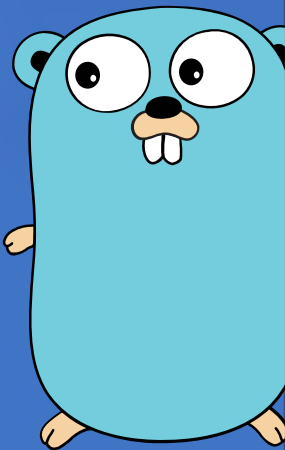
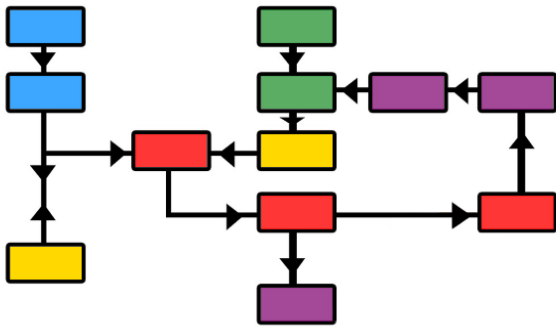


Building microservices using Go

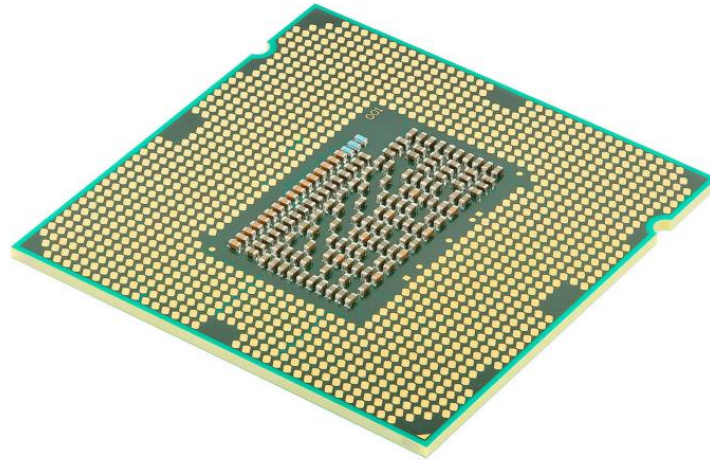
Boyan Mihaylov
@boyanio | <https://boyanio.io>



Our changing world



Dependencies



Multi-core CPU



Cloud Computing



Google

Large-scale software
development is difficult

C# strings be like...

```
!string.IsNullOrEmpty(x)
```

```
x?.Length > 0
```

```
x is { Length: > 0 }
```

