**Packages**

Every Go program is made up of packages.

Programs start running in package main.

This program is using the packages with import paths "fmt" and "math/rand".

By convention, the package name is the same as the last element of the import path. For instance, the "math/rand" package comprises files that begin with the statement package rand.

**Note:** The environment in which these programs are executed is deterministic, so each time you run the example program rand.Intn will return the same number.

(To see a different number, seed the number generator; see [rand.Seed](https://go.dev/pkg/math/rand/" \l "Seed" \t "_self). Time is constant in the playground, so you will need to use something else as the seed.)

## Exported names

In Go, a name is exported if it begins with a capital letter. For example, Pizza is an exported name, as is Pi, which is exported from the math package.

pizza and pi do not start with a capital letter, so they are not exported.

When importing a package, you can refer only to its exported names. Any "unexported" names are not accessible from outside the package.

Run the code. Notice the error message.

To fix the error, rename math.pi to math.Pi and try it again.

## Functions

A function can take zero or more arguments.

In this example, add takes two parameters of type int.

Notice that the type comes *after* the variable name.



Return Multiple Result from function

## Multiple results

A function can return any number of results.

The swap function returns two strings.



# Naked Return Function

A return statement without arguments returns the named return values. This is known as a **"naked"** return. used in short function package main



## Variables

The var keywords declare list of variables as in function argument lists, the type is last.



## Short variable declarations

Inside a function, the := short assignment statement can be used in place of a var declaration with implicit type.

Outside a function, every statement begins with a keyword (var, func, and so on) and so the := construct is not available.



