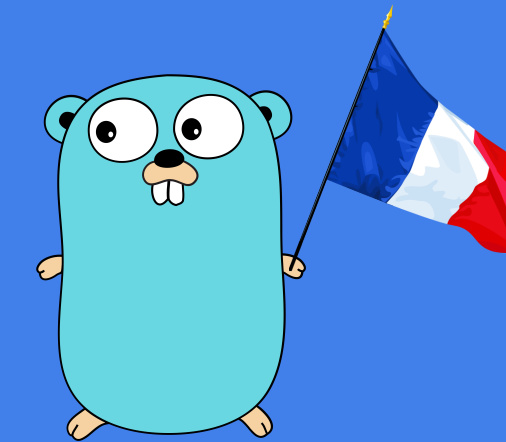


3 Erreurs Courantes en Go

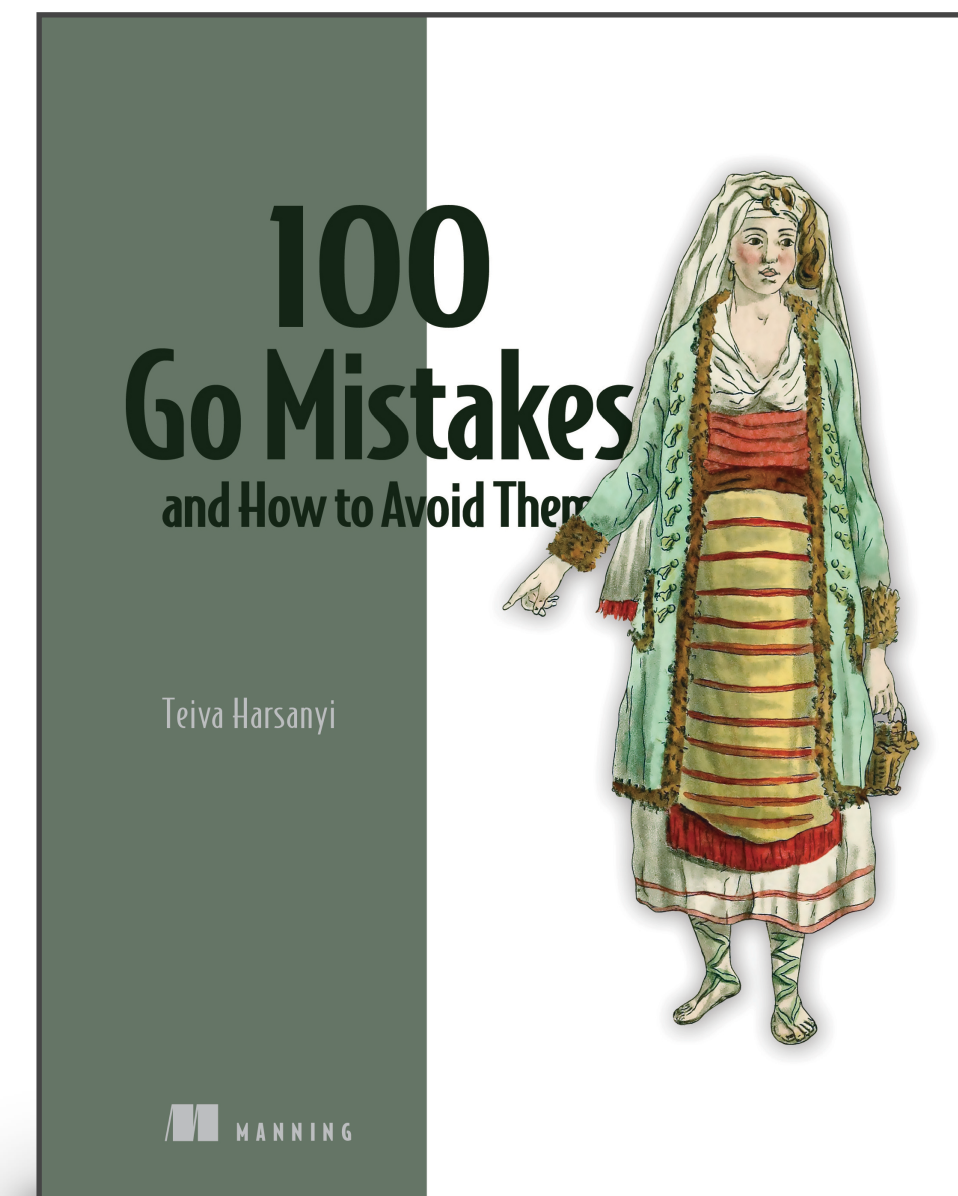
Golang Paris





Teiva Harsanyi

Software Engineer at Docker 🐳



#1

La gestion d'un statut

```

const (
    StatusSuccess    = "success"
    StatusErrorFoo   = "error_foo"
    StatusErrorBar   = "error_bar"
)

func f() error {
    var status string
    defer notify(status) ← empty string ""
    defer incrementCounter(status)

    if err := foo(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorFoo
        return err
    }

    if err := bar(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorBar
        return err
    }

    status = StatusSuccess
    return nil
}

```

Quel est le problème ? 🕒

⚠️ Si l'on exécute cette fonction, le statut passé à `notify` et `incrementCounter` sera toujours le même: "" (empty string)

=> Les arguments passés à une fonction `defer` sont évalués **immédiatement**


```

const (
    StatusSuccess    = "success"
    StatusErrorFoo  = "error_foo"
    StatusErrorBar  = "error_bar"
)

func f() error {
    var status string
    defer notify(status)
    defer incrementCounter(status)

    if err := foo(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorFoo
        return err
    }

    if err := bar(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorBar
        return err
    }

    status = StatusSuccess
    return nil
}

```

✓ Solution 1: Si l'on peut changer **notify** et **incrementCounter**

```

func f() error {
    var status string
    defer notify(&status)
    defer incrementCounter(&status)

    if err := foo(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorFoo
        return err
    }

    if err := bar(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorBar
        return err
    }

    status = StatusSuccess
    return nil
}

```

```

const (
    StatusSuccess    = "success"
    StatusErrorFoo   = "error_foo"
    StatusErrorBar   = "error_bar"
)

func f() error {
    var status string
    defer notify(status)
    defer incrementCounter(status)

    if err := foo(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorFoo
        return err
    }