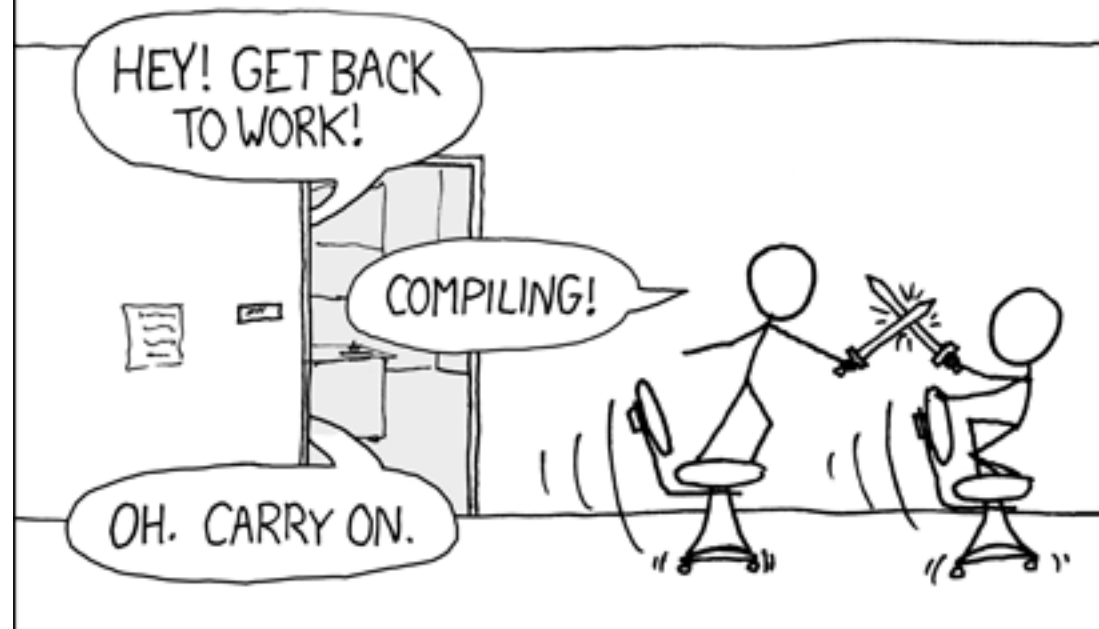
```
!(x is null or "")
```

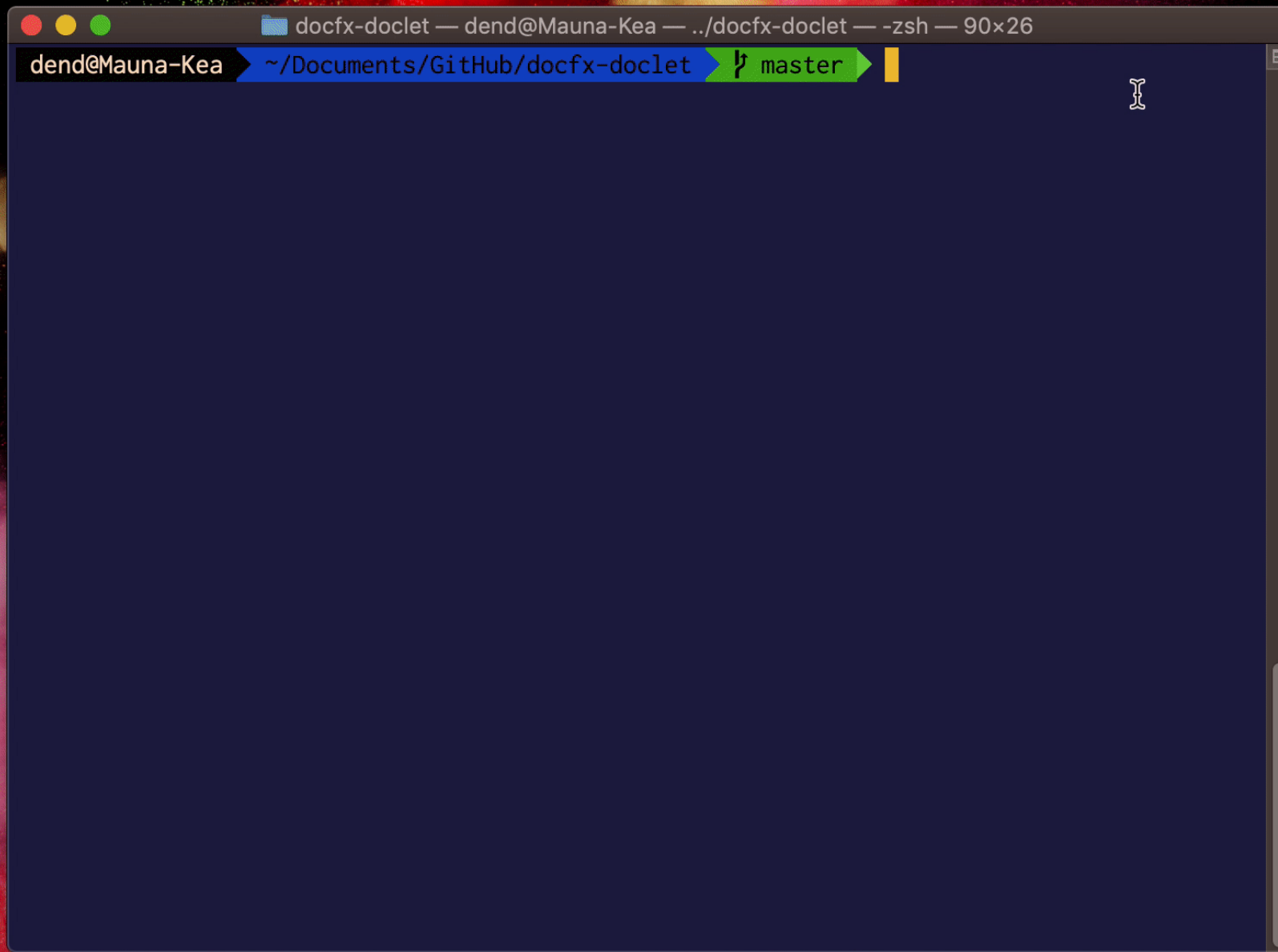
```
(x ?? "") != ""
```

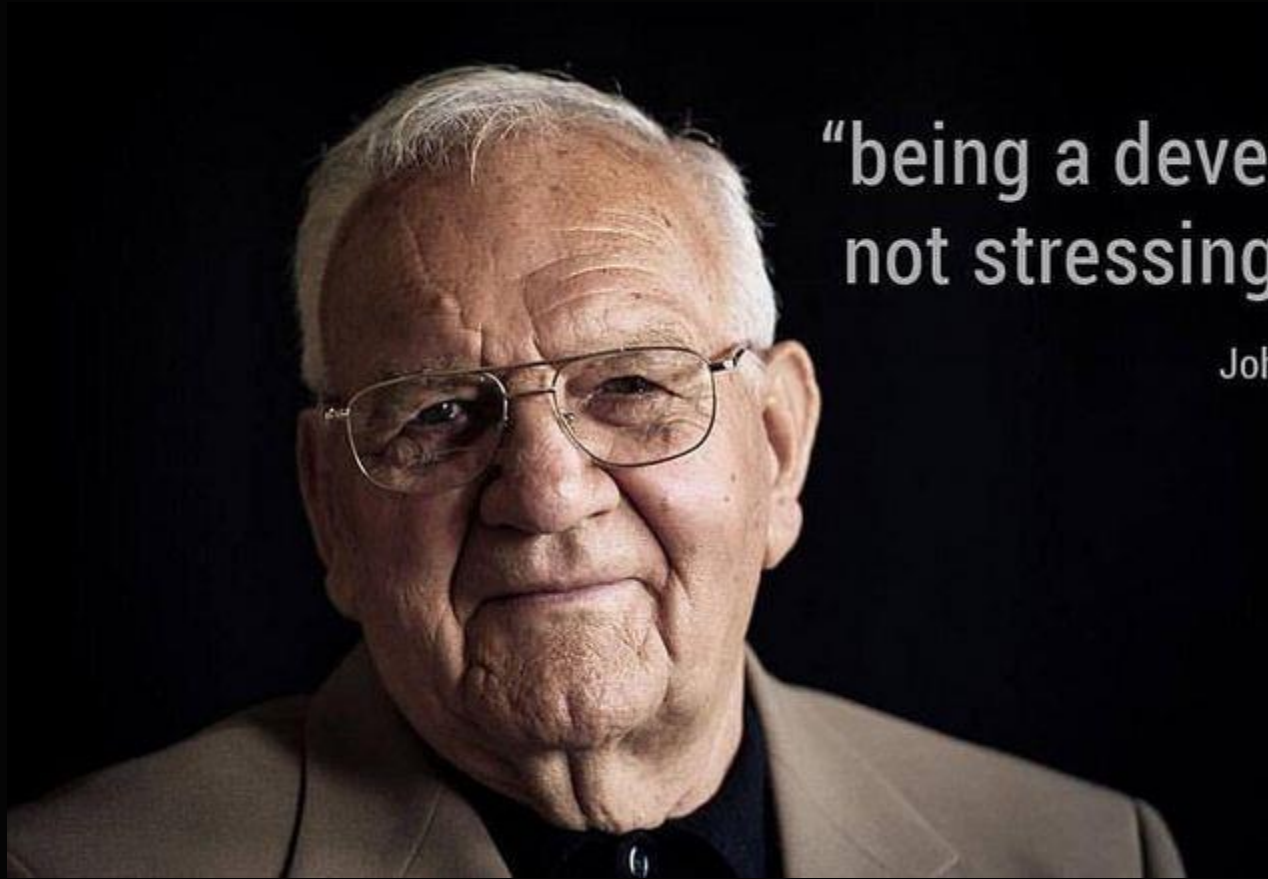
```
x is string and not ""
```

```
x switch {  
    null => false,  
    "" => false,  
    _ => true  
}
```

THE #1 PROGRAMMER EXCUSE
FOR LEGITIMATELY SLACKING OFF:
"MY CODE'S COMPILING."