## Basic types

Go's basic types are

bool

string

int int8 int16 int32 int64

uint uint8 uint16 uint32 uint64 uintptr

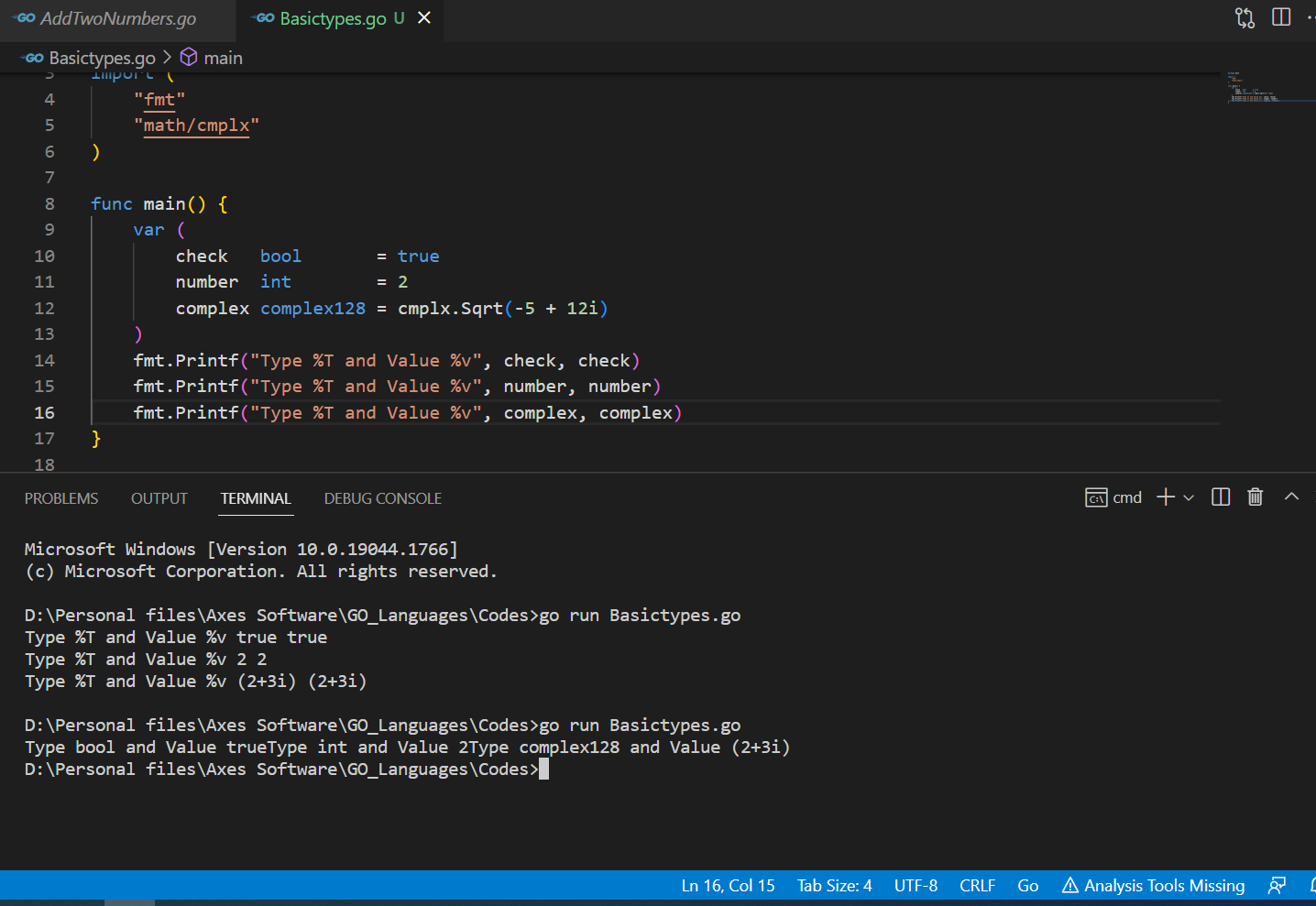
byte // alias for uint8

rune // alias for int32

// represents a Unicode code point

float32 float64

complex64 complex128



## Constants

Constants are declared like variables, but with the const keyword.

Constants can be character, string, boolean, or numeric values.

Constants cannot be declared using the := syntax.

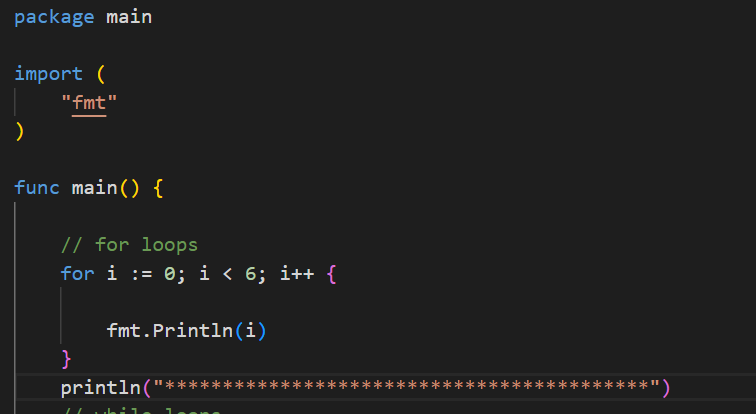
**Flow Control Statement**

## For

The basic for loop has three components separated by semicolons:

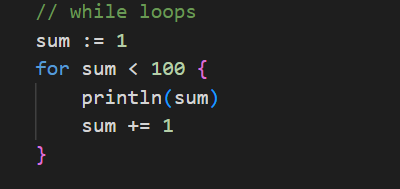
* the init statement: executed before the first iteration
* the condition expression: evaluated before every iteration
* the post statement: executed at the end of every iteration

The init statement will often be a short variable declaration, and the variables declared there are visible only in the scope of the for statement.



## For is Go's "while"

At that point you can drop the semicolons: C's while is spelled for in Go.



**Variables and types**

    // to know type - type %t

    fmt.Printf("%T \n", 10)

    // to know the value %v

    fmt.Printf("%v \n", 10)

    // to know the value of bool %t

    fmt.Printf("%t \n", true)

    // integer %b base 2

    // %o base 8

    // %x base 16

    // %d base 10

    fmt.Printf("%d \n", 10)

    fmt.Printf("%o \n", 10)

    fmt.Printf("%x \n", 10)

    fmt.Printf("%d \n", 10)

    // floating point

    // %e scientif notation

    // %f decimal

    // %g large exponent

    fmt.Printf("%e \n", 10.4)

    fmt.Printf("%f \n", 10.4)

    fmt.Printf("%g \n", 10.4)

