

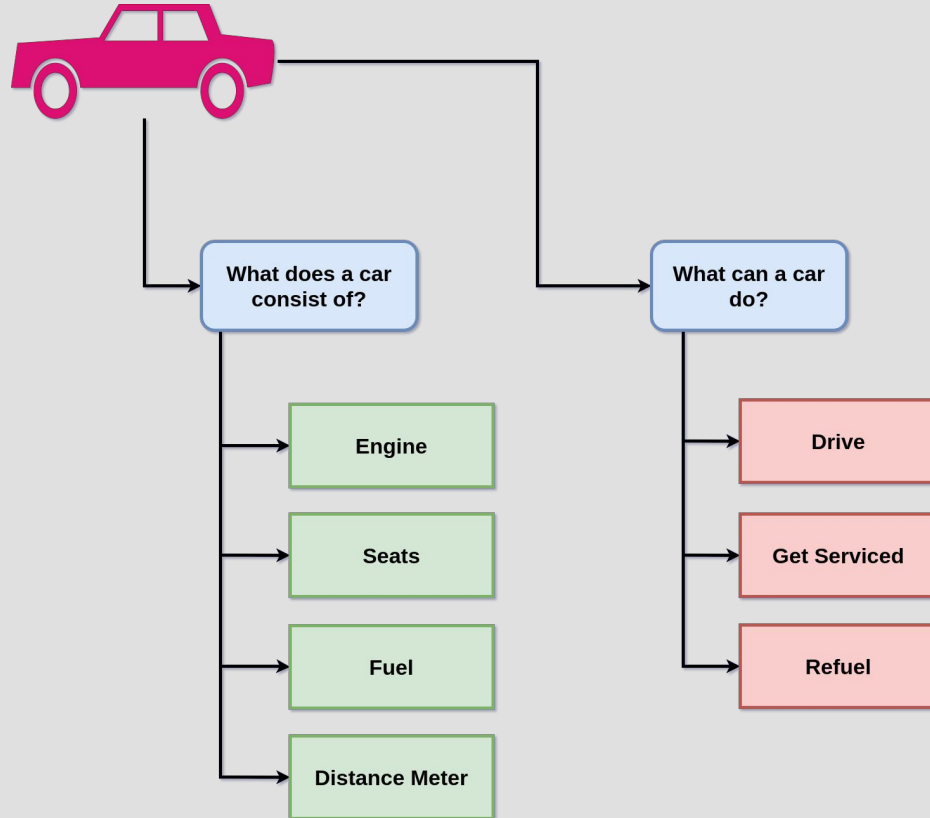
# Getting Started with Google GoLang

...

Week 2 - Receivers and Interfaces



# Custom Types



# How to represent this in code?



What does a car consist of?

```
type car struct {  
    model    string  
    engine    string  
    seats    int  
    fuel     int  
    distance float32  
}
```

What can a car do?