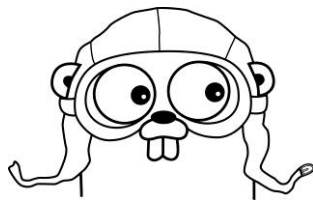


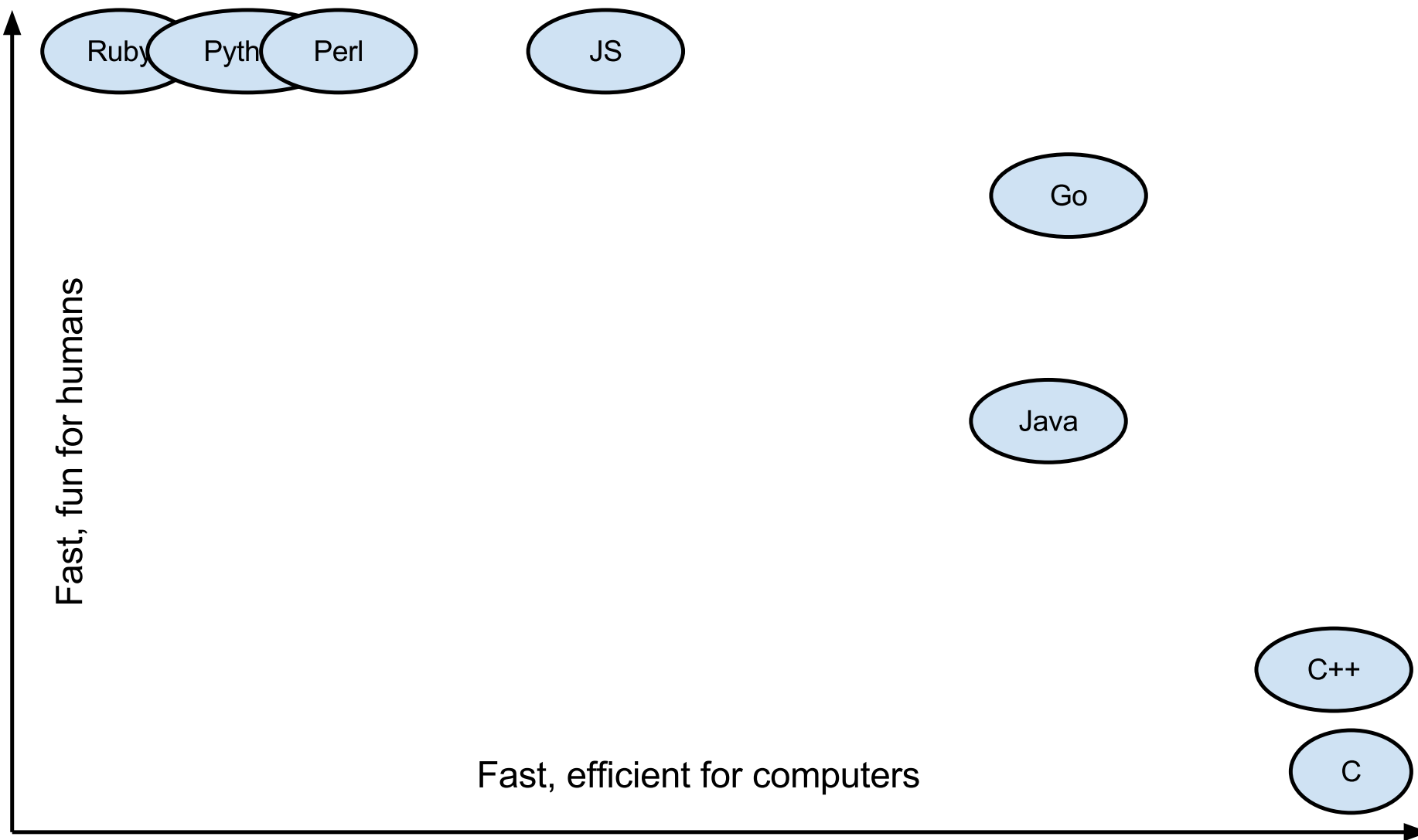
“being a developer is
not stressing at all”

John - 26 yrs old

“Go is an attempt to make
programmers more productive.”

Russ Cox





Go design principles

- Keep concepts orthogonal
- Keep the grammar regular and simple
- Reduce typing, let the language work things out

Do Less. Enable more.



Who uses Go?



Uber

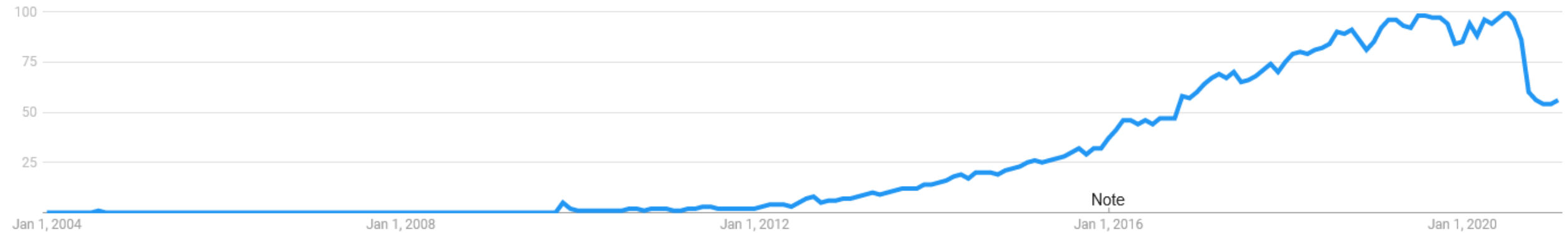


Golang search trends

Interest over time

Google Trends

● golang



Worldwide. 1/1/04 - 2/13/21. Web Search.

