### Go + Google AppEngine

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#### Goal

- \* Introduce to you the main parts in writing and configuring a Go webapp for Google AppEngine
- \* Familiarize you with app configuration
- \* Templates for html
- \* Using the context and logging
- \* Deploying and monitoring your app
- \* Storing data in the Google Datastore
- \* Retrieving data from the Google Datastore

### Setting up AppEngine for Go

- Download the zip file for your platform from: <a href="https://developers.google.com/appengine/downloads">https://developers.google.com/appengine/downloads</a>
- Extract to known location
  - say, .../coding/golang/appengine
- Add that location to your PATH
  - you will be running tools like dev\_appserver.py and appcfg.py from there)
- AppEngine tools are in Python 2.7.\*
  - Install from <a href="http://www.python.org/getit/">http://www.python.org/getit/</a> or using aptget

#### Try one demo program

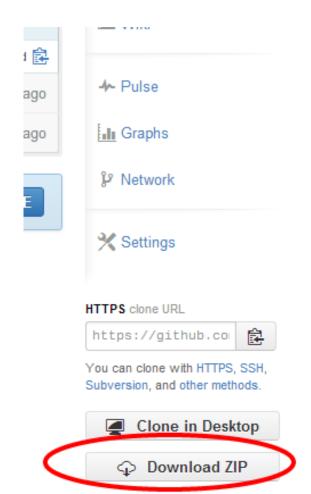
- Go to ..../coding/golang/appengine/demos
- Run the app using the command below
  - dev\_appserver.py helloworld
- In your browser, go to <a href="http://localhost:8080">http://localhost:8080</a>
- If you see a page as shown below, all's good



Hello, World! 세상아 안녕!

#### Download workshop source code

- Go to <a href="https://github.com/sathishvj/golang-workshops">https://github.com/sathishvj/golang-workshops</a>
- Clone the project ... (OR)
- Download the Zip file



### 1 - yaml file for app configuration

- app.yaml is read by the AppEngine runtime to configure your app
- It has to be in the root folder of your app

```
application: myhelloworld-app-id
version: 0-1
runtime: go
api_version: go1
handlers:
- url: /.*
  script: go app
```

### 1 - yaml file for app configuration

The unique id for your app as identified by the AppEngine.

```
application: myhelloworld-app-id
```

version: 0-1

runtime: go Use the Go runtime (and not Java, PHP, Python).

api version: go1 Use the 1.\* version of Go.

handlers: — All the url routing information goes here.

Url: / \* All incoming requests are handled by ...

ECP1PT: go application, starting at init() function.

#### 1-ex Hands-on experience

- Go to workshop code: golangworkshops/appengine-beginner
- In the file 1-ex/app.yaml ...
- Add in the right parts where there is a "TODO" comment
- Run the app with: dev\_appserver.py 1-ex
- Check <a href="http://local\_host:8080">http://local\_host:8080</a> on browser

### 2 - yaml file for static files

- The handlers are processed in lexical order
  - the redirection should go from the more specific ones to the more generic ones

```
handlers:
- url: /images
  static_dir: images
- url: /.*
  script: _go_app
```

### 2 - yaml file for static files

```
handlers:
                     Redirect all requests to the url "/images" to the directory "images".
- url: /images
   static_dir: images
                  Everything else, let the go application handle it.
- url: /.
    script: go_app
```

## 3 - AppEngine Context and logging debug information

- Each application has a context in which it executes. Get it with appengine. NewContext
- ??

```
import (
   "appengine"
```

```
func onRoot(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
   c := appengine.NewContext(r)

   c.Debugf("Within the onRoot function ... ")
```

- https://appengine.google.com/
- "Create Application"



