

# Go

## Un langage déficient ?







**Tour d'horizon**



# Fiche d'identité

**Surnom:** Golang

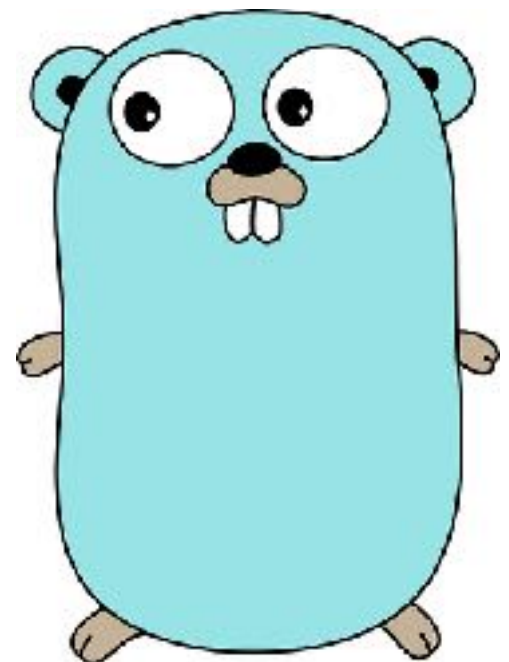
**Type:** compilé

**Gestion de la mémoire:** Gabarage collector

**Paradigmes:** impératif, fortement typé, structurel

**Domaines:** programmation système, web

**Philosophie:** Forte opinion, Share memory by communicating



# Historique

- - 2007 Google crée le langage Go
- - Mars 2012: Version 1.0 de Go
- - 17 February 2016: Go 1.6 le compilateur Go est écrit en Go



# Rob Pike

Unix Team



# Ken Thompson

B Programming Language, c predecessor



# Robert Griesemer

V8 engine, Google Distributed File System



# Pourquoi ?

- Plus simple que C++
- Plus sûre que C
- Accessible aux développeurs backend et aux ops
- Programmation concurrent facile, efficace et fun



# Quelques chiffres

- Parse a réduit son pool de serveur de 90% en migrant de Ruby à Go. (Puis a fait faillite)
- De 10 heures à quelques minutes. Temps de compilation du repo C++ de Google vs quelques minutes pour Go.

# Quelques chiffres

	Clojure	Elixir	Go
Github Stars	5,120	6,445	14,994
Github Contributors	125	358	597
Github Projects	36,988	9,338	111,364
Most Popular Projects	LightTable, ClojureScript, Om	Phoenix, Ecto, Dynamo	Docker, Kubernetes, Gogs
Stackshare Stacks	112	60	502
Stackshare Fans	143	82	553
Stackoverflow Questions	11,153	1,475	14,146
Stackoverflow Followers	5,100	1,400	8,800
Original Release Year	2007	2012	2009

# Go powered



docker



ethereum



**Les faiblesses du langage**



# Génériques

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

type Single<T> struct{
    T value,
}

func (s Single<T>) Value() T {
    return s.Value
}

func main() {
    var single = Single<int>{T: 2}

    fmt.Println(single.Value())
}
```

# Polymorphisme paramétrique

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

type Single<T> struct{
    T value,
}

func (s Single<T>) Value() T {
    return s.Value
}

func main() {
    var single = Single<int>{T: 2}

    fmt.Println(single.Value())
}
```

# Polymorphisme paramétrique

```
package main
```

```
import (
```

```
    "fmt"
```

```
)
```

```
type Single<T> struct{
```

```
    T value,
```

```
}
```

```
func (s Single<int>) Value() T {
```

```
    return s.Value
```

```
}
```

```
func main() {
```

```
    var single = Single<int>{T: 2}
```

```
    fmt.Println(single.Value())
```

```
}
```



**S'il te plaît Rob Pike donne nous des types génériques**



# ~~Covariance sur les tableaux~~



# Gopath

```
$GOPATH/  
  bin/  
    hello          # command executable  
    outyet         # command executable  
  pkg/  
    linux_amd64/  
      github.com/golang/example/  
        stringutil.a  # package object  
  src/  
    github.com/golang/example/  
      .git/           # Git repository metadata  
      hello/  
        hello.go      # command source  
      outyet/  
        main.go       # command source  
      stringutil/  
        reverse.go    # package source
```

# Pointer receiver

```
package main

import "fmt"

type Jedi struct {
    Name      string
    padawan   string
}

func (j Jedi) SetPadawan(name string) {
    j.padawan = name
}

func main() {
    var j = Jedi{
        Name: "Obiwan",
    }

    j.SetPadawan("Anakin")

    fmt.Println(j.padawan)
}
```

# Pointer receiver

```
package main

import "fmt"

type Jedi struct {
    Name      string
    padawan   string
}

func (j *Jedi) SetPadawan(name string) {
    j.padawan = name
}

func main() {
    var j = Jedi{
        Name: "Obiwan",
    }

    j.SetPadawan("Anakin")

    fmt.Println(j.padawan)
}
```



# Interopérabilité avec C

```
package rand

/*
#include <stdlib.h>
*/
import "C"

func Random() int {
    return int(C.random())
}

func Seed(i int) {
    C.srandom(C.uint(i))
}
```

