

Basics of Golang

- 1.Go is an open-source, statically typed, compiled programming language that was developed by Google in 2009.
- 2.Go is designed for building scalable and high-performance software systems.
- 3.Go has a simple and concise syntax, which makes it easy to learn and write.
- 4.Go has built-in concurrency support, which makes it easy to write concurrent programs.
- 5.Go uses a garbage collector for memory management, which makes memory management easy for developers.
- 6.Go has a strong standard library, which includes many packages for common tasks such as network programming, file I/O, and cryptography.
- 7.Go has a strong focus on performance and is designed to be compiled into efficient machine code.
- 8.Go supports multiple platforms, including Linux, macOS, Windows, and various other Unix-like operating systems.
- 9.Go is widely used for building web applications, network servers, command-line tools, and other software systems.
- 10.Some of the key features of Go include its simplicity, concurrency support, garbage collector, strong standard library, and performance optimizations.

```

package main

import "fmt"

const LoginToken string = "ghabbhhjd" // Public

func main() {
    var username string = "hitesh"
    fmt.Println(username)
    fmt.Printf("Variable is of type: %T \n", username)

    var isLoggedIn bool = false
    fmt.Println(isLoggedIn)
    fmt.Printf("Variable is of type: %T \n", isLoggedIn)

    var smallVal uint8 = 255
    fmt.Println(smallVal)
    fmt.Printf("Variable is of type: %T \n", smallVal)

    var smallFloat float64 = 255.45544511254451885
    fmt.Println(smallFloat)
    fmt.Printf("Variable is of type: %T \n", smallFloat)

    // default values and some aliases
    var anotherVariable int
    fmt.Println(anotherVariable)
    fmt.Printf("Variable is of type: %T \n", anotherVariable)

    // implicit type

    var website = "learncodeonline.in"
    fmt.Println(website)

    // no var style

    numberOfUser := 300000.0
    fmt.Println(numberOfUser)

    fmt.Println(LoginToken)
    fmt.Printf("Variable is of type: %T \n", LoginToken)
}

```

```

package main

import (
    "bufio"
    "fmt"
    "os"
)

func main() {
    welcome := "Welcome to user input"
    fmt.Println(welcome)

    reader := bufio.NewReader(os.Stdin)
    fmt.Println("Enter the rating for our Pizza:")

    // comma ok || err err

    input, _ := reader.ReadString('\n')
    fmt.Println("Thanks for rating, ", input)
    fmt.Printf("Type of this rating is %T", input)
}

