

The Why of Go v2

Brave New World Edition

GOTO Copenhagen 2018

Carmen Andoh

@carmatocity



Bryan Cantrill

@bcantrill

Follow



How about a conference called "In Retrospect" in which presenters revisit talks they've given years prior -- and describe how their thinking has evolved since?

10:01 PM - 28 Jun 2018

1,031 Retweets **5,696** Likes



145



1.0K



5.7K



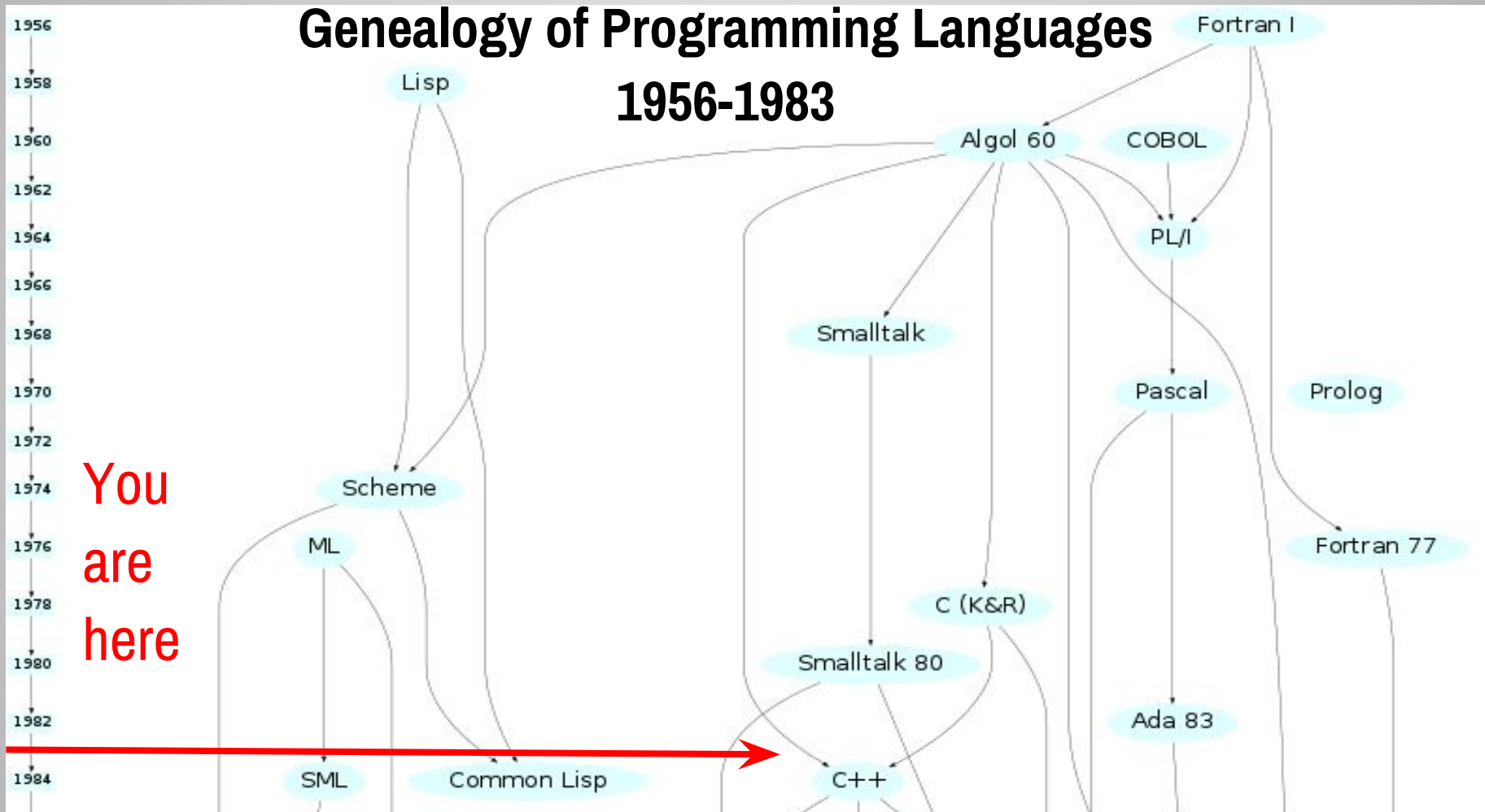


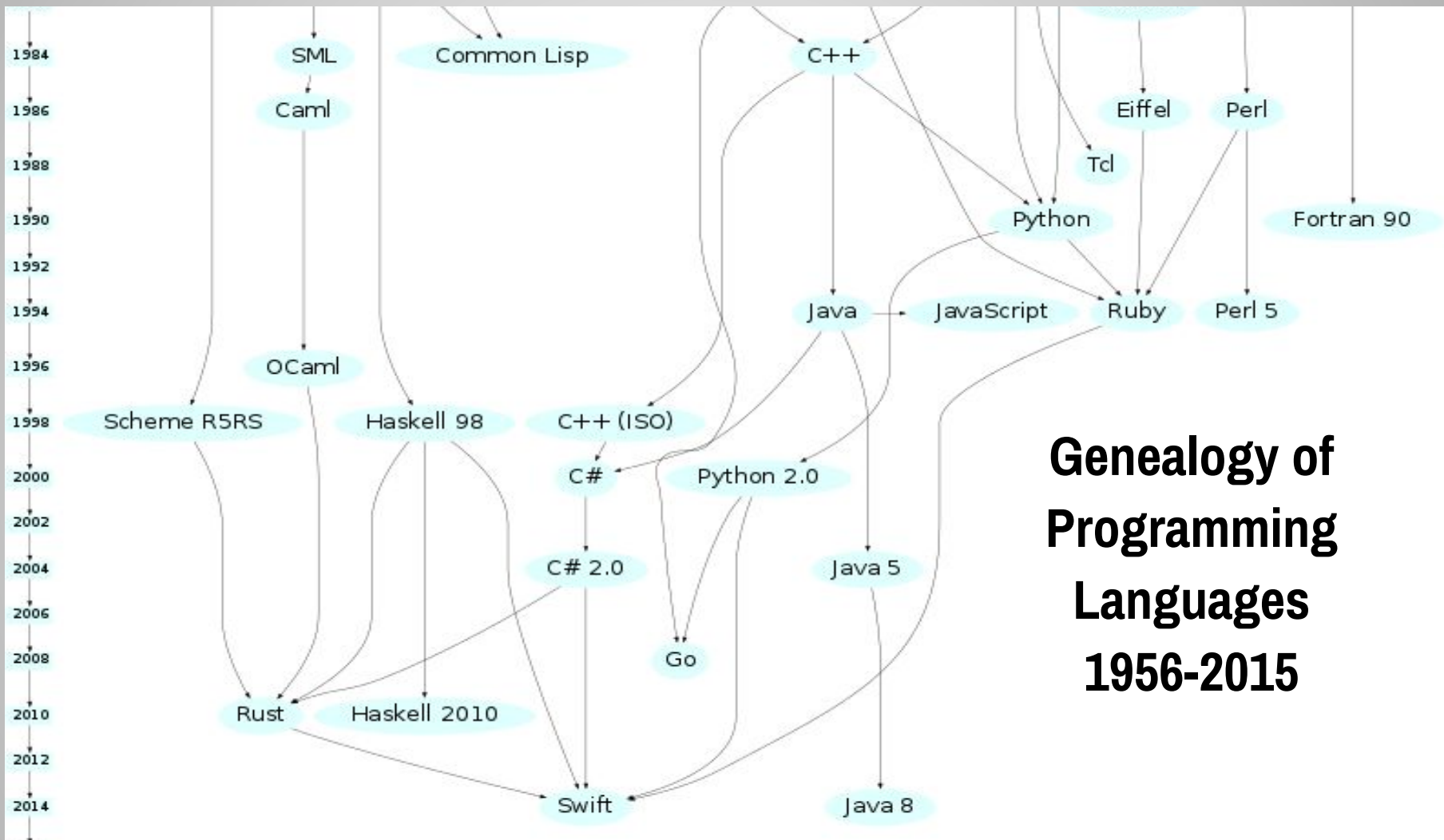
*“Imagine you are a
software engineer from
the year 1983
who happened upon a
time machine
and traveled to today.”*

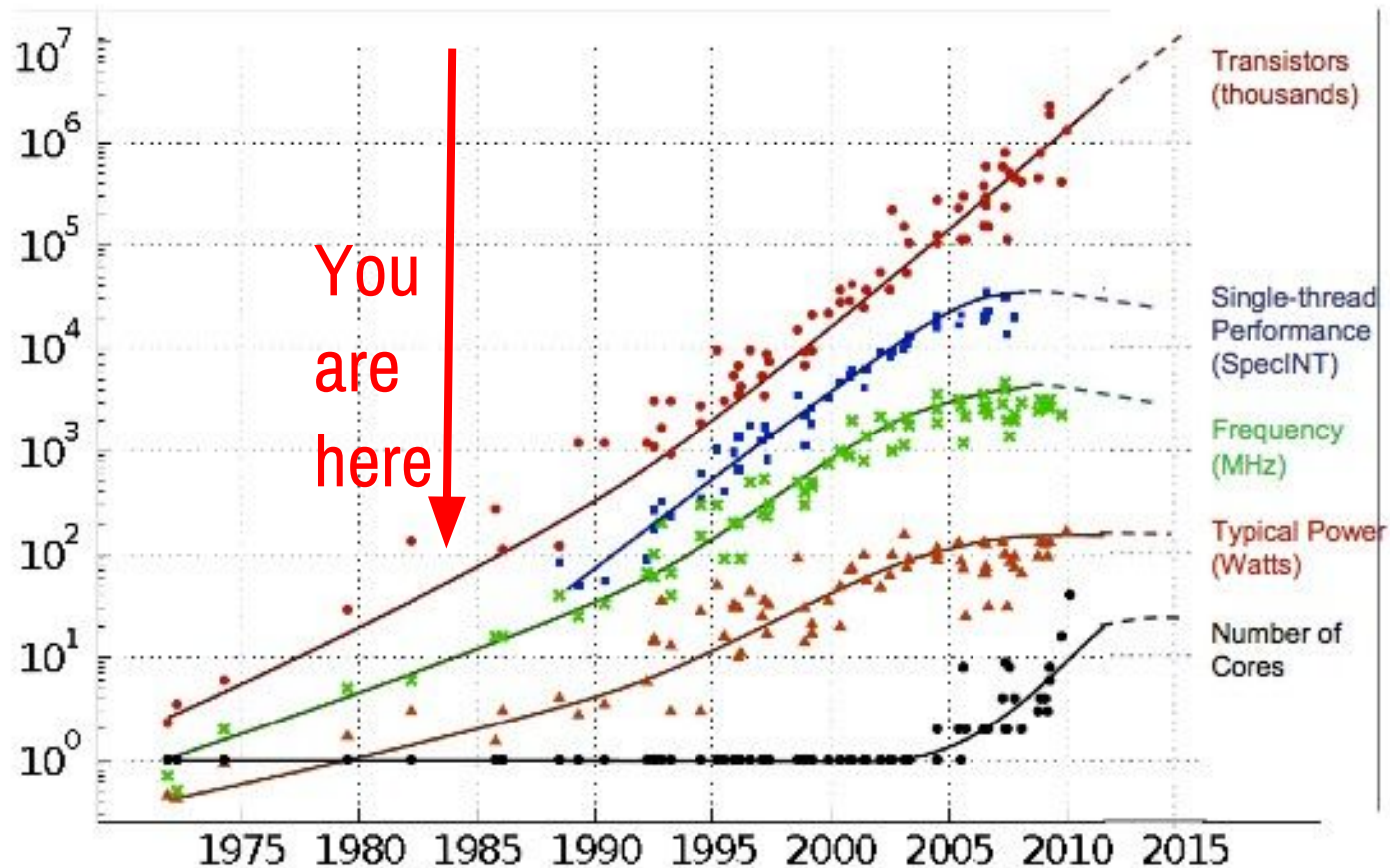
*(80s Dolorian time
machines are the raddest
time machines)*

Genealogy of Programming Languages

1956-1983







Original data collected and plotted by M. Horowitz, F. Labonte, O. Shacham, K. Olukotun, L. Hammond and C. Batten
Dotted line extrapolations by C. Moore

Unix[®]

Operating System



Programming
Techniques

S. L. Graham, R. L. Rivest
Editors

Communicating Sequential Processes

C.A.R. Hoare
The Queen's University
Belfast, Northern Ireland

This paper suggests that input and output are basic primitives of programming and that parallel composition of communicating sequential processes is a fundamental program structuring method. When combined with a development of Dijkstra's guarded command, these concepts are surprisingly versatile. Their use is illustrated by sample solutions of a variety of familiar programming exercises.

Key Words and Phrases: programming, programming languages, programming primitives, program structures, parallel programming, concurrency, input, output, guarded commands, nondeterminacy, coroutines, procedures, multiple entries, multiple exits, classes, data representations, recursion, conditional critical regions, monitors, iterative arrays

CR Categories: 4.20, 4.22, 4.32

SECOND EDITION

THE

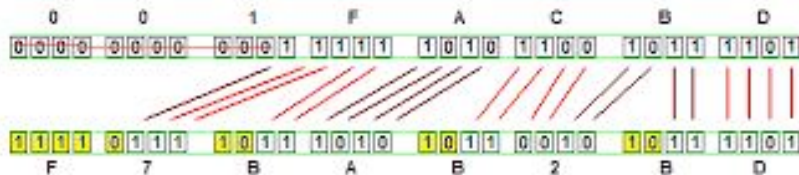


PROGRAMMING
LANGUAGE

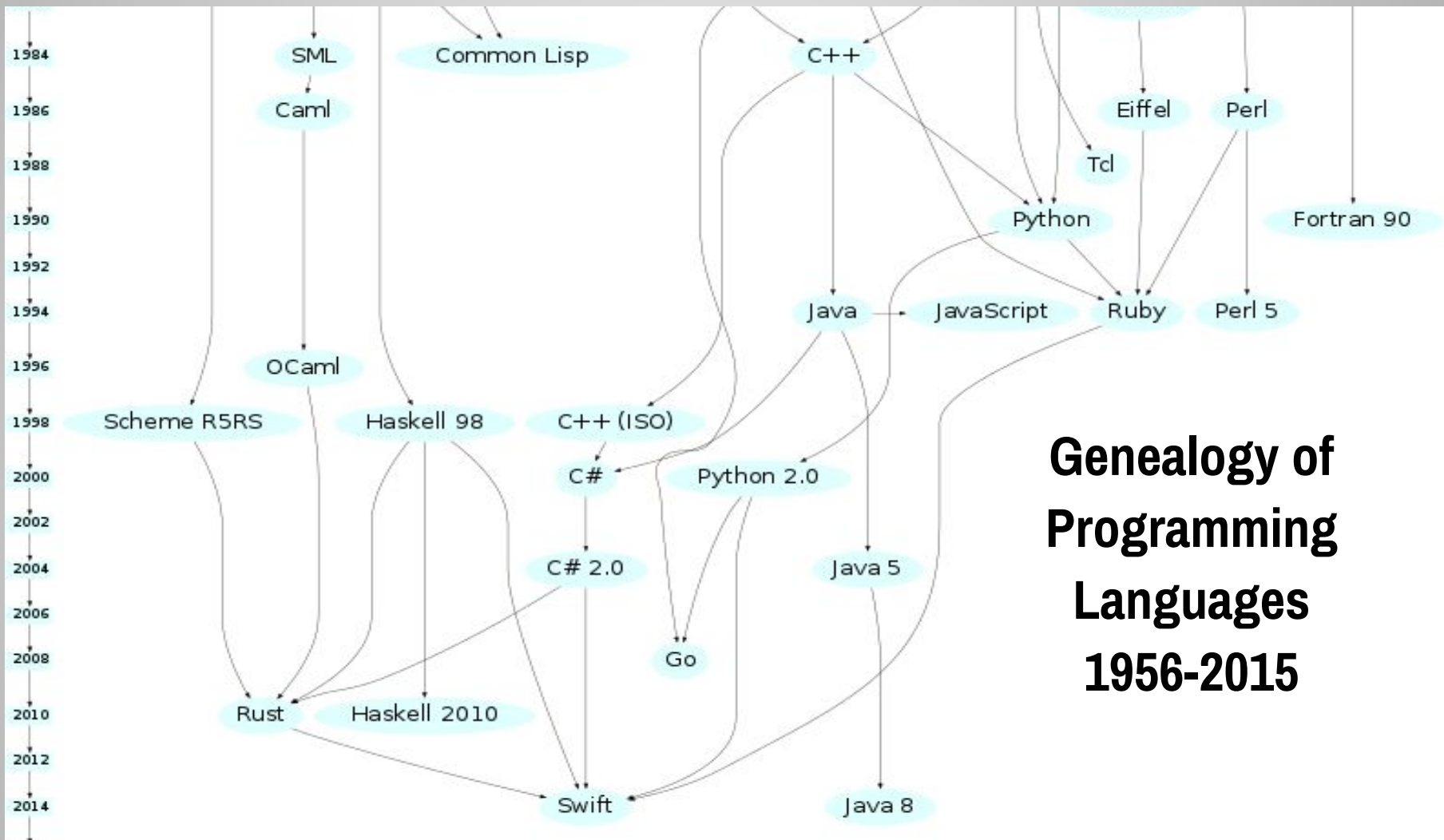
BRIAN W. KERNIGHAN
DENNIS M. RITCHIE

PRENTICE HALL SOFTWARE SERIES

Original Value



In UTF-8

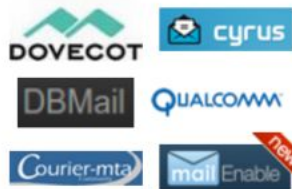


"What's that?" snapped the King.
And he looked down the stack.
And he saw at the bottom, a turtle named Mack.



PROTOCOLS

IMAP/POP3



HTTP



CLOUD AND VIRTUALIZATION

CLOUD COMPUTING



CLOUD ORCHESTRATION



STORAGE

CLONING



BACKUPS



MONITORING

STATISTICS



MONITORING



PROTOCOLS

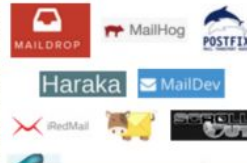
IMAP/POP3



HTTP



SMTP



CLOUD AND VIRTUALIZATION

CLOUD COMPUTING



CLOUD ORCHESTRATION



STORAGE

CLONING



BACKUPS



MONITORING

STATISTICS



MONITORING



SUPPORT SOFTWARE

CONTROL PANELS



WEBMAILS



ESSENTIALS

EDITORS



REPOSITORIES



GNU

GNU's Not Unix Project

Started in **1983**



Vague but exciting ...

CERN DD/OC

Tim Berners-Lee, CERN/DD

Information Management: A Proposal

March 1989

Information Management: A Proposal

Abstract

This proposal concerns the management of general information about accelerators and experiments at CERN. It discusses the problems of loss of information about complex evolving systems and derives a

Bell Labs: A Hive of Invention

A selection of its most important innovations in the decades leading up to the breakup of its parent company, AT&T, in 1984, and how they helped lead to some of the latest technologies.

1940s

1946 First long-distance computing Remote operation of a computer, Bell Labs in New York, by a teletypewriter in New Hampshire.

1947 The transistor A landmark invention. Replaced vacuum tubes and mechanical relays; transformed electronics.

1946 First commercial mobile phone service At most, three subscribers per city could make calls at one time; each user's phone apparatus weighed almost 80 pounds.

1948 Information theory Calculates maximum capacity for any communications system and shows how to send digital messages essentially error-free. Enabled data compression and cryptography.

1947 Cellular telephone technology Bell Labs paper was the first to propose a network of interlocking cell sites serving users as they move, routing their calls from one site to another without dropping the connection.

The Murray Hill, N.J., buildings opened in 1941.



1950s

1951 Direct-distance dialing No operator necessary for long-distance calls.

1954 Solar cells First use of the sun's energy to create a practical level of electricity.

1956 First transatlantic telephone cable Designed and implemented by Bell Labs; could carry up to 36 simultaneous calls.

1957 Digitized music First demonstrations of digitized and computer-synthesized music.

1958 The laser "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation" was described in a Bell Labs paper. It is crucial for communications, surgical and DVD technologies.

1960s

1962 Digital transmission, switching First digital transmission of multiple voice signals.

1960-62 First communications satellites Echo is first to reflect a voice signal from coast to coast; Telstar I shows an orbiting relay can amplify and resend multiple phone and TV transmissions.

1962 Paging system Bellboy pager is introduced at the Seattle World's Fair.

1963 Touch-tone telephone Enables voice mail and call centers.

1965 Evidence of the Big Bang Discovery of cosmic background radiation from beyond the Milky Way.

1969 Charge-coupled device A solid-state chip that transforms patterns of light into information. Vital to digital cameras, high-definition television, medical endoscopes and video conferencing.

Bell Labs opened in Holmdel, N.J., in 1962. It was vacated in 2007.



1970s and '80s

1969-72 UNIX operating system and C programming language Makes large-scale networking of varied computing systems, and the Internet, practical.

1976 Fiber-optic network The first test of Bell Labs' experimental lightwave communication system begins in Atlanta. Information is carried by pulses of light.

1978 First commercial cellular network Installed by Bell Labs in Chicago.

1979 Digital signal processor An essential component of cellphones, modems, PCs and video game systems.

1980 Digital cellular phone Better sound quality, greater channel capacity, lower cost.

1982 Fractional quantum hall effect Discovery of a new state of subatomic matter that wins the Nobel Prize.

Bell Labs: A Hive of Invention

A selection of its most important innovations in the decades leading up to the breakup of its parent company, AT&T, in 1984, and how they helped lead to some of the latest technologies.

1940s

1946 First long-distance computing Remote operation of a computer, Bell Labs in New York, by a teletypewriter in New Hampshire.

1947 The transistor A landmark invention. Replaced vacuum tubes and mechanical relays; transformed electronics.

1946 First commercial mobile phone service Most, three subscribers per city could make calls at one time; each user's phone apparatus weighed almost 80 pounds.

1948 Information theory Calculates maximum capacity for any communications system and shows how to send digital messages essentially error-free. Enabled data compression and cryptography.

1947 Cellular telephone technology Bell Labs paper was the first to propose a network of interlocking cell sites serving users as they move, routing their calls from one site to another without dropping the connection.

The Murray Hill, N.J., buildings opened in 1941.



1950s

1951 Direct-distance dialing No operator necessary for long-distance calls.

1954 Solar cells First use of the sun's energy to create a practical level of electricity.

1956 First transatlantic telephone cable Designed and implemented by Bell Labs; could carry up to 36 simultaneous calls.

1957 Digitized music First demonstrations of digitized and computer-synthesized music.

1958 The laser "Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation" was described in a Bell Labs paper. It is crucial for communications, surgical and DVD technologies.

1960s

1962 Digital transmission, switching First digital transmission of multiple voice signals.

1960-62 First communications satellites Echo is first to reflect a voice signal from coast to coast; Telstar I shows an orbiting relay can amplify and resend multiple phone and TV transmissions.

1962 Paging system Bellboy pager is introduced at the Seattle World's Fair.

1963 Touch-tone telephone Enables voice mail and call centers.

1965 Evidence of the Big Bang Discovery of cosmic background radiation from beyond the Milky Way.

1969 Charge-coupled device A solid-state chip that transforms patterns of light into information. Vital to digital cameras, high-definition television, medical endoscopes and video conferencing.

Bell Labs opened in Holmdel, N.J., in 1962. It was vacated in 2007.



1970s and '80s

1969-72 UNIX operating system and C programming language Makes large-scale networking of varied computing systems, and the Internet, practical.

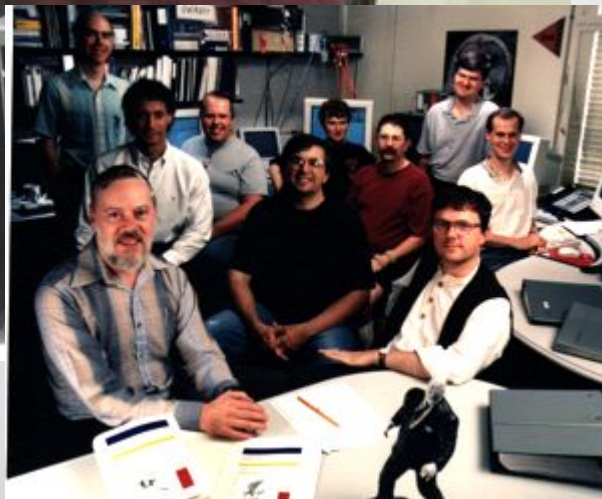
1976 Fiber-optic network The first test of Bell Labs' experimental lightwave communication system begins in Atlanta. Information is carried by pulses of light.

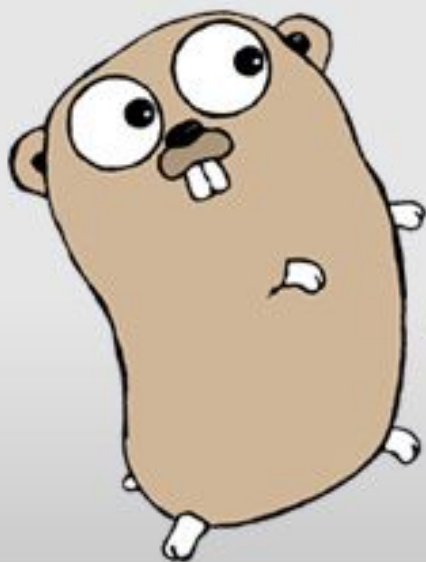
1978 First commercial cellular network Installed by Bell Labs in Chicago.

1979 Digital signal processor An essential component of cellphones, modems, PCs and video game systems.

1980 Digital cellular phone Better sound quality, greater channel capacity, lower cost.

1982 Fractional quantum hall effect Discovery of a new state of subatomic matter that wins the Nobel Prize.



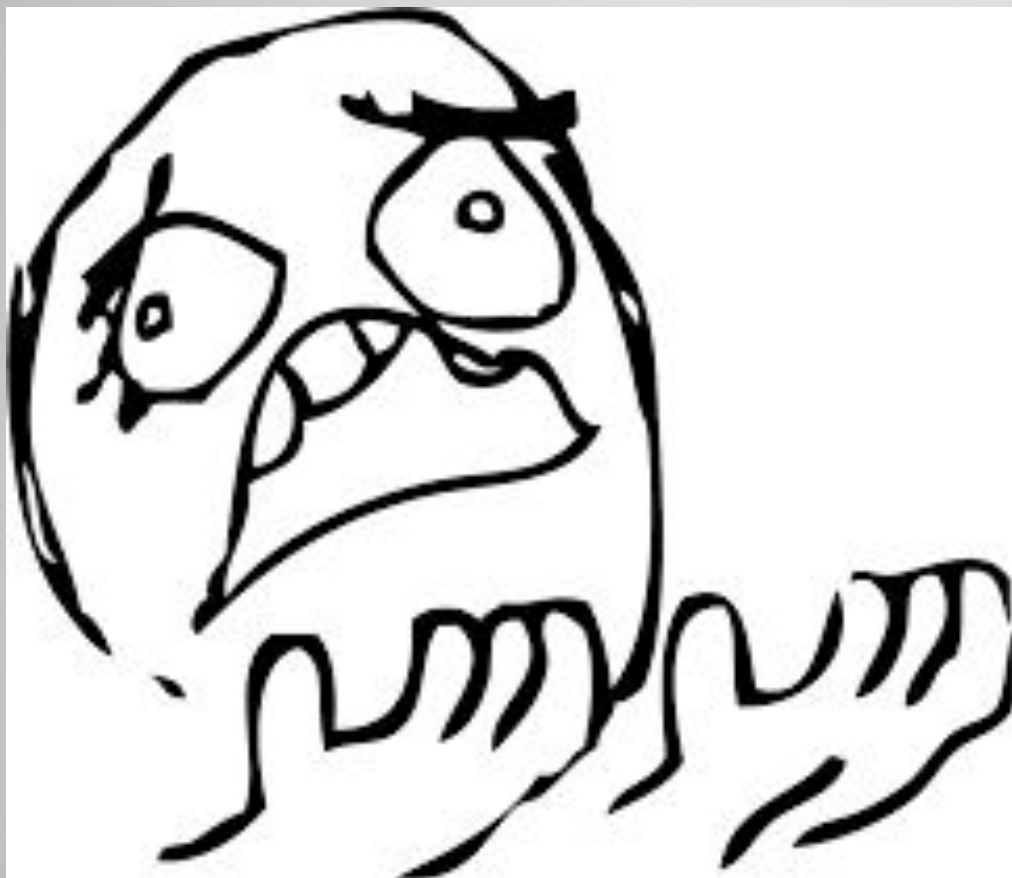


GO

Criticisms of Go

- too simple / lack of syntactic sugar
- no generics
- bad dependency management
- stuck in 70/80's
- error handling
- no unused imports
- too opinionated
- too verbose
- no ternary operator
- no macros or templates

<https://github.com/ksimka/go-is-not-good>





WHERE
WE'RE
GOING,
WE DON'T
NEED
ROADS

“Go programming language was conceived as an answer to some of the problems we were seeing developing software infrastructure at Google. The computing landscape today is almost unrelated to the environment in which the languages being used, mostly C++, Java, and Python, had been created. The problems introduced by **multicore processors**, **networked systems**, **massive computation clusters**, and the **web programming model** were being worked around rather than addressed head-on.

