When You are Ready to GO Beyond PYTHON

Frank Seesink, UNC Chapel Hill

THE UNIVERSITY of NORTH CAROLINA at CHAPEL HILL

First, a message from our sponsor...

What I picture in my head...

What it ends up looking like...

Who am I?

Frank Seesink

- Senior Network Engineer, UNC Chapel Hill
- Part of network DevOps group
- Involved in network automation for years
- Love languages, both human & computer
- Programming since I was 12 years old
- Formally B.S. in Computer Science with all coursework for an M.S. in same
- JOAT - databases, OSes, networking,...

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Story time...

django

NETMIKO

Red Hat
OpenShift

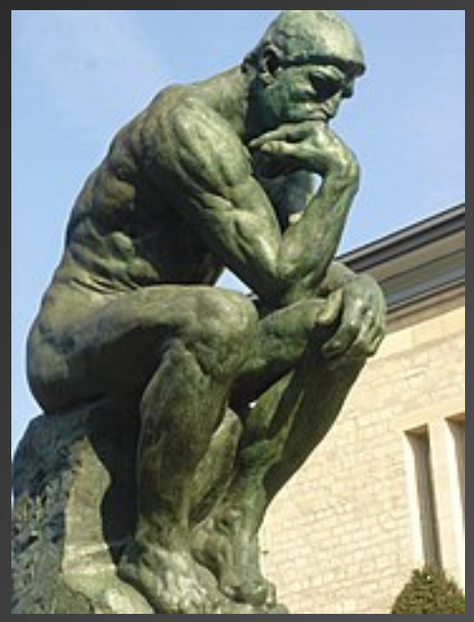
Nornir

gunicorn

Work environment

Story time...

In January 2022, I was in a rut...



Why Go?

- Python's creator, Guido van Rossum, worked at Google from 2005-2012.
- For years Google heavily used Python internally and even offered Python classes to its employees.
  - https://developers.google.com/edu/python
- Google had also hired Rob Pike and Ken Thompson of Bell Labs (UNIX, C) fame. They, along with Robert Griesemer, created Go.
- In 2013 Guido van Rossum went to work at Dropbox. (Dropbox was known to use Python.) That seemed odd.
- In 2014 Google publicly released Kubernetes, which is written in Go.

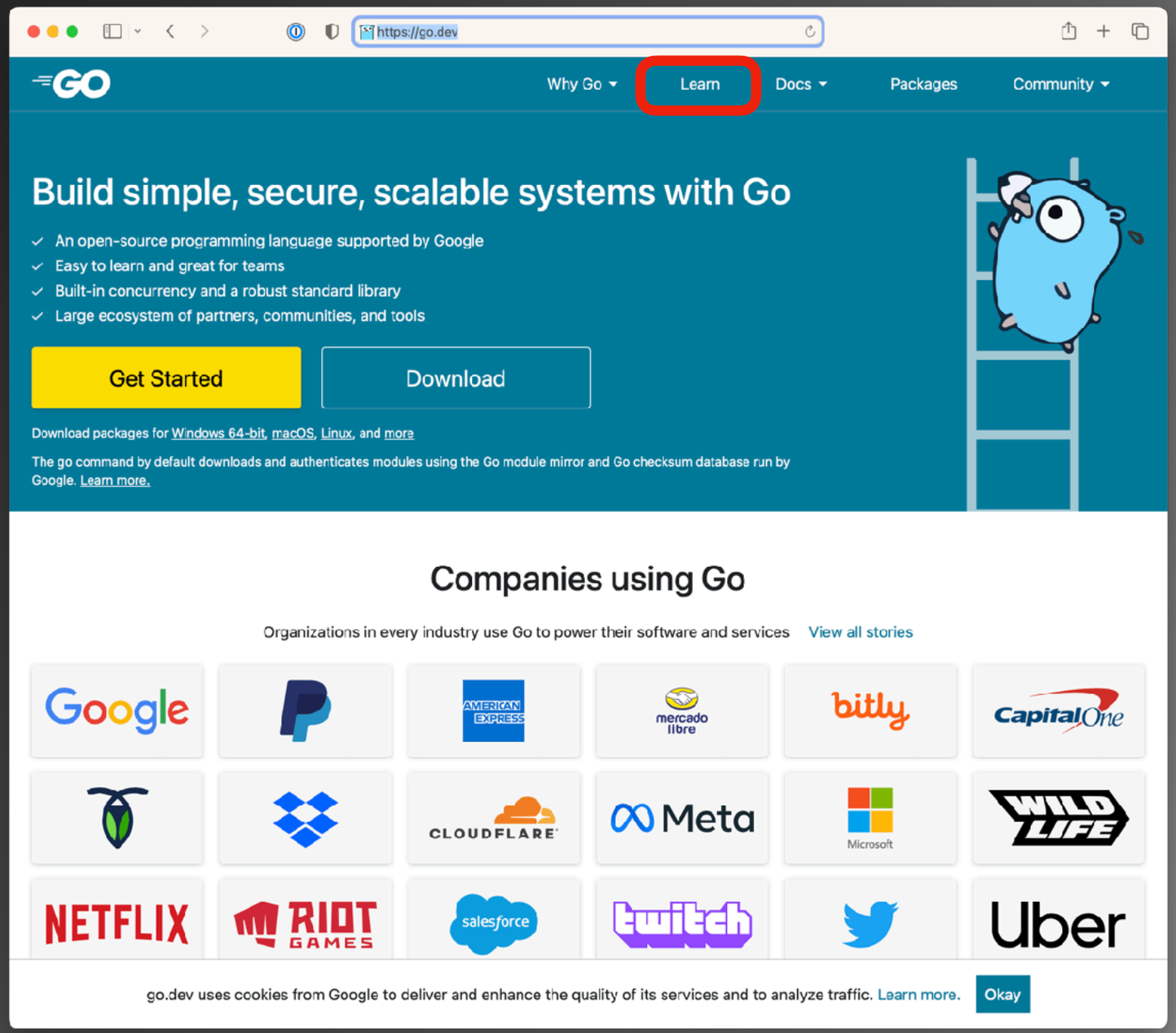
The writing was on the wall?

Why Go?