    if err := bar(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorBar
        return err
    }

    status = StatusSuccess
    return nil
}

```

✓ Solution 2: En utilisant une closure

```

i := 0
j := 0
defer func(i int) {
    fmt.Println(i, j)
}(i)
i++
j++

```

0 1

```

const (
    StatusSuccess    = "success"
    StatusErrorFoo   = "error_foo"
    StatusErrorBar   = "error_bar"
)

func f() error {
    var status string
    defer notify(status)
    defer incrementCounter(status)

    if err := foo(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorFoo
        return err
    }

    if err := bar(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorBar
        return err
    }

    status = StatusSuccess
    return nil
}

```

✓ Solution 2: En utilisant une closure

```

func f() error {
    var status string
    defer func() {
        notify(status)
        incrementCounter(status)
    }()

    if err := foo(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorFoo
        return err
    }

    if err := bar(); err != nil {
        status = StatusErrorBar
        return err
    }

    status = StatusSuccess
    return nil
}

```

#2

L'implémentation d'un cache

Quel est le problème ? 🕒

⚠️ L'itération sur **customers** utilise une seule et unique variable **customer** avec une adresse fixe

```
type Customer struct {  
    ID      string  
    Balance float64  
}
```

```
type Store struct {  
    m map[string]*Customer  
}
```

```
func (s *Store) storeCustomers(customers []Customer) {  
    for _, customer := range customers {  
        s.m[customer.ID] = &customer  
    }  
    fmt.Printf("%p\n", &customer)
```

```
0xc000096020  
0xc000096020  
0xc000096020
```

```
func main() {  
    s := Store{m: make(map[string]*Customer)}  
    s.storeCustomers([]Customer{  
        {ID: "1", Balance: 10},  
        {ID: "2", Balance: -10},  
        {ID: "3", Balance: 0},  
    })  
    // ...  
    for k, v := range s.m {  
        fmt.Printf("key=%v, value=%#v\n", k, v)  
    }  
}
```

```
key=1, value=&main.Customer{ID:"3", Balance:0}  
key=2, value=&main.Customer{ID:"3", Balance:0}  
key=3, value=&main.Customer{ID:"3", Balance:0}
```



