
APIfy Talks - Talk 1

What's happening with Go Modules
By Salman Shah

History

The idea behind go get

- No versioning or dependency

```
BLRM-300067937:gateway 300067937$ go get -u github.com/go-resty/resty
BLRM-300067937:gateway 300067937$ ls $GOPATH/src/github.com/go-resty/resty
BUILD.bazel      WORKSPACE      context_test.go  middleware.go    request_test.go  resty_test.go    trace.go         util.go
LICENSE          client.go       example_test.go  redirect.go      response.go      retry.go          transport.go     util_test.go
README.md        client_test.go  go.mod           request.go       resty.go         retry_test.go    transport112.go
BLRM-300067937:gateway 300067937$
```

History

Gopkg - Workaround for the problem

- <https://labix.org/gopkg.in>

History

Glide - Open source solution

- Golang 1.5+ shipped with the vendor experiment

Issues:

- One of many package managers
- Certain issues at the beginning with hard dependency management rules



Dep, a stable solution

Engagement with the GoTeam
to support it officially by Sam
Boyer



→ Similarity

Install/update similar to
Node/Ruby dependency
management

→ Official Support

Unlike its predecessors, dep
was officially supported.

→ Vendoring

Dependency resolution was
more accurate

Enter vgo! Also known as go mod in later releases

(With faster and accurate dependency resolutions)

The Principles of Versioning in Go

(Go & Versioning, Part II)

Posted on Tuesday, December 3, 2019. [PXE](#)

This blog post is about how we added package versioning to Go, in the form of Go modules, and the reasons we made the choices we did. It is adapted and updated from a [talk I gave at GopherCon Singapore in 2018](#).

Why Versions?

To start, let's make sure we're all on the same page, by taking a look at the ways the GOPATH-based go get breaks.

Suppose we have a fresh Go installation and we want to write a program that imports D. We run go get D. Remember that we are using the original GOPATH-based go get, not Go modules.

```
$ go get D
```

Requirements
D 1.0 none D 1.0

That looks up and downloads the latest version of D, which right now is D 1.0. It builds. We're happy.

Now suppose a few months later we need C. We run go get C. That looks up and downloads the latest version of C, which is C 1.8.

```
$ go get C
```

Requirements
C 1.8 D 1.0 none C 1.8
↓
D 1.0
broken!

C imports D, but go get finds that it has already downloaded a copy of D, so it reuses that copy. Unfortunately, that copy is still D 1.0. The latest copy of C was written using D 1.4, which contains a feature or maybe a bug fix that C needs and which was missing from D 1.0. So C is broken, because the dependency D is too old.