"Language of the cloud"

HashiCorp
Terraform

Go (Golang)



https://go.dev/

Go (Golang)

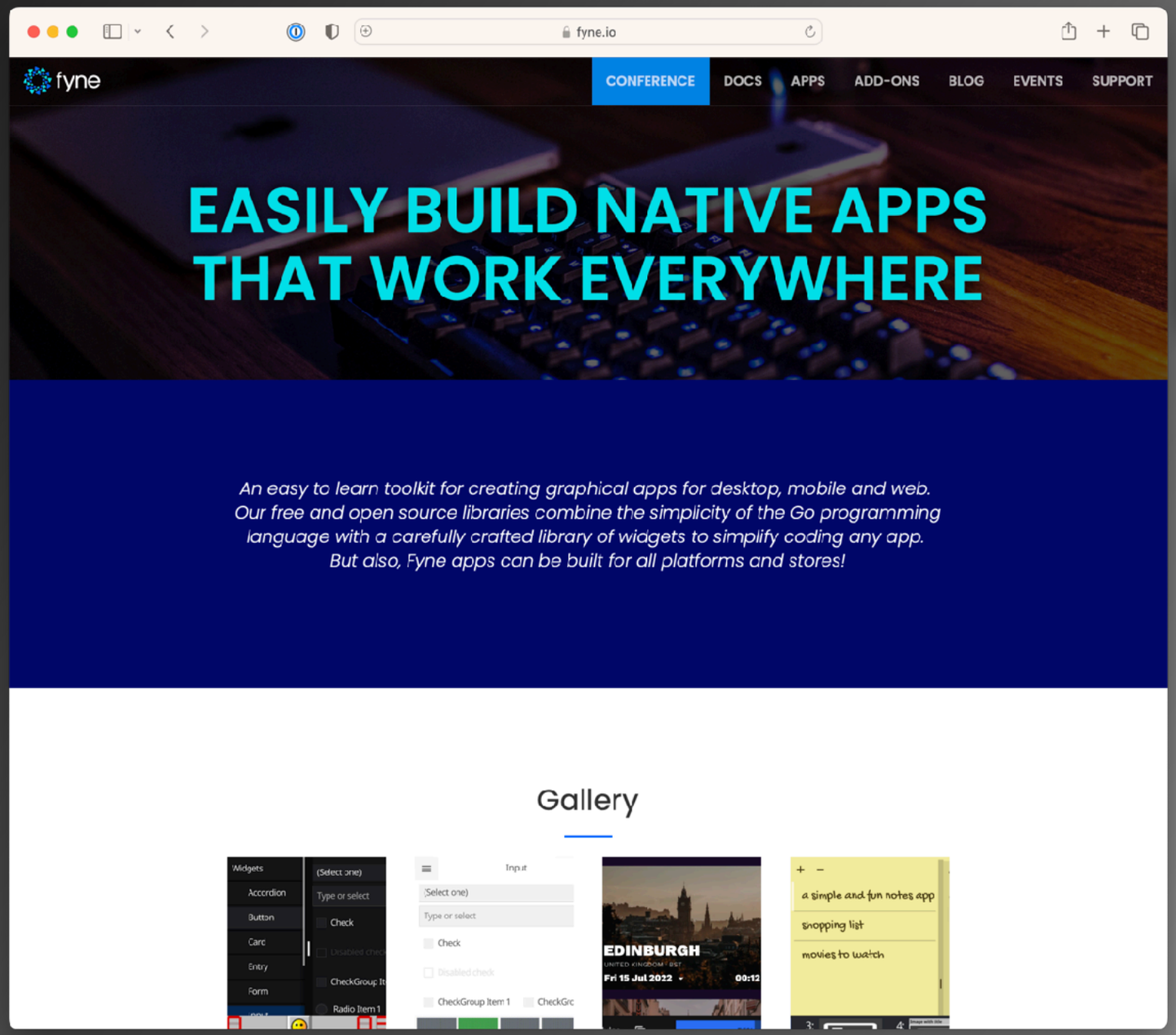
- **Learning Go**
  https://www.linkedin.com/learning/learning-go

- **Go for Python Developers**
  https://www.linkedin.com/learning/go-for-python-developers

