

Go-ing Forward

With Golang



Me

Roy Pearl

19+ years of h.o. dev

12 years of R&D management

9 years of technical coaching

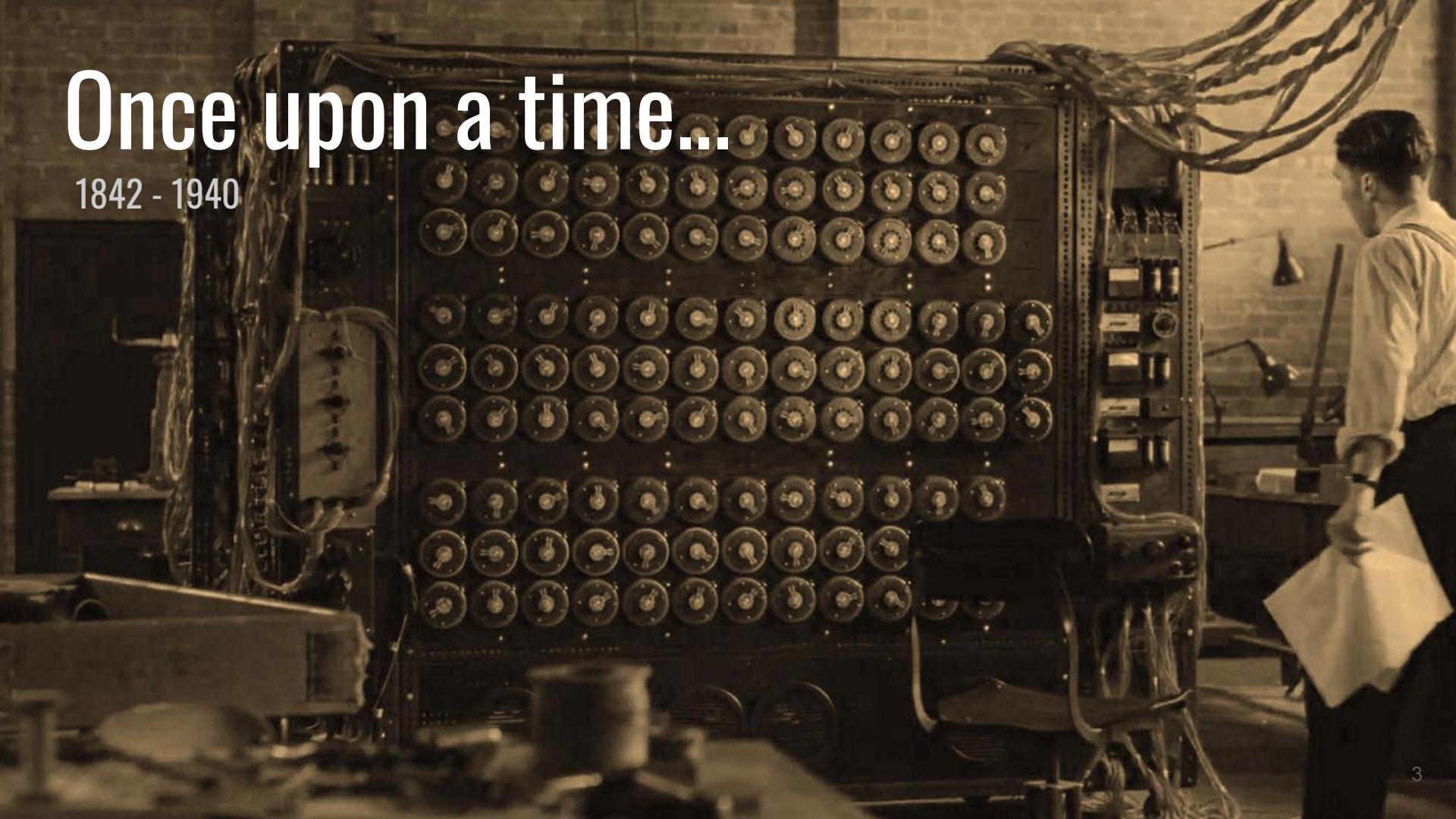
Currently

Co-Founder & CTO @ 

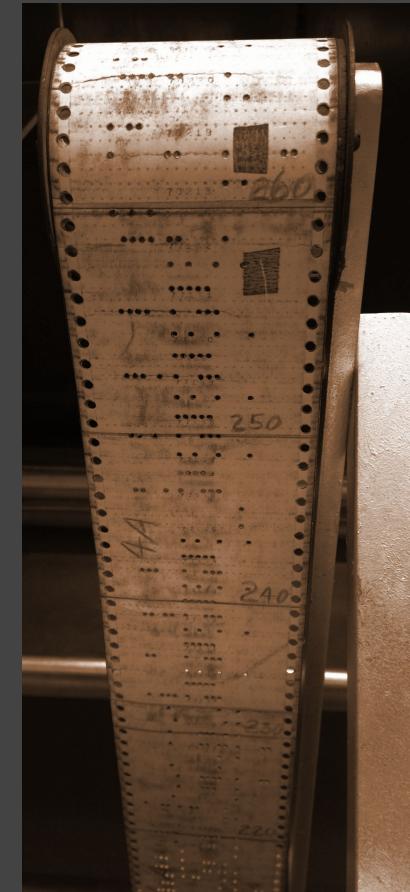
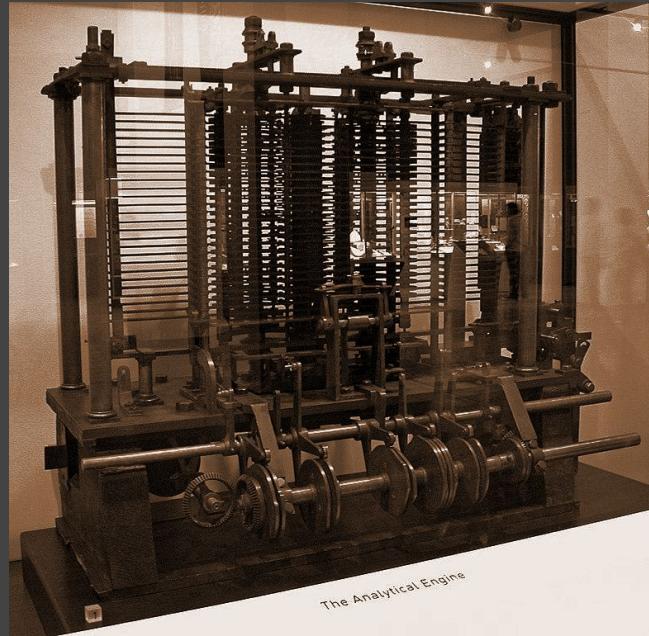


Once upon a time...

