

Golang Programming

Methods. Composing Types by struct Embedding

Where to Find The Code and Materials?

https://github.com/iproduct/coursego

Methods

```
type Vertex struct {
     X, Y float64
func (v Vertex) Abs() float64 {
     return math.Sqrt(v.X*v.X + v.Y*v.Y)
func main() {
     v := Vertex{3, 4}
     fmt.Println(v.Abs())
     abs := Vertex.Abs
     fmt.Println(abs(v))
```

Methods on Non Structs

```
type MyFloat float64
func (f MyFloat) Abs() float64 {
     if f < 0 {
           return float64(-f)
     return float64(f)
func main() {
     f := MyFloat(-math.Sqrt2)
     fmt.Println(f.Abs())
```

Methods on Non Structs

```
type Role int
const (
   User Role = 1 << iota
   Manager
   Admin
   RoleMask = (1 << (iota)) - 1
func (r Role) String() string {
   switch r {
   case User:
      return "User"
   case Manager:
      return "Manager"
   case Admin:
      return "Admin"
   default:
      return "Invalid role"
```

```
// Status type
type Status int
// User statuses enum
const (
   Registered Status = iota
   Active
   Disabled
// Returns string representation of the Role
func (r Status) String() string {
   switch r {
   case Registered:
      return "Registered"
   case Active:
      return "Active"
   case Disabled:
      return "Disabled"
   default:
      return "Invalid status"
```

Methods on Non Structs

```
type Vertex struct {
      X, Y float64
func (v Vertex) Abs() float64 {
      return math.Sqrt(v.X*v.X + v.Y*v.Y)
func (v *Vertex) Scale(f float64) {
      v.X = v.X * f
      V.Y = V.Y * f
func main() {
      v := Vertex{3, 4}
      v.Scale(10)
      fmt.Println(v.Abs())
```

Methods Are Just Functions

```
type Vertex struct {
      X, Y float64
func Abs(v Vertex) float64 {
      return math.Sqrt(v.X*v.X + v.Y*v.Y)
func Scale(v *Vertex, f float64) {
      v.X = v.X * f
      v.Y = v.Y * f
func main() {
      v := Vertex{3, 4}
      Scale(&v, 10)
      fmt.Println(Abs(v))
```

Methods and Pointer Indirection

```
type Vertex struct {
      X, Y float64
func (v *Vertex) Scale(f float64) {
      V.X = V.X * f
      V.Y = V.Y * f
func ScaleFunc(v *Vertex, f float64) {
      v.X = v.X * f
      v.Y = v.Y * f
func (v Vertex) Abs() float64 {
      return math.Sqrt(v.X*v.X + v.Y*v.Y)
func AbsFunc(v Vertex) float64 {
      return math.Sqrt(v.X*v.X + v.Y*v.Y)
```

```
func main() {
      // Pointer receiver methods
      v := Vertex{3, 4}
      v.Scale(2)
      ScaleFunc(&v, 5)
      p := &Vertex{4, 3}
      p.Scale(5)
      ScaleFunc(p, 2)
      fmt.Println(v, p)
      // Value receiver methods
      fmt.Println(v.Abs())
      fmt.Println(AbsFunc(v))
      fmt.Println(p.Abs())
      fmt.Println(AbsFunc(*p))
```

Methods: Value and Pointer Receivers

```
type ByteSlice []byte
func (slice ByteSlice) Append(data []byte) []byte {
    return append([]byte(slice), data...)
func (slice *ByteSlice) AppendPointer(data []byte) {
    *slice = append([]byte(*slice), data...)
func (slice *ByteSlice) Write(data []byte) (n int, err error) {
    *slice = append([]byte(*slice), data...)
    return len(data), nil
func main() {
       var b ByteSlice
       fmt.Fprintf(&b, "This hour has %d days\n", 7)
       fmt.Printf("%v", b)
```

Choosing Value or Pointer Receiver

There are two reasons to use a pointer receiver:

- The first is so that the method can modify the value that its receiver points to.
- The second is to avoid copying the value on each method call. This can be more efficient if the receiver is a large struct, for example.
- In general, all methods on a given type should have either value or pointer receivers, but not a mixture of both.
- More about selectors and method expressions: https://golang.org/ref/spec#Selectors

