

# Beautiful (and strange) I/O

Lightning Talk, Go and Cloud Native Leipzig

<https://golangleipzig.space>

Martin Czygan

@BasislagerCo, 2019-06-14, 19:00

# Go Proverb

- The bigger the interface, the weaker the abstraction

More of theses at <https://go-proverbs.github.io/>

# Exemplified in package io

Generic I/O with `io.Reader` and `io.Writer` and a few other interfaces.

<https://golang.org/pkg/io/>

	<b>R</b>	<b>W</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>S</b>
io.Reader	x			
io.Writer		x		
io.Closer			x	
io.Seeker				x
io.ReadWriter	x	x		
io.ReadCloser	x		x	
io.ReadSeeker	x			x
io.WriteCloser		x	x	
io.WriterSeeker		x		x
io.ReadWriteCloser	x	x	x	
io.ReadWriteSeeker	x	x		x

# Missing things

Libraries might implement missing pieces, e.g.

- [ReadSeekCloser](#), [ReaderAtCloser](#)

From: [github.com/go4org/go4](https://github.com/go4org/go4).

# IO interface list

- `io.ReaderAt` (p, off)
- `io.ReaderFrom` (r)
- `io.WriterAt` (p, off)
- `io.WriterTo` (w)

# Use cases | `io.ReaderAt`

- `io.ReaderAt`, `io.WriterAt` -- (parallel writes) with offset

Sidenote: For filesystems, there is a [pread\(2\) system call](#) in Linux

read from or write to a file descriptor at a given offset ...

The `pread()` and `pwrite()` system calls are especially useful in **multithreaded applications**. They allow multiple threads to perform I/O on the **same file descriptor** without being affected by changes to the file offset by other threads.

- HTTP [range request example](#) (on zip without download)
- see: `examples/rangerequest`

# RFC 7233 HTTP Range Requests

Likewise, devices with limited local storage might benefit from being able to request only a subset of a larger representation, such as a single page of a very large document, or the dimensions of an embedded image. --

<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7233#section-1>

## Headers

connection	close
x-forwarded-for	139.18.242.1
range	bytes=0-0
user-agent	Go-http-client/1.1
host	webhook.site
content-length	(empty)
content-type	(empty)

## Form values

(empty)
---------



# Use cases | `io.ReaderFrom`

- Optimizing Copy

To avoid using an intermediate buffer entirely, types can implement interfaces to read and write directly. When implemented, the `Copy()` function will avoid the intermediate buffer and use these implementations directly.