```

```
package main
```

```
import (  
    "bufio"  
    "fmt"  
    "os"  
    "strconv"  
    "strings"  
)  
  
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Welcome to our pizza app")  
    fmt.Println("Please rate our pizza between 1 and 5")  
  
    reader := bufio.NewReader(os.Stdin)  
  
    input, _ := reader.ReadString('\n')  
  
    fmt.Println("Thanks for rating, ", input)  
  
    numRating, err := strconv.ParseFloat(strings.TrimSpace(input), 64)  
  
    if err != nil {  
        fmt.Println(err)  
    } else {  
        fmt.Println("Added 1 to your rating: ", numRating+1)  
    }  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "math/big"  
  
    //"math/rand"  
    "crypto/rand"  
)  
  
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Welcome to maths in goLang")  
  
    //var mynumberOne int = 2  
    //var mynumberTwo float64 = 4.5  
  
    // fmt.Println("The sum is: ", mynumberOne+int(mynumberTwo))  
  
    //random number  
    // rand.Seed(time.Now().UnixNano())  
    // fmt.Println(rand.Intn(5) + 1)  
  
    //random from crypto  
  
    myRandomNum, _ := rand.Int(rand.Reader, big.NewInt(5))  
    fmt.Println(myRandomNum)  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "math/big"  
  
    //"math/rand"  
    "crypto/rand"  
)
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Welcome to maths in golang")  
  
    //var mynumberOne int = 2  
    //var mynumberTwo float64 = 4.5  
  
    // fmt.Println("The sum is: ", mynumberOne+int(mynumberTwo))  
  
    //random number  
    // rand.Seed(time.Now().UnixNano())  
    // fmt.Println(rand.Intn(5) + 1)  
  
    //random from crypto  
  
    myRandomNum, _ := rand.Int(rand.Reader, big.NewInt(5))  
    fmt.Println(myRandomNum)  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "time"  
)
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Welcome to time study of golang")  
  
    presentTime := time.Now()  
    fmt.Println(presentTime)  
  
    fmt.Println(presentTime.Format("01-02-2006 15:04:05 Monday"))  
  
    createdDate := time.Date(2020, time.August, 12, 23, 23, 0, 0, time.UTC)  
    fmt.Println(createdDate)  
    fmt.Println(createdDate.Format("01-02-2006 Monday"))  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Welcome to a class on pointers")  
  
    // var ptr *int  
    // fmt.Println("Value of pointer is ", ptr)  
  
    myNumber := 23  
  
    var ptr = &myNumber  
  
    fmt.Println("Value of actual pointer is ", ptr)  
    fmt.Println("Value of actual pointer is ", *ptr)  
  
    *ptr = *ptr + 2  
    fmt.Println("New value is: ", myNumber)  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Welcome to array in golangs")  
  
    var fruitList [4]string  
  
    fruitList[0] = "Apple"  
    fruitList[1] = "Tomato"  
    fruitList[3] = "Peach"  
  
    fmt.Println("Fruit list is: ", fruitList)  
    fmt.Println("Fruit list is: ", len(fruitList))  
  
    var vegList = [5]string{"potato", "beans", "mushroom"}  
    fmt.Println("Vegy list is: ", len(vegList))  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import (
    "fmt"
    "sort"
)

func main() {
    fmt.Println("Welcome to video on slices")

    var fruitList = []string{"Apple", "Tomato", "Peach"}
    fmt.Printf("Type of fruitlist is %T\n", fruitList)

    fruitList = append(fruitList, "Mango", "Banana")
    fmt.Println(fruitList)

    fruitList = append(fruitList[:3])
    fmt.Println(fruitList)

    highScores := make([]int, 4)

    highScores[0] = 234
    highScores[1] = 945
    highScores[2] = 465
    highScores[3] = 867
    //highScores[4] = 777

    highScores = append(highScores, 555, 666, 321)

    fmt.Println(highScores)

    //fmt.Println(sort.IntsAreSorted(highScores))
    sort.Ints(highScores)
    //fmt.Println(highScores)

    //how to remove a value from slices based on index

    var courses = []string{"reactjs", "javascript", "swift", "python", "ruby"}
    fmt.Println(courses)
    var index int = 2
    courses = append(courses[:index], courses[index+1:]...)
    fmt.Println(courses)
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
✓ func main() {
    fmt.Println("Maps in golang")

    languages := make(map[string]string)

    languages["JS"] = "Javascript"
    languages["RB"] = "Ruby"
    languages["PY"] = "Python"

    fmt.Println("List of all languages: ", languages)
    fmt.Println("JS shorts for: ", languages["JS"])

    delete(languages, "RB")
    fmt.Println("List of all languages: ", languages)

    // loops are interesting in golang

    ✓ for _, value := range languages {
        |     fmt.Printf("For key v, value is %v\n", value)
        |
    }

}
```

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Structs in golang")  
    // no inheritance in golang; No super or parent  
  
    hitesh := User{"Hitesh", "hitesh@go.dev", true, 16}  
    fmt.Println(hitesh)  
    fmt.Printf("hitesh details are: %+v\n", hitesh)  
    fmt.Printf("Name is %v and email is %v.", hitesh.Name, hitesh.Email)  
}
```

