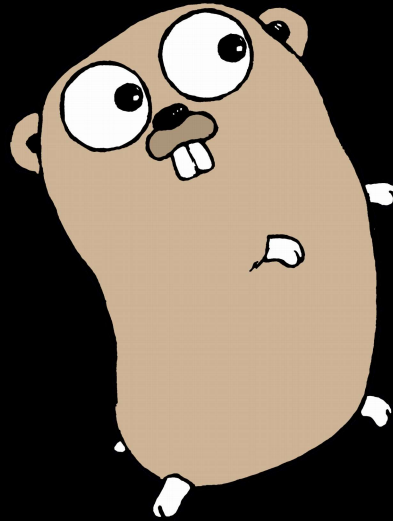


GO

An Introduction

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GO GOPHER

GopherCon Renee French

Agenda

- Code Example 1: Binary Search
- Go Paradigm
- Go Translation
- Go Typing
- Go Scope
- Parameter Passing
- Arrays, Slices, Structs
- Code Example 2: QuickSort
- Go Domains
- Code Example 3: Web Applications

Go is Multi-Paradigm

- Imperative
- Functional *
- Object Oriented **

Functional *

- Higher-Order Functions
- First Class Functions
- Closures
- Multiple Return Values
- Recursion

No: Immutable Variables, Pure Functions

Object Oriented **

- Encapsulation
- Interfaces -> Polymorphism
- Type Member Functions
- Namespacing

No: Classes, Objects, Inheritance

Go is Compiled

- Fast Compile Times Were a Design Goal
- Uses a Compile / Linking Model
- Language Grammar is Regular

```
go run hello.go
```

Go is Statically & Strongly Typed

- Once defined, variables can not change type.

```
var x int = 10
```

- Type Inferences

```
x := 10
```

- No implicit conversions.
- Duck Typing with Interfaces / Structs

**If it looks like a duck and
quacks like a duck, it's a
duck.**

Duck Typing

```
1. package main
2. import "fmt"
3. type Singer interface{
4.     Singing(string)
5. }
6. type Person struct{
7.     name string
8.     age int
9. }
10. type Keyboard struct{
11.     brand string
```

Go is Statically Scoped

Uses block scoping with brackets

Scoping

```
1. func main(){  
2.     x := 2  
3.     if true{  
4.         x := 3  
5.         fmt.Println(x) // 3  
6.     }  
7.     fmt.Println(x)      // 2  
8.     printX()  
9. }  
10.  
11. func printX() {
```

Go Passes by Value & Pointer

Pass By Value / Pointer

```
1. func main(){
2.     x := 1
3.     byValue(x)
4.     byPointer(&x)
5.     fmt.Println(x) // 2
6. }
7. func byValue(x int){
8.     x += 1
9. }
10. func byPointer(x *int){
11.     *x += 1
12. }
```

Go & Structural Variables

- Array, Slices, and Struct Types
- Arrays are numbered sequence of elements of a single type.
- Slices are a contiguous segment of an underlying array.
- Structs are sequence of named elements, called fields, each of which has a name and a type.

Structs

- Structs allow for "modeling" an object.
- Provide a method for type functions.

Structs

```
1. func main(){
2.     myLine := Line{x1: 0, x2: 5, y1: 0, y2: 5}
3.     fmt.Println("Slope is ", myLine.slope())
4.     // Slope is 1
5. }
6. type Line struct {
7.     x1 float64
8.     x2 float64
9.     y1 float64
10.    y2 float64
11. }
```

QuantScape/golang-research

