The Erlang Web

an Open Source Fault Tolerant and Scalable Web Framework

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Contents

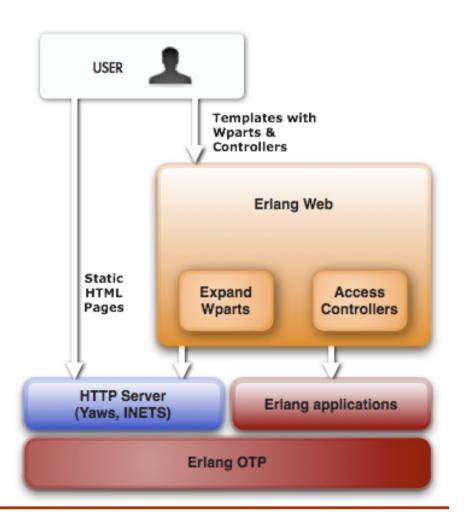
- The reason to have the Erlang Web and how it works
- Erlang Web 1.3 features
 - Function annotations
 - Form builder
 - Cache
 - Support for two-tier architectures
 - Plugins
- License

The reason to have the Erlang Web

- Concurrent Erlang good for web applications
- HTTP servers: Yaws and INETS
- Databases: Mnesia and CouchDB
- Same platform and share same memory space
- MVC paradigm
- No Erlang code in HTML templates
- Reusable components (plugins)
- Cache

How it works

- Built on top of HTTP server
- Calls controller functions
- Expands templates with dynamic parts



- Dispatcher
 - regular expressions used to match on URL
- Controllers
 - functions accessed through dispatcher

```
{dynamic, "^/index.html$", {main, home}}.

{dynamic, delegate, "^/user", "config/dispatcher/user.conf"}.

{static, "^/about$", "about.html"}.

{static, "^style.css$", enoent}.
```

- Templates
 - XHTML files and wtpl engine with inheritance
- Wparts
 - tags put in templates
- Wtypes
 - data types for which validation and formatting can be done automatically

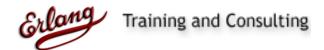
- Request dictionary
 - mechanism for accessing data in controllers and wparts

```
wpart:fget("post", "form_input"),
wpart:fget("session", "username"),

wpart:fset("node", node())
And then in your template: <wpart:lookup key="node" format="atom"/>
```

- i18n support
 - files with multilingual translations

```
in config/languages/pl.conf file: {"pass", "Haslo"}.
And then in your template: <wpart:lang key="pass"/>
```



- Annotations
 - Define functions to be called before and after the controller
- Form builder
 - HTML form generated basing on Erlang record definition
- Caching
 - Stores pre-rendered parts of template or entire pages
- Distribution
 - Two-tier architectures with front-end and back-end nodes
- Components
 - Reusable plugins with support for Erlang Web

Annotations

- Meta-language for controlling call flow
- Define functions to be called before executing the controller
 - Authenticate user
 - Validate input data
- And after executing the controller
 - Invalidate cached entries
 - Log the activity

Annotations

```
-module(my_utils).
-export([logme/4]).
-include lib("eptic/include/e annotation.hrl").
?BEFORE.
logme(AnnArgs, Mod, Fun, ControllerArgs) ->
    io:format("~s~n", [AnnArgs]),
    {proceed, ControllerArgs}.
                                         -module(controller).
                                         -export([my fun/0]).
                                         [...]
                                         ?LOGME("Calling my fun").
                                         my fun() \rightarrow
                                             wpart:fget("post", "id"),
                                              [ ... ]
```

Form builder

- Generate HTML form to edit Erlang records
- The form can be rendered using
 - HTML tables -
 - Paragraphs <label>
 - Lists <label>
 - *Divs* <div id="..."><label>

Form builder

Form fields generated basing on Erlang records

```
article.hrl
                                         templates/article.html
                                         <wpart:form type="article"</pre>
-record(article, {
                                              action="/article/create" />
           id,
           text,
           hide
          }).
-record(article types, {
            id = {integer, [...]},
                                             Article text
           title = {string, [...]},
           hide = \{enum, [...]\}
                                              Is visible?
           }).
                                              Submit Query
```



Caching

Caching result of calling a controller

```
{dynamic, "^/blog/list", {blog, list}, [{cache, persistent]}.
```

Caching entire template

```
{static, "^/faq$", "doc/faq.html", [{cache, normal}]}.
```

Caching part of a template

```
<wpart:cache id="left_menu" groups="menus" type="persistent">
    SOME CONTENT
</wpart:cache>
```

Invalidating cache

- Entries can be removed from cache using regular expressions
- There are some annotations to invalidate cache

```
?INVALIDATE(["^/blog/list"]).
update_blog() ->
        [update your database here...]

{template, "blog.html"}.

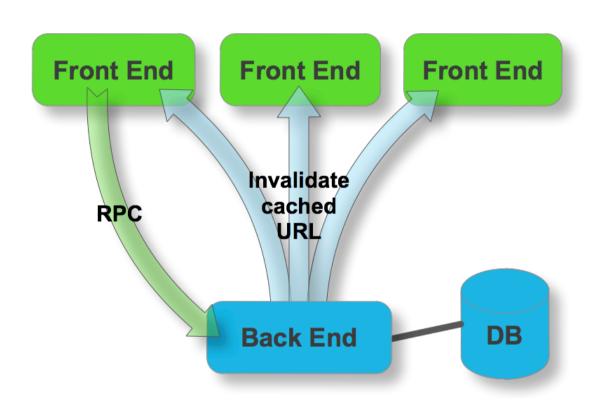
?INVALIDATE_GROUPS(["menus"]).
update_menu() ->
        [update your database here...]

{template, "blog.html"}.
```