Quel est le problème ? 🕒

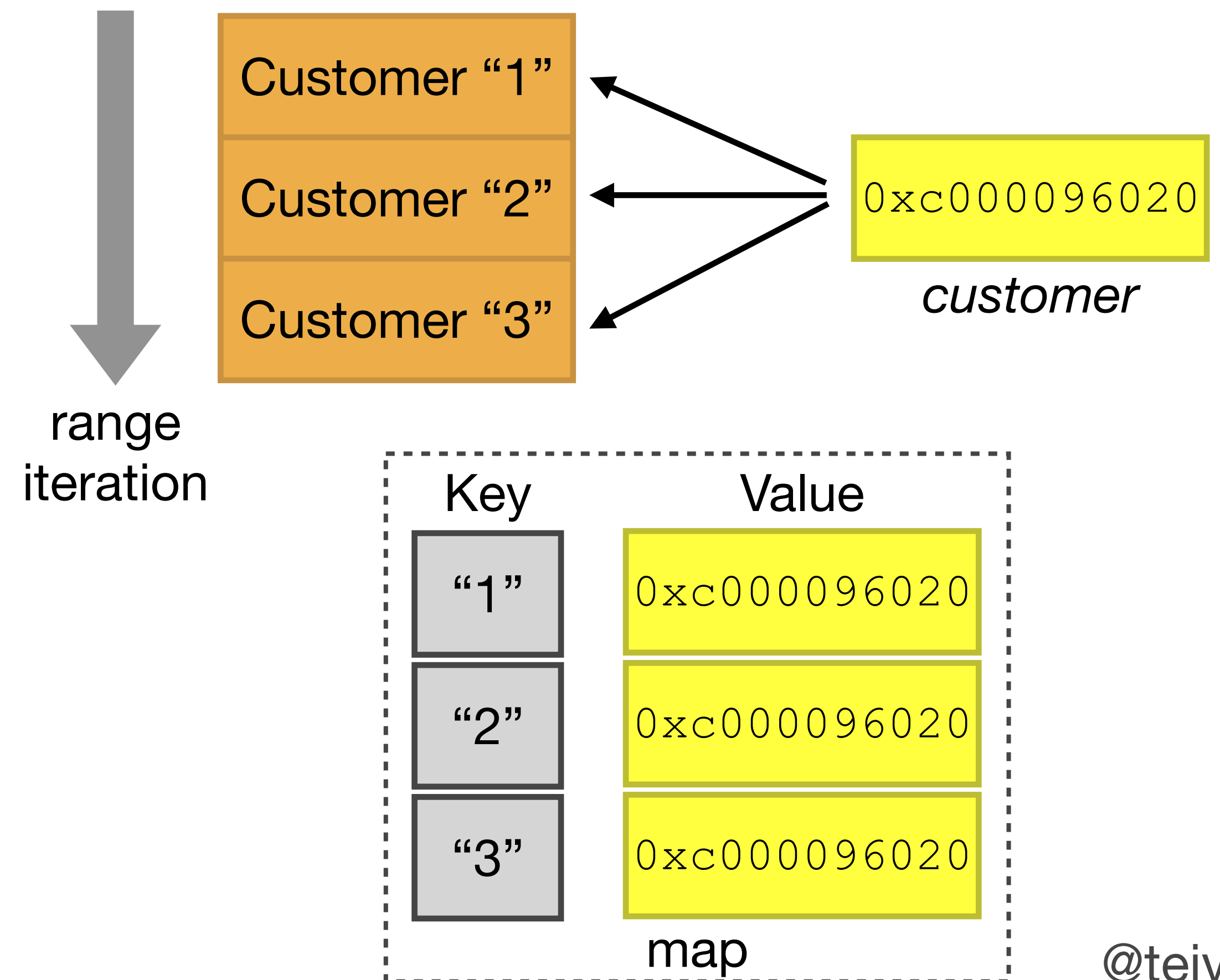
⚠️ L'itération sur `customers` utilise une seule et unique variable `customer` avec une adresse fixe

```
type Customer struct {
    ID      string
    Balance float64
}

type Store struct {
    m map[string]*Customer
}

func (s *Store) storeCustomers(customers []Customer) {
    for _, customer := range customers {
        s.m[customer.ID] = &customer
    }
}

func main() {
    s := Store{m: make(map[string]*Customer)}
    s.storeCustomers([]Customer{
        {ID: "1", Balance: 10},
        {ID: "2", Balance: -10},
        {ID: "3", Balance: 0},
    })
    // ...
}
```