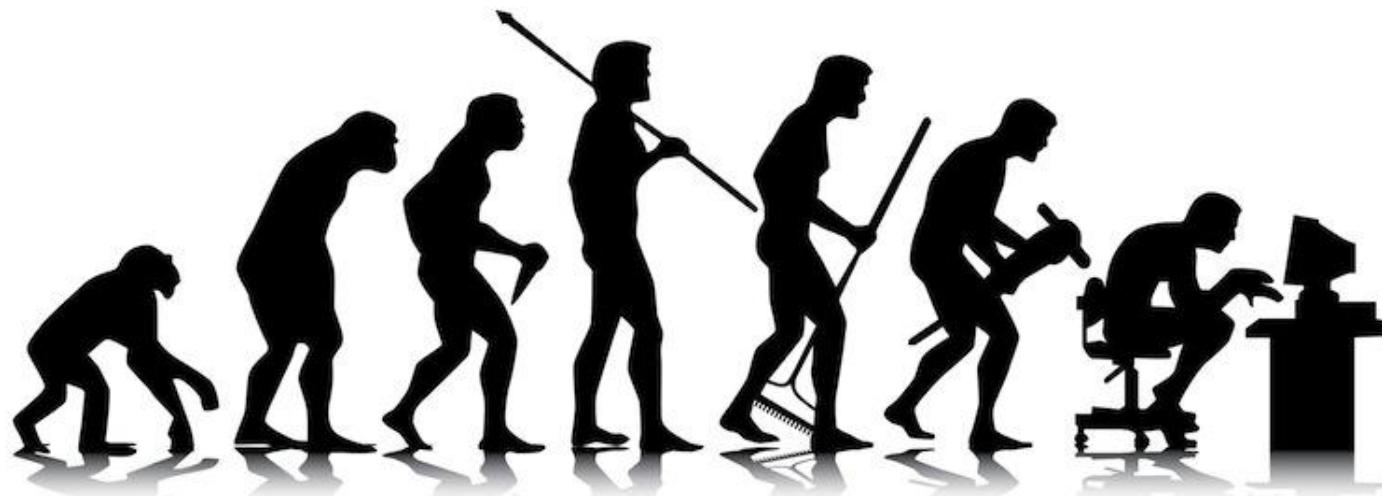
1842 - 1940



Once upon a time...



Software development evolution



Software development evolution

- First programming languages: 1940 - 1967
- Fundamental Paradigms: 1968 - 1978
- Software Gets Bigger: 1980 - 1990
- The Internet Era: 1990 - 2000
- Global Computing: 2000 - Today

Global Computing

2000 - Today



Global Computing



- Cloud Platforms - AWS / GCP
- Multi-Service Architecture (MSA)
- Reactive Programming
 - C#
 - Groovy
 - Scala
 - Clojure
 - Go

*** Quest For Simplicity ***

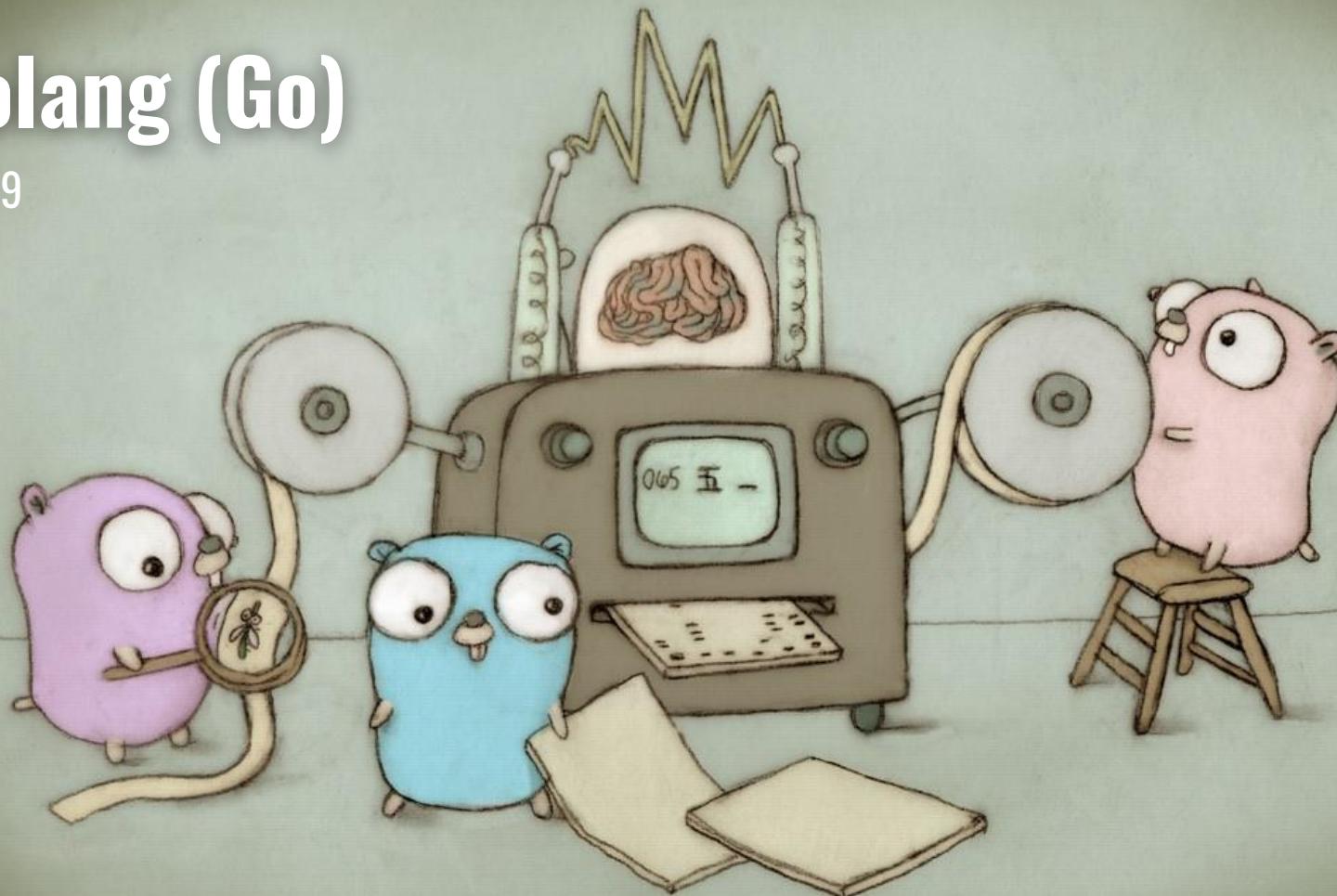
*“The quest for simplicity
has to pervade every part of the process.
It really is fundamental.”*