sat

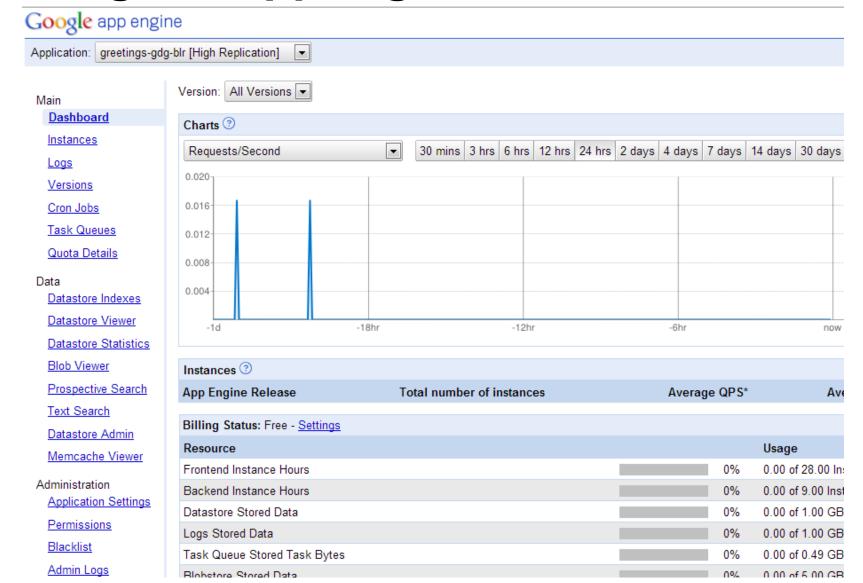
#### My Applications

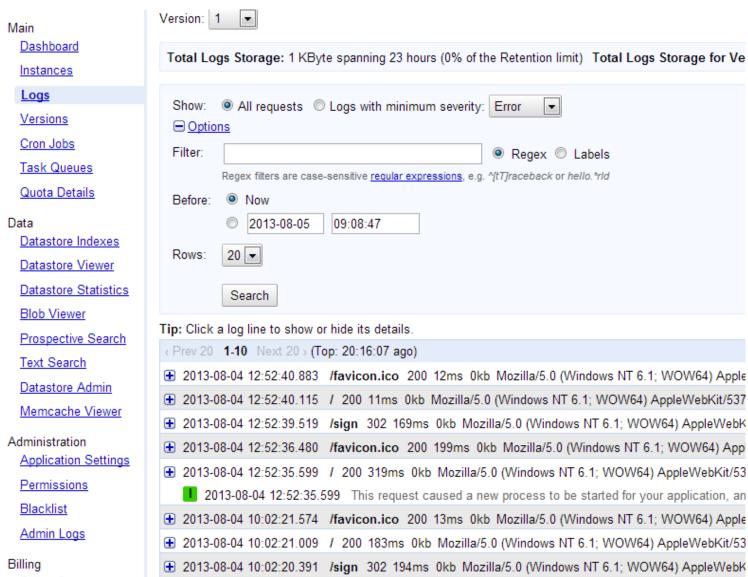
Application	Title	Stor
or Asian Asian Asian	Mac Transferration Contract Contract	
greetings-gdg-blr	Greetings GDG Bangalore	High

#### Create an Application

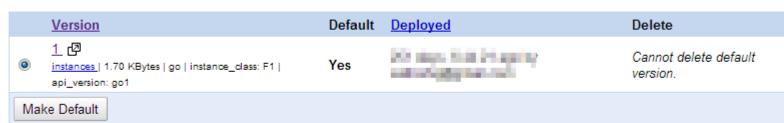
You	ı have 6 applications re	maining.							
App	olication Identifier:								
my	testapp-123	.appspot.com	Check Availability	Yes, "	'mytestapp-123" is available!				
All G	All Google account names and certain offensive or trademarked names may not be used as Application Identifiers.								
You	You can map this application to your own domain later. <u>Learn more</u>								
App	olication Title:								
Му	Test App								
Disp	layed when users access y	your application.							
(e)	Open to all Google If your application uses Restricted to the fo	Accounts users authentication, anyon	(default) ne with a valid Google Ac		y sign in.				
•	e.g. foo.com  If your application uses authentication, only members of this Google Apps domain may sign in. If your organizatio (e.g. an HR tracking tool) that is only accessible to accounts on your Google Apps domain. This option cannot be changed  (Experimental) Open to all users with an OpenID Provider  If your application uses authentication, anyone who has an account with an OpenID Provider may sign in.								
Cı	reate Application	Cancel							

- Deploy to server with ...
- appcfg.py <app folder name>
- Provide your username, password ...
- AppEngine will
  - o read the app.yaml file,
  - upload all the files,
  - create an instance based on version
  - make it available on appspot.com
- Eg. http://0-2.myhelloworld.appspot.com













### Local server monitoring

http://localhost:8080/\_ah/admin/

Google App Engine



#### 4 - Templates

Static HTML/text content that can be merged

with dynamic data

```
import (
   "html/template"
```

```
t, err := template.ParseFiles("tmpl/root.tmpl")
  err = t.ExecuteTemplate(w, "root", nil)
```

### 5a - Writing to the Google Datastore

- Datastore is 'schema-less'
- Define your 'entity' as a struct
- A 'key' identifies a unique entity
- 'Put' and 'Get' values of that type

```
import (
   "appengine"
   "appengine/datastore"

key := datastore.NewIncompleteKey(c, "Info", nil)
newInfo := Info{s, time.Now(), }
datastore.Put(c, key, &newInfo)
```

### 5b - Reading from the Google Datastore

```
q := datastore.NewQuery("Info").Order("-Time")
var infos []Info
q.GetAll(c, &infos)
t.ExecuteTemplate(w, "root", infos)
```

Here, the values in 'infos' == the dot in the template.
Therefore, '.Data' will contain the value of the member field Info.Data

```
<h2>Existing Infos</h2>
{{range .}}

{{.Data}} at {{.Time.Format "2006-01-02 3:04" }}<br>
{{end}}
```

### **Thank You**

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