

**An introduction  
to go**



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- Lead Web Developer @ karriere.at
- doing backend stuff

# Get GOing



# The basics - package declaration

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Printf("Hello World!")  
}
```

# The basics - imports

```
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import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Printf("Hello World!")  
}
```

# The basics - main function

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package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Printf("Hello World!")  
}
```

# Variables

```
var abc string = "a string variable"
```

```
var number int // number = 0
```

```
var emptyString string // emptyString = ""
```

```
short := "a string variable" // var short string = "a string variable"
```

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# Arrays

```
// have a fixed size
```

```
types := [5]int // [0 0 0 0 0]
```

```
// values can be changed and retrieve
```

```
types[2] = 3 // [0 0 3 0 0]
```

```
val := types[2] // 3
```

```
// can be initialized on delaration
```

```
types := [5]int{1, 2, 3, 4, 5} // [1 2 3 4 5]
```

```
// can have more dimensions
```

```
more := [2][3]int
```

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more := [2][3]int
```

# Slices

```
slice1 := make([]string, 3) // ["" "" ""]  
slice2 := []string{"a", "b", "c"} // ["a" "b" "c"]
```

```
slice1[0] = "a" // ["a" "" ""]
```

```
var length = len(slice1) // 3
```

```
slice2 = append(slice2, "d") // ["a" "b" "c" "d"]
```

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var length = len(slice1) // 3  
  
slice2 = append(slice2, "d") // ["a" "b" "c" "d"]
```

# Loops - classic while

```
i := 0  
for i <= 3 {  
    i = i + 1  
}
```

# Loops - classic for

```
for i := 0; i <= 3; i++ {  
    fmt.Println(i)  
}
```

# Loops - range

```
numbers := []int{1, 2, 3}
```

```
sum := 0
```

```
for i, val := range numbers {  
    fmt.Println("index:", i)  
    sum += val  
}
```

```
fmt.Println("sum:", sum)
```

# Functions

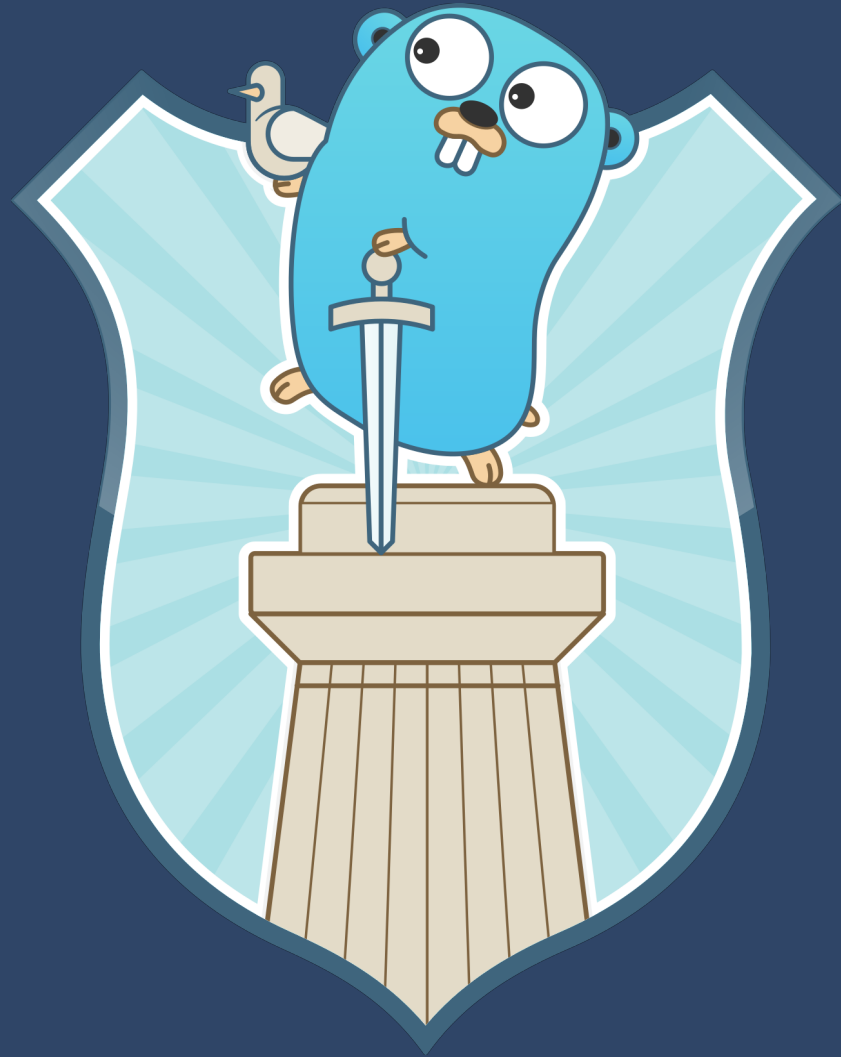
```
func sum(a int, b int) int {  
    return a + b  
}
```