- https://**learnxinyminutes.com**/docs/go/

Fyne

GTK



Qt Group

tcl tk
UNIVERSAL SCRIPTING

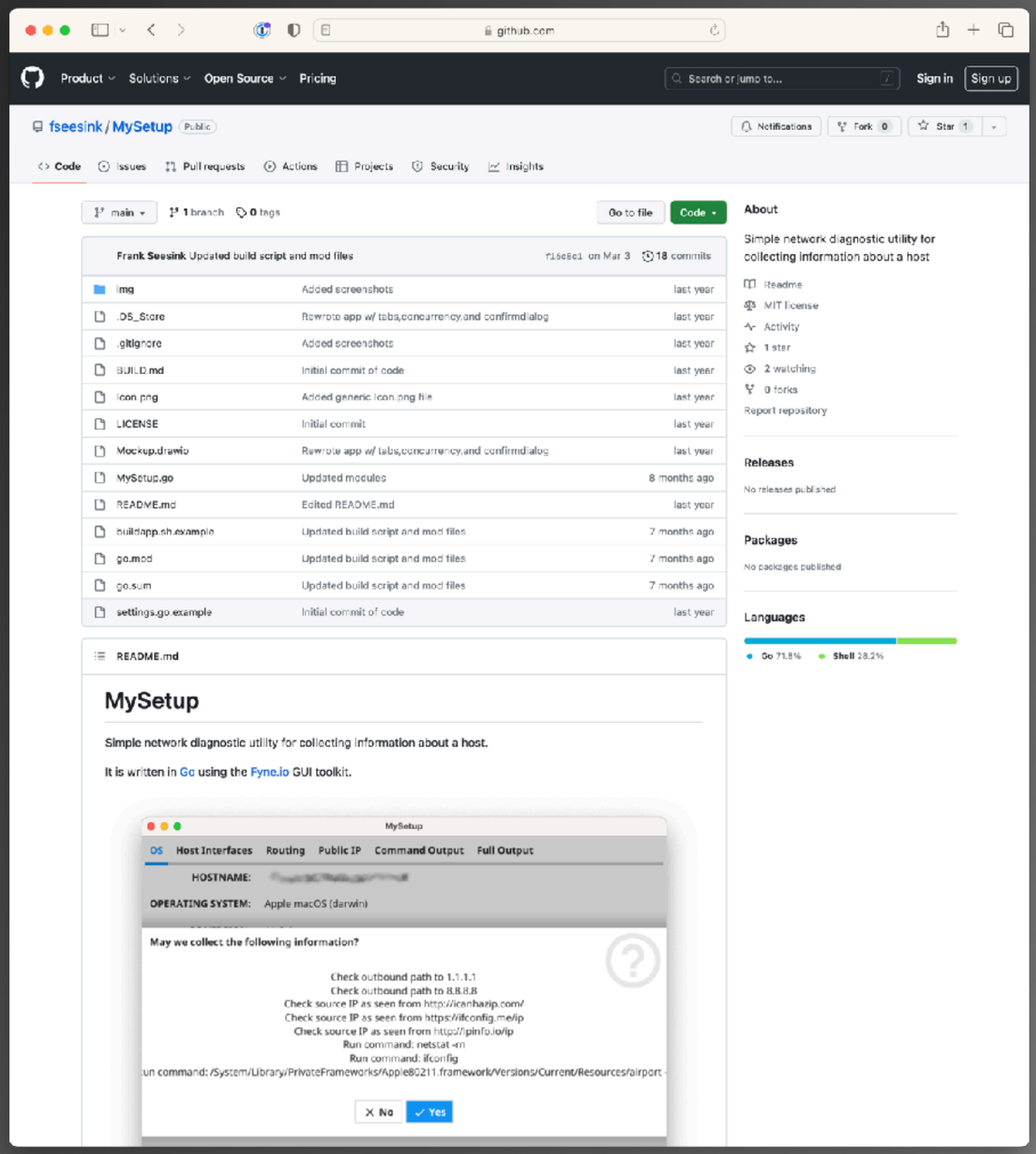
wxWidgets

https://fyne.io/

To Learn a Programming Language...

1. You need to program in it
2. You need to program in it
3. You need to program in it
4. You need to have a project/goal

Initial Go Test Project

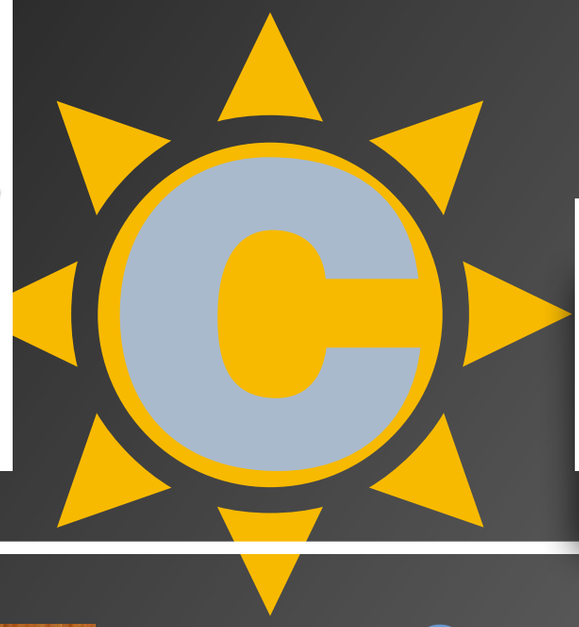


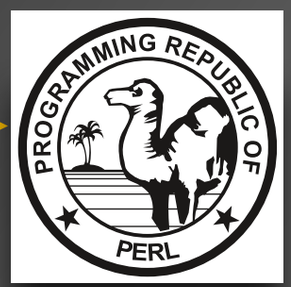
fyne.io

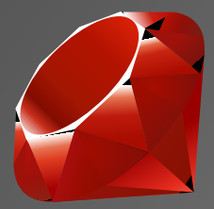
https://github.com/fseesink/mysetup

History of Programming Languages

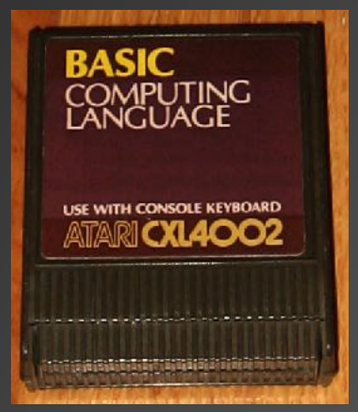
0/1







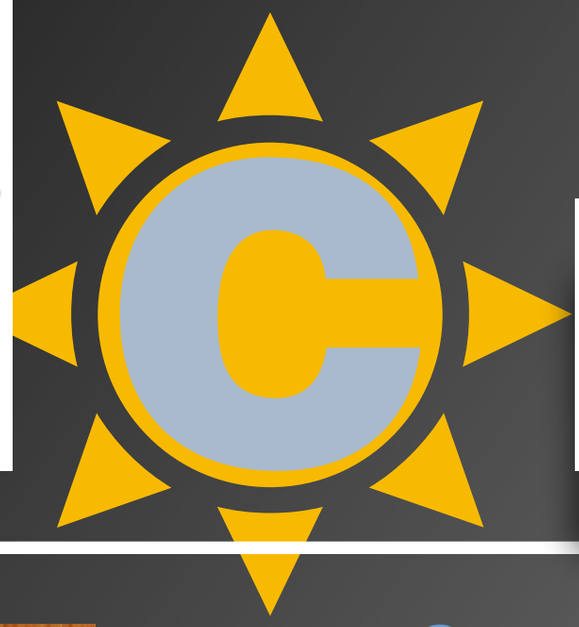
1940s

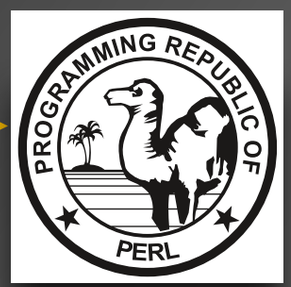


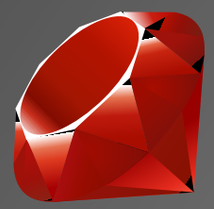
Present

History of Programming Languages

0/1







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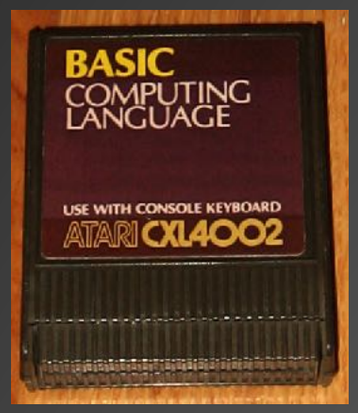

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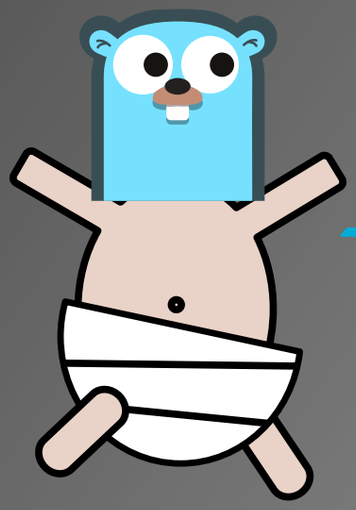
Present

