

Introduction to Go

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Summary

Go is a brand-spanking-new systems language that Google released in November, 2009. Every wonder how awesome C would be if it was garbage-collected, concurrent, and didn't take a few weeks to compile? Wake up; it's here! We'll take a look at this new language that steals some of the dynamic flexibility of Python and Ruby, the performance of C, and a compile time that you'll miss if you blink.

Hello, world

```
package main

import "fmt"

func () {
  fmt.Printf("Hello, world\n")
}
```

code/hello_world.go

Why Go?

- It's a systems language
- It's fun, like dynamic languages

We Already Have a Systems Language!

Like C

code/c.c

We Already Have Fun Languages!

code/ruby.rb

It Runs on Linux and OS X!





And Also...





Specifications

- Compiled
- Imperative, structured
- Concurrent
- Strongly typed (explicit or inferred)

Variables & Types

- int, float
- int8, int32, float64
- uint, ufloat
- string

Variables: Pointers and Arrays

Pointers

• [TODO]

Arrays

```
var arrayOfInt [10]int
```

code/variables.go

Variables: Slices and Maps

Slices

Maps

```
var m map = map[string] int{}
m["price"] = 5
```

code/variables.go

Variable Declaration

```
// Declare a variable
var s string = "";

// Go infers the type
var s2 = "";

// Syntactic shorthand -
initializing declaration
s3 := "";
```

code/variables.go

$Go \neq C$

- Semicolons optional (implied)
- · Curly braces MUST start on the same line
- No parentheses in ifs and fors
- Garbage collected
- Arrays aren't pointers

Methods

- · Pass by value
- Multiple return values

What? Multiple Return Values?!

Concurrency



Goroutines

- NOT threads
- Independent code
- Communication over shared memory

Channels	
Threading	
Networking	
Interfaces	