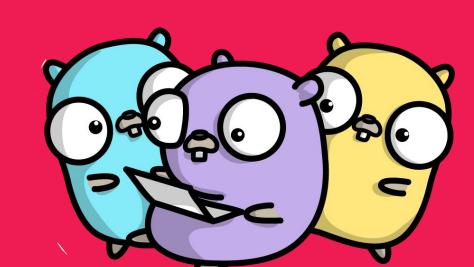


Agenda

- -> Concurrency vs Parallelism
- -> CPU vs IO Bound Workloads
- -> Goroutines
- -> sync.WaitGroup
- Comparition Com
- -> Channels
- Composite Composition Compo
- -> Atomic operations
- Composition Com
- -> select
- ?: Q&A



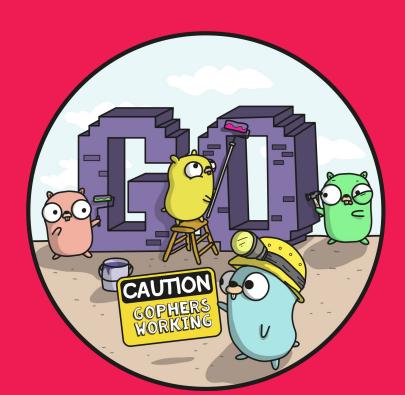
Concurrency vs Parallelism

Parallelism

Execution on different processing units at the same time.

Concurrency

Execution out of order.



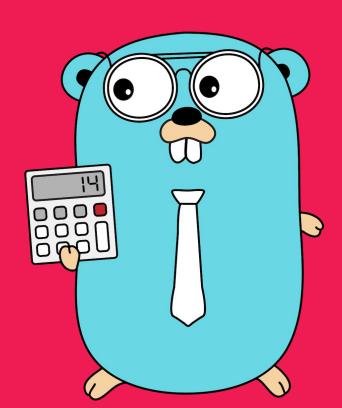
CPU vs IO Bound Workloads

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.

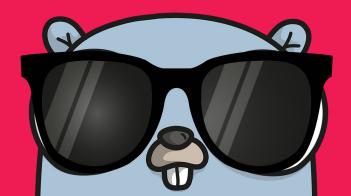


Goroutines

A Goroutine is a function that runs concurrently.

A Goroutine can be thought like a lightweight thread.

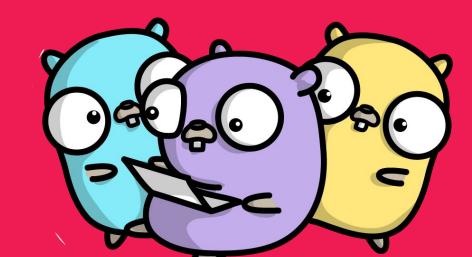
go functionForSomeTask()



sync.WaitGroup

A WaitGroup waits for a collection of goroutines to finish.

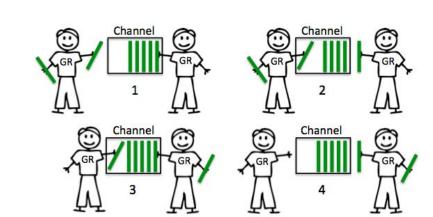
```
var wg sync.WaitGroup
wg.Add(1)
wg.Done()
wg.Wait()
```

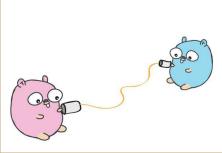


wait-group



Channels





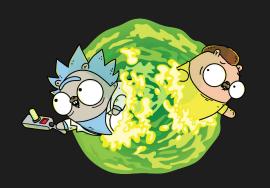
```
// Create unbuffered channel.
c := make(chan string)
// Create buffered channel.
c := make(chan int, 10)
// Write to the channel.
c <- 3
// Read from the channel.
i := <-c
// Close the channel.
close(c)
```

throttle



sync Package

atomic.AddUint64()
atomic.LoadInt64()
atomic.StoreInt64(
atomic.SwapInt64()
atomic.AddUint64()



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)
}</pre>
```

timeout