“Go programming language was conceived as an answer to some of the problems we were seeing developing software infrastructure at Google. The computing landscape today is almost unrelated to the environment in which the languages being used, mostly C++, Java, and Python, had been created. The problems introduced by **multicore processors**, **networked systems**, **massive computation clusters**, and the **web programming model** were being worked around rather than addressed head-on.

“Go programming language was conceived as an answer to some of the problems we were seeing developing software infrastructure at Google. The computing landscape today is almost unrelated to the environment in which the languages being used, mostly C++, Java, and Python, had been created. The problems introduced by **multicore processors**, **networked systems**, **massive computation clusters**, and the **web programming model** were being worked around rather than addressed head-on.

“Go programming language was conceived as an answer to some of the problems we were seeing developing software infrastructure at Google. The computing landscape today is almost unrelated to the environment in which the languages being used, mostly C++, Java, and Python, had been created. The problems introduced by **multicore processors**, **networked systems**, **massive computation clusters**, and the **web programming model** were being worked around rather than addressed head-on.

“Go programming language was conceived as an answer to some of the problems we were seeing developing software infrastructure at Google. The computing landscape today is almost unrelated to the environment in which the languages being used, mostly C++, Java, and Python, had been created. The problems introduced by **multicore processors**, **networked systems**, **massive computation clusters**, and the **web programming model** were being worked around rather than addressed head-on.

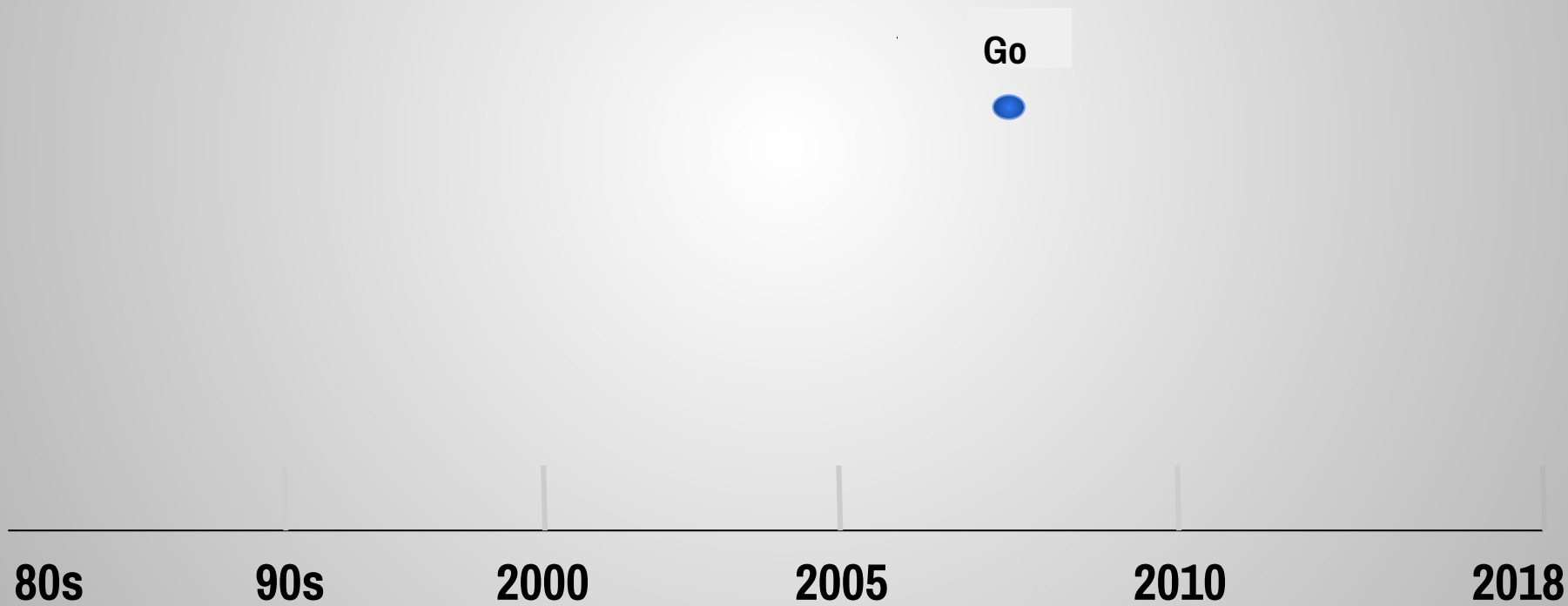
Moreover, the scale has changed: today's server programs comprise tens of millions of lines of code, are worked on by hundreds or even thousands of programmers, and are updated literally every day. To make matters worse, build time have stretched to many minutes, even hours, even languages, on large compilation clusters,"

Moreover, the scale has changed: today's server programs comprise tens of millions of lines of code, are worked on by **hundreds or even thousands of programmers**, and are updated literally every day. To make matters worse, build time has stretched to many minutes, even hours, on large compilation clusters”

Moreover, the scale has changed: today's server programs comprise tens of millions of lines of code, are worked on by **hundreds or even thousands of programmers**, and are updated literally every day. To make matters worse, build time has stretched to many minutes, even hours, on **large compilation clusters**"

- **multicore processors**
- **networked systems**
- **massive computation clusters**
- **web programming model**

- **hundreds or even thousands of programmers**
- **large compilation clusters**





Software |
Languages

Hardware &
Compute

80s

90s

2000

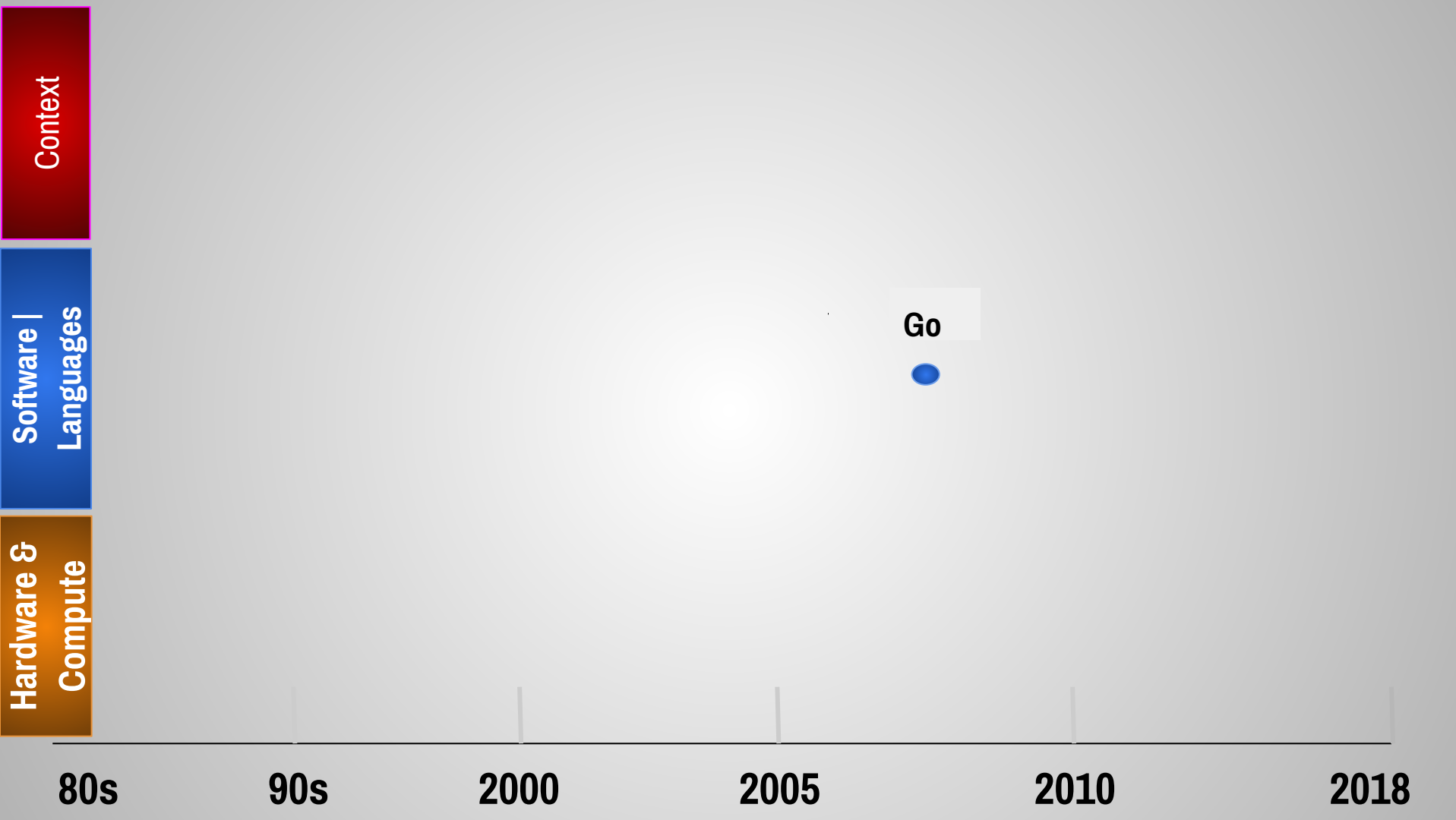
2005

2010

2018

Go





Designers



Robert Griesemer

V8 JavaScript engine, Java HotSpot VM



Rob Pike

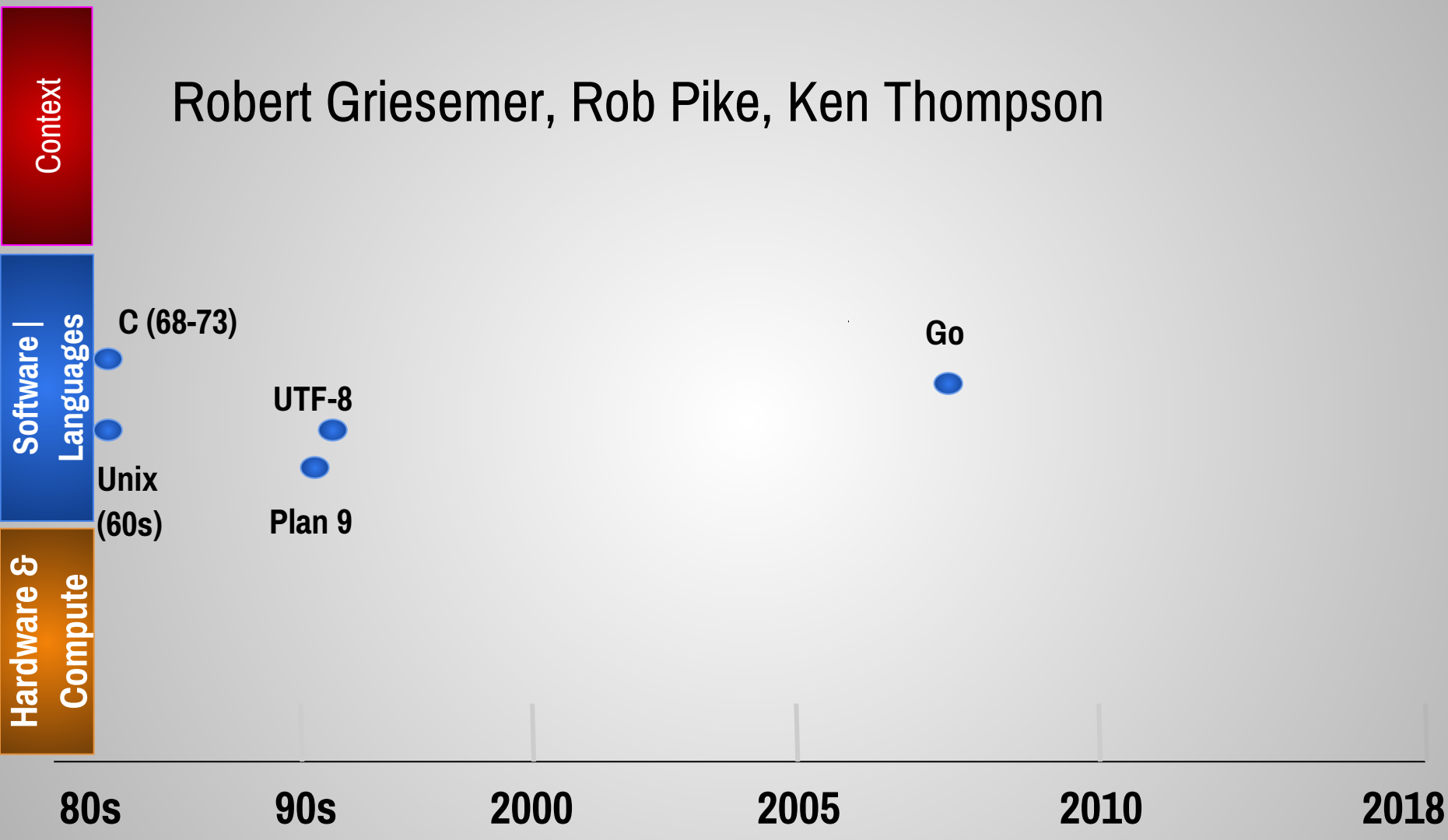
UNIX, Plan 9, UTF-8



Ken Thompson

UNIX, Plan 9, B language, UTF-8

Robert Griesemer, Rob Pike, Ken Thompson



THE **UNIX** PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

Brian W. Kernighan
Rob Pike

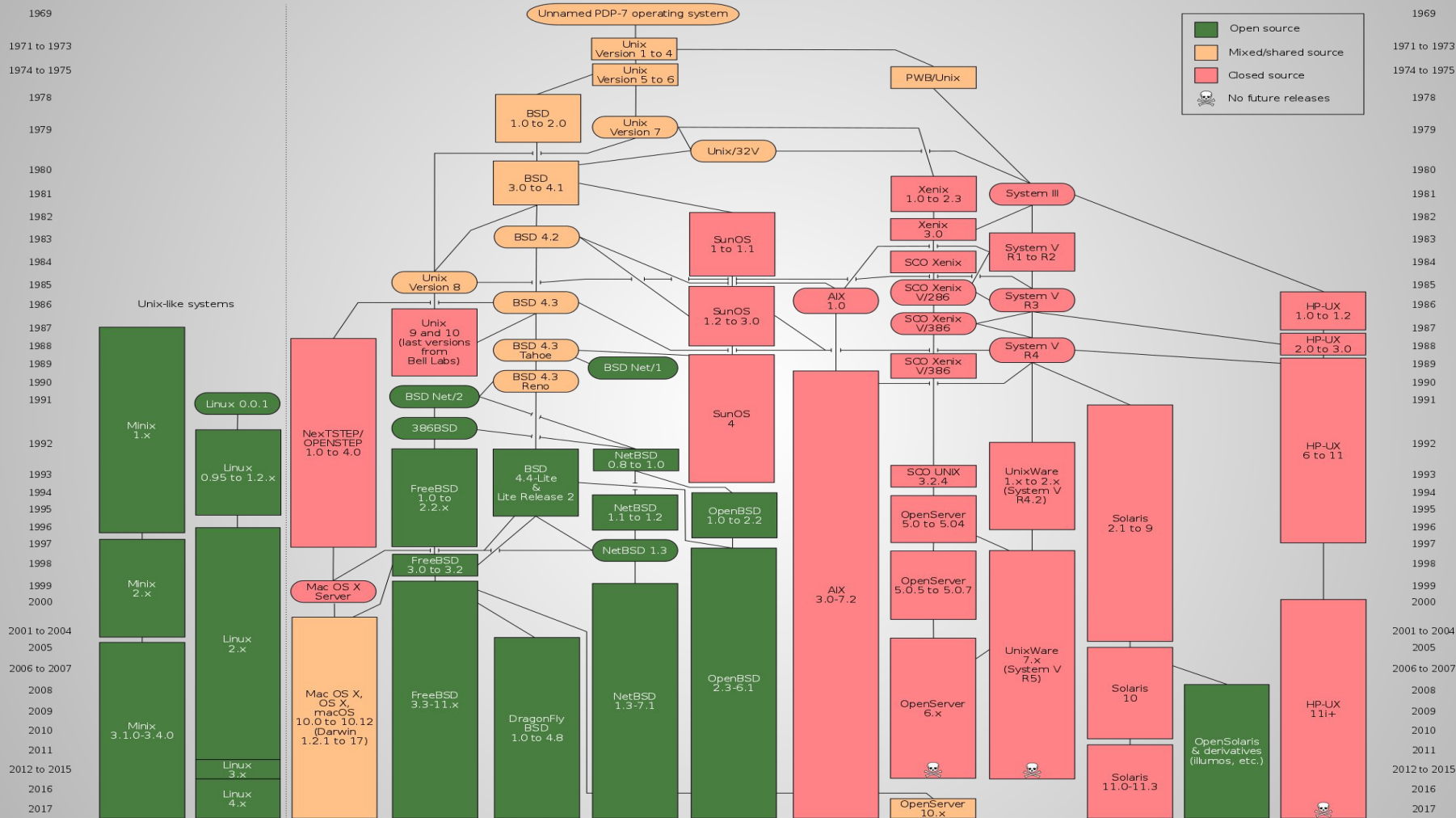
PRENTICE HALL SOFTWARE SERIES

The Practice of Programming

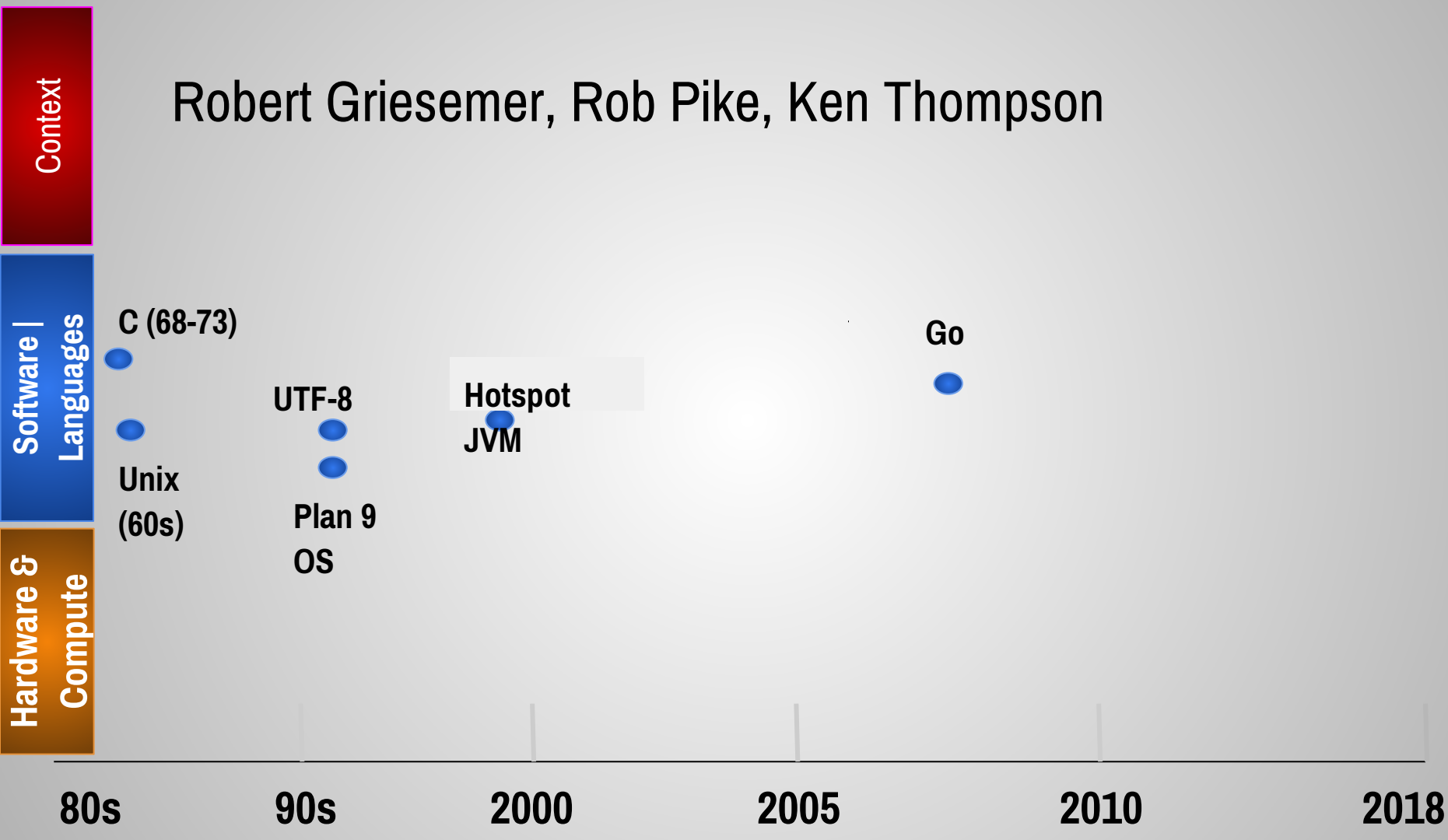
Brian W. Kernighan
Rob Pike

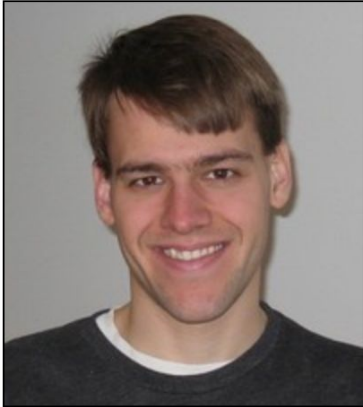


ADDISON-WESLEY PROFESSIONAL COMPUTING SERIES



Robert Griesemer, Rob Pike, Ken Thompson





Russ Cox

rsc@swtch.com

c/o Google
5 Cambridge Center
Cambridge, MA 02142

*A C, an E-flat, and a G walk into a bar.
The bartender says, "[Sorry, but we don't serve minors.](#)"*

What's grey? A melted penguin.



Go's 21st Century “5th Gen” Characteristics

- Concurrency
- Distributed Systems
- Garbage Collection
- Memory and Data Locality
- Readability
- Simplicity

Concurrency

Why Massive Concurrency?

Why goroutines (green threads) ?

