



Programming Language



What's on today's dinner menu?

- What is Go?
- Where is it used?
- What makes Go different?
- A code example
- How to get started



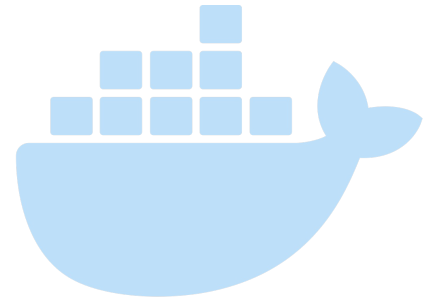
What is Go?

- Functional
- Imperative
- Statically typed
- Compiled
- Without VM
- Garbage collected



But where is it used?

- Docker
- Kubernetes
- Traefik
- Caddy
- Gogs
- Hugo
- Matrix-dendrite



docker®



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What makes it different?

No semicolons and no parentheses

```
for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {  
    count++  
}
```



Type inference and types after names

var a = **1**

c := **12**

var b **float64** = **1.2**



Pointers!

```
var a Thingy := getThingy()  
var b *Thingy := &a
```

But:

```
a.foo()
```

```
b.foo()
```



Only for loops

```
for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {...}
```

```
for !done {...}
```

```
for i, value := range values {...}
```



Slices instead of vectors

```
a := []int{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}  
a = append(a, 7)
```



Maps

```
a := make(map[int]string)
```

```
m[0] = “Null”
```

```
m[1] = “Eins”
```



Multiple return values

```
func returnTwoThings() (int, string) {  
    return 4711, "Go > Rust"  
}  
  
func main() {  
    a, b := returnTwoThings()  
}
```



defer statement

```
func deferDemo() {  
    output, err := os.Create(“test.txt”)  
    defer output.Close()  
}
```



But let's dive deeper

Packages

```
package foo
```

```
package bar
```

```
import "foo"
```

```
func doSomething() {  
    foo.doSomethingFromFoo()  
}
```

...



Generics (*finally*)

```
func Sum[V int | int64 | float64](m []V) V {  
    var s V  
    for _, v := range m {  
        s += v  
    }  
    return s  
}
```

```
func main() {  
    nums := []float64{1, 2.5, 3, 4, 5}  
    fmt.Printf("Sum: %v\n", Sum(nums))  
}
```



No classes, but structs

```
package thingy
```

```
type thingy struct {
```

```
    Count int //public (available outside of thingy)
```

```
    x int //private
```

```
    y int //private
```

```
}
```

```
func NewThingy(x int, y int) *thingy {
```

```
    t := thingy{0, x, y}
```

```
    return &thingy
```

```
}
```



Methods

```
func (this *Thingy) DoSomething(x int) string {  
    this.string = “Hello World”  
    return this.string  
}
```

```
func (m Meters) toFeet() Feet {  
    return m * 3,281;  
}
```



Embedding structs

```
type Person struct {  
    Name string  
    Birthdate Date  
}
```

```
type Student struct {  
    Person  
    ID int  
}
```

```
var a Student  
a.Name = "Klaus"  
a.ID = 12
```



Duck-typing

```
type Shape interface {
    GetWidth() float64
}

type Circle struct {
    radius float64
}

func (c Circle) GetWidth() float64 {
    return c.radius * 2
}

func main() {
    var c Shape = Circle{10.0}
    fmt.Println(c.GetWidth())
}
```



Goroutines

```
go doFirstThing()  
doSecondThing()
```



Channels

```
channel := make(chan int)
go doSomething() {
    channel <- 5
}
```

```
number := <- channel
```



Channels

```
for response := range channel {  
    fmt.Println(response)  
}
```



Buffered channel

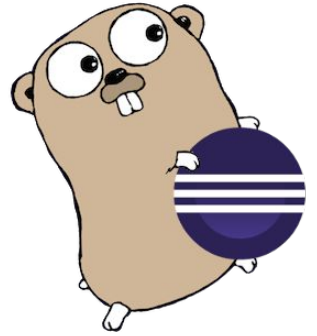
```
channel := make(chan int, 100)
```



How to get started



LITE IDE



References

- The Go Programming Language, Alan A. A. Donovan
 - ISBN 978-0134190440
 - <https://www.gopl.io/>
- The Go Programming Language Specification
 - <https://golang.org/ref/spec>
- Effective Go
 - https://golang.org/doc/effective_go.html
- Go by example
 - <https://gobyexample.com/>
- A C++ developer looks at Go
 - <https://www.murrayc.com/permalink/2017/06/26/a-c-developer-looks-at-go-the-programming-language-part-1-simple-features/>

