



Welcome To The Course

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Course Prerequisites

NO prior Go knowledge required!

Basic programming knowledge (with any language) is **strongly recommended!**



Go is an open-source programming language developed by Google



Focus on **simplicity**,
clarity & **scalability**

Inspired by languages like Python

Aims to provide a clean, understandable syntax



High performance & Focus on Concurrency

Similar to C or C++

Popular for tasks that benefit from multi-threading



Batteries included

Go comes with a standard library

Many core features are built-in



Static typing

Go is a type-safe language

Allows you to catch many errors early

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Popular Use-cases



Networking & APIs

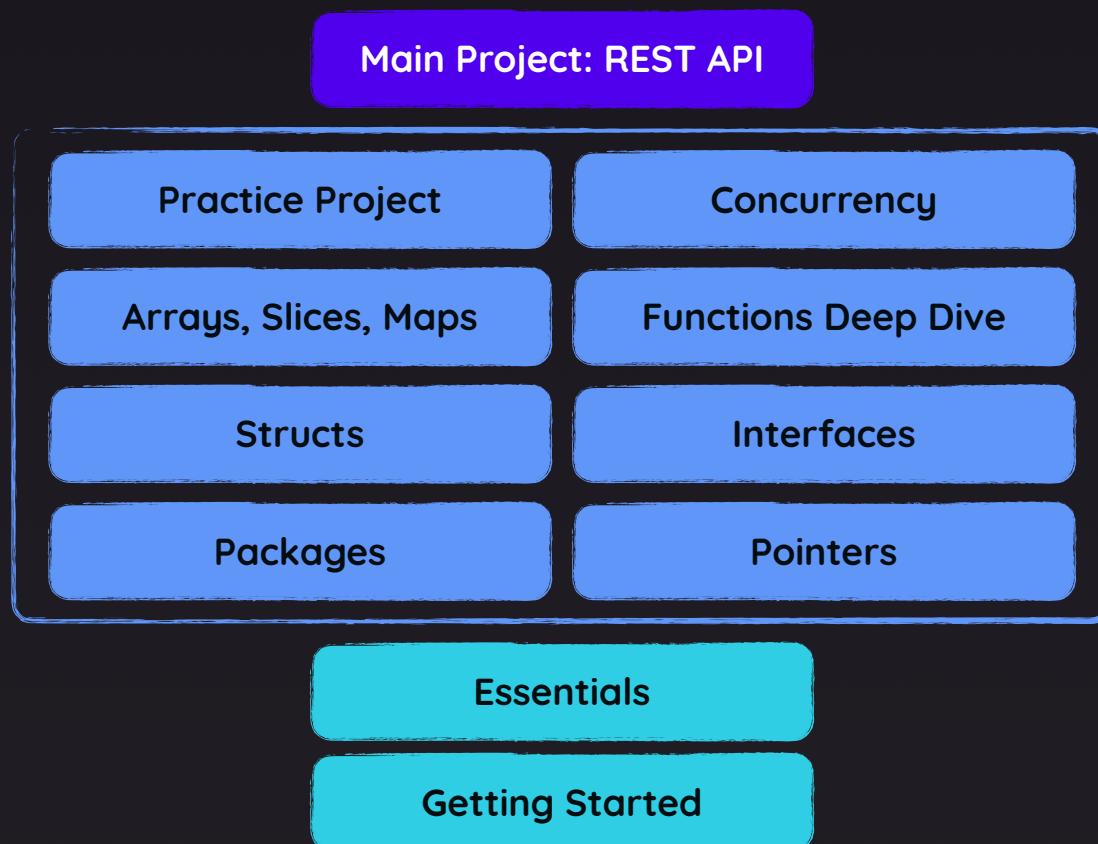


Microservices



CLI Tools

About This Course



How To Get The Most Out Of This Course



Meet the Prerequisites

Basic programming knowledge (any language!) is recommended



Watch the Videos

Watch them at your pace
Slow me down or speed me up
Pause & rewind
Repeat sections



Practice!

Pause & practice on your own
Build dummy demo projects



Help each other

Use code attachments if stuck
Ask & answer in the Q&A section
Find fellow developers on our Discord



Go Essentials

Values, Basic Types & Core Language Features

- ▶ Understanding the **Key Components** of a Go Program
- ▶ Working with **Values & Types**
- ▶ Creating & Executing **Functions**
- ▶ Controlling Execution with **Control Structures**



Practice Time!