History of Programming Languages

C



GO

History/Comparison

	C	Python	Go
First appeared	1972	1992	2009
Designed by	Dennis Ritchie	Guido van Rossum	Robert Griesemer Rob Pike Ken Thompson
Typing	Static, weak, manifest, nominal	Duck, dynamic, strong typing	Inferred, static, strong, structural, nominal
Keywords	32	35	25

Features

	C	Python	Go
Built-in concurrency	N/A	N/A	Go routines
Concurrency via libraries	fork() *provides access to underlying OS concurrency features	multiprocessing concurrent.futures asyncio	⬆️
Native multi-core support	N/A	N/A due to GIL	⬆️
Memory Management	malloc()/free() *developer responsible for all memory mgmt	Garbage Collection	Garbage Collection

Libraries/Modules

	C	Python	Go
Standard Library	✅	✅	✅
Package ecosystem	N/A	PyPI.org	via VCS such as Git
Example package import	#include <stdio.h>	import netmiko	import (“github.com/nornir-automation/gornir/pkg/gornir")
Largest library (e.g., AI/ML, data analysis)		✅	

Workflow

Python

```
#!/usr/local/bin/python3

print("Hello world")
```

```
$ python3 helloworld.py
```

or if permissions set, simply

```
$ helloworld.py
```

Go

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
    fmt.Println("Hello world")
}
```

```
$ go run helloworld.go
```

or

```
$ go run .
```

to run interactively.

Compile and run executable with

```
$ go build .
$ helloworld
```

Workflow Performance

Python

```
#!/usr/local/bin/python3

print("Hello world")
```

```
$ time python3 helloworld.py
Hello world
python3 helloworld.py  0.02s
user 0.02s system 36% cpu
0.111 total
```

Time to run executable binary

Go

```
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
    fmt.Println("Hello world")
}
```

Time to compile AND run the program (when developing)

```
$ time go run helloworld.go
Hello world
go run helloworld.go  0.14s
user 0.29s system 49% cpu
0.860 total
$ go build helloworld.go
$ time ./helloworld
Hello world
./helloworld  0.00s user 0.00s
system 2% cpu 0.135 total
```

Final Program Size

Python	Go

`#!/usr/local/bin/python3`
 	
`print("Hello world")`
	`package main`
	
	`import "fmt"`
	
	`func main() {`
	`    fmt.Println("Hello world")`
	`}`

46 bytes: helloworld.py 310 MB: Python install (*) To run a Python script, you need Python installed. TOTAL == ~310 MB (*) v3.11.5 macOS installation on disk	72 bytes: helloworld.go 238 MB: Go install (*) 1.8 MB: helloworld binary To run a Go compiled app, you just need the binary. TOTAL == 1.8 MB (*) v1.21.0 macOS installation on disk

C version
TOTAL == 32 KB
or 0.032 MB

Language Similarities

Python

```python
import os



def itsvalid():
    print("Valid day of the month")
    cwd = os.getcwd()
    print(cwd)


def main():
    # Variable assignment
    name = "Frank"
    day = 19

    if day >= 1 and day < 31:
        itsvalid()


if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Go

```go
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "os"
)

func itsvalid() {
    fmt.Println("Valid day of the month")
    cwd, _ := os.Getwd()
    fmt.Println(cwd)
}

func main() {
    // Variable assignment
    name := "Frank"
    day := 19

    if day >= 1 && day < 31 {
        itsvalid()
    }

    fmt.Println(name)
}
```

Global Interpreter Lock (GIL)

GIL

“In CPython, the global interpreter lock, or GIL, is a mutex that protects access to Python objects, preventing multiple threads from executing Python bytecodes at once. The GIL prevents race conditions and ensures thread safety. A nice explanation of how the Python GIL helps in these areas can be found here. In short, this mutex is necessary mainly because CPython's memory management is not thread-safe.”

- https://wiki.python.org/moin/GlobalInterpreterLock

Python's Lack of Concurrency

1990s

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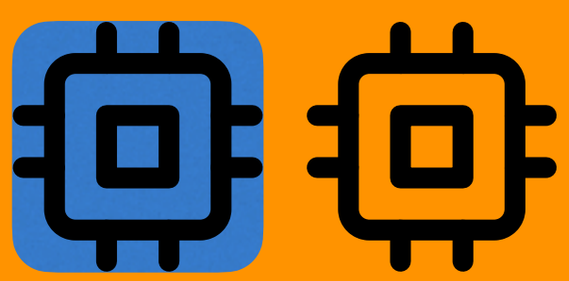

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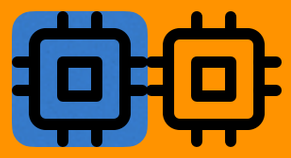

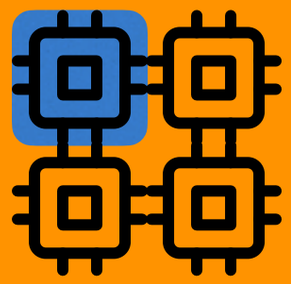

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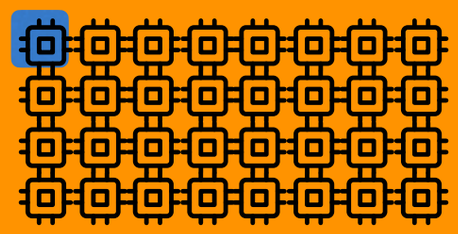

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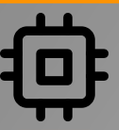


== CPU core

== Python

To bypass the GIL

To use multiple threads/cores, you must take action. This requires extra effort.

