About the Scott Text: Scott mentions a LOT of PLs. I will only discuss Go, Elixir, Java in detail and will only expect you to know about those. Also probably mention C and Python. (So if you find yourself reading about the details of C++, red this only for key concepts, not details.)

Lec 3: Go Intro
Why? C was designed in 1970 with those machines in mind. Go is C - 40 years later. Biggest change — no explicit memory management (malloc and free). Rather more java-like with new and garbage collection.

Green comparison between Go and C
   numbers from whiteboard.
   factoring:
       C to 1,000,000: 1.8sec
       Go to 1,000,000: 4.6 sec

Go (in PL jargon):
   imperative
   statically scoped
   functions are first class
   static variable types
   strongly typed
   pass-by-by-value
   return-by-value

Writing Go:
Put every different go program in a different folder.
put program files in files that end in .go

in the main directory for a program (you will usually only have one directory)
   go mod init aaa/bbb
aaa/bbb does not matter. (This is used in large team development)

   package main    // REQUIRED
   import "fmt"    // won’t compile unless imports exactly match uses (unlike java).
   func main() { // the function to start the program. Should be exactly one instance of a main function in a directory
       fmt.Println("hello geoff!") // Do something!!!
   }
See hw.go

Note semi-colon allowed but not required
   Good/bad/yawn?

Once you have a program file:
Go has lots of packages. We will discuss this end of semester with modules and types in OO programming.

Variables

lots of types :: **usually you do not need to know.** Go figures it out

```go
var i = 0
var i int
var i int16 = 7
i := 0
```

These are all mostly equivalent. Go initializes all integers to 0 (second case). (All types have a “zero” value. Go figures out that i is an int (first and third). := gives “short form” initialization ... “=” does assignment “:=” does initialization and assignment

Type Coercion:

in Java

```java
int iinntt = 7;
long lloonngg = 7;
boolean bboo = iinntt==lloonngg;
```

perfectly legal

No type coercion in Go

```go
var i int16 = 7
var j int32 = 7
kk := i==j // not allowed, will not compile
```

So need to cast

```go
kk := i==int16(j)
```

Why does go not have type coercion??

**Go uses value model of variables** (as does Java for primitive types). As does C. So like C, go has pointers and the complexities of referencing and dereferencing pointers. Will talk about this in ch 6. Unlike C, go has garbage collection (more on that in ch 8.5.3)

**Go uses pass and return by value**

```go
var iii int16 = 5
func argg(aaa int16) int16 {
```
fmt.Printf("A1 aaa %2v  iii %2v\n", aaa, iii)
aaa = 17
fmt.Printf("A2 aaa %2v  iii %2v\n", aaa, iii)
return aaa

// Print before and after call
func main() {
    fmt.Printf("M1 iii %2v\n", iii)
    kkk:=argg(iii)
    fmt.Printf("M2 iii %2v  kkk %2v\n", iii, kkk)
}
see pbv.go

printf
%v the value in a default format
    when printing structs, the plus flag (%+v) adds field names
%t the word true or false
%d base 10
%f decimal point but no exponent, e.g. 123.456
%s the uninterpreted bytes of the string or slice
\n CR-LF

Strings UTF-8
    1–4 bytes to encode a character
    1 byte for ASCII chars
    if start with:  0 then 1 byte
                    only 7 usable bits
                     110 2 bytes each byte begins 10
                      so only 11 usable bits
                     1110 3 bytes then each byte begins 10
                      so 16 usable bytes
                     11110 3 bytes, each byte begins 10
                      so 21 usable types

“Tuple Assignment” and tuple return from procedure
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
    j,k := 5, 20    // initialize j and k
    fmt.Printf("j:%3d  k:%d\n", j,k);
    k,j = j,k // swap j and k uses only one line!!!
    fmt.Printf("j:%3d  k:%d\n", j,k);

l, m := mul(j,k)  // call function and initialize l and m
for return values
  fmt.Printf("l:%3d  m:%f\n", l,m)
}

so swap
  b,a = a,b

/**
 * do something
 * @param i an integer
 * @param j an integer
 * @return an integer and a float32
 **/  
func mul(i , j int) (int, float32) { // return two values
  ii := i*j;
  jj := float32(i) / float32(j); // casting
  return ii,jj
}
See tupl_go/tuple.go

if and for
no parens required, must have {}  
package main
import "fmt"
func main() {
  ii,f1, f2 := 0,1,1
  for { // Go does not have a while loop! Just for with nothing (or ;;) No Parens MUST {}  
    ii++;
    f1,f2 = f2, (f1+f2)
    if f2<0 { // no parens must {}  
      break
    }
  }
  fmt.Printf("%d  %d %d\n", ii, f1, f2)
}

Scope – very much like java We will discuss scope in great detail
arrays and slices
arrays – homogeneous collection with length fixed at compile time spaces for all arrays are allocated at compile time
“the size of an array is a part of its type”
Arrays pass and return by value
DIFFERENT FROM JAVA
Like Java, an error to read off the end of an array
C does not throw an error in this case
Reading off the end of the array is why Hoare invented null
see array_go/array.go

Also, Go had guaranteed zero assignment. Java “definite assignment” errors, C whatever
see Defin.java

slice — somewhat Java ArrayList
slice a run-time allocated piece of memory. When you make a slice you really have a pointer a memory location.
see slic.go

also with slices you can get a piece
slice[start:end]
for example see remove fun in slice_go or slisli_go

When you pass a slice to a function, you pass the memory location pointer.
see slifunapp

structs
much like java classes, with some different syntax. Structs can have methods!
speed.go
Structs do “inherit” — somewhat
— embedding (embed.go)
— static method binding (funcbind_go/funcbind.go)
contrast with Java funcbind_go/FuncBind.java

Program across multiple files
In same directory
UNIX> mkdir AAA
UNIX cd AAA
UNIX> go mod init GGT/AAA     /// GGT/AAA can be anything, except .
UNIX> go run .    /// doc says to use everything in current directory. If explicitly name file, then all you get is that file
Encapsulation and multiple directories:
Everything in a package is public to everything in the same
package. In other packages, capitalization indicates public to
other packages. See encap_go
Also note that fmt.Println, fmt is initial cap, hence is is
public from the fmt package.

Command Line Arguments
NOT in main function (a la Java / C)
rather in os package
see comlin_go

Advantages/disadvantages?

Generics — new in Go 1.18
Later

// a.go
package main
func main() {
    println("aaa")
    aaa("bbc")
}

// b.go
package main
func aaa(bbb string) {
    println(bbb)
}