```
type User struct {  
    Name    string  
    Email   string  
    Status  bool  
    Age     int  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("If else in golang")  
  
    loginCount := 10  
    var result string  
  
    if loginCount < 10 {  
        result = "Regular user"  
    } else if loginCount > 10 {  
        result = "Watch out"  
    } else {  
        result = "Exactly 10 login count"  
    }  
  
    fmt.Println(result)  
  
    if 9%2 == 0 {  
        fmt.Println("Number is even")  
    } else {  
        fmt.Println("Number is odd")  
    }  
  
    if num := 3; num < 10 {  
        fmt.Println("Num is less than 10")  
    } else {  
        fmt.Println("Num is NOT less than 10")  
    }  
  
    // if err != nil {  
  
    // }  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "math/rand"  
    "time"  
)  
  
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Switch and case in golang")  
  
    rand.Seed(time.Now().UnixNano())  
    diceNumber := rand.Intn(6) + 1  
    fmt.Println("Value of dice is ", diceNumber)  
  
    switch diceNumber {  
    case 1:  
        fmt.Println("Dice value is 1 and you can open")  
    case 2:  
        fmt.Println("You can move 2 spot")  
    case 3:  
        fmt.Println("You can move to 3 spot")  
        fallthrough  
    case 4:  
        fmt.Println("you can move to 4 spot")  
        fallthrough  
    case 5:  
        fmt.Println("You can move to 5 spot")  
    case 6:  
        fmt.Println("You can move to 6 spot and roll dice again")  
    default:  
        fmt.Println("What was that!")  
    }  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"  
  
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Welcome to loops in golang")  
  
    days := []string{"Sunday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Friday", "Saturday"}  
  
    fmt.Println(days)  
  
    // for d := 0; d < len(days); d++ {  
    //     fmt.Println(days[d])  
    // }  
  
    // for i := range days {  
    //     fmt.Println(days[i])  
    // }  
  
    // for _, day := range days {  
    //     fmt.Printf("index is   and value is %v\n", day)  
    // }  
  
    rogueValue := 1  
  
    for rogueValue < 10 {  
        if rogueValue == 2 {  
            goto lco  
        }  
  
        if rogueValue == 5 {  
            rogueValue++  
            continue  
        }  
  
        fmt.Println("Value is: ", rogueValue)  
        rogueValue++  
    }  
  
lco:  
    fmt.Println("Jumping at LearnCodeonline.in")  
}
```



```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Welcome to functions in golang")  
    greeter()  
  
    result := adder(3, 5)  
    fmt.Println("Result is: ", result)  
  
    proRes, myMessage := proAdder(2, 5, 8, 7, 3)  
    fmt.Println("Pro result is: ", proRes)  
    fmt.Println("Pro Message is: ", myMessage)  
}
```

```
func adder(valOne int, valTwo int) int {  
    return valOne + valTwo  
}
```

```
func proAdder(values ...int) (int, string) {  
    total := 0  
  
    for _, val := range values {  
        total += val  
    }  
  
    return total, "Hi Pro result function"  
}
```

```
func greeter() {  
    fmt.Println("Namstey from golang")  
}
```

```
package main
```

```
import "fmt"
```

```
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Structs in golang")  
    // no inheritance in golang; No super or parent  
  
    hitesh := User{"Hitesh", "hitesh@go.dev", true, 16}  
    fmt.Println(hitesh)  
    fmt.Printf("hitesh details are: %+v\n", hitesh)  
    fmt.Printf("Name is %v and email is %v.\n", hitesh.Name, hitesh.Email)  
    hitesh.GetStatus()  
    hitesh.NewMail()  
    fmt.Printf("Name is %v and email is %v.\n", hitesh.Name, hitesh.Email)  
}
```

```
type User struct {  
    Name    string  
    Email   string  
    Status  bool  
    Age     int  
}
```

```
func (u User) GetStatus() {  
    fmt.Println("Is user active: ", u.Status)  
}
```

```
func (u User) NewMail() {  
    u.Email = "test@go.dev"  
    fmt.Println("Email of this user is: ", u.Email)  
}
```