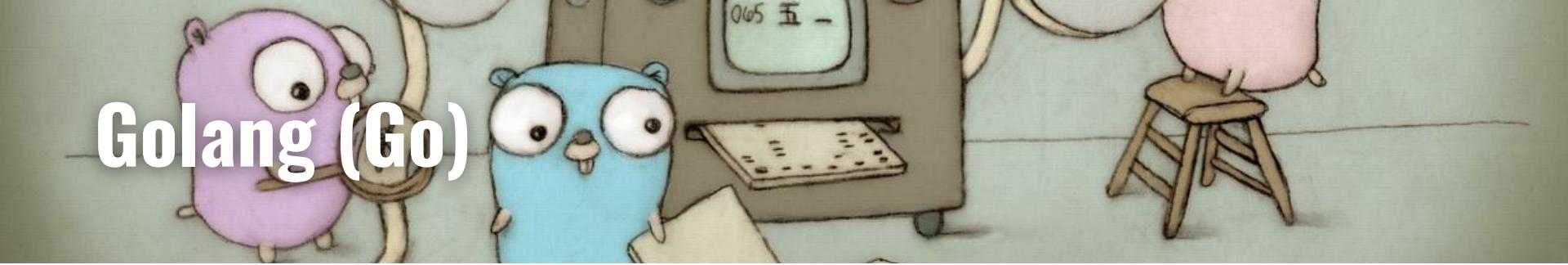
Jonathan Ive



Golang (Go)

2009





Golang (Go)

- Open Source, backed by Google
- Functional with Some OOP support
- Strongly Typed
- Compiled
- Scale-Ready
- Safe
- Simple! - extremely fast on-boarding

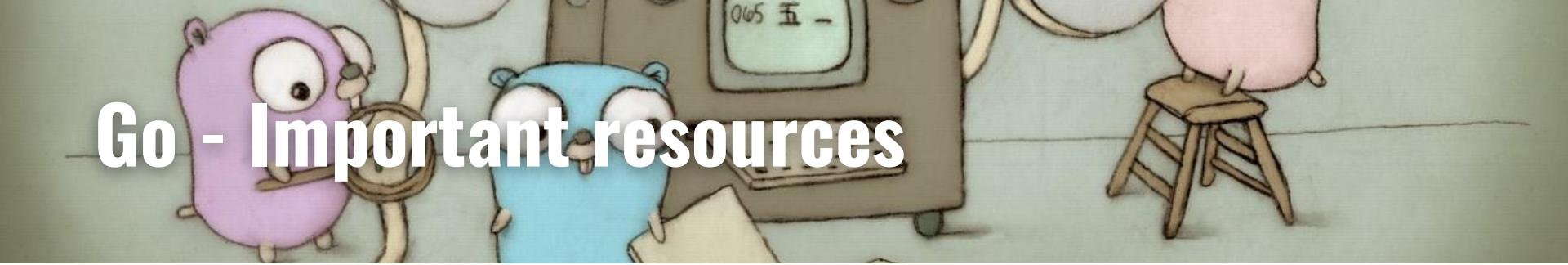
Notable Users



Picking the best of all

- Simplicity
 - JavaScript
 - Python
- Performance
 - C / C++
- Parallelism
 - Akka
 - Vert.x





Go - Important resources

- Formal Documentation:
 - <https://golang.org/doc/>
- The Go Playground:
 - <https://play.golang.org/>
- Go by Examples:
 - <https://gobyexample.com/>

How does it Look Like?



Basic Syntax

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
    var textFormat string = "Hello %s \n"
    name := "Miles David"

    fmt.Printf(textFormat, name)
}
```



Structs

```
type Person struct {
    FullName string      `json:"full_name"`
    uniqueId string      // private field
}

func main() {
    person := Person{FullName: "Miles Davis"}
    fmt.Printf("%+v", person)
    // {FullName:Miles Davis}
}
```



Functions

```
func divide(a, b *int) (int, int) {
    result := *a / *b
    residue := *a % *b
    return result, residue
}

func main() {
    a := 8
    b := 3
    fmt.Println(divide(&a, &b)) // 2 2
}
```



Interfaces

```
type (
    Rectangle struct {
        Length, Height float64
    }

    Shape interface {
        GetArea() float64
        GetType() string
    }
)

func (r *Rectangle) GetArea() float64{
    return r.Height * r.Length
}

func (r *Rectangle) GetType() string{
    return "rectangle"
}
```

```
func PrintShapeArea(shape Shape) {
    fmt.Printf("I'm a %s, area is %f",
        shape.GetType(), shape.GetArea())
}

func main() {
    rect := &Rectangle{3, 4}
    PrintShapeArea(rect)
}
```



Closures

```
func TestStepper(t *testing.T) {
    stepper1 := getStepper(6)
    stepper2 := getStepper(0)
    fmt.Println(stepper1())    // 6
    fmt.Println(stepper1())    // 7
    fmt.Println(stepper1())    // 8

