

Rubyists, Lets Go

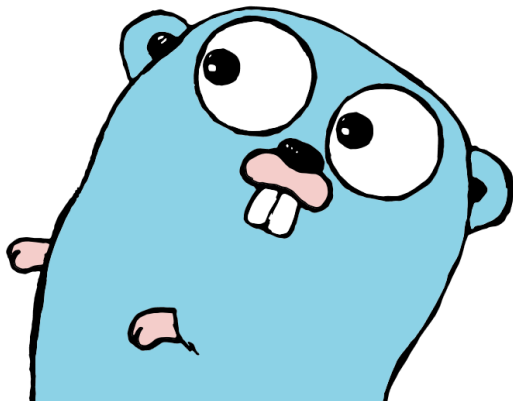
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<https://github.com/unused/rubyists-lets-go/>

Go Programming Language



What is it good for?

```
script < command < application
```

Are we on the same page?

Go vs Ruby

- ▶ Easy to Learn vs Easy to Read
- ▶ Statically Typed vs Duck Typed
- ▶ Compiled to Cross-Platform, and not
- ▶ Both: Nice Community, Much Packages
- ▶ Testing (and Documentation) is a Good Practice

- ▶ Go by Example
- ▶ Tour of Go
- ▶ Effective Go

Go by Example

[Go](#) is an open source programming language designed for building simple, fast, and reliable software. Please read the official [documentation](#) to learn a bit about Go code, tools packages, and modules.

Go by Example is a hands-on introduction to Go using annotated example programs. Check out the [first example](#) or browse the full list below.

[Hello World](#)

[Values](#)

[Variables](#)

[Constants](#)

[For](#)

[If/Else](#)

[Switch](#)

[Arrays](#)

[Slices](#)

[Maps](#)

[Range](#)

[Functions](#)

[Multiple Return Values](#)

Projects Starter

Much improved `go-mod`, but no `bundler` yet.

```
# creative project names,  
# include "go" if you can  
$ go mod init github.com/unused/gorgonzola
```

Packages by Directory

before proper tooling:

```
$GO_PATH/src/github.com/unused/gorgonzola/
```

```
$ bundle info sinatra | grep Path  
/home/me/.../vendor/bundle/ruby/3.2.0/gems/sinatra-3.0.
```

```
$ ls -R gorgonzola/  
go.mod # your Gemfile and Gemfile.lock  
main.go  
user.go  
utils/ # that's package: [...]gorgonzola/utils  
calculator.go  
vendor/ # go-mod vendor like bundle config path
```


Load Directory in Ruby

```
# import "github.com/unused/gorgonzola"
# gorgonzola.GetCheese()

# app/* | module App
#   controllers/* | module App::Controllers
#     concerns/* | module App::Controllers::Concerns
def import(path)
  Dir.glob("#{path}/*.rb") do |file|
    require_relative file
  end
end
```

aka conventional file structure (Zeitwerk)

Defer Go

```
func write(filename, body string) {  
    f, _ := os.Create(filename)  
    defer f.Close()  
    f.WriteString(body)  
}
```

Defer Go and Ruby

```
func write(filename, body string) {  
    f, _ := os.Create(filename)  
    defer f.Close()  
    f.WriteString(body)  
}
```

```
def write(filename, body)  
  file = File.open(filename, 'w')  
  file.write body  
  file.close  
end
```

Defer Ruby Block

```
def write(filename, body)
  file = File.open(filename, 'w') do |file|
    file.write body
  end
  file.close
end
```

```
def write(filename, body)
  File.open(filename, 'w') do |file|
    file.write body
  end
end
```

Defer Go in Good Style

```
// write writes body to a file named filename
func write(filename, body string) error {
    f, err := os.Create(filename)
    if err != nil {
        return err
    }
    defer f.Close()

    return f.WriteString(body)
}
```

Errors, Lightweight Exceptions

```
# Create a custom error class
class TriedStupidStuffError \
  < StandardError; end

msg = 'You miss stuff'
raise ArgumentError.new msg

# I'll take care, relax...
def rescue_from
  yield
rescue ArgumentError => err
  @logger.warn err
ensure
  run_after_callbacks
end
```

Built-In Exception Classes

The built-in subclasses of `Exception` are:

