

Go Methods and Interfaces

CSE 486/586: Distributed Systems

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Structural Typing

Go uses **structural typing** for polymorphism.

Any type in go may have **methods**.

A collection of methods can form an **interface**.

Any type providing those methods **implements** the interface.

Note that **it need not declare** this implementation!

Many Go functions accept interface implementations.

Methods

Go **methods** are functions with an **implicit receiver**.

```
func (r Receiver) DoSomething(a Argument) {  
    r.a = a  
}
```

The receiver can be **any type in the current package**.

Once a method is defined, **any instance of the type** provides it.

```
var r Receiver  
r.DoSomething(a)
```

Interfaces

Go interfaces are a **collection of methods**.

They do not define the receiver type.

They do not restrict **other methods** defined on the receiver.

They are an **abstract type**.

```
type SomeInterface interface {  
    Method(a Argument) Return Type  
}
```

Any type defining **all methods** of an interface implements it.

Method Polymorphism

Go methods are **polymorphic over receiver type**.

More than one receiver can implement the same method name.

A method may accept different arguments on different receivers.

Only **one method of a given name** can be defined for a given receiver type.

Argument Polymorphism

Interfaces provide polymorphism for **arguments**.

If an argument requires an interface type, **any implementation of that interface** satisfies the argument.

Functions and methods are **not** polymorphic by **signature**.

This is used heavily in the Go standard libraries.
Reader, Writer, *etc.* are common.

(Lack of) Generics

Go has no generics (yet).

The type `interface{}` is as close as it gets.

Any object satisfies `interface{}`. (Because it requires no methods.)

You must `type assert` to use `interface{}`:

```
func F(arg interface{}) {  
    v, ok = arg.(SomeType)  
    // v is SomeType, ok indicates success/failure  
}
```

Examples

This is best illustrated [by example](#).

Summary

- Go uses structural (“duck”) typing
- Go provides polymorphism through
 - Methods
 - Interfaces

References I

Required Readings

- [1] *Effective Go*. URL: https://golang.org/doc/effective_go.html.

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