    // string

    // %s

    // %q

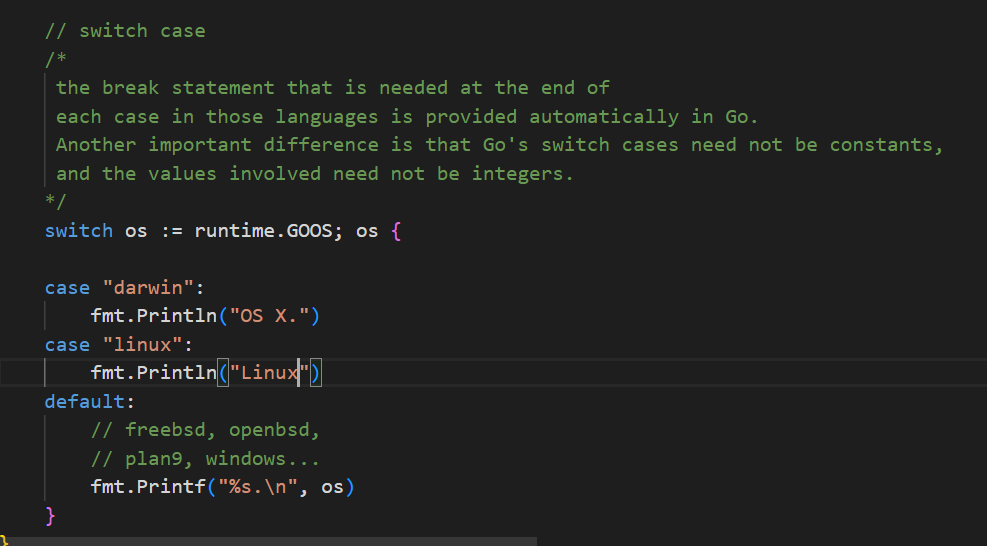
    fmt.Printf("%s \n", "Hello")

    fmt.Printf("%q \n", "Hello")

**Switch case**

A switch statement is a shorter way to write a sequence of if - else statements. It runs the first case whose value is equal to the condition expression

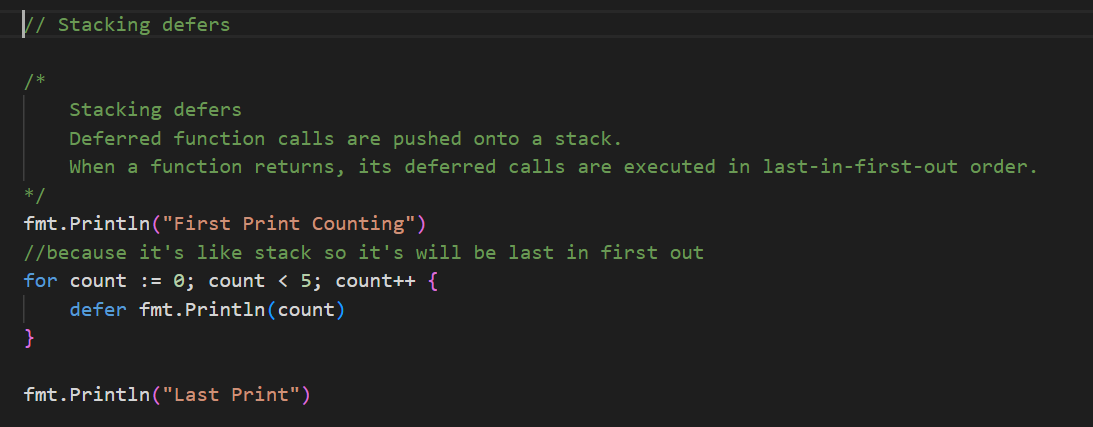
the \*\*break\*\* statement that is needed at the end of each case in those languages is provided automatically in Go. Another important difference is that Go's switch cases need not be constants, and the values involved need not be integers.



**Defer**

## Stacking defers

Deferred function calls are pushed onto a stack. When a function returns, its deferred calls are executed in last-in-first-out order.



## Pointers

Go has pointers. A pointer holds the memory address of a value.