Context

Software |
Languages

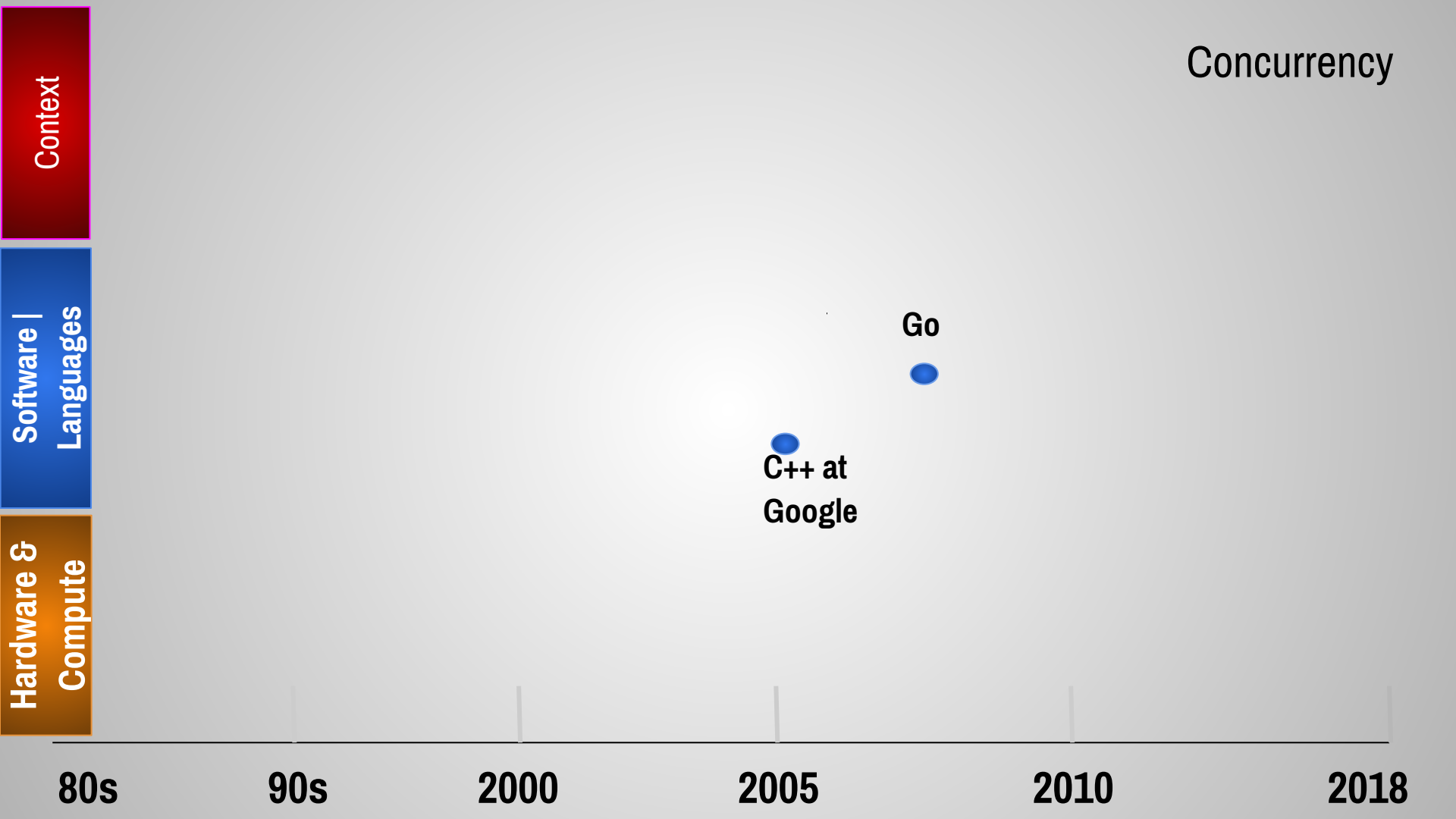
Hardware &
Compute

Concurrency

80s 90s 2000 2005 2010 2018

C++ at
Google

Go



Context

Software |
Languages

Hardware &
Compute

Concurrency

80s 90s 2000 2005 2010 2018



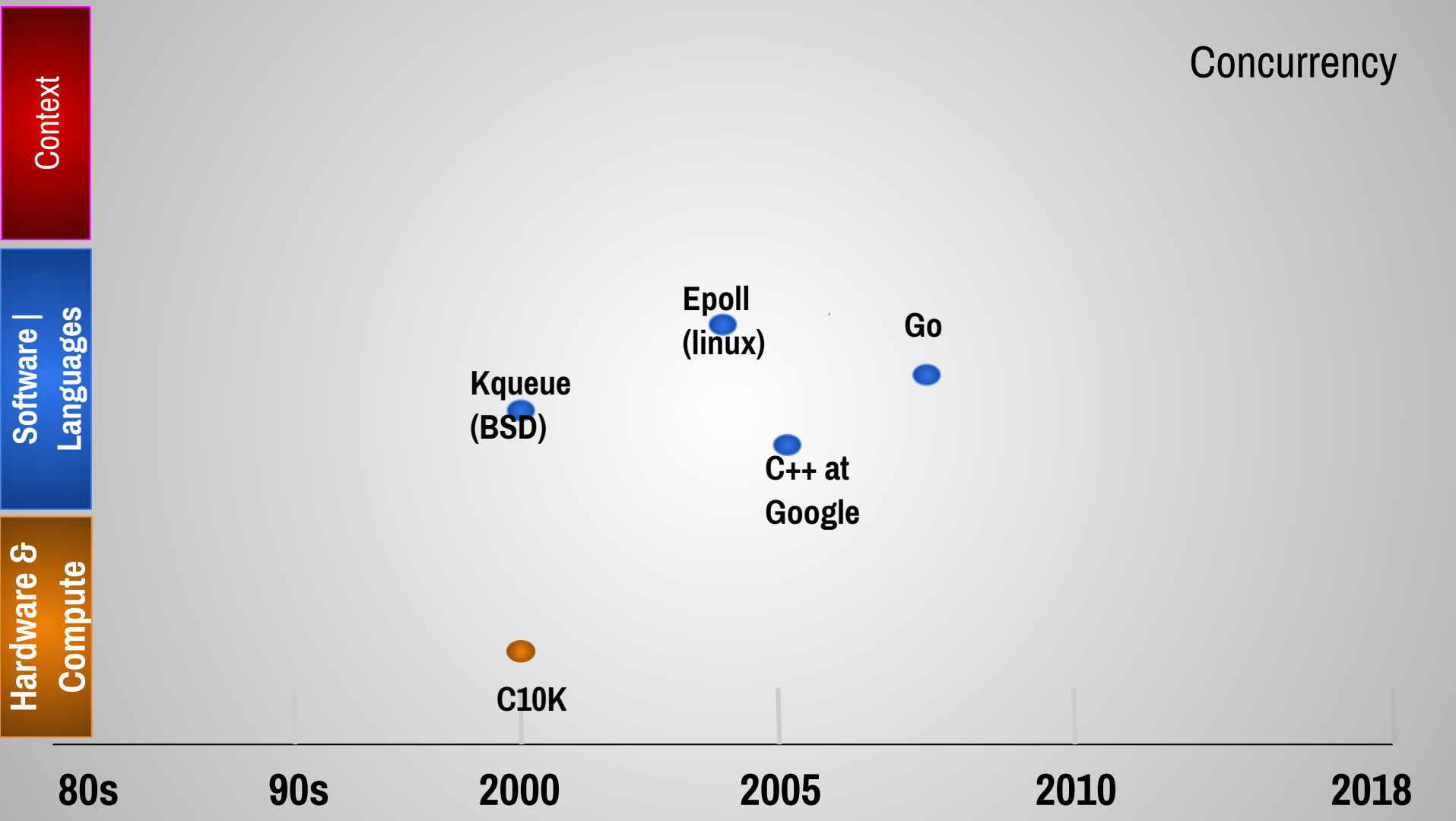
C10K

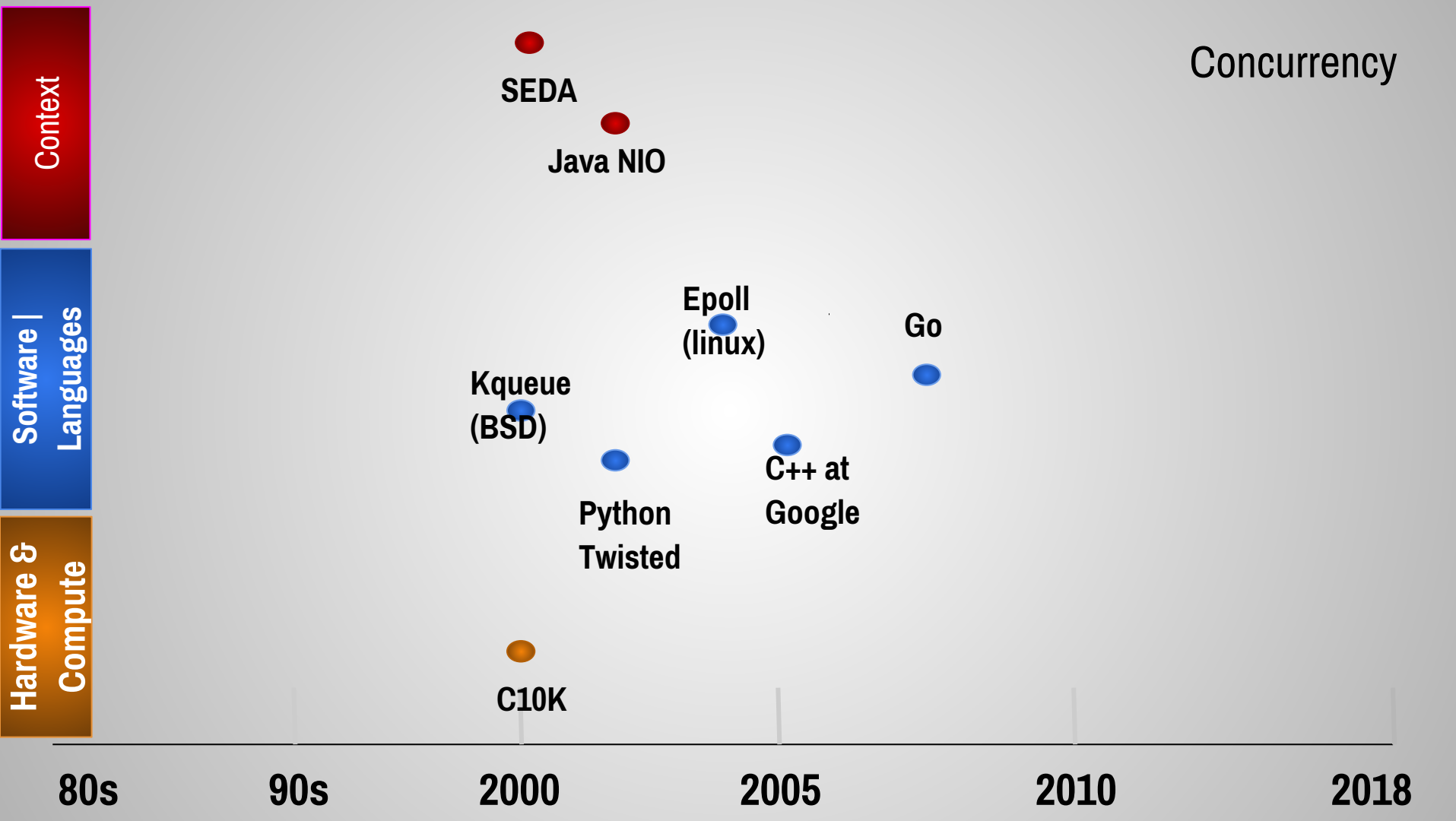


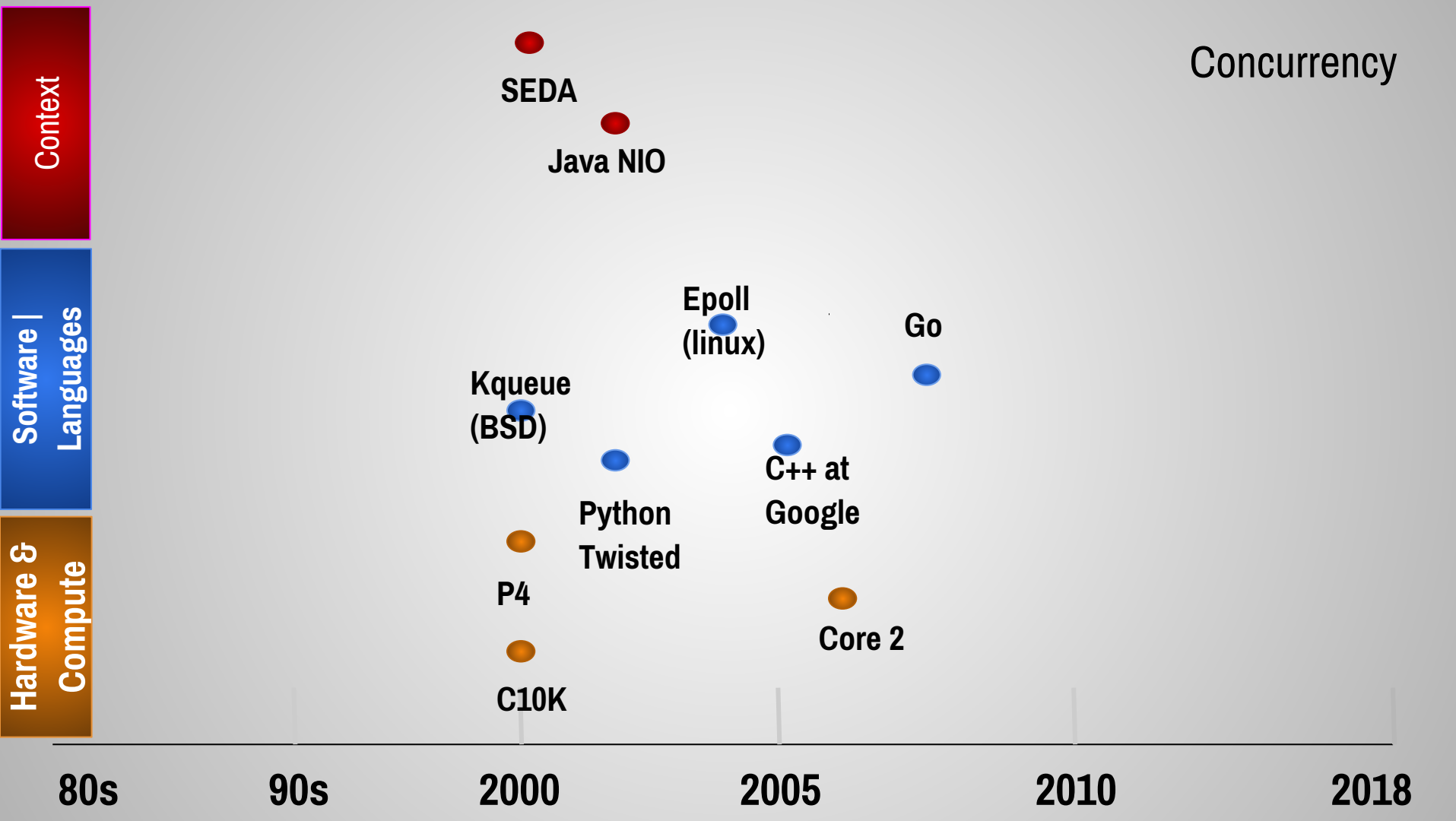
C++ at
Google

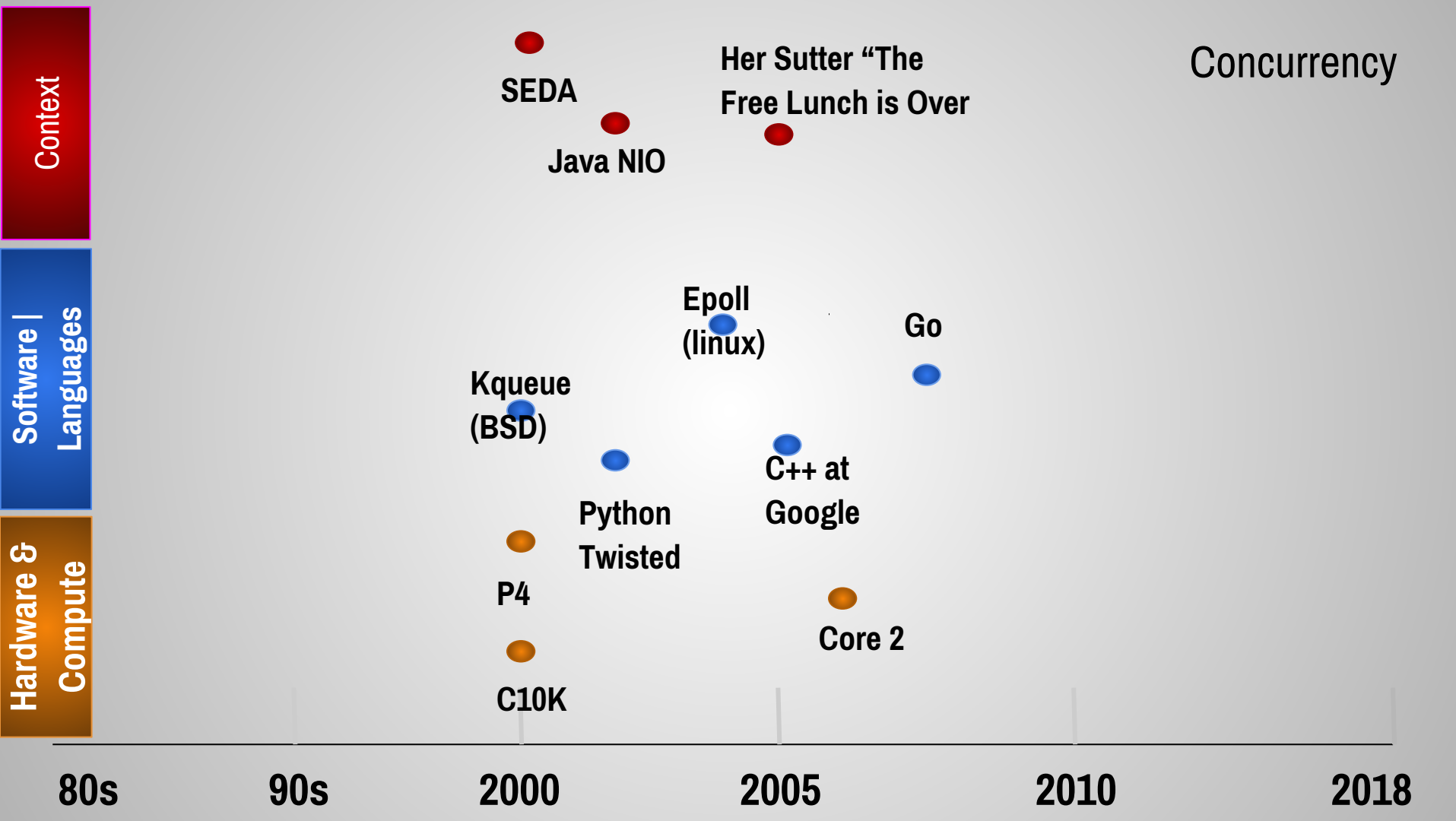


Go









The Concurrency Revolution

By Herb Sutter, February 01, 2005

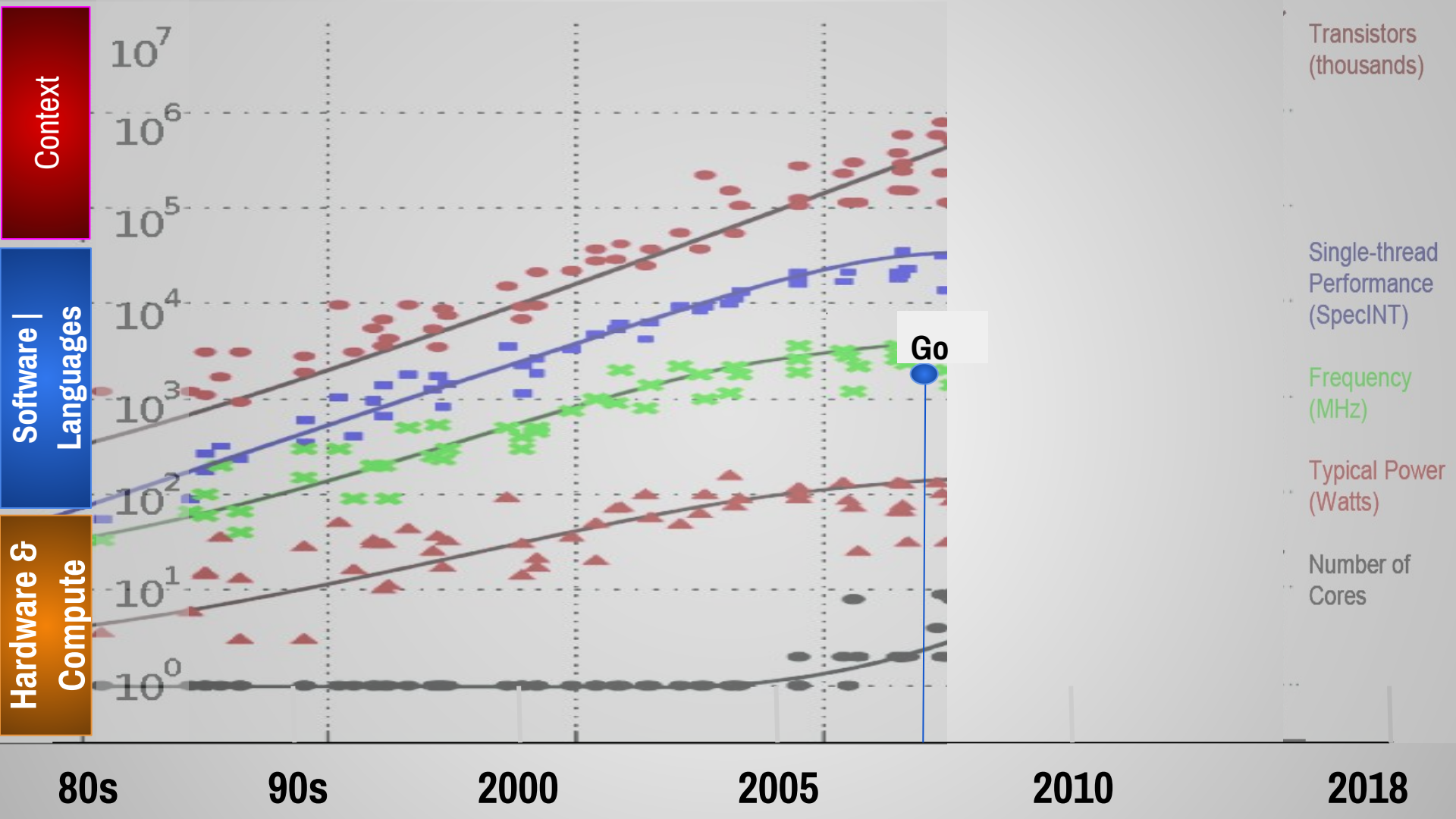
[Post a Comment](#)

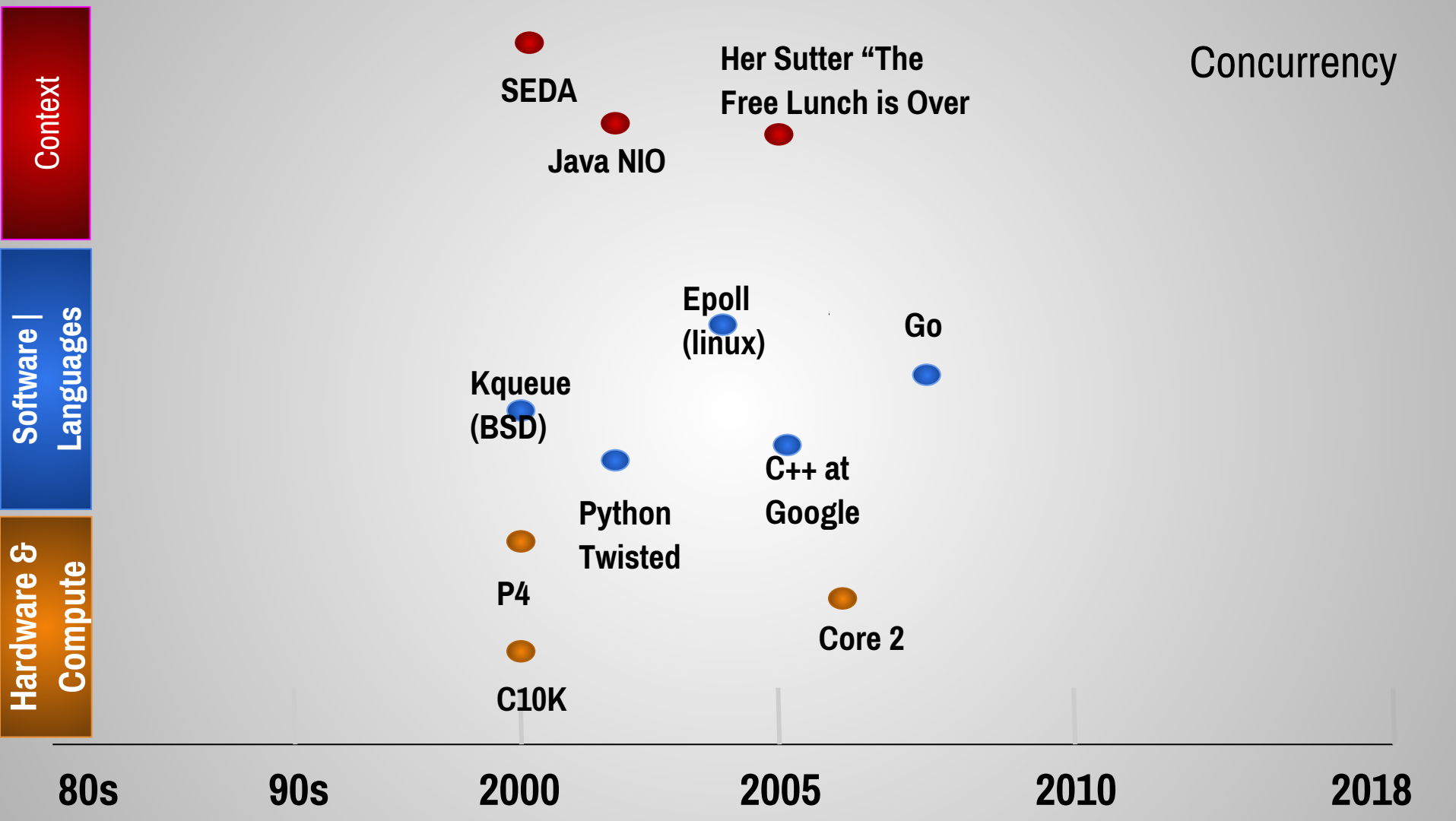
Will concurrency be the next revolution in software development?

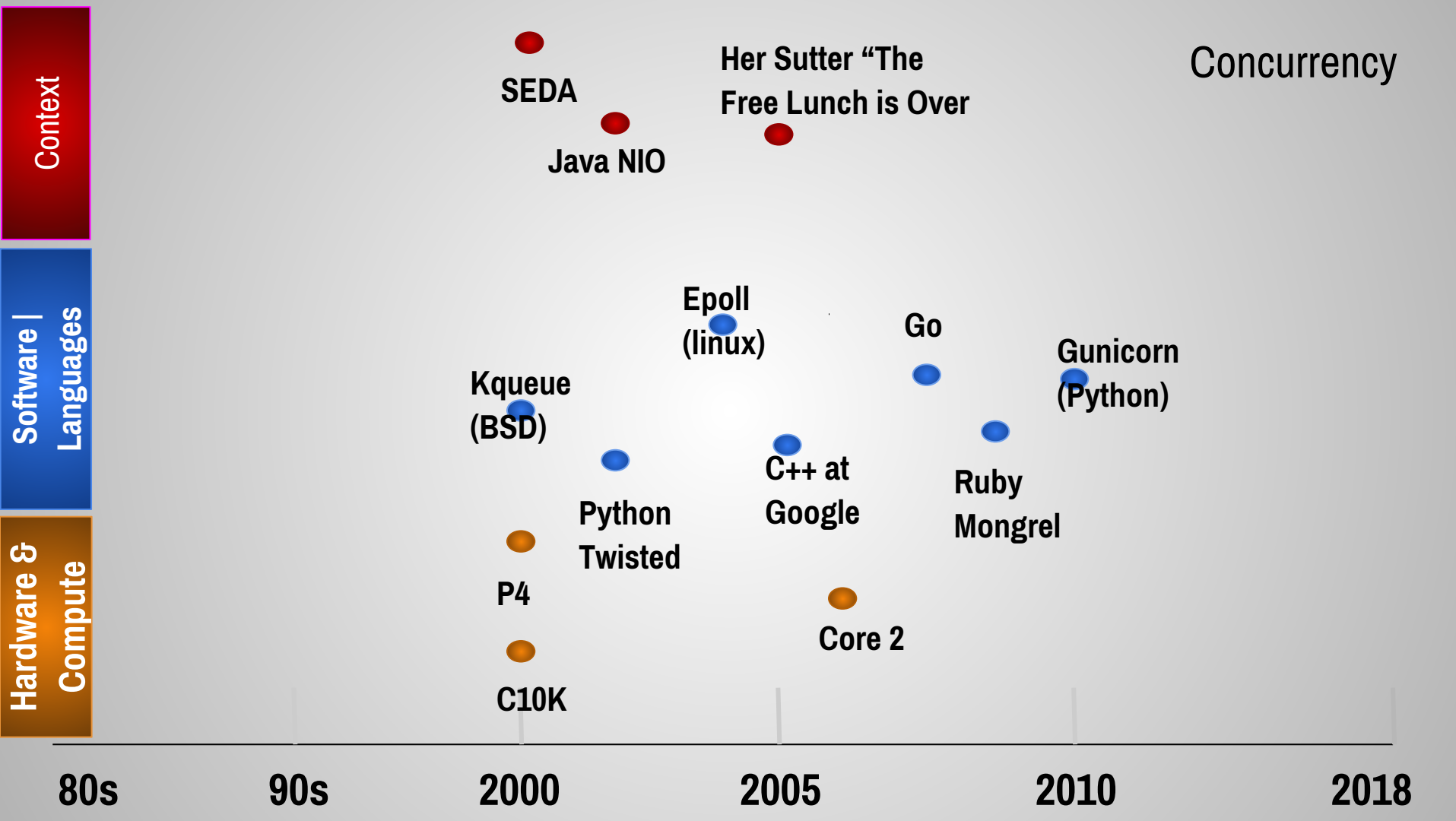
*Herb Sutter (<http://www.gotw.ca/>) chairs the ISO C++ Standards committee and is an architect in Microsoft's Developer Division. His most recent books are *Exceptional C++ Style* and *C++ Coding Standards* (Addison-Wesley).*

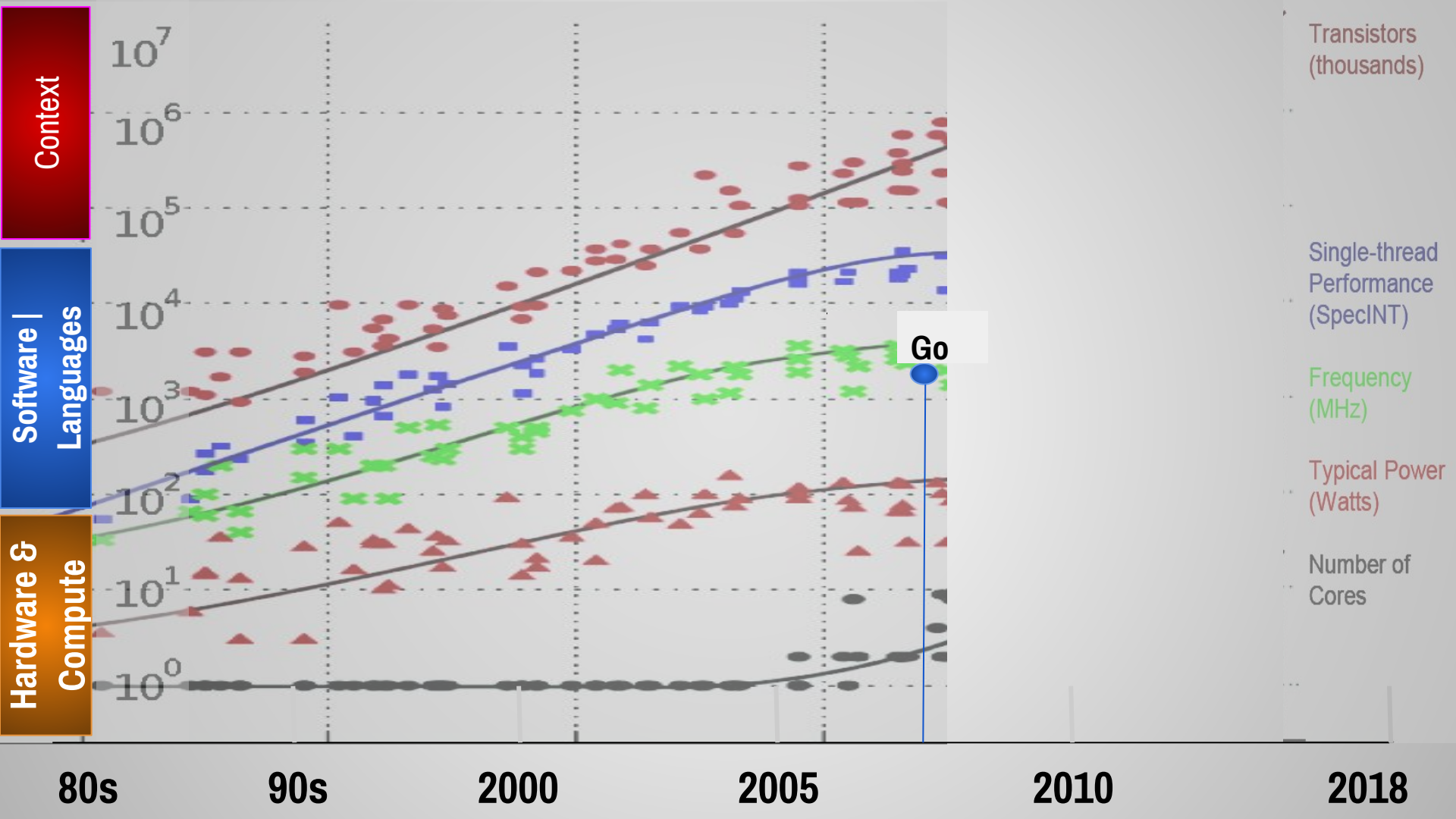
We appear to be at a major turning point in the way we develop software.