- `NoMemoryError`
- `ScriptError`
 - `LoadError`
 - `NotImplementedError`
 - `SyntaxError`
- `SecurityError`
- `SignalException`
 - `Interrupt`
- `StandardError`
 - `ArgumentError`
 - `UncaughtThrowError`
 - `EncodingError`
 - `FiberError`
 - `IOError`
 - `EOFError`
 - `IndexError`
 - `KeyError`
 - `StopIteration`

Errors

```
err := json.Unmarshal(byt, &dat)
if err != nil {
    return nil, err
}
return dat, nil
```

// or

```
if err := json.Unmarshal(byt, &dat); err != nil {
    return nil, err
}
// continue
```

Errors (for this example)

```
// for this example...  
func fromJson(res []byte) (*dat Response, error) {  
    var dat Response  
    err := json.Unmarshal(res, &dat)  
    return &dat, err  
}
```


(Naming) Conventions in Language Design

myFunc vs MyFunc

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    const name, age = "Kim", 22  
    fmt.Println(name, "is", age, "years old.")  
}
```

Extend Types

```
type Rect struct {  
    Width  int  
    Height int  
}
```

```
func (r *Rect) Area() int {  
    return r.Width * r.Height  
}
```

Interfaces

```
type Rect struct {  
    //..  
}  
  
func (r *Rect) Area() int {  
    // ...  
}
```

```
type Geometry interface {  
    Area() int  
}
```

Count Server Example 0

A HTTP server that responds with a incremented counter with every visit.

Usage

\$./counter-server # starts server at port 6301

Count Server Example I

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "net/http"
)

// Server provides a counter that is increased
// with every visit.
type Server struct {
    Count int
}
```

Count Server Example II

*// ServeHTTP is the expected interface method to
// make server an HTTP handler.*

```
func (s *Server) ServeHTTP(w http.ResponseWriter,  
                             req *http.Request) {  
    s.Count = s.Count + 1  
    fmt.Fprintf(w, "%d\n", s.Count)  
}
```

```
func main() {  
    handler := Server{Count: 0}  
    http.ListenAndServe(":6301", &handler)  
}
```

Count Server Example III

```
$ go run count-server.go &
```

```
$ curl http://localhost:6301
```

```
1
```

```
$ curl http://localhost:6301
```

```
2
```

```
$ curl http://localhost:6301
```

```
3
```

Ruby Count Server Example

```
require 'sinatra'

counter = 0

get '/' do
  "#{counter} += 1\n"
end
```


Rubocop Ships with Language Tooling

```
$ go help cmd/gofmt  
Gofmt formats Go programs...
```

```
$ go help cmd/vet  
Vet examines Go source code and reports suspicious...
```

Embrace Spaghetti

Ruby is Developer Happiness

Go is Happy Developer

Use Ruby and Go (Trust a Rubyist)

- ▶ handy for devops and system tasks
- ▶ fun to work with
- ▶ does kind of duck typing
- ▶ conventions make the rubyists eye only cry a little
- ▶ has a bundler and rubocop on-board
- ▶ has focus on testing and docs
- ▶ has nice community, much packages
- ▶ more to explore: goroutines & channels

In the Wild

- ▶ Hugo
- ▶ Kubernetes
- ▶ Docker
- ▶ ngrok
- ▶ influxDB
- ▶ fzf
- ▶ esbuild
- ▶ Jaeger
- ▶ Anycable
- ▶ Grafana
- ▶ etcd
- ▶ traefik
- ▶ vault
- ▶ Drone
- ▶ CockroachDB
- ▶ trivy
- ▶ CoreDNS
- ▶ ...

...and don't forget the gopher



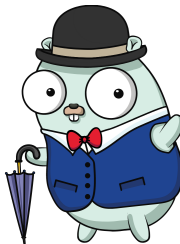
Figure 2: <https://gohugo.io/>



Figure 4: <https://www.jaegertracing.io/>



Figure 3: <https://traefik.io/traefik/>



Resources

<https://github.com/unused/rubyists-lets-go>

- ▶ <https://gobyexample.com/>
 - ▶ <https://go.dev/tour/>
 - ▶ https://go.dev/doc/effective_go
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- ▶ <https://github.com/spf13/cobra>
 - ▶ <https://github.com/spf13/viper>