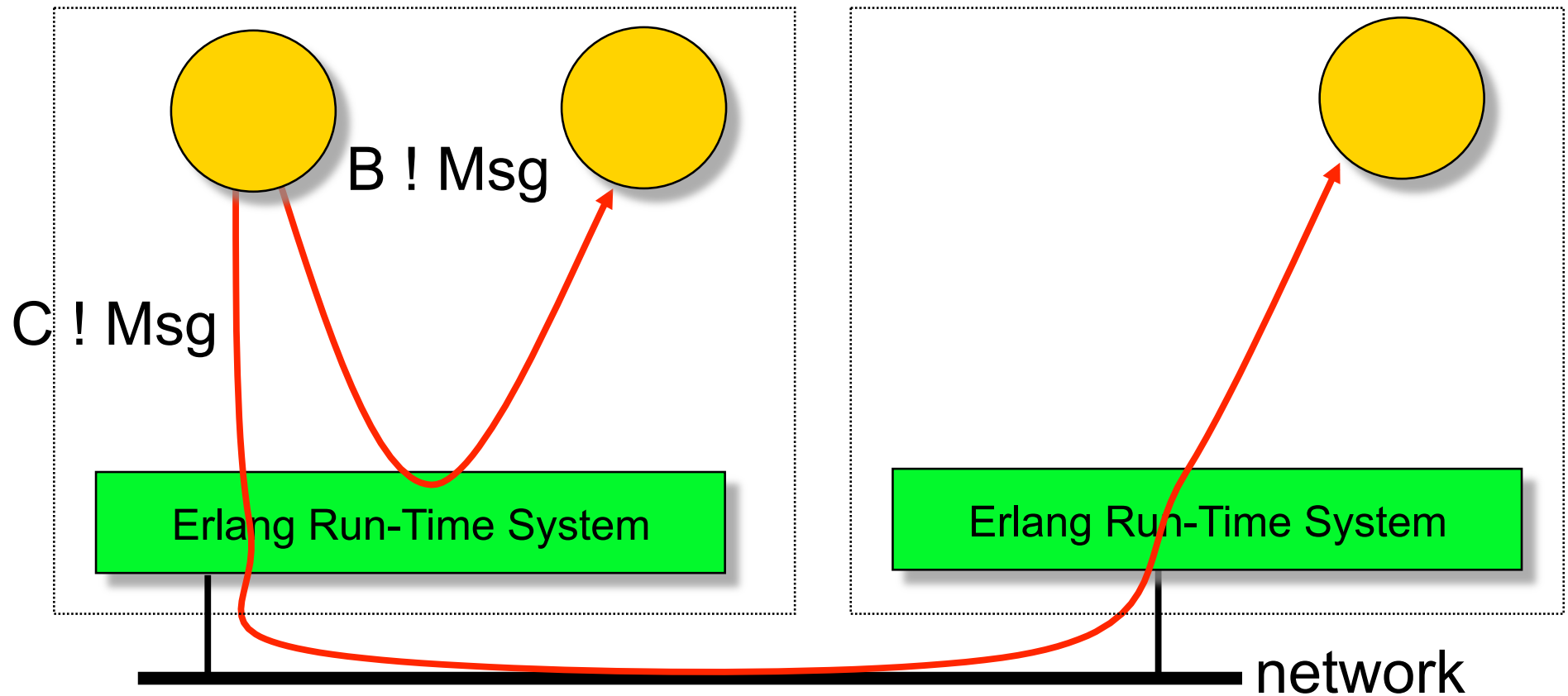
Multicore Support

OTP



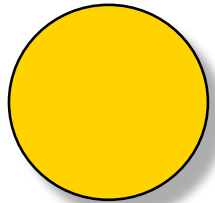
Explicit or transparent
distribution
Network-aware
runtime system

