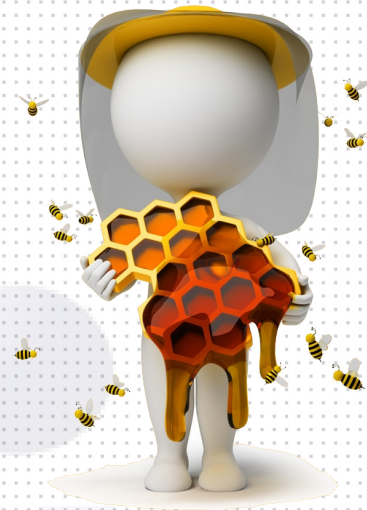


Why ... Erlang?

Henning Diedrich
CEO Eonblast



Your Host

Henning Diedrich

- Founder, CEO Eonblast
- CTO Freshworks
- CTO, Producer at Newtracks
- Team Lead, Producer at Bigpoint
- OS Maintainer Emysql, Erlvolt



Acknowledgements

Thank You!

Joe Armstrong

Robert Virding

Ulf Wiger

Felix Geisendörfer

Erlang Solutions

Feuerland Labs

Transloadit

... for vetting and improving these slides in various stages.
All errors and omissions are, of course, mine.

Why Erlang?

1. Why Care About It?
2. Who Uses It?
3. What for?
4. Is It for Me?
5. How It Looks
6. Getting Started!



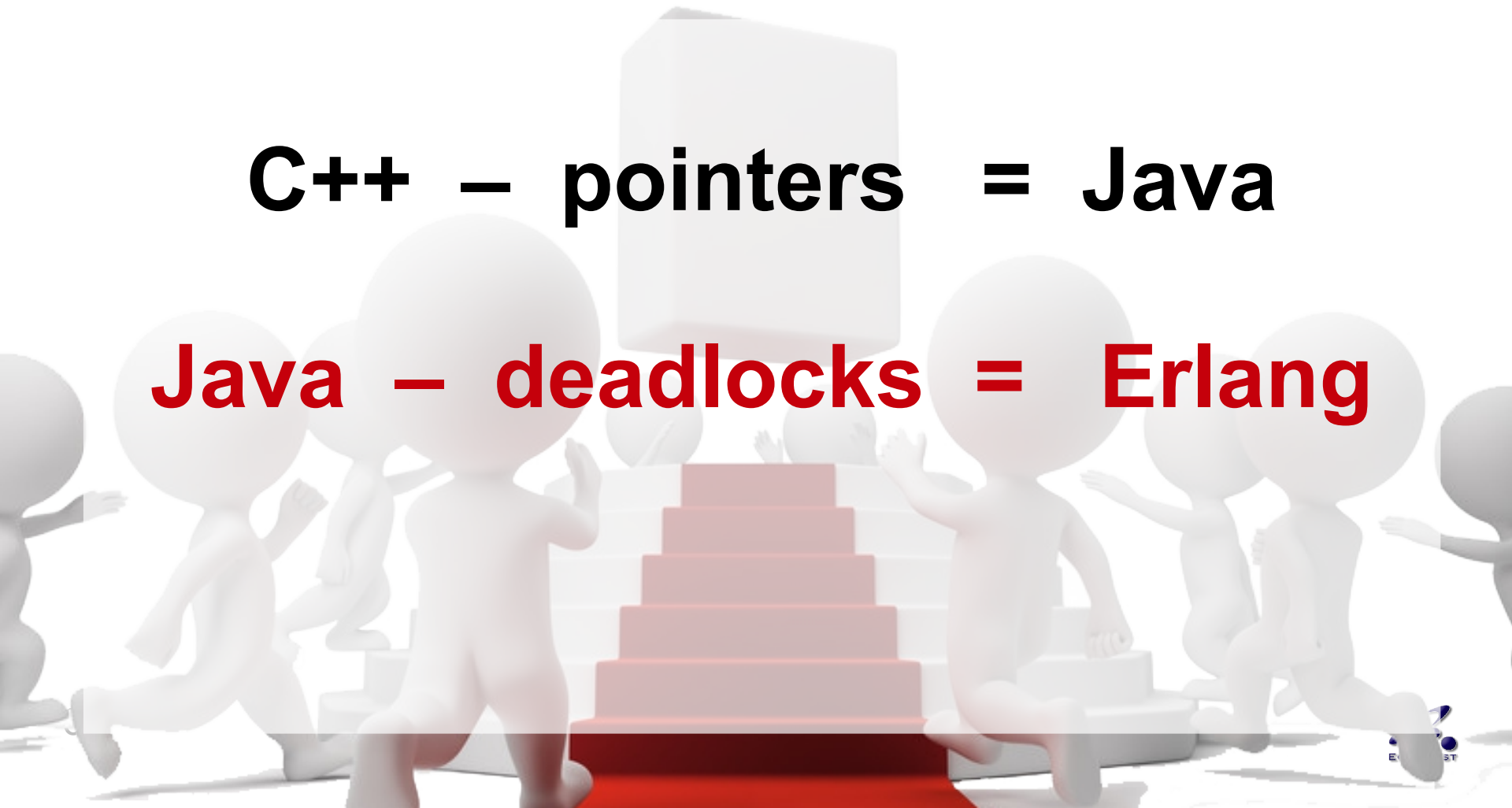
Erlang may be to Java what Java was to C++



Erlang may be to Java
what Java was to C++

C++ – pointers = Java

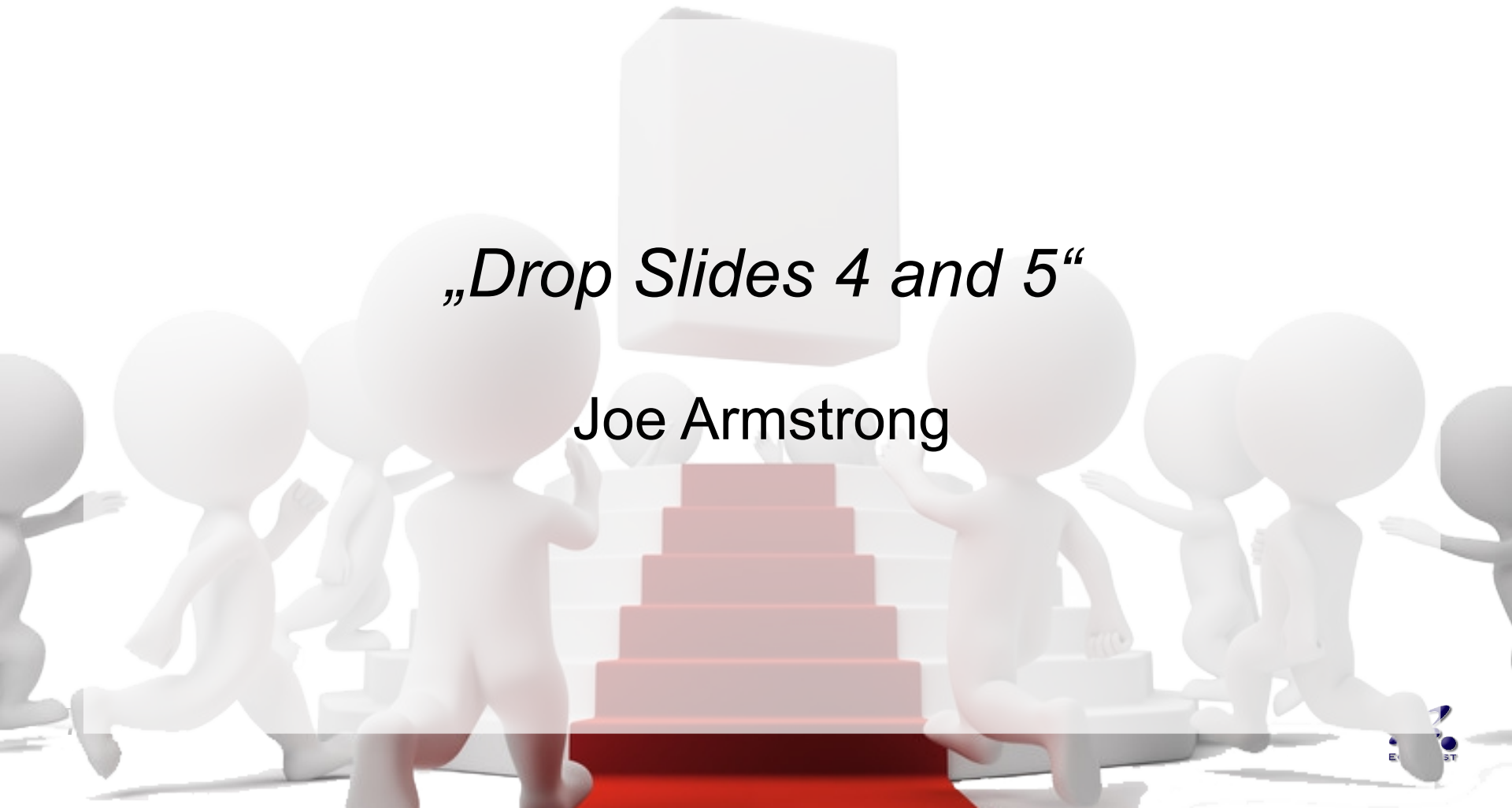
Java – deadlocks = Erlang



Erlang may be to Java what Java was to C++

„Drop Slides 4 and 5“

Joe Armstrong



Erlang may be to Java what Java was to C++



Erlang is a lot more ...

Who Uses It?

You are Using It

„You probably use systems based on Erlang/OTP every day without knowing it.“

Mike Williams

Erlang Game Servers



Zynga: FarmVille via membase, Activision Blizzard: Call of Duty, Bigpoint: Battle Star Galactica, Wooga: Magic Land

Distributed DBs using Erlang



Membase, riak, BigCouch

Handling state: secure, fast and distributed.

EA contributed Emysql



RUPTURE



<http://eonblast.github.com/Emysql>

The Erlang Poster Child

Klarna AB

- Financial Services for E-Commerce
- 600 Employees, \$38M revenue
- 12,000 e-commerce stores
- 30 seconds downtime in 3 years
- Investment by Sequoia Capital

Sequoia Capital

1975 Atari

1978 Apple

1982 Electronic Arts

1987 Cisco

1993 Nvidia

1995 Yahoo!

1999 Google

1999 Paypal

2000 Rackspace

2003 LinkedIn

2005 YouTube

2007 Dropbox

2009 Unity 3D

2010 Klarna

2012 Instagram

Why Use It?

Why Erlang?

Business Perspective

- Reduce Costs
- Improve Retention
- Shorten Time To Market



Why Erlang?

Production Perspective

- High Productivity
- Low Hardware Requirements
- More Robust Servers



Why Erlang?

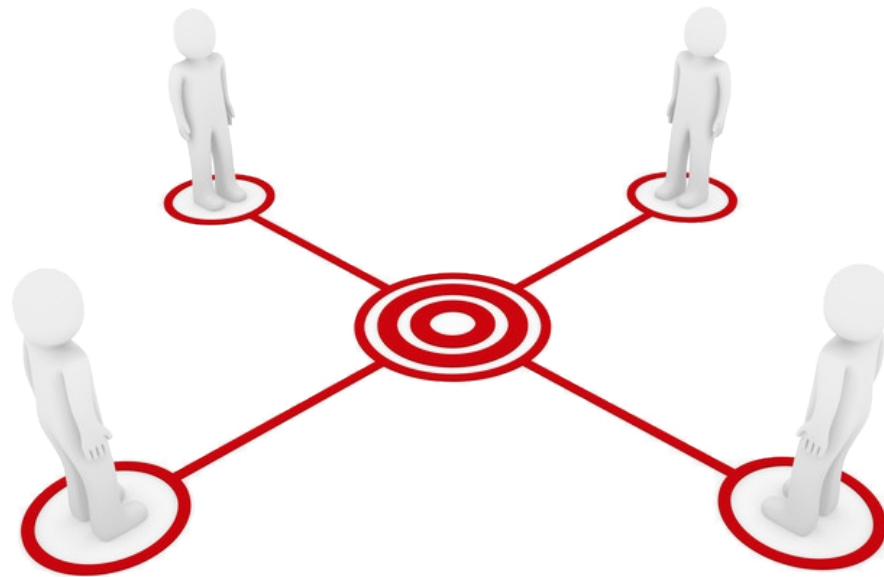
Design Perspective

- More Complex Designs
- Profitable On Small Markets
- Less Mainstreaming Pressure

When Use It?

Sweet Spots

- Stateful Servers with High Throughput
- Cluster Distribution Layers
- Chats*



Why Is It Good At These Things?

Origins



PLEX

- Ericsson makes billions with telecom switches
- They used PLEX, an all proprietary software
- PLEX delivers, but has bad productivity

Origins

- The 80's: Ericsson Computer Science Lab
Joe Armstrong, Robert Virding, Mike Williams

„What aspects of computer languages make it easier to program telecom systems?“



Origins

Mission

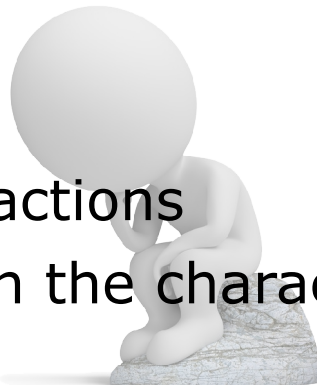
- Keep features, but invent a more productive PLEX.

Approach

- Programmed a small telephone exchange (MD110) in
Prolog, CHILL, Ada, Concurrent Euclid,
Rules Based Systems, AI Systems, Functional Langs

Conclusion

- Many good abstractions
- None could match the characteristics of PLEX



Origins

PLEX

- **Safe pointers**
- Ability to change size of arrays etc **without memory leaks**
- Fine grained **massive concurrency**
- Ability to develop software in **independent “blocks”**
- Ability to **change code at runtime** without stopping
- **Advanced tracing** ability at runtime
- **Restart Mechanisms** to recover software & hardware failure



Erlang was Built For

- Reliability
- Maintenance
- Distribution
- Productivity



Features Achieved

- Productive
- Reliable
- Fast
- Scalable
- Great to Maintain

... how?



The Magic

- **Microprocesses**
- **Pattern Matching***
- **Immutable Variables**

* Not your familiar Regex string matching



What Is That?

Thinking Erlang

- The Actor Model
- Thinking Parallel
- Thinking Functional
- Thinking Processes
- Let It Crash!



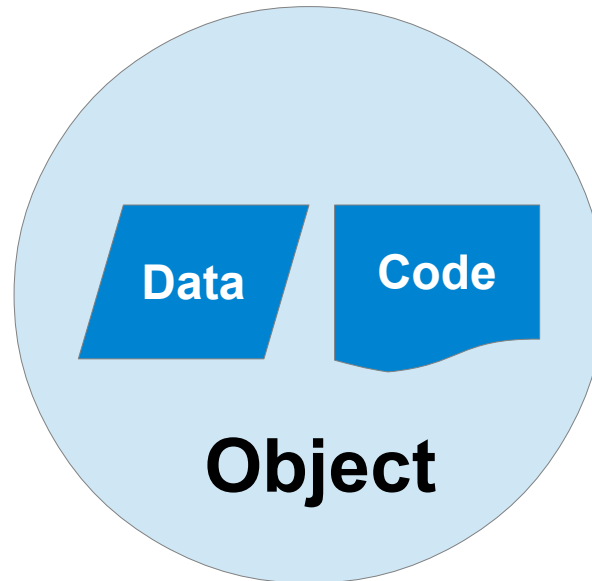
Actor Model vs. OO

The Actor Model

Carl Hewitt 1973

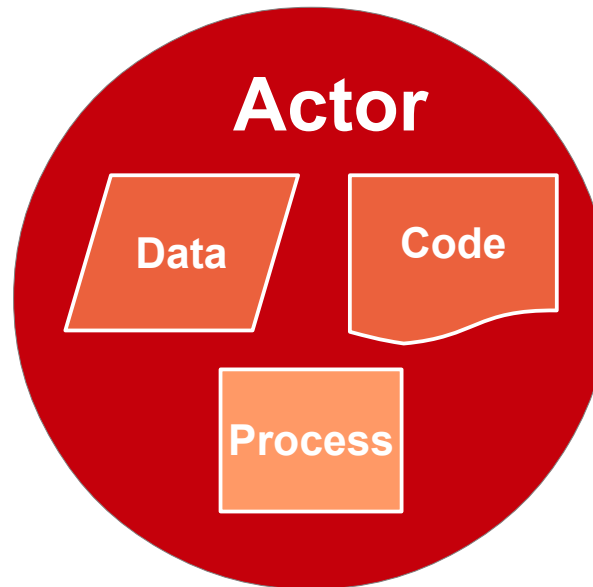
- Behavior
- State
- Parallel
- Asynchronous Messages
- Mailboxes
- No Shared State