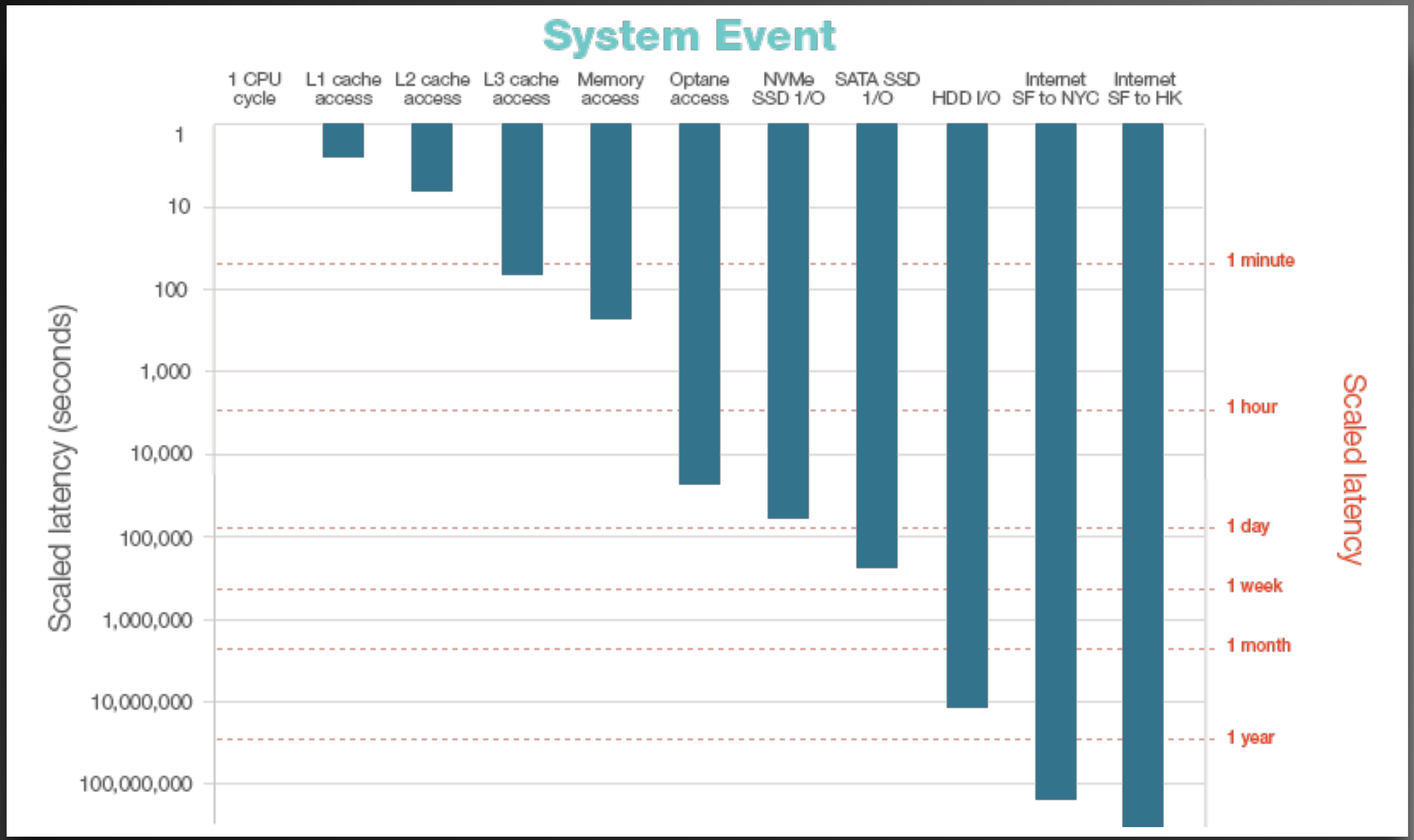
For example,

- multiprocessing or concurrent.futures module in Python standard library. (You must use processes and not threads in latter. Otherwise it stays within a single core.)

- Use modules like Nornir (which use `concurrent futures`)

`asyncio` does NOT help here. That is cooperative multi-threading. Again, single core.

Disclaimer



Network Automation tends to be
I/O-bound vs. CPU-bound

Possible Python Future

PEP 703 – Making the Global Interpreter Lock Optional in CPython

> CPython's global interpreter lock ("GIL") prevents multiple threads from executing Python code at the same time. The GIL is an obstacle to using multi-core CPUs from Python efficiently. This PEP proposes adding a build configuration (--disable-gil) to CPython to let it run Python code without the global interpreter lock and with the necessary changes needed to make the interpreter thread-safe.

https://peps.python.org/pep-0703/

Go routines

1. Put ‘go’ in front of a function call.
2. …
3. Profit!

Main routine waits for function	Main routine keeps going

`func main() {`
`  // Variable assignment`
`…`
`  dosomething()`
`…`
`}`
	`func main() {`
	`  // Variable assignment`
	`…`
	`  go dosomething()`
	`…`
	`}`

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Go routines

1990s

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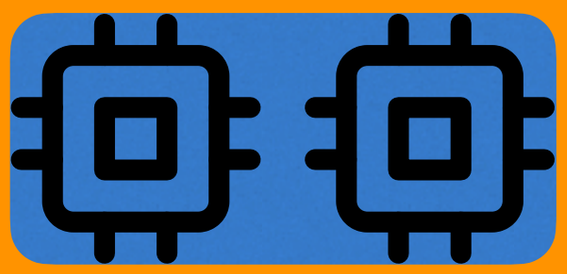

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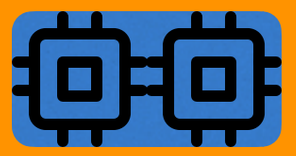

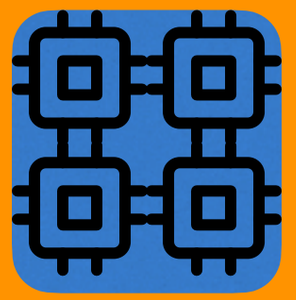

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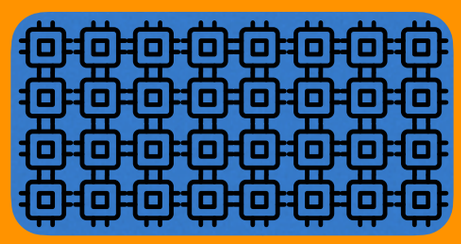