Erlang Highlights: Distribution

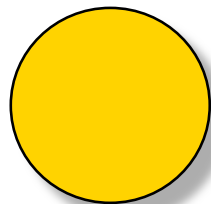


Erlang Highlights: Distribution

Simple Remote Procedure Call



```
{rex, Node} ! {self(), {apply, M, F, A}},  
receive  
    {rex, Node, What} -> What  
end
```



```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        {From, {apply, M, F, A}} ->  
            Answer = apply(M, F, A),  
            From ! {rex, node(), Answer}  
        loop();  
        _Other -> loop()  
    end.
```

Erlang Highlights

Declarative

Concurrent

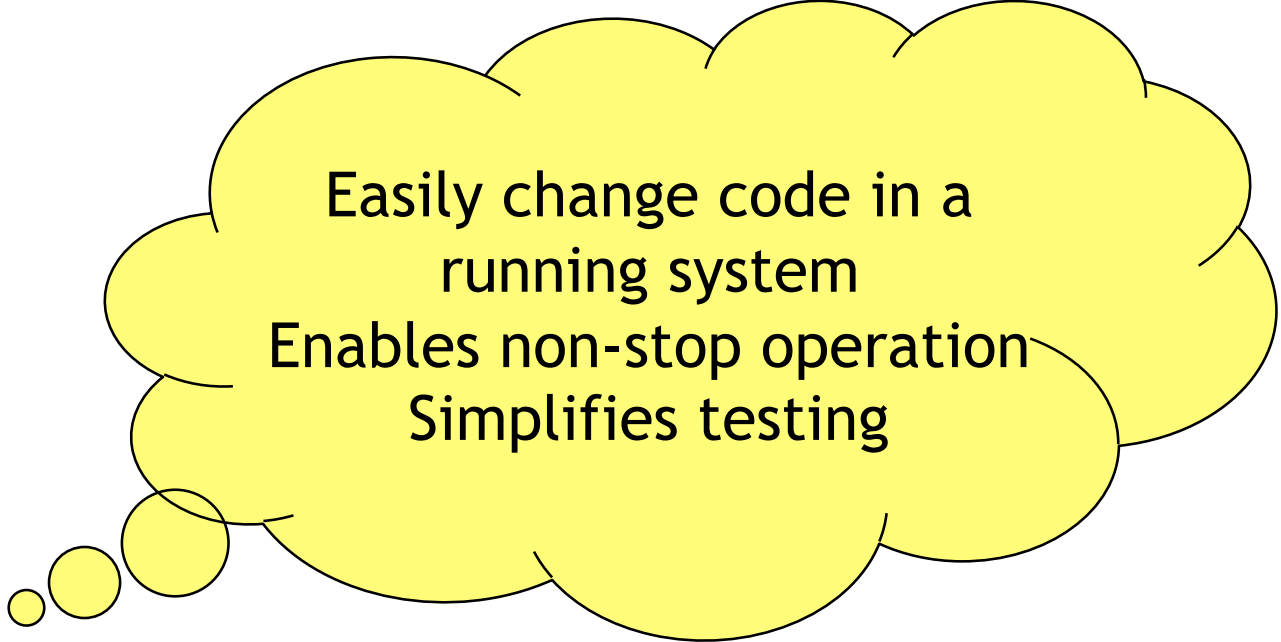
Robust

Distributed

Hot code loading

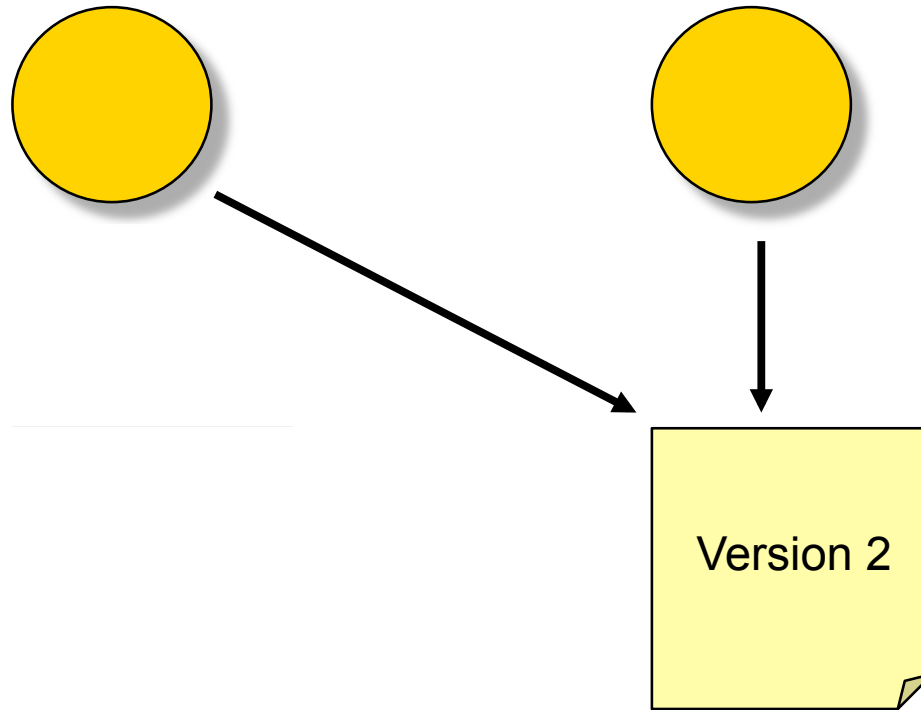
Multicore Support

OTP



Easily change code in a
running system
Enables non-stop operation
Simplifies testing

