

# An Introduction to Elixir

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*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

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**José Valim**



Robert Virding

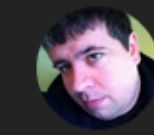
Creator of Erlang

Mike Williams

Creator of Erlang

Joe Armstrong

Creator of Erlang



9:05 / 11:31



### Erlang: The Movie

113,329 views • May 3, 2012

1.2K 12 SHARE SAVE ...

### Up next

AUTOPLAY



- We've made a mess
- We need to reverse entropy
- Quantum mechanics sets limits to the ultimate speed of computation
- We need Math.

### "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](#)

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  - 📄 [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:

```
dialyzer --help
```

# Pattern Matching

---

# Algebra

$$10 = x * 2$$

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

```
1
```

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

```
1
```

```
ix(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

---

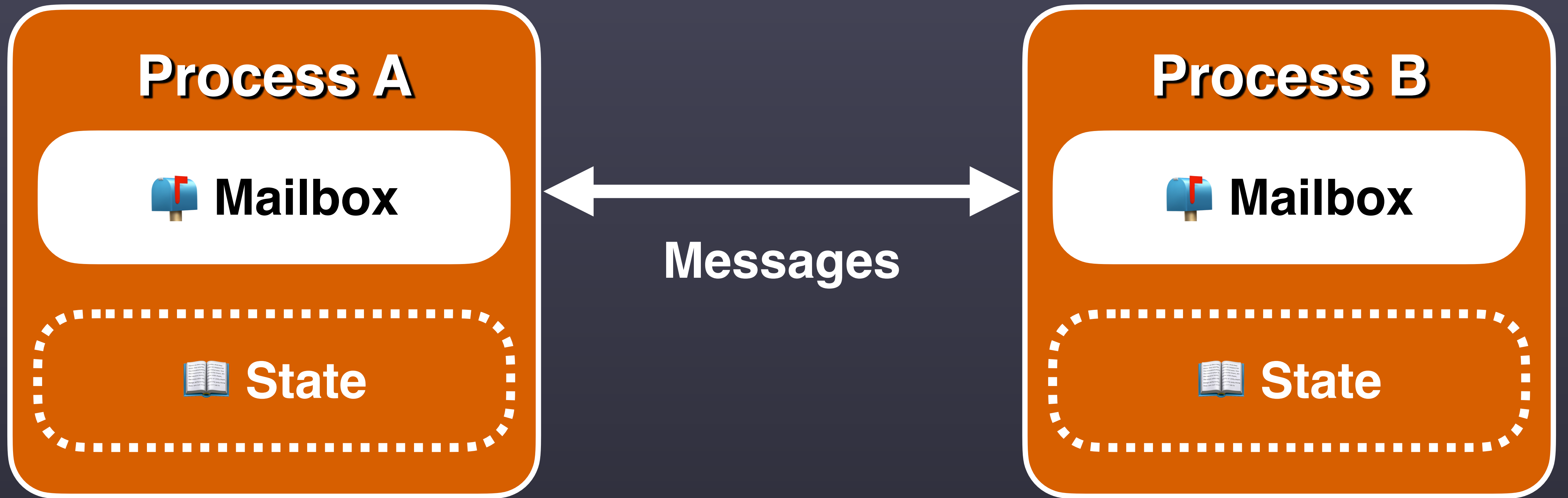
**Process**

# Process

 **Mailbox**

 **State**





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