Drive

Get Serviced

Refuel



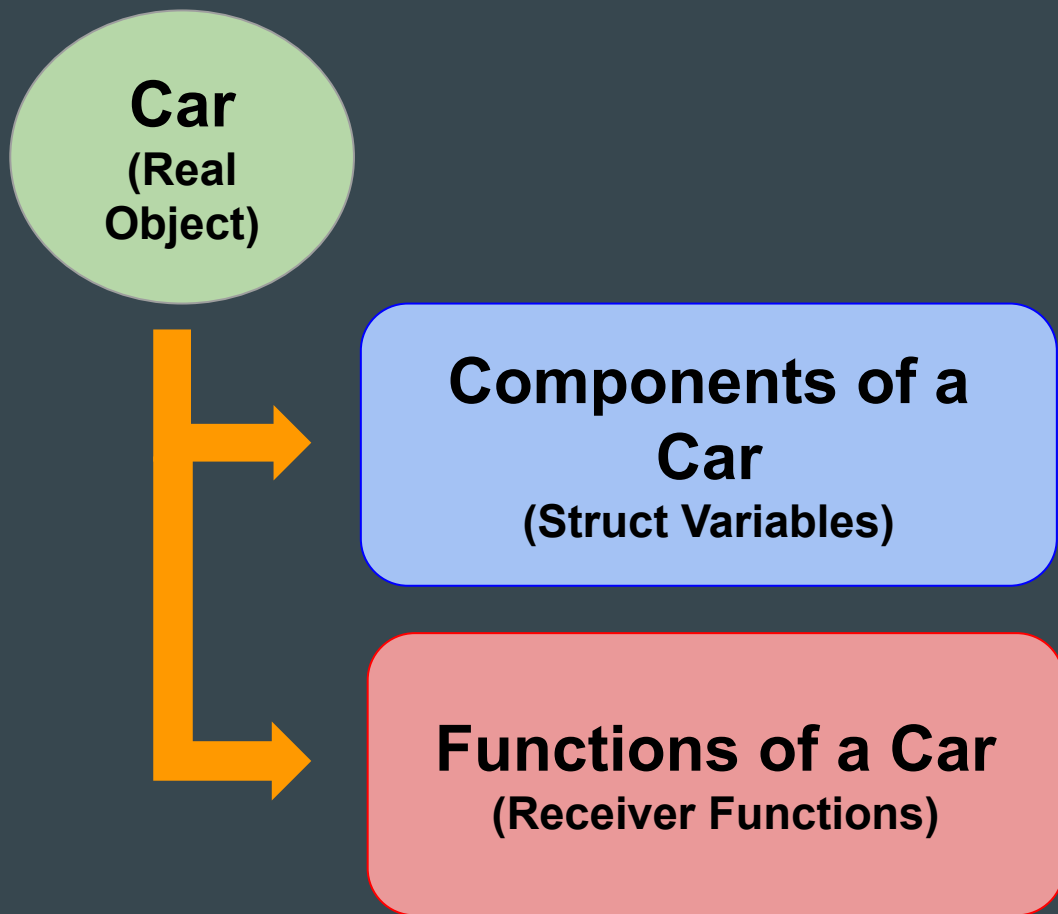
```
func (c car) drive() {  
    for c.fuel > 0 {  
        c.fuel -= 1  
        c.distance += 12.5  
    }  
}
```

```
func (c car) service() int {  
    if c.engine == "v8" {  
        return 2000  
    } else {  
        return 1000  
    }  
}
```

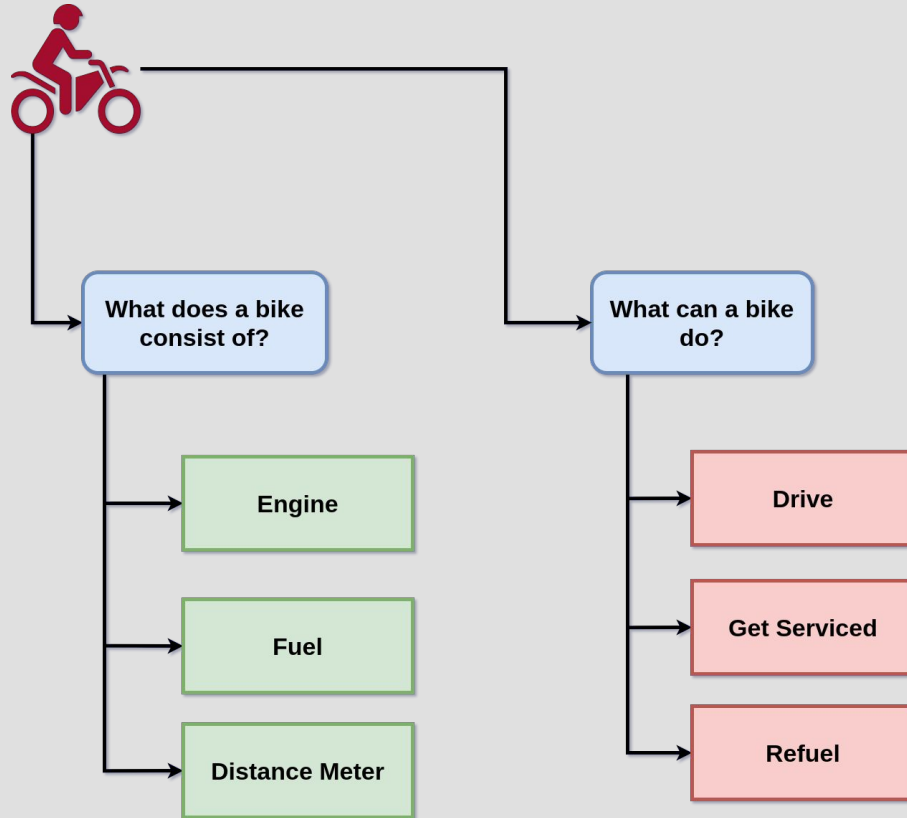
```
func (c car) refuel(fuel int) {  
    c.fuel += fuel  
}
```