    fmt.Println(stepper2())    // 0
    fmt.Println(stepper2())    // 1
    fmt.Println(stepper2())    // 2
}
```

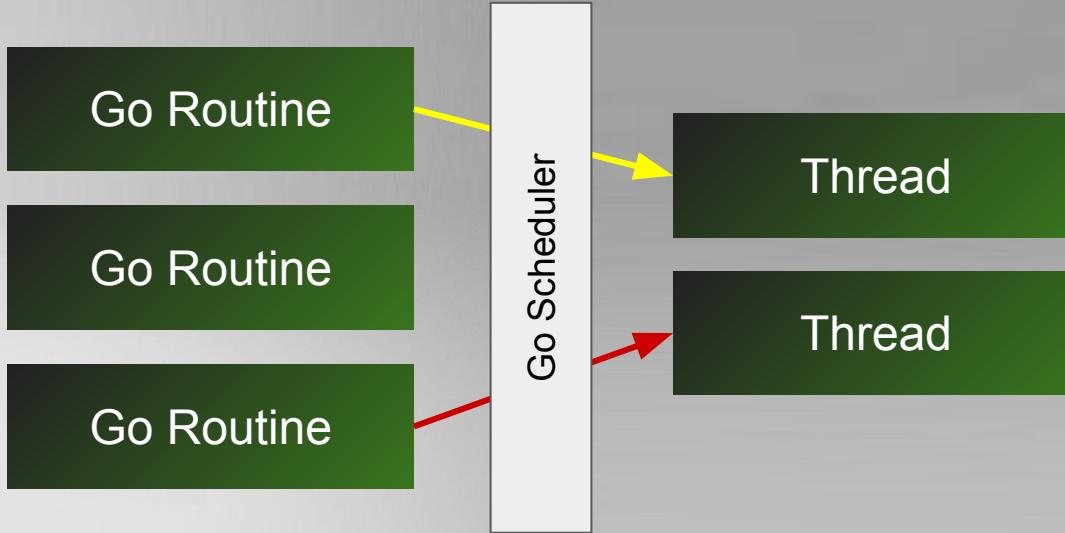
```
func getStepper(init int) func() int {
{
    return func() int {
        init++
        return init-1
    }
}
```





Concurrency Model

Concurrency - Go Routines



Concurrency - Go Routines



Go Routine

Go Routine

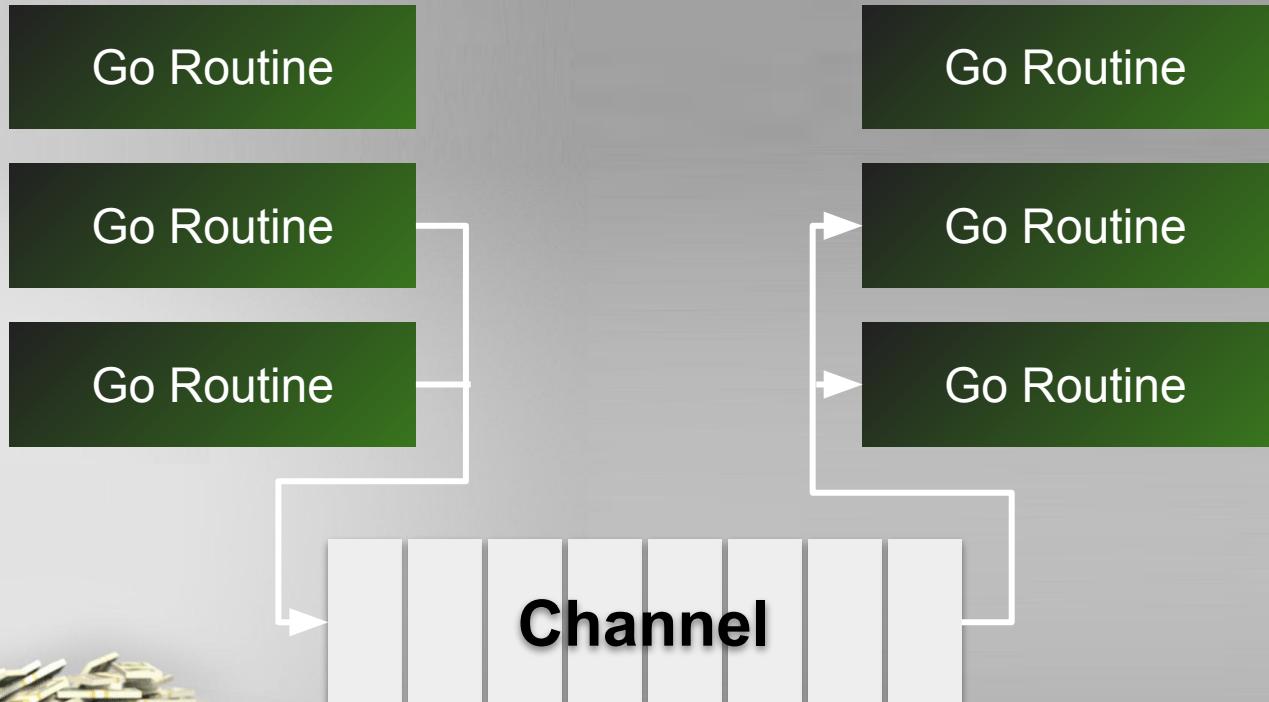
Go Routine

```
for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {  
    go func(i int){  
        fmt.Printf("%d ", i)  
    }(i)  
}  
  
time.Sleep(2 * time.Second)
```

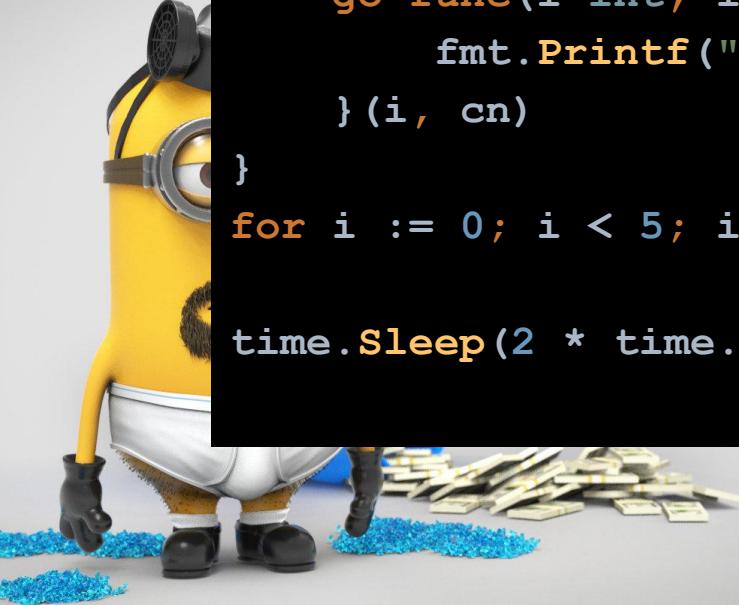
0 1 7 6 3 2 4 8 9 5

Process finished with exit
code 0

Concurrency - Channels



Concurrency - Channels



```
cn := make(chan string, 10)

for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {
    go func(i int, input chan string) {
        fmt.Printf("%d: %s\n", i, <-input)
    }(i, cn)
}