    listen()
  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

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

# Server

CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

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CPU

CPU

CPU

# Server

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# Server

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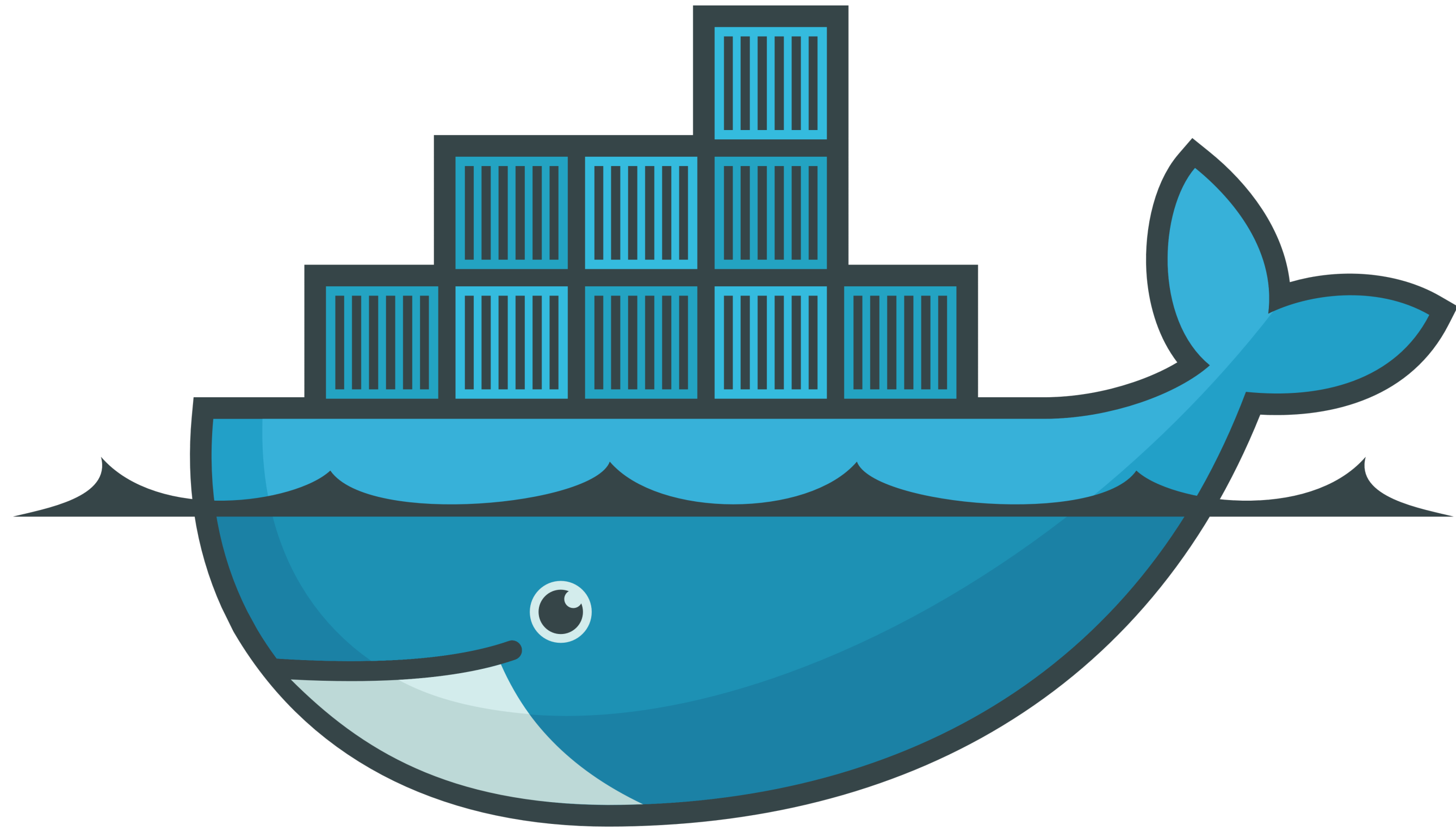
CPU

CPU

CPU

CPU

**BEAM**



docker

# Fault-Tolerant

---

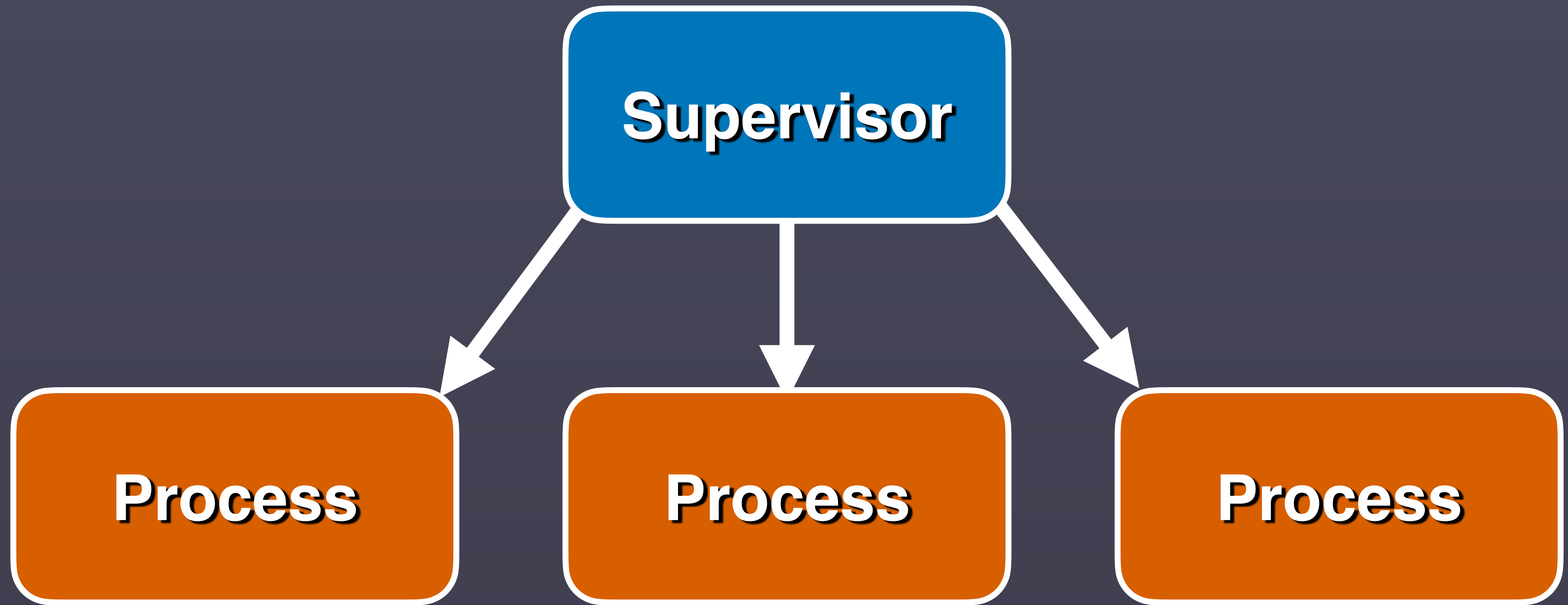


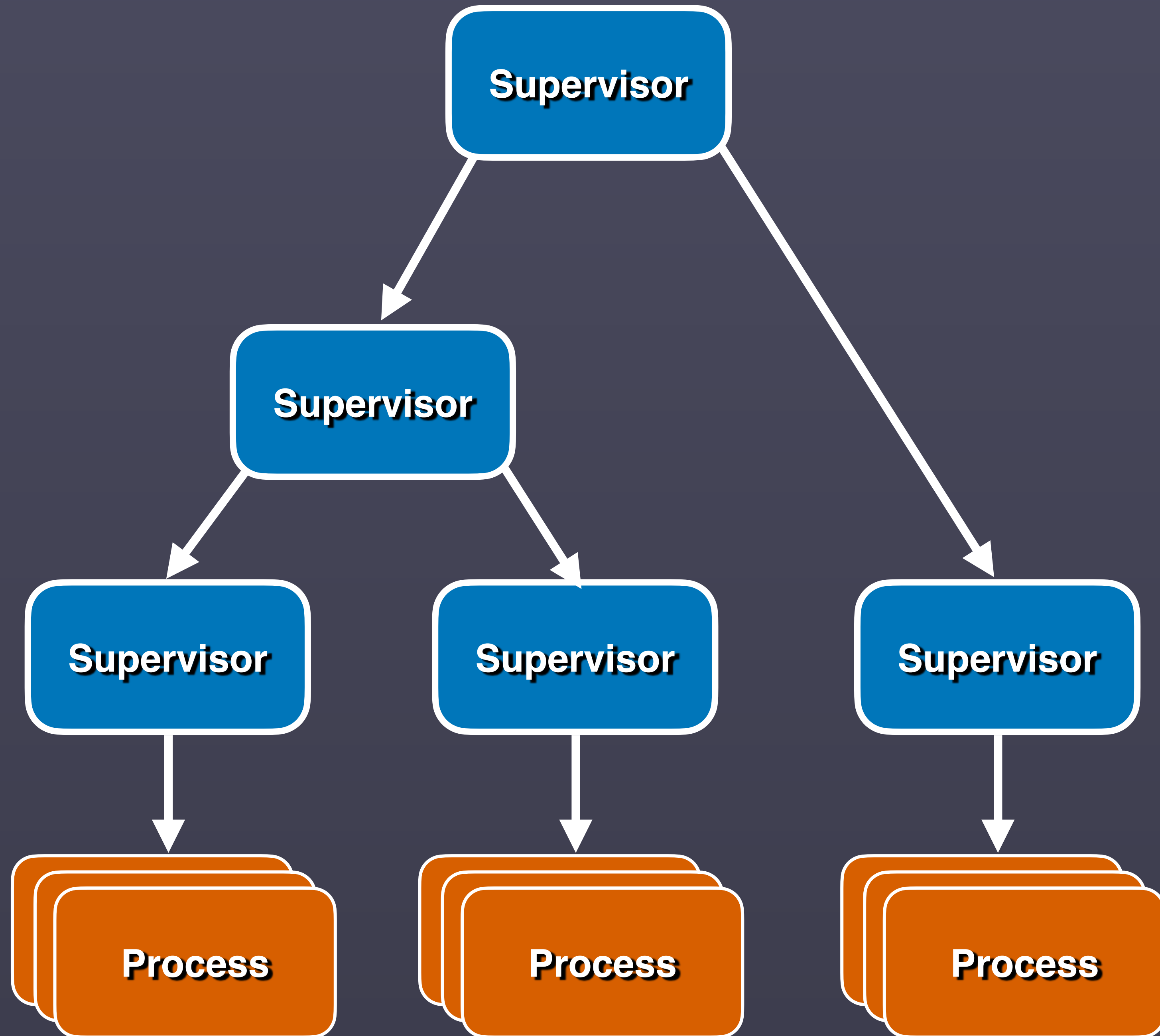
**Supervisor**