# The Analogy

- Custom types represent real world objects.
- Receivers (methods) define things the type (object) can do.



# Another Custom Type



# Bike, in code



What does a bike consist of?

```
type bike struct {  
    model    string  
    engine    string  
    fuel      int  
    distance float32  
}
```

What can a bike do?

Drive

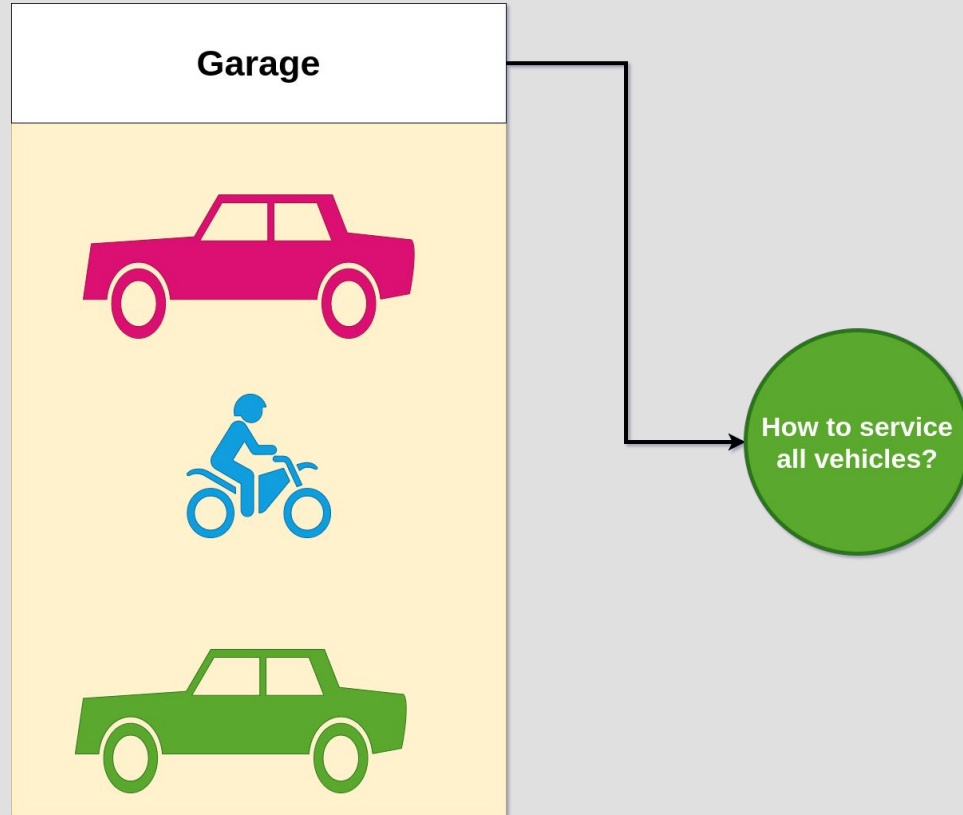
Get Serviced

Refuel



```
func (b bike) drive() {  
    for b.fuel > 0 {  
        b.fuel -= 1  
        b.distance += 12.5  
    }  
}  
  
func (b bike) service() int {  
    if b.engine == "b1" {  
        return 500  
    } else {  
        return 200  
    }  
}  
  
func (b bike) refuel(fuel int) {  
    b.fuel += fuel  
}
```