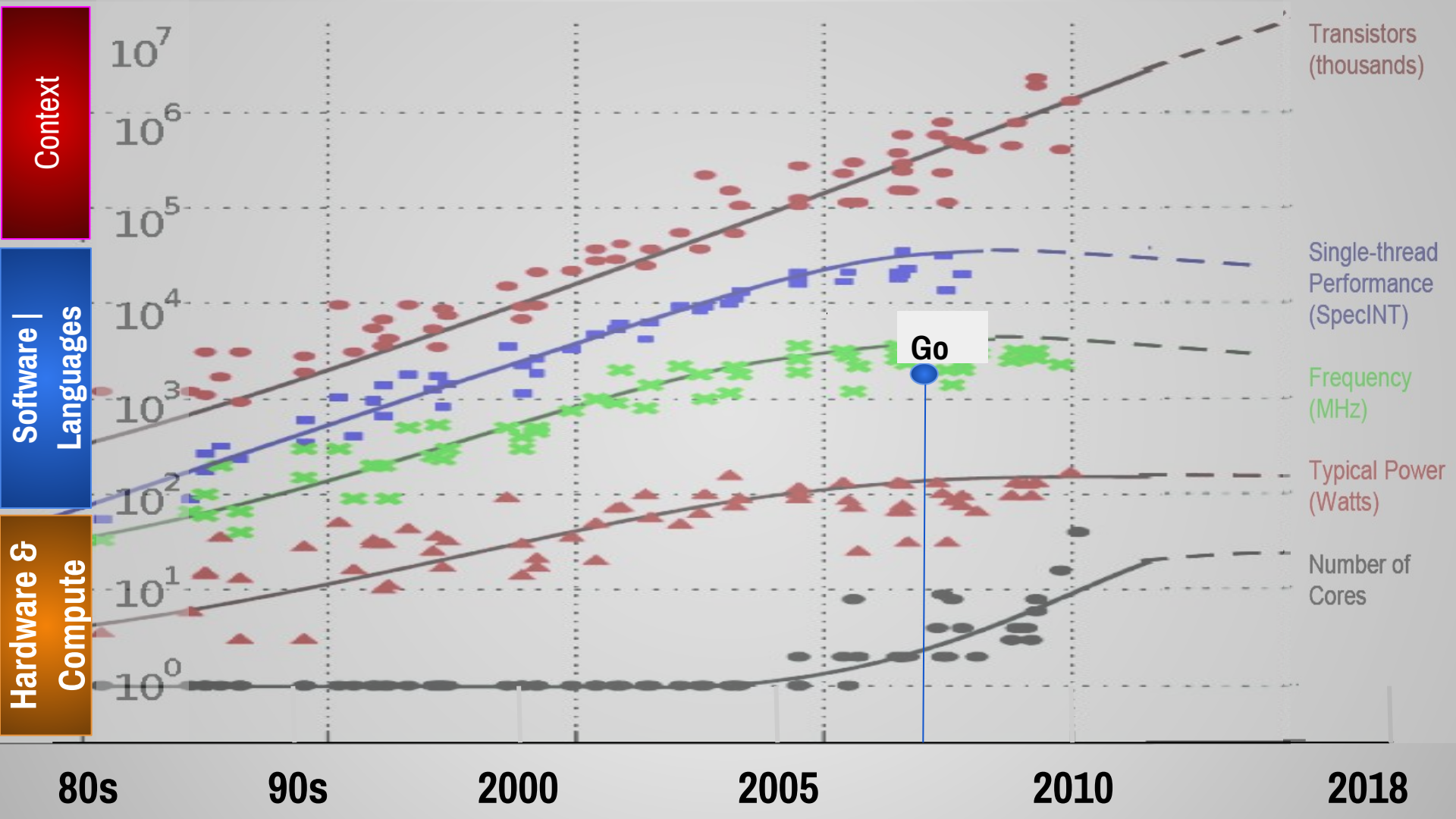
The major processor architectures, from Intel and AMD to Sparc and PowerPC, have run out of room with most of their traditional approaches to boosting CPU performance. Instead of driving clock speeds and straight-line instruction throughput ever higher, they are turning *en masse* to hyperthreading and multicore architectures. That puts us at a fundamental turning point in software development because for years, we've enjoyed a free lunch as faster computers directly made our applications faster too, and that will largely not be true any more. Most of the coming gains won't be picked up directly by the majority of today's applications.



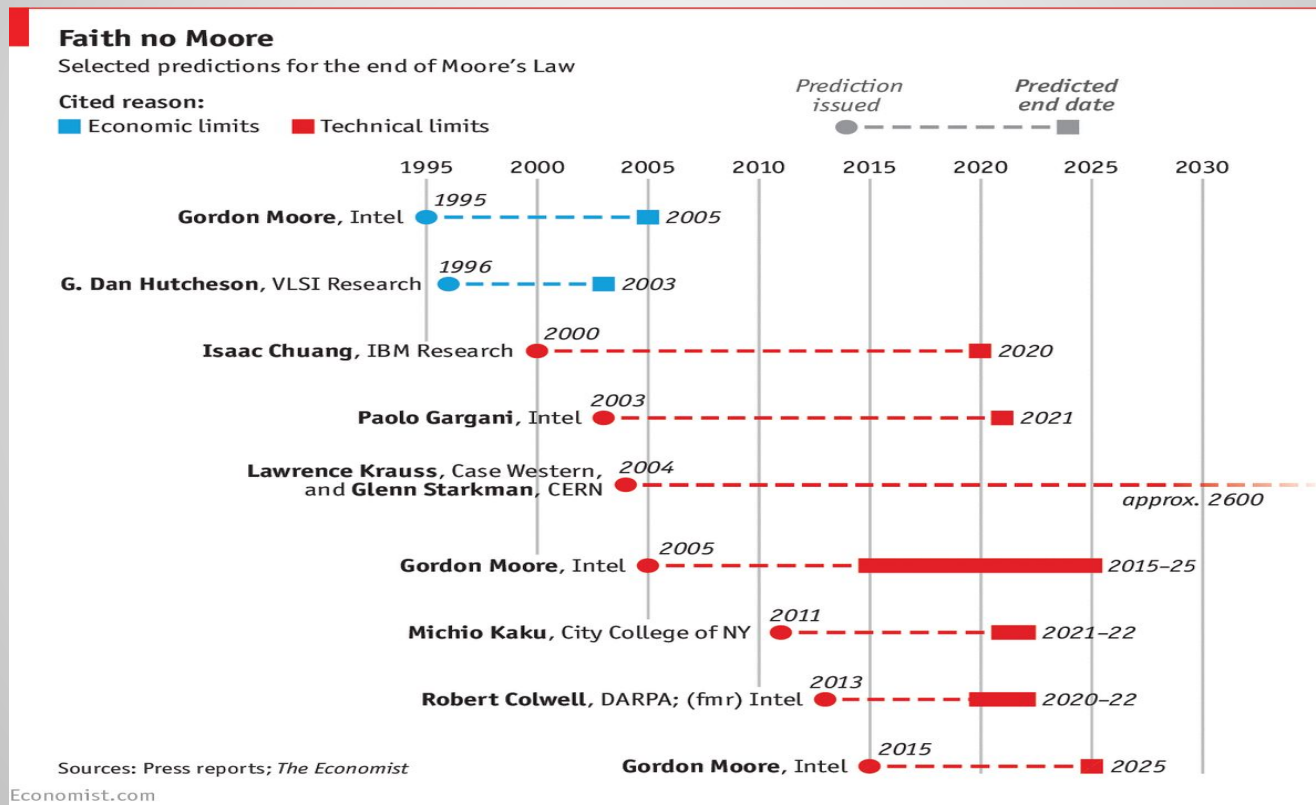


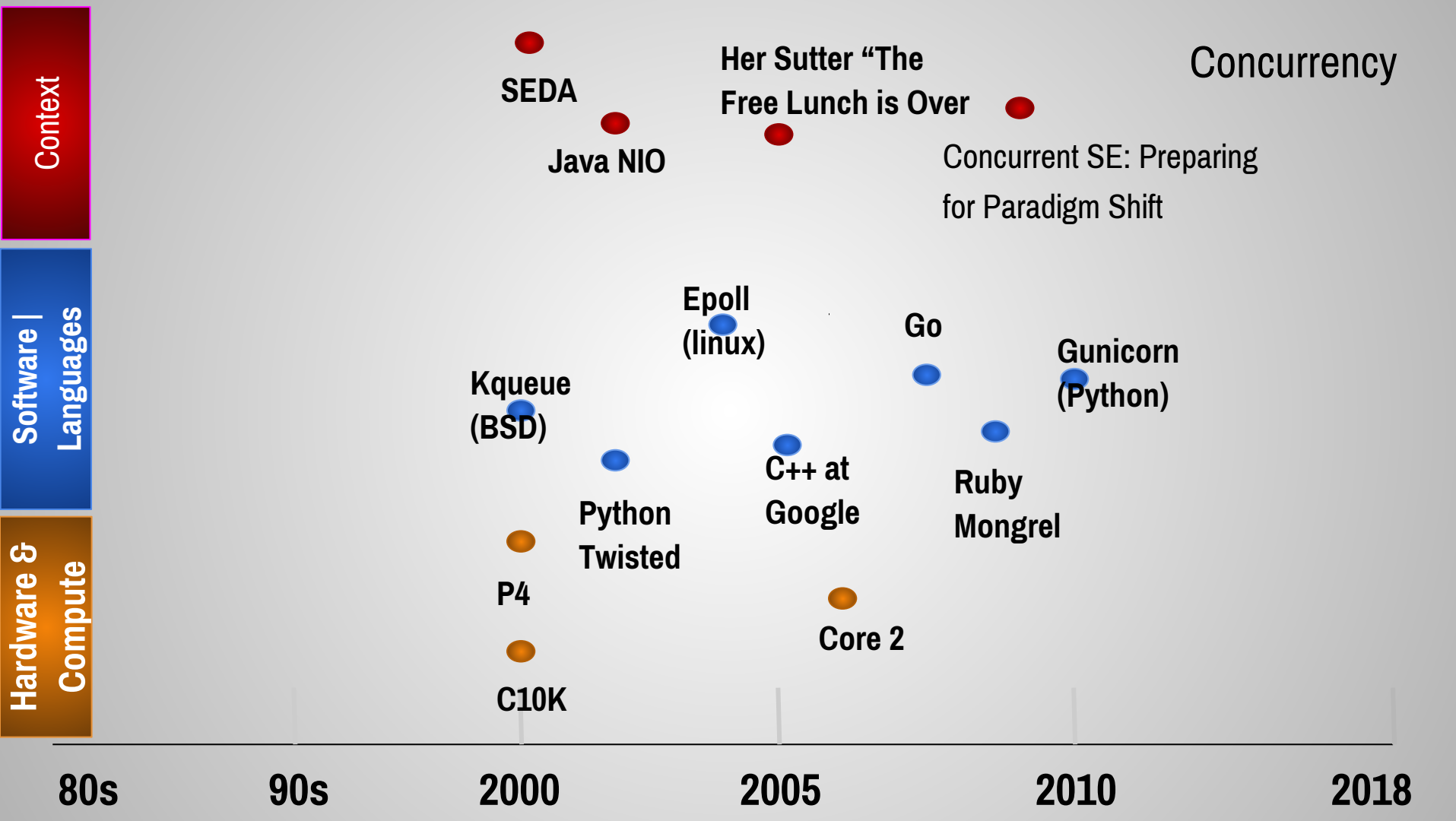


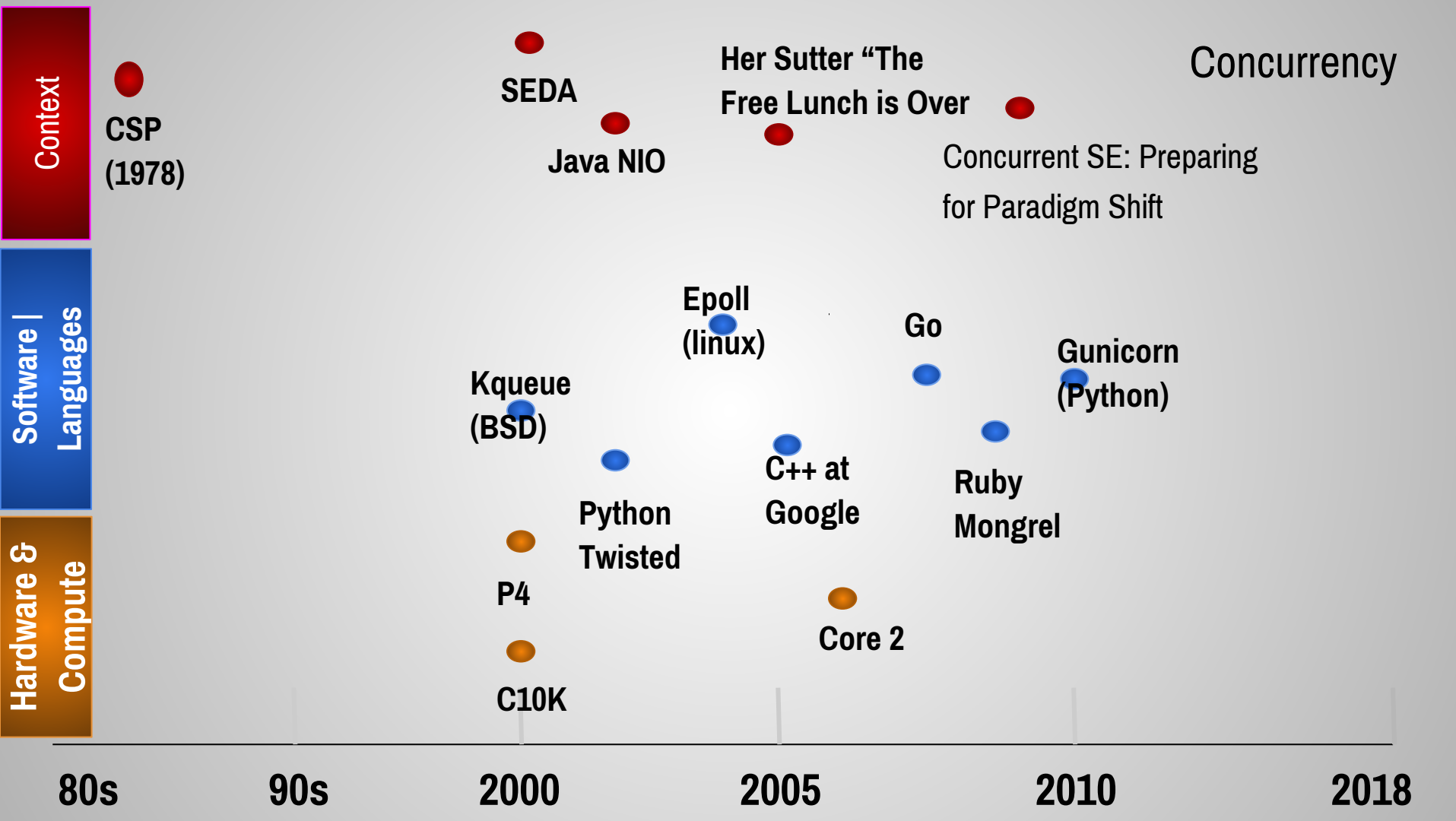




Predictions for the end of Moore's Law







Communicating Sequential Processes

C.A.R. Hoare
The Queen's University
Belfast, Northern Ireland

This paper suggests that input and output are basic primitives of programming and that parallel composition of communicating sequential processes is a fundamental program structuring method. When combined with a development of Dijkstra's guarded command, these concepts are surprisingly versatile. Their use is illustrated by sample solutions of a variety of familiar programming exercises.

Key Words and Phrases: programming, programming languages, programming primitives, program structures, parallel programming, concurrency, input, output, guarded commands, nondeterminacy, coroutines, procedures, multiple entries, multiple exits, classes, data representations, recursion, conditional critical regions, monitors, iterative arrays

CR Categories: 4.20, 4.22, 4.32

1. Introduction

Among the primitive concepts of computer programming, and of the high level languages in which programs are expressed, the action of assignment is familiar and well understood. In fact, any change of the internal state of a machine executing a program can be modeled as an assignment of a new value to some variable part of that machine. However, the operations of input and output, which affect the external environment of a machine, are not nearly so well understood. They are often added to a programming language only as an afterthought.

Among the structuring methods for computer pro-

General permission to make fair use in teaching or research of all or part of this material is granted to individual readers and to nonprofit libraries acting for them provided that ACM's copyright notice is given and that reference is made to the publication, to its date of issue, and to the fact that reprinting privileges were granted by permission of the Association for Computing Machinery. To otherwise reprint a figure, table, other substantial excerpt, or the entire work requires specific permission as does republication, or systematic or multiple reproduction.

This research was supported by a Senior Fellowship of the Science Research Council.

Author's present address: Programming Research Group, 45, Banbury Road, Oxford, England.
© 1978 ACM 0001-0782/78/0800-0666 \$00.75

grams, three basic constructs have received widespread recognition and use: A repetitive construct (e.g. the **while** loop), an alternative construct (e.g. the conditional **if...then...else**), and normal sequential program composition (often denoted by a semicolon). Less agreement has been reached about the design of other important program structures, and many suggestions have been made: Subroutines (Fortran), procedures (Algol 60 [15]), entries (PL/I), coroutines (UNIX [17]), classes (SIMULA, 67 [5]), processes and monitors (Concurrent Pascal [2]), clusters (CLU [13]), forms (ALPHARD [19]), actors (Hewitt [1]).

The traditional stored program digital computer has been designed primarily for deterministic execution of a single sequential program. Where the desire for greater speed has led to the introduction of parallelism, every attempt has been made to disguise this fact from the programmer, either by hardware itself (as in the multiple function units of the CDC 6600) or by the software (as in an I/O control package, or a multiprogrammed operating system). However, developments of processor technology suggest that a multiprocessor machine, constructed from a number of similar self-contained processors (each with its own store), may become more powerful, capacious, reliable, and economical than a machine which is disguised as a monoproccessor.

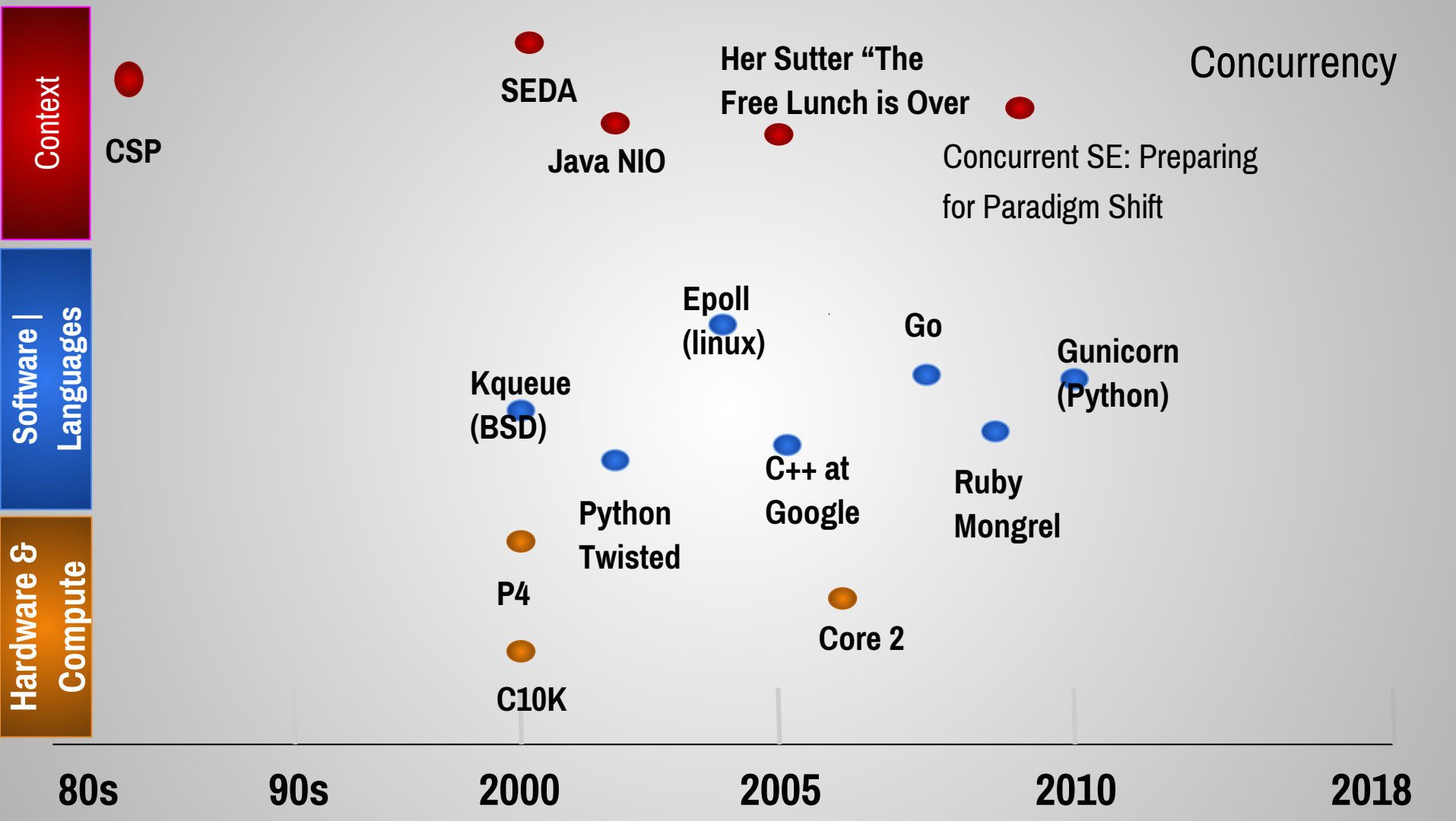
In order to use such a machine effectively on a single task, the component processors must be able to communicate and to synchronize with each other. Many methods of achieving this have been proposed. A widely adopted method of communication is by inspection and updating of a common store (as in Algol 68 [18], PL/I, and many machine codes). However, this can create severe problems in the construction of correct programs and it may lead to expense (e.g. crossbar switches) and unreliability (e.g. glitches) in some technologies of hardware implementation. A greater variety of methods has been proposed for synchronization: semaphores [6], events (PL/I), conditional critical regions [10], monitors and queues (Concurrent Pascal [2]), and path expressions [3]. Most of these are demonstrably adequate for their purpose, but there is no widely recognized criterion for choosing between them.

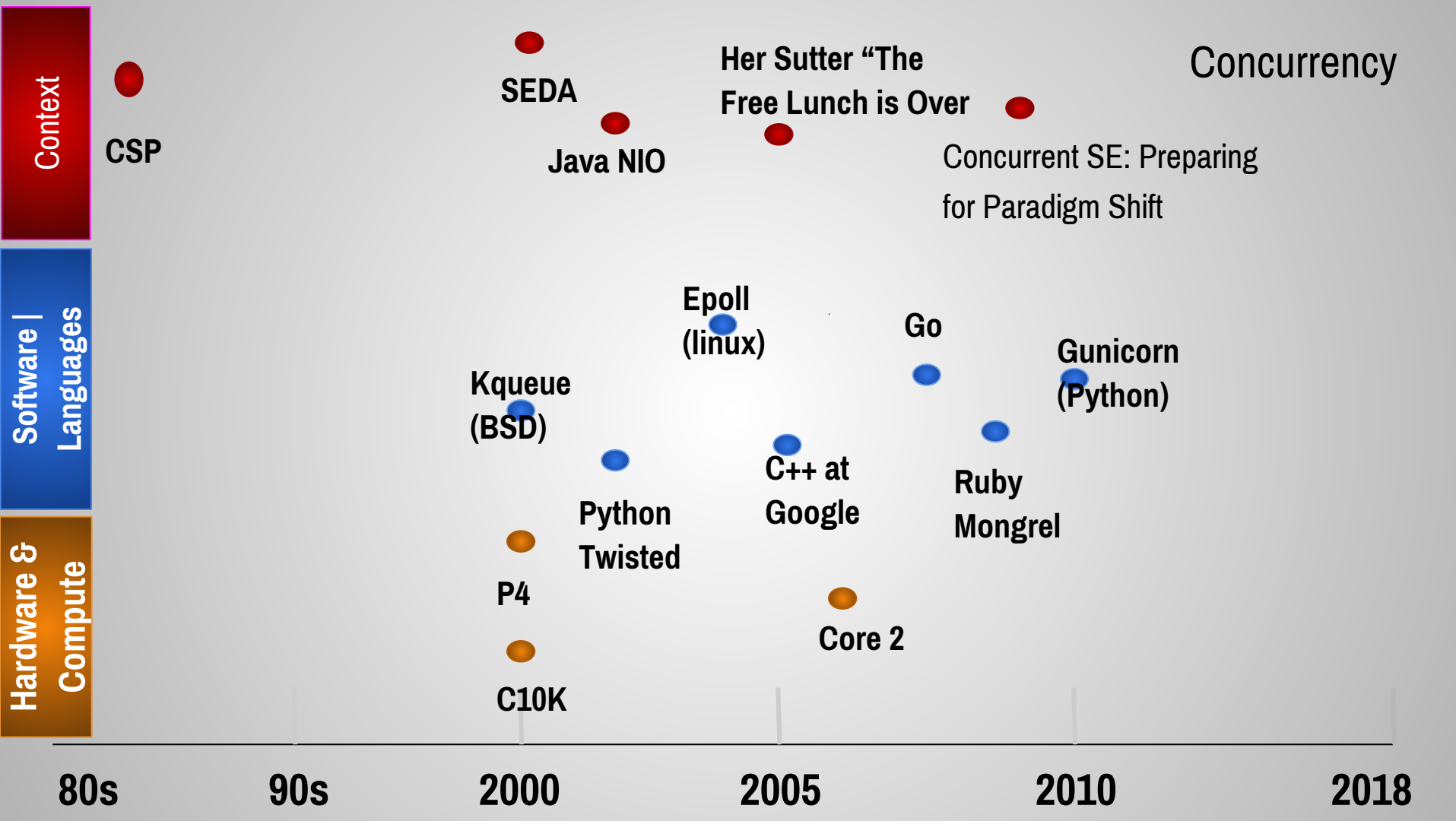
This paper makes an ambitious attempt to find a single simple solution to all these problems. The essential proposals are:

- (1) Dijkstra's guarded commands [8] are adopted (with a slight change of notation) as sequential control structures, and as the sole means of introducing and controlling nondeterminism.
- (2) A parallel command, based on Dijkstra's *parbegin* [6], specifies concurrent execution of its constituent sequential commands (processes). All the processes start simultaneously, and the parallel command ends only when they are all finished. They may not communicate with each other by updating global variables.
- (3) Simple forms of input and output command are introduced. They are used for communication between concurrent processes.

Why build concurrency on the ideas of CSP?

Concurrency and multi-threaded programming have over time developed a reputation for difficulty. [...] One of the most successful models for providing high-level linguistic support for concurrency comes from Hoare's Communicating Sequential Processes, or CSP. *Occam and Erlang are two well known languages that stem from CSP.* Go's concurrency primitives derive from a different part of the family tree whose main contribution is the powerful notion of channels as first class objects. Experience with several earlier languages has shown that the CSP model fits well into a procedural language framework.





