

Go!

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Code first

- Section 1: Intro to Go: Hello world, strings, slices
- Section 2: The Network
- Section 3: A “goroutine”
 - Digression: What is a goroutine and how does it relate to threads and processes?
 - Neat! How do we share between goroutines?
Before answering this, let’s get a few more helper ideas — structs and interfaces

1. go notes:

- No semicolons (compiler adds automatically for line-terminators)
- Mandatory scoping of names - “import” and “package” statements. Also *fmt.Println* instead of having global namespace polluted. Like C++ namespaces.

2.go notes

- Limited *type inference* for declarations:
 - `foo := valuetype`
shorthand for: `var foo type = valuetype`
 - You will come to love this and miss it in other languages. C++ “auto” similar.
- Has a built-in string type (is UTF-friendly)

3.go notes

- Strings are *immutable*
 - You can modify them by copying or by copying into []bytes.
- *Slices* are a length-limited window into an array
 - It's a compile or run-time error to exceed the length (bounds-checked)

Structs and Interfaces

10.go notes

- A Channel is a thread-safe queue that the language and runtime manages for you.
- It does the right thing with blocking threads that read on it, etc.
- Hides a lot of pain of inter-thread communication.
 - Internally, it uses mutexes and semaphores just as one might expect.

11.go notes

- Multiple senders can write to the same channel
- This is really useful for notifications, multiplexing, etc.
- And it's totally thread-safe. phew.
- But: only one can close, and can't send after close!

12.go notes

- Select can be used to wait for messages on one of several channels.
- You can implement timeouts by using a timer channel

13.go notes

- Aw, crud - reads from closed channels return nil.
- But we can get notification of channel closing using the two-argument form.
- **Neat! Go functions can return multiple values**
- Note: Hangs after both channels closed because no more work arriving - should add some logic to close things up.