Erlang Highlights: Hot Code Swap



Erlang Highlights

Declarative

Concurrent

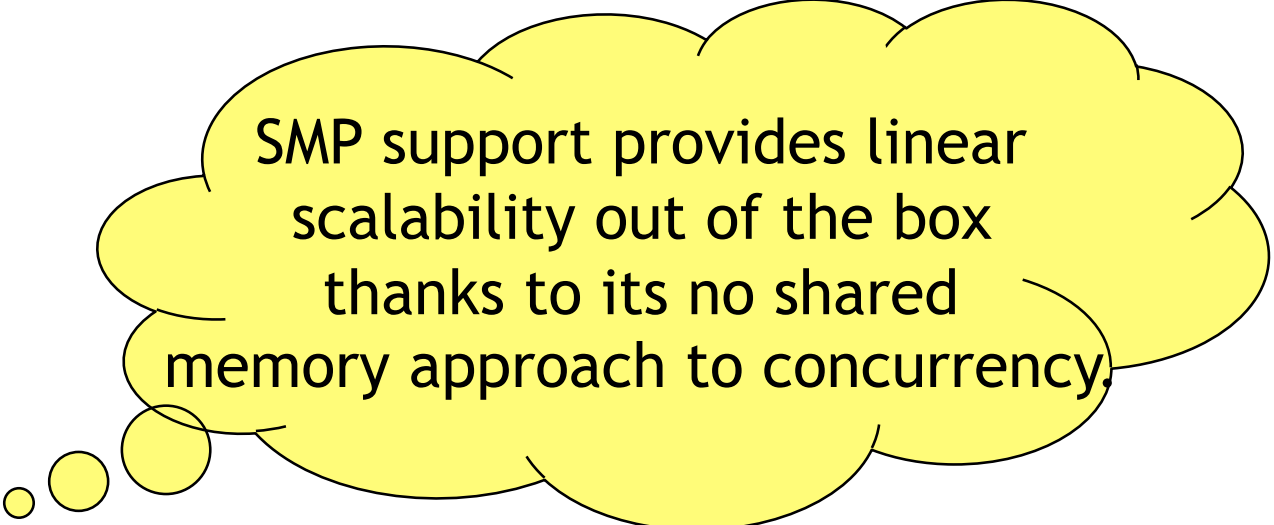
Robust

Distributed

Hot code loading