✓ Solution 1: Variable shadowing

```
type Customer struct {
    ID      string
    Balance float64
}

type Store struct {
    m map[string]*Customer
}

func (s *Store) storeCustomers(customers []Customer) {
    for _, customer := range customers {
        s.m[customer.ID] = &customer
    }
}

func main() {
    s := Store{m: make(map[string]*Customer)}
    s.storeCustomers([]Customer{
        {ID: "1", Balance: 10},
        {ID: "2", Balance: -10},
        {ID: "3", Balance: 0},
    })
    // ...
}
```

```
type Customer struct {
    ID      string
    Balance float64
}

type Store struct {
    m map[string]*Customer
}

func (s *Store) storeCustomers(customers []Customer) {
    for _, customer := range customers {
        customer := customer
        s.m[customer.ID] = &customer
    }
}

func main() {
    s := Store{m: make(map[string]*Customer)}
    s.storeCustomers([]Customer{
        {ID: "1", Balance: 10},
        {ID: "2", Balance: -10},
        {ID: "3", Balance: 0},
    })
    // ...
}
```

✓ Solution 2: Utilisation de l'index

```
type Customer struct {
    ID      string
    Balance float64
}

type Store struct {
    m map[string]*Customer
}

func (s *Store) storeCustomers(customers []Customer) {
    for _, customer := range customers {
        s.m[customer.ID] = &customer
    }
}

func main() {
    s := Store{m: make(map[string]*Customer)}
    s.storeCustomers([]Customer{
        {ID: "1", Balance: 10},
        {ID: "2", Balance: -10},
        {ID: "3", Balance: 0},
    })
    // ...
}
```

```
type Customer struct {
    ID      string
    Balance float64
}

type Store struct {
    m map[string]*Customer
}

func (s *Store) storeCustomers(customers []Customer) {
    for i := range customers {
        customer := &customers[i]
        s.m[customer.ID] = customer
    }
}

func main() {
    s := Store{m: make(map[string]*Customer)}
    s.storeCustomers([]Customer{
        {ID: "1", Balance: 10},
        {ID: "2", Balance: -10},
        {ID: "3", Balance: 0},
    })
    // ...
}
```

#3

Mettre à jour un âge

Quel est le problème ? 🕒

```
type Customer struct {
    mutex sync.RWMutex
    id     string
    age    int
}

func (c *Customer) UpdateAge(age int) error {
    c.mutex.Lock()
    defer c.mutex.Unlock()

    if age < 0 {
        return fmt.Errorf("age is negative: %v", c)
    }

    c.age = age
    return nil
}

func (c *Customer) String() string {
    c.mutex.RLock()
    defer c.mutex.RUnlock()

    return fmt.Sprintf("id %s, age %d", c.id, c.age)
}
```

fmt.Stringer interface:

```
type Stringer interface {
    String() string
}
```

✗ Deadlock

```

type Customer struct {
    mutex sync.RWMutex
    id     string
    age    int
}

func (c *Customer) UpdateAge(age int) error {
    c.mutex.Lock()
    defer c.mutex.Unlock()

    if age < 0 {
        return fmt.Errorf("age is negative: %v", c)
    }

    c.age = age
    return nil
}

func (c *Customer) String() string {
    c.mutex.RLock()
    defer c.mutex.RUnlock()

    return fmt.Sprintf("id %s, age %d", c.id, c.age)
}