for i := 0; i < 5; i++ { cn <- "Hi" }

time.Sleep(2 * time.Second)
```

```
0: Hi
4: Hi
1: Hi
2: Hi
6: Hi
```

```
Process finished
with exit code 0
```

Concurrency - Waiting for task completion

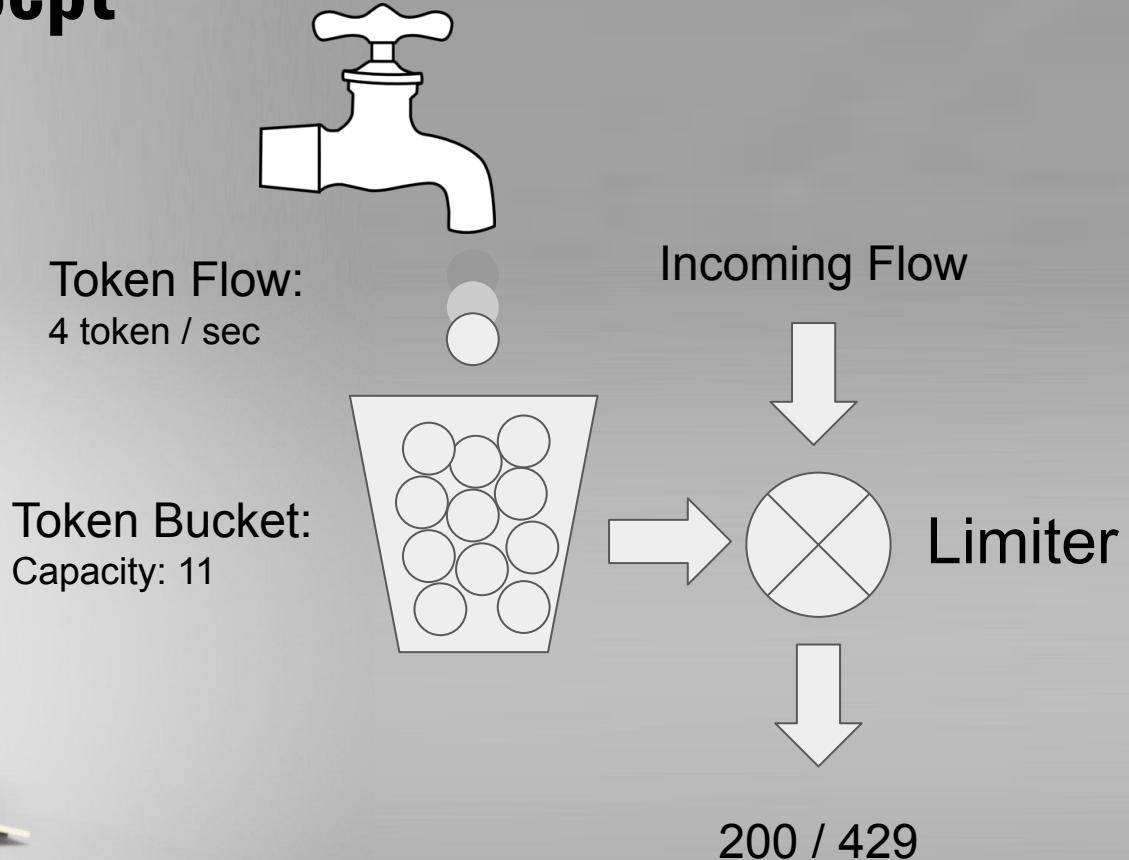
```
ret := make(chan bool)

go func(done chan string) {
    // do something long...
    done <- true    // success status
} (ret)

success := <- ret // waiting...
if !success {
    fmt.Println("task failed!")
}
```



Rate limiter - Concept



Concurrency - Channel Selection (Rate limiter)



```
output := make(chan int, 100)
input := make(chan string, 100)

go func(input chan string) {
    for _ := range input {
        select {
            case <-rateBucket:
                output <- 200
            default:
                output <- 429
        }
    }
} (input)
```

Concurrency - Token Flow (Rate Limiter)

```
var rateBucket= make(chan time.Time, 11)
for i := 0; i < 11; i++ {
    rateBucket <- time.Now()
}

rateTick := time.Tick(250 * time.Millisecond)
go func() {
    for {
        rateBucket <- <-rateTick
    }
}()
```

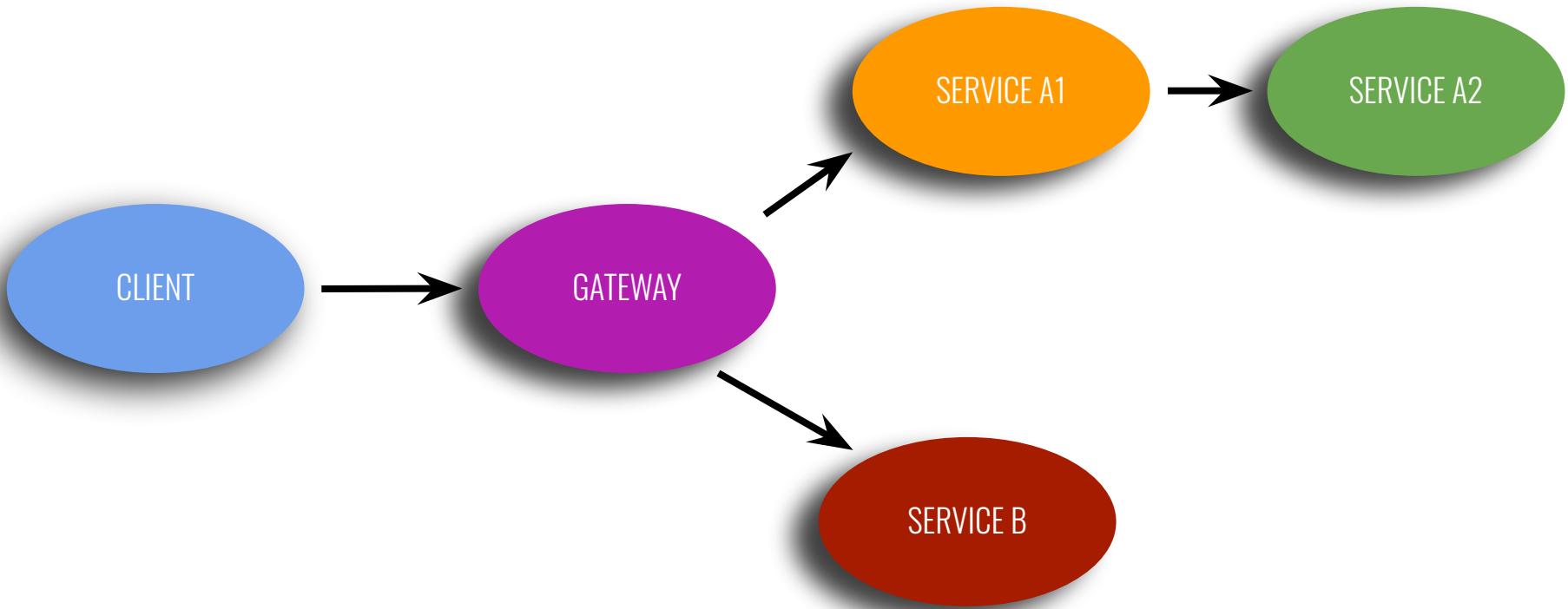


Case Study

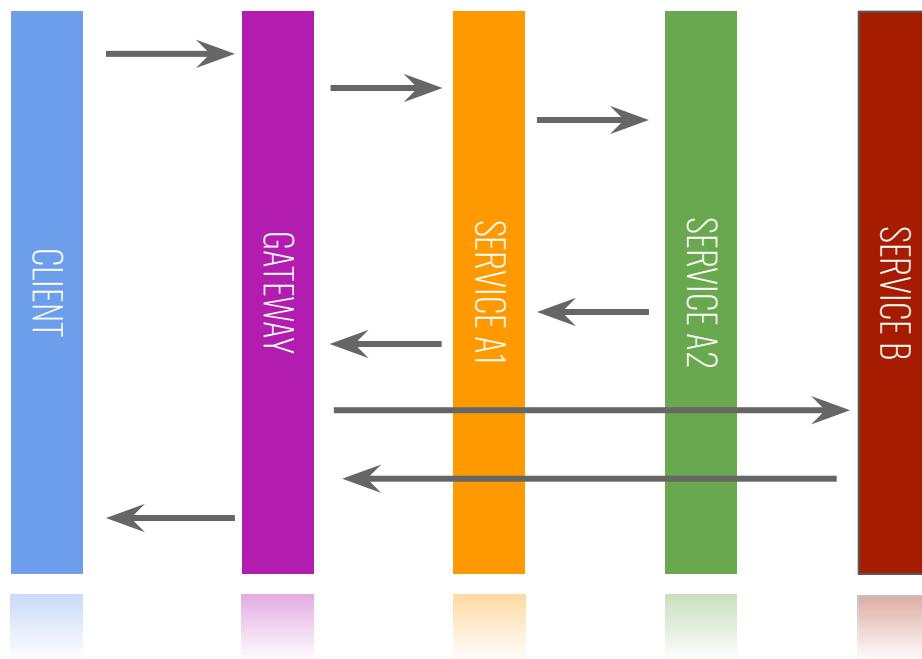
Parallelism in the MSA world



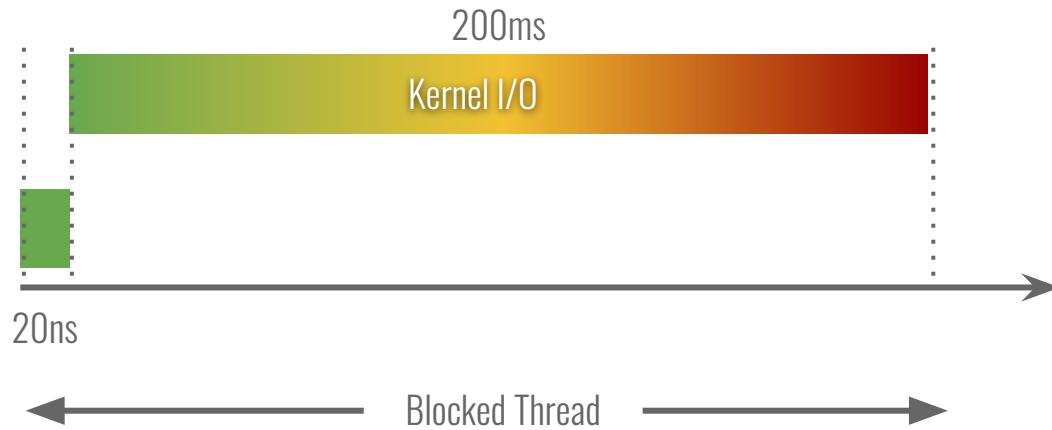
System Overview



Flow



Request Timeline



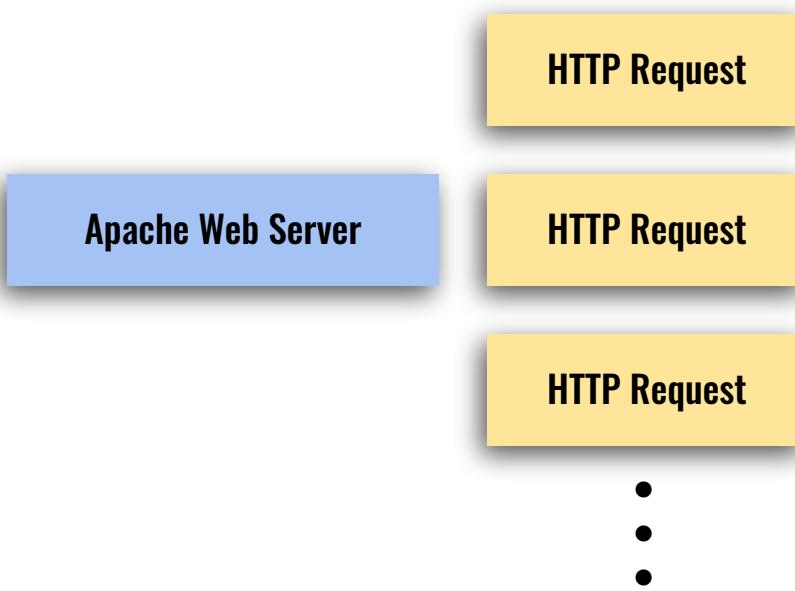
x 10,000,000!

Concurrency Models



Multi Process Model

php



<?php