- maybe: `io.ReaderFrom` — a data structure, that know how to deserialize itself

# Use cases | io.ReaderFrom

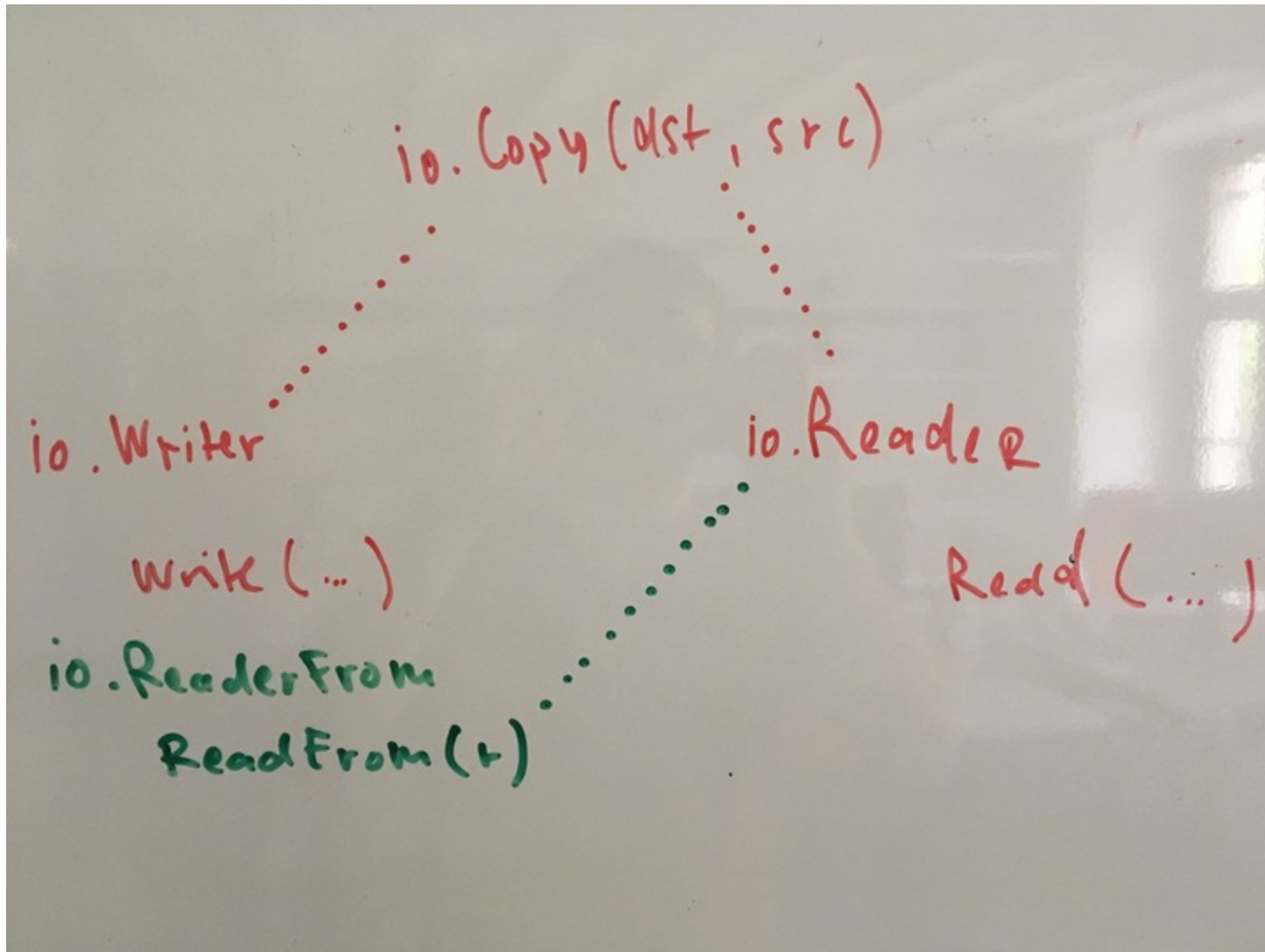
```
// io.go, https://golang.org/src/io/io.go  
// ...  
// Similarly, if the writer has a ReadFrom method,  
// use it to do the copy.  
  
if rt, ok := dst.(ReaderFrom); ok {  
    return rt.ReadFrom(src)  
}
```

Also known as: [interface upgrade](#).

The zero-copy IO in Go is so elegant.

- <https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=8714051> (174, 2014)

# Use cases | io.ReaderFrom



## Use cases | Bad example (most likely)

Example: different JSON API structs, but each of them implements `io.ReaderFrom`, so the data fetch can be separated --`fetchLocation(location string, r io.ReaderFrom)`

# **io.ReaderFrom is an optional interface**

- Enabling optional optimizations/features

# Readers for various types

## Rune

- `io.RuneReader` (read a rune)
- `io.RuneScanner` (support for rewind)

## Byte

- `io.ByteReader` (read a byte)
- `io.ByteScanner` (support for rewind)
- `io.ByteWriter`

## String

- `io.StringWriter` (new in 1.12)

# Who implements these interfaces?

- files, atomic files
- buffered io
- network connections
- response bodies
- compression algorithms
- hash sums
- images
- JSON and XML encoders and decoders
- utilities like counters, test data generators, stream splitters, mutli-readers, ... and more

# A simple interface

Reader and Writer are single method interfaces.

```
type Reader interface {  
    func Read(p []byte) (n int, err error)  
}  
  
type Writer interface {  
    func Write(p []byte) (n int, err error)  
}
```



# Examples

Few examples for usage and custom implementations.

# Empty reader and Discard

- Empty
- Discard

The standard library implementation of [ioutil.Discard](#).

## Example: multireader

Read from an arbitrary number of readers in sequence.

- [MultiReader](#)

# Example: Embedding a reader

- [Embedding a reader](#)

This is also part of the Go Tour, currently in exercise [methods/23](#).

# Example: Endless stream

Generating test data.

- Endless stream

# Example: Blackout

- Censoring reader

## Example: stickyErrWriter

Allows to write multiple times without error checking, because the error sticks around.

- [stickyErrWriter](#)

From [live hacking](#) with Brad and Andrew.

# I am a collector of implementations

If you happen to come across an interesting implementation, please let me know - E-Mail, via issue on [exploreio](#), [@cvvfj](#), ...



# Links:

- <https://golang.org/pkg/io/> (docs)
- <https://www.datadoghq.com/blog/crossing-streams-love-letter-gos-io-reader/> (love letter)
- <https://medium.com/go-walkthrough/go-walkthrough-io-package-8ac5e95a9fbd> (walkthrough)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PAAkCSZUG1c> (Go Proverbs, 2015)
- <https://github.com/miku/exploreio> (example implementations)