Object Oriented



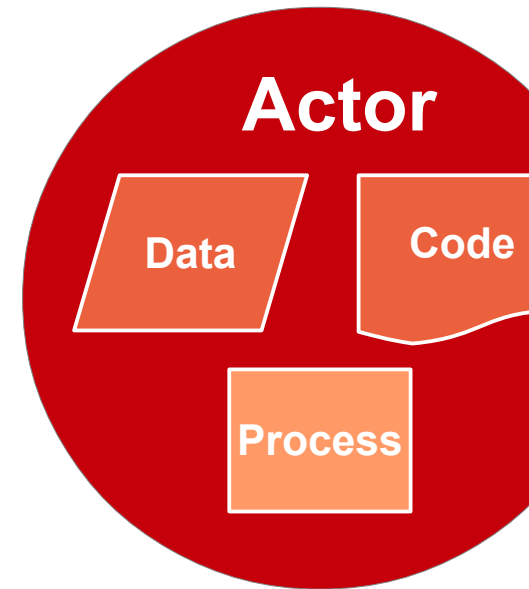
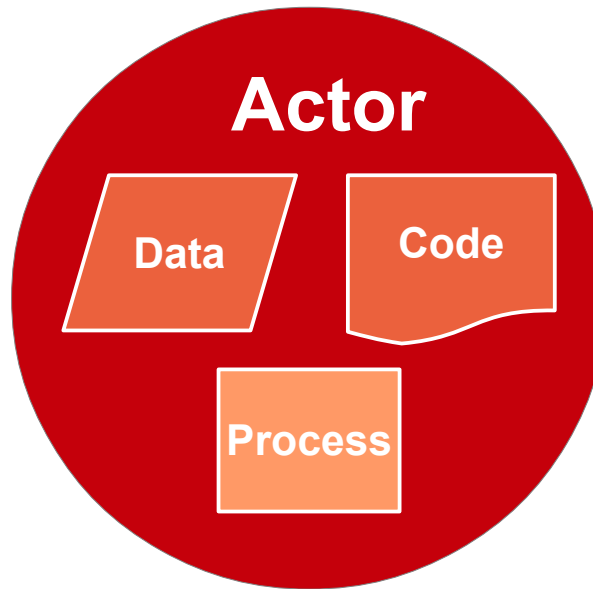
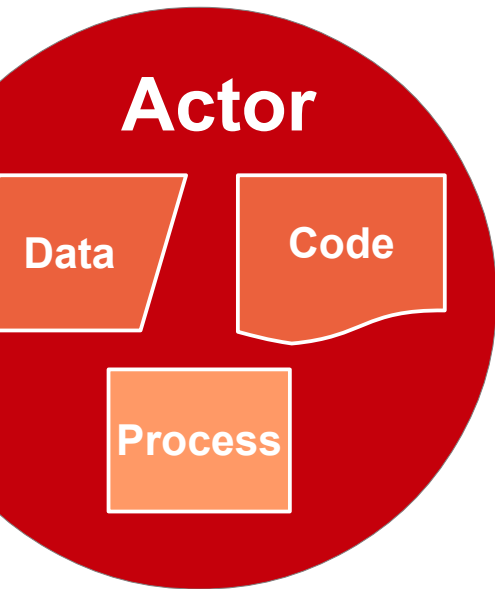
- Data + Code
- Encapsulation
- Inheritance
- Polymorphy
- Late Binding

Actor Model



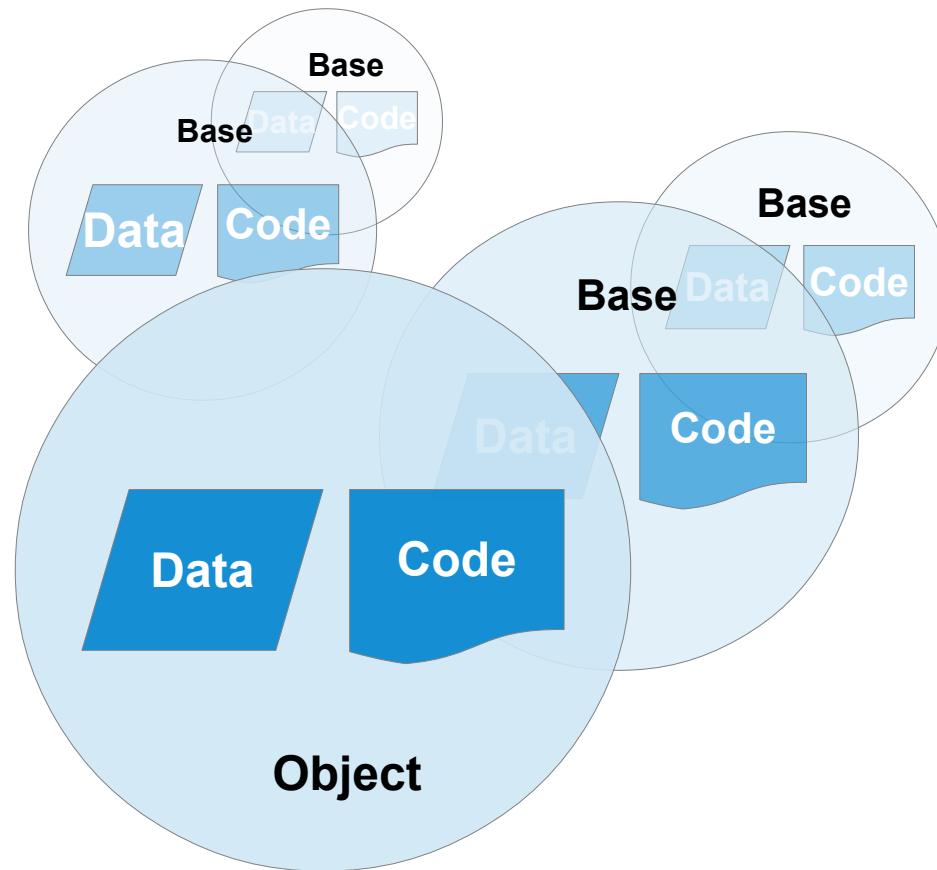
- Data + Code + **Process**
- Self-Contained Machines
- Stronger Encapsulation
- Less Inheritance
- Type Inference
- Hot Code Upgrades

Actor Model



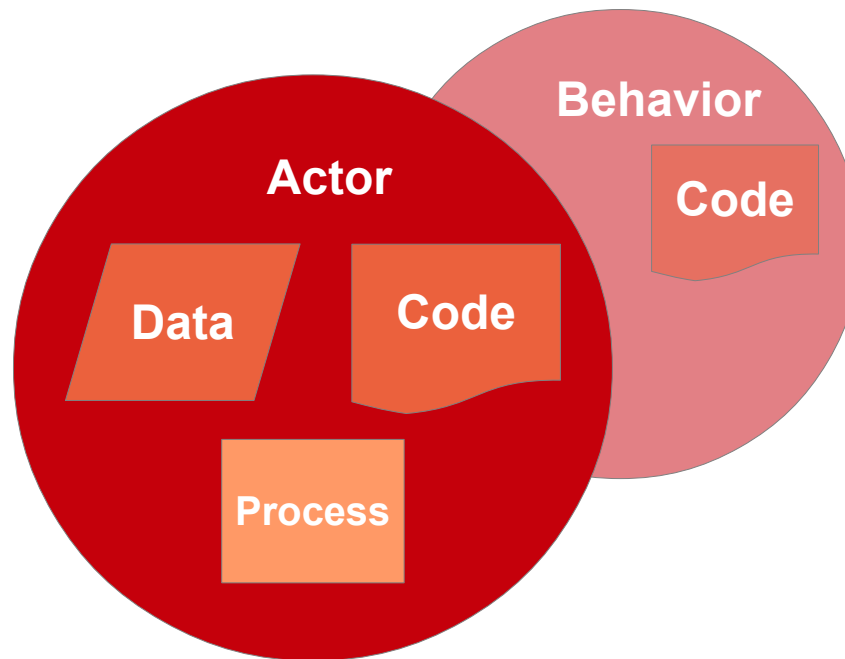
- Data + Code + **Process**
- **Self-Contained Machines**
- Stronger Encapsulation
- Less Inheritance
- Type Inference
- Hot Code Upgrades

OO Inheritance



- Inheritance of Class
- Multi-Level, Multi-Branch
- Overloading

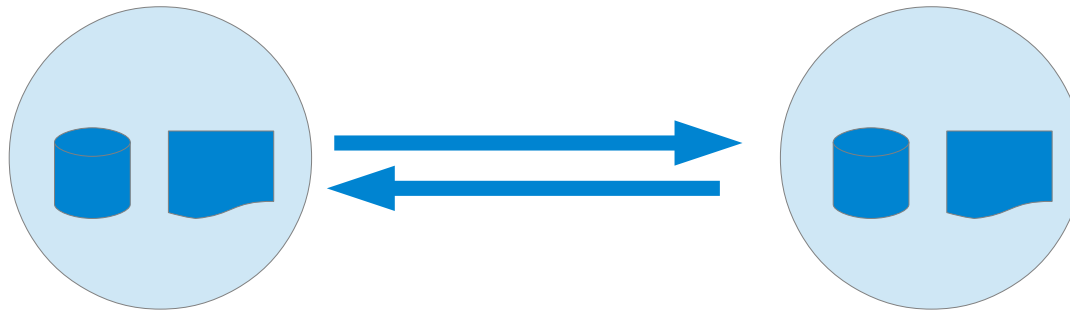
Erlang Behavior



- Inheritance of Behavior only.
- Usually only one level deep.
- Usually one of the standard OTP behaviors:
Generic Server, Event, State Machine, Supervisor.

OO Methods: Synchronous Calls

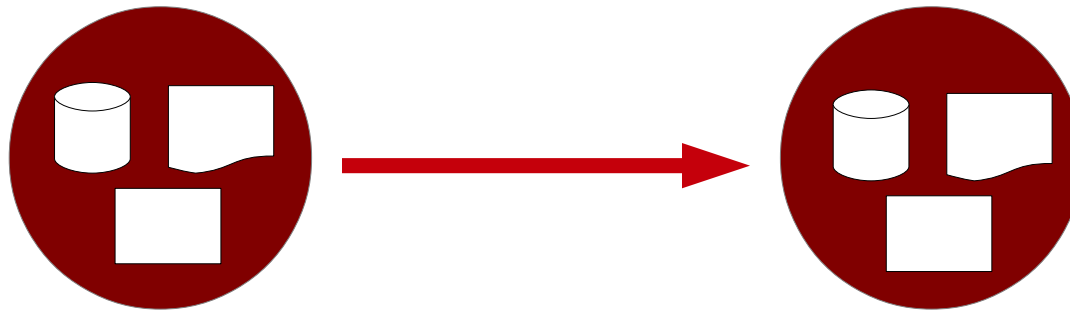
`o.method(a)`



- OO “method calls” are simply **synchronous** function calls.
- Not really the OO “messages” once promised.
- OO fails itself where building on Algol.

Actors: Asynchronous Messages

Pid ! Msg



- Message dispatch is one-way, truly **asynchronous**.
- **Not** function calls but something in their own right.
- Clean break from the FP paradigm.

Actor Model: Benefits

- More true to the real world
- Better suited for parallel hardware
- Better suited for distributed architectures
- Scaling garbage collection (sic!)
- Less Magic



Thinking Processes

- **What** should be a Process?



„Easy!“

Joe Armstrong

Thinking Processes

- Three Elevators
- Ten Floors
- How many processes?



Thinking Processes

Thirteen!

„It's so obvious!“ - Joe Armstrong

- elevators hold state
- floors hold state
- All live separate lives
- All don't share state
- Elevators and floors interact independently

The Algorithm courtesy Joe:

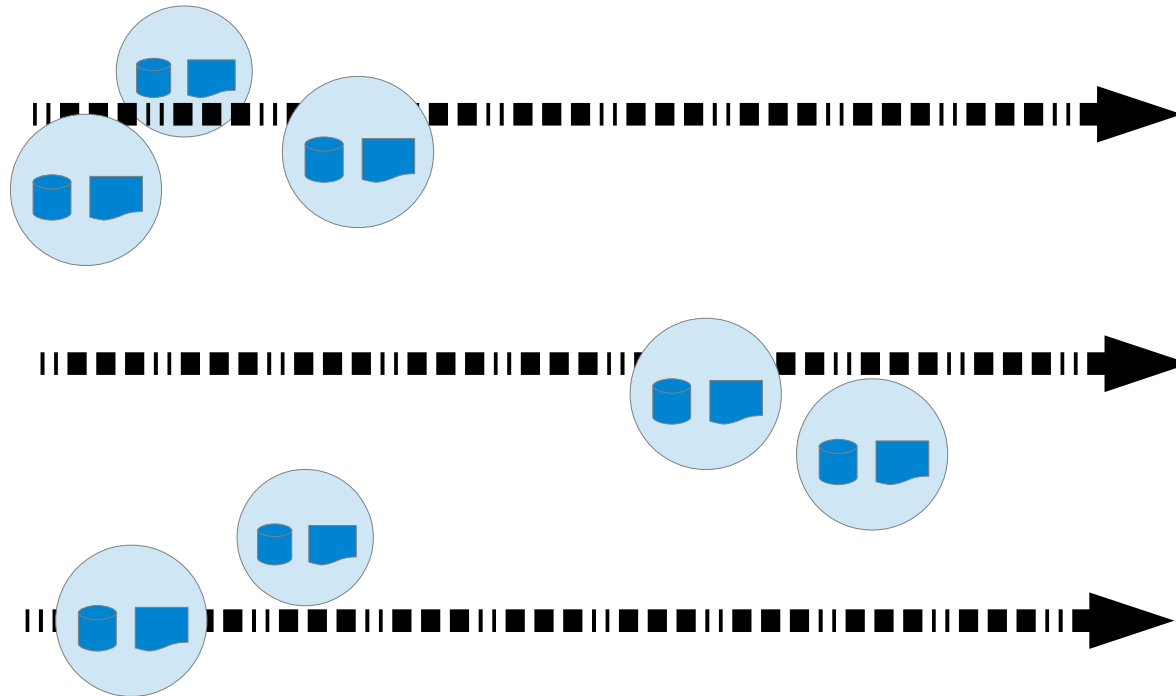
1. each floor has its own **stop list**
2. when you press the "up" button on floor K you **broadcast** to all lifts "I want to go up, how long will it take to get to me?"
3. each lift computes this independently and
4. sends the result to floor K.
5. Floor K waits for 3 messages then
6. Chooses the minimum
7. then sends a message to this list "add me to your stop list."

Thinking Processes

Processes

- Don't share State
- Communicate Asynchronously
- Are Very Cheap to create and keep
- Monitor Each Other
- Provide Contention Handling
- Constitute the Error Handling Atom

Objects share Threads



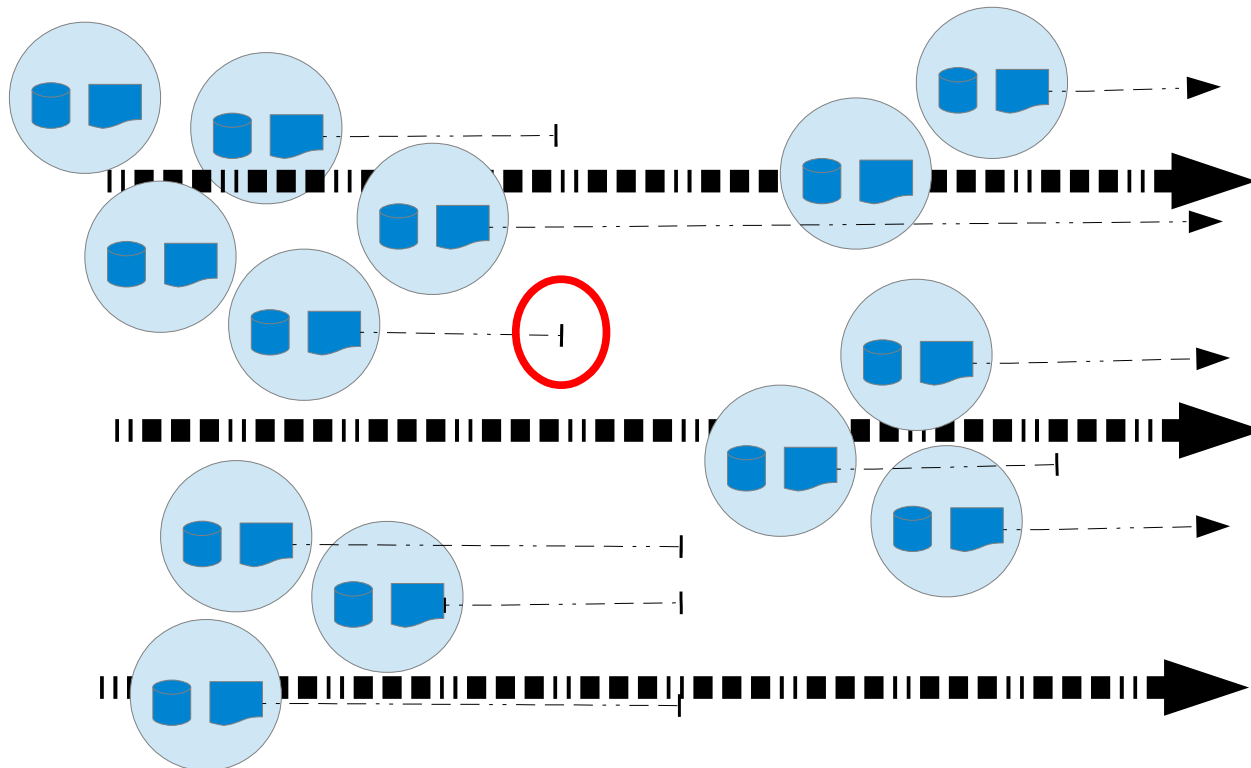
- Multiple objects share threads.
- Objects can be accessed across threads.
- Threads - and objects - share state.