```
graph TD; Supervisor[Supervisor] --> Process[Process];
```

The diagram consists of two rounded rectangular boxes. The top box is blue with the word 'Supervisor' in white. A white arrow points downwards from the bottom center of the blue box to the top center of the bottom box. The bottom box is orange with the word 'Process' in white.

**Process**





# Low-Latency

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# 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

---



nonode@nohost

System

Load Charts

Memory All...

Applications

Processes

Table Viewer

Trace Overv...

elixir

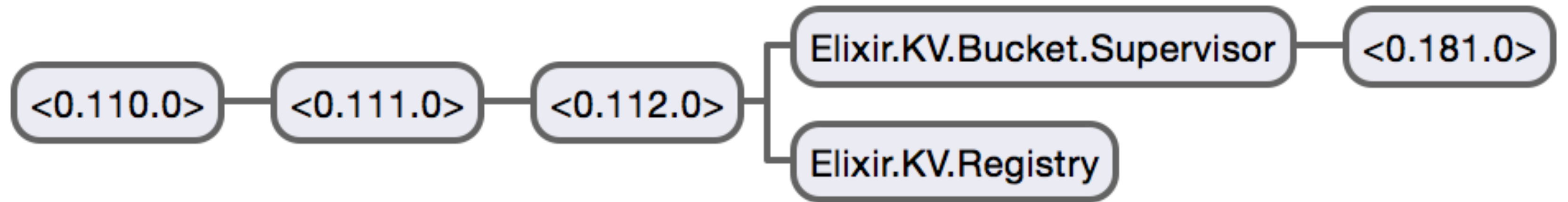
iex

kernel

kv

logger

mix