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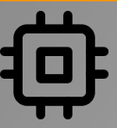
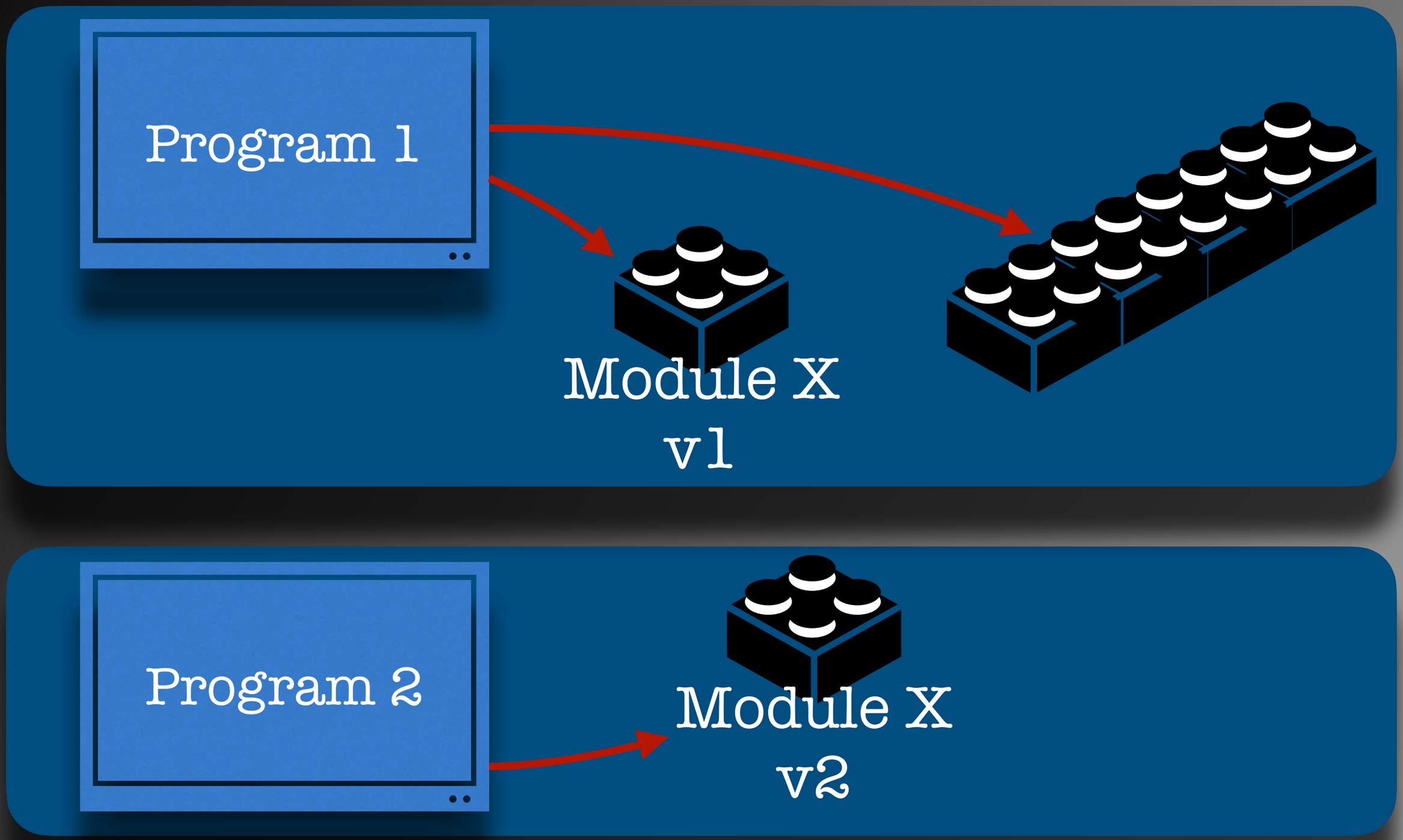