Method Receivers and Interfaces

```
type Abser interface {
      Abs() float64
func main() {
      var a Abser
      f := MyFloat(-math.Sqrt2)
      v := Vertex{3, 4}
      a = f // MyFloat implements Abser
      fmt.Println(a.Abs())
      a = &v // *Vertex implements Abser
      // Vertex do not implement Abser
      //a = v
      fmt.Println(a.Abs())
```

```
type MyFloat float64
func (f MyFloat) Abs() float64 {
    if f < 0 {
         return float64(-f)
    return float64(f)
type Vertex struct {
    X, Y float64
func (v *Vertex) Abs() float64 {
    return math.Sqrt(v.X*v.X + v.Y*v.Y)
```

Methods with Nil Receivers

```
// Path represents a sequence of Vertices. A nil Path represents empty sequence.
type Path []Vertex
func (p *Path) Distance() (dist float64) {
       dist = 0
       if *p == nil || len(*p) == 0 {
               return 0
       v1 := (*p)[0]
       var v2 Vertex
       for i := 1; i < len(*p); i++ {
              v2 = (*p)[i]
               dist += v1.Distance(v2)
               v1 = v2
       return
func main() {
       var path Path
       path = Path\{\{1, 1\}, \{4, 5\}, \{4, 1\}, \{1, 1\}\}
       fmt.Println("Perimeter = ", path.Distance())
```

Composing Types by struct Embedding

```
func (p Vertex) Distance(q Vertex) float64 {
type ColoredVertex struct {
                                                        dX := q.X - p.X
       Vertex
                                                         dY := q.Y - p.Y
       Color color.RGBA
                                                         return math.Sqrt(dX*dX + dY*dY)
func main() {
                                                 func (p *Vertex) ScaleBy(factor float64) {
       //!+main
                                                         p.X *= factor
       red := color.RGBA{255, 0, 0, 255}
                                                         p.Y *= factor
       blue := color.RGBA{0, 0, 255, 255}
       var p = ColoredVertex{Vertex{1, 1}, red}
       var q = ColoredVertex{Vertex{5, 4}, blue}
       fmt.Println(p.Distance(q.Vertex)) // 5
       p.ScaleBy(2)
       q.ScaleBy(2)
       fmt.Println(p.Distance(q.Vertex)) // 10
       // p.Distance(q) // compile error: cannot use q (ColoredVertex) as Vertex
```

Composing Types by struct Embedding

```
red := color.RGBA\{255, 0, 0, 255\}
blue := color.RGBA{0, 0, 255, 255}
//!+indirect
type ColoredVertex struct {
       *Vertex
       Color color.RGBA
p := ColoredVertex{&Vertex{1, 1}, red}
q := ColoredVertex{&Vertex{5, 4}, blue}
fmt.Println(p.Distance(*q.Vertex)) // "5"
q.Vertex = p.Vertex
                     // p and q now share the same Vertex
p.ScaleBy(2)
fmt.Println(*p.Vertex, *q.Vertex) // "{2 2} {2 2}"
```

Method Values and Expressions

Encapsulation

• State encapsulation:

```
type IntSet struct {
   words []uint64
}
```

No state encapsulation:

```
type IntSet []uint64
```

Examples

- IntSet
- PriorityQueue
- HttpServer

Homework 2 (More Methods of the Path)

Extend the Path type from previous slide with more methods:

- Scale(factor float64)
- Translate(vector Vertice)
- Rotate (angle float64)
- Draw() Image

```
    Add(vertice Vertice, position int)
```

Remove(vertice Vertice, position int)

```
package image
type Image interface {
    ColorModel() color.Model // should return color.RGBAModel.
    Bounds() Rectangle // should return a image.Rectangle - e.g. image.Rect(0, 0, w, h)
    At(x, y int) color.Color // should return color.RGBAModel- e.g. color.RGBA{v,v,255,255}}
• Implement the following function to encode the Image as PNG file in main()
func EncodeImagePNG(m image.Image, file *os.File) error {
    return png.Encode(file, m)
}
```

Recommended Literature

- The Go Documentation https://golang.org/doc/
- The Go Bible: Effective Go https://golang.org/doc/effective_go.html
- David Chisnall, The Go Programming Language Phrasebook, Addison Wesley, 2012
- Alan A. A. Donovan, Brian W. Kernighan, The Go Programming Language, Addison Wesley, 2016
- Nathan Youngman, Roger Peppé, Get Programming with Go, Manning, 2018
- Naren Yellavula, Building RESTful Web Services with Go, Packt, 2017

Thank's for Your Attention!



Trayan Iliev

IPT – Intellectual Products & Technologies

http://iproduct.org/

http://robolearn.org/

https://github.com/iproduct

https://twitter.com/trayaniliev

https://www.facebook.com/IPT.EACAD