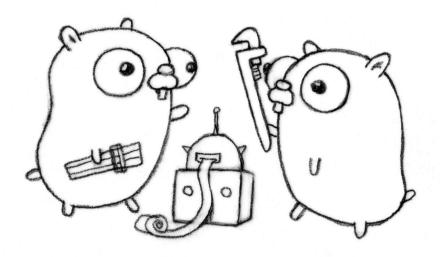
Go language banter

Good design

Wow

Much wonderful







Entry points

nice online tutorial 74 steps

tour.

online compiler

play.

golang.org

all documentations

doc.

"Effective Go": a must-read





Language features

- Compiled
- Statically-typed
- Fast compilation, fast execution
- Garbage collection
- Interfaces
- **Pointers**
- Slices
- Maps

- Concise syntax
- readable
- Easy to learn
- Concurrency with goroutines and **Channels**
- Functions are first-class
- Reflection







Community

- Designed by a small committee of rockstars
- Already used in production

Available on Google

- Lots of official packages
 - Networking
 - **Encoding**
 - **Templating**
 - etc.
 - etc.

Mailing list

App Engine

Forums

Lots of user packages







Multiple results

A function can return any number of values

http://tour.golang.org/#9

http://play.golang.org/p/0po_GGkrLz

```
func donaldsNephews() (string, string, string) {
   return "Huey", "Dewey", "Louie"
}

func main() {
   a, b, c := donaldsNephews()
...
```





Variable declaration and initializer

Declaration var

Assignment

 Declaration, type inference and initialization

```
var i, j int = 1, 2
k := 3
c, python, java :=
true, false, "no!"
```







For

```
for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {
   sum += i
for sum < 1000 {
   sum += sum
for k, v := range myMap {
   fmt.Printf("myMap[%v]=%v \n", k, v)
```

Just for!







```
if a == b {
   return true
if v := math.Pow(x, n); v < lim {
   return v
```





Struct

```
type Vertex struct {
    X int
    Y int
```

```
v := Vertex{1, 2}
w := Vertex{
    Y:4,
    X:3,
```







Pointer

```
var q *Vertex
p := Vertex{1, 2}
q.X = 1000
```

- Symbols * and &
- Indirection through the pointer is transparent.





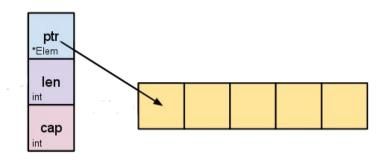


Arrays

- [10]int is a type
- Cannot be resized
- **Boring**

http://tour.golang.org/#31

Slices



- lightweight (like a "smart pointer")
- safe access

http://blog.golang.org/go-slices-usage-and-internals







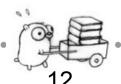
Slicing

```
a := make([]int, 5)
b := make([]int, 0, 5)
p := []int{2, 3, 5, 7}
q := p[1:3]
p = append(p, 11)
```

- len, cap
- shared underlying array
- reallocation auto (sometimes needed, sometimes not)

http://tour.golang.org/#32 and following







Map

- Built-in type
- Typed keys and values
- Values : any type
- Keys: any comparable type

```
var m map[string]Vertex
m = make(map[string]Vertex)
m["Bell Labs"] = Vertex{
    40.68433, -74.39967,
v, ok := m["Bull"]
```

http://tour.golang.org/#39 and following







Function

```
func square(x float64) float64{
  return x*x;
hypot := func(x, y float64)
float64 {
    return math.Sqrt(x*x + y*y)
z := hypot(3, 4)
```

- First-class
- Typed
- As argument
- As return value
- Named parameters and return values (optional)
- Closures

http://tour.golang.org/#44 and following







Switch

- Multi-purpose :
 - over variable value
 - over arbitrary conditions (like ifthen-else chains)
 - over types

```
os := runtime.GOOS
switch os {
    case "darwin":
        fmt.Println("OS X.")
    case "linux":
        fmt.Println("Linux.")
    default:
        fmt.Printf("%s.", os)
}
```







Method

http://tour.golang.org/#52

```
type Vertex struct {
   X, Y float64
func (v *Vertex) Abs() float64 {
    return math.Sqrt(v.X*v.X + v.Y*v.Y)
```







Interface

- Lean OO-style
- Implicit implementation!
- Great decoupling

```
type Writer interface {
     Write(p []byte) (n int, err error)
}
```







Error

- Idiomatic : return an error as last value
 - then the caller checks if the error is nil

```
x, err := Sqrt(-1)
if err != nil {
   fmt.Println(err)
}
```

- Or use panic/recover
 - like a try/catch
 - rare
 - defer can be useful







Concurrency

Concurrency is not parallelism



A model for software construction :
 Communicating Sequential Processes

http://talks.golang.org/2012/concurrency.slide







Goroutine

- Concurrent
- Parallel (or not!)
- Lightweight
- Cheap (kind of)

```
var delay = 100 * time.Millisecond
func say(s string) {
    for i := 0; i < 5; i++ {
        time.Sleep(delay)
        fmt.Println(s)
func main() {
    go say("world")
    say("hello")
```







Channel

```
func worker(in chan *A, out chan *B)
  for {
    a := \langle -in \rangle
    b := transform(a)
    out <- b
```

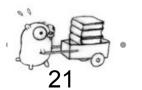
```
in := make(chan *A)
out := make(chan *B)
for i := 0; i < NumWorkers; i++ {</pre>
    go worker(in, out)
go sendLotsOfWork(in)
receiveLotsOfResults(out)
fmt.Println("Done.")
```

- Producer-consumer
 - Sending values
 - Receiving values
- Proper synchronization
- Blocking, or buffered

http://tour.golang.org/#66

http://play.golang.org/p/a18jzvsFC2







Select

- Wait for event
- Syntax
 - like a switch
- Channels
 - input and/or output
- Timeout

```
func fibonacci(c, quit chan int) {
    x, y := 0, 1
    for {
        select {
        case c <- x:
             x, y = y, x+y
        case <-quit:</pre>
             fmt.Println("quit")
             return
```







Templating

- Template "compilation"
- Actions
- Pipelines

```
{{define "sub"}}
    {{range .}}>> {{.}} {{end}}
{{end}}
*The great GopherBook*
(logged in as {{.User}})
[Most popular] { template "sub" .Popular } }
[Most active] { template "sub" .Active} }
[Most recent] { template "sub" .Recent } }
```

http://golang.org/pkg/text/template http://golang.org/pkg/html/template







What is missing

- generics
 - but interfaces do the job!
- i18n
- browser runtime
 - go is **not** a competitor of javascript for client-side, but translators exist
- a good debugger
- enforced immutability









Text: WTFPL Pics: CC3.0 R.F.

Thank you

Go and have fun

Go and build servers