== CPU core

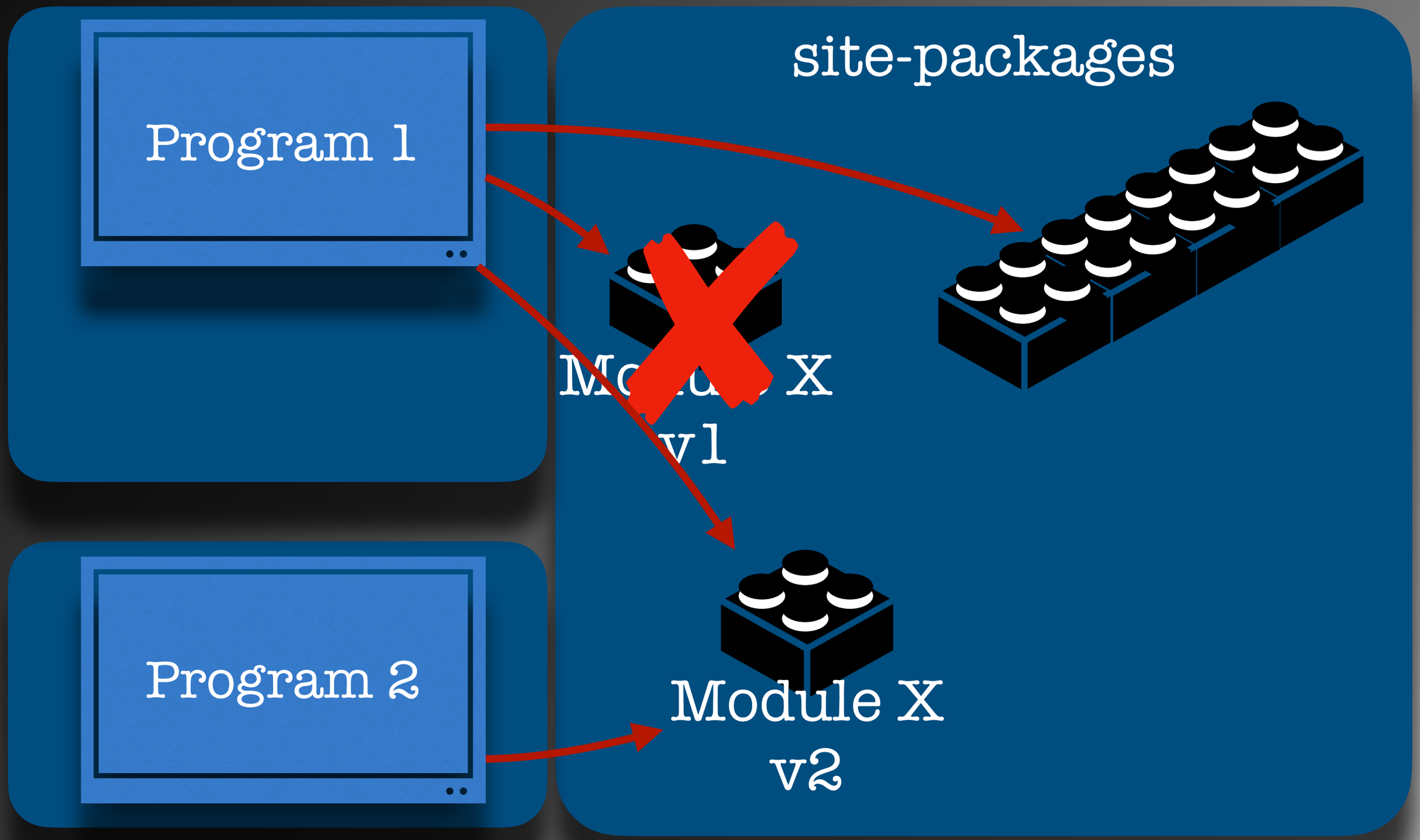
== Go routines

Dependency Hell

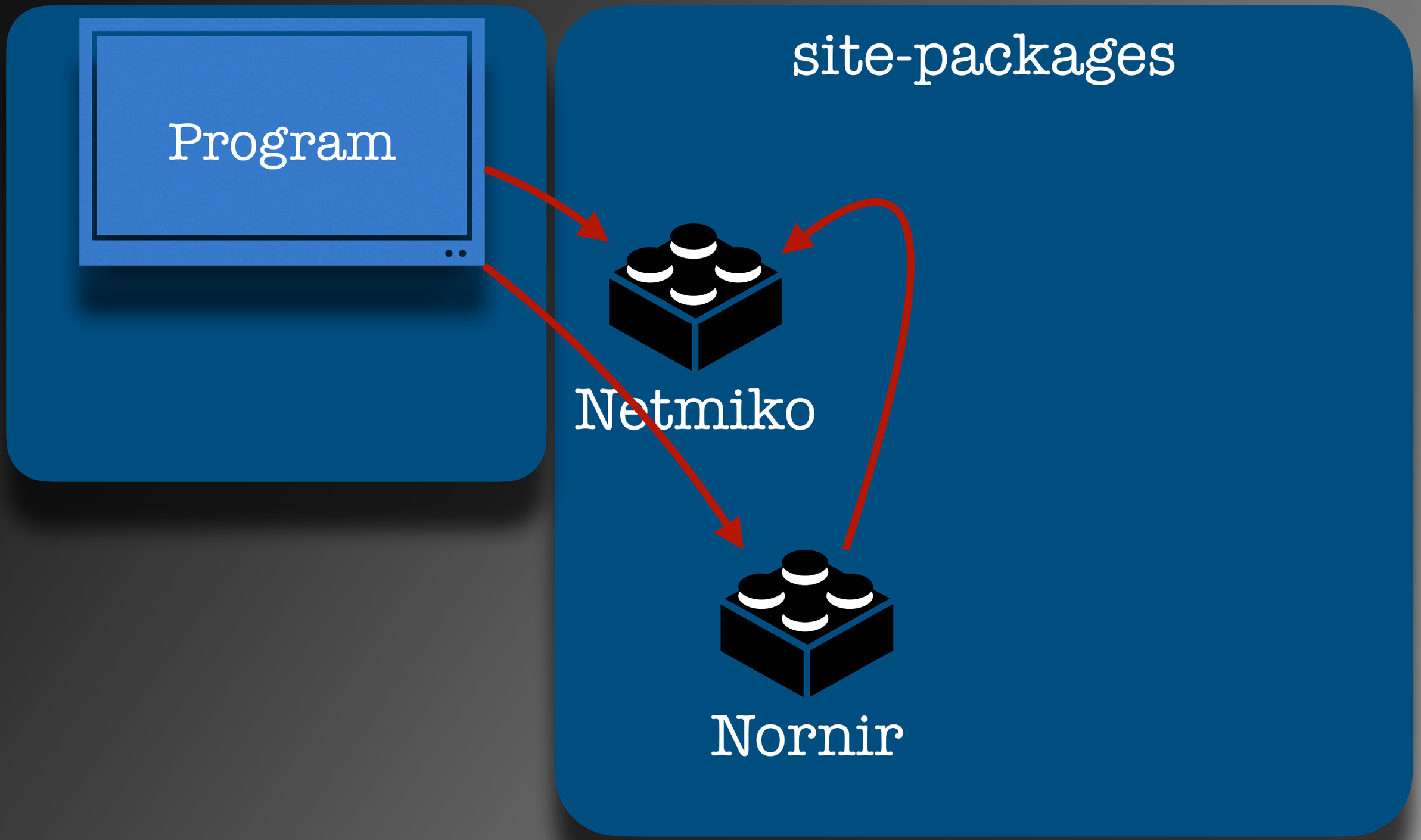
Dependency Hell



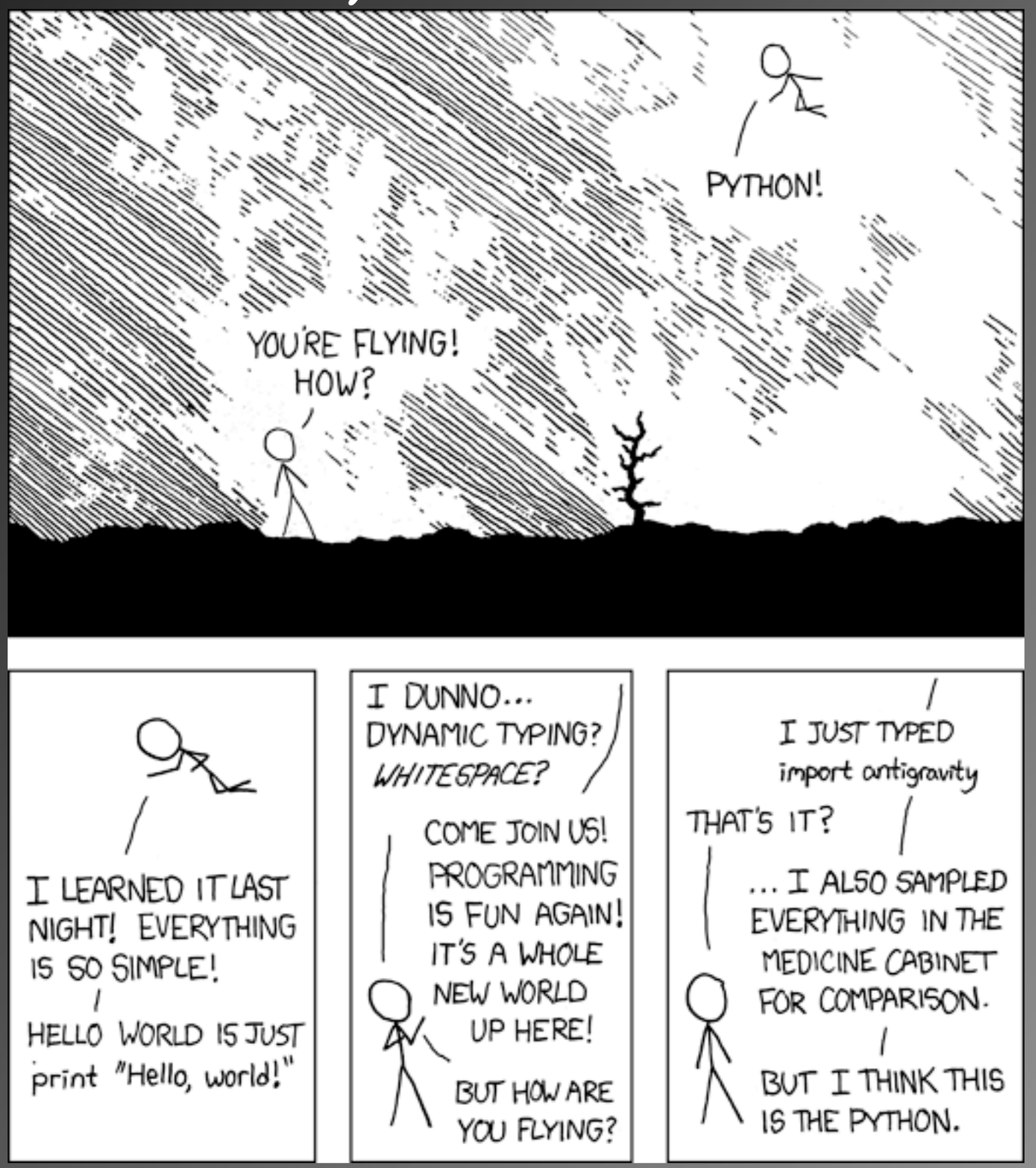
Dependency Hell



Dependency Hell (cont.)

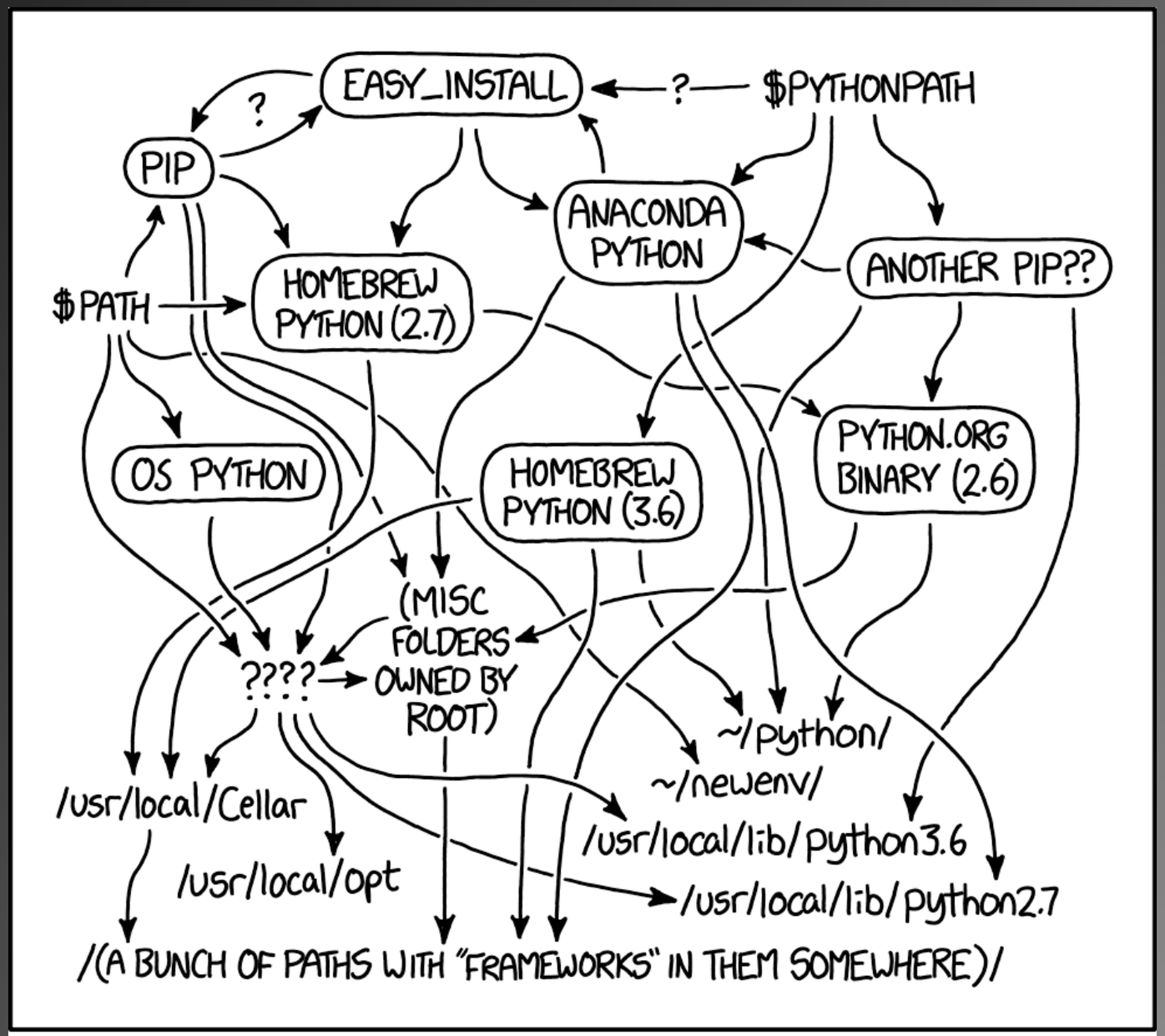


When you first learn Python, it's like this



https://xkcd.com/353/

Eventually, it becomes this...



MY PYTHON ENVIRONMENT HAS BECOME SO DEGRADED THAT MY LAPTOP HAS BEEN DECLARED A SUPERFUND SITE.

https://xkcd.com/1987/

What about Python's ability to run on different platforms?

Go Cross-Compilation

Go Cross-Compilation

- Go creates binary executables specific to an OS/architecture (e.g., x64 Windows, ARM64 Linux)
- Go can cross-compile to ANY supported OS/architecture combination FROM any supported OS/architecture. Simply set GOOS and GOARCH environment variables.

```
$ GOOS=linux GOARCH=arm64 go build .
```

So when should you use Go?

It Depends.

What makes Go worth considering

- Pythonic code (relatively easy transition)
- Go routines / native multi-core support
- Single binary executable with NO EXTERNAL DEPENDENCIES
- Can compile to any supported architecture/ OS from a single platform
- Performant: best balance between coding speed and execution speed
- BONUS: Fyne is a nice, cross-platform GUI framework

Thank You

https://frank.seesink.com/presentations/Internet2TechEx-Fall2023/

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