Most loved programming languages in 2020

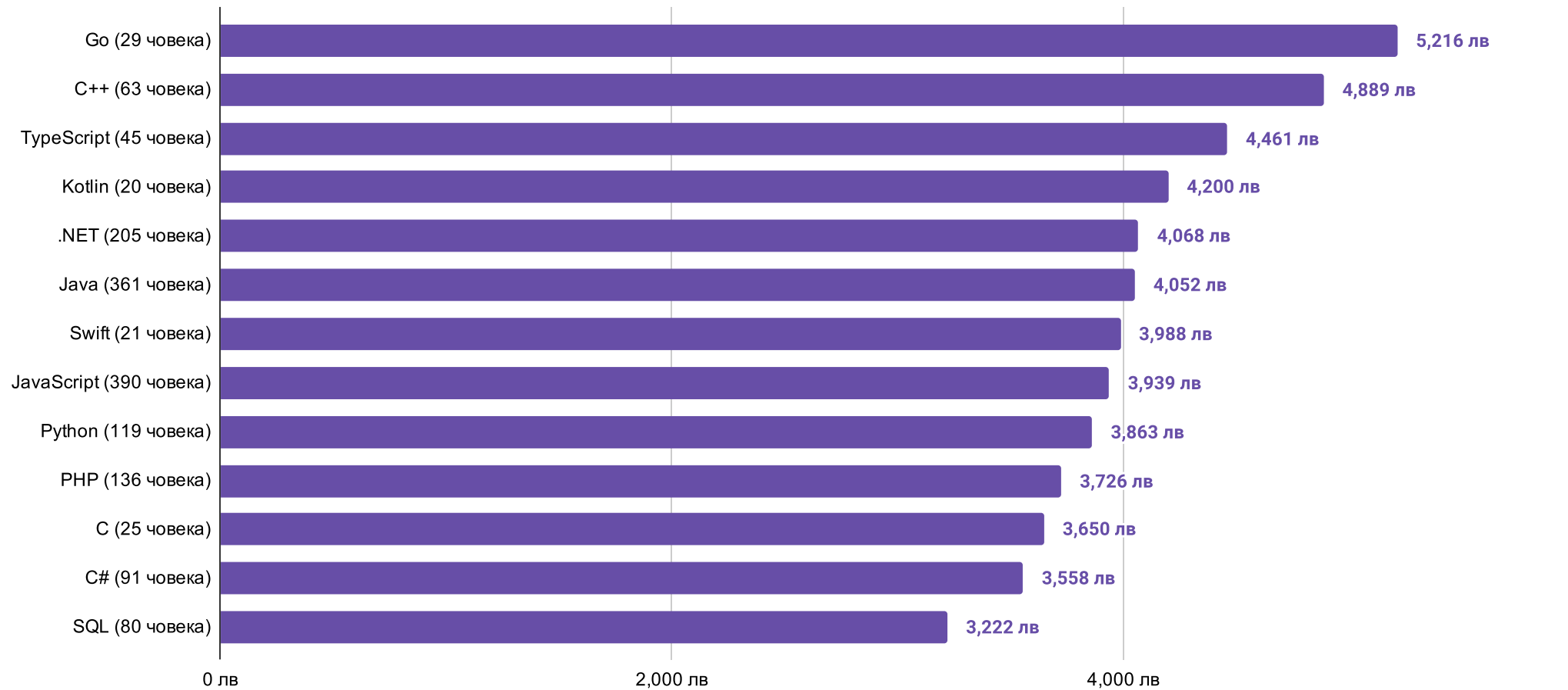


Top paying technologies in 2020



Средна (average) нетна заплата в България спрямо основна технология

1,585 човека



You are ready to Go
👉 <https://golang.org>



Syntax & semantics

Similar to C



- Compiled
- Statically typed
- Procedural with pointers

Small changes



- No pointer arithmetic
- No implicit number conversions
- Array bounds are always checked

Big changes



- Linguistic support for concurrency
- Garbage collection
- Interfaces, reflection, type switches

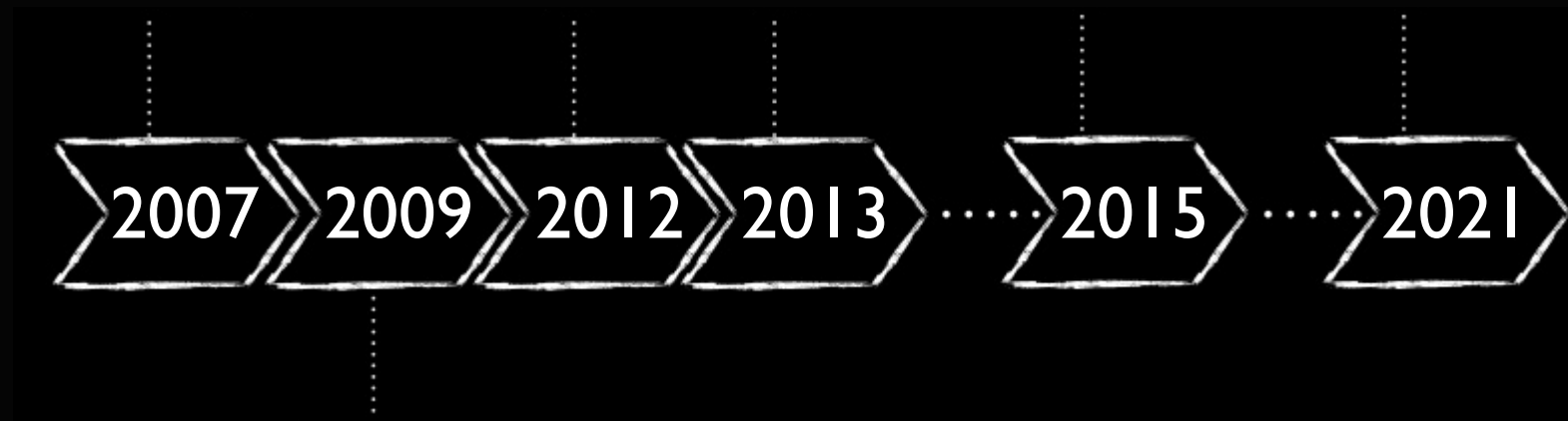
the beginning

1.0

1.1

1.5

1.16



open sourced

Go tool

```
$> go
```

Go is a tool for managing Go source code.

Usage:

```
go <command> [arguments]
```

Most used commands

<code>build</code>	compile packages and dependencies
<code>doc</code>	show documentation for package or symbol
<code>get</code>	add dependencies to current module and install them
<code>install</code>	compile and install packages and dependencies
<code>mod</code>	module maintenance
<code>run</code>	compile and run Go program
<code>test</code>	test packages
<code>vet</code>	report likely mistakes in packages

Hello, world

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Hello, world.")  
}
```

```
$> go run main.go  
Hello, world!
```

Packages

```
// encoding/json/json.go  
package json
```

```
func Validate() {  
    ...  
}
```

```
// main.go  
package main
```

```
import "encoding/json"  
  
func main() {  
    json.Validate()  
}
```

Packages

package path

encoding/json

package name



Packages

- Every Go source file starts with a package clause
- One directory may only contain one package
(i.e. all files inside the directory must declare the same package)
- Executable package is called `main` and contains a function `main`



Modules

- Collection of packages that are distributed together
- Identified by a module path, declared in a `go.mod` file
- The module root directory contains the `go.mod` file



go.mod