Actors *are* Processes



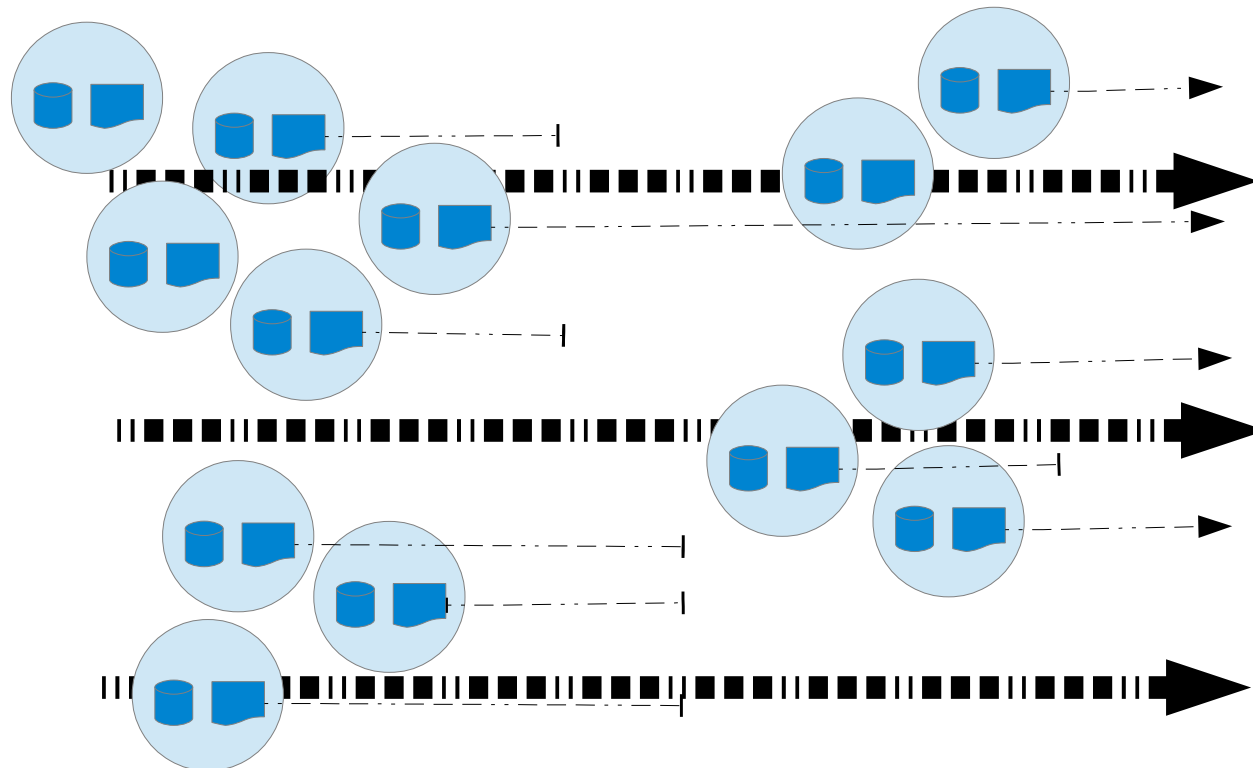
- State, code and process form a unity: the actor.
- Like processes, actors do **not** share state.
- In fact, like humans. Who mostly work quite well.

Objects and Threads



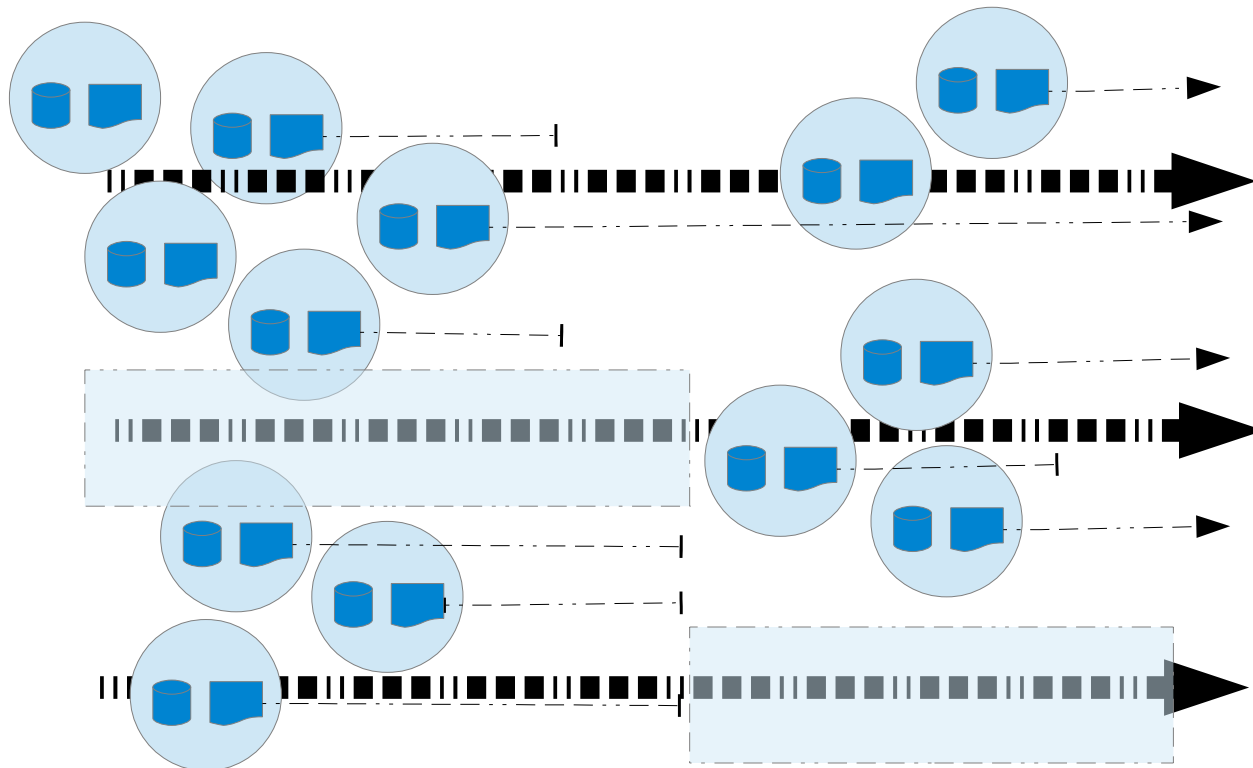
Lifetime & Destruction

Objects and Threads



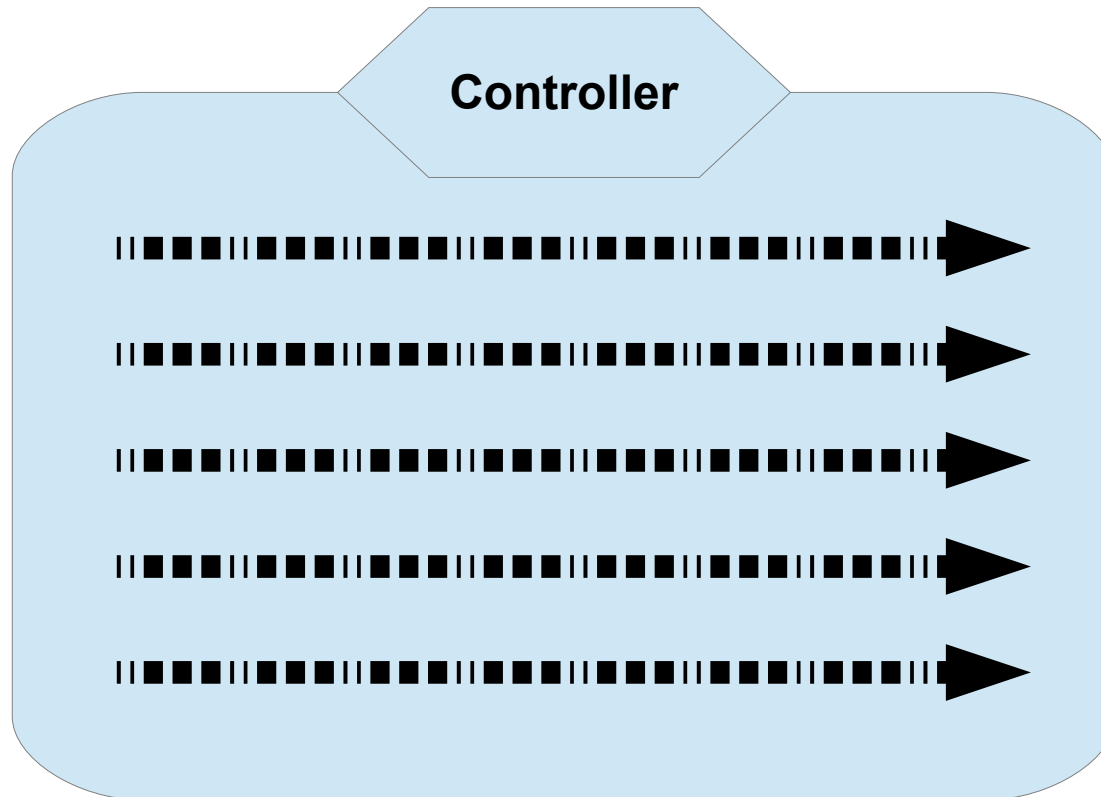
C C++ C# Java JavaScript Node Lua Python