```
// blocking file I/O  
$file_data = file_get_contents('/path/to/file.dat');  
  
// blocking network I/O  
$curl = curl_init("http://example.com/example-microservice");  
$result = curl_exec($curl);  
  
// some more blocking network I/O  
$result = $db->query('SELECT id, data FROM examples  
                      ORDER BY id DESC limit 100');  
?  
?
```

Multi Thread Model



Java Server
Process

HTTP Request

HTTP Request

HTTP Request

•
•
•

```
public void doGet
    (HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) {

    // blocking file I/O
    InputStream fileIs = new FileInputStream("/path/to/file");

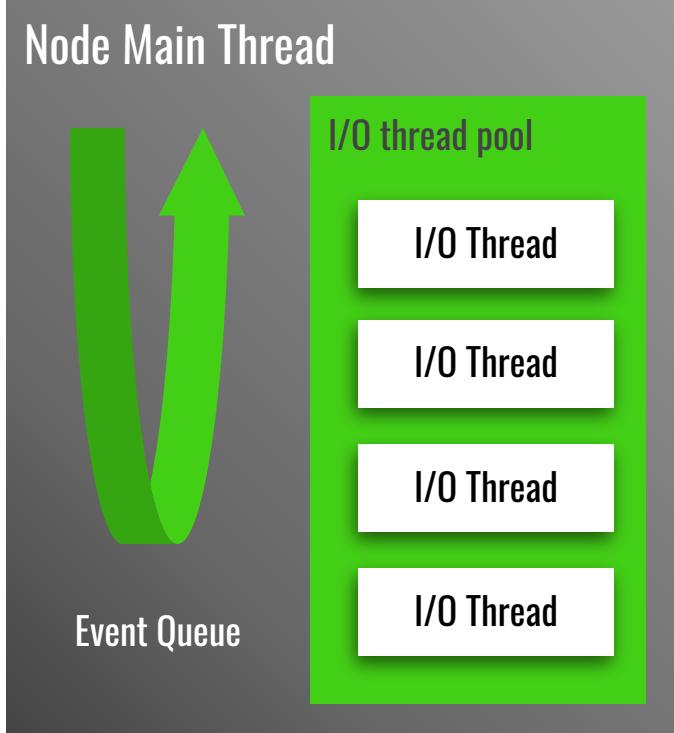
    // blocking network I/O
    URLConnection urlConnection =
        (new URL("http://example.com/microservice"))
        .openConnection();

    InputStream netIs = urlConnection.getInputStream();

    // some more blocking network I/O
    out.println("...");