# Problem



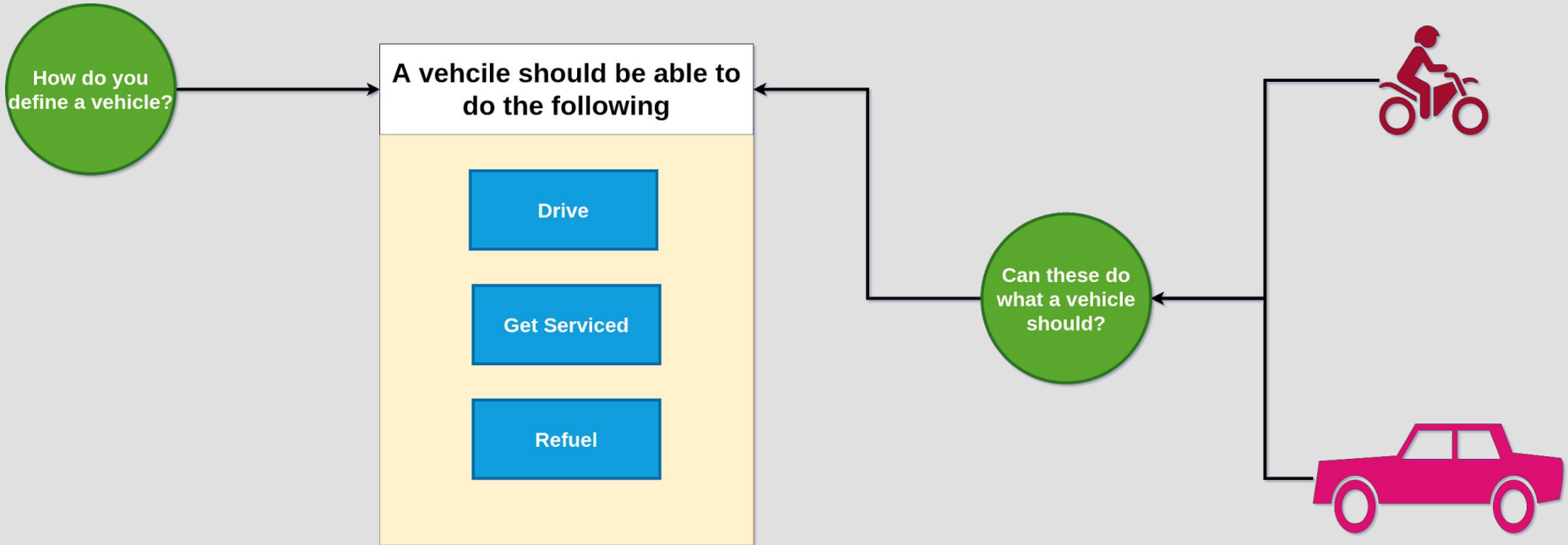
# Let's go back a bit



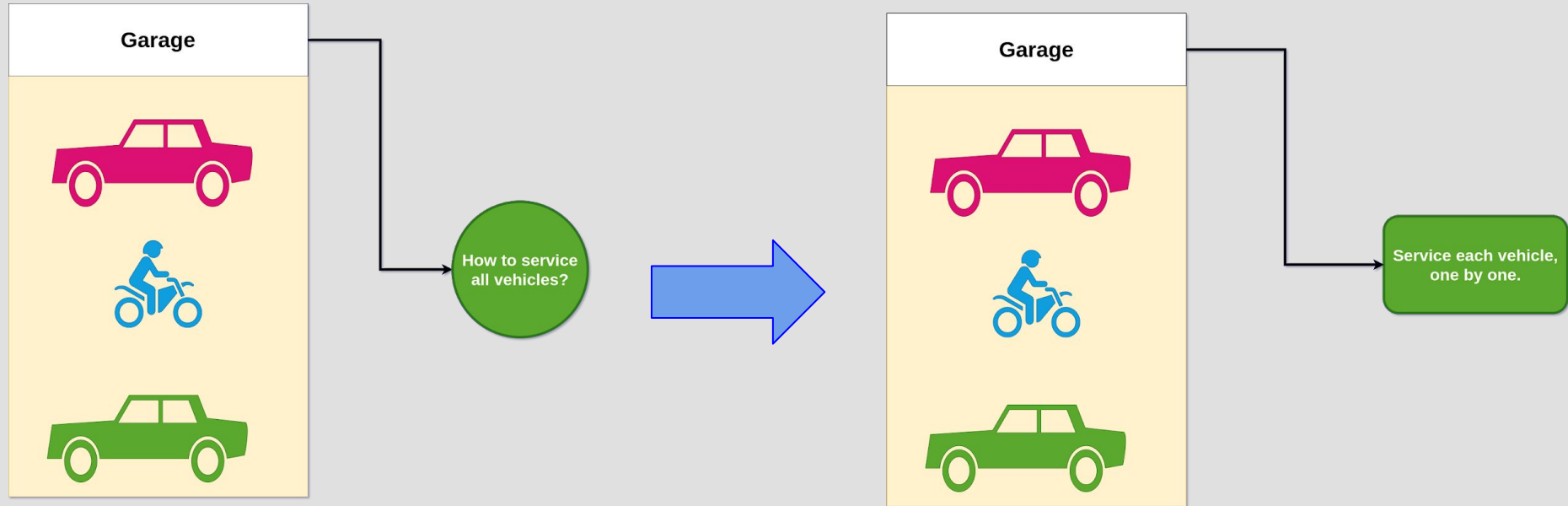
Can both of  
these be  
classified as a  
vehicle?