Objects and Threads



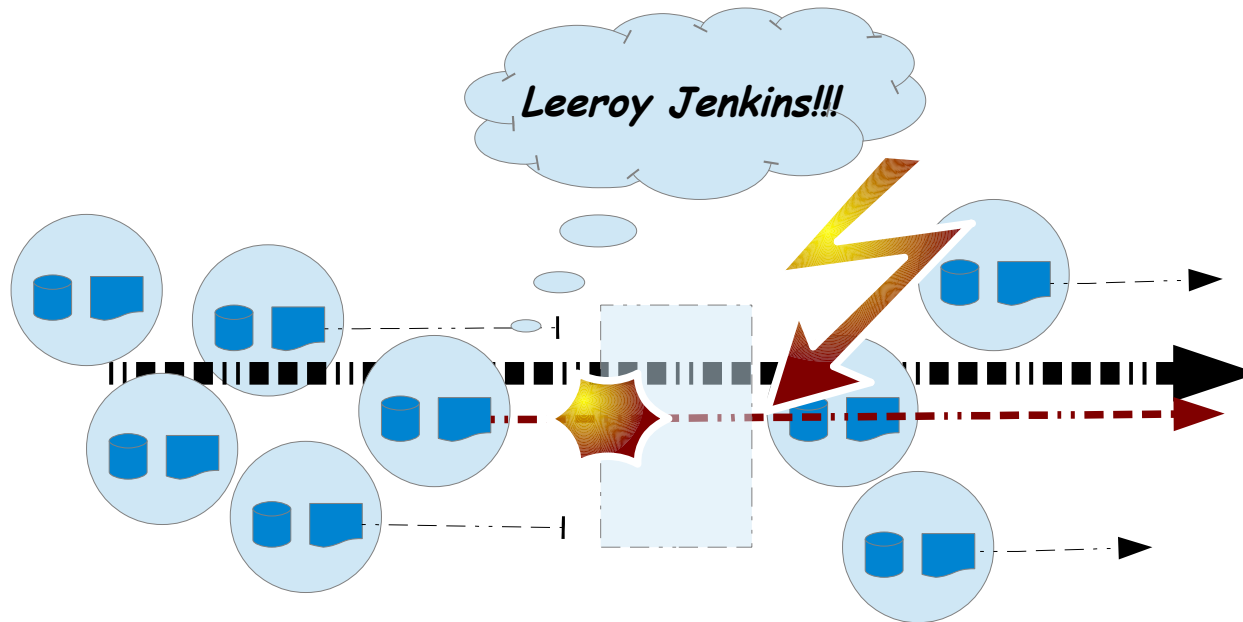
Idle Threads

Objects and Threads



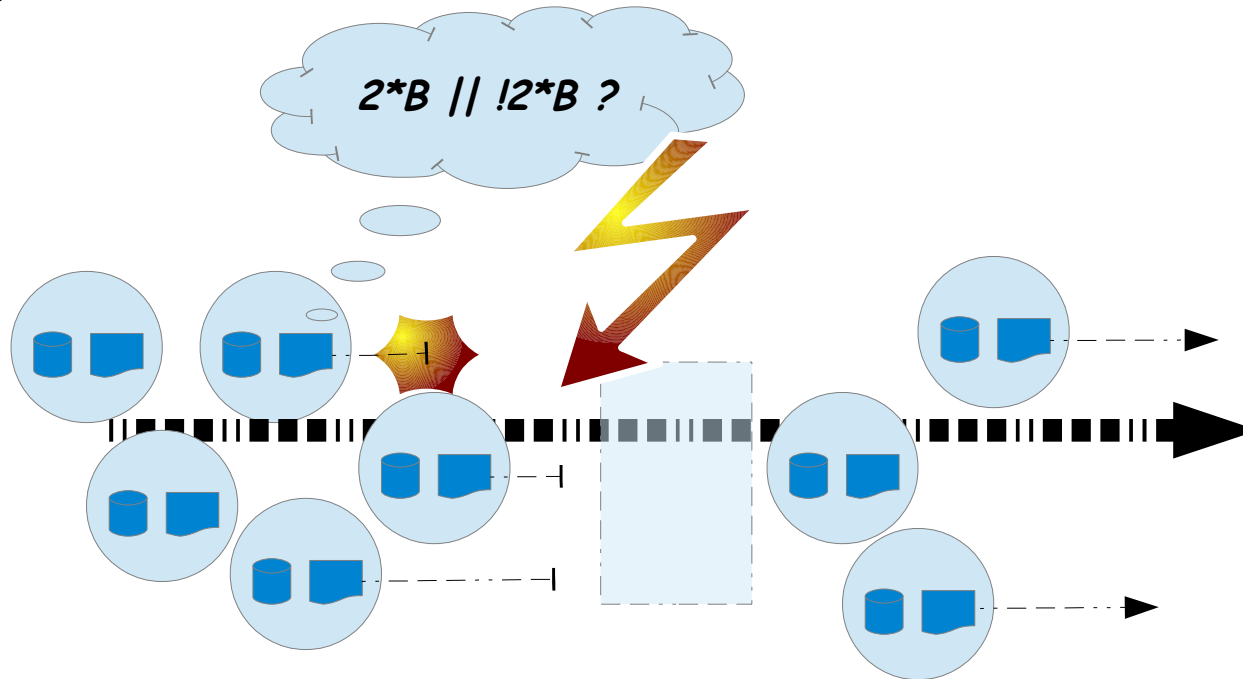
Thread Pooling for Recycling

Objects and Threads



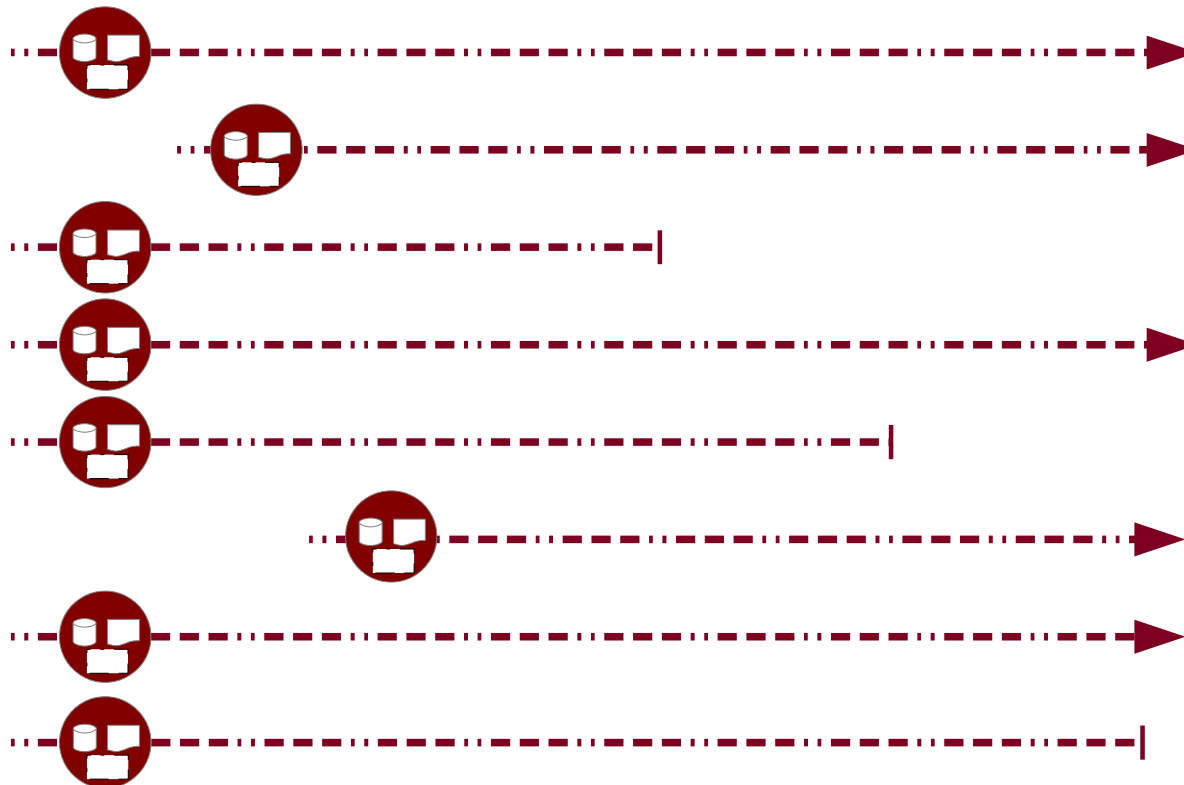
Unwanted surviving objects

Objects and Threads



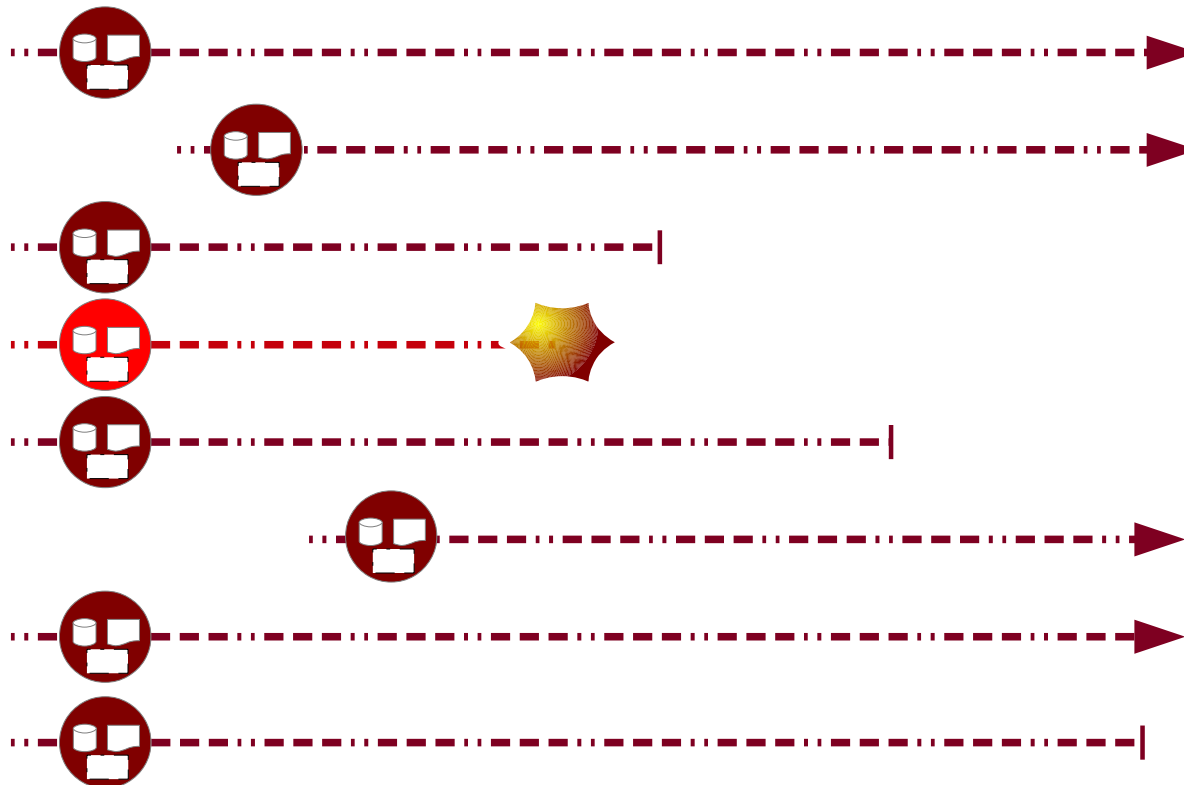
Prematurely destroyed objects

Erlang Processes

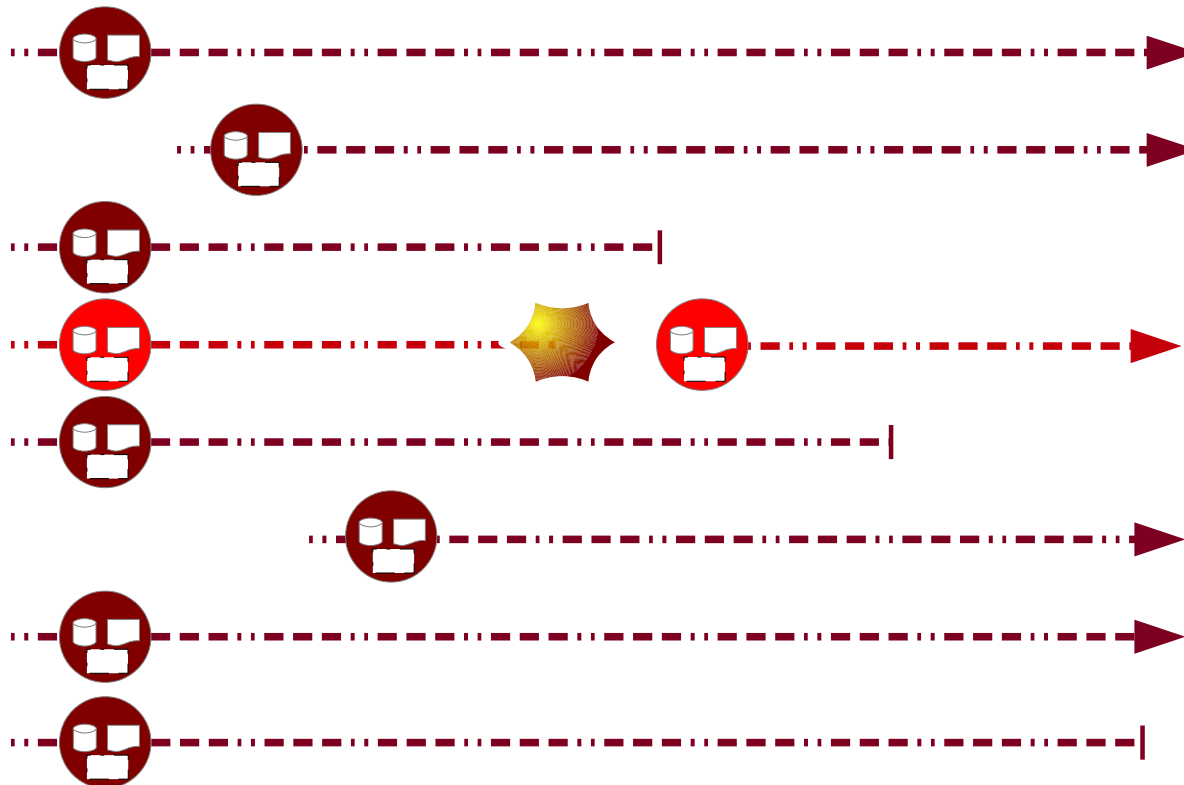


Erlang Actors: State + Code + Process

Erlang Processes

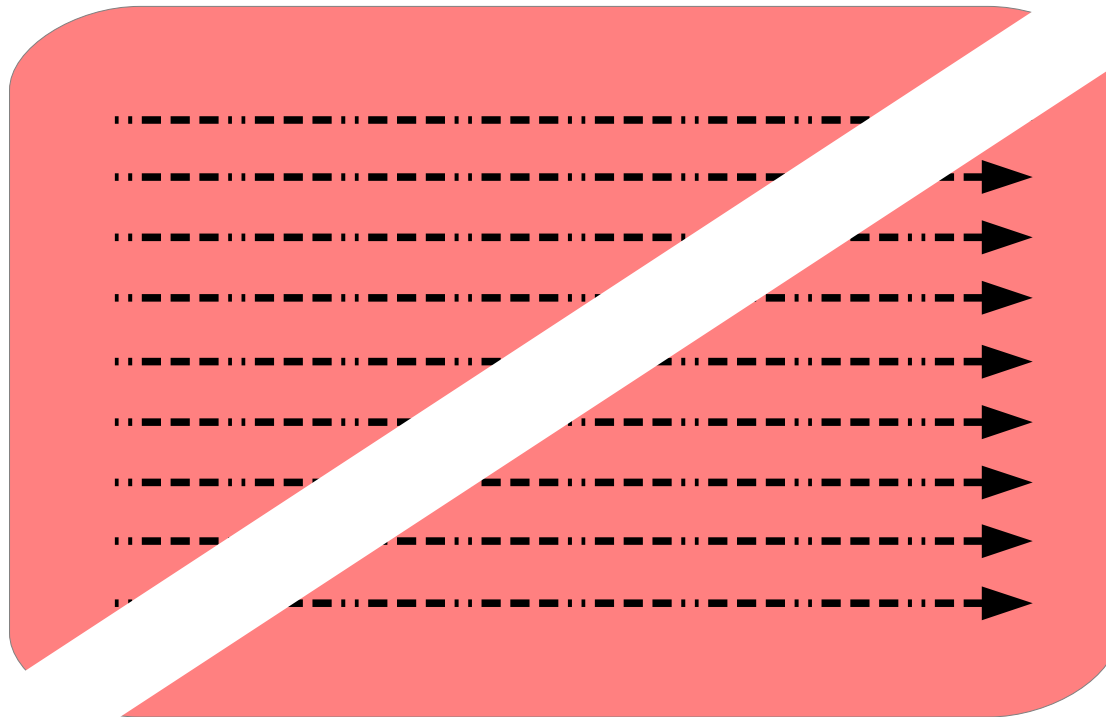


Erlang Processes



The Erlang way: the process is restarted.

Processes are Cheap



→ No Process Pooling in Erlang

Processes are Cheap

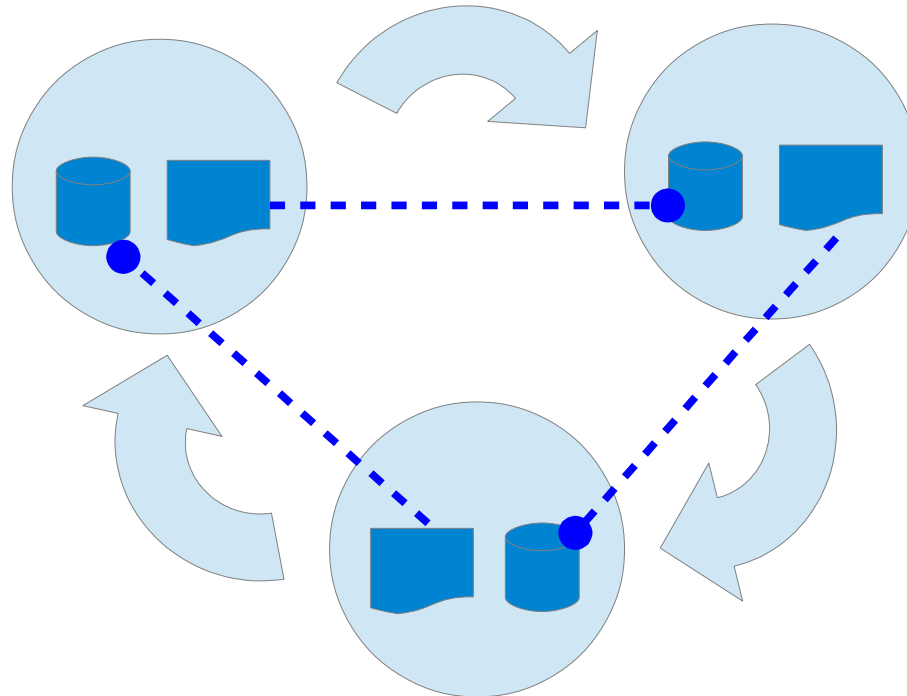


spawn(fun).

Have *millions* of them.

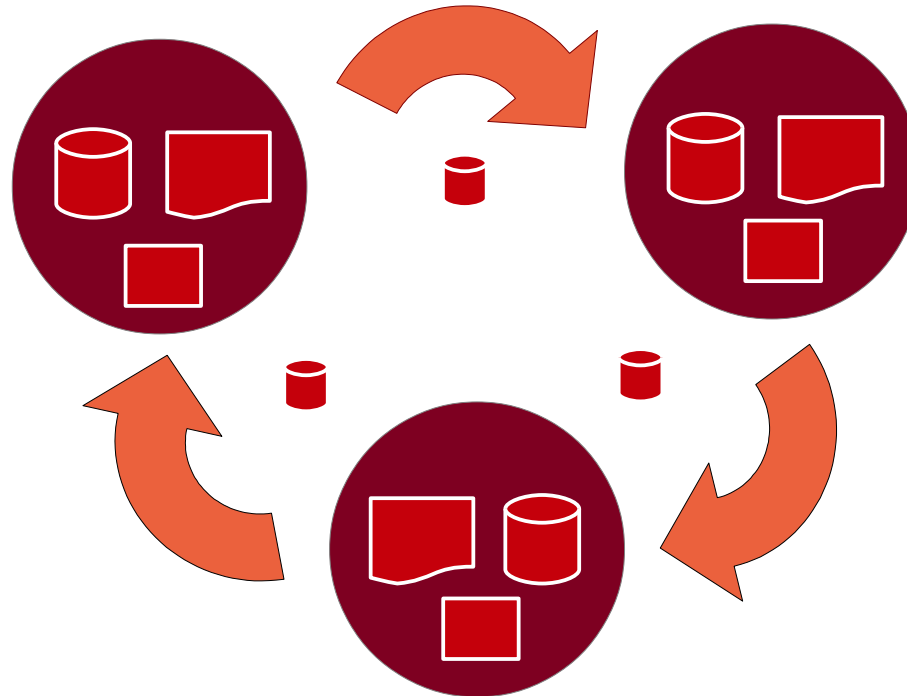
Locks and Deadlocks

Objects **share** State



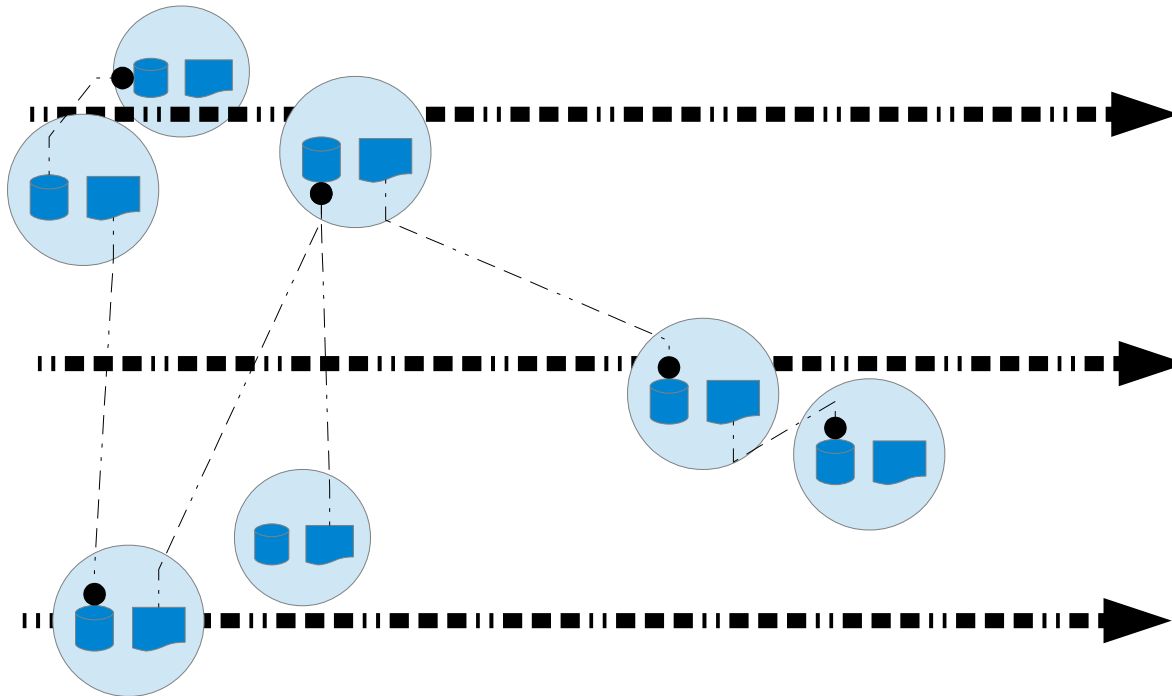
- State can be contested.
- Locks invite **deadlocks**.
- Truly parallel architectures increase **fringe case** race conditions.

Actors message **Copies**



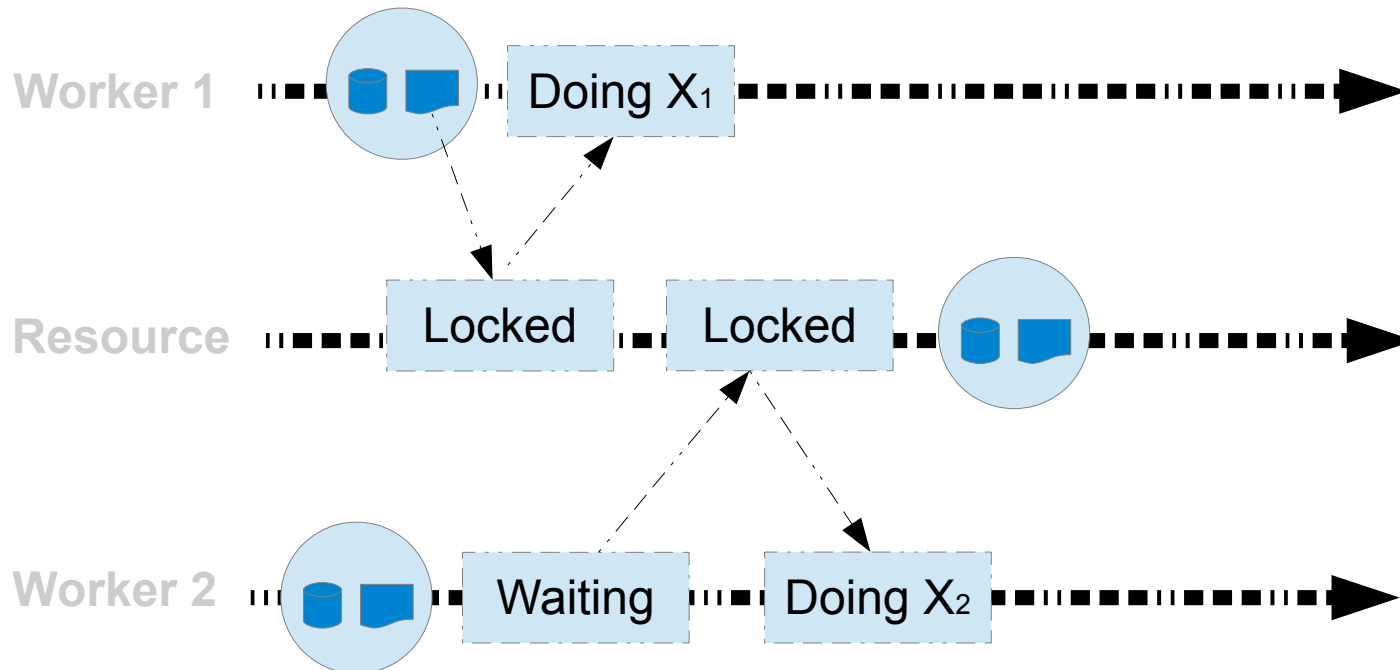
- Messages can only communicate via copies of state.
- Eliminates most race conditions.
- (But references and locks do exist for global lists.)