Events, Threads and Goroutines

Nginx - event loop plus state machine model

Events, Threads and Goroutines

Nginx - event loop plus state machine model



Events, Threads and Goroutines

Nginx - event loop plus state machine model



Events, Threads and Goroutines

Nginx - event loop plus state machine model

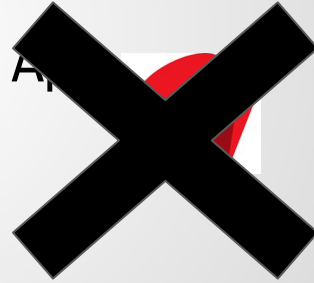


App



Events, Threads and Goroutines

Nginx - event loop plus state machine model



Events, Threads and Goroutines

Nginx - event loop plus state machine model



App

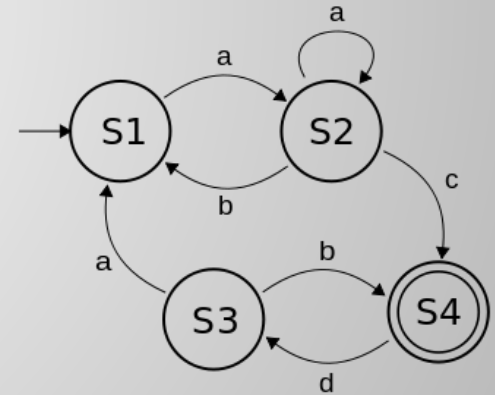


Events, Threads and Goroutines

Nginx - event loop plus state machine model



App

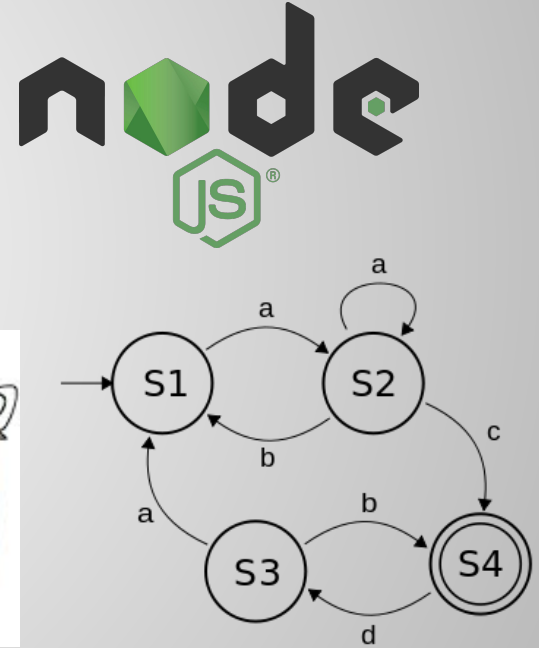


Events, Threads and Goroutines

Nginx - event loop plus state machine model



App

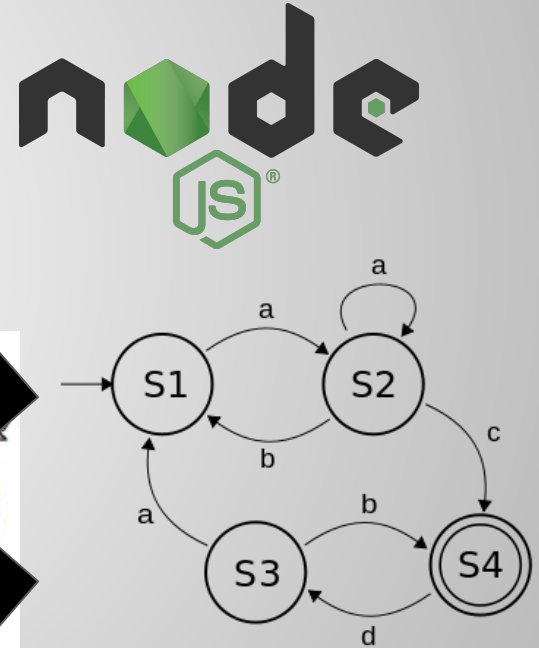


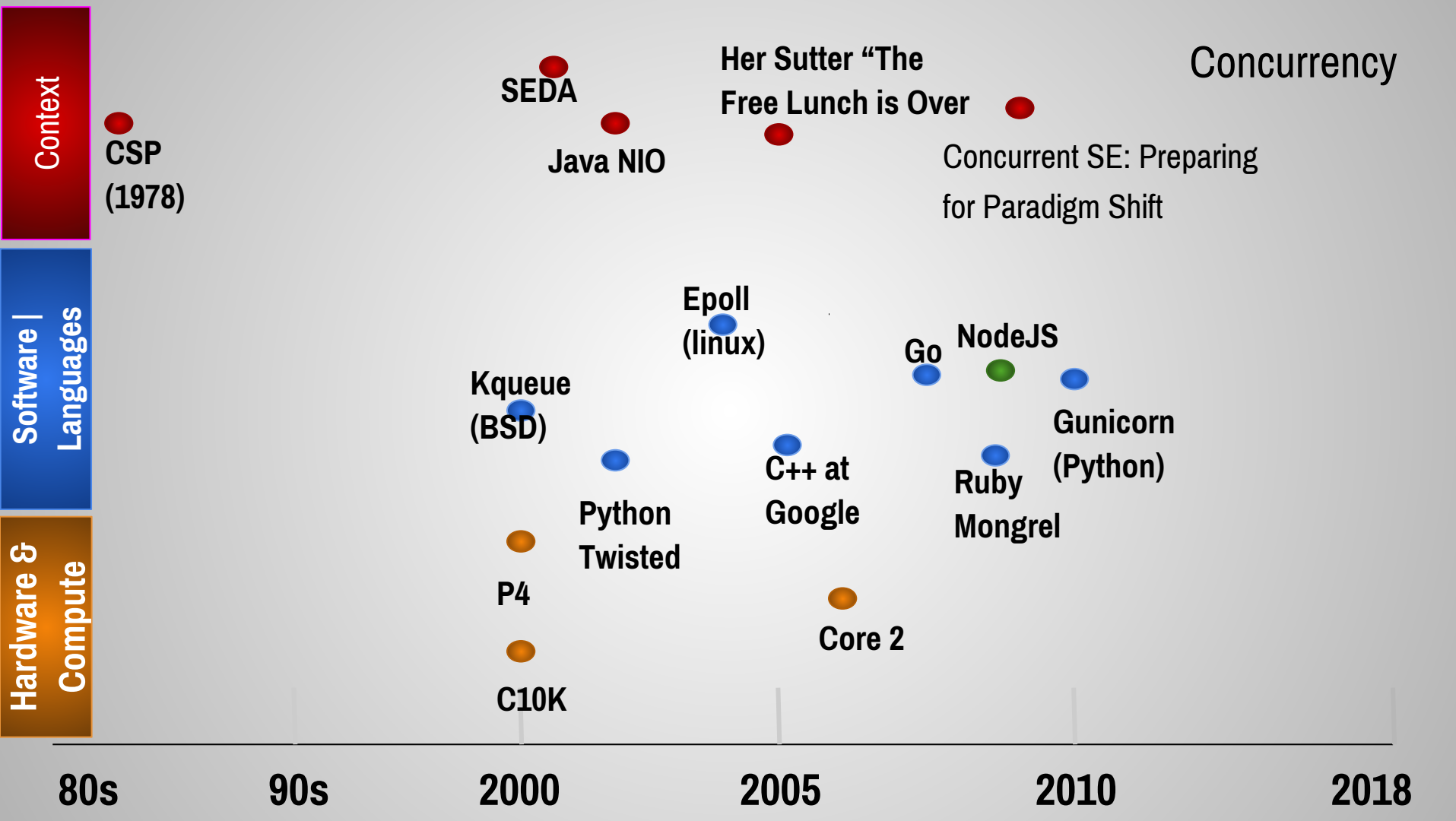
Events, Threads and Goroutines

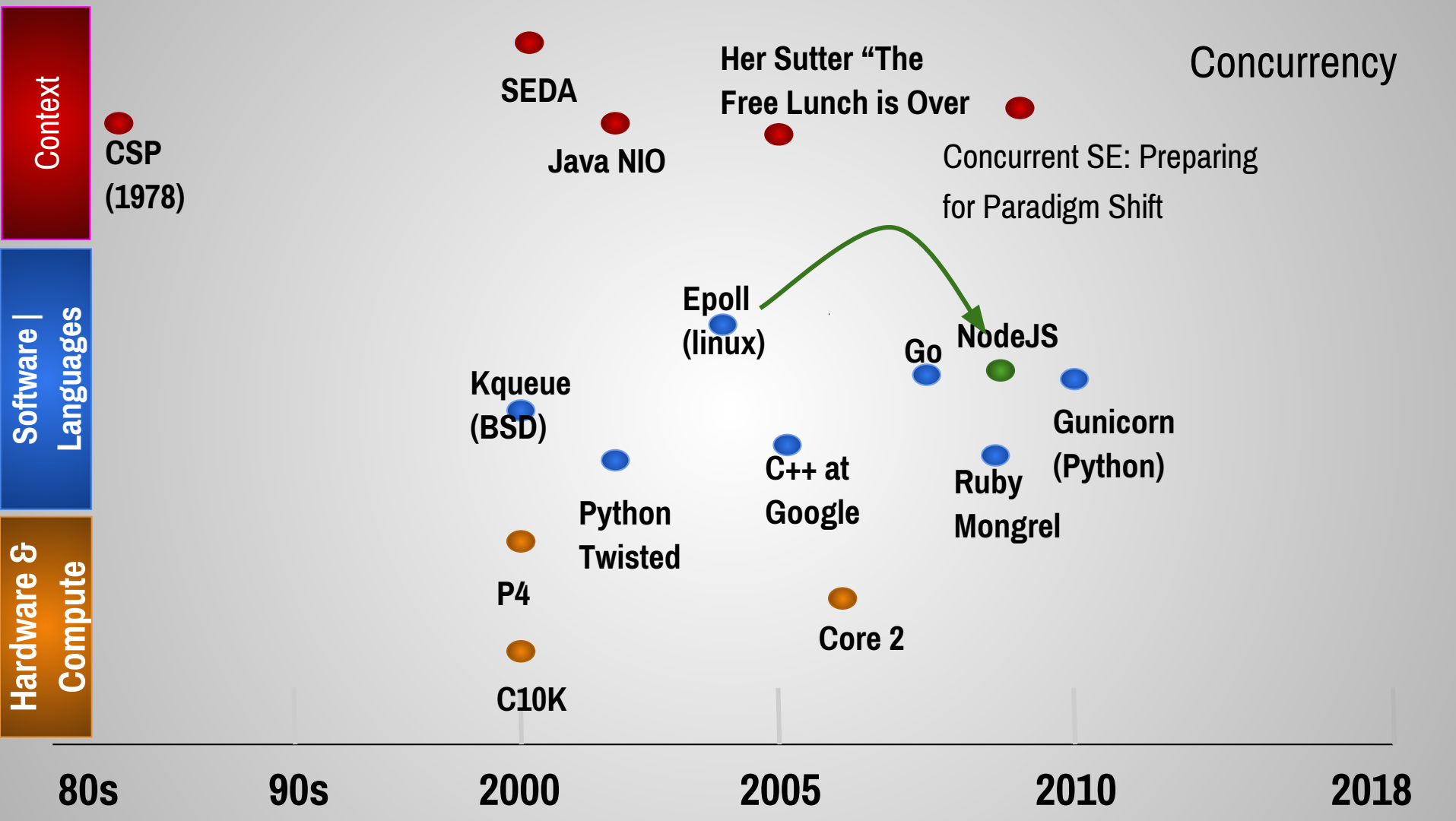
Nginx - event loop plus state machine model