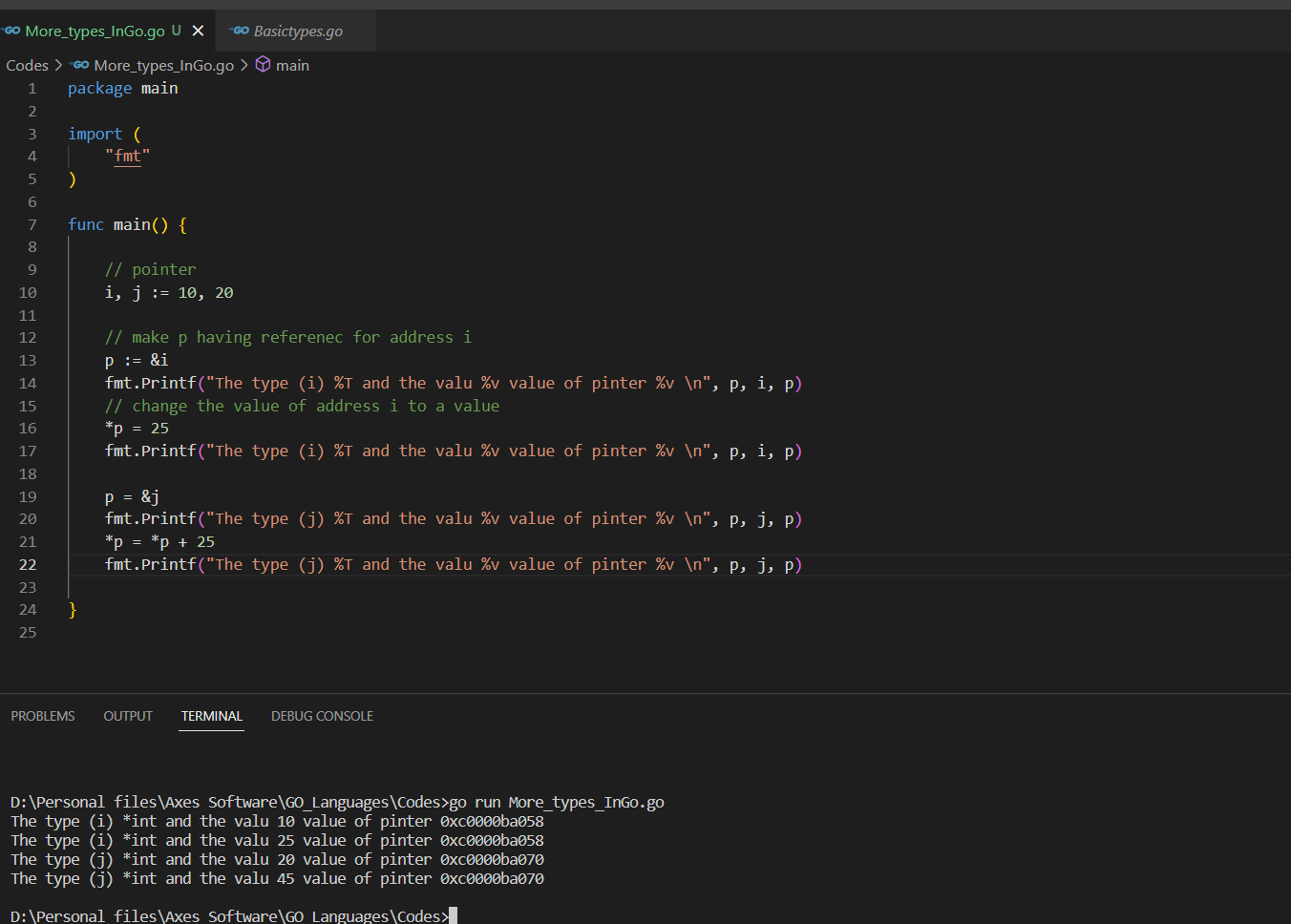
The type \*T is a pointer to a T value. Its zero value is nil.

var p \*int

The & operator generates a pointer to its operand.