Since the build failed, we try again, with go get -u C.

```
$ go get -u C
```

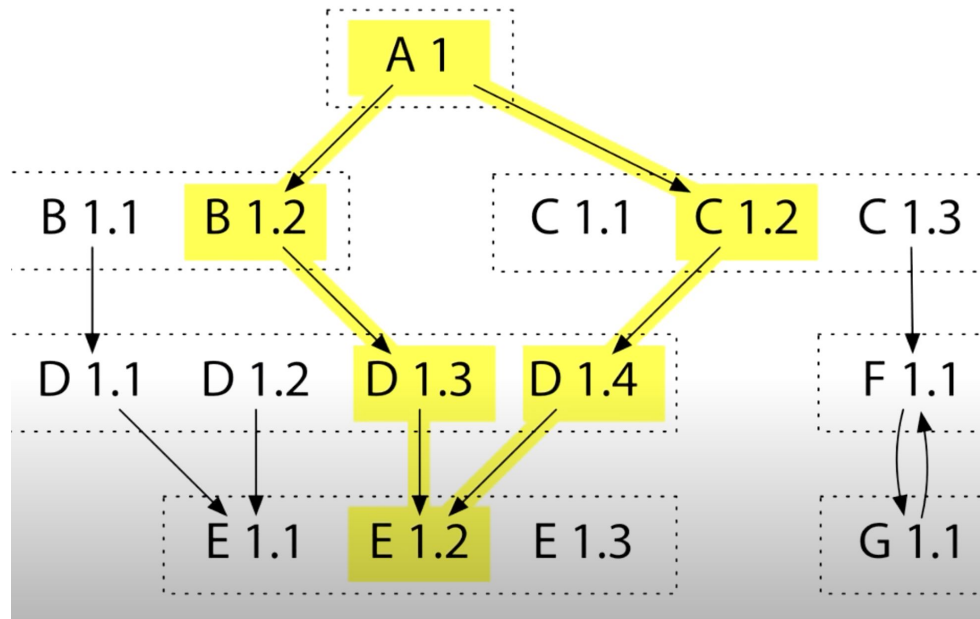
Dependency Management

About

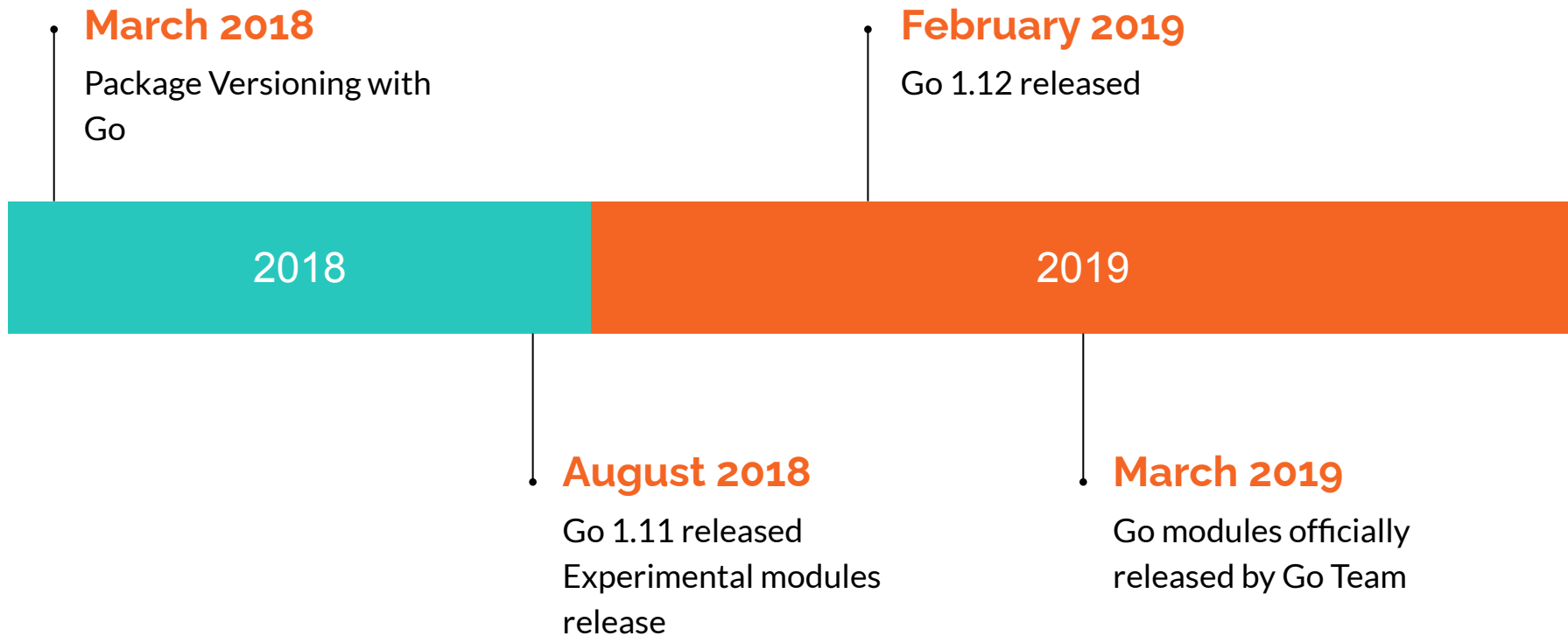
Dependency Management
np-complete traditionally

Ex: npm install

Vgo tried to beat that minimum
version selection algorithm.



Milestones



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Examples

Golimit