Build a “Profit Calculator”

Ask for **revenue**, **expenses** & **tax rate**

Calculate **earnings before tax** (EBT) and **earnings after tax** (profit)

Calculate **ratio** (EBT / profit)

Output EBT, profit and the ratio

Types

Every value in Go has a specific type

`int`

A number **without** decimal places

-5, 12, 101, -58, 0, 1

`float64`

A number **with** decimal places

-15.9, 0.0, 23.12, 18.1, 122.55

`string`

A text value

“Hello”, “Hi there”, `I’m Max`

Strings are created with double quotes (“”) or backticks (`). The latter syntax allows you to write strings across multiple lines

`bool`

A value that’s either **true** or **false**

true, false

These are the most important basic types in Go (covered later in the course)

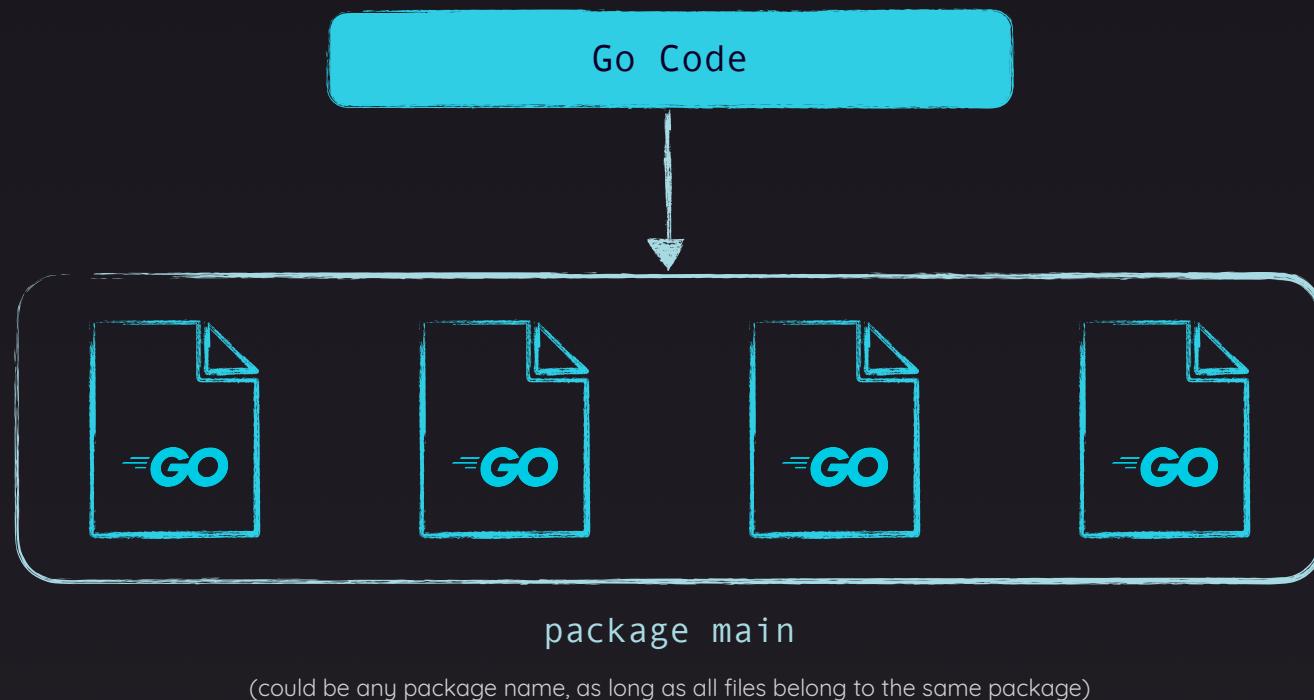


Packages — A Closer Look

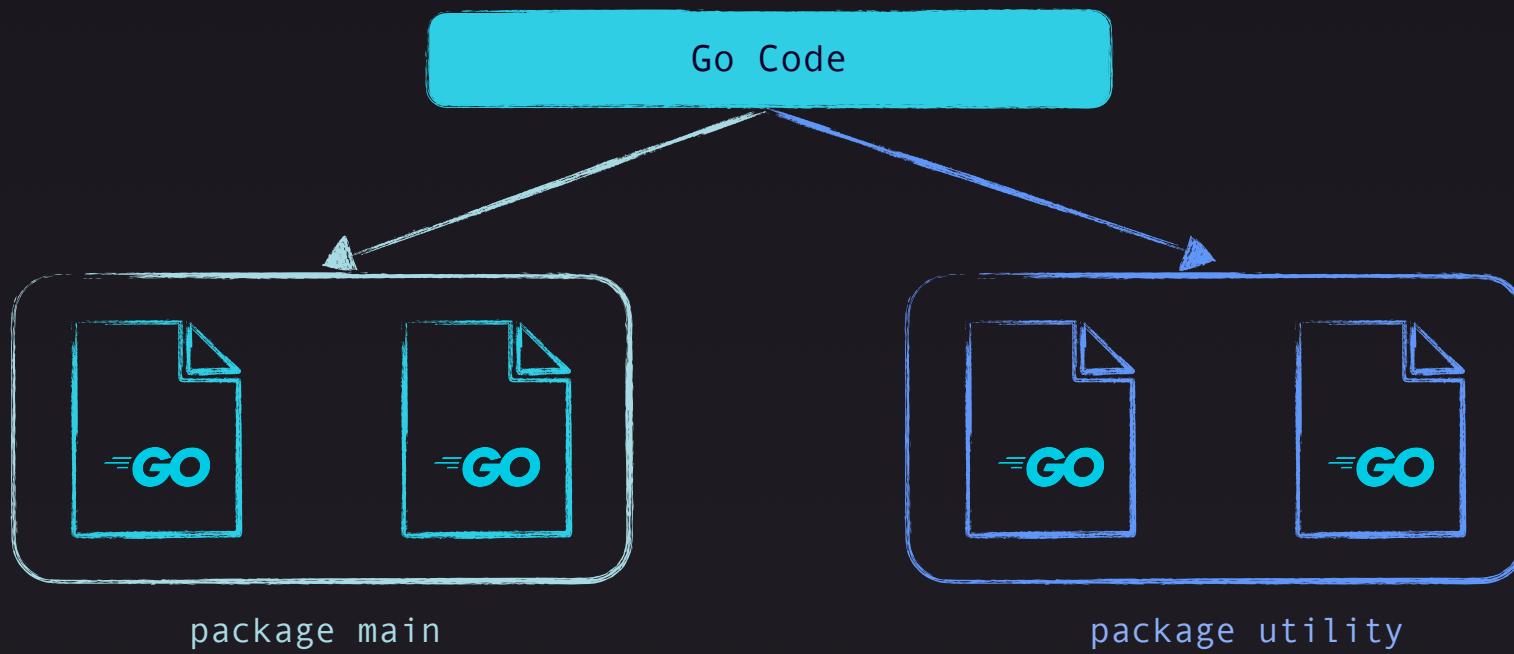
Working with Go Packages

- ▶ Splitting Code Across **Multiple Files**
- ▶ Splitting Files Across **Multiple Packages**
- ▶ **Importing & Using** Custom Packages