```

✓ Solution: Locker au bon moment

```

type Customer struct {
    mutex sync.RWMutex
    id     string
    age    int
}

func (c *Customer) UpdateAge(age int) error {
    if age < 0 {
        return fmt.Errorf("age is negative: %v", c)
    }

    c.mutex.Lock()
    defer c.mutex.Unlock()

    c.age = age
    return nil
}

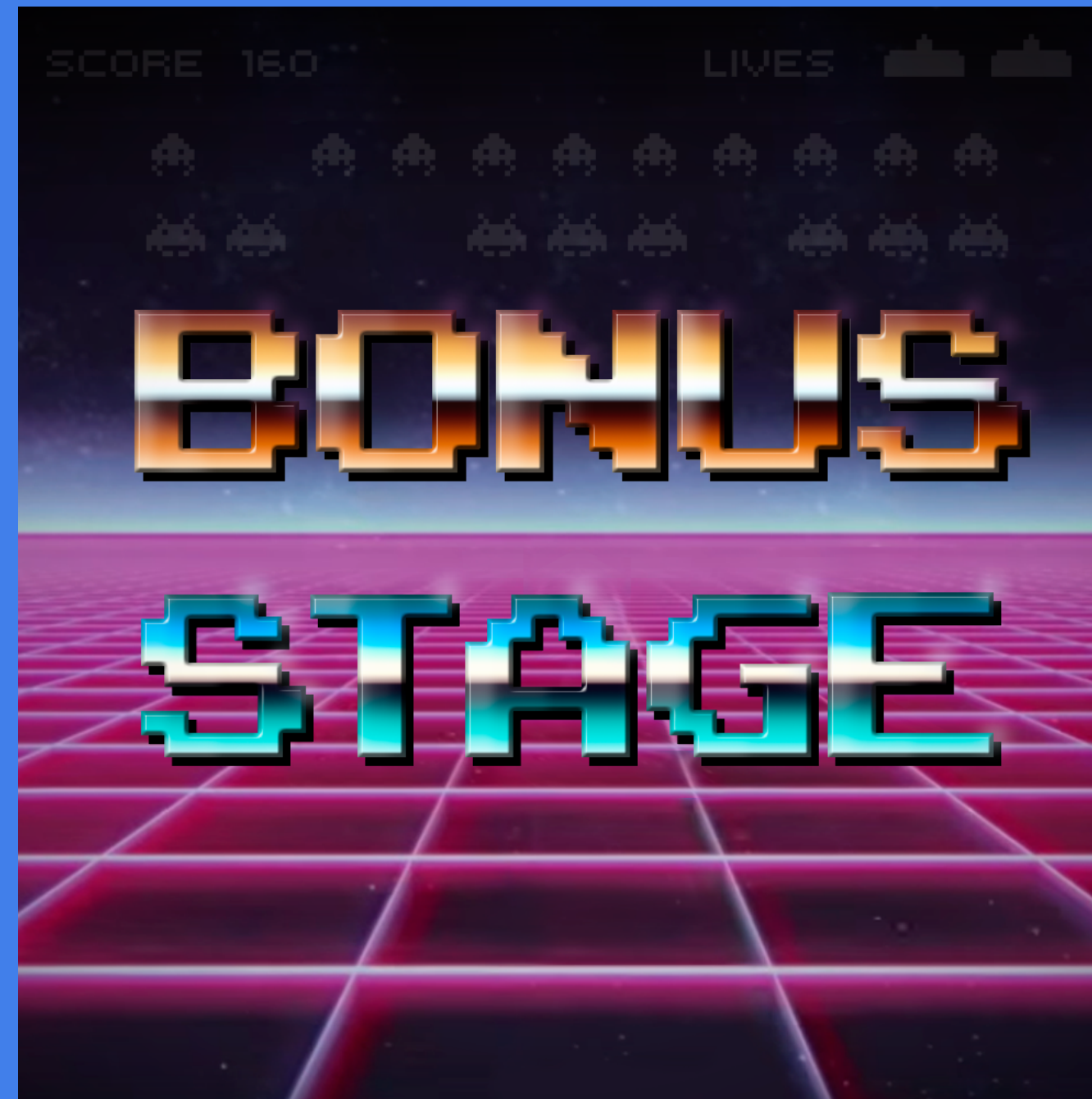
func (c *Customer) String() string {
    c.mutex.RLock()
    defer c.mutex.RUnlock()

    return fmt.Sprintf("id %s, age %d", c.id, c.age)
}

