

Go

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Abstract

$$\int_1^{-1} dx \int_1^{-1} dy f(x, y) \tag{1}$$

$$D_{it} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if bank } i \text{ issues ABs at time } t \\ 2 & \text{if bank } i \text{ issues CBs at time } t \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \leq \end{cases} \tag{2}$$

$$I = \prod_{i=1}^n \int_{-r}^r dx_i f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \tag{3}$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq r \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

1 Advice

- Never User Global Variables

2 TODO

- `request.FormValue("KEY")`
- `request.FormFile("KEY")`

3 Goland Keyboard Short-cuts

3.1 Format File

sbift + option + command + f

- Format File

sbift + option + command + f

4 fmt

4.1 fmt.printf()

- %T - prints the type of the data

4.2 fmt.Sprintf(..., ...)

float to string with specifying the number of decimal places.

```
1 s := fmt.Sprintf("%.2f", 12.3456) // s == "12.35"
```

5 byte

The type of *byte* is 'an alias for *uint8* and is equivalent in all ways'. 'It is used, by convention, to distinguish byte values from 8-bit unsigned integer values'.

```
1 // byte is an alias for uint8 and is equivalent to uint8 in all
  ways. It is
2 // used, by convention, to distinguish byte values from 8-bit
  unsigned
3 // integer values.
4 type byte = uint8
```

[1]

6 Interface Type Assertion

```
1 s, ok := v.(string)
2 if !ok {
3     // the assertion failed.
4 }
5
6 // OR //
7
8 switch t := v.(type) {
9 case string:
10     // t is a string
11 case int :
12     // t is an int
13 default:
14     // t is some other type that we didn't name.
15 }
```

7 Networking

7.1 Creating a HTTP Server

```
1
2 content...
```

7.2 Routing

To route traffic to a specific path, emit the final forward slash, such that

```
1 "base/path/specific"
```

To route traffic from all sub-routes of a base route (excluding specific registered sub routes), include the last forward slash, such that,

```
1 "/base/path/all/"
```

7.3 Cookies

7.3.1 Creation

To create a cookie, use the *http.Cookie* type to create it. To then write to the *Set-Cookie* HTTP header, use the *http.SetCookie(w ResponseWriter, cookie *Cookie)* method.

*** Make sure the header is set BEFORE any response is written ***

Cookies could be silently dropped. (*SetCookie(...)* does not return an error)

Requirements for Cookie name:

- name can NOT have spaces in the name. (the value can, though (any data can be stored))

```
1 expires := time.Now().AddDate(1, 0, 0) // Expires one year from now
2 c := http.Cookie{
3     Name:    name,
4     Value:   value,
5     MaxAge:  360000,
6     Expires: expires,
7 }
8 http.SetCookie(w, &c)
```

7.3.2 Changing the value for a given name

To change the value of a previously stored cookie, just create a new cookie and save it as the same name - (it will override the old value with the new value)

7.3.3 Get Value

```
1 c, err := r.Cookie(name)
2 value := c.Value
```

7.4 Deletion

```
1 c := http.Cookie{
2     Name:    name,
3     MaxAge:  -1,
4 }
5 http.SetCookie(w, &c)
```

8 Neo4j

8.1 Delete all nodes & relationships

```
1 MATCH (n) DETACH DELETE n;
```

All relationships attached to a node need to be detached (deleted) before a node is deleted.

9 Files

9.1 Write to file

9.2 Append to file

```
1 content...
```

10 Logging

11 Logging to file

```
1 f, err := os.OpenFile("text.log", os.O_APPEND | os.O_CREATE | os.
  O_WRONLY, 0644)
2 if err != nil {
3     log.Println(err)
4 }
5 defer f.Close()
6
7 logger := log.New(f, "prefix", log.LstdFlags)
8 logger.Println("text to append")
9 logger.Println("more text to append")
```

[2]

12 Regex

```
1 matched, err := regexp.MatchString('a.b', "aaxbb")
2 fmt.Println(matched) // true
3 fmt.Println(err)     // nil (regexp is valid)
```

13 Testing

13.1 Run Test

To run a test, navigate to the package directory you want to test, then type and run:

```
1 go test -v
```

For more tips and tricks see [3]

13.2 Check coverage of tests

```
1 go test -coverage
```

References

- [1] *builtin.go* line 88
- [2] <https://yourbasic.org/golang/log-to-file/>
Accessed 16/04/2020
- [3] <https://medium.com/@matryer/5-simple-tips-and-tricks-for-writing-unit-tests-in-golang-619653f90742>
Accessed 11/05/2020