

The Go Programming Language

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Why go?

- **Simple**, concise syntax
- **Reduced type** system
- **Fast** code and fast build for the new era of system programming
- Safe type systems (**static**-typing) / memory system (**GC**)
- Concurrency: Using sets of *lightweight communicating processes*

Hello, world

```
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    fmt.Println("Hello, world")
}
```


Types

- ✦ `int`, `float`, ... : *machine friendly* types
- ✦ `int8`, `uint16`, `uint32`, ... : explicitly sized
- ✦ `string`: *immutable* string of `byte(=uint8)` sequence
- ✦ `map[key] value`: dictionary
- ✦ `[size] type`: array
- ✦ arrays can be sliced using `array[low : high]` without copy

Variable Declarations

- ✦ **var** b:int = 2 // *explicit type declarations*
- ✦ **var** a = 1 // *integer type => int, int8, int16, uint32, ...*
- ✦ c := "3" // *implicit declarations, type take from expression*
- ✦ **var** p *string = &c // *pointer to string*
- ✦ **var** a [16] int // *array*
- ✦ months := map[int] string { 1:"Jan", 2:"Feb", ... } // *dictionary*

Functions

- ✦ **func** add(a, b int) int { **return** a + b }
- ✦ **func** getPairs(index int) (int, int) { ... // *can return multiple values*
- ✦ **type** Op **func** (int, int) int // *type for a function which takes 2 integer arguments and returns integer value*
- ✦ All arguments are **passed by “value”** **except** *slices, maps, channels*
 - ✦ *Watch out for copy-construction overhead; Use slice*

Control Structures

- ✦ **if** $x > 0$ { ... } // *Mandatory braces*
- ✦ **for** $i := 0; i < N; i++$ { ... } // *C/C++ for*
- ✦ **for** $i < N$ { ... } // *while($i < N$)*
- ✦ **for** { ... } // *for(;;)*
- ✦ **for** $_, \text{value} := \text{range}$ $\text{map}[\text{string}] \text{int}$ { init list... } { ... } // *Pythonic*
- ✦ Go also has **continue**, **break**, **goto**, ...

Control Structures

- Enhanced switch statement

```
switch { // replacement for if-else-if ...
```

```
    case '0' <= c && c <= '9': return c - '0'
```

```
    case 'a' <= c && c <= 'f': return c - 'a' + 10
```

```
} // no need for 'break'. no automatic fall-through
```

```
switch c { // matches comma separated list
```

```
    case 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F': return c - 'A' + 10
```

```
}
```


Example: array-reversing

- Array reversing functions : call by *value* vs. call by *reference*

```
func reverse(a [10] int) {  
    for i := 0; i < 5; i++ { a[i], a[9-i] = a[9-i], a[i] }  
}  
func reverse2(a[] int) {  
    l := len(a) // len() returns size of slice or array  
    for i := 0; i < l/2; i++ { a[i], a[l-i-1] = a[l-i-1], a[i] }  
}
```


Example: array-reversing

```
• func main() {  
    a := [10] int { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 }  
    fmt.Println("before reverse():", a);  
    reverse(a) // array, passed by value  
    fmt.Println("after reverse():", a) // a is not reversed  
    fmt.Println("before reverse2():", a)  
    reverse2(a[0:len(a)]) // slice, passed by reference  
    fmt.Println("after reverse2():", a) // a has been reversed  
}
```


User Defined Types

- ✦ **type** Point **struct** { X, Y float; } // *type decl.*
- ✦ p := Point{3, 4} // *initialization*
- ✦ **func** (p *Point) Translate(x, y float) { p.X += x; p.Y += y } // *method*
- ✦ **func** (p Point) String() string { // **Print*** functions use this method
 return fmt.Sprintf("(x: %f, y: %f)", p.x, p.y)
}

Memory Allocation

- ✦ Two allocation primitives: **new(T)**, **make(T, arg)**
- ✦ **new(T)** returns pointer for T type. Allocated memory area is zeroed
- ✦ For complex type, use “constructor” and composite literal, like

```
func NewPoint(x, y int) *Point {  
    return &Point{x, y} // We can return the address of local variable  
}
```


Memory Allocation

- ✦ **make(T, arg)** is for *arrays, maps, channels*
- ✦ These data types need internal-initialization
- ✦ Returns T type value, not T* type value
- ✦ eg) **var** p **[] int := &make([] int, 8) // slice referring array of 8 elements*
- ✦ cf) **var** p **[] int = new([] int) // refers array of length 0 (=nil)*
**p = make([] int, 8, 8) // type, length, (optional) capacity*

Interfaces

- ✦ Go has no *class*, no *inheritance*, nor *template*, ... but has “**interface**”
- ✦ **type** SomeInterfaceName **interface** { SomeInterfaceFunction(arg) rv;}
- ✦ To implement the interface, just define the methods in interface
 - ✦ **type** Magnitude **interface** { Abs() float; }
 - ✦ **func** (p *Point) Abs() float { **return** math.Sqrt(p.X*p.X + p.Y*p.Y) }

Example: sort.interface

- ✦ **type** sort.interface **interface** { *// interface from sort package*
 Len() int
 Less(i, j int) bool
 Swap(i, j int)
}
- ✦ **type** IntSlice []int *// define type to bind methods*
func (p IntSlice) Len() int { **return** len(p) }
func (p IntSlice) Less(i, j int) bool { return p[i] < p[j] }
func (p IntSlice) Swap(i, j int) { p[i], p[j] = p[j], p[i] }

Concurrency Primitives

- ✦ Shared communication using '**channels**'
 - ✦ Acts as **type-safe** UNIX-*pipe* like object
 - ✦ *Synchronization* + value-exchange
- ✦ Lightweight, shared-memory processes called '**goroutines**'
 - ✦ *Little overhead* : a few stack space + alpha
 - ✦ Can be **multiplexed** over multiple OS-threads

Concurrency Primitives: channel

- ✦ Channel can be created buffered/unbuffered
 - ✦ `intUnbufferedChan := make(chan int) // same as make(chan int, 0)`
`fileBufferedChan := make(chan *os.File, 100) // buffered channel`
- ✦ Send to channel: `intUnbufferedChannel <- 100`
- ✦ Receive from the channel: `x <- intUnbufferedChannel`
- ✦ Channel is iterable && can be passed as argument

Concurrency Primitives: goroutine

- ✦ Runs arbitrary functions in parallel
`go list.Sort()` // *run function in parallel*
`go func () { blah blah } ()` // *define and run anonymous function*
- ✦ Go DONOT wait(or join) for forked go-routines
- ✦ Use channel to join, or to signal the go-routines

Example: producer-consumer

- ✦ `channel := make(chan *string, 8)`
- ✦ **go func** (ch chan *string) { *// producer, anonymous function*
 // ...make string
 ch <- &madeStr
} (channel)
- ✦ **go func** (ch chan *string) { *// consumer, anonymous function*
 pStr <- ch; fmt.Println(*pStr) *// consume; print string*
} (channel)

TODO

- ✦ Create examples for built-in types
- ✦ Build library package
- ✦ Multiplexing on channel-list
- ✦ Build simple server application: regex based query classifier?
- ✦ Performance test
- ✦ ...