```
module boyan.io/gostepper
```

```
go 1.15
```

```
require example.com/other/thing v1.0.0
```

```
require example.com/new/thing/v2 v2.3.4
```

Basics

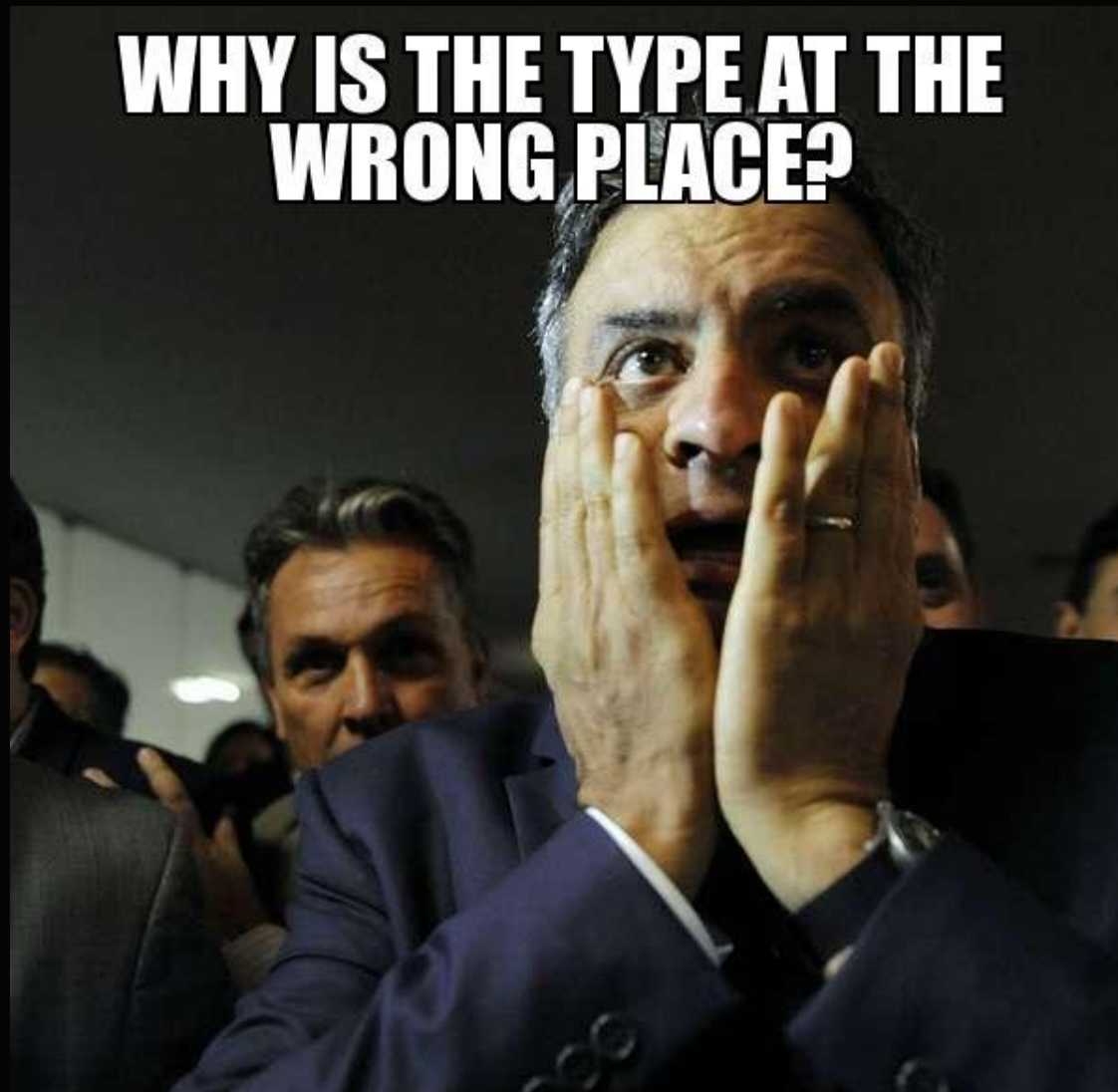
```
var x = 5 // int  
y := 5    // shorter version
```

```
var z bool // false by default  
z = true
```

```
const name = "Andrew" // string
```

```
type Age int // type alias  
var age Age = 25
```

**WHY IS THE TYPE AT THE
WRONG PLACE?**



Arrays & slices

```
primes := [6]int{  
    2, 3, 5,  
    7, 11, 13}
```

```
s1 := primes[1:4]  
// [3 5 7]
```

```
s2 := primes[4:]  
// [11, 13]
```

- An array has a fixed size
- A slice is dynamically-sized
- Slices point to the same array

Loop patterns

```
// traditional
```

```
for i := 1; i < 5; i++ {
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

```
// while
```

```
for i < 5 {
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

```
// infinite
```

```
for {
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

```
// range
```

```
for i, v := range arr {
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

Functions

```
func add(x int, y int) int {  
    return x + y  
}
```

```
// add(1, 2)
```

```
type Stringy func() string  
var str Stringy = func() string {  
    return "Hello!"  
}
```

```
// str()
```

Structs

```
type Person struct {  
    name string  
    age  int  
}  
  
person := Person{  
    name: "Anne",  
    age:  35,  
}  
// person.name, person.age
```

Methods

```
type Person struct {  
    name string  
}  
func (p Person) SayMyName() string {  
    return p.name  
}
```

```
person := Person{name: "Anne"}  
// person.SayMyName()
```

Embedding

```
type Address struct {  
    city string  
}
```

```
type Person struct {  
    Address  
    name string  
}
```

```
person := Person{  
    name: "Anne",  
    Address: Address{  
        city: "Sofia",  
    },  
}
```

```
// person.name  
// person.city  
// person.Address.city
```

Interfaces

```
type Location interface {  
    longLat() (float64, float64)  
}
```

```
type Address struct{}
```

```
func (a Address) longLat() (float64, float64) {  
    return 0.123, 0.456  
}
```

Interfaces

```
func printLocation(location Location) {  
    lat, long := location.longLat()  
    fmt.Printf("Find me at %d, %d", lat, long)  
}  
  
// printLocation(Address{})
```

Object-oriented Go

Go	Classic OOP
struct	class with fields, only non-virtual methods
interface	class without fields, only non-virtual methods
embedding	multiple inheritance AND composition



Naming convention

// Upper case → exported
`const X = 5`

```
type Stringer interface {  
    String() string  
}
```

```
type Person struct {  
    name string  
}
```

// Lower case → “private”
`const x = 5`