```

Conclusion

- On peut utiliser une closure pour *retarder* l'évaluation d'une variable qu'on passe à **defer**
- Attention lorsqu'on manipule des pointers avec une **range** loop
- Attention aux effets de bord avec du string formatting





Teiva Harsanyi

Apr 16, 2018 · 9 min read · [Listen](#)



Good Code vs Bad Code in Golang

Recently, I was asked to detail what makes a good code or a bad code in **Golang**. I found this [exercice](#) very interesting. Actually, interesting enough to write a post about that. To illustrate my answer, I have taken a concrete use cases I faced in the Air Traffic Management (ATM) domain. The project is available in [Github](#).

Context

First, few words to explain the context of the implementation.

Eurocontrol is the organization managing the air traffic across Europe countries. The common network for exchanging data between Eurocontrol and an Air Navigation Service Provider (ANSP) is called AFTN. This network is mainly used to exchange two different message types: ADEXP and ICAO messages. Each message type has its own syntax but in terms of semantic, both types are equivalent (more or less). Given the context, **performance** must be a key element for the implementation.

This project has to provide two implementations for parsing ADEXP messages (ICAO is not managed in the frame of this exercise) based on Go:

- A bad implementation (package name: `bad`)
- A refactored implementation (package name: `good`)



Val Deleplace

May 29, 2018 · 9 min read · Listen



Go code refactoring: the 23x performance hunt

A few weeks ago, I read an article called “[Good Code vs Bad Code in Golang](#)” where the author guides us step-by-step through the refactoring of an actual business use case.

The article focuses on turning “bad code” into “good code”: more idiomatic, more legible, leveraging the specifics of the go language. But it also insists on **performance** being an important aspect of the project. This triggered my curiosity: let’s dig in!

...

The program basically reads an input file, and parses each line to populate an object in memory.

Input data

```
-EET FIR EBPA 0900
-EET FIR EGTT 0831
-EET FIR EHAA 0853
-EET FIR EBBU 0908
-EET FIR EDGG 0921
-EET FIR EDUU 0921
-ESTDATA -PTID XETB0 -ETO 170302032300 -FL F390
-ESTDATA -PTID ARKIL -ETO 170302032300 -FL F390
-GEO -GEOID GE001 -LATTD 490000N -LONGTD 0500000W
-GEO -GEOID GE002 -LATTD 500000N -LONGTD 0400000W
-GEO -GEOID GE004 -LATTD 520000N -LONGTD 0200000W
-BEGIN RTEPTS
-PT -PTID CYYZ -FL F000 -ETO 170301220429
-PT -PTID JOOPY -FL F390 -ETO 170302002327
-PT -PTID GE001 -FL F390 -ETO 170302003347
-PT -PTID BLM -FL F171 -ETO 170302051642
-PT -PTID LSZH -FL F014 -ETO 170302052710
-END RTEPTS
-SPEED N0456 ARKIL
-SPEED N0457 LIZAD
-MSGTXT (ACH-BEL20B-LIML1050-EBBR-DOF/150521-14/HOC/1120F
DOF/150521 REG/DODWK RVR/150 OPR/BEL ORGN/LSAZZ0ZG SRC/AFI
```

parse into



```
// Message structure produced by the parser
type Message struct {
    Type      int    // Message type (ADEXP or ICAO)
    Title     string // Message title
    Adep      string // Departure airport
    Ades      string // Destination airport
    Alternate string // Alternate aerodrome
    Arcid     string // Aircraft identifier
    ArcType   string // Aircraft type
    Ceqpt     string // Equipment
    MessageText string // Message text
    Comment   string // Personal comments
    Eetfir    []string // Flight information region
    Speed     []string // Speed
    Estdata   []estdata // Estimated data
    Geo       []geo     // Geo points
    RoutePoints []rtepts // Route points
}
```

The author not only published [the source on Github](#), he also wrote an idiomatic benchmark. This was a really great idea, like an invitation to tweak the code and reproduce the measurements with the command:

- N'ayez pas honte de vos erreurs
- Ce qui compte au final, c'est notre capacité à **apprendre** de nos erreurs

