

## Golang Naming Conventions Cheat Sheet by [deleted] via cheatography.com/70653/cs/17920/

### Why naming is important?

### Critical for Readability = Maintainability

The naming is important because it is very critical for readability and if you can't read the code, you can't properly maintain it.

Imagine a book that you don't understand, and someone comes to you and asks you to fix the typos in it.

Can you really do it, without understanding it?

There are only two hard things in Computer Science: cache invalidation and naming things.

- Phil Karlton

#### Non-Idiomatic

This code is unnecessarily verbose. Everything has been declared in English words, which generally should be avoided. From the readability and maintainability perspective, this code is not good.

## Idiomatic

This code is very concise and idiomatic and it's easy to understand and maintain.

### References

Abbreviation in Go

golang bytes standard library

Inanc Gumus - Learn Go Programming

## Use the first few letters of the words

var  $\mathbf{fv}$  string //  $\mathbf{f}$ lag  $\mathbf{v}$ alue

## Use fewer letters in smaller scopes

```
var bytesRead int // number of bytes read \* var n int // number of bytes read \*
```

## Use the complete words in larger scopes

```
package file
var fileClosed bool
```

Imagine that this variable is declared in the package block of the file package.

It's a package level variable and therefore it's in a larger scope. Don't use abbreviations there and don't mix caps in the name. file starts with a lowercase letter.



By [deleted] cheatography.com/deleted-70653/

Published 15th November, 2018. Last updated 15th November, 2018. Page 1 of 4.



# Golang Naming Conventions Cheat Sheet by [deleted] via cheatography.com/70653/cs/17920/

## Use mixedCaps like this

type playerscore struct

## Use all caps for acronyms

var localApi string 🗙

var local**API** string ✔

## Do not stutter

player.PlayerScore X

player.Score

## Do not use under\_scores oR LIKE\_THIS

const MAX TIME int X

const MaxTime int ✔

const N int ✔



## By [deleted]

cheatography.com/deleted-70653/

Published 15th November, 2018. Last updated 15th November, 2018. Page 2 of 4.



## Golang Naming Conventions Cheat Sheet by [deleted] via cheatography.com/70653/cs/17920/

## Abbreviation - Rules

### Sound/Spelling

Abbreviations should be pronounceable.

Abbreviations should have at least one vowel.

Abbreviations should not split up **plosive/liquid** combinations but as **plosive/plosive**, for example, the **ct** in **dictionary** or **pt** in **caption**.

Abbreviations should not have more than **three consonants** in a row and should usually **end in a consonant**, unless the vowel is needed for discrimination, for example, **alg** and **algo**.

All of the letters in the abbreviation should be present in the long form and in the same order, and need not appear in sequence in the long form, for example, **recv** and **receive**.

### **Exceptions/Limitations**

There are a few exceptions to the above rules for common, wellestablished forms.

**ct** and **pt** can be used for **ction** and **ption** if the abbreviation would be too short otherwise, for example, **act** and **opt**.

There are also other types of prefixing, for example, the threeletter prefixes used to distinguish field names in the same database table.

Examples would include **cusID** for **customer ID** and **ordID** for **order ID**.

Those prefixes don't need to follow the same rules.

## Abbreviation - Rules (cont)

#### Length/Meaning and Interpretation

An abbreviation should be less than or equal to half the length of the original form.

Abbreviations should be at least three letters long.

Abbreviations should **not be whole words** that mean something else.

Abbreviations should not just consist of the prefix of a word, for example, **sym** for **symbol** or **syl** for **syllable**.

Abbreviations **shouldn't be ambiguous**. However, if the names are different that **no confusion** can result, they are **OK**.



By **[deleted]** cheatography.com/deleted-70653/

Published 15th November, 2018. Last updated 15th November, 2018. Page 3 of 4.



# Golang Naming Conventions Cheat Sheet by [deleted] via cheatography.com/70653/cs/17920/

Abbreviation	
var <b>a</b> int	// array
var <b>arg</b> []string	// argument
var <b>b</b> []byte	// buffer
var <b>b</b> byte	// byte
var <b>bs</b> bytes	// bytes
var <b>buf</b> []byte	// buffer
var <b>c</b> int	// capacity
var <b>c</b> int	// character
var <b>dst</b> int	// destination
var <b>err</b> error	// error value
var <b>fv</b> string	// flag value
var ${f i}$ int	// index
var 1 int	// length
var <b>m</b> int	// another number
var <b>msg</b> string	// message
var <b>n</b> int	// number or number of
var <b>num</b> int	// number
var <b>off</b> int	// offset
var <b>op</b> int	// operation
var <b>parsed</b> bool	// parsed ok?
var <b>pkg</b> string	// package
var <b>pos</b> int	// position
var <b>r</b> rune	// <b>r</b> une
var ${f r}$ io.Reader	// reader
var <b>s</b> string	// string
var <b>seen</b> bool	// has <b>seen</b> ?
var <b>sep</b> string	// separator

Abbreviation (cont)	
var <b>src</b> int	// source
var <b>str</b> string	// <b>str</b> ing
var ${f v}$ string	// value
var <b>val</b> string	// <b>val</b> ue
var w io.Writer	// writer
the list goes on and on	



By [deleted]

cheatography.com/deleted-70653/

Published 15th November, 2018. Last updated 15th November, 2018. Page 4 of 4.