// or

```
func sum(a, b int) int {  
    return a + b  
}
```

# Multiple return values

```
func fancySum(a int, b int) (int, bool) {  
    ok := true  
  
    // some error checks  
  
    return a + b, ok  
}  
  
func main() {  
    sum, ok := fancySum(1, 2)  
  
    if !ok {  
        // fail with error  
    }  
}
```



# **Demo Time #1**

## **A simple calculator**

# Structs

```
type person struct {  
    firstname string  
    lastname  string  
    age       int  
}
```

```
person1 := person{firstname: "John", lastname: "Doe", age: 28}  
person2 := person{"Jane", "Doe", 28}
```

```
fmt.Println(person1.age)
```



# Interfaces

```
type animal interface {  
    color() string  
}
```

# Interfaces

```
type cat struct {  
    name string  
}
```

```
type mouse struct {  
    name string  
}
```

# Interfaces

```
func (c cat) color() string {  
    if c.name == "Kitty" {  
        return "black"  
    }  
  
    return "white"  
}  
  
func (m mouse) color() string {  
    return "grey"  
}
```

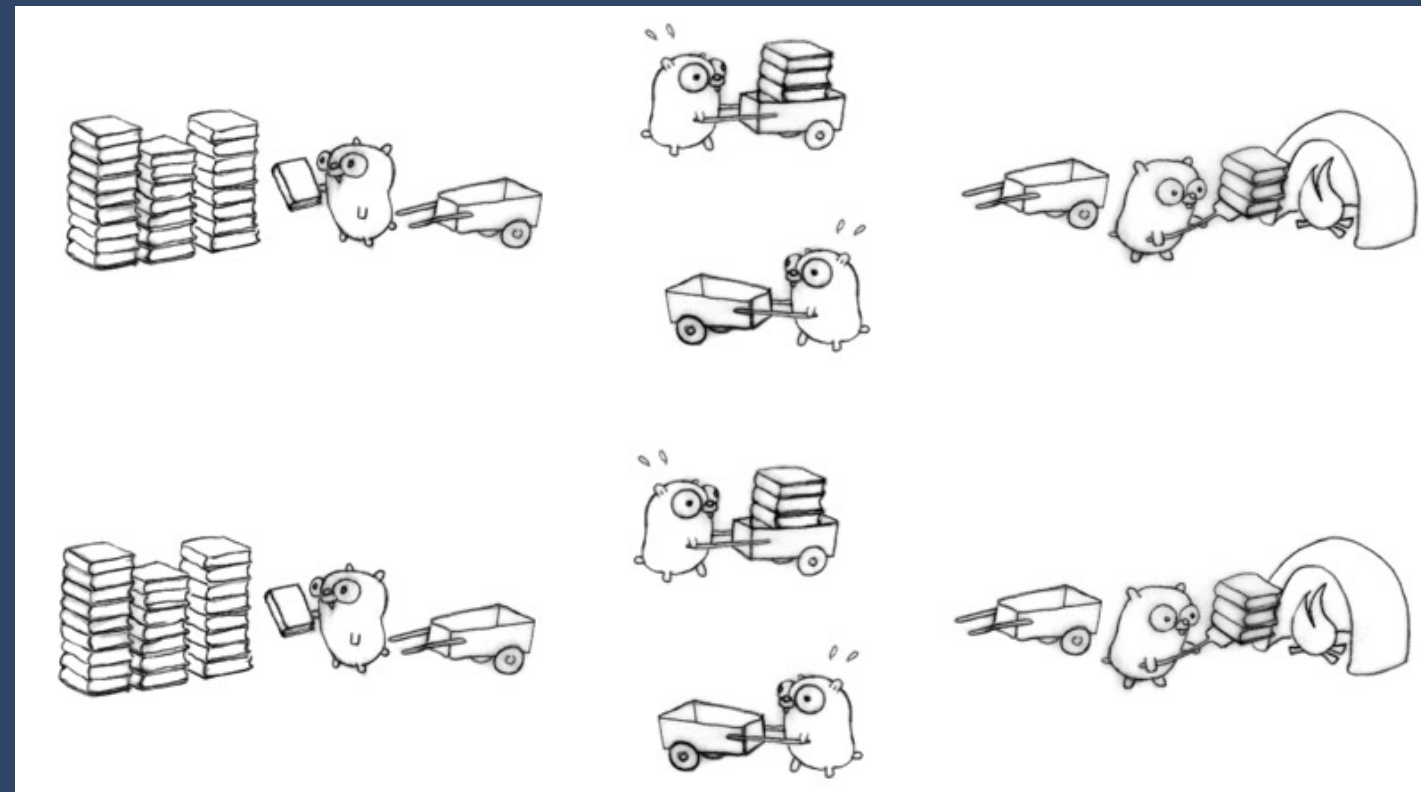
# Interfaces

```
func print(a animal) {  
    fmt.Println(a.color())  
}
```

```
func main() {  
    c1 := cat{"Kitty"}  
    c2 := cat{"Miau"}  
    m := mouse{"Pinky"}  
  
    print(c1) // black  
    print(c2) // white  
    print(m)  // grey  
}
```