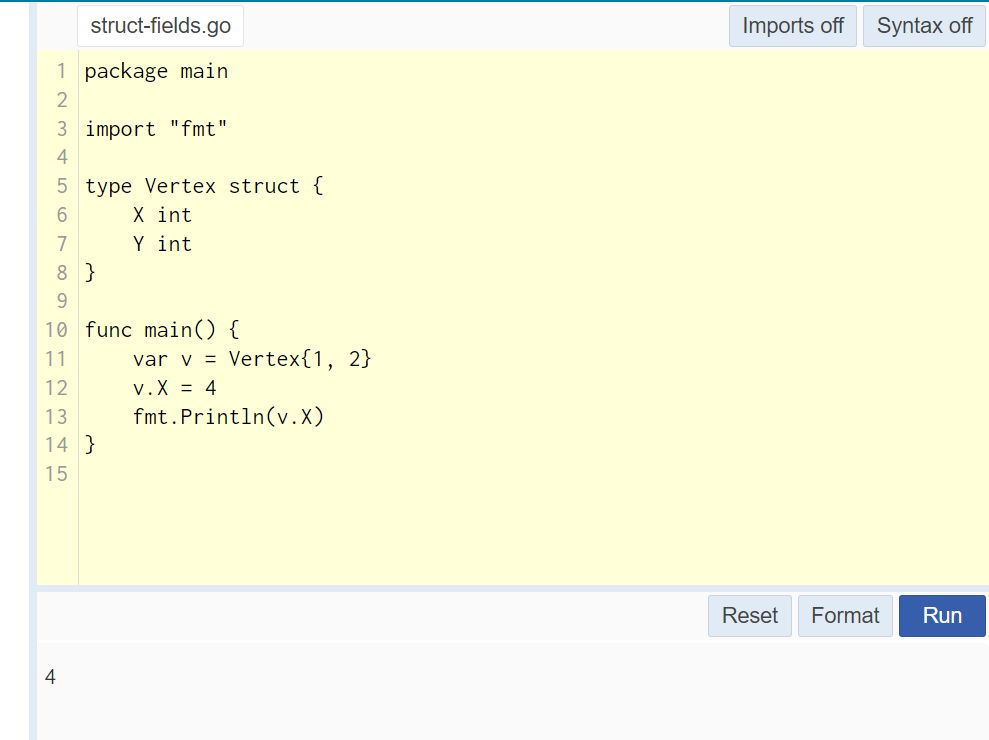
i := 42

p = &i



## Structs

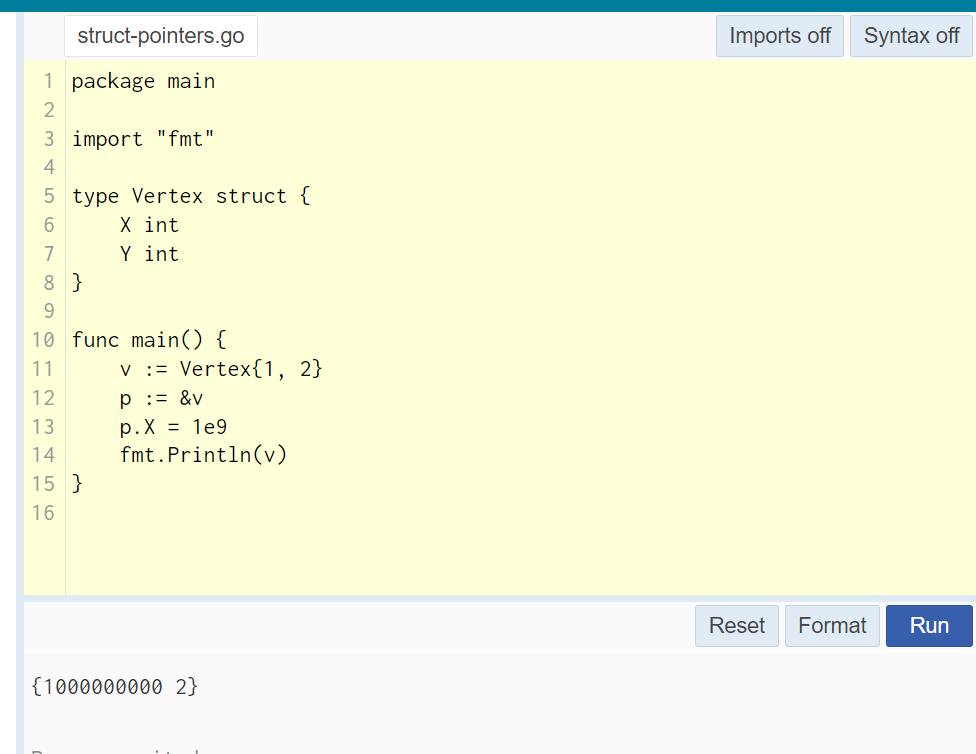
A struct is a collection of fields.



## Pointers to structs

Struct fields can be accessed through a struct pointer.

To access the field X of a struct when we have the struct pointer p we could write (\*p).X. However, that notation is cumbersome, so the language permits us instead to write just p.X, without the explicit dereference.