Multicore Support

OTP



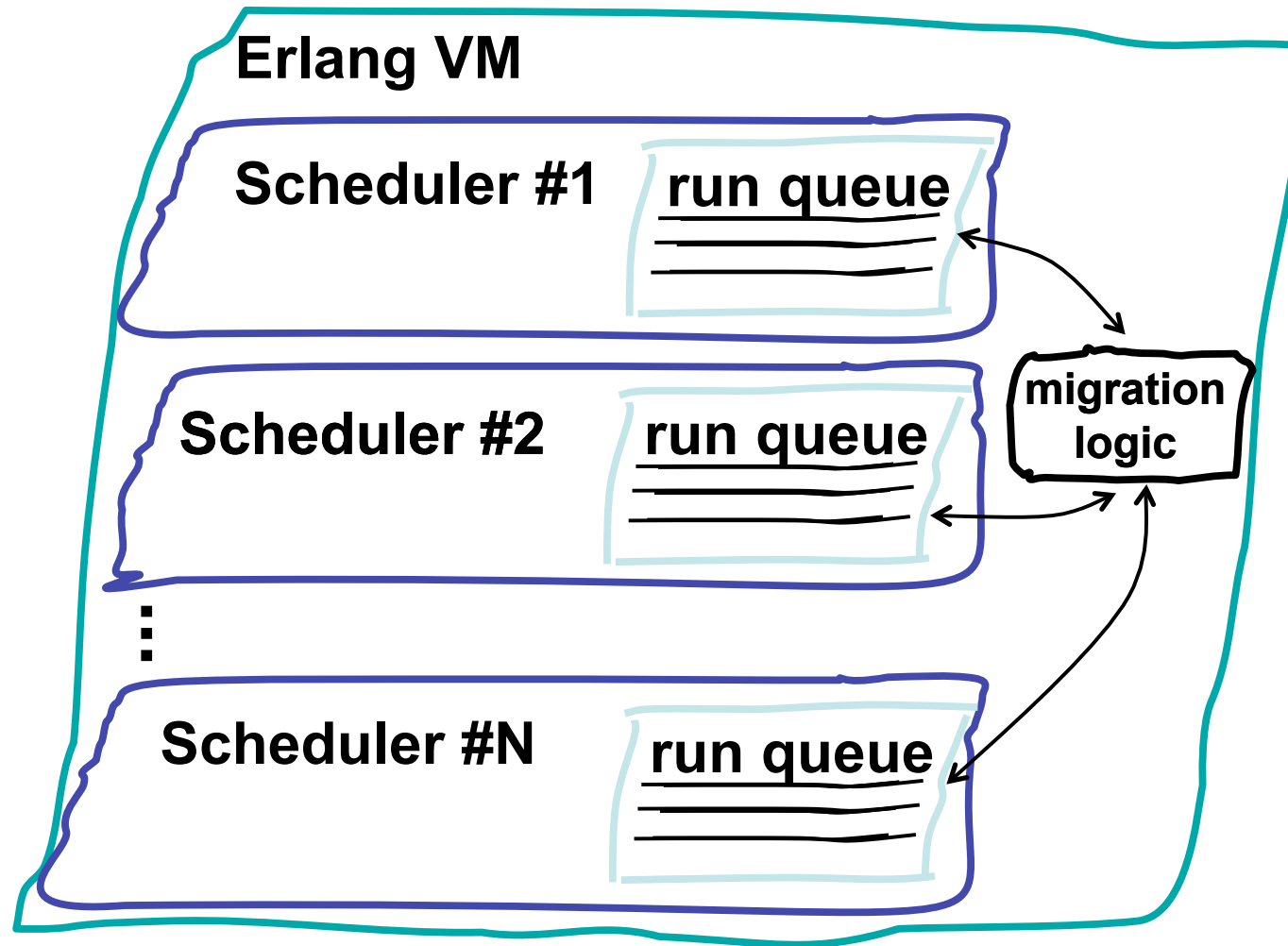
SMP support provides linear scalability out of the box thanks to its no shared memory approach to concurrency.