Files & Packages



Files & Packages

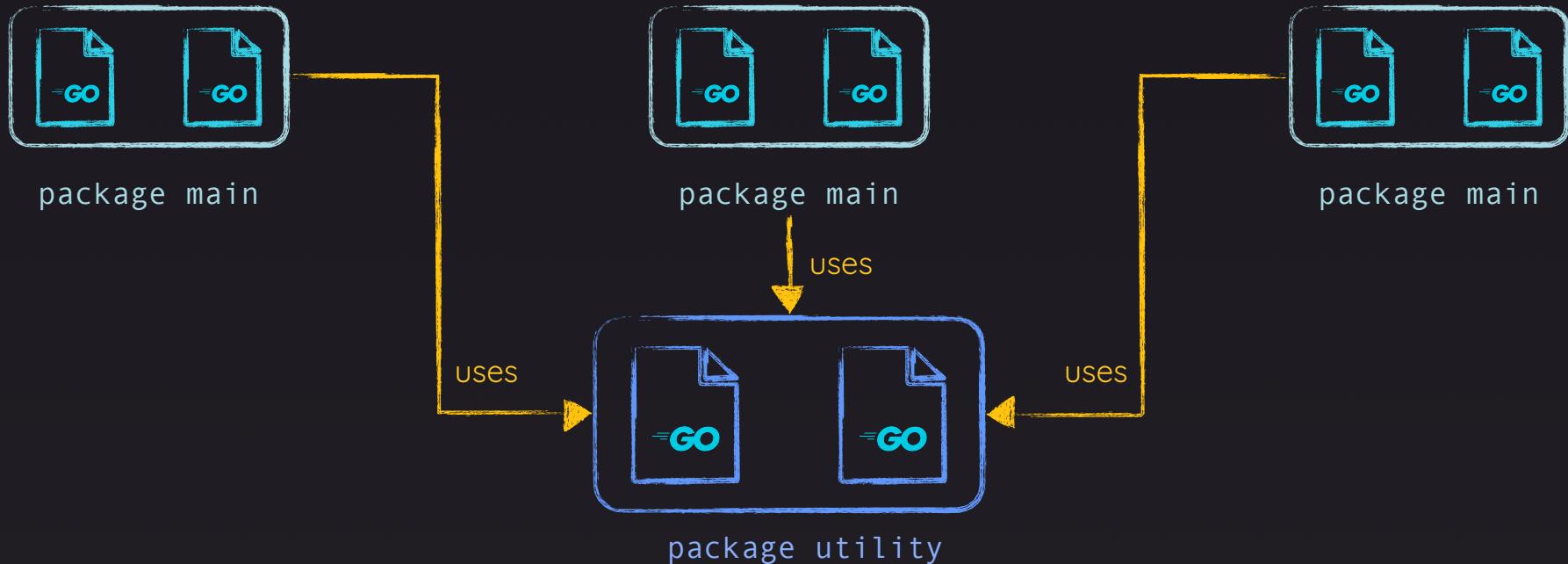


Files & Packages

Go Project 1
e.g., Banking App

Go Project 2
e.g., Inventory Management App

Go Project 3
e.g., REST API





Understanding Pointers

Working With Addresses Instead Of Values

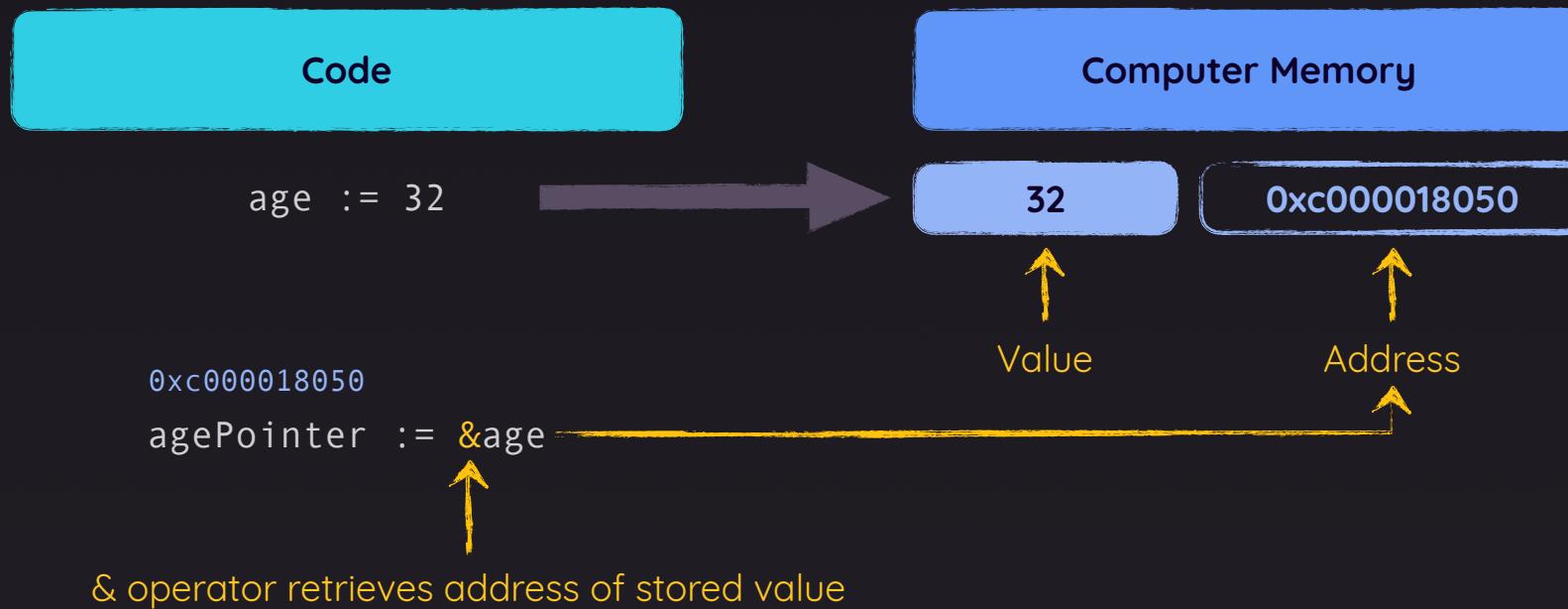
- ▶ **What** are Pointers?
- ▶ **Why** does this feature exist?
- ▶ **How** can you work with Pointers?

What are “Pointers”?

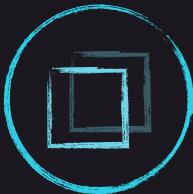
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What are “Pointers”?

Variables that store value **addresses** instead of values



Why “Pointers”?

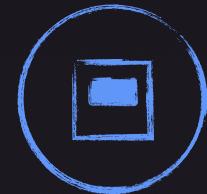


Avoid Unnecessary Value Copies

By default, Go creates a copy when passing values to functions

For very large & complex values, this may take up too much memory space unnecessarily

With pointers, only one value is stored in memory (and the address is passed around)