## Arrays

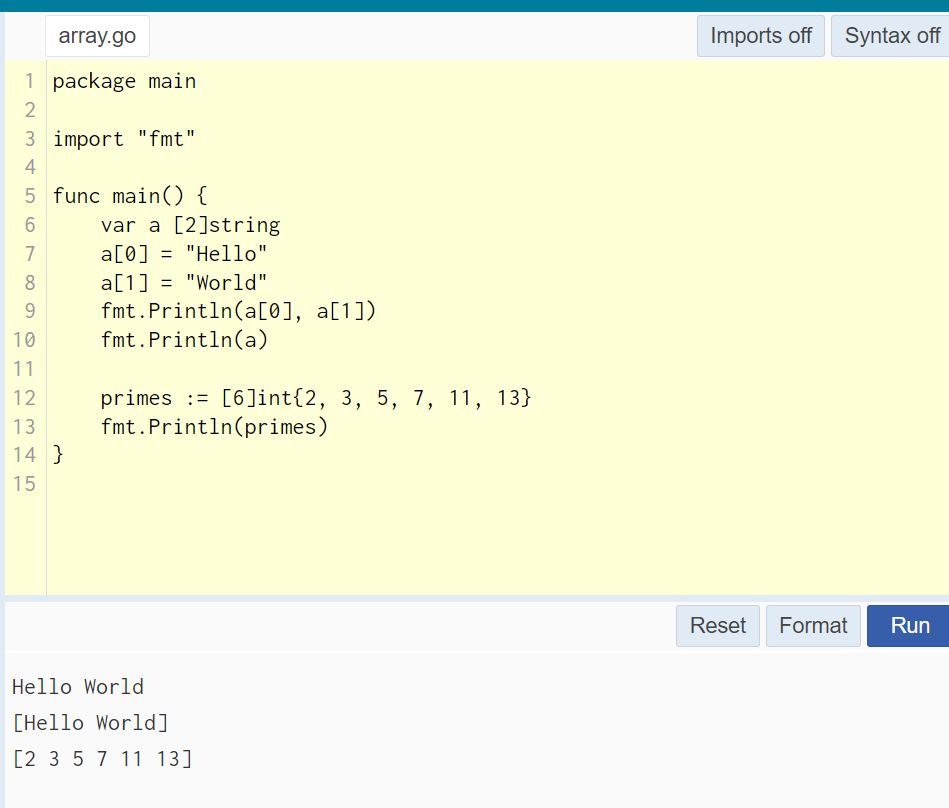
The type [n]T is an array of n values of type T.

The expression

var a [10]int

declares a variable a as an array of ten integers.

An array's length is part of its type, so arrays cannot be resized. This seems limiting, but don't worry; Go provides a convenient way of working with arrays.



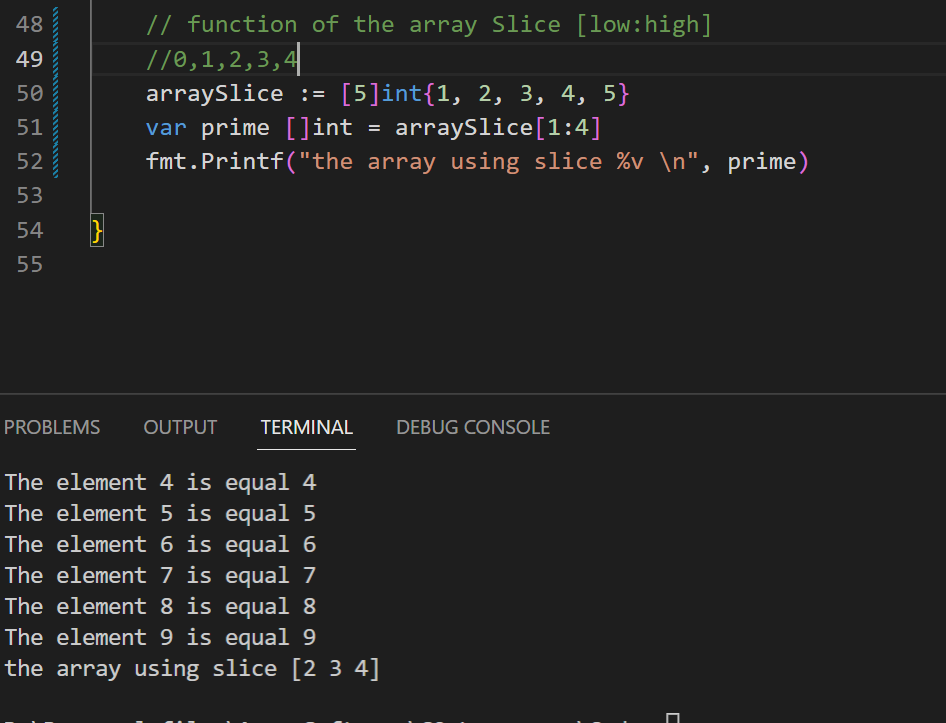
**Slice**

An array has a fixed size. A slice, on the other hand, is a dynamically-sized, flexible view into the elements of an array. In practice, slices are much more common than arrays.

The type []T is a slice with elements of type T.

A slice is formed by specifying two indices, a low and high bound, separated by a colon:

a[low : high]



## Slices are like references to arrays

A slice does not store any data, it just describes a section of an underlying array.

Changing the elements of a slice modifies the corresponding elements of its underlying array.