Ericsson's strategy with SMP



Hide the problems and awareness of SMP from the programmer
Programmed in the normal style using processes for encapsulation
and parallelisation

Multicore Erlang

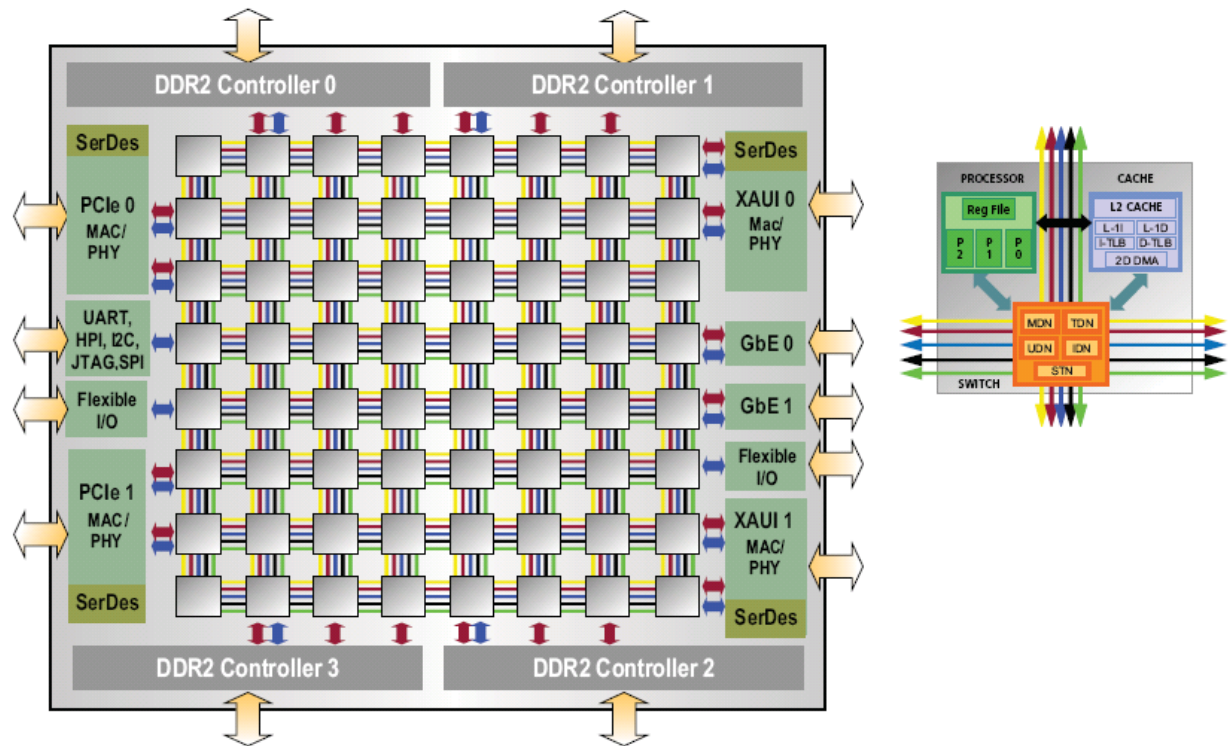


Tilera “Tile64”

