Beautiful (and strange) I/O

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Go Proverb

• The bigger the interface, the weaker the abstraction

Exemplified in package io

Generic I/O with io.Reader and io.Writer. A few other interfaces:

	R	W	С	S
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.WriteSeeker		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.

IO interface list

- io.ReaderAt (offset)
- io.ReaderFrom
- io.WriterAt (offset)
- io.WriterTo

Use cases

• 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.

Use cases

io.ReaderFrom -- a data structure, that know how to deserialize itself

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)

Readers for types

Rune

- io.RuneReader
- io.RuneScanner (support for rewind)

Byte

- io.ByteReader
- io.ByteScanner (support for rewind)
- io.ByteWriter

String

• io.StringWriter (new in 1.12)

Who implements these interfaces?

- files, atomic files
- buffered io
- response bodies
- compression algorithms
- hash sums
- image, JSON, xml encoders, decoders
- utilities like counters, test data generators, stream splitters, mutli-readers
- and much more

A simple interface

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

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