Emerging Technologies

ian.mcloughlin@gmit.ie

Topics

Languages

Go – Getting Started

Languages

Popular programming languages

JavaScript "high-level, dynamic, untyped, and interpreted"

SQL "special-purpose programming language"

Java "general-purpose, concurrent, class-based, object-oriented"

C# "multi-paradigm programming language"

PHP " server-side scripting"

Python "high-level, general-purpose, interpreted, dynamic"

C++ "general-purpose, imperative, object-oriented and generic"

C "general-purpose, imperative"

Others Node.js, AngularJS, Ruby, Objective-C (in order).

http://stackoverflow.com/research/developer-survey-2016

Kinds of programming languages

Interpreted Software interprets the language at runtime.

Compiled Software translates the language into machine code, which is then run.

Systems Designed with operating system, device drivers development in mnid.

Applications Designed with user applications development in mind.

High-level Abstration from the nitty-gritty computer details.

Imperative Statements change the program state.

Go 2009 at Google.

Rust 2010 at Mozilla.

Swift 2014 at Apple.

Hack 2014 at Facebook, variant of PHP.

Scala 2004 at EPFL (Martin Odersky).

Julia 2012 at MIT.

Dart 2011 at Google.

I'm always delighted by the light touch and stillness of early programming languages. Not much text; a lot gets done. Old programs read like quiet conversations between a well-spoken research worker and a well studied mechanical colleague, not as a debate with a compiler. Who'd have guessed sophistication bought such noise?

— Dick Gabriel

Dennis Ritchie 1941-2011 (right)

- Helped Ken Thompson (left in above photo) to create UNIX.
- Created C, wrote book with Brian Kernighan.

Ken Thompson (left)

- Created UNIX.
- One of the creators of Go.

- Wrote *The C Programming Language* with Dennis Ritchie.
- Coined `Hello, world!`.
- Wrote *The Go Programming Language* (with Alan Donovan).

- Created C++.
- Former head of Large-scale Programming Research at Bell Labs.

- Pretty much set up by Alexander Graham Bell.
- Eight Nobel prizes, two Turing awards.
- Owned by Alcatel-Lucent, who were bought by Nokia.

Go – Getting Started

Go features

Concurrency is builtin with light-weight goroutines, channels.

Fast compiling is a goal.

Packages are easily managed and dependencies are quickly resolved.

Type inference is available (sometimes).

C-like in syntax.

Tools like go fmt and godoc are builtin.

Garbage collection is builtin.

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```go
package main

import "fmt"

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

gobyexample.com/hello-world

go build is the Go compiler.

go build hello.go created an executable called hello (or hello.exe on windows).

Dependencies are automatically built.

go run is an alternative that also runs the program after.

Building is fast in Go.

golang.org/cmd/go/

Functions

```go
package main

import "fmt"

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

func main() {
  fmt.Println(add(42, 13))
}
```

tour.golang.org/basics/4

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for loops

```go
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
	sum := 0
	for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {
		sum += i
	}
	fmt.Println(sum)
}
```

tour.golang.org/flowcontrol/1

```go
func pow(x, n, lim float64) float64 {
  if v := math.Pow(x, n); v < lim {
    return v
  } else {
    fmt.Printf("%g >= %g\n", v, lim)
  }
  // can't use v here, though
  return lim
}
```

tour.golang.org/flowcontrol/7

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Goroutines

```go
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")
}
```

tour.golang.org/concurrency/1

go fmt

go fmt formats go code in a standard way.

gofmt does the same, but reads and writes to and from stdin and stdout.

Tabs are used to clean up the code, with one tab equal to 8 spaces.

Writing code can be done in developers own style, then reformatted.

Reading code is a bit easier, as there's a standard.

Diffs are cleaner.

blog.golang.org/go-fmt-your-code