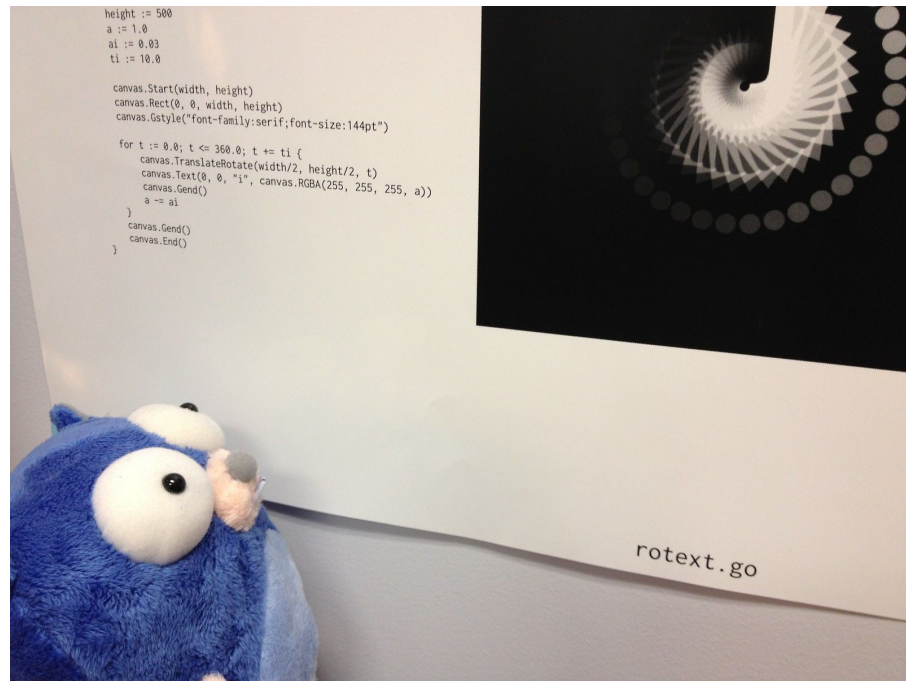
# Defining “Vehicle”

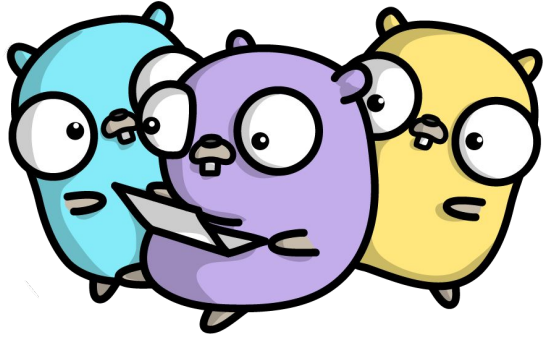


# The Solution



# Let's now go take a look at code





# Thank You!

Source Code and Slides available at:  
[github.com/Gituser143/PESU-IO-Go](https://github.com/Gituser143/PESU-IO-Go)