}
```

Async I/O Model

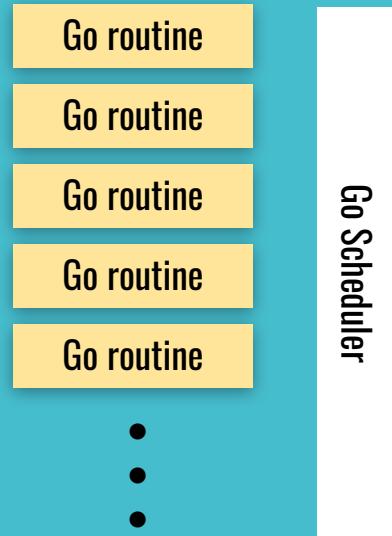


```
var handler = function(request, response) {  
  connection.query('SELECT ...', function (err, rows)  
  {  
    if (err) { throw err };  
  
    for (var i = 0; i < rows.length; i++) {  
      // do processing on each row  
    }  
  
    response.end(...); // write out the result  
  });  
};
```

Goroutines Model



Go main process



Worker Threads



func ServeHTTP

```
(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
```

```
// the underlying network call here is async  
rows, err := db.Query("SELECT ...")
```

```
for _, row := range rows {  
    // do something with the rows,  
    // each request in its own goroutine  
}
```

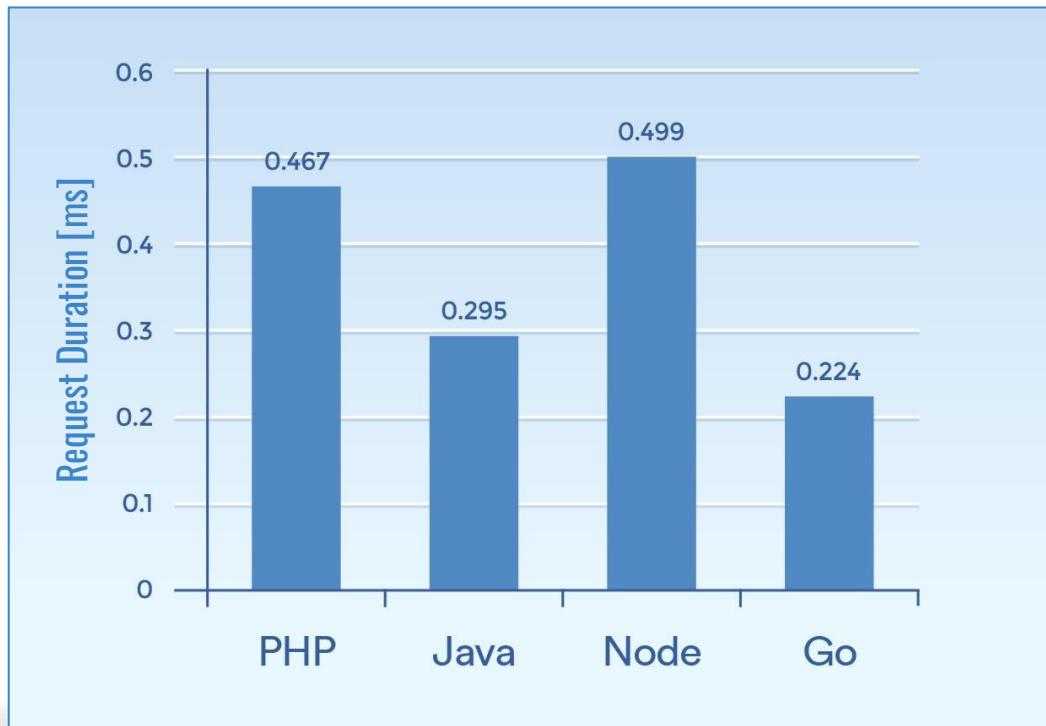
```
w.Write(...) // write the response, also async
```

Benchmarks



Basic Setup

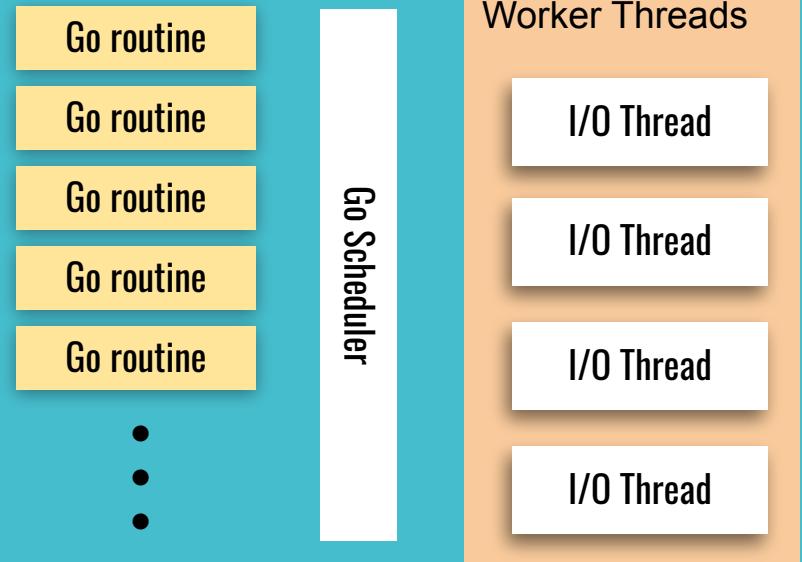
N=1
300 RPS



Goroutines Model



Go main process



func ServeHTTP

(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {

// the underlying network call here is async
rows, err := db.Query("SELECT ...")

for _, row := range rows {
 // do something with the rows,
 // each request in its own goroutine
}

