- A type determines a set of values together with operations and methods specific to those values.
- There are **predeclared types**, **introduced types** with **type declarations** and **composite types**: array, slice, map, struct, pointer, function, interface, and channel types.

Predeclared, Built-in Types

Numeric types

- int8, int16, int32, int64
- uint8, uint16, uint32, uint64: used to represent unsigned (positive) integers.
- uint is an alias for uint32 or uint64 based on platform.
- int is an alias for int32 or int64 based on platform.
- float32, float64: zero before the decimal point separator can be omitted (-.5 -3. -0.
 1.4).
- complex64, complex128.
- byte (alias for uint8).
- rune (alias for int32).

Bool type

pre-defined constants true and false.

String type

- Unicode chars written enclosed by double-quotes.
- A string value is a (possibly empty) sequence of bytes.

Array and Slice Type

- An array is a numbered sequence of elements of a single type, called the element type.
- An array has a fixed length (we specify how many items are in the array when we
 declare it), but a a slice has a dynamic length (it can shrink or grow).

Map Type

- A map is an unordered group of elements of one type, indexed by a set of unique keys of another type.
- A map in Go is similar to dictionary in Python

- Struct Type (User defined type)
 - A struct is a sequence of named elements, called fields, each of which has a name and a type.
 - a structure can be compared to class concept in Object Oriented Programming.

```
type Car struct {
  brand string
  price int
}
```

Pointer Type

- A pointer is a variable that stores the memory address of another variable.
- The value of an uninitialized pointer is nil.
- Function and Interface Type
- Channel Type
 - A channel provides a mechanism for concurrently executing functions to communicate by sending and receiving values of a specified element type.