Distribution

- Front End
 - HTTP server
 - Dispatcher
 - Cache tables
 - Static content
- Back End
 - Invalidator
 - Controllers
 - Templates
 - Database

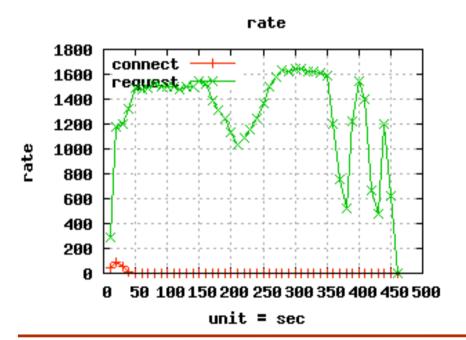


Stress testing

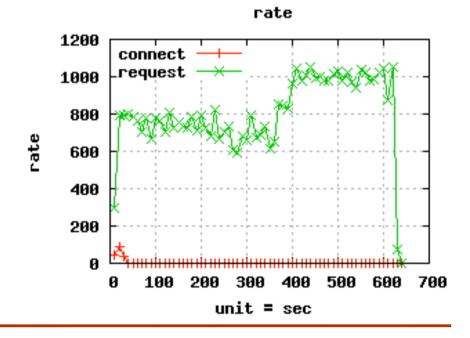
- One machine for Erlang Web application and one for Tsung
 - Intel Core 2 Due 2.4 GHz
 - 3 GB DDR2 RAM
 - Erlang R12-5, no hipe
 - Suse 11
- Application implemented with
 - INETS 5.0.12 or Yaws 1.80
 - Mnesia as database
 - dispatcher, template inheritance
 - Erlang Web cache or memcached (through merle)

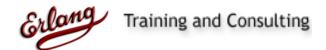
Stress testing

- Erlang Web cache
- Inets server
- Tsung (HTTP 1.1 connections)
 - 1500 pages / sec



- Memcached through merle
- Inets server
- Tsung (HTTP 1.1 connections)
 - 1000 pages / sec





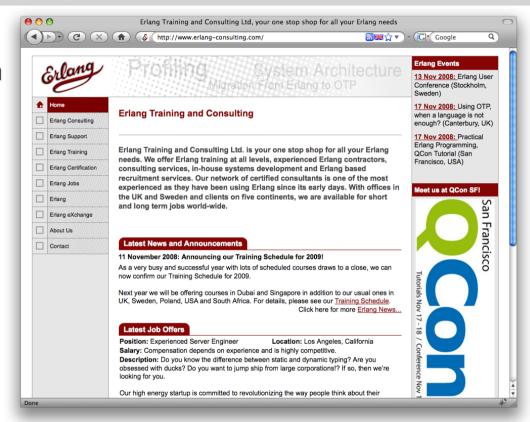
Plugins

- bin/e_component.erl list lists all the e_components
- bin/e_component.erl search Keyword
- bin/e_component.erl details Name
- bin/e_component.erl install Name
- bin/e_component.erl path Path install Name
- Available at http://ecomponents.erlang-web.org

License

- Erlang Web Public License
 - Derivative work of the Erlang Public License, Version 1.1
 - Changes definition of Modifications to include also wpart/ wtype modules

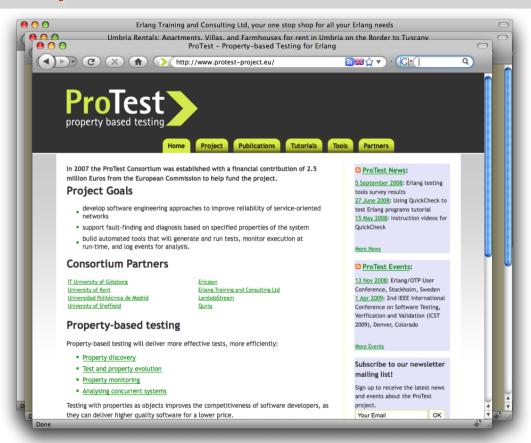
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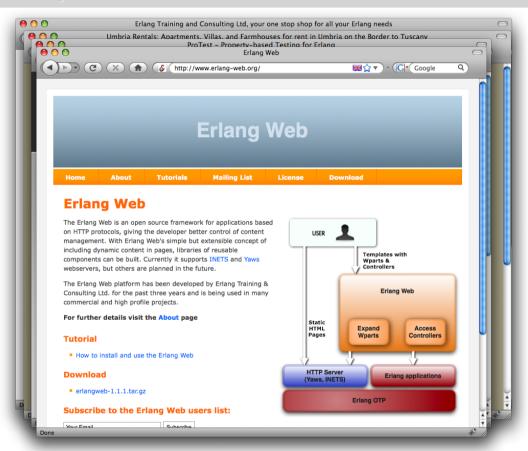
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Resources

- Project page: http://www.erlang-web.org
- Wiki: http://wiki.erlang-web.org
- Sources (mercurial repository)
 http://bitbucket.org/etc/erlang-web

Questions



Thank You!

For more information and to download visit http://www.erlang-web.org