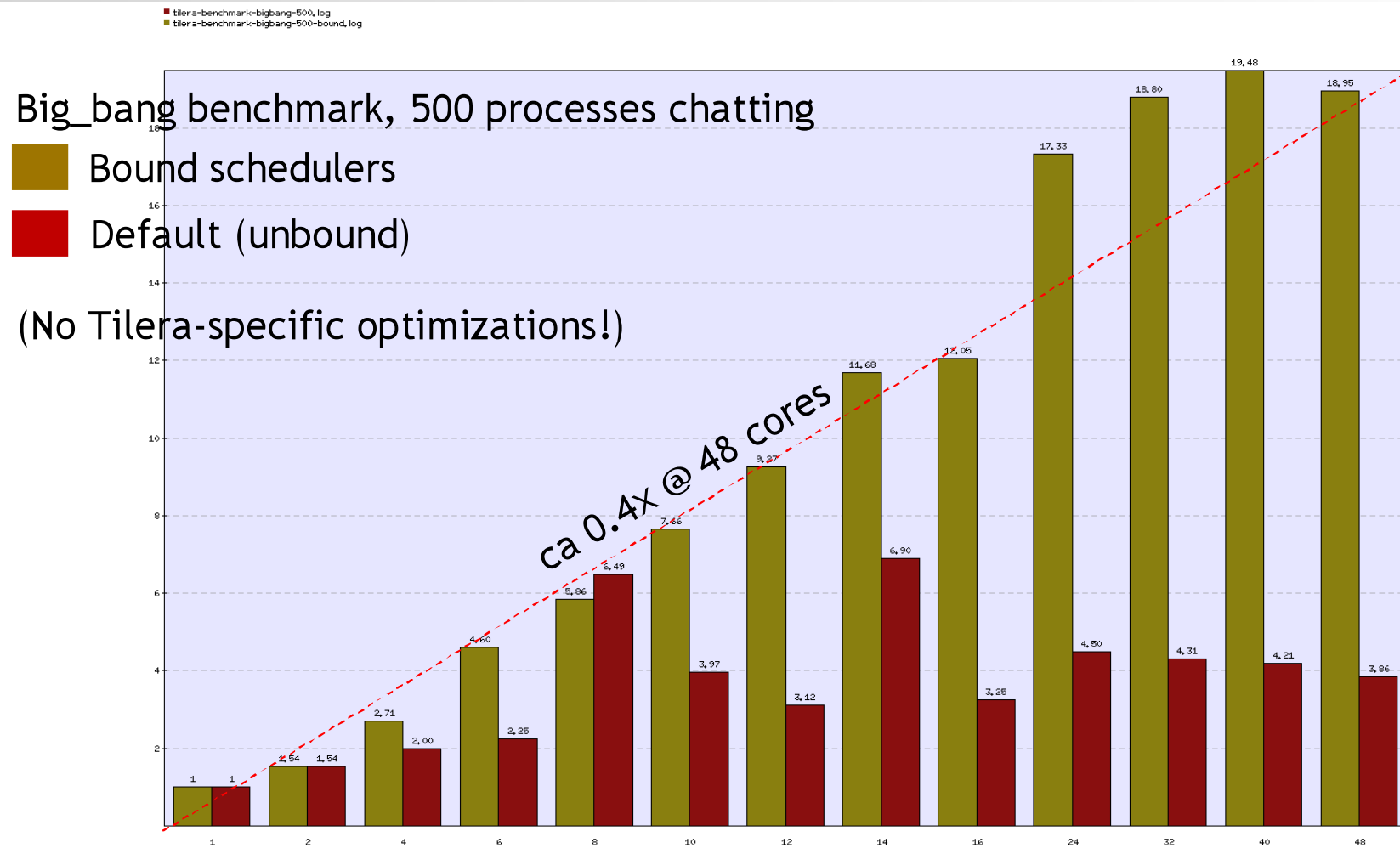
Chatty

500 processes created

Each process randomly sends messages and receives a response from all other processes



