Cheatography

Go Lang Cheat Sheet

by Navron via cheatography.com/185051/cs/38662/

packages

package main

-Every package file has to start with package.

Importing

import "fmt"	import (
import "math/rand"	"fmt"
	"math/rand")

-Both are the same

Control Loops

```
// Normal For
for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {
sum += i
}
// For loop is Also While Loop in Go
i := 0
for i < 5 {
        fmt.Pr int ln(i)
}
// For with Range
nums := []int{ 2,4 ,6,8}
for index,val := range nums {
        fmt.Pr int ln( index, val)
}
//Here range will give the index of nums to var index
```

- No paranthesis required around conditionals and increments
- Variable Initialization and Increment is optional here

Maps

// Creating Map with Make	// creating Map
var name = make([type]type)	var name = map[type]-type{val:val, val:val}

var m = make([string], string)

Insert or update an element in map	Retrieve an element:
m[key] = elem	elem = m[key]

Delete an element:

delete(m, key)

Variable Types

bool	string
int int8 int16 int32 int64	uint uint8 uint16 uint32 uint64 uintptr
byte // alias for uint8	rune // alias for int32
float32 float64	complex64 complex128

Variable Conversion

```
x := 8
y := float32(x)
```

you can replace float32 with different types

Array

// Array Declaration Only	// Array Declaration without var
var name [size]type	name := [size]type{val,-val,val} //size is optional
var a [10]string	primes := [6]int{2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13}

Pointers

Initailize	The & operator generates a pointer to its operand
var p *int	p = &i

The * operator denotes the pointer's underlying value.

*p = 21

If-else & Switch Case

If-Else	if-else with Short Statement
if conditional { code }	if short statement; conditional {code}
else { code }	if v := math.Pow(x, n); v < lim {
	return v
	} else {
	fmt.Printf("%g >= %g\n", v, lim) }

Switch Case

switch conditional

case 0:

code

case 1:

code

default:

-Variables declared inside an if short statement are only in scope until the end of if-else block

-Go's switch cases need not be constants, and the values involved need not be integers

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Not published yet.
Last updated 12th May, 2023.

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Variables basic

// var name type = value	// Declaration without type
var x int = 5	x := 5

// Constant Declaration with const keyword

const Phi = 1.618

":=" is called Short Assignment statement
Outside of function ":=" is not allowed

Exported names :- To use any variable outside of package it must start with Capital Letter or else it will not run

Slices

// Slice Declaration	// Creating Slice with Make
a[low : high]	var := make([ ]type, size)
a[1:4]	a := make([ ]int, 5) // len(a)=5

// Appending Item

name = append(name, val)

a = append(a, "Something")

- An array has a fixed size. A slice, on the other hand, is a dynamically-sized, flexible view into the elements of an array
- A slice does not store any data, it just describes a section of an underlying array

Functions

```
' func function_name(args type) (output types) {
CODE
}'
func swap(x, y string) (string, string) {
return y, x
```

Functions (cont)

> }

- func is used to declaration function
- in case of different input type we have to specify each one differently
- Output type is must if there is single return then no need to add paranthesis

Structs

initailize	Struct fields are accessed using a dot
type Name struct {	v := Vertex{1, 2}
var type }	v.X = 4

type Vertex struct { X int }

v := Vertex{1, 2}

Pointers to structs	Struct Literals
v := Vertex{1, 2}	var (
p := &v	v1 = Vertex{1, 2} // has type Vertex
fmt.Println(p.X)	v2 = Vertex{X: 1} // Y:0 is implicit
	v3 = Vertex{} // X:0 and Y:0
	p = &Vertex{1, 2} // has type *Vertex)

-A struct is a collection of fields
-A struct literal denotes a newly allocated struct value by listing the values of its fields

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