



Eine Einführung in go

Hauke Stieler

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Fachbereich Informatik der Universität Hamburg

Agenda

- some history
- basic features
- cool web stuff
- concurrency212121
- interfaces

Why go?

In 2007, three guys at Google were frustrated with the existing languages for writing server software:

- Compiling C++ was too slow
- Writing Java felt too verbose
- Aversion against inheritance and design patterns
- Getting concurrency right was hard

C++

```
1 // Within large projects, popular header files
2 // get included thousands of times and hence
3 // have to be recompiled over and over again
4 #include <iostream>
5 #include <string>
6 #include <vector>
```

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```

gcc copies specified file by `#include` recursively into source file. The same header file gets recompiled over and over again.

→ Rob Pike: [Public Static Void](#) at OSCON 2010

THE #1 PROGRAMMER EXCUSE
FOR LEGITIMATELY SLACKING OFF:

"MY CODE'S COMPILING."



Java I

Let's do some Java.

Write a `public class Person` that does the following:

- store a string name
- store an int age

Simple, right?

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Java I

```
1 public class Person {
2     private String name;
3     private int age;
4
5     public PersonBean(String name, int age) {
6         this.name = name;
7         this.age = age;
8     }
9
10    public String getName() {
11        return name;
12    }
13
14    public void setName(String name) {
15        this.name = name;
16    }
17 }
```

Java II

```
18     public int getAge() {
19         return age;
20     }
21
22     public void setAge(int age) {
23         this.age = age;
24     }
25
26     @Override
27     public String toString() {
28         return "PersonBean [" + "name=" + name + ", "
29 ↪      + "age=" + age + "];"
30     }
31
32     @Override
33     public int hashCode() {
34         final int prime = 31;
```

Java III

```
34         int result = 1;
35         result = prime * result + age;
36         result = prime * result + ((name == null) ? 0 :
↪     name.hashCode());
37         return result;
38     }
39
40     @Override
41     public boolean equals(Object obj) {
42         if (this == obj)
43             return true;
44         if (obj == null)
45             return false;
46         if (getClass() != obj.getClass())
47             return false;
48         PersonBean other = (PersonBean) obj;
49         if (age != other.age)
```

Java IV

```
50         return false;
51     if (name == null) {
52         if (other.name != null)
53             return false;
54     } else if (!name.equals(other.name))
55         return false;
56     return true;
57 }
58 }
```