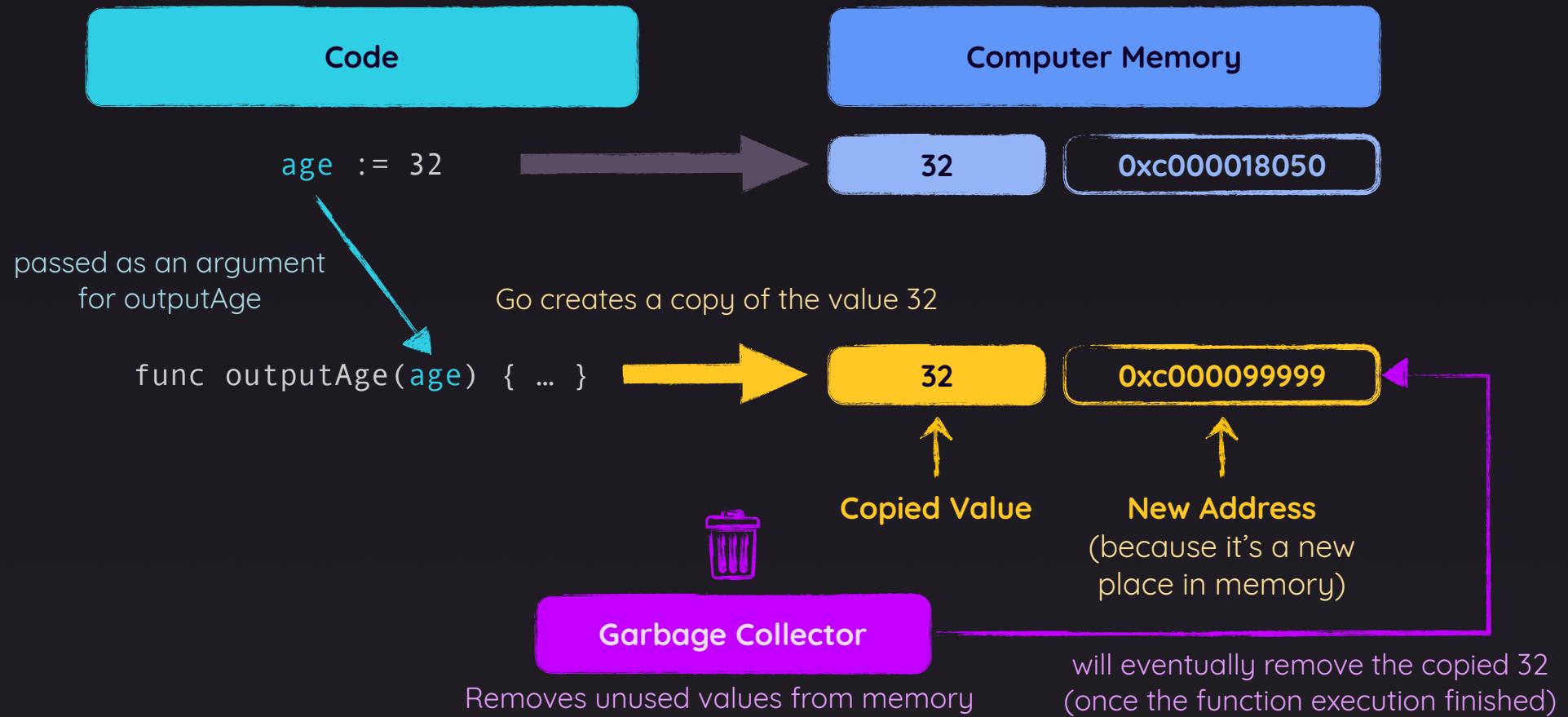
Directly Mutate Values

Pass a pointer (address) instead of a value to a function

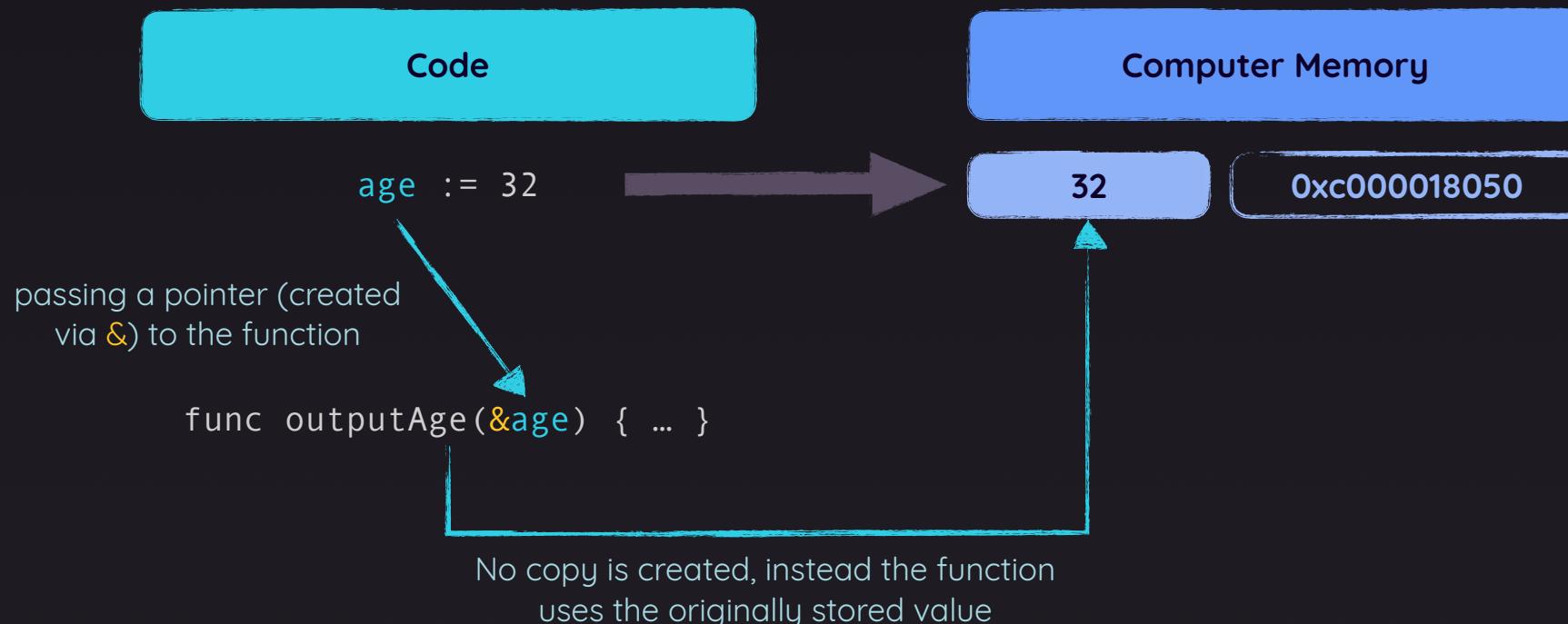
The function can then directly edit the underlying value — no return value is required

Can lead to less code (but also to less understandable code or unexpected behaviors)

Passing Values To Functions



Passing Pointers To Functions





Arrays, Slices & Maps

Storing Data In Collections

- ▶ Understanding **Arrays** & Array **Limitations**
- ▶ Understanding & Using **Slices**