Objects reference State



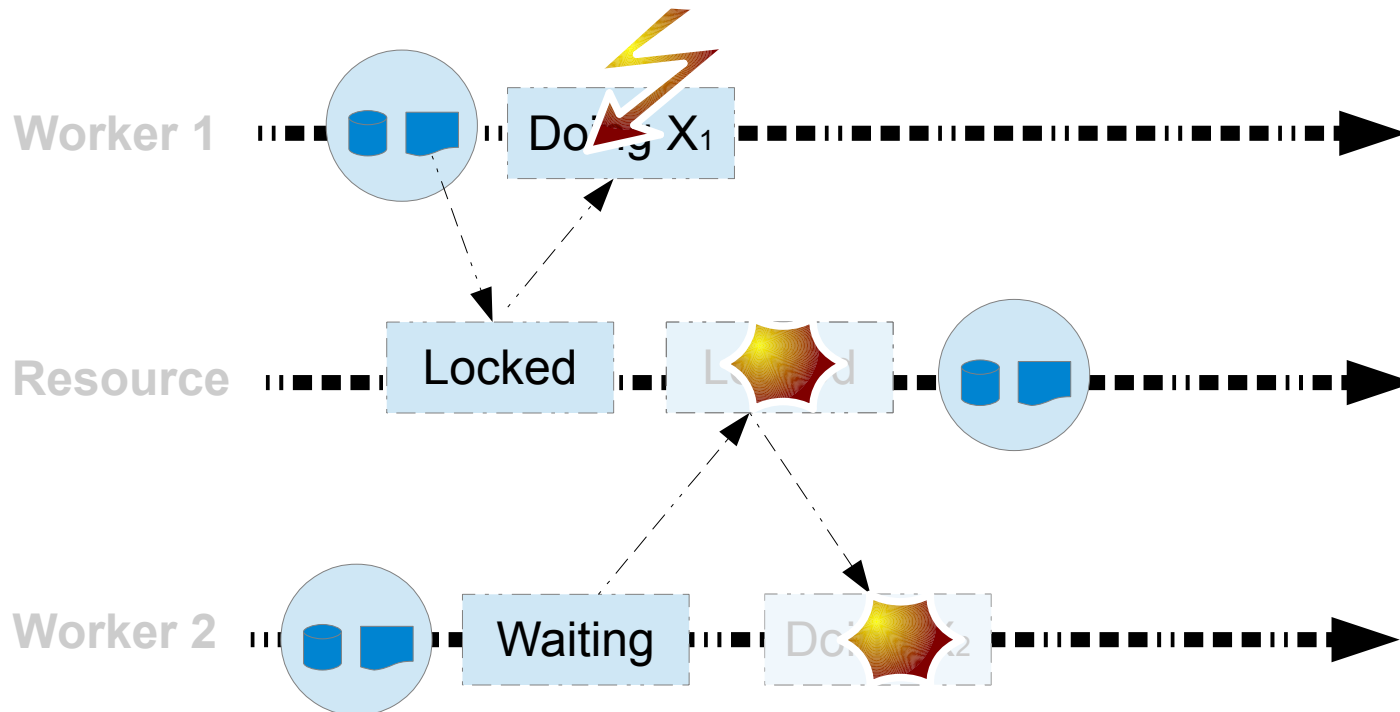
- Multiple objects share threads.
- Objects can be accessed across threads.
- Threads - and objects - share state.

Objects need Locks



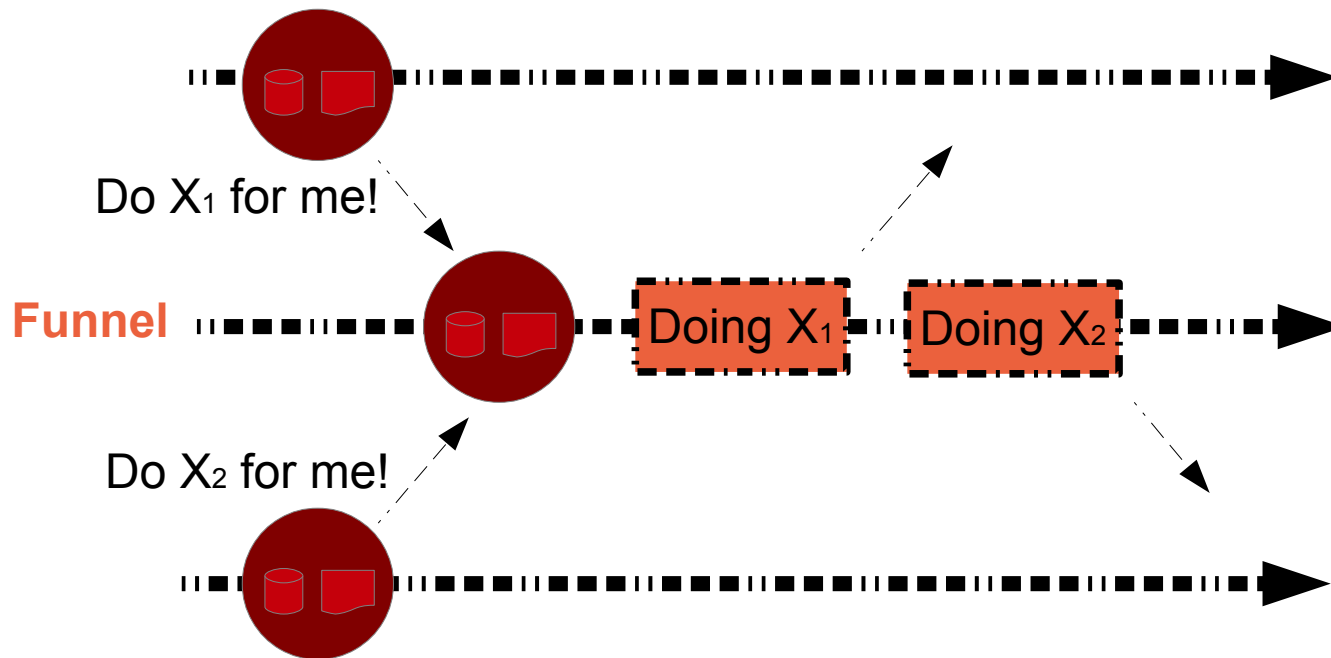
- System design is disrupted by explicit locks.
- Overly cautious locking slows things down.
- Forgotten locks create errors that show under load.

Crashed Locks Stall



- Locks can need cross-thread error handling.
- Stalling and time outs aggravate load.

Processes are Transactional



Obviously:

- One actor is one process and so, cannot “race itself”.
- Mandating a job kind to an actor creates a transactional funnel.
- Only one such job will ever be executing at any one time.

Couldn't I just ...

... be disciplined? And program like this in Java?

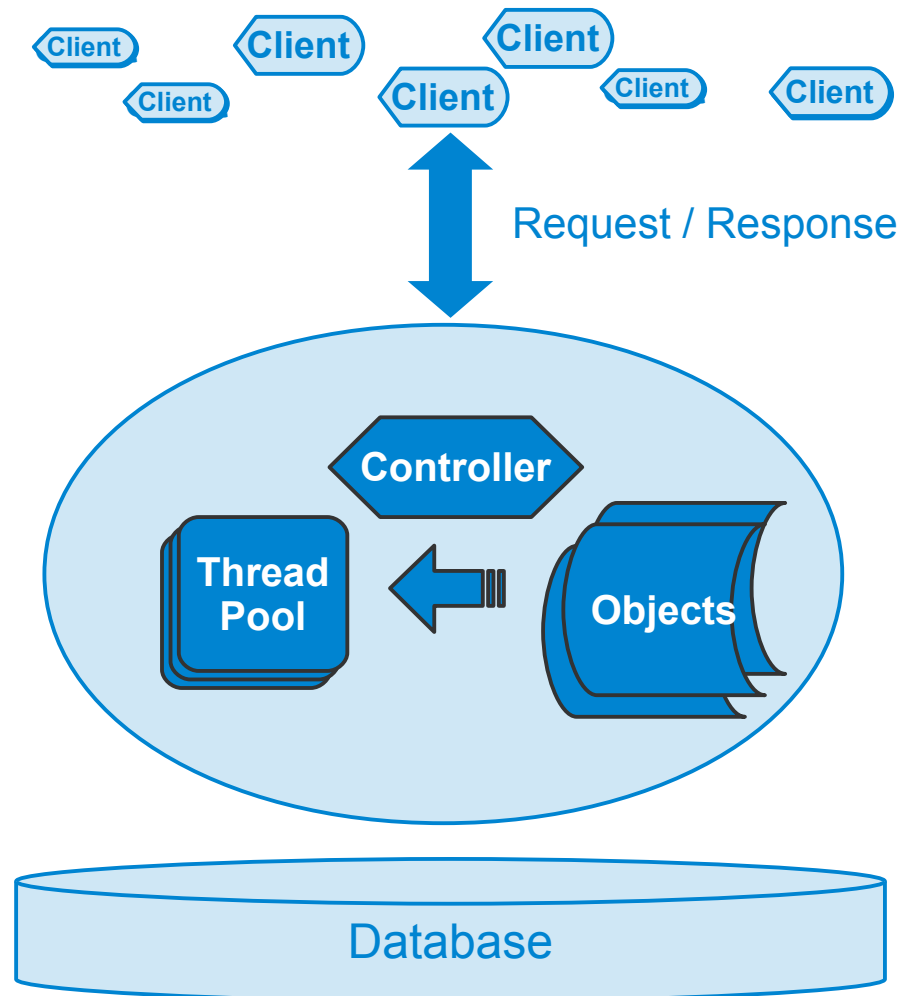
- :-) Almost, yes, plus some extensions.**
- :-) Like, you can avoid null pointers in C by discipline.**
- :-) And Conway's Game of Life is Turing Complete.**

- :-(So realistically, not at all.**
- :-(Erlang encourages the right way.**
- :-(Erlang performs better at what it is made for.**
- :-(Erlang/OTP is made for servers.**

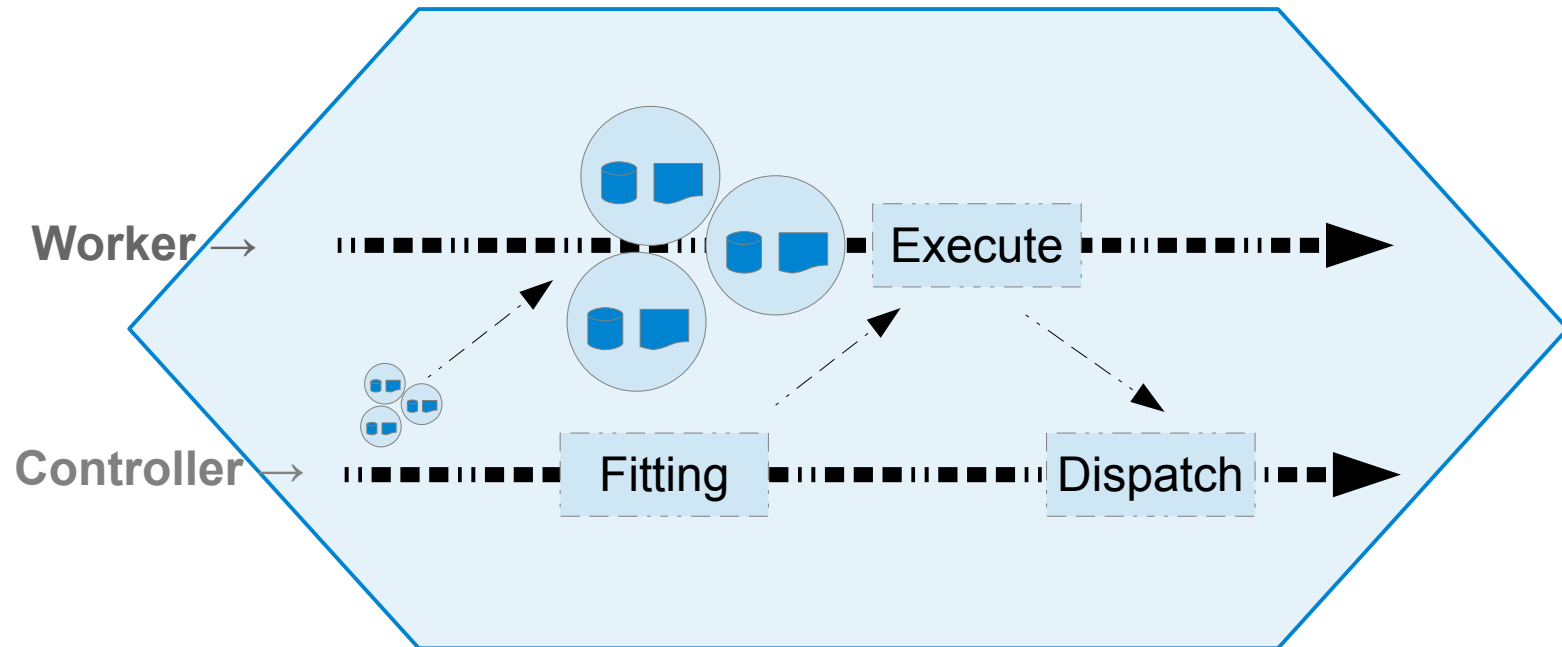
→ you will be faster learning and using Erlang.

Server Architecture

OO Server Architecture

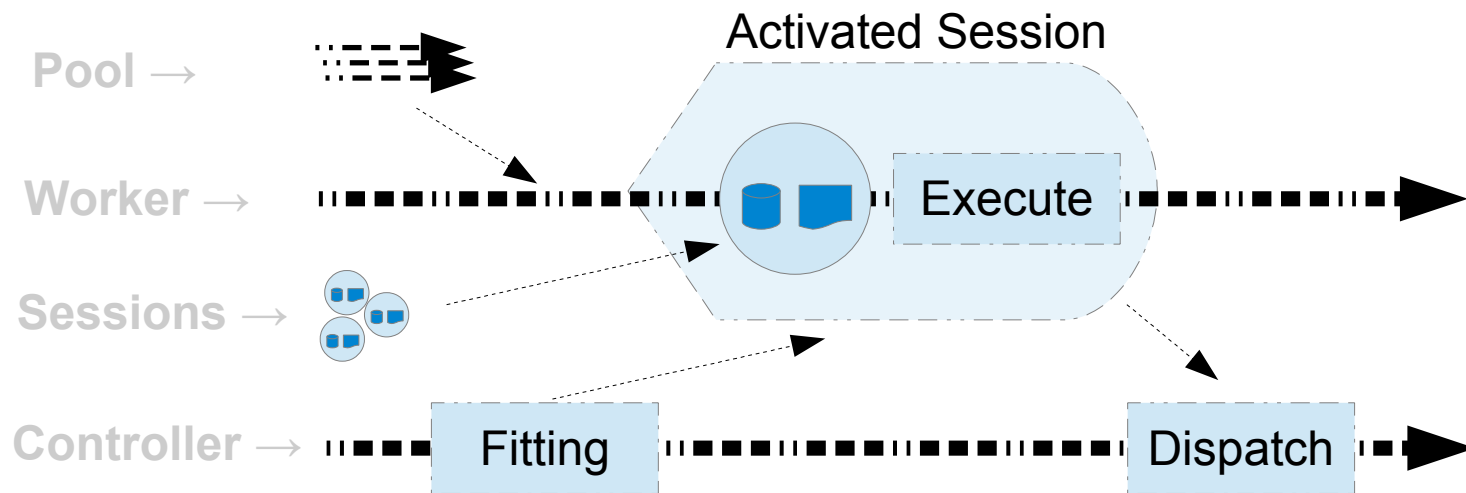


Fitting Recycled Threads



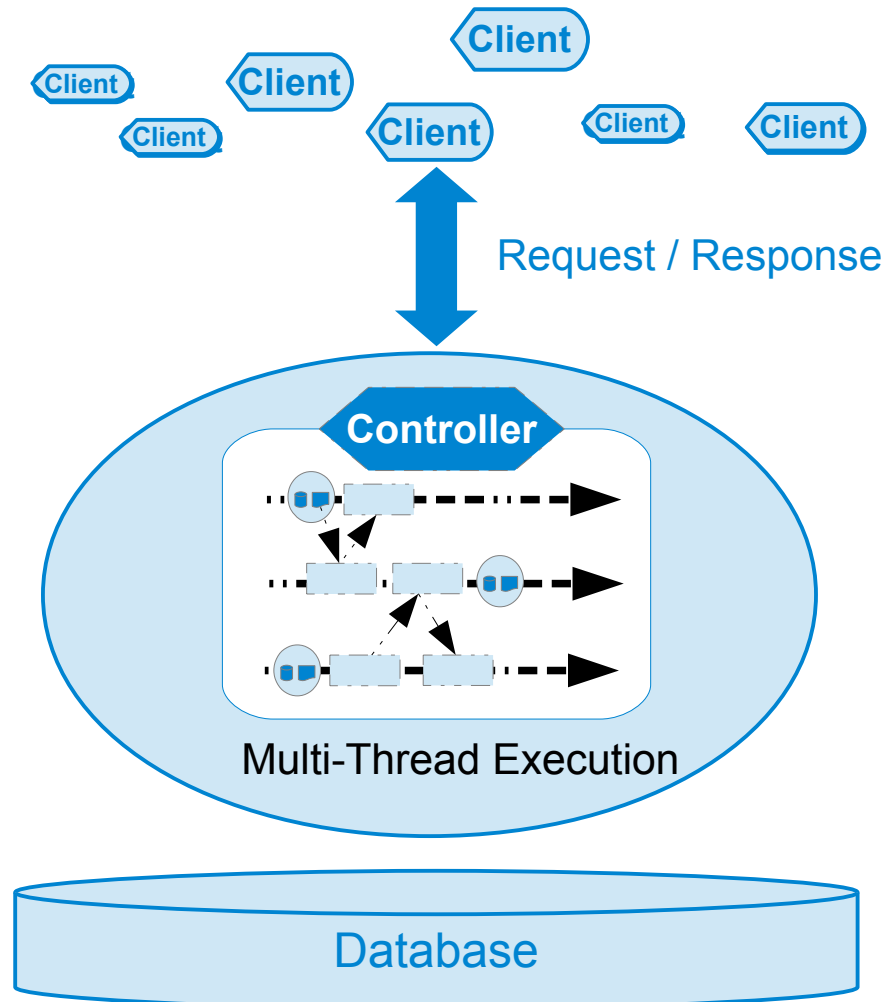
- One thread fitting per single request.
- Pooling owed to heavy footprint of system threads.
- Cracks traumatically under pressure.

