



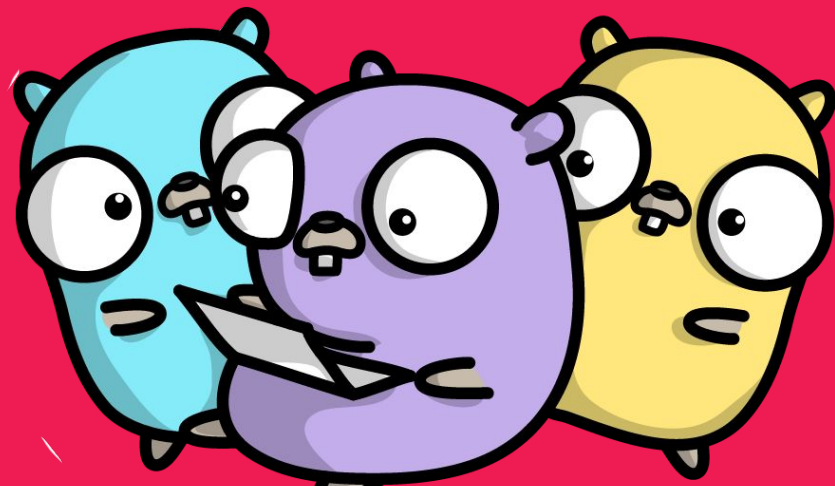
## Concurrency Patterns in Go

Serdar Tahir Kabaoglu

Codes & Presentation available @  
<https://github.com/seredot/go-concurrency>

# Agenda

- > Concurrency vs Parallelism
- > CPU vs IO Bound Workloads
- > Goroutines
- > WaitGroup
- <- Demo: WaitGroup
- > Channels
- <- Demo: Throttle
- > sync Package
- <- Demo: Worker pool
- > select
- <- Demo: Timeout
- ?: Q&A



# Concurrency vs Parallelism

## Parallelism

Execution on different processing units at the same time.

## Concurrency

Execution out of order.



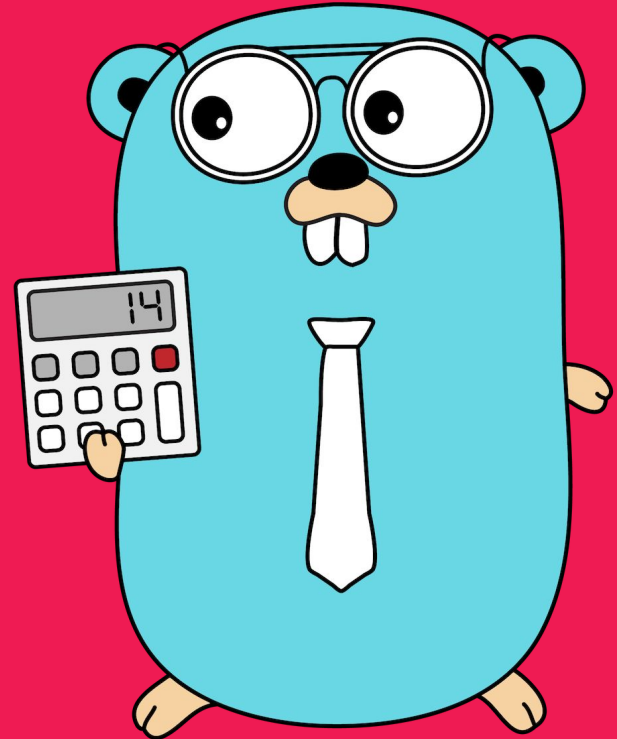
# CPU vs IO Bound Workloads

## CPU Bound

Long calculations like: finding n-th prime, compression, encoding, encryption, etc.

## IO Bound

Waiting for events, network operations, database queries, file operations, locks.

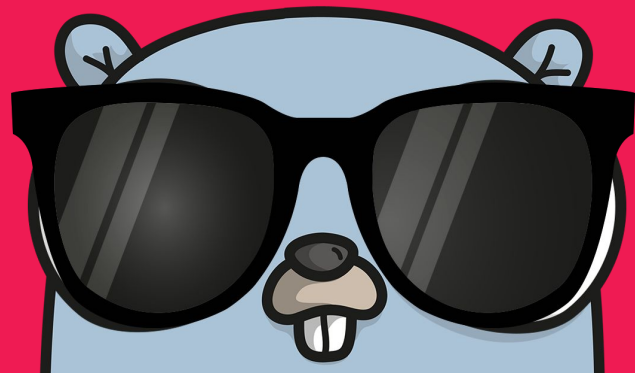


# Goroutines

A Goroutine is a function that runs concurrently.

A Goroutine can be thought like a lightweight thread.