- ▶ Slices **Deep Dive**
- ▶ Understanding & Using **Maps**

Dealing With List Data

Example: Weather Data

25.93

17.81

55.3

42.1

Example: Product Prices

19.99

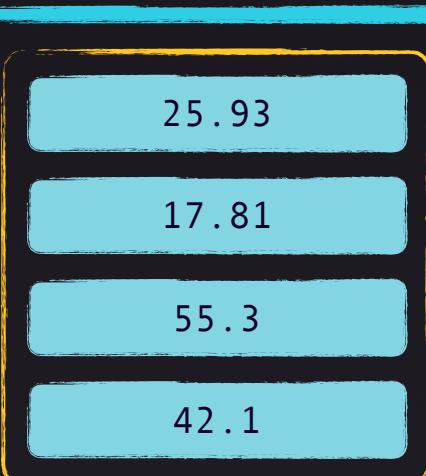
24.89

25

39.5

Managing List Data With Arrays

Example: Weather Data

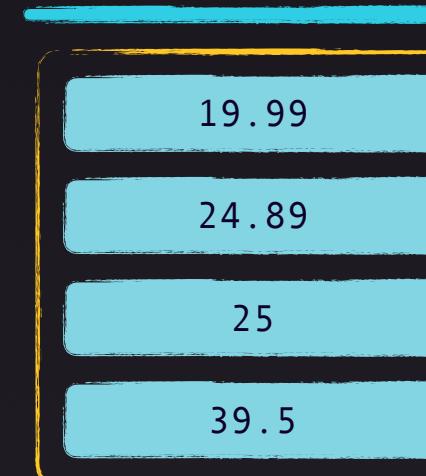


25.93
17.81
55.3
42.1

{ 25.93, 17.81, 55.3, 42.1 }

An array of “weather data points”
(array of float64 values)

Example: Product Prices



19.99
24.89
25
39.5

{ 19.99, 24.89, 25, 39.5 }

An array of “prices”
(array of float64 values)