Fitting Recycled Threads

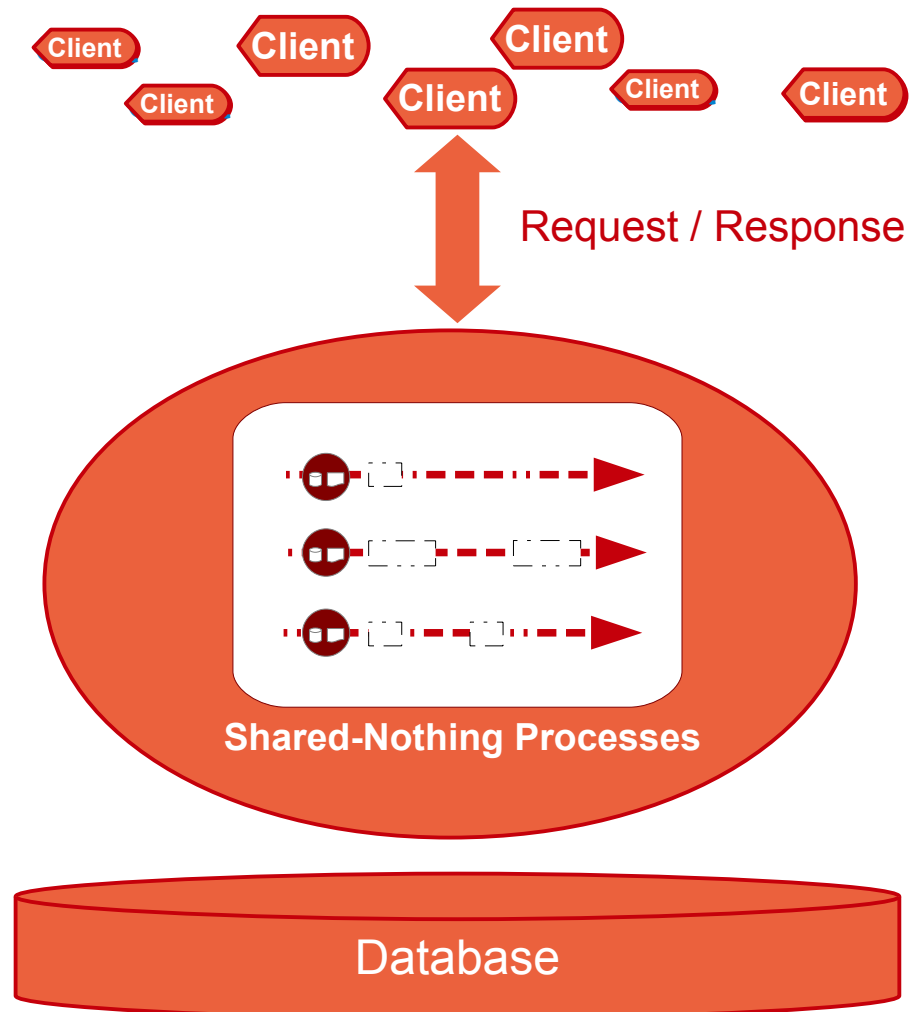


- One thread fitting per single request.
- Pooling owed to heavy footprint of system threads.
- Cracks traumatically under pressure.

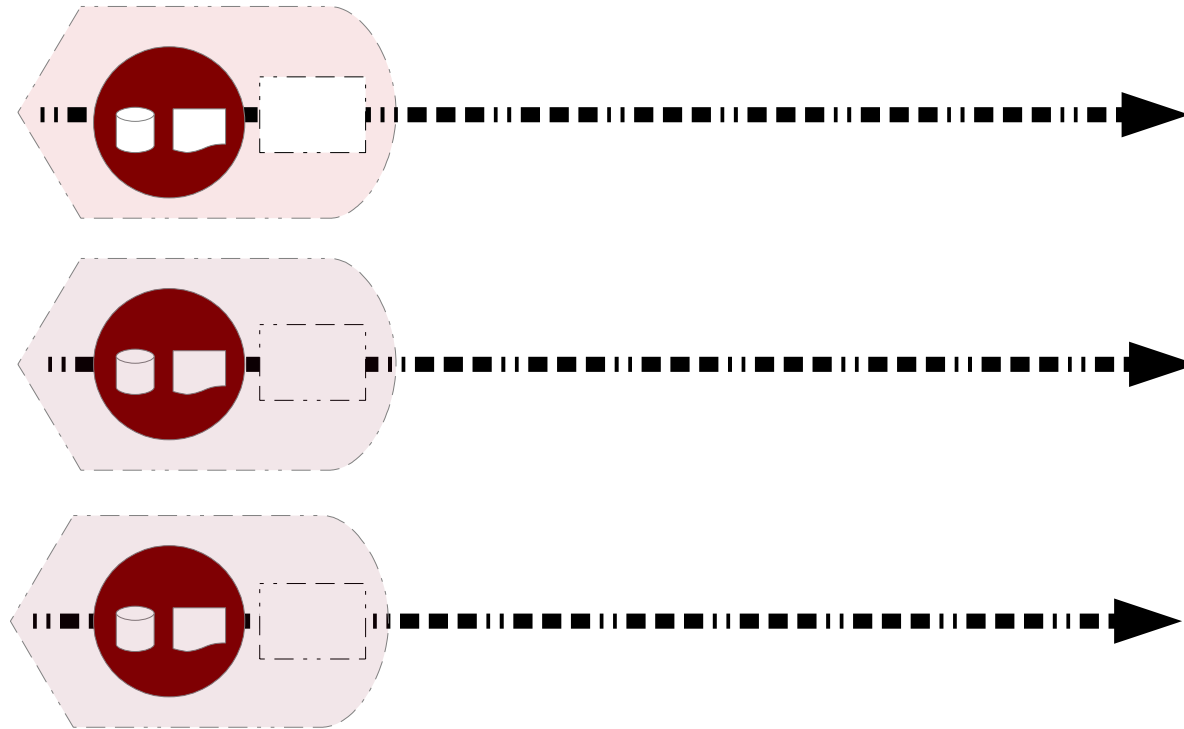
OO Server Architecture



Erlang Server Architecture



Erlang: One Process per Session



- **Natural congruence** of requirements and system.
- Thread management way simpler.
- Enabled by light-weight processes.

Sessions & Processes

Sessions and Processes correlate.

- VM schedules & spreads across Cores
- Asynchronous Messages + Mailboxes
- Shared-Nothing: Messages are Copies
- Individual Memory Management & GC
- Strong Built-In Monitoring Features

Sessions & Processes

One Player Session per Process
+ Immutable State
= Transactional Behavior

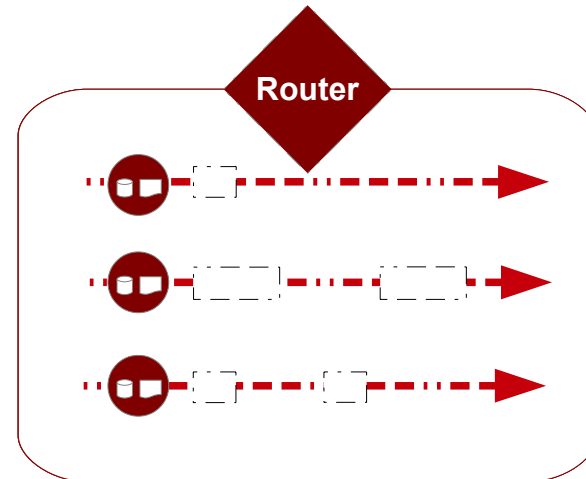
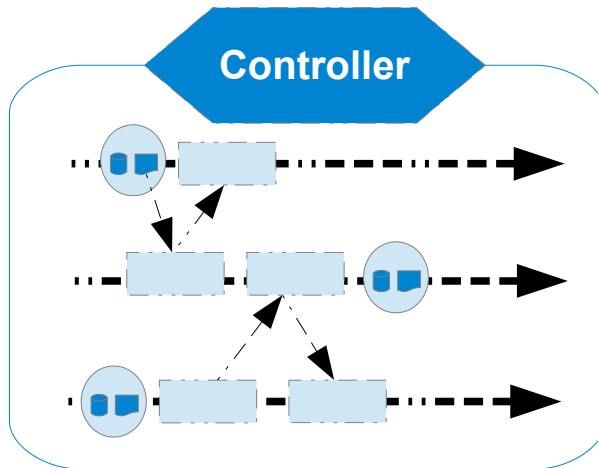
Hello CloudDB!