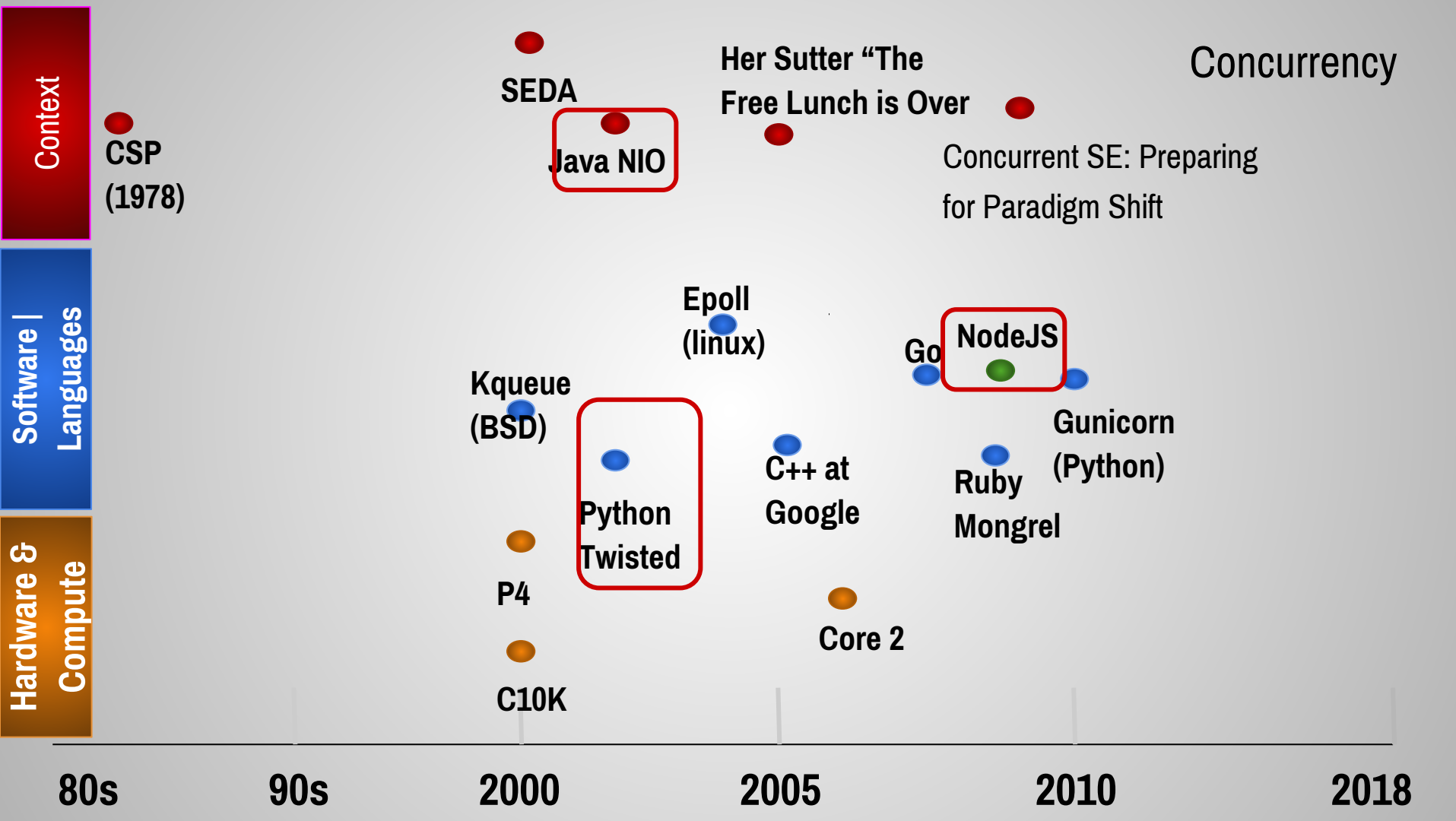


App

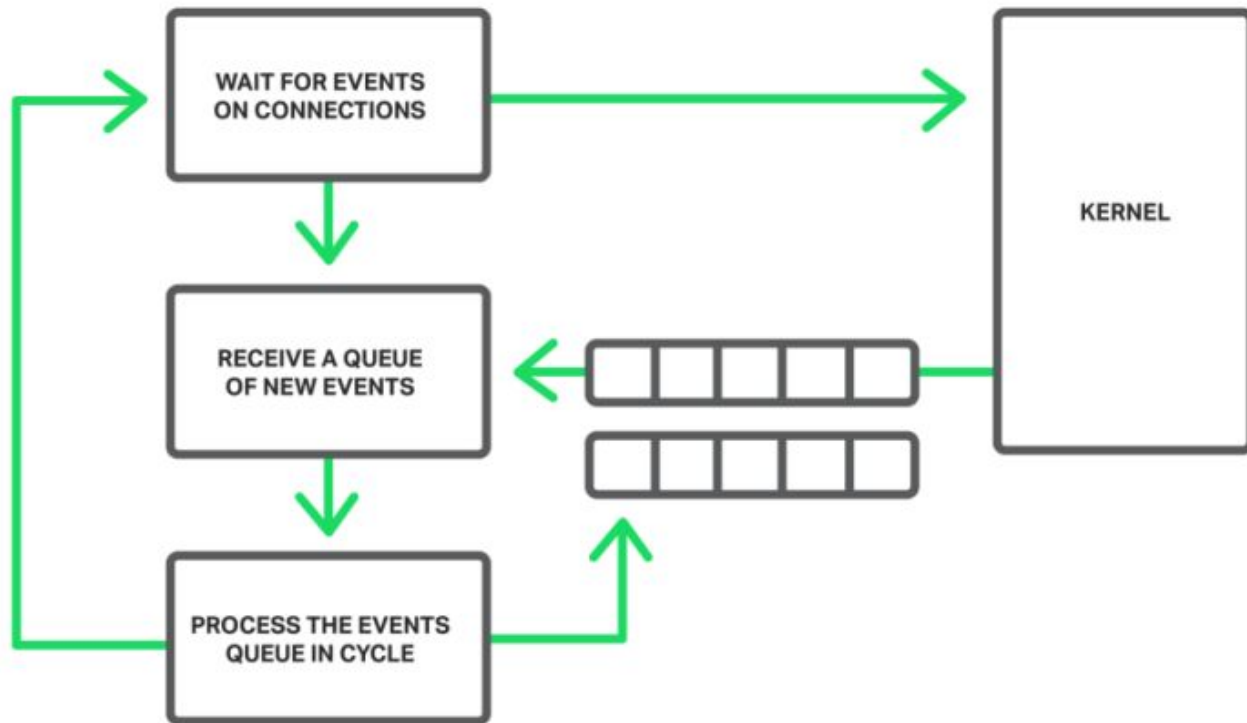


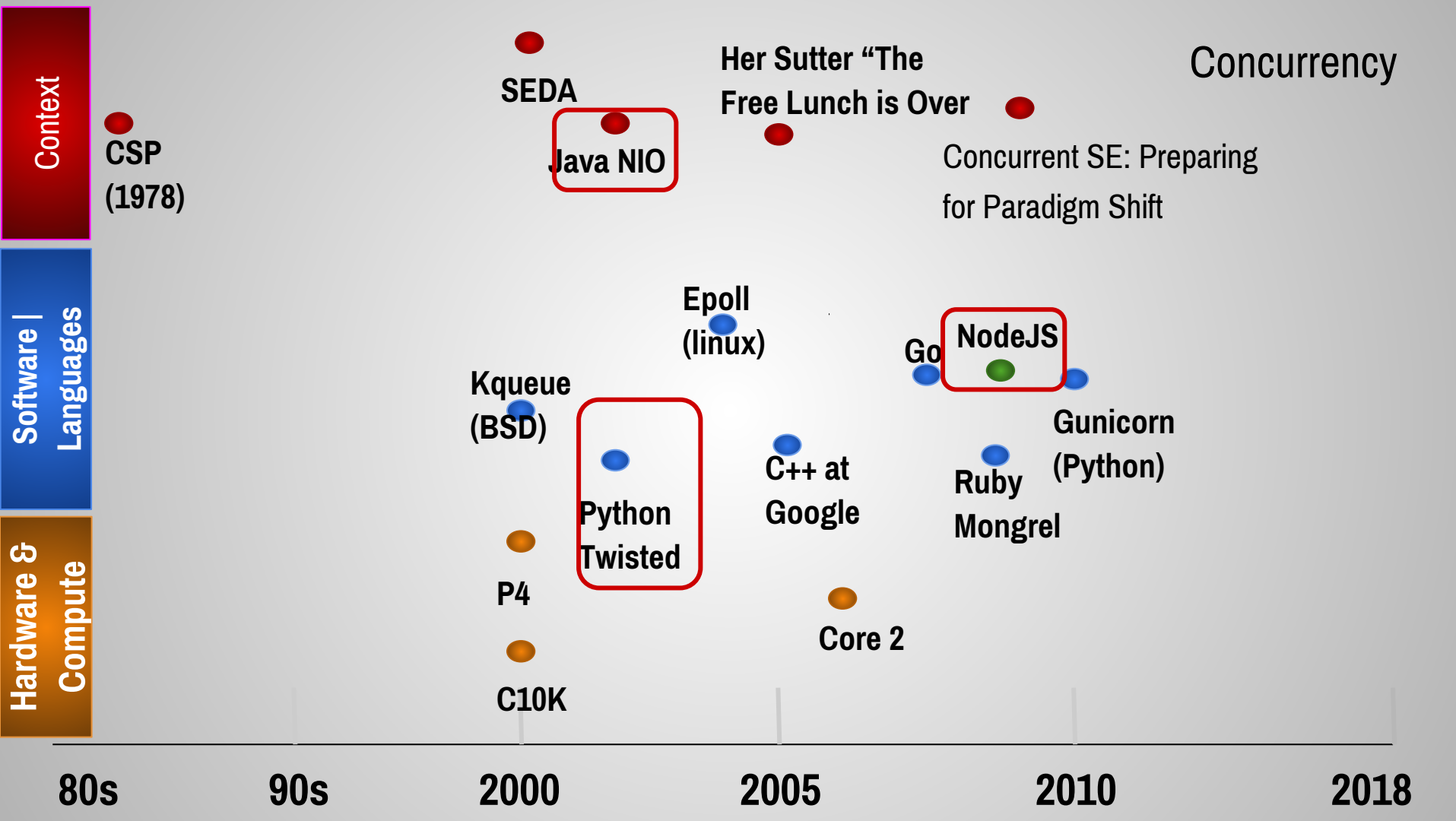


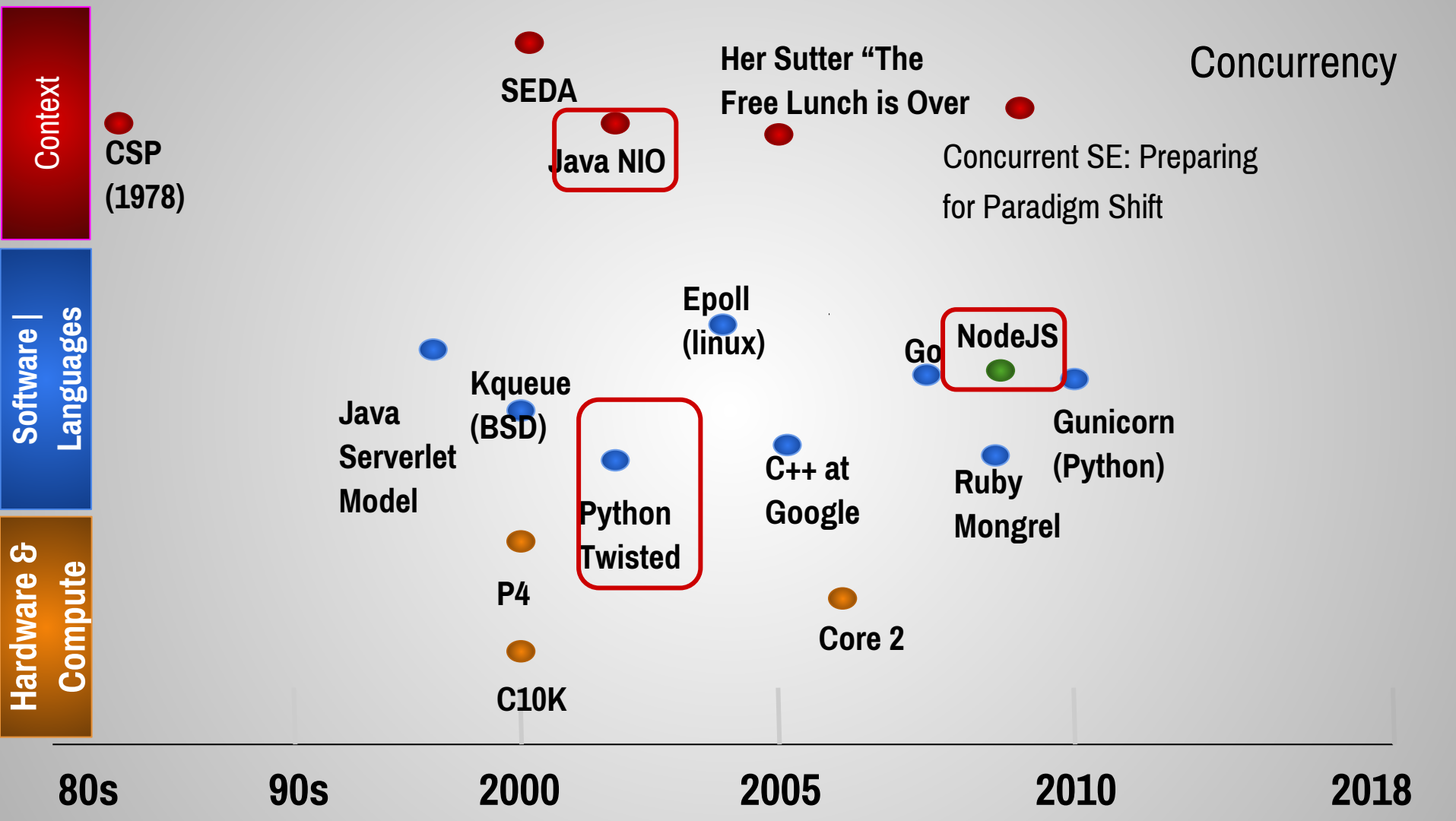


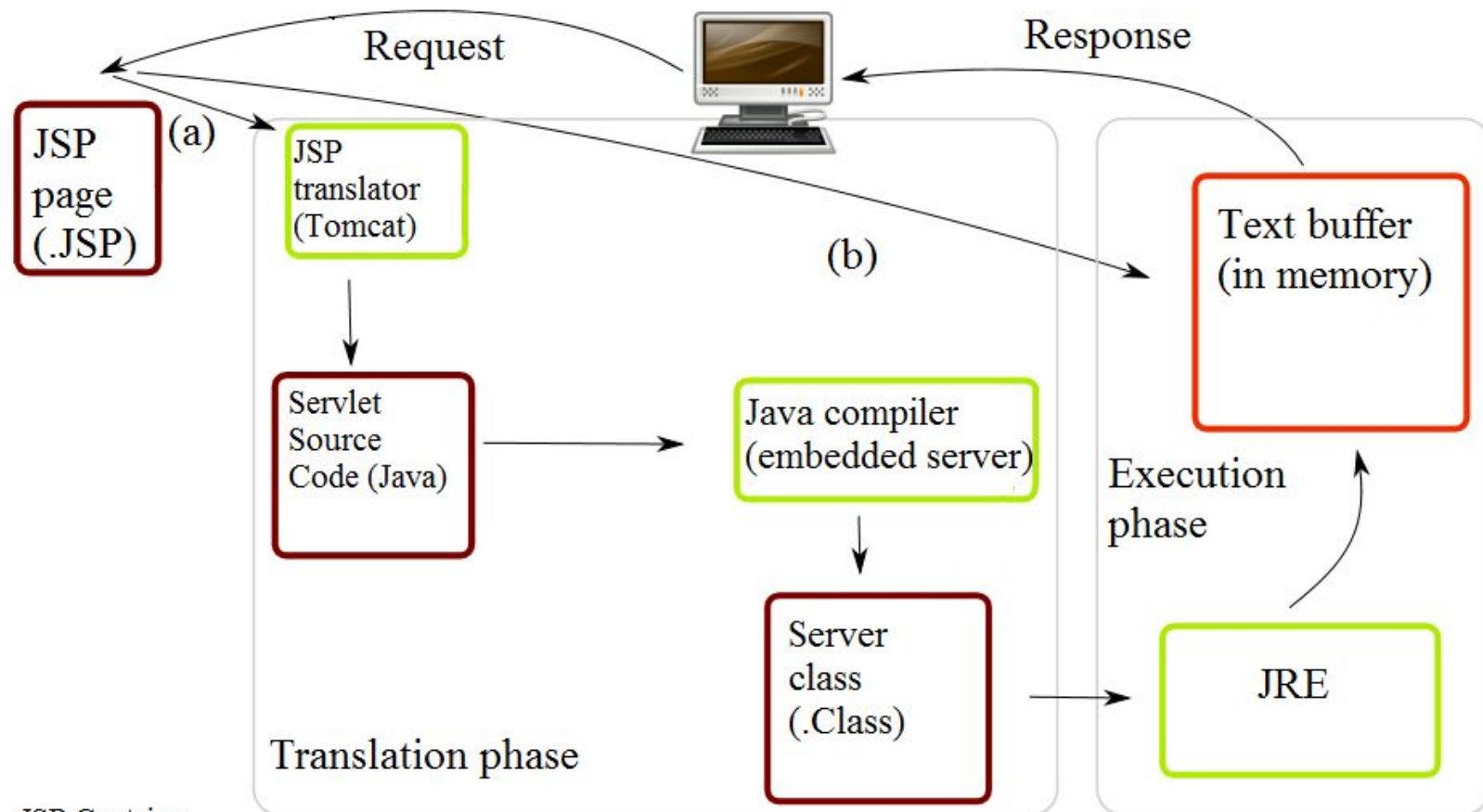


NGINX EVENT LOOP





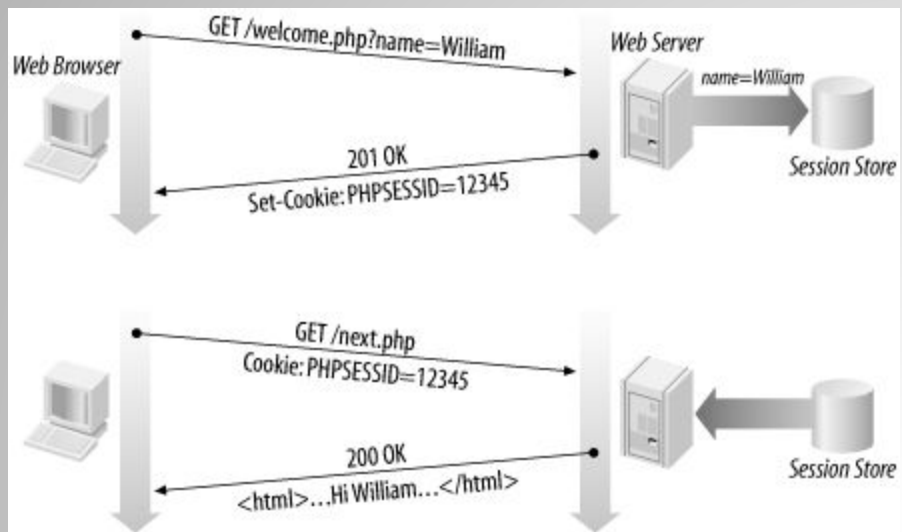


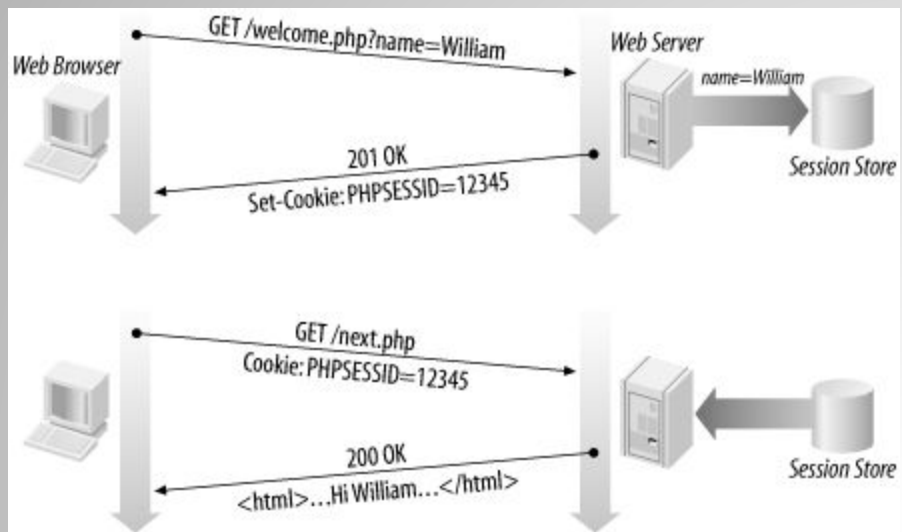


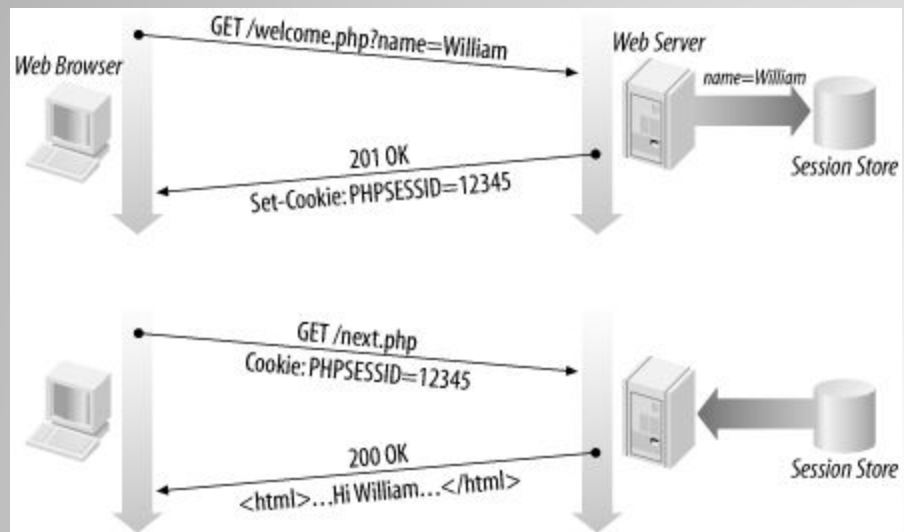
JSP Container

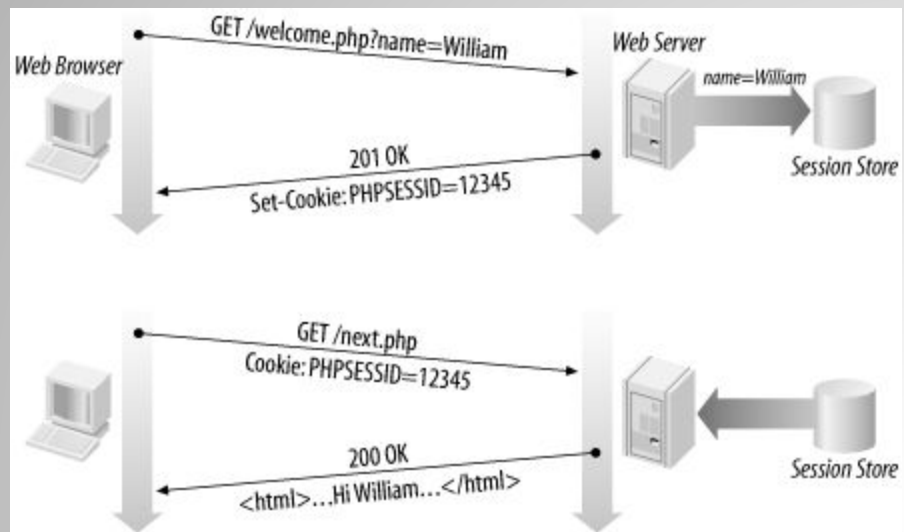
(a) Translation occurs at this point, if JSP has been changed or is new.

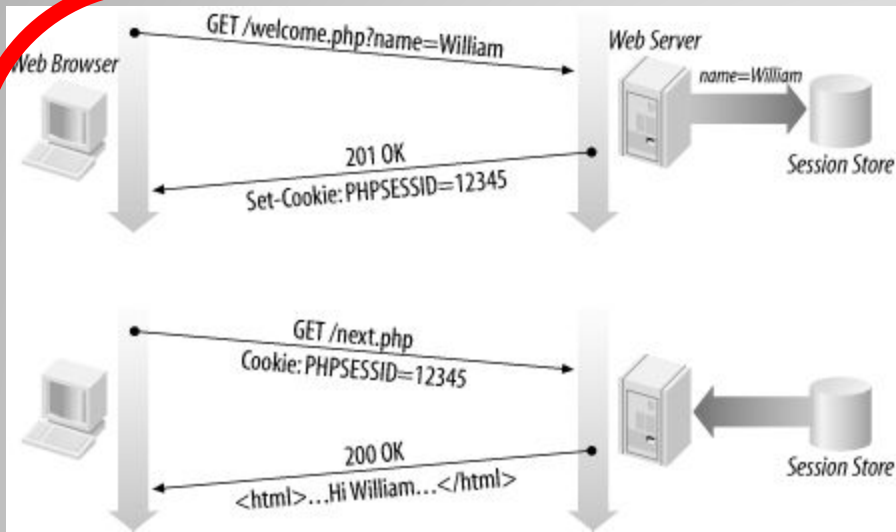
(b) If not, translation is skipped.



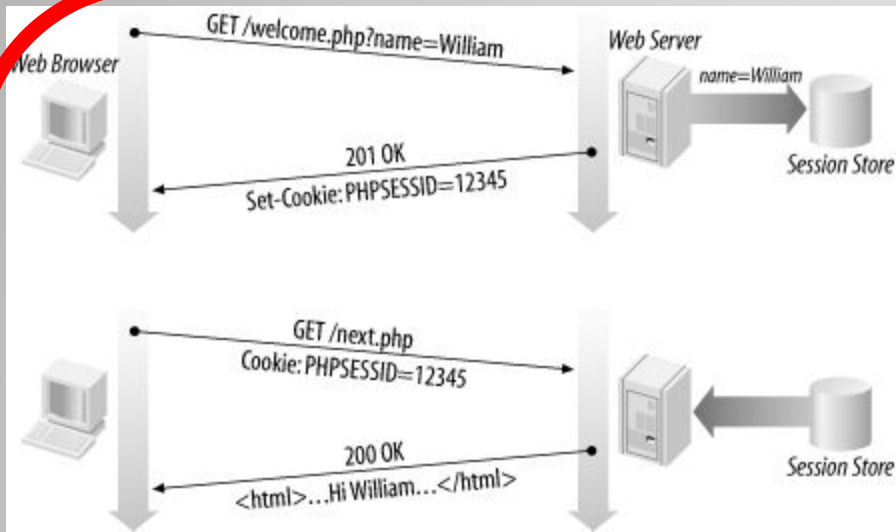








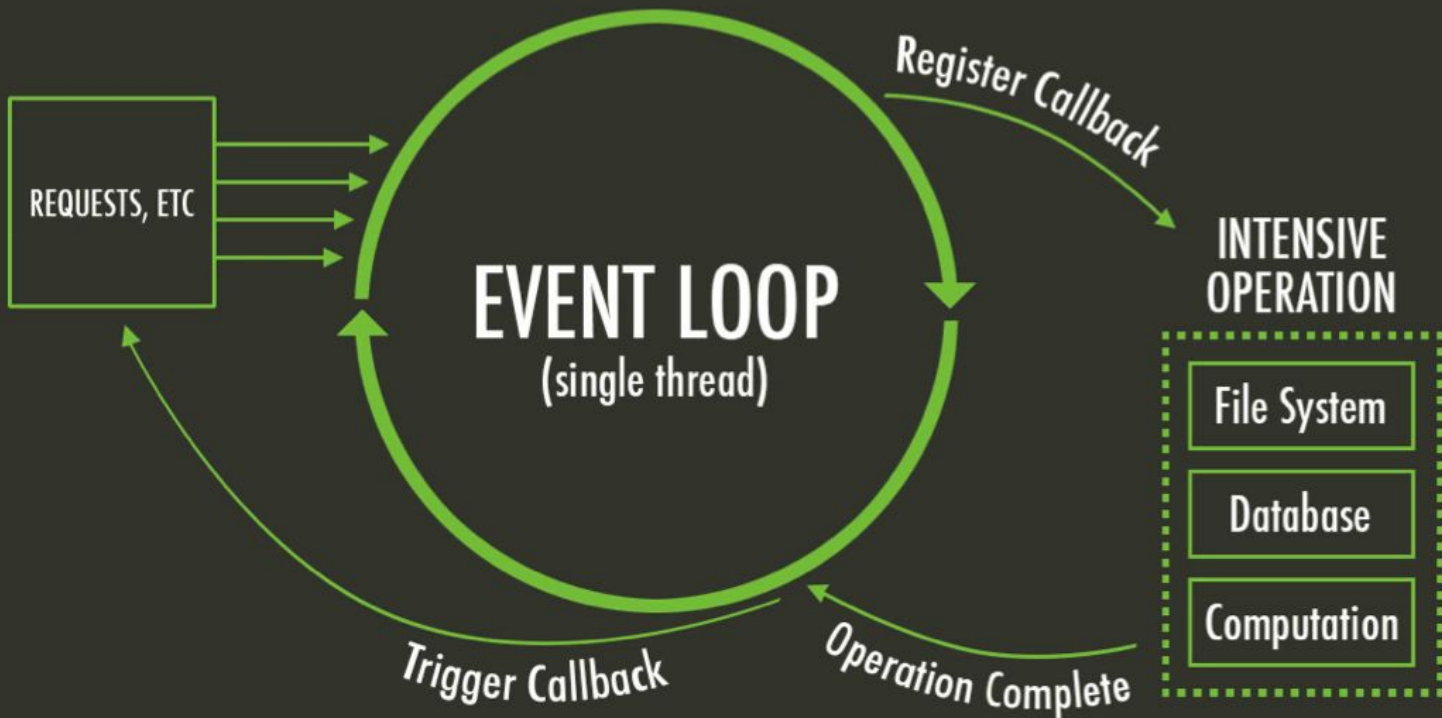
App

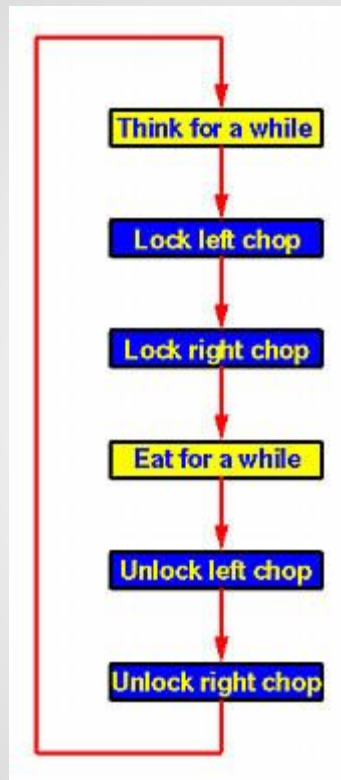


= Threads



App



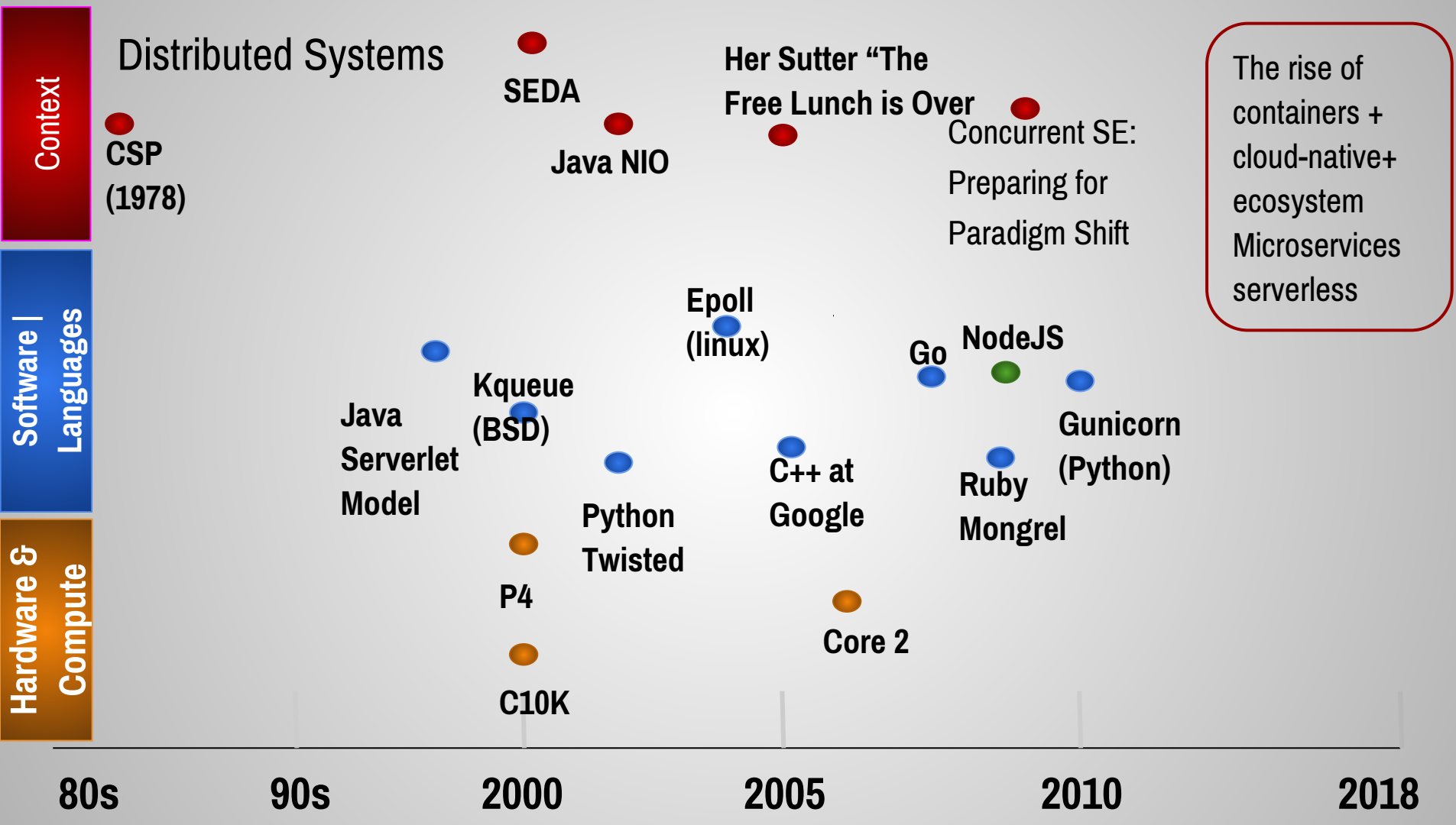


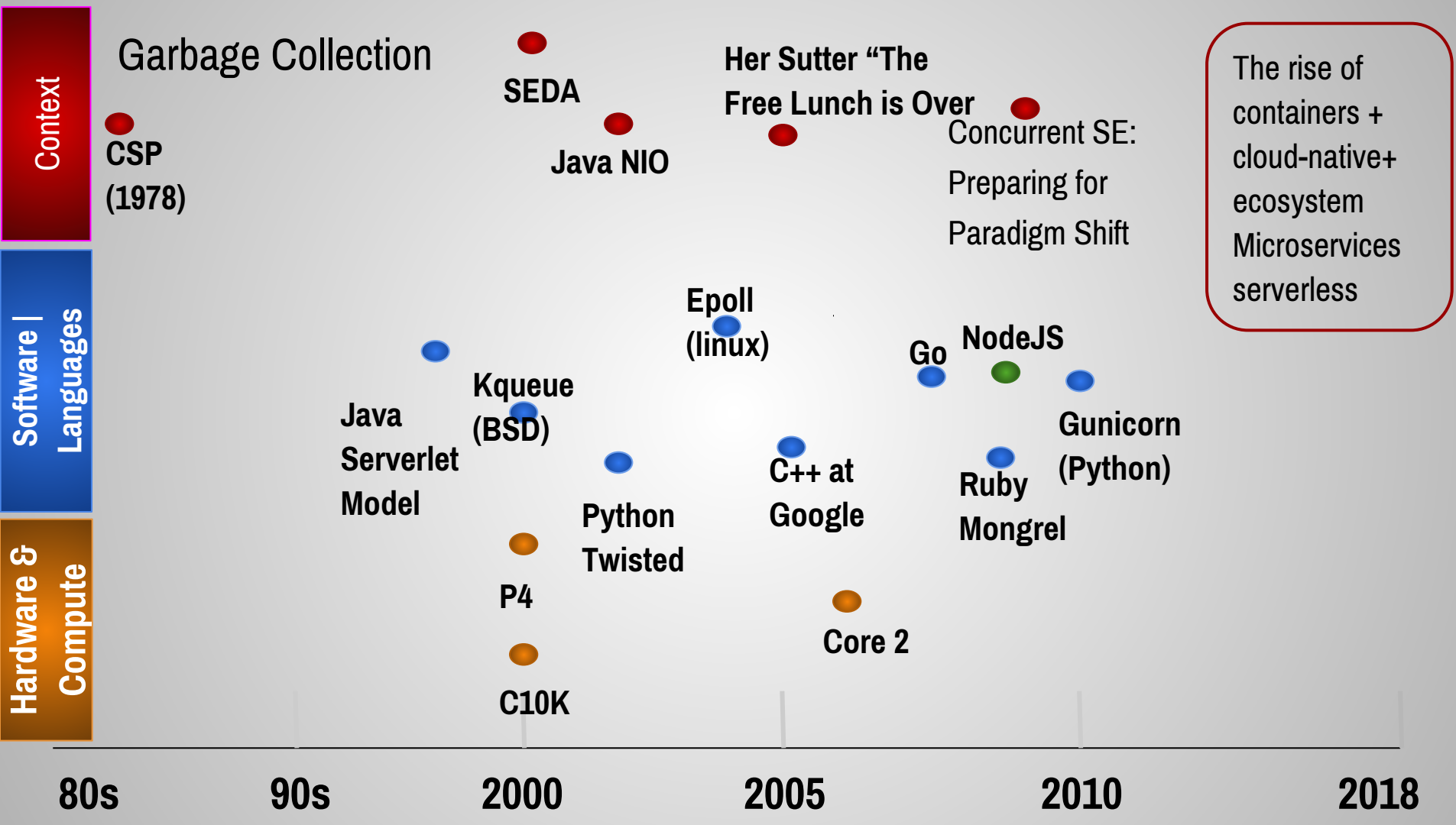
Syscall impact on user-mode IPC

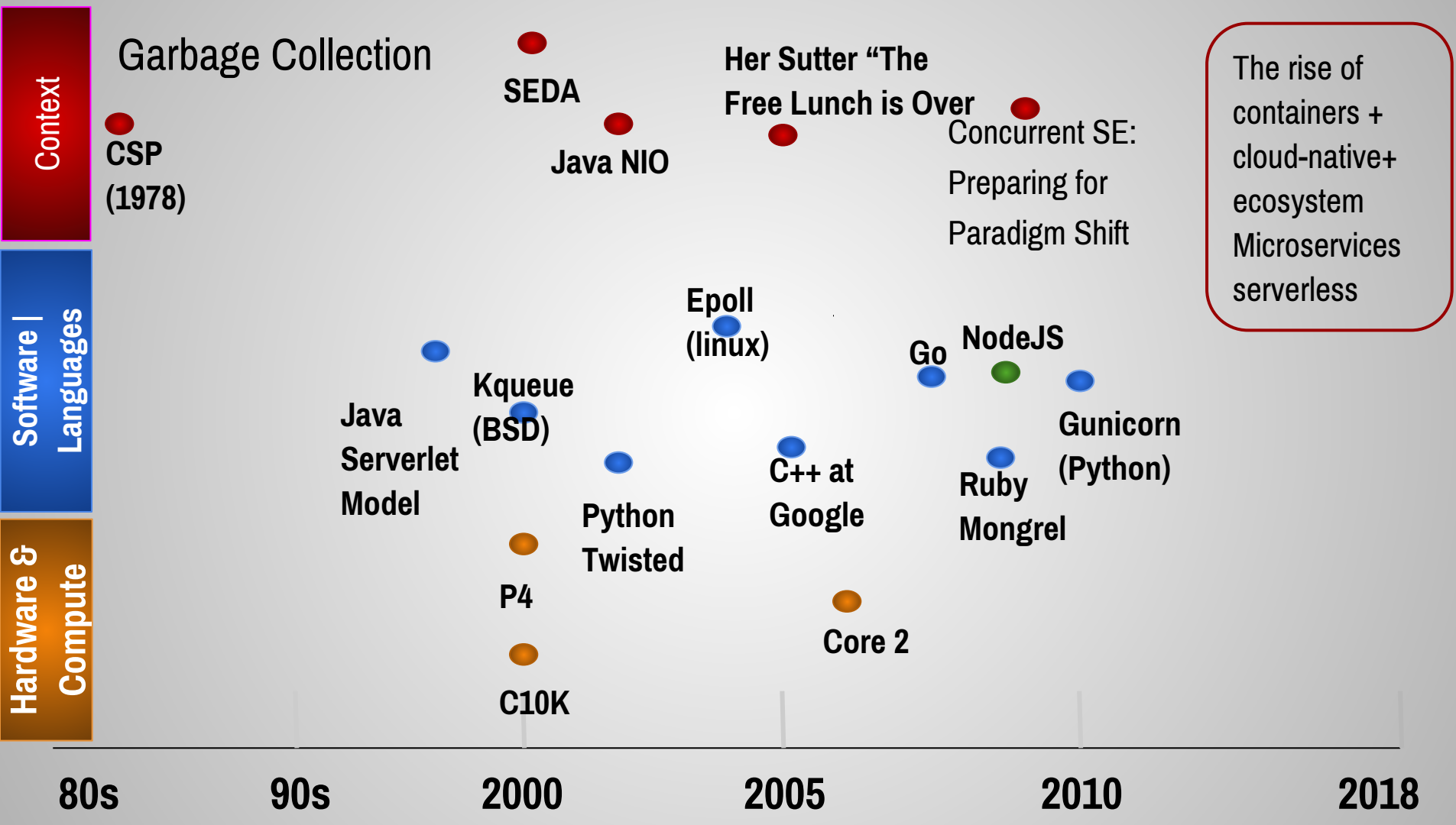


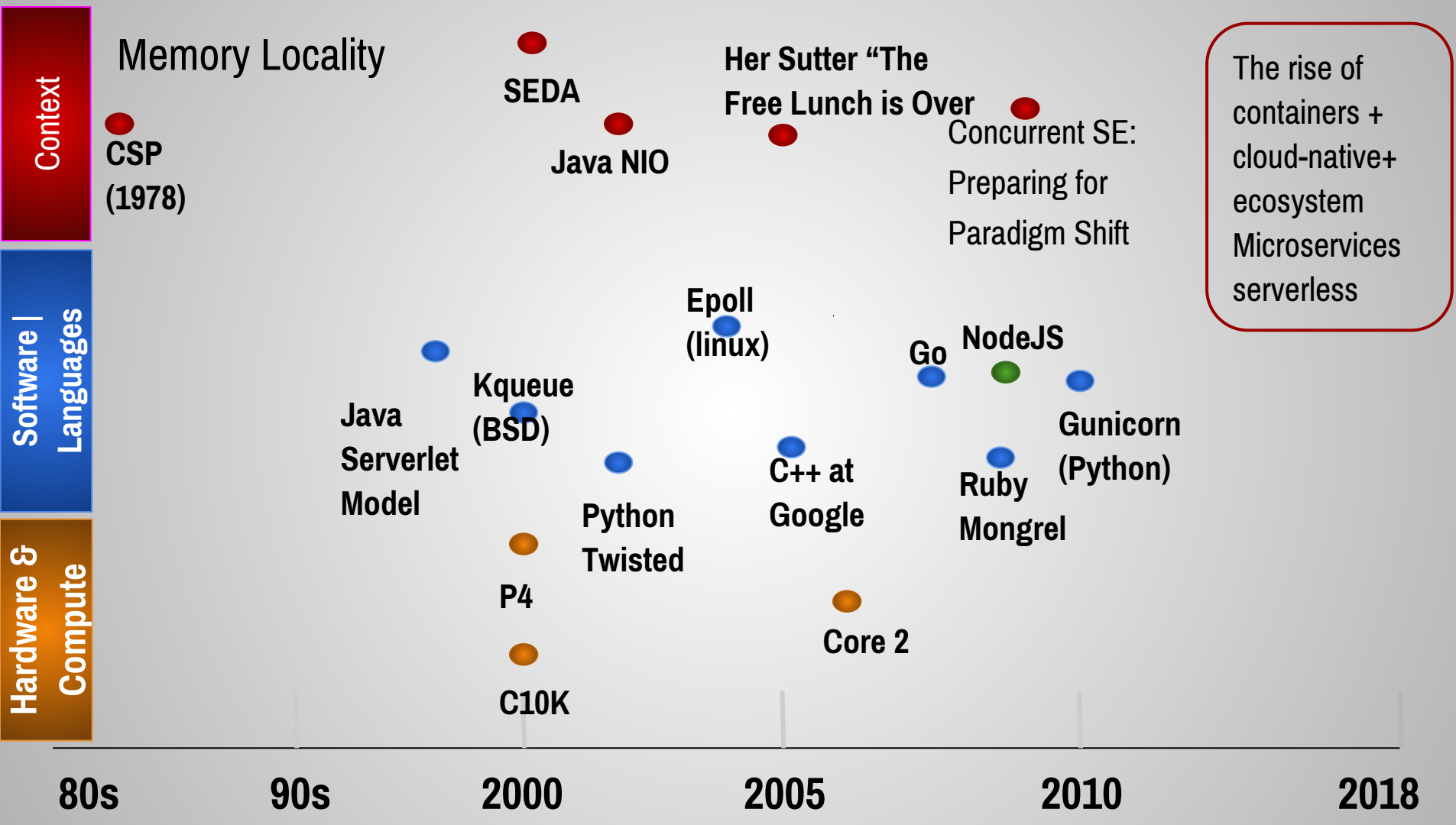
CONCURRENCY - Conclusions

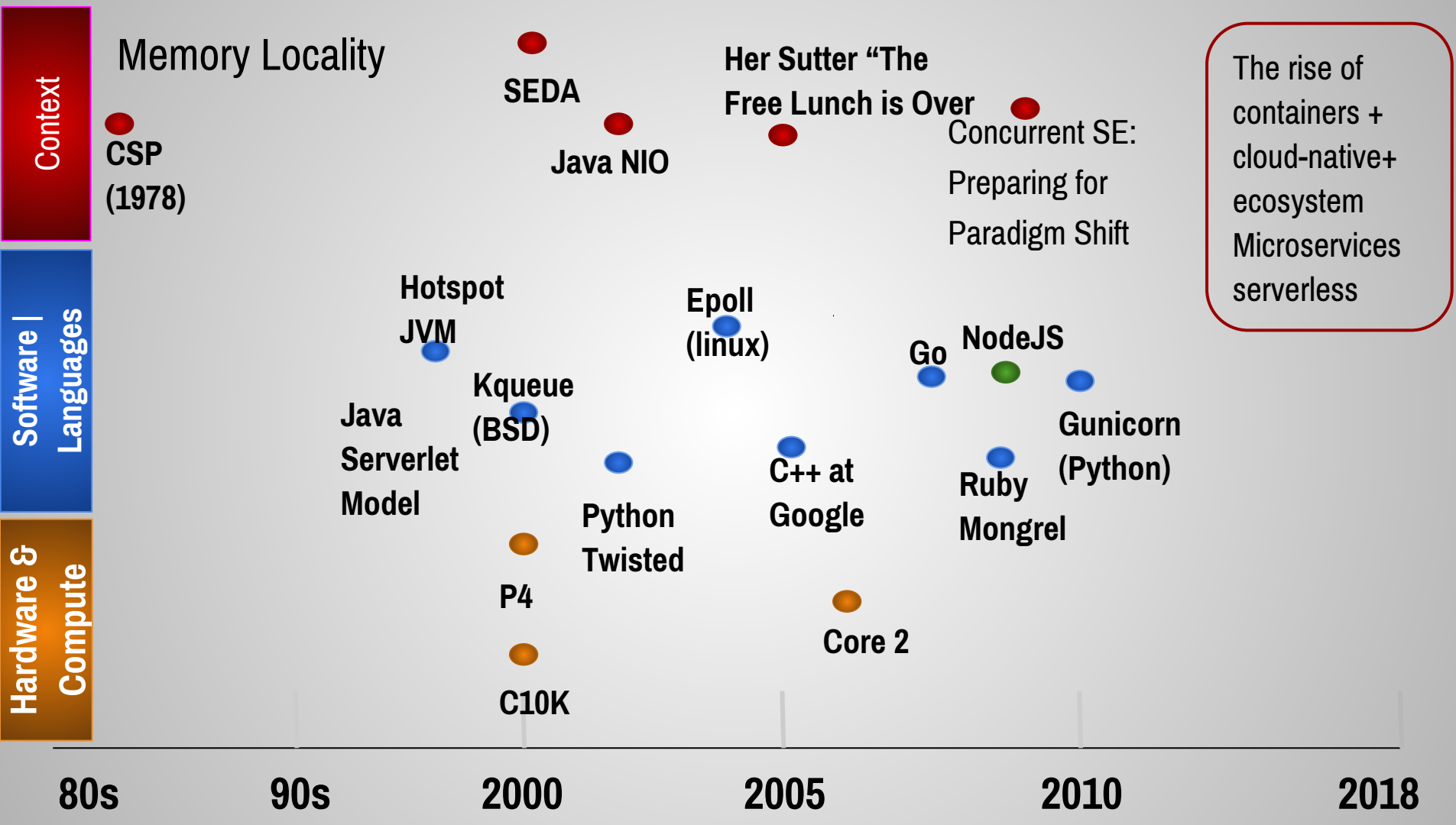
- goroutines are a success: give you the same expressiveness of a traditional imperative programming language while hiding the event driven nature of their interactions with the outside world from the programmer.
- when goroutines do need to coordinate, they do so in user space, rather than being forced to use expensive kernel interactions.