# Goroutines

- concurrent execution of code
- synchronization needed for shared resources (mutex, lock)



# Goroutines

```
func doSomeWork() {  
    for i := 0; i < 5; i++ {  
        fmt.Println("Work index:", i)  
    }  
}  
  
func main() {  
    go doSomeWork()  
  
    // continue with main thread flow  
}
```

# Channels

- used for communication between goroutines
- sender sends messages, receiver reads from channel
- channels are basically blocking except they are buffered

# Channels

```
// create a channel  
messages := make(chan string)
```

```
// send a message  
messages <- "a message"
```

```
// read a message  
msg := <- messages
```



# Channels

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# Demo Time #2

## Goroutines



# Testing in Go

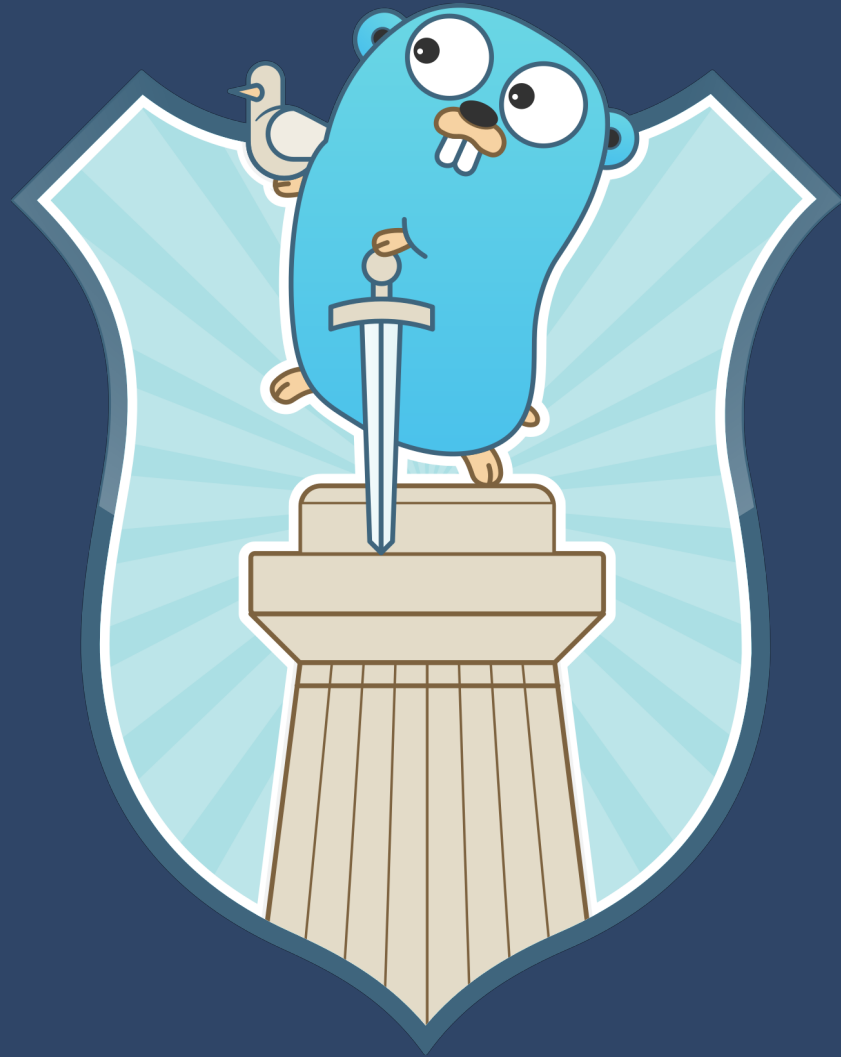
```
import "testing"
```

```
...
```

```
func TestTestName(t *testing.T) {  
    // test code  
}
```

# Testing in Go

1. define your test set
2. iterate over your test set and validate the function under test
3. fail in case of an error



# Demo Time #3

Testing the  
calculator

# Tooling for Go

- code formatting
- linting
- testing
- benchmarking
- documentation
- profiling

# my golang favorites

- strong type system
- error handling/multiple return values
- implicit interfaces
- built-in tooling
- concurrency
- speed



# Helpful resources

- A Tour of Go  
<https://tour.golang.org>
- Go by Example  
<https://gobyexample.com>
- List of Go Books  
<https://github.com/dariubs/GoBooks>

**Thanks for listening**  
**@fetzi\_io**