Multicore Benchmark - Big Bang



Erlang/OTP R13B on Tiler Pro 64-core

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Erlang Highlights

Declarative

Concurrent

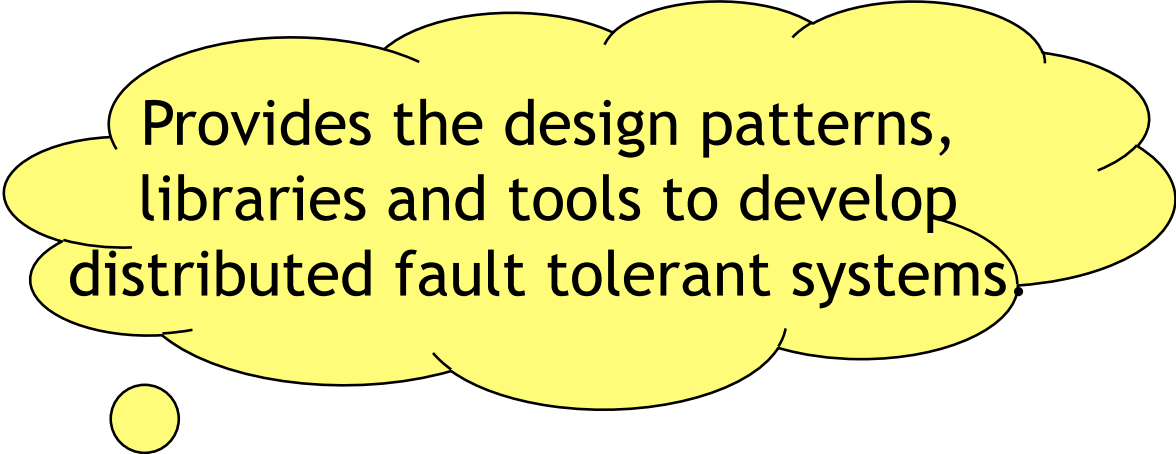
Robust

Distributed

Hot code loading

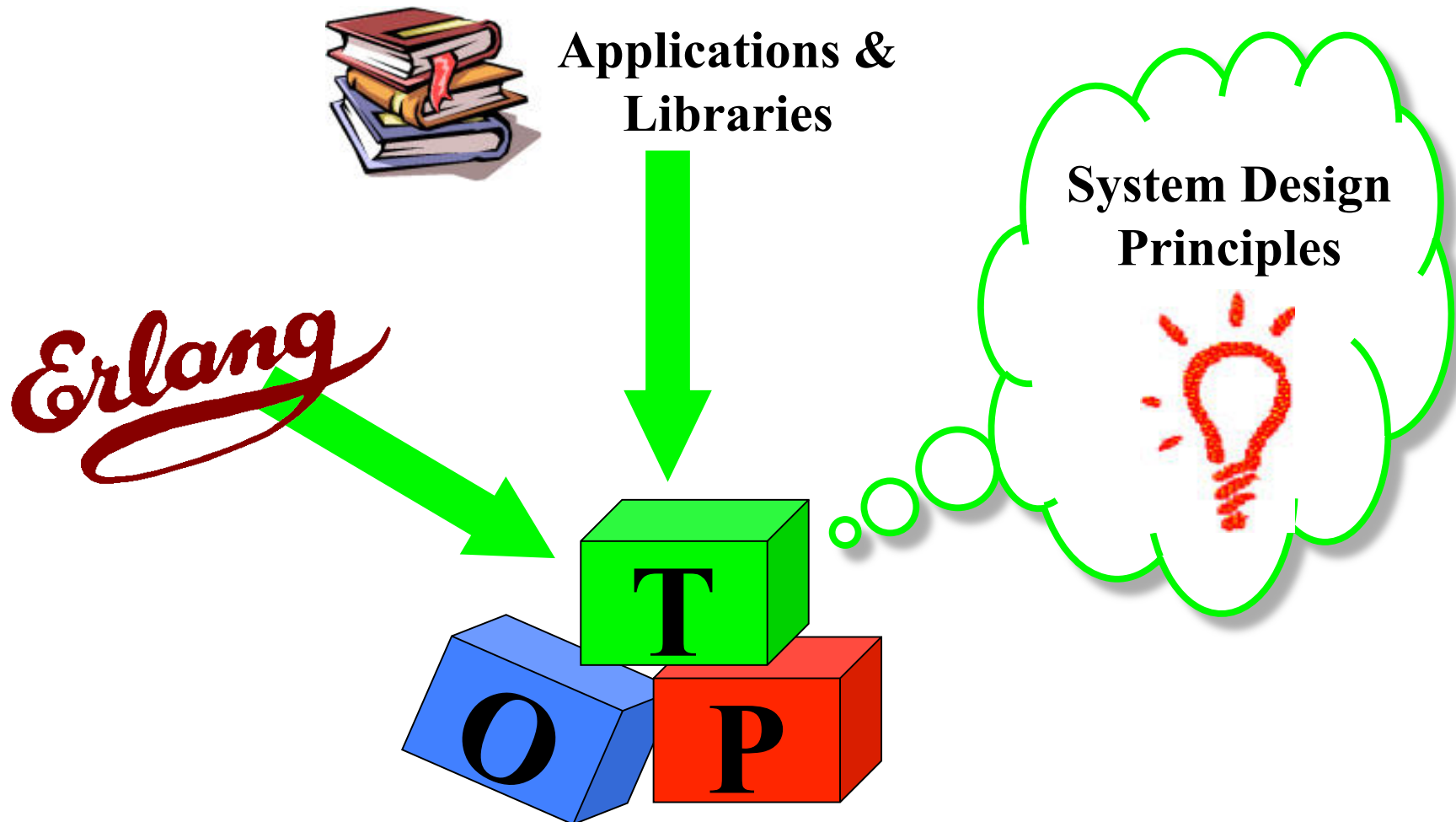
Multicore Support

OTP



Provides the design patterns, libraries and tools to develop distributed fault tolerant systems.

Open Telecom Platform



OTP: System Design Principles

A set of abstract principles and design rules.

- They describe the software architecture of an Erlang System
- Needed so existing tools will be compatible with them
- Facilitate understanding of the system among teams

A set of generic behaviours.

- Each behaviour is a formalisation of a design pattern
- Contains frameworks with generic code
- Solve a common problem
- Have built in support for debugging and software upgrade
- Facilitate understanding of the sub blocks in the system



Erlang Highlights

Declarative

Concurrent

Robust

Distributed

Hot code loading

Multicore Support

OTP



I wrote my
Erlang system
in 4 weeks!

The Myths of Erlang....

Is it Documented?

Is the developer supporting it?

What visibility does support staff have into what is going on?

- SNMP
- Live Tracing
- Audit Trails
- Statistics
- CLI / HTTP Interface

How much new code was actually written?



Upgrades
during runtime
are Easy!

The Myths of Erlang....

Yes, it is easy for

- Simple patches
