Go

February 11, 2020

Abstract

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

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

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

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

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.

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

5 byte

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

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

[1]

6 Networking

6.1 Creating a HTTP Server

```

  content...
```

7 Neo4j

References

[1] *builtin.go* line 88