# Tips and Tricks with Go

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#### This talk will not teach you Go

But there are great resources on it, and they have great documentation.

golang.org(http://golang.org)

#### This talk will include:

- formatting tips
- error handling tips
- consistent function returns

#### **Code Resources**

denvergophers.com/tips-and-tricks | (This Presentation and source) (https://denvergophers.com/tips-and-tricks |

tricks)

golang.org/pkg/fmt(http://golang.org/pkg/fmt)

present (what this presentation was created with) (http://godoc.org/code.google.com/p/go.tools/present)

## The fmt Package

Used by importing the fmt package as follows:

import "fmt"

#### General:

```
%v the value in a default format.
%+v When printing structs, adds field names
%#v a Go-syntax representation of the value
%T a Go-syntax representation of the type of the value
%% a literal percent sign; consumes no value
```

## fmt General verbs - simple string

```
var foo string = "This is a simple string"
fmt.Printf("%v\n", foo)
fmt.Printf("%T\n", foo)
```

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## fmt General verbs - struct (part 1)

```
type (
    Customer struct {
              string
        Name
        Street []string
       City string
       State string
              string
       Zip
    Item struct {
        Id
                 int
        Name
                string
       Quantity int
    Items []Item
   Order struct {
        Id
                 int
       Customer Customer
        Items
                Items
```

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## fmt General verbs - struct (part 2)

```
// This is my default when debugging
fmt.Printf("%+v\n\n", order)

// I use this when I need to know the world about that struct
fmt.Printf("%#v\n\n", order)

// I seldom use these
fmt.Printf("%v\n\n", order)
fmt.Printf("%s\n\n", order)
fmt.Printf("%T\n", order)
```

#### fmt - Generating Errors with errors.New()

This is my least favorite way of seeing erors created.

```
import (
    "errors"
    "fmt"
    "log"
func main() {
    if err := iDunBlowedUp(-100); err != nil {
        err = errors.New(fmt.Sprintf("Something went wrong: %s\n", err))
        log.Println(err)
        return
    fmt.Printf("Success!")
func iDunBlowedUp(val int) error {
    return errors.New(fmt.Sprintf("invalid value %d", val))
```

## fmt - Generating Errors with fmt.Errorf()

This is how I create errors.

```
import (
    "fmt"
    "log"
func main() {
    if err := iDunBlowedUp(-100); err != nil {
        err = fmt.Errorf("Something went wrong: %s\n", err)
        log.Println(err)
        return
    fmt.Printf("Success!")
func iDunBlowedUp(val int) error {
    return fmt.Errorf("invalid value %d", val)
}
```

#### Consistent function Returns - Bad

```
func someFunction(val int) (ok bool, err error) {
    if val == 0 {
        return false, nil
    }
    if val < 0 {
        return false, fmt.Errorf("value can't be negative %d", val)
    }
    ok = true
    return
}</pre>
```

#### Consistent function Returns - Good

```
func someFunction(val int) (bool, error) {
    if val == 0 {
        return false, nil
    }
    if val < 0 {
        return false, fmt.Errorf("value can't be negative %d", val)
    }
    return true, nil
}</pre>
```

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#### Consistent function Returns - Better (imo)

```
func someFunction(val int) (ok bool, err error) {
    if val == 0 {
        return
    }
    if val < 0 {
        err = fmt.Errorf("value can't be negative %d", val)
        return
    }
    ok = true
    return
}</pre>
```

## **Denver Gophers**

github.com/DenverGophers - All presentations and meetup materials

(https://github.com/DenverGophers)

twitter.com/DenverGophers (https://twitter.com/DenverGophers)

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# Thank you

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