- Adding functionality without changing the state

Non backwards compatible changes need time time

- Database schema changes
- State changes in your processes
- Upgrades in distributed environments

Test, Test, Test

- A great feature when you have the manpower!



We achieved
99.99999999
availability!

The Myths of Erlang....

“As a matter of fact, the network performance has been so reliable that there is almost a risk that our field engineers do not learn maintenance skills”

Bert Nilsson, Director
NGS-Programs Ericsson

Ericsson Contact, Issue 19 2002



The Myths of Erlang....

99,999 (Five Nines) is a more like it!

- Achieved at a fraction of the effort of Java & C++

Upgrades are risky!

Non Software related issues

- Power Outages
- Networking
- Hardware Faults

The Myths of Erlang....

99,999 (Five Nines) is a more like it!

- Achieved at a fraction of the effort of Java & C++

Upgrades are risky!

Non Software related issues

- Power Outages
- Network Failures, Firewall Configurations
- Hardware Faults

Questions



More Information

Programming Erlang

- Software for a Concurrent World
- by Joe Armstrong



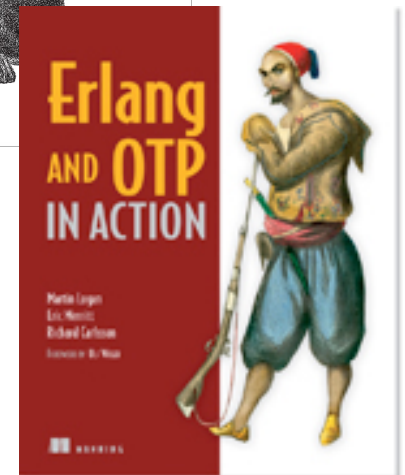
Erlang Programming

- A Concurrent Approach to Software Development
- by Francesco Cesarini & Simon Thompson



Erlang and OTP in Action

- Large-scale software design with OTP
- by Richard Carlsson, Martin Logan & Eric Merit





Thank You!

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