

### 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.

# 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

## Hello, world

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

code/hello\_world.go

# 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

- NOT pointers
- Referenced via slices

# Variables: Slices and Maps

Slices

Maps

```
package main

import "fmt"

func    () {
    m := map[string] int{}
    m["price"] = 5
}
```

code/maps.go

## Variable Declaration

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

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

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

code/variables.go

### Methods

- Pass by value
- Multiple return values

## Concurrency



### Goroutines

## Channels