Memory & Data Locality

Python

```
% python  
>>> from sys import getsizeof  
>>> gocon = 2014  
>>> getsizeof(gocon)  
24
```

Memory & Data Locality

Java

```
int gocon = 2014;
```

Memory & Data Locality

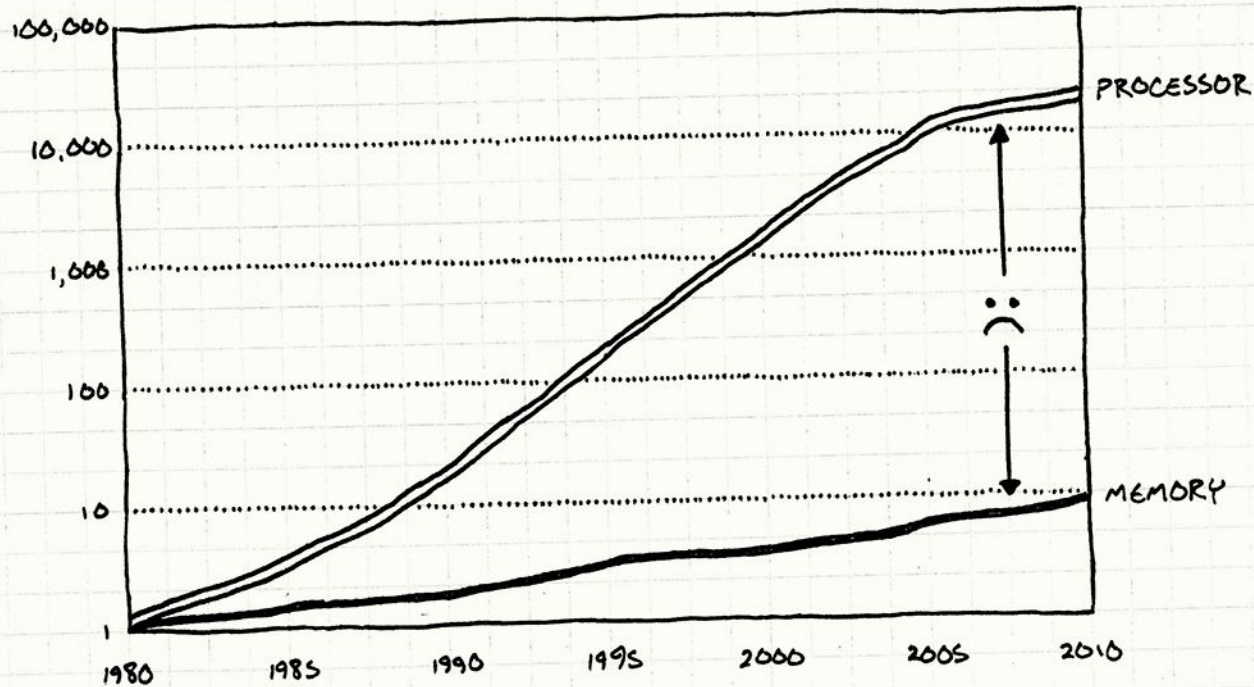
Java

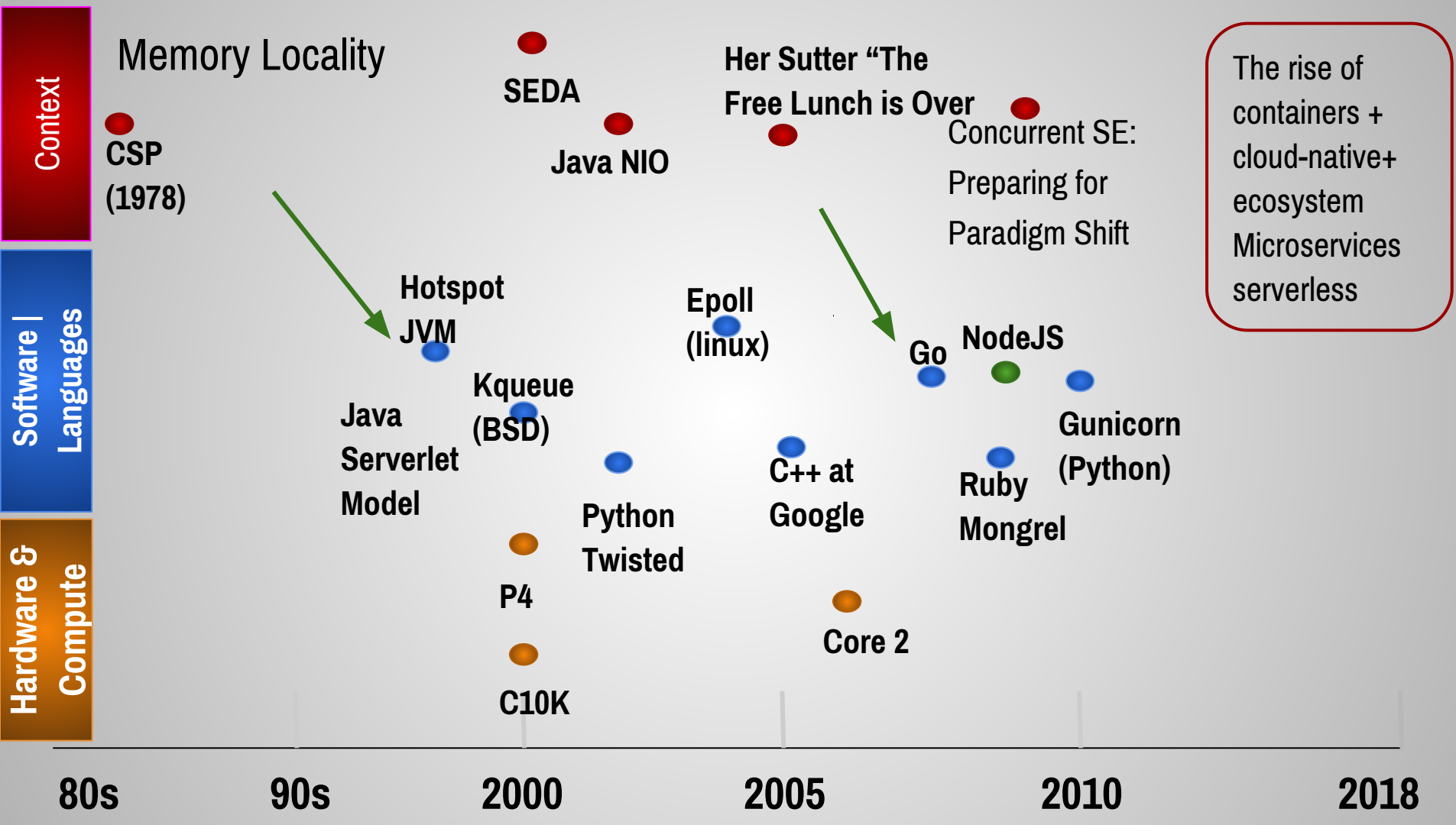
```
// 16 bytes on 32 bit JVM
```

```
// 24 bytes on 64 bit JVM
```

```
Integer gocon = new Integer(2014);
```

Memory & Data Locality





Memory Locality

Java

Memory Locality

Java

No value types

Everything Allocated

Memory Locality

Java

No value types

Everything Allocated

Go

Memory Locality

Java

No value types

Everything Allocated

Go

Structs

True Value types

Memory Locality

Java

No value types

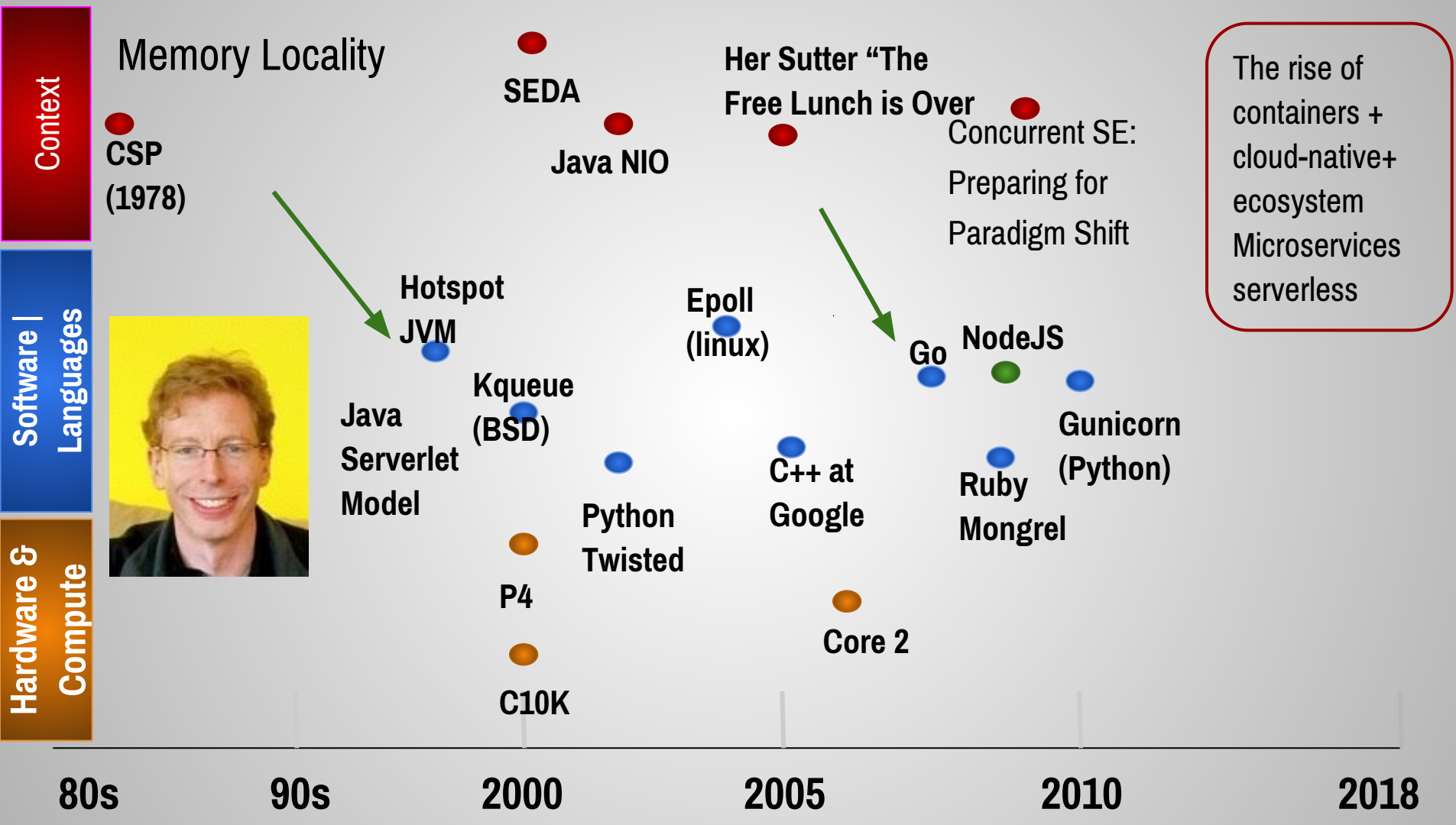
Everything Allocated

Can't return multiple values
(until 2018)

Go

Structs

True Value types



When the three of us [[Ken Thompson](#), [Rob Pike](#), and [Robert Griesemer](#)] got started, it was pure research. The three of us got together and decided that we hated C++. [laughter] ... [Returning to Go,] we started off with the idea that all three of us had to be talked into every feature in the language, so there was no extraneous garbage put into the language for any reason.

Memory Locality

Java

No value types

Everything Allocated

Can't return multiple values

Go

Structs

True Value types

Memory Locality

Java

No value types

Everything Allocated

Can't return multiple values

Go

Structs

True Value types

compact object layout

No object headers

Memory Locality

Java

No value types

Everything Allocated

Can't return multiple values

Go

Structs

True Value types

compact object layout

No object headers

Memory Locality

Java

UTF-16

No value types

Everything Allocated

Can't return multiple values

Go

UTF-8

Structs

True Value types

Compact object layout

No object headers

Lazy initialization of
collections

Memory and Data Locality (conclusion)

Memory Locality (conclusion)

- Go gives programmers the tools to talk about memory efficiently *if they need it.*

Memory Locality (conclusion)

- Go gives programmers the tools to talk about memory efficiently *if they need it.*
- Flexible

Memory Locality (conclusion)

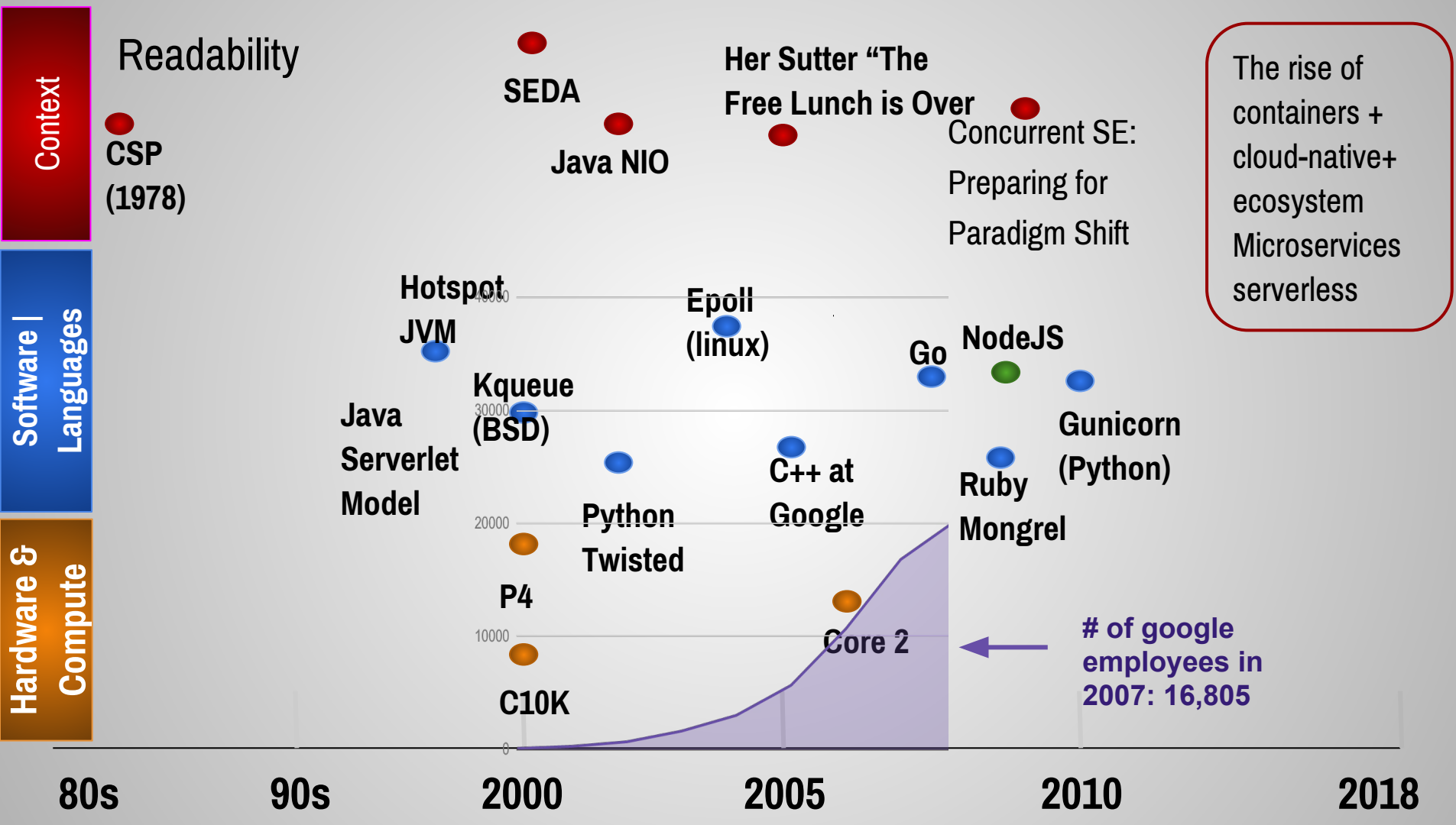
- Go gives programmers the tools to talk about memory efficiently *if they need it.*
- Flexible
- Memory management (not an all-or-nothing like in C++ or Rust)

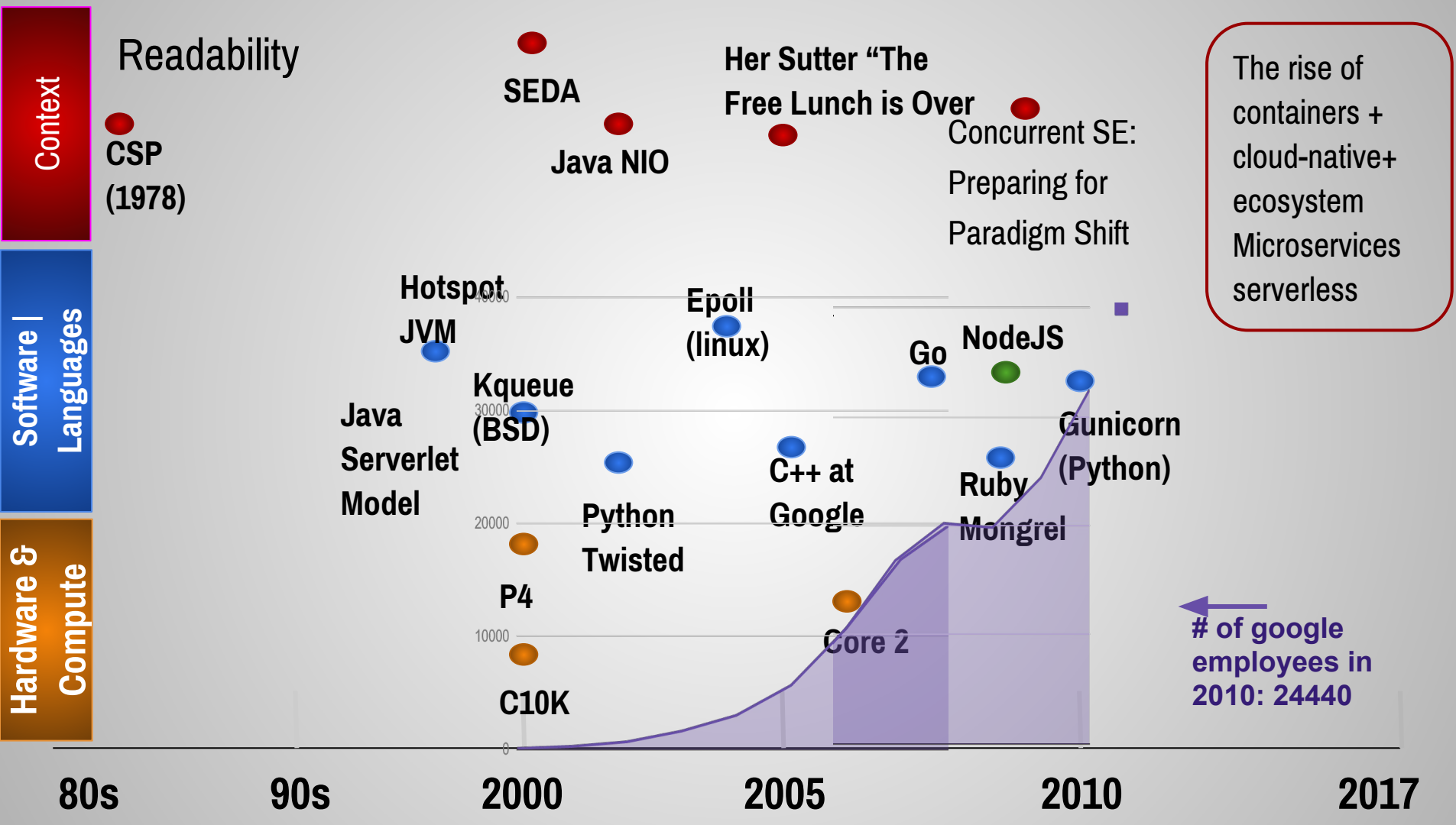
Readability

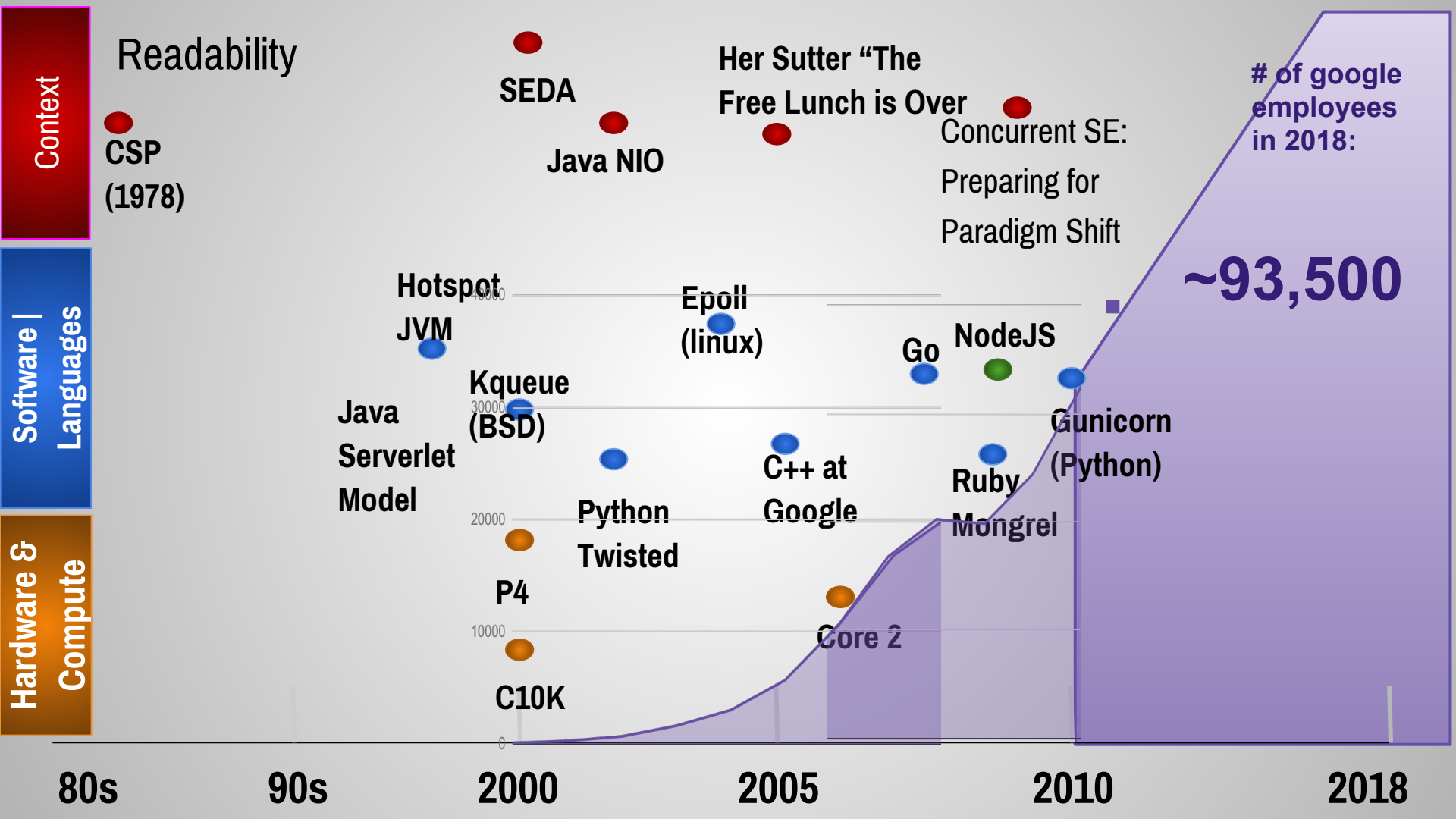
Readability is paramount—Rob Pike

Readability

“ Debugging is twice as hard as writing the code in the first place. Therefore, if you write the code as cleverly as possible, you are, by definition, not smart enough to debug it. ”—Brian Kernighan







Readability

simplicity

Readability

simplicity

“simple is better”

Readability

simplicity

“simple is better”

“this is an insult to
intelligent programmers”

Readability

simplicity

“simple is better”

“you’re trying to
commodify programming
and create a situation
where our bosses can
replace us at will”

“You’re not paid to program, you’re not even paid to maintain someone else’s program, you’re paid to deliver solutions to the business.”