# Intéropérabilité avec C

- Pas de cross compilation
- Système basé sur des commentaires
- Chaque appel à C coute 20ns au minimum

# Pas de contrôle de la mémoire

- Pas de temps réel
- Pas d'optimisation des performances possibles

# Vendoring

Workflow par Google pour Google

- Utilisation de la branche master du repo distant
- Pas de sémantique versioning
- Versioning complet du GOPATH pour sauvegarde



# Vendoring

## Glide à la rescousse

- Gestion du sémantique versioning
- Freeze des versions avec un glide.lock
- Alias de namespace
- Gestion des privées repositories

# Inférence de types

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

type Type1 struct {
    Prop1 int
}

type Type2 string

func println(t1 Type1, t2 Type2) {
    fmt.Println(t1)
    fmt.Println(t2)
}

func main() {
    t1 := Type1{
        Prop1: 1,
    }

    var t2 = "hello"

    println(t1, t2) // compile error
}
```

# Inférence de types

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

type Type1 struct {
    Prop1 int
}

type Type2 string

func println(t1 Type1, t2 Type2) {
    fmt.Println(t1)
    fmt.Println(t2)
}

func main() {
    t1 := Type1{
        Prop1: 1,
    }

    var t2 Type2 = "hello"
    println(t1, t2) // {1} hello
```



Les atouts du langage

# Go routines

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "time"
)

func say(s string) {
    for i := 0; i < 5; i++ {
        time.Sleep(100 * time.Millisecond)
        fmt.Println(s)
    }
}

func main() {
    go say("world")
    say("hello")
}
```

# Channels

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {

    // We'll iterate over 2 values in the `queue` channel.
    queue := make(chan string, 2)
    queue <- "one"
    queue <- "two"
    close(queue)

    // This `range` iterates over each element as it's
    // received from `queue`. Because we `close`d the
    // channel above, the iteration terminates after
    // receiving the 2 elements.
    for elem := range queue {
        fmt.Println(elem)
    }
}
```



# Concurrence

```
package main

import "fmt"
import "time"

func worker(done chan bool) {
    fmt.Print("working...")
    time.Sleep(time.Second)
    fmt.Println("done")

    // Send a value to notify that we're done.
    done <- true
}

func main() {
    done := make(chan bool, 1)
    go worker(done)

    <-done
}
```

# Multiple valeurs de retour

```
package main

import "fmt"

func vals() (int, int) {
    return 3, 7
}

func main() {
    a, b := vals()
    fmt.Println(a)
    fmt.Println(b)

    _, c := vals()
    fmt.Println(c)
}
```

# Defer

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
    defer fmt.Println("world")

    fmt.Println("hello")
}
```

```
hello
world
```

# Interfaces implicites

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

type Namer interface {
    Name() string
}

type Poney struct {
    name string
}

func (p Poney) Name() string {
    return p.name
}

func printName(n Namer) {
    fmt.Println(n.Name())
}

func main() {
    var p = Poney{
        name: "Fauche le vent",
    }

    printName(&p) //Fauche le vent
}
```

# Marshalling

```
package main

import (
    "encoding/json"
    "fmt"
)

type Kitty struct {
    ID      int
    Name    string
    Age     int
    secret  string
}

func main() {
    var k = Kitty{
        Name:    "Garfield",
        Age:     5,
        secret:  "Je suis un baron de la drogue.",
    }

    var data, _ = json.Marshal(&k)

    fmt.Println(string(data)) // {"ID":0,"Name":"Garfield","Age":5}
}
```

# Marshalling

```
package main

import (
    "encoding/json"
    "fmt"
)

type Kitty struct {
    ID      int    `json:",omitempty"`
    Name    string `json:"name"`
    Age     int    `json:"-"`
    secret  string
}

func main() {
    var k = Kitty{
        Name:    "Garfield",
        Age:     5,
        secret:  "Je suis un baron de la drogue.",
    }

    var data, _ = json.Marshal(&k)

    fmt.Println(string(data)) // {"name":"Garfield"}
```

# Compilation ultra rapide

A red, rectangular stamp with rounded corners and a thick border. The word "DEMO" is written in a bold, sans-serif font in the center of the stamp. The stamp has a slightly distressed or ink-like texture.

**DEMO**



# Cross compilation



- Distribuer facilement les binaires via la CI
- Créer des conteneur Docker via OSX
- Compilation plus lente
- Pas de binding C

# Un seul type de boucles

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    animals := []string{
        "cat",
        "dog",
        "unicorn",
    }

    for _, animal := range animals {
        fmt.Println(animal)
    }

    for i := 0; i < len(animals); i++ {
        fmt.Println(animals[i])
    }

    i := 0
    for i < len(animals) {
        fmt.Println(animals[i])
        i++
    }
}
```

# Import explicite

Déterminer facilement la provenance d'une dépendance

```
package main

import (
    "net/http"

    "github.com/gorilla/mux"
)

func handler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
    return
}

func main() {
    r := mux.NewRouter()
    r.HandleFunc("/", handler)
    http.Handle("/", r)
}
```

# Performances

- Faible consommation de mémoire
- Utilisation de tous les coeurs du CPU
- Rapidité d'exécution proche de celle de Java

# Godoc



# Tooling

- Code linting
- Code generation
- Testing
- Profiling



# Demo







# Go

Un langage ~~déficient~~ d'efficient !