Sessions & Processes

1 Session per Process
+ VM is Process-Aware
= VM is Session-Aware

- Process Stats = **session stats**
- Per Process GC = **per session sweep**

OO vs Erlang Architecture



Thinking Parallel



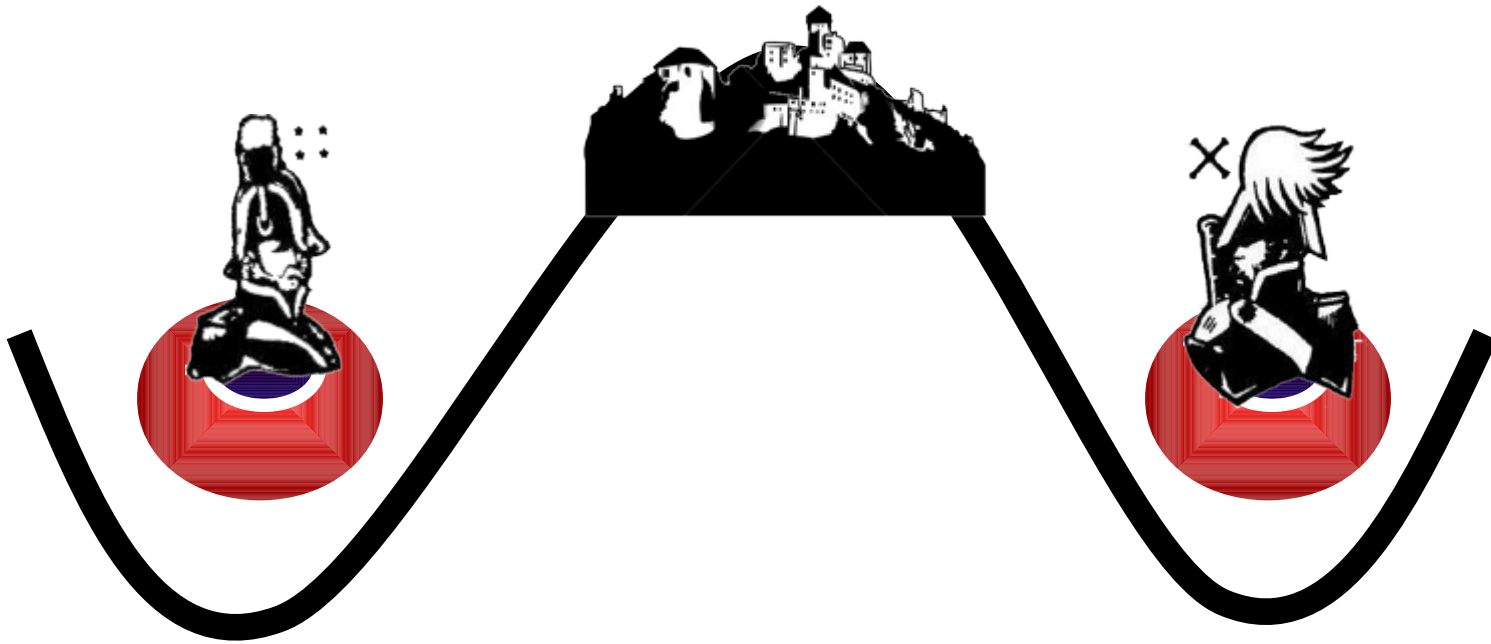
„It's not easy.“

Robert Virding

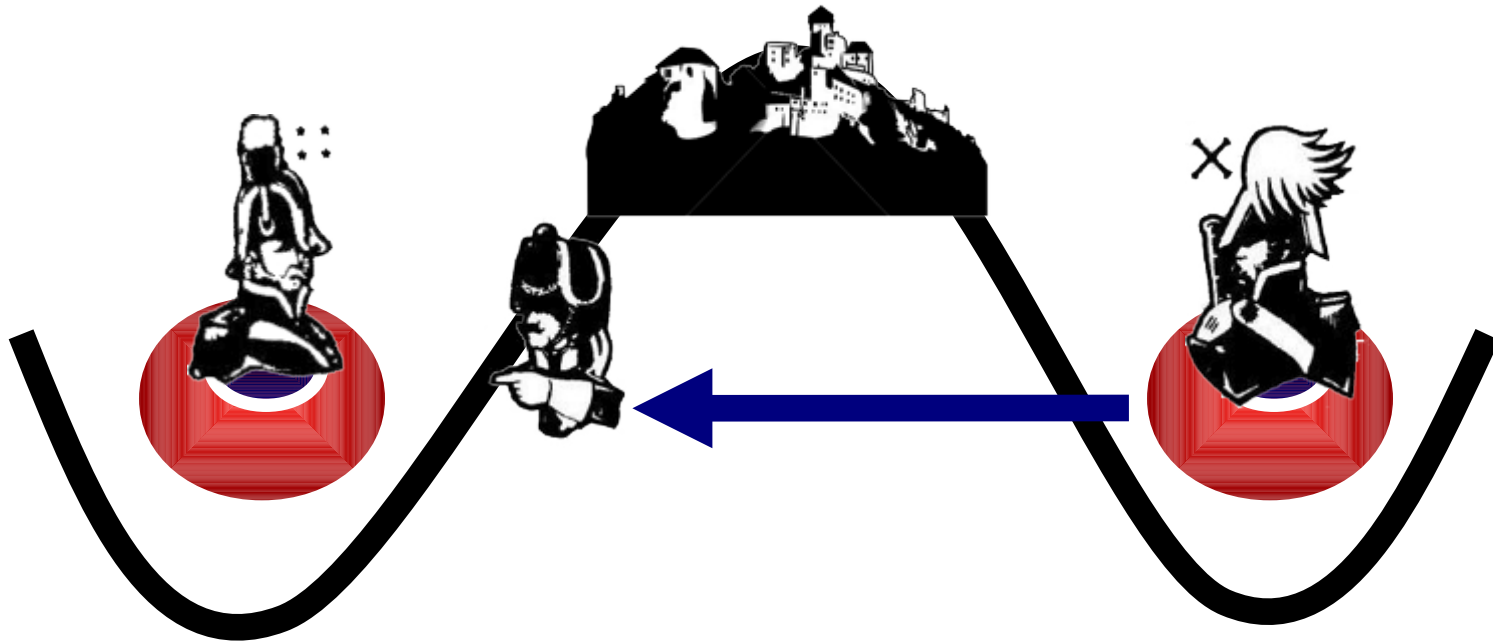
Thinking Parallel

- The Generals' Problem
- Lamport Clocks
- No Guarantees

Generals' Problem

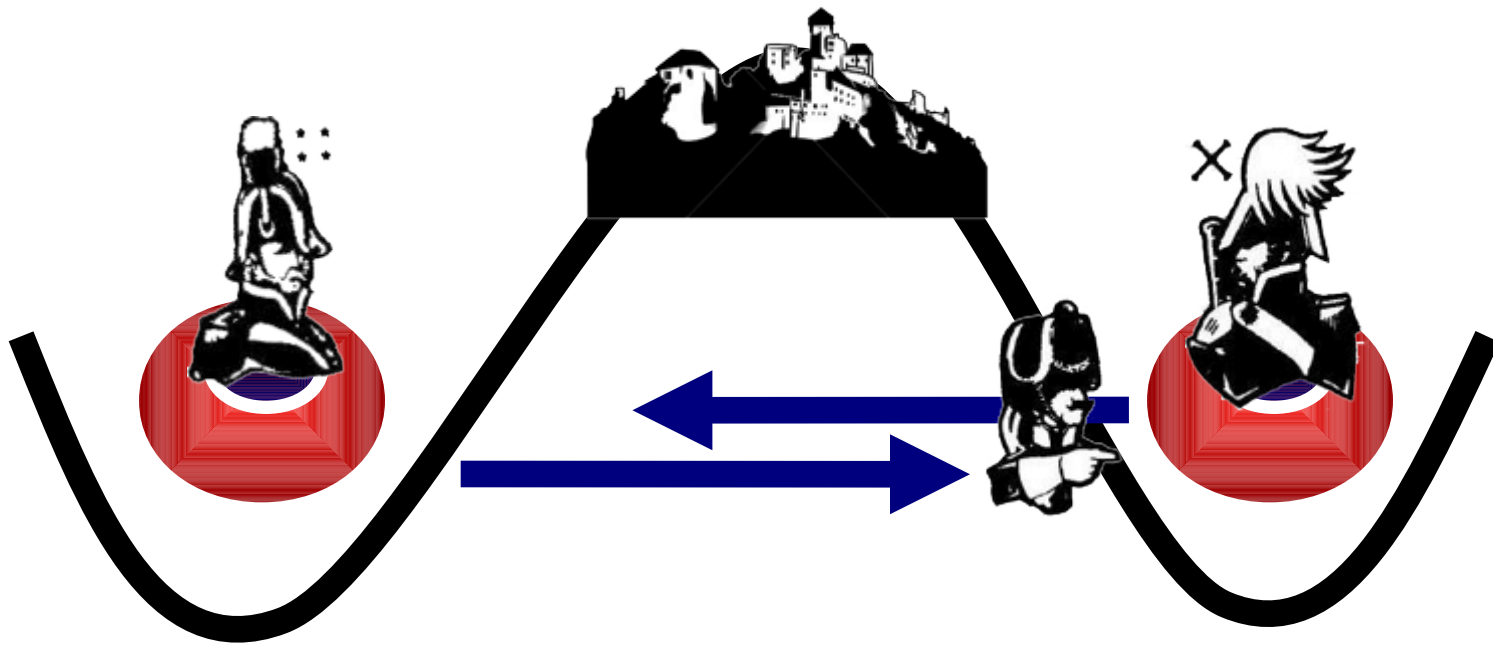


Generals' Problem



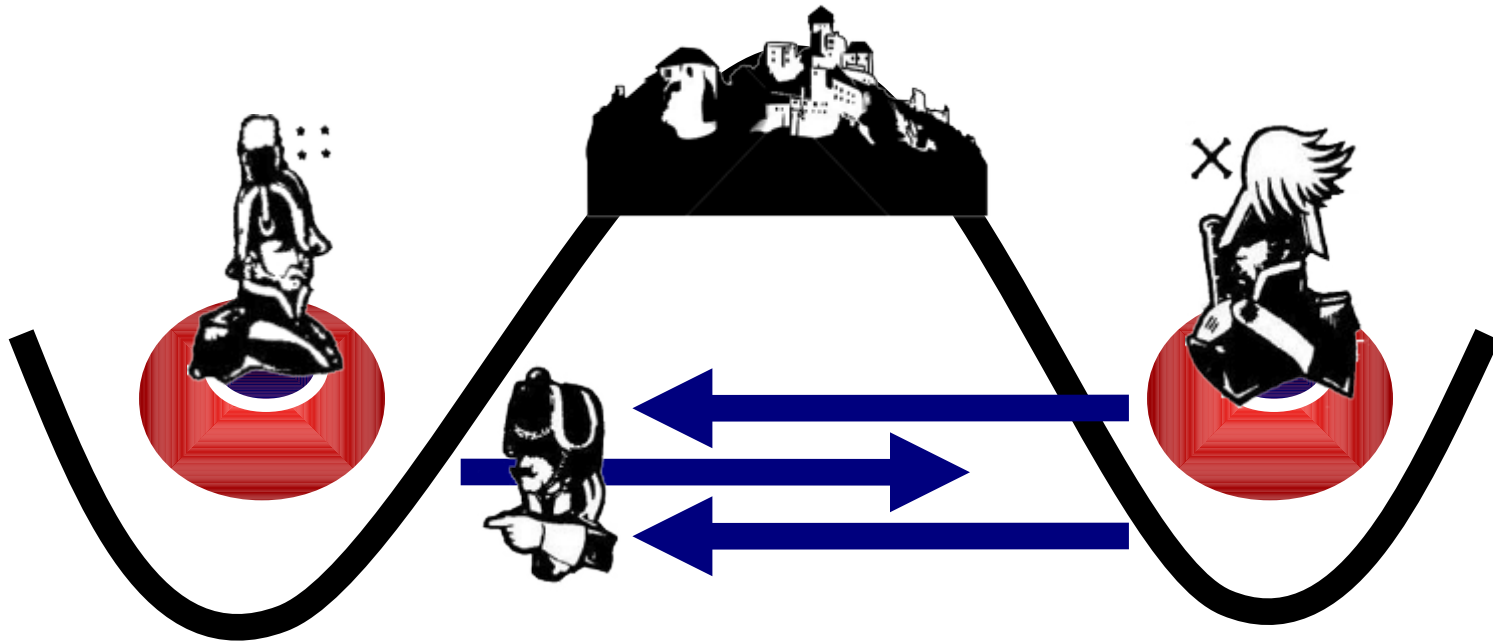
One sends a messenger.

Generals' Problem



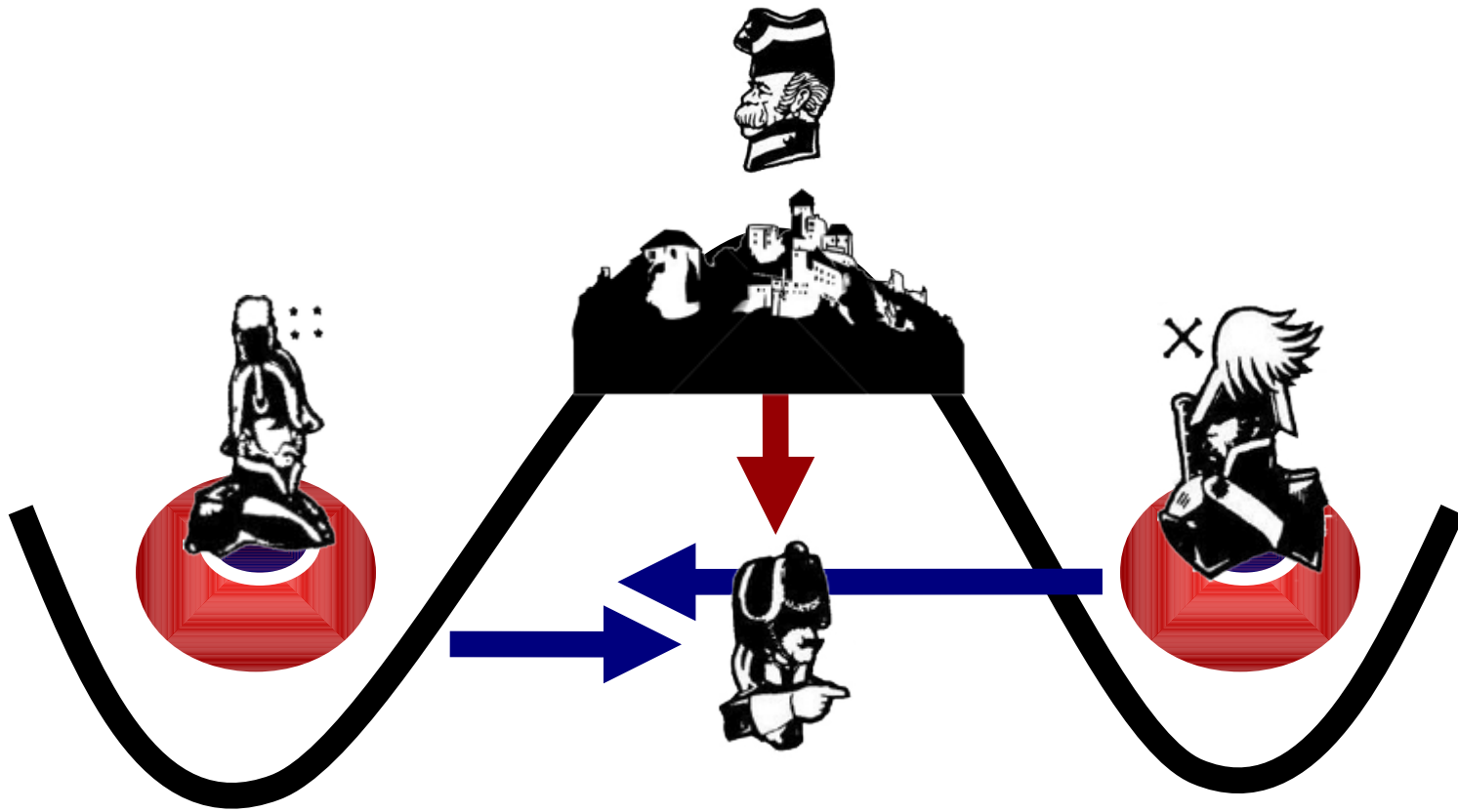
The other acknowledges.

Generals' Problem

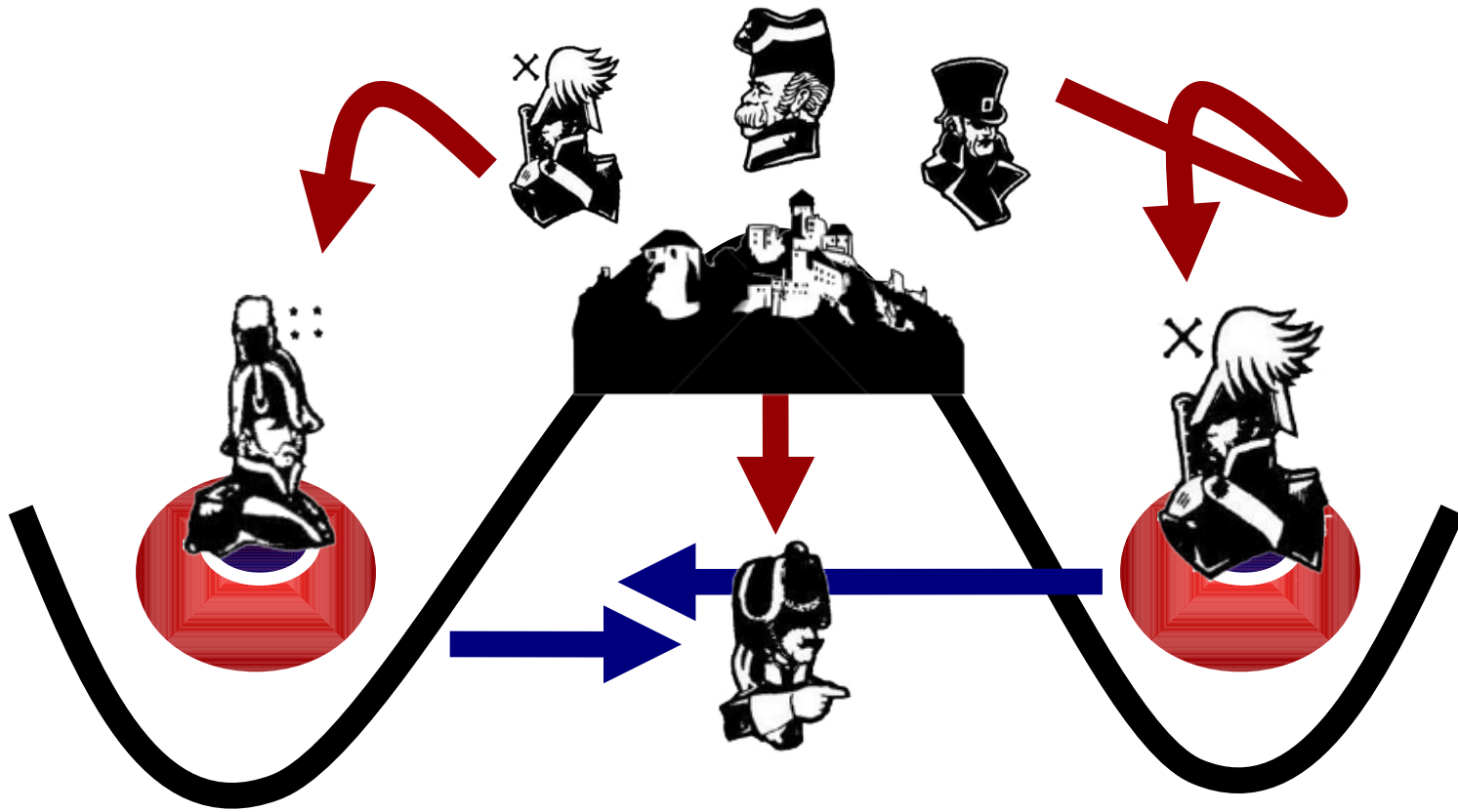


ACK the ACK. Etc.

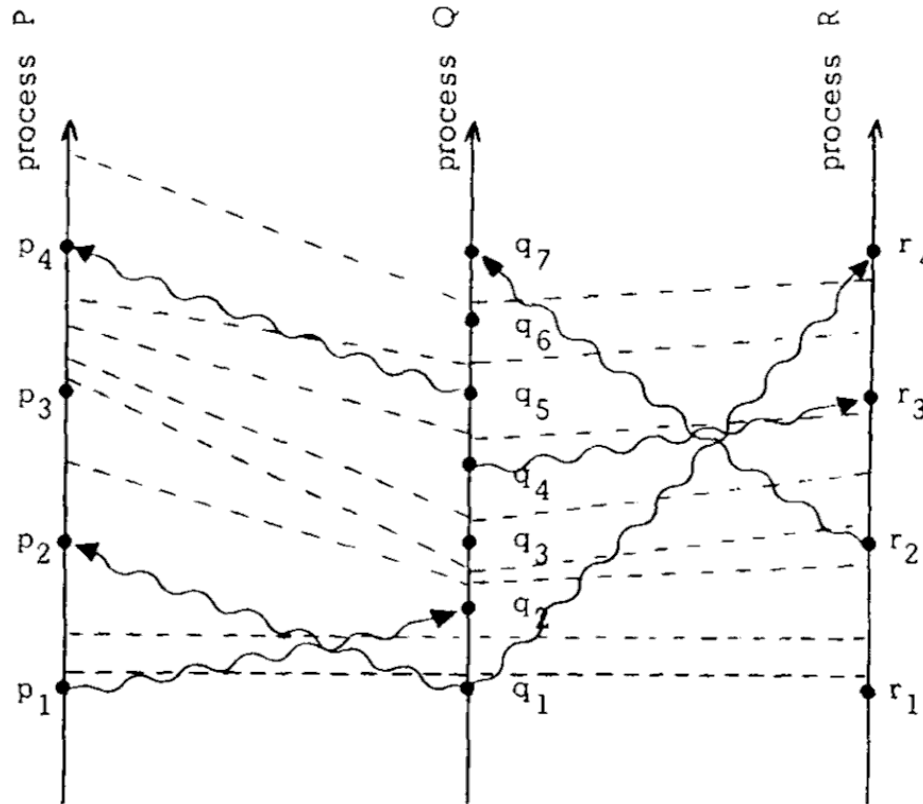
Generals' Problem



Byzantine Generals



Lamport Clocks



Order matters more than time.

Thinking Parallel

- Erlang makes it easy
- Some things have no clean solution
- Some things have complicated solutions

Thinking Functional

Thinking Functional

Small Functions

+ Immutable Variables

→ *Don't assign variables: return results!*

Complete State in Plain Sight

→ *Awful for updates in place.*

→ *Awsome for debugging & maintenance.*

Side Effects

Erlang is *not* side-effect free at all.

- Messages between Processes
- Terminal Output
- Logging
- Global Registry
- Database Access

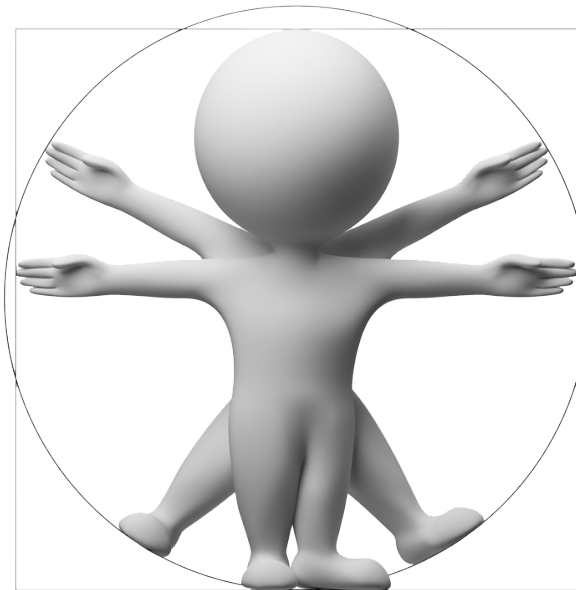
Let It **Crash!**

Let It Crash!



