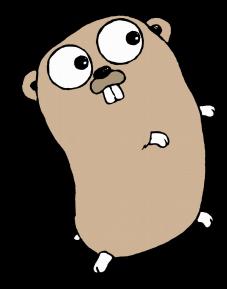
GO An Introduction

Matt William Chase



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

Binary Search

```
* Executed at Runtime, Calls the Binary Search
3. */
4. func main() {
      searchSpace := []int {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}
5.
     fmt.Println(binarySearch(searchSpace, 2)) // 1
7. }
```

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{
```

Go is Statically Scoped Uses block scoping with brackets

Scoping

Go Passes by Value & Pointer

Pass By Value / Pointer

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

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
```

Go Domains: Server Side

- Network applications need concurrency
- Go has native concurrency support (goroutines, channels)
- Examples: APIs, Web Servers, Web Apps
- Real World: Google App Engine, Docker, Revel

Go Domains: Command Line Interface (CLI)

- Executables are stand-alone (No external dependencies)
- Consistent Behavior

Go Domains: Interesting Projects

- Gogs (Go Git Service) gogits/gogs
- GoReplay (HTTP Testing) buger/gor
- IronFunctions (Docker Deployment) iron-io/functions
- Hugo (Static Site Generation) spf13/hugo
- Quorum (Etherum Ledger) jpmorganchase/quorum

github.com/trending/go

HTTP Server

```
1. package main
2.
3. import "net/http"
4.
5. func main() {
6.  panic(http.ListenAndServe(":5000", http.FileServer(http.Dir("./public"))))
7. }
```

Bibliography

- Sedar Yegulalp What's the Go language really good for?
- Mat Ryer Duck typing in Go
- Rob Pike The Go Gopher
- Derek Banas Go Programming (Video)
- Todd McLeod Golang HTTP Server (Video)
- Go Programming Language Spec

QuantScape/golang-research