```
type stringer interface {  
    String() string  
}
```

```
type person struct {  
    name string  
}
```

Don't communicate by sharing
memory, share memory by
communicating



Goroutines

- Functions executing concurrently with others in the same address space
- Lightweight
- Multiplexed into multiple OS threads

Goroutines

```
go doCleanTheKitchen()
```

```
go doThrowTheTrash()
```

```
go doBuyGroceries()
```

```
go doCallYourParents()
```

```
go doTheRightThing()
```

Channels

```
c := make(chan int) // allocate a channel

// start a goroutine
go func() {
    doSomething()
    c <- 1 // send finish signal, value doesn't matter
}

doSomeOtherStuff()
<-c // wait for the goroutine to finish
```





Go *enables* simple, safe
concurrent programming, but
does not *forbid* bad
programming.





Davidlohr Bueso

@davidlohr



A programmer had a problem. He thought to himself, "I know, I'll solve it with threads!". has Now problems. two he

1:16 AM · Jan 9, 2013 · Twitter Web Client

All code is guilty
until proven innocent

Writing tests in Go

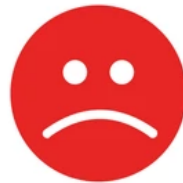
```
// add_test.go
import "testing"

func TestAdd(t *testing.T) {
    expected := 3
    sum := add(1, 2)
    if sum != expected {
        t.Errorf("Sum %d, expected %d", sum, expected)
    }
}
```

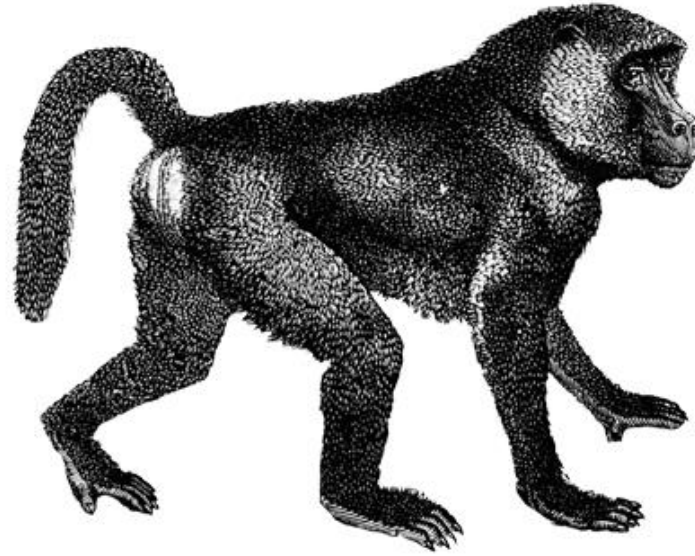
```
$> go test boyan.io/utills/sum  
ok      boyan.io/utills/sum    1.404s
```



```
$> go test boyan.io/utills/sum
--- FAIL: TestAdd (0.00s)
    add_test.go:14: Sum 3, expected 4
FAIL
FAIL    boyan.io/utills/sum    1.861s
FAIL
```



Because Testing Sux



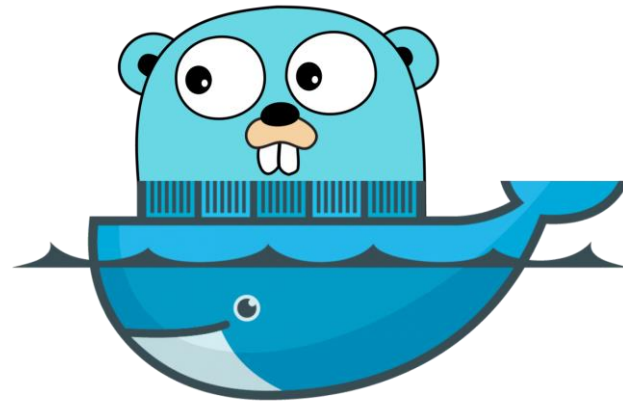
Excuses for Not Testing Software

The Experts Guide

O RLY?

James Jeffery

Building and packaging



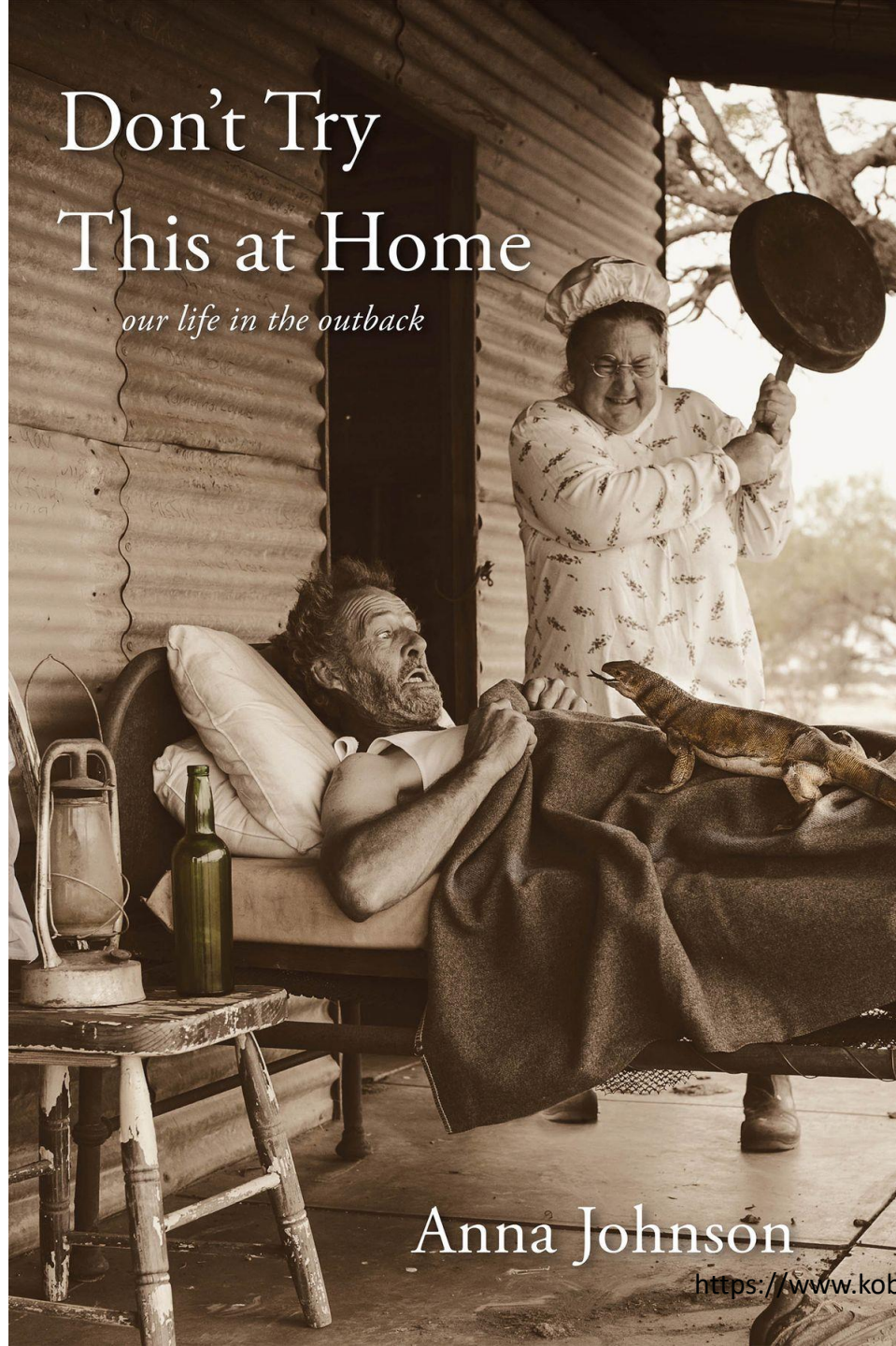