Functions Deep Dive

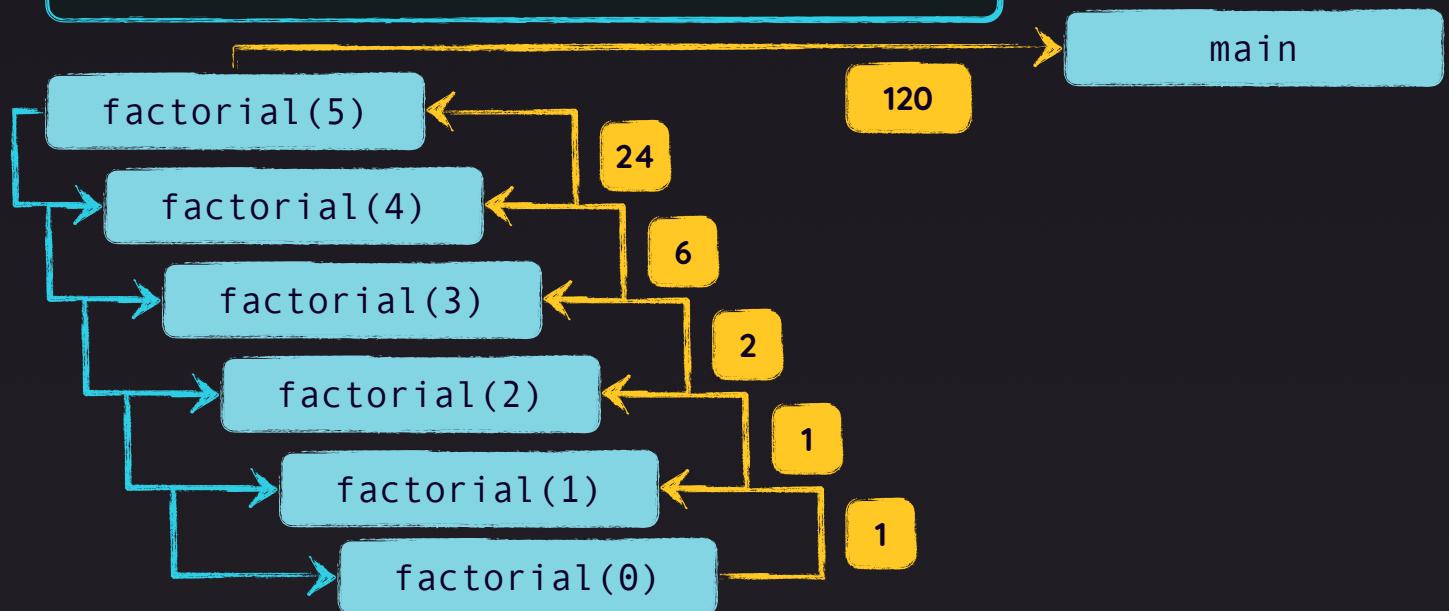
Beyond The Basics

- ▶ Using Functions **as Values**
- ▶ **Anonymous** Functions
- ▶ **Recursion**
- ▶ **Variadic** Functions

Recursion In Action

Multiple executions of the same function
(with different) values

```
func factorial(number int) int {  
    if number == 0 {  
        return 1  
    }  
  
    return number * factorial(number - 1)  
}
```





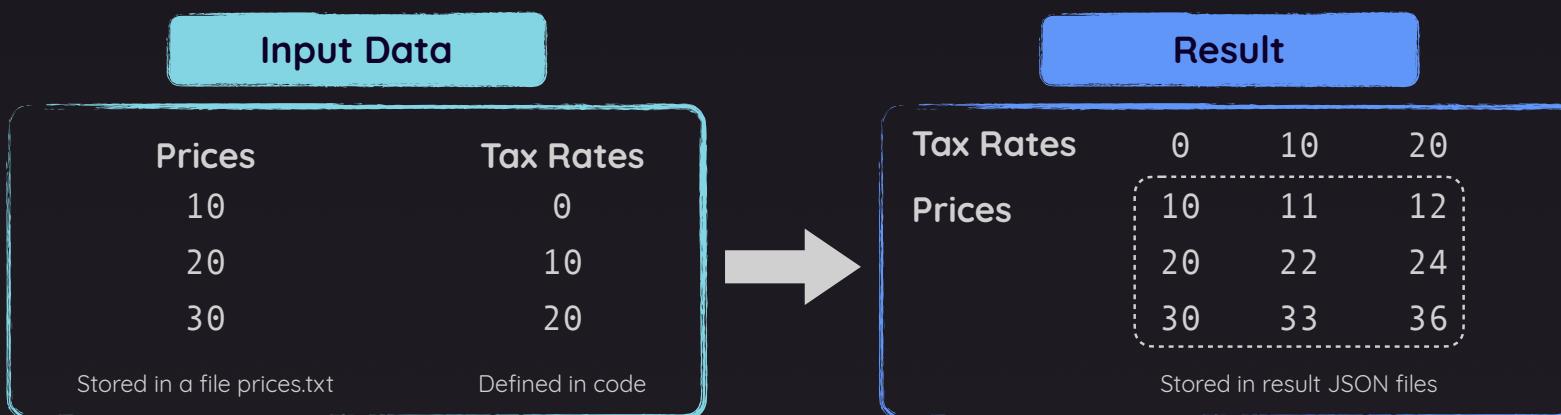
Practice Time!