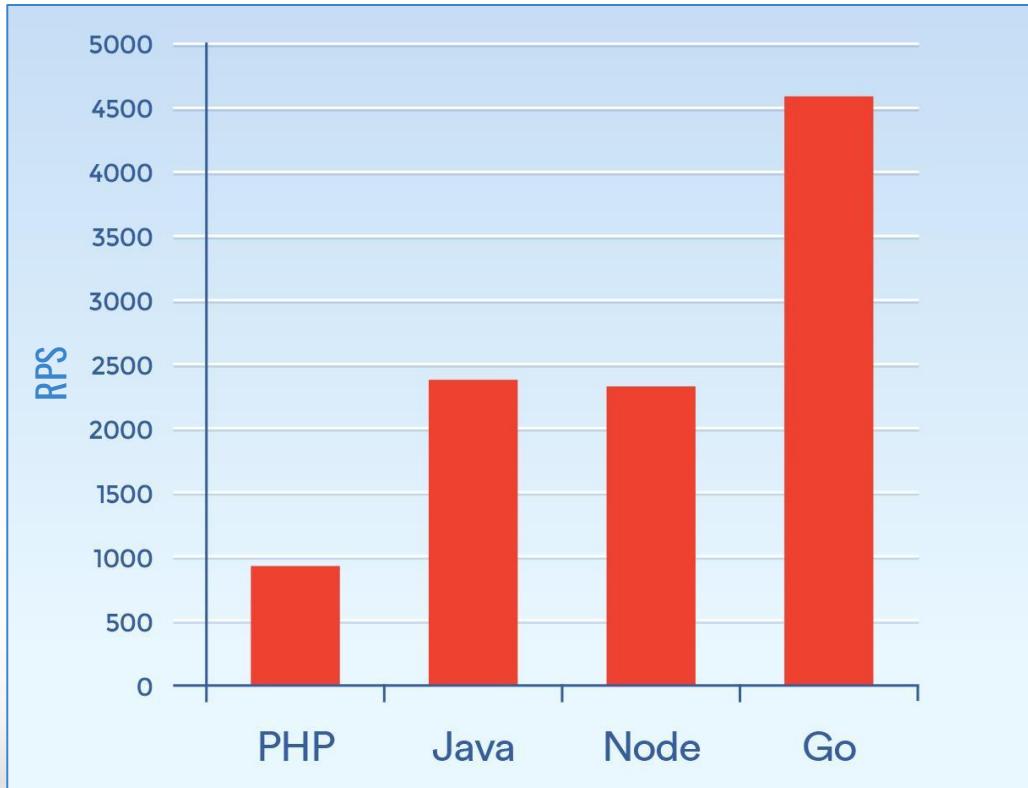
w.Write(...) // write the response, also async

CPU Intensive Setup



I/O Intensive Setup

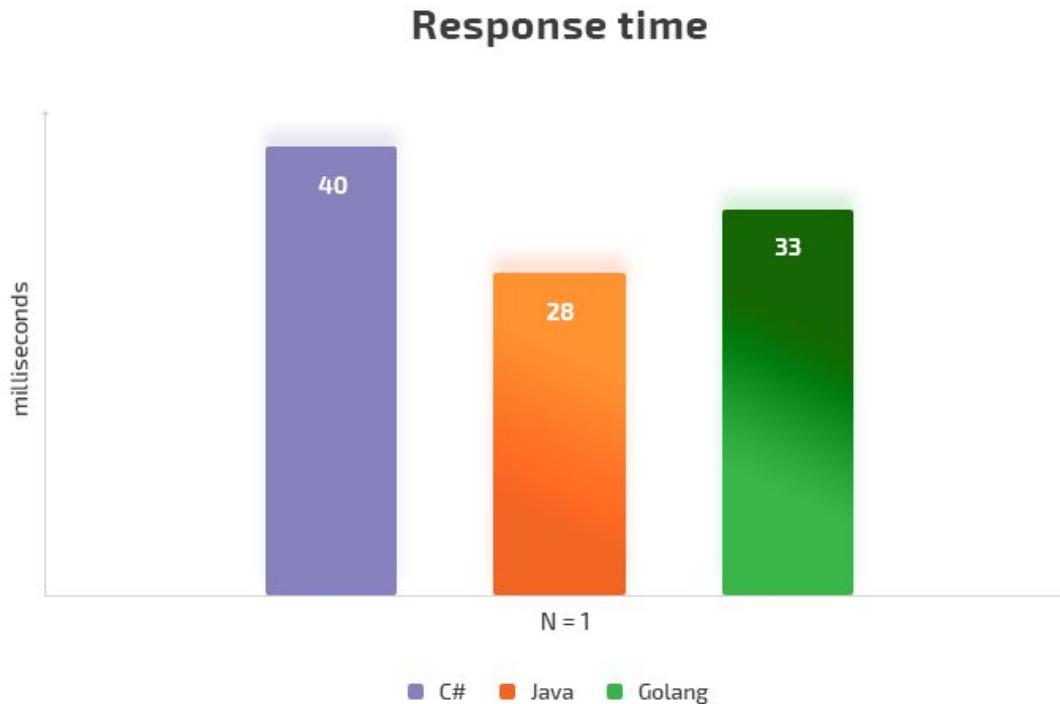
N=1
5000 RPS



What About C#?

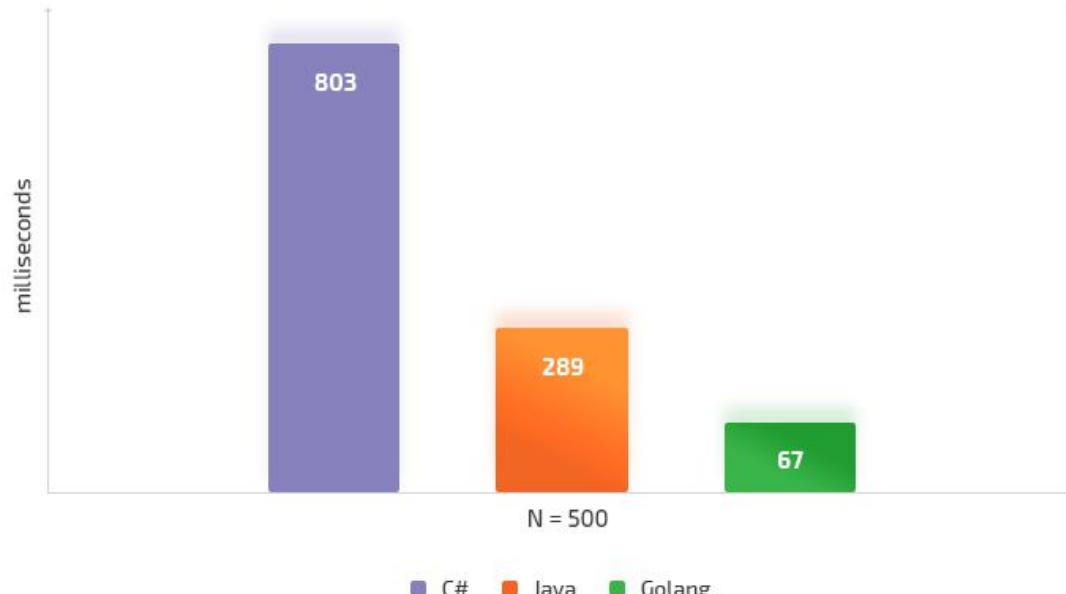


Introducing C# (single request)



Introducing C# (500 requests)

Response time



The downsides...

- Limited OOP
- No generics<T>
- Platform-specific compilation
- Explicit error checks
- No function overloading
- Yet, smaller ecosystem



When Golang might be a good choice?

- Philosophy of freshness and simplicity
- Performance of a compiled binary
- “Write now, scale later...”
- Focus in Business Logic
- Fast on-boarding and collaboration



Some other cool stuff

- GoDoc
- Testing, Benchmarking, Profiling
- Race Detector
- Learning Curve
- Reflection
- Opinionatedness
- Culture



“Most of the appeal for me is not the features that Go has, but rather the features that have been intentionally left out.”

Txxxxd @ Hacker News

*“Go is not meant to innovate programming theory.
It’s meant to innovate programming **practice**.”*

Samuel Tesla

Go is all about:
“*There should be only
One Way
Of doing a thing*”

What About Us?





Questions?