- Dave Cheney

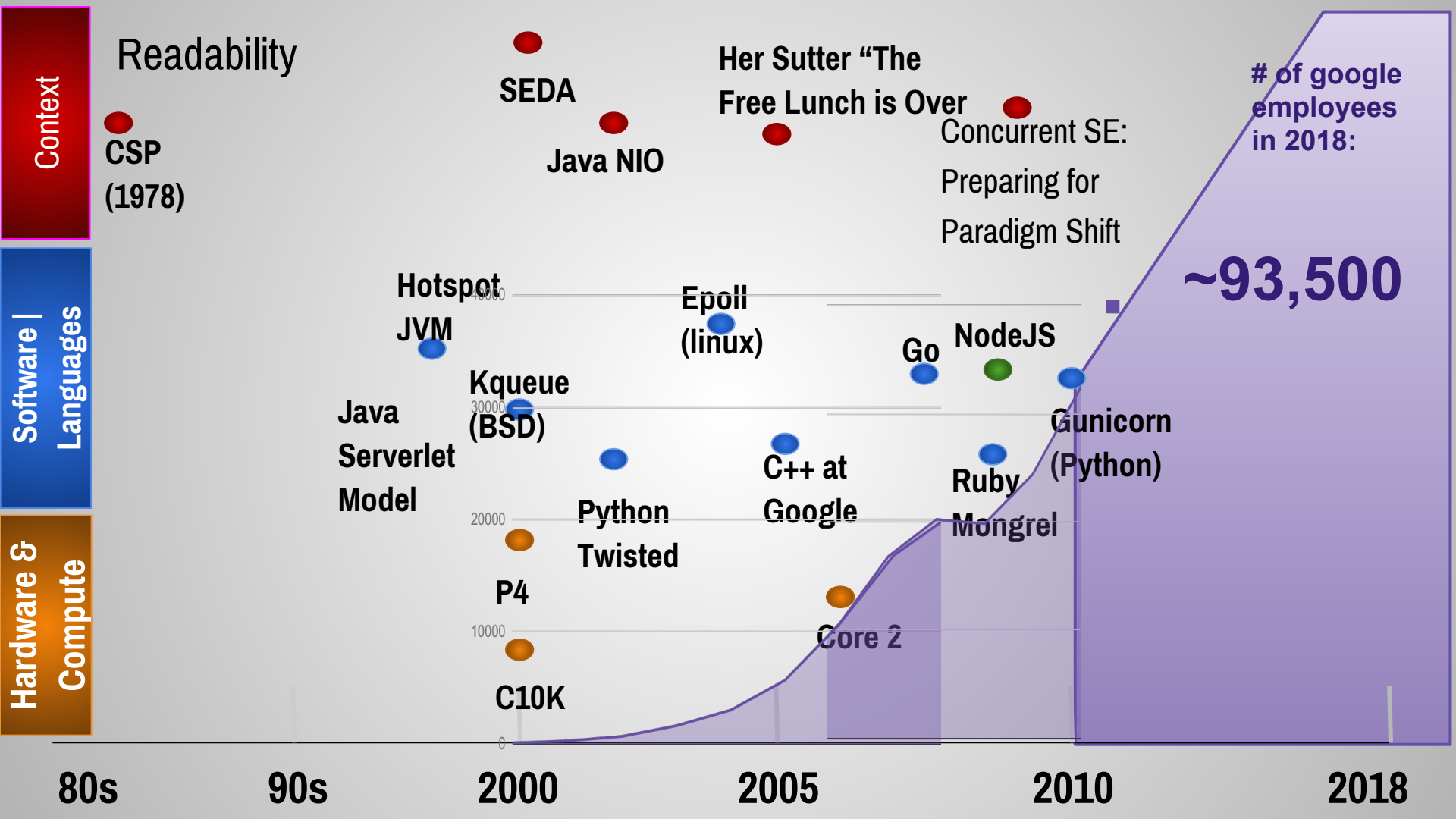
Readability

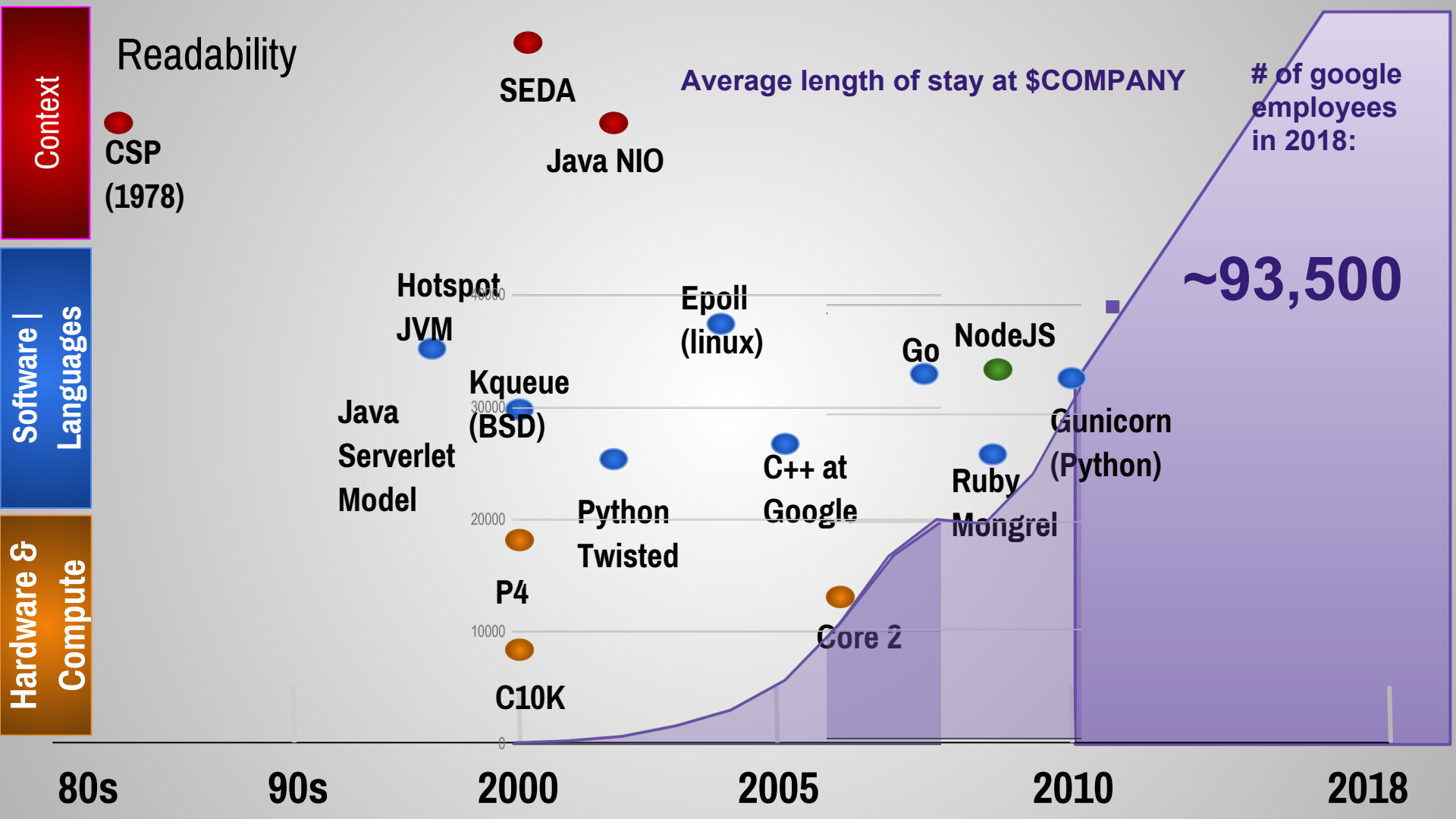
Programs which cannot be maintained will be rewritten

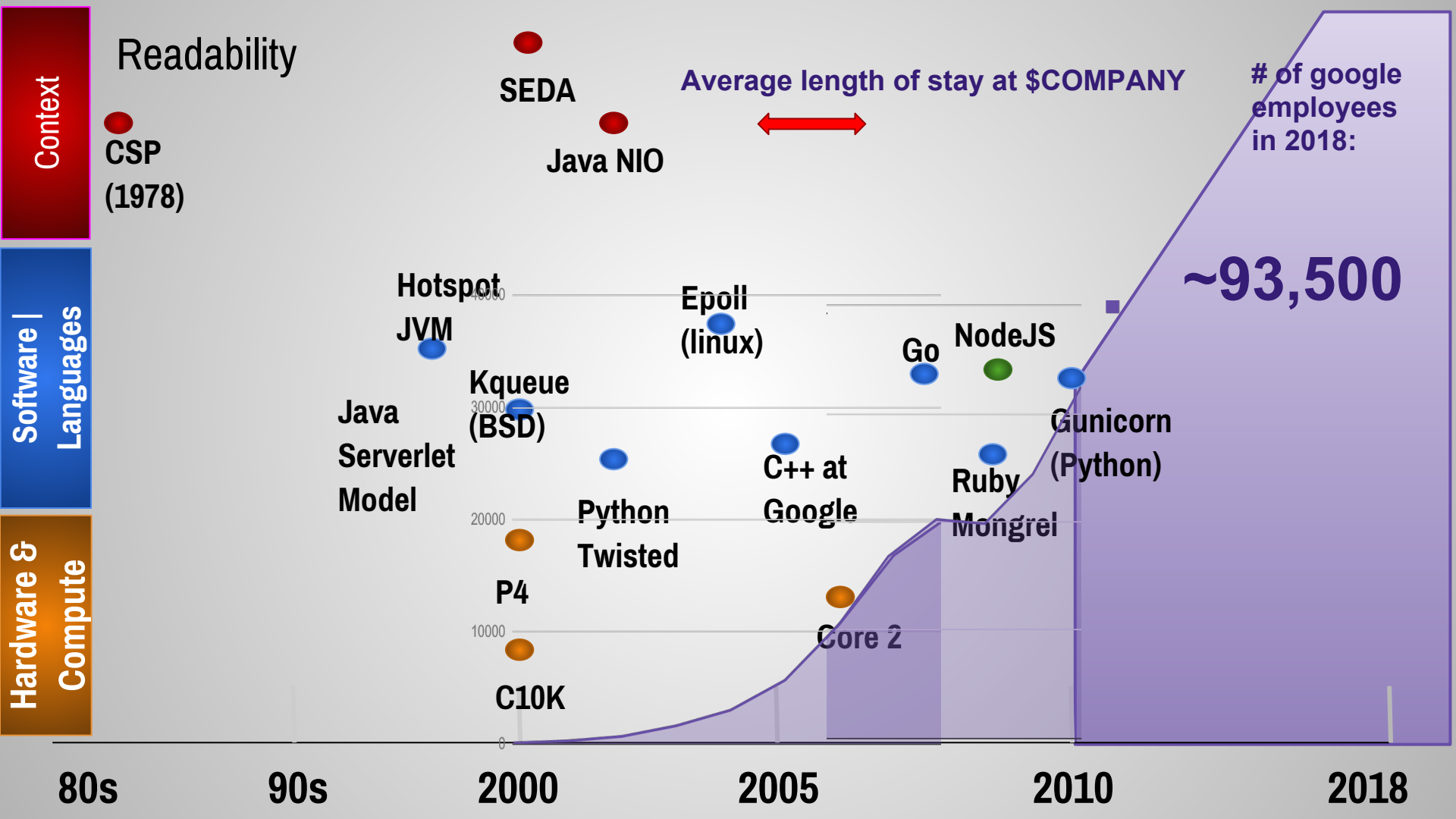
Readability

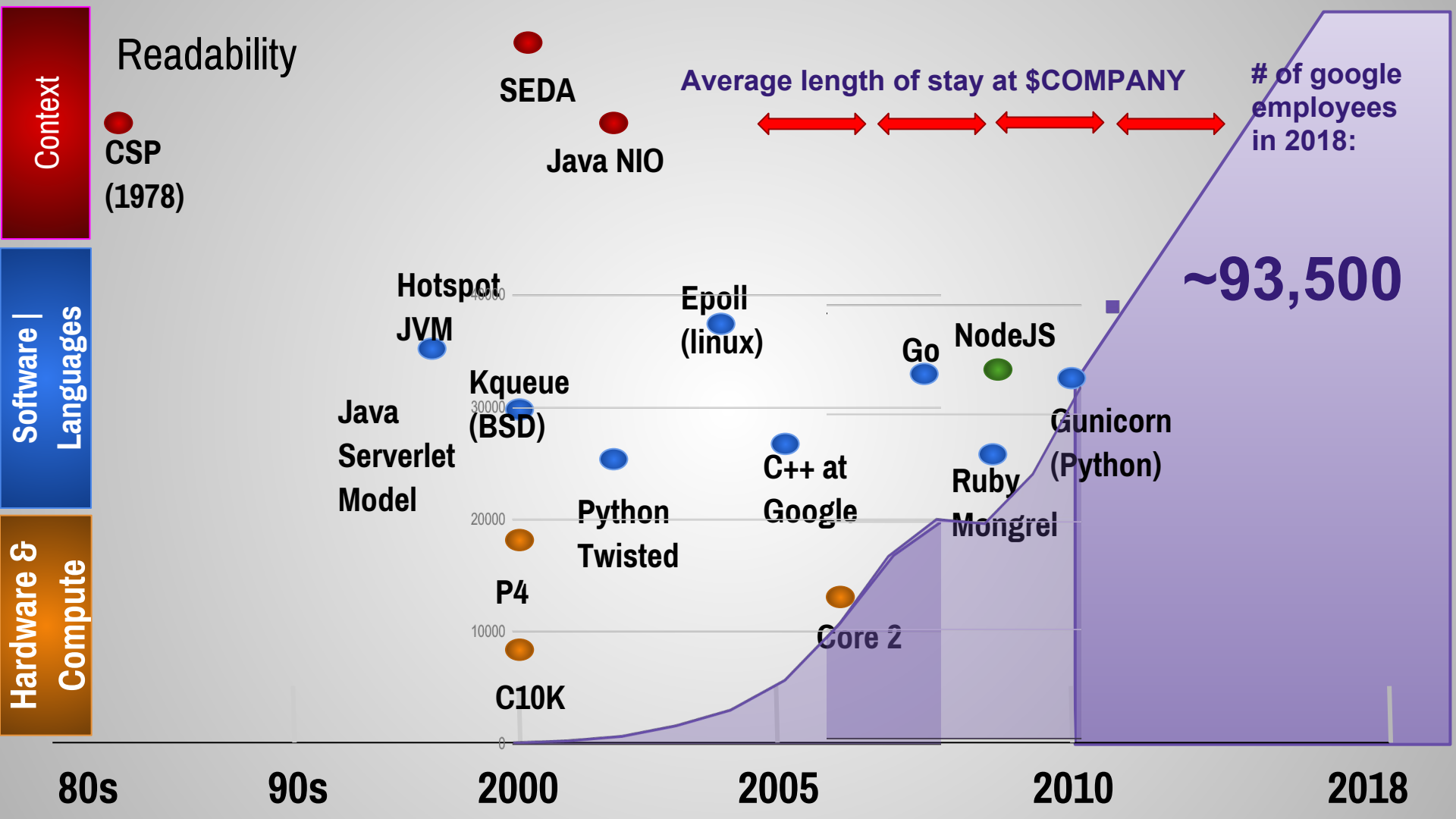
Programs which cannot be maintained will be rewritten

“If you can’t be replaced, you cannot be promoted”







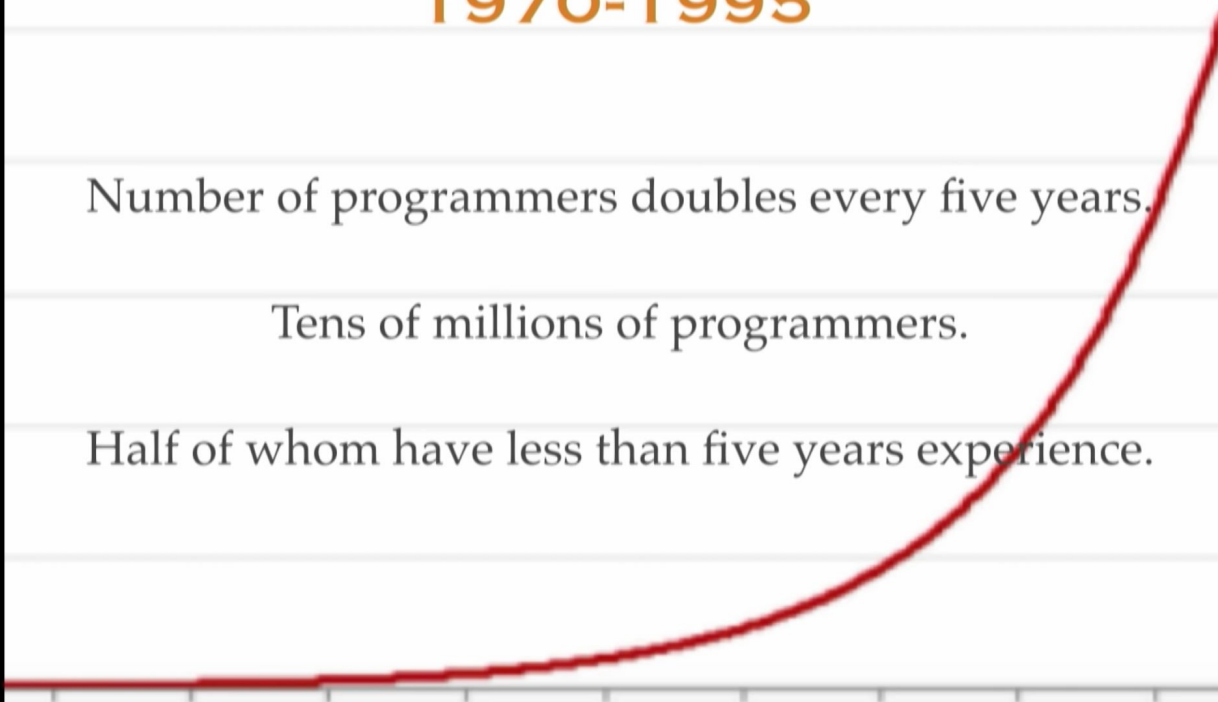


1970-1995

Number of programmers doubles every five years.

Tens of millions of programmers.

Half of whom have less than five years experience.

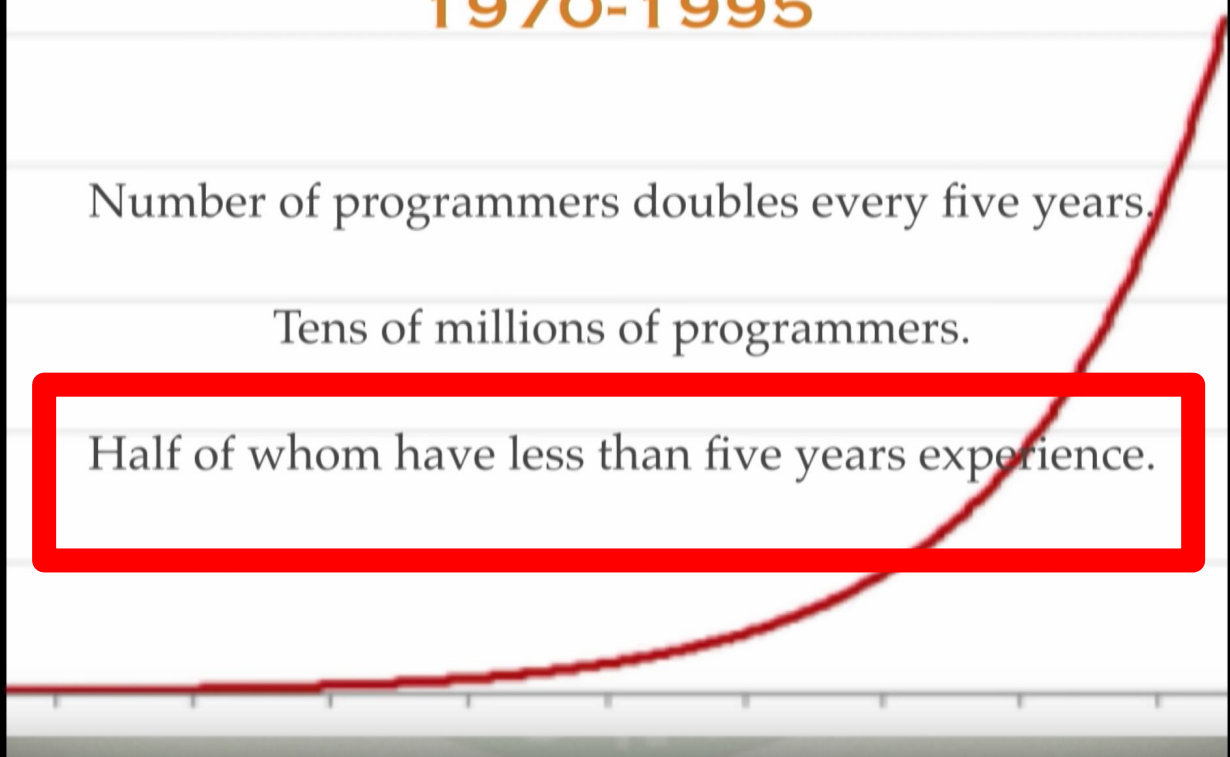


1970-1995

Number of programmers doubles every five years.

Tens of millions of programmers.

Half of whom have less than five years experience.



Readability

N+1 different opinions on what makes readability.

Familiarity - Go's small language footprint (25 keywords)

Readability

Familiarity - Go's small language footprint (25 keywords)

Ingroup knowledge

Readability

Familiarity - Go's small language footprint (25 keywords)

Ingroup knowledge

Learners perspectives - First time seeing code

No “magic” - easy vs. Simple

Readability

Familiarity - Go's small language footprint (25 keywords)

Ingroup knowledge

Learners perspectives - First time seeing code

No “magic” - easy vs. Simple

HTML w3org: 3.2. Priority of Constituencies: User > Author > Implementor

Readability

Personal Convenience.

Convention over Configuration

Readability

~~Personal Convenience:~~

Convention over Configuration



Readability

~~Personal Convenience:~~

~~Convention over Configuration~~



Simplicity

Software Engineering

Software Engineering vs Programming

Software Engineering

Software Engineering vs Programming

Software Engineering = Programming integrated over time.

Software Engineering

Software Engineering vs Programming

Software Engineering = Programming integrated over time.

Engineering is what happens when things need to live longer and influence of time starts creeping in. -Titus Winters

Software Engineering

Software Engineering vs Programming

Software Engineering = Programming integrated over time.

Engineering is what happens when things need to live longer and influence of time starts creeping in. -Titus Winters

All this complexity is fundamentally a different flavor than programming.

Software Engineering

focus on sustaining engineering (readability)

Software Engineering

TIME TRAVELING EVERYWHERE

CI

Unit Tests

Refactoring

Design Patterns

Dependency Management



Software Engineering

focus on sustaining engineering (readability)

continuance of many different engineers over a long period of time

clear module boundaries

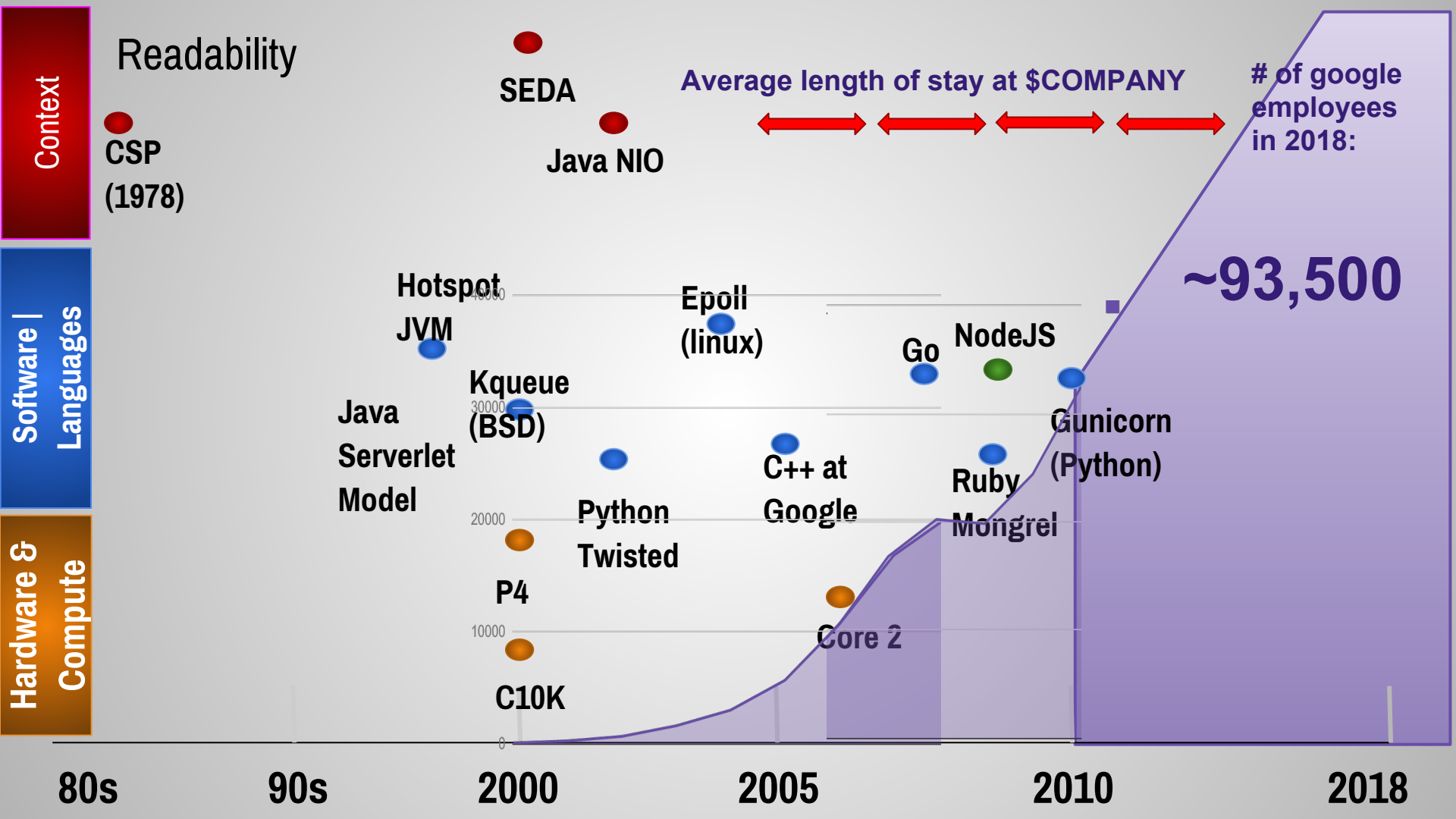
keeping import dependencies between packages linear, thus keeping compile times down.

Simplicity and the Greater Good

“Simplicity is a great virtue but it requires hard work to achieve it and education to appreciate it. And to make matters worse: complexity sells better.”

— **Edsger W. Dijkstra**

The Future



The Future?

The problems we have today were not there 20 years ago, nor will be problems we face 20 years from now.

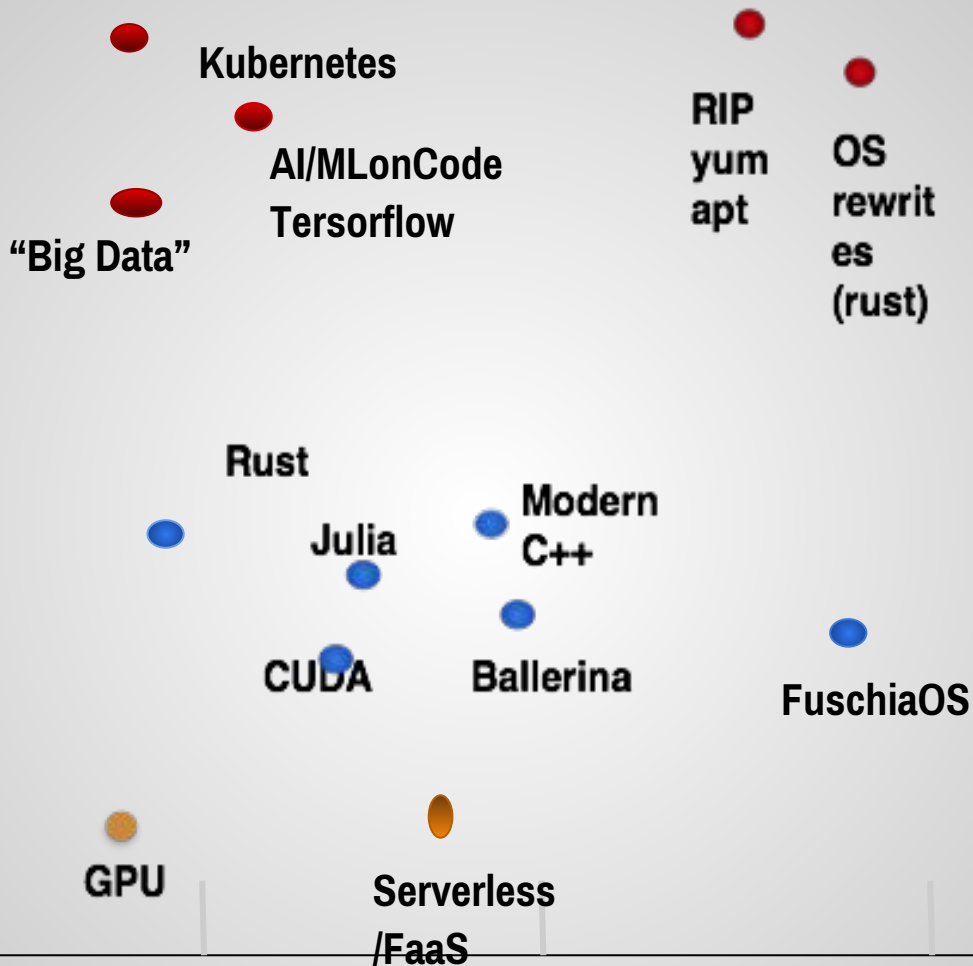
Context

Software | Languages

Hardware & Compute

The Future?

2003 2010 2015 2020 2025 2040



The Future?

...hang on for the ride



2017

2020

2025

2030

2035

2040

Thank you!

Carmen Andoh

@carmatocity

GOTO Copenhagen

November 2018