Practice Working with Structs, Slices, Maps, Interfaces & More

- ▶ Build a **Complete Demo App** From The Ground Up

Project Description

A tool that calculates “tax included” prices for a given list of prices & tax rates



Code will use interfaces, structs, functions, methods, file access, multiple packages & more



Concurrency

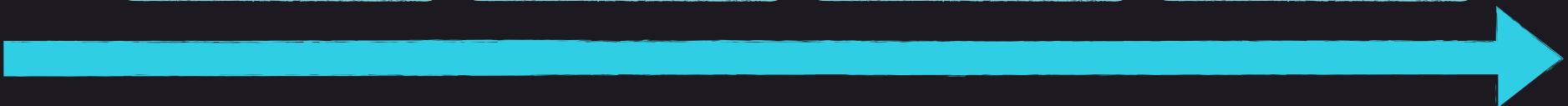
Running Tasks In Parallel

- ▶ Understanding **Goroutines**
- ▶ Sending Data with **Channels**
- ▶ Controlling **Code Flow & Simultaneous Tasks**

Concurrency & Goroutines

Without Concurrency / Goroutines

store("hello") store("hello") store("hello") sum(2, 3)

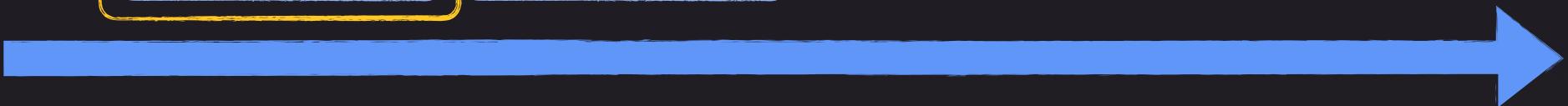


Executed concurrently

Using Concurrency / Goroutines

store("hello")
store("hello")
store("hello")

sum(2, 3)





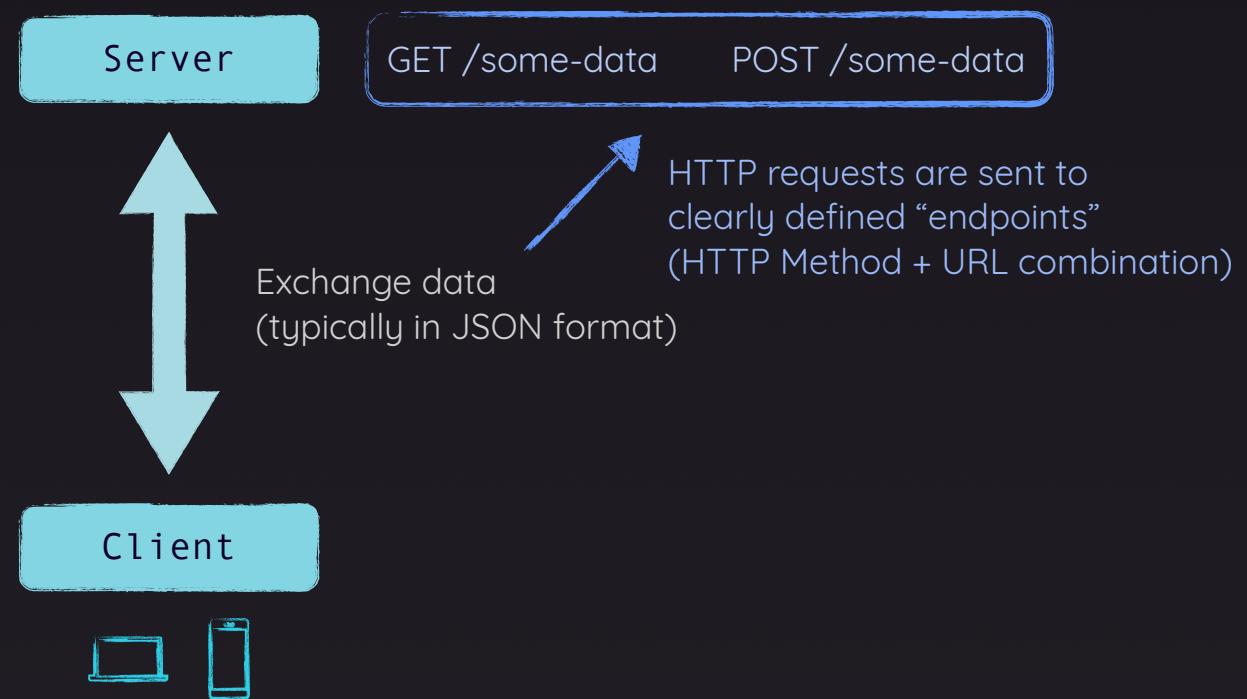
Project: REST API

Building a REST API with Go

- ▶ **Planning** The Project
- ▶ **Building** the REST API Step By Step

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What's A REST API?



Project Description

A Go-powered “Event Booking” REST API