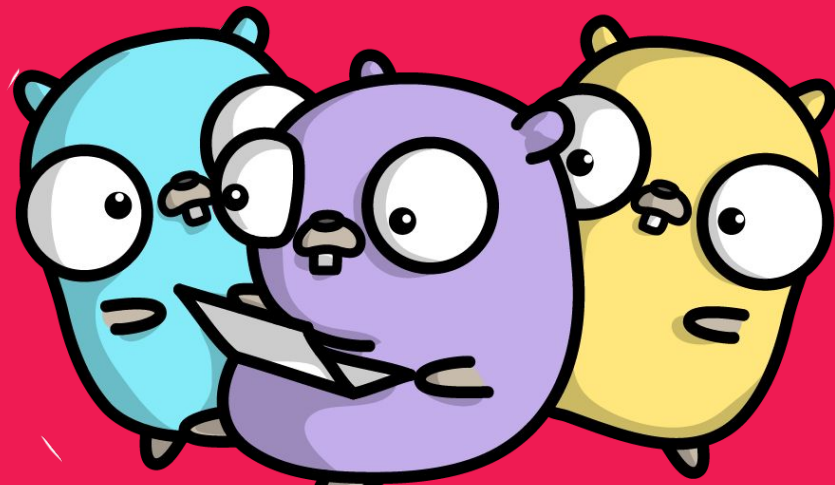
```
go functionForSomeTask()
```



# WaitGroup

A WaitGroup waits for a collection of goroutines to finish.

```
var wg sync.WaitGroup  
  
wg.Add(1)  
  
wg.Done()  
  
wg.Wait()
```

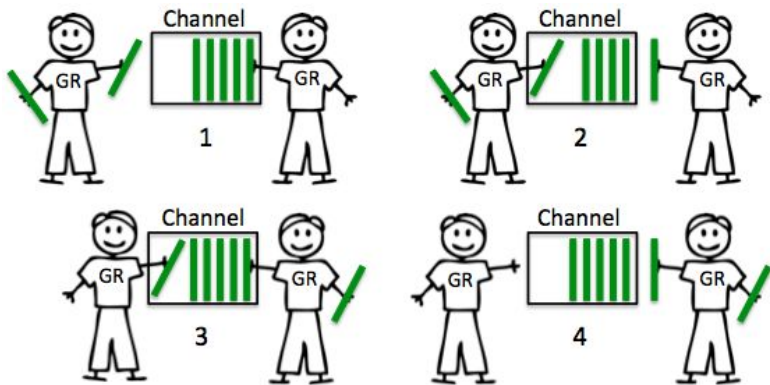


# DEMO

wait-group



# Channels



```
// Create unbuffered channel.
```

```
c := make(chan string)
```

```
// Create buffered channel.
```

```
c := make(chan int, 10)
```

```
// Write to the channel.
```

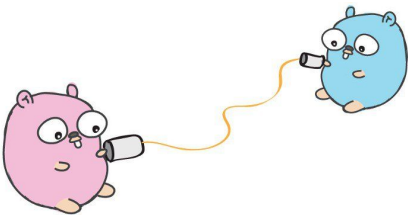
```
c <- 3
```

```
// Read from the channel.
```

```
i := <-c
```

```
// Close the channel.
```

```
close(c)
```





# DEMO

throttle



# sync Package

## WaitGroup

.Add, .Done, .Wait

## Mutex

.Lock, .Unlock

## RWMutex

.RLock, RUnlock, .Lock,  
.Unlock

## Once

.Do

## Map

.Load, .Store, .Delete

## Cond

.Wait, .Signal, Broadcast

# sync/atomic Package

`atomic.AddUint64()`

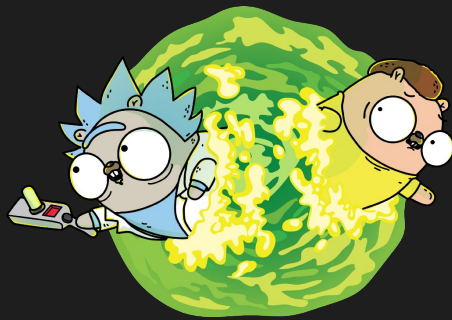
`atomic.LoadInt64()`

`atomic.StoreInt64()`

`atomic.SwapInt64()`

`atomic.CompareAddSwapint64()`

`atomic.Value`



# DEMO

worker-pool



# select

Tries to read from multiple channels or write to multiple channels.

Blocks until one of the cases is available.

If multiple are available, chooses **randomly**.

```
select {  
    case i := <-c1:  
        fmt.Printf("Operation 1 returned %d\n", i)  
    case j := <-c2:  
        fmt.Printf("Operation 2 returned %d\n", j)  
}
```

# DEMO

timeout





**NEWSTORE**

**Thank You**

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