```
$> go build -o helloworld main.go  
$> helloworld  
Hello, world!
```

How does one deploy their Go program?



Don't Try This at Home

our life in the outback



Anna Johnson

Deploying with Docker

```
FROM golang:1.15-alpine
```

```
WORKDIR /app
```

```
COPY . /app
```

```
RUN go build -o helloworld helloworld.go
```

```
CMD [ "/helloworld" ]
```

Does Go have everything?



No generics (yet)

```
func Reverse(s []???) {  
    first := 0  
    last := len(s) - 1  
    for first < last {  
        s[first], s[last] = s[last], s[first]  
        first++  
        last--  
    }  
}
```

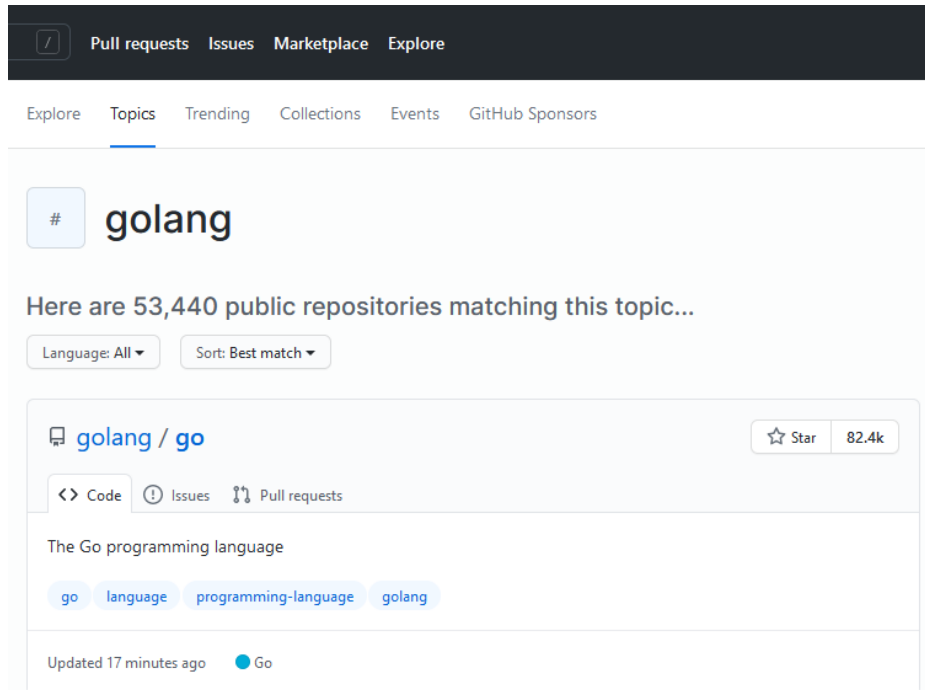
 <https://github.com/golang/go/issues/43651>

Bloating error checks