- No Defense Code
- On Error, restart Entire Process
- Built-In Process Supervision & Restart
- Missing Branches, Matches cause Crash
 - Shorter, Cleaner Code
 - Faster Implementation
 - More Robust: handles *All Errors*

What Does That **look** Like?



Hello, World!

```
io:format("Hello, World!").
```

The Optics

- Alien 60ies-Looking Prolog Heir
- Variables start on Capitals
- Very Short Functions
- No Type Declarations
- Statements end on Commas, Semicolons, Dots, Arrows, Nothing
- Pattern Matched Function Heads
- A Church of Short Variables Names exists

Declarative

Fibonacci looks like a Math explanation of it.

fib(0) -> 0;

fib(1) -> 1;

fib(N) when N>1 -> fib(N-1) + fib(N-2).

Pattern Matching

Function heads matching **0**, **1** or **anything**.

fib(0) -> 0;

fib(1) -> 1;

fib(N) when $N > 1$ -> **fib(N-1)** + **fib(N-2)**.

The Syntax

- Small
- Easy
- Stable

- Declarative
- Started out as Prolog
- Inspired by Prolog and ML
- Obvious State, Implicit Thread

Compiling & Executing

```
$ erlc hello.erl  
$ erl -s hello
```

Hello, World! Full Module

-module(hello).

-export([start/0]).

start() ->

io:format("Hello, World!~n").

Creating a Process

```
Pid = spawn(mod, func, [A, B, C]).
```

Creating a Process

```
Pid = spawn(mod, func, [A, B, C]).
```



New Process' ID



Code Module



Start Function



Parameters to the function.

Sending a Message

Pid ! Msg.

Sending a Message

Pid ! Msg.

The diagram consists of two vertical dashed lines. The left line starts with an upward-pointing triangle below the text 'Pid' and ends at the text 'Process ID'. The right line starts with an upward-pointing triangle below the text 'Msg.' and ends at the text 'Message'.

Process ID Message

Receive a Message

receive

Msg -> Msg

end.

Receive a Message

receive

Msg -> Msg

end.



Assign Name



Return Value of this block

Hello, World! The Erlang Way

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Start

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Output

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Process Spawning

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

New Process

Blocking Receive

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Message Passing

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```



```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Pattern Matching

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Atoms

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```


```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Tail Recursion

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```



Dots

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

start() ->

```
Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
Pid ! hello.
```

loop() ->

```
receive  
    hello ->  
        io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
        loop()  
end.
```

Commas

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

End

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()
```

```
    end.
```

Arrows

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.  
  
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Arrows

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Nothing

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

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```

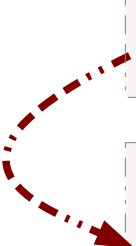
```
loop() ->  
    receive   
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()   
    end.
```

Modules mix Processes

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

Calling Processes

```
start() ->  
    Pid = spawn(hello, loop, []),  
    Pid ! hello.
```



```
loop() ->  
    receive  
        hello ->  
            io:format("Hello, World!~n"),  
            loop()  
    end.
```

Module's Own Process

Modules mix Processes

```
-module(hello).
```

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

Calling Processes

```
start() ->
```

```
spawn(hello, loop, []).
```

```
say(Pid) ->
```

```
Pid ! hello.
```

```
loop() ->
```

```
receive
```

```
hello ->
```

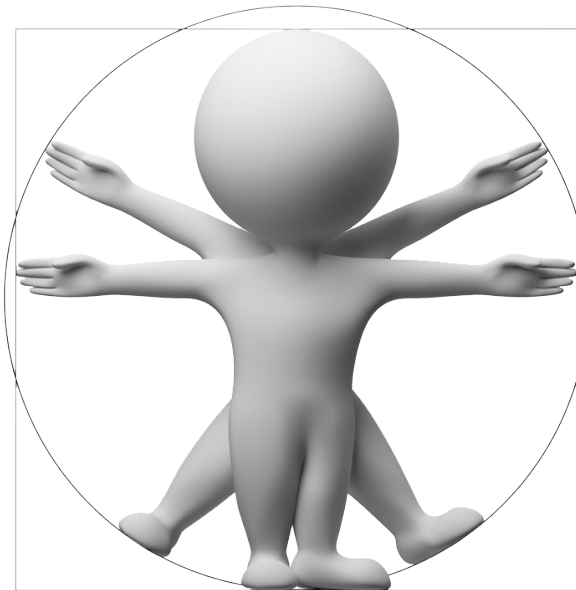
```
io:format("Hello, World!~n"),
```

```
loop()
```

```
end.
```

Module's Own Process

Immutable Variables



Immutable Variables

Can't assign a second time:

$A \neq A + 1.$

$A = 1, A \neq 2.$

Immutable Variables

It has to be:

$$B = A + 1.$$

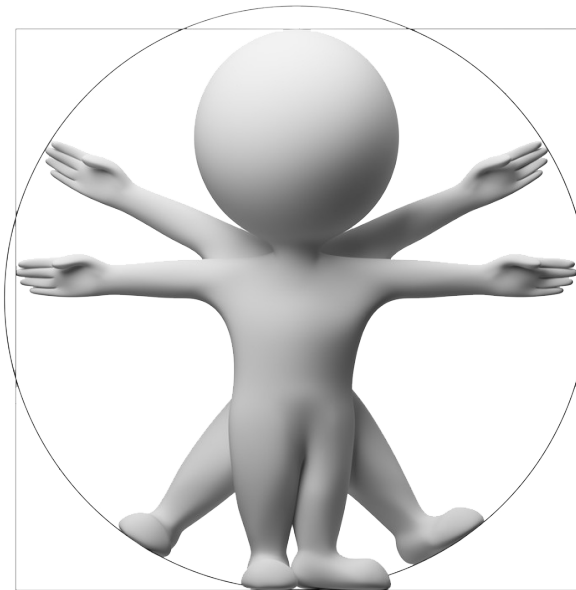
$$A = 1, B = 2.$$

Immutable Variables

- Prevent Coding Errors
- Provide Transactional Semantic
- Allow for Pattern Matching Syntax
- Can be a Nuisance

```
S1 = dosomething(S),  
S2 = dosomemore(S1)  
...
```

Pattern Matching



Pattern Matching

This can mean **two** things:

A = func() .

The meaning depends on wheter
A is already assigned.

Pattern Matching

The common, mixed case:

{ok, A} = func().

ok is an assertion **AND**
A is being assigned.

Pattern Matching

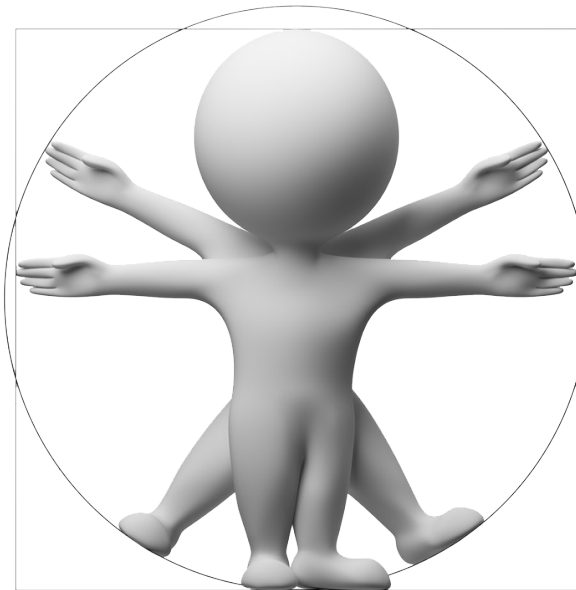
The common, mixed case:

{ok, A} = func().

„This makes it hard to remodel Erlang syntax into a more C-like syntax.“

Robert Virding

Erlang Compared



Erlang vs. Stackless Python

- **Truly parallel VM**
- Stackless has a GIL
thus in reality works sequential
only its paradigm is parallel
- Pattern Matching
- Immutable Variables

Erlang vs. C

- More productive
- More concise
- More reliable
- Much slower for Number Crunching
- Microprocesses
- Pattern Matching
- Immutable Variables

Erlang vs. C++

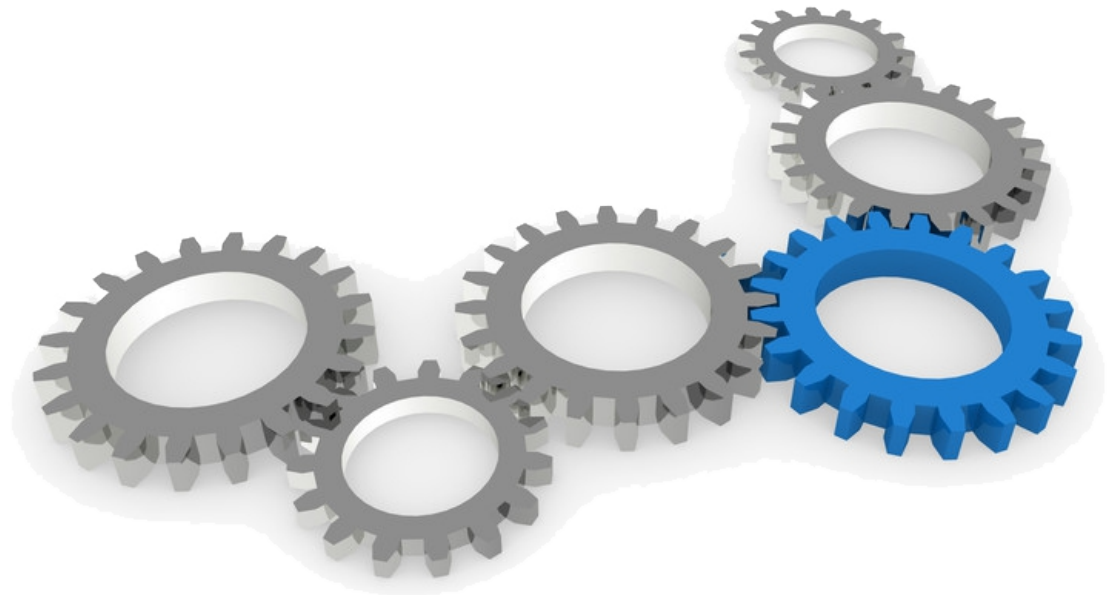
- Virtual Machine
- Actors Model
- Less Magic
- More Safety
- Much Slower for Number Crunching
- Microprocesses
- Pattern Matching
- Immutable Variables

Erlang vs. Lua

- **Made to Scale**
- Single Paradigm
- Less Magic
- Much Bigger Footprint
- Microprocesses
- Pattern Matching
- Immutable Variables

Great Matches

- C
- Redis
- MySQL
- VoltDB
- AWS S3
- EC2
- Ubuntu



Productivity



Productivity & Maintainability

*"Erlang systems have
4 – 10 x less code
than C / C++ / Java systems"*

Ulf Wiger

Productivity & Maintainability

Shorter programs:

- Faster to develop
- Fewer errors
- Easier to maintain

Erlang LOCs show the same error frequency as C / C++ / Java code.

Scientific Proof

The Motorola Study of 2002 – 2006

- Motorola UK Labs
- Heriot-Watt University
- EPSRC UK Govt Project

Scientific Proof

*"High Level Techniques for
Distributed Telecoms Software"*

Looking at

- Robustness
- Configurability
- Productivity
- Maintainability

Scientific Proof

“Erlang shows ...

- 2x higher throughput
- 3x better latency
- 3 - 7x shorter code

... than the equivalent C++ implementation.”

Scientific Proof

Reasons

- Lightweight process management
- Code only the successful case – saves 27%
- Automatic memory management – saves 11%
- High-level communications – saves 23%
- Telecom design pattern libraries (suit games)

Scientific Proof

Overload & Hardware Failure

- C++ “fails catastrophically”
- Erlang
 - Never completely fails
 - Recovers automatically after load drops

Challenges



The Warts

- Untidy Standard Libs
- Egregious String Handling
- „Records Suck“
- Cryptic Error Messages
- Lack of Advanced Tutorials & Books
- No-One Seems To Know All of OTP
- Hard To Find Developers



Strings

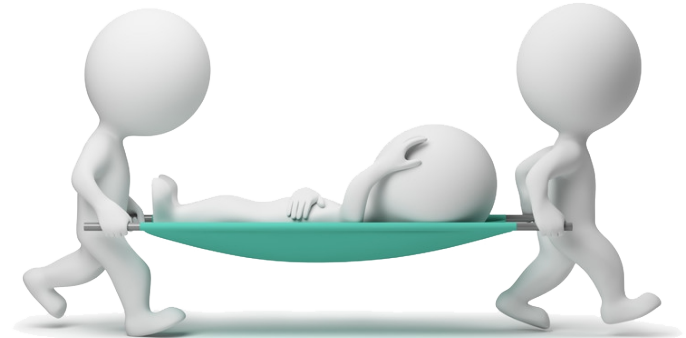
- Are* Lists. Or Binaries.
- Slow*
- Clumsy*
- Error prone*
- Cure announced for next release (R16)



Erlang was not built for text processing.

Records

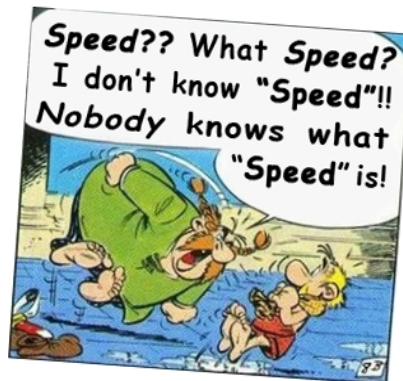
- "Records Suck"
- Verbose
- Error Prone
- Pure syntactic sugar over tuples.
- Cure announced for next release (R16)



"Records were added as a hack."

Raw Number Crunching Speed

- Erlang is fast
- Except at Shoot Outs
- Benchmark your **real** problem
- Use C NIFs to outsource crunching

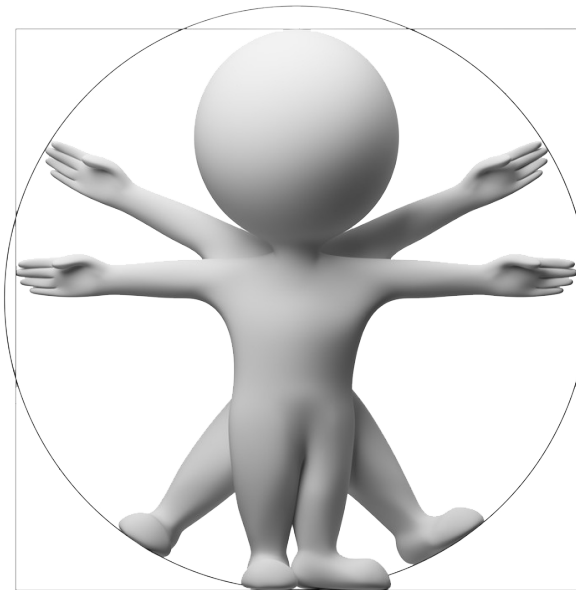


Perceived reaction after asking about benchmarks on the Erlang mailing list.

Hiring

- Can Be Difficult
- Roll Your Own Programmers
 - Good Programmers Are Interested
 - High Productivity Can Be Reached Fast
 - Excellent Workshops can be booked

Getting **Started!**



Learning Erlang

- Scour Post-Mortems
- Download and Install from *erlang.org*
- Fred's site *Learn You Some Erlang!*
- Joe's book *Programming Erlang*
- IRC *#erlounge*
- Erlang Mailing List
- Local *Erlounge* Meetings
- Erlang Factories & User Conferences



Expected Timeframe

Ballparks

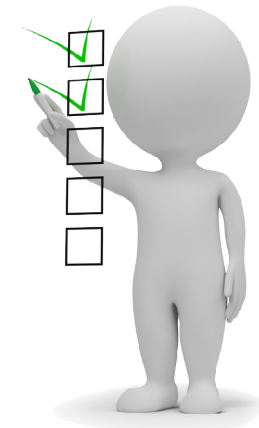
- Language – 2 Weeks
- OTP – 3 Months
- First Product – ½ Year
- Thinking Erlang – 2 Years



Business View

Makes Sense For

- New Projects
- Rewrites



Starting Out

- Find a Senior Erlang Developer
- Or Hire Erlang Solutions
- You Will Train Your Own Developers

Pitching It In-House



A Waste of Time

Joe Armstrong

*Just tell your boss that Erlang
is used for banking applications.*

Mike Williams

- Most Often a Top-Down Thing
- Demonstrate the Productivity:
prototype a demo solution to a real problem.
- Cite Facebook, Zynga, Blizzard, Wooga

References

Web

<http://www.erlang.org/>

<http://learnyousomeerlang.com/>

http://www.erlang.org/static/getting_started_quickly.html

List

<http://erlang.org/mailman/listinfo/erlang-questions>

<http://groups.google.com/group/erlang-programming>

Books

<http://pragprog.com/book/jaerlang/programming-erlang>

<http://shop.oreilly.com/product/9780596518189.do>

References

<http://erldocs.com/>

<http://www.erlang.org/doc/>

Post Mortems

http://www.facebook.com/note.php?note_id=14218138919

158 <http://www.slideshare.net/wooga/erlang-the-big-switch-in-social-games>



Your Talk Evaluation



Please check your Email **now** and give your **evaluation** of this talk to the GDC.

Any questions, feedback now or later,
please email me at [hd*eonblast.com](mailto:hd@eonblast.com)

Questions



- Email: hdiedrich@eonblast.com
- Twitter: [@hdiedrich](https://twitter.com/hdiedrich)
- IRC: [#erlounge](https://chat.freenode.net/#erlounge)
- List: erlang-questions@erlang.org