```
$ 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`.

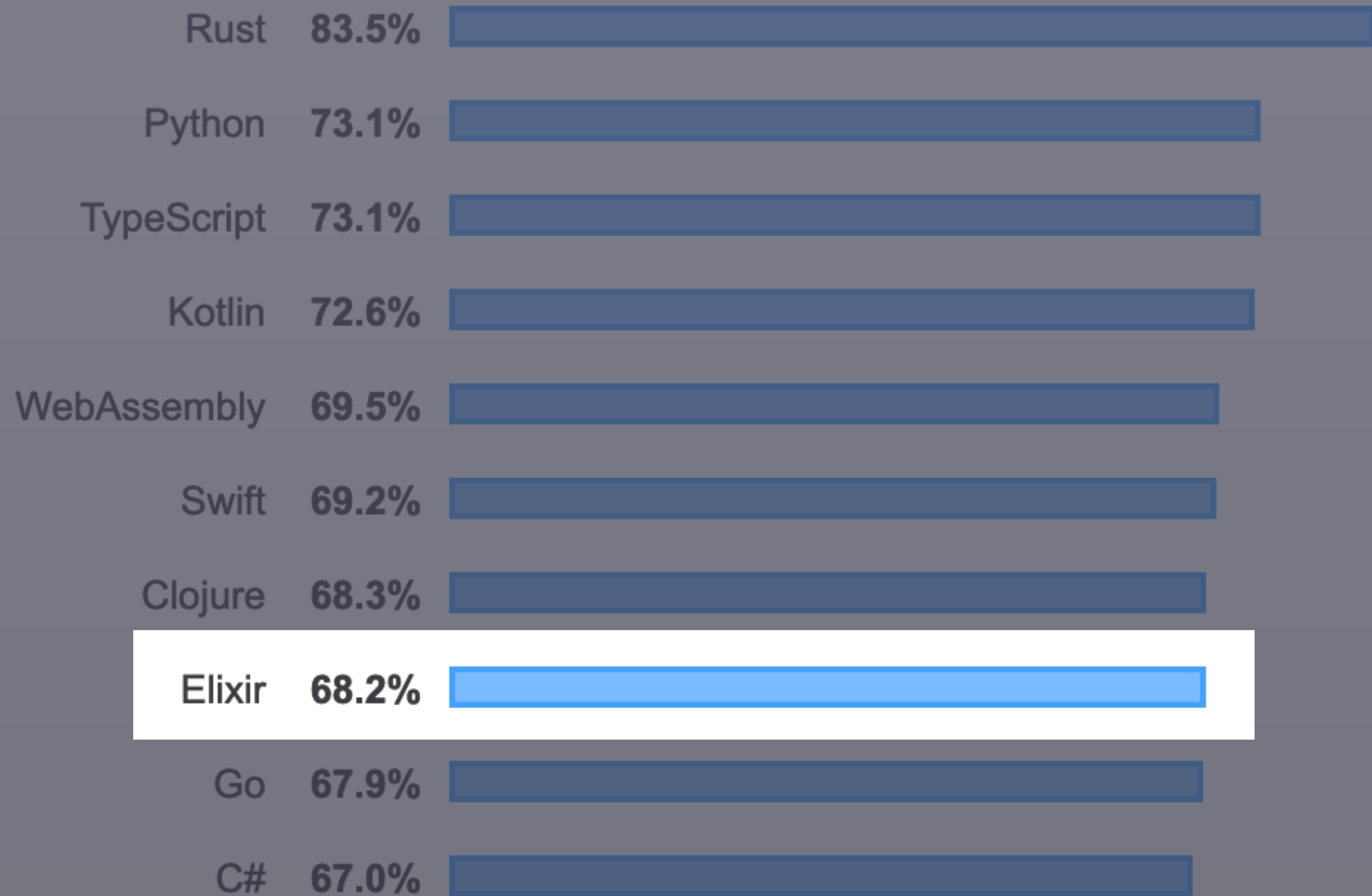
Atoms can be written either in `:snake_case` or `:CamelCase`, although the convention is to use the snake case version throughout Elixir.

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-86HHlMQ/videos>

# Thanks!

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