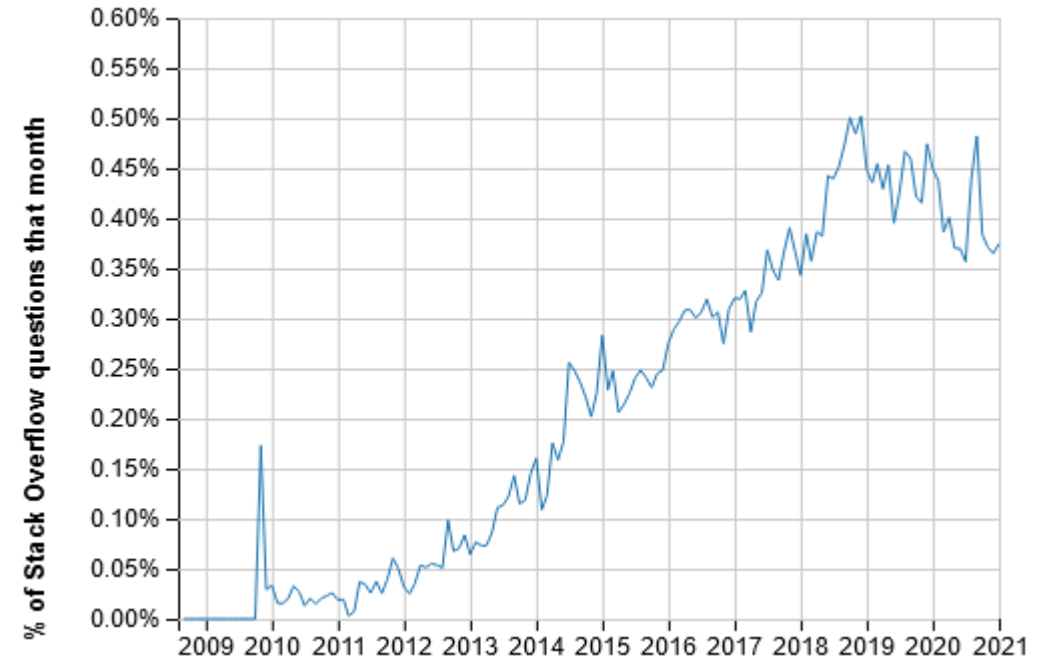
```
some, err := strconv.Atoi(something)
if err != nil {
    return err
}
other, err := strconv.Atoi(otherthing)
if err != nil {
    return err
}
...
```

 <https://go.dev/doc/draft-error-handling-overview>

Young but prospering community

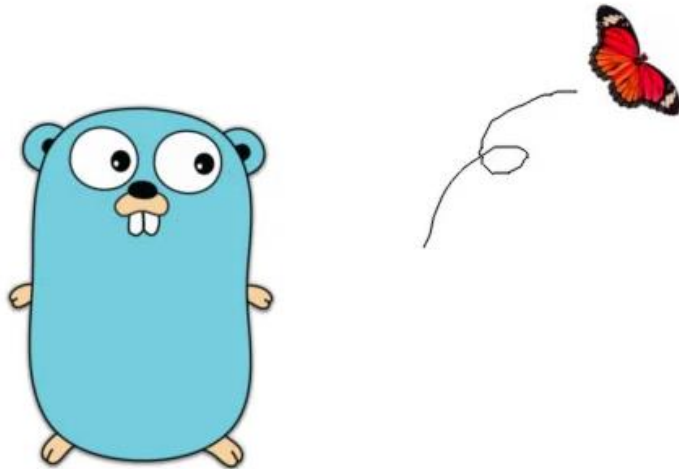


53 440 public repositories
on GitHub
(Java has 125 049)

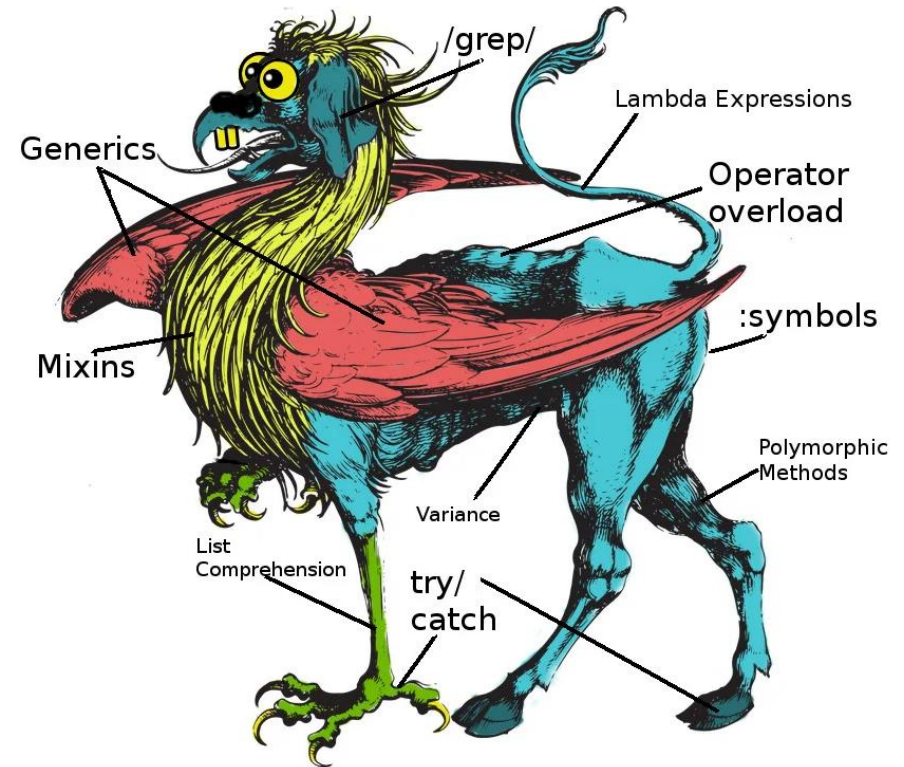


Increasing Q&As in
StackOverflow

Go 2, here we come!

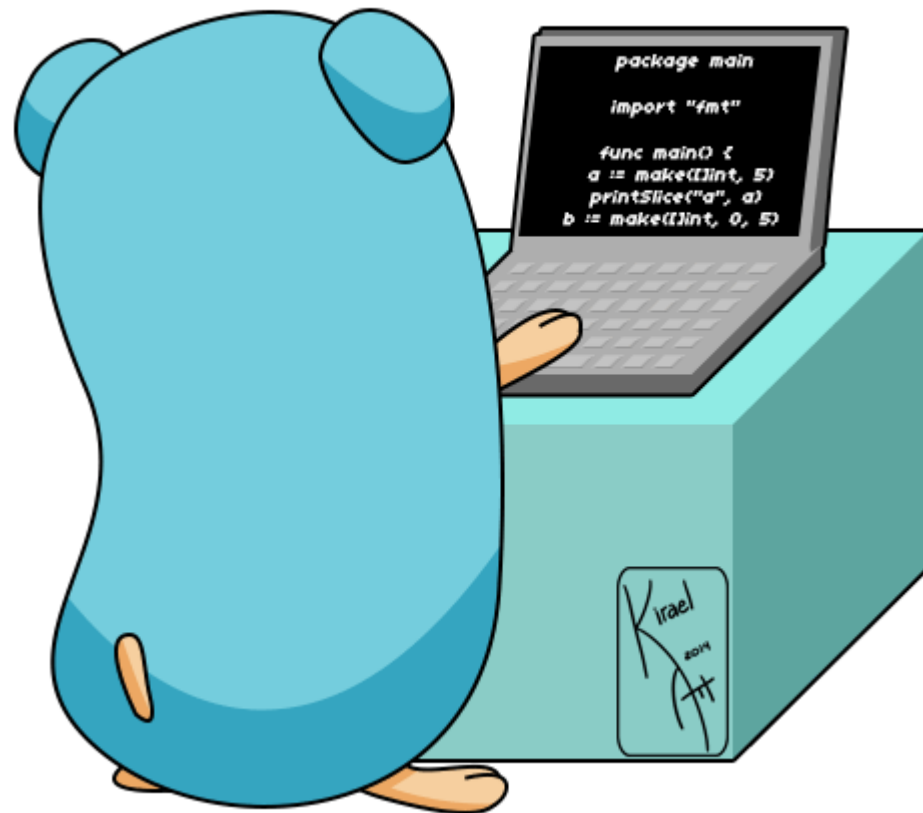


Go 1.x



Go 2

90% perfect, 100% of the time



Resources

- Source code

 <https://github.com/boyanio/gostepper>

- Go by example

 <https://gobyexample.com>

- Go playground

 <https://play.golang.org>