```

1  package main
2
3  import "fmt"
4
5  func main() {
6      defer fmt.Println("World")
7      defer fmt.Println("One")
8      defer fmt.Println("Two")
9      fmt.Println("Hello")
10     myDefer()
11
12 }
13
14 // world, One, Two
15 // 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
16 // hello, 43210, two, One, world
17
18 func myDefer() {
19     for i := 0; i < 5; i++ {
20         defer fmt.Print(i)
21     }
22 }
23

```

```

package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "io"
    "io/ioutil"
    "os"
)

func main() {
    fmt.Println("Welcome to files in golang")
    content := "This needs to go in a file - LearnCodeOnline.in"

    file, err := os.Create("./mylcogofile.txt")

    // if err != nil {
    //     panic(err)
    // }
    checkNilErr(err)

    length, err := io.WriteString(file, content)
    checkNilErr(err)
    fmt.Println("length is: ", length)
    defer file.Close()
    readFile("./mylcogofile.txt")
}

func readFile(filename string) {
    databyte, err := ioutil.ReadFile(filename)
    checkNilErr(err)

    fmt.Println("Text data inside the file is \n", string(databyte))
}

func checkNilErr(err error) {
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
}

```

```

var signals = []string{"test"}

var wg sync.WaitGroup //pointer
var mut sync.Mutex    // pointer

func main() {
    // go greeter("Hello")
    // greeter("world")
    websitelist := []string{
        "https://lco.dev",
        "https://go.dev",
        "https://google.com",
        "https://fb.com",
        "https://github.com",
    }

    for _, web := range websitelist {
        go getStatusCode(web)
        wg.Add(1)
    }

    wg.Wait()
    fmt.Println(signals)
}

// func greeter(s string) {
//     for i := 0; i < 6; i++ {
//         time.Sleep(3 * time.Millisecond)
//         fmt.Println(s)
//     }
// }

func getStatusCode(endpoint string) {
    defer wg.Done()

    res, err := http.Get(endpoint)

    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println("OOPS in endpoint")
    } else {
        mut.Lock()
        signals = append(signals, endpoint)
        mut.Unlock()

        fmt.Printf("%d status code for %s\n", res.StatusCode, endpoint)
    }
}

```

```

package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "sync"
)

func main() {
    fmt.Println("Race condition - LearnCodeonline.in")

    wg := &sync.WaitGroup{}
    mut := &sync.RWMutex{}

    var score = []int{0}

    wg.Add(3)
    go func(wg *sync.WaitGroup, m *sync.RWMutex) {
        fmt.Println("One R")
        mut.Lock()
        score = append(score, 1)
        mut.Unlock()
        wg.Done()
    }(wg, mut)
    //wg.Add(1)
    go func(wg *sync.WaitGroup, m *sync.RWMutex) {
        fmt.Println("Two R")
        mut.Lock()
        score = append(score, 2)
        mut.Unlock()
        wg.Done()
    }(wg, mut)
    go func(wg *sync.WaitGroup, m *sync.RWMutex) {
        fmt.Println("Three R")
        mut.Lock()
        score = append(score, 3)
        mut.Unlock()
        wg.Done()
    }(wg, mut)
    go func(wg *sync.WaitGroup, m *sync.RWMutex) {
        fmt.Println("Three R")
        mut.RLock()
        fmt.Println(score)
        mut.RUnlock()
        wg.Done()
    }(wg, mut)

    wg.Wait()
    fmt.Println(score)
}

```

```
package main
```

```
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "sync"  
)  
  
func main() {  
    fmt.Println("Channels in golang- LearnCodeOnline.in")  
  
    myCh := make(chan int, 2)  
    wg := &sync.WaitGroup{}  
  
    // fmt.Println(<-myCh)  
    // myCh <- 5  
    wg.Add(2)  
    // R ONLY  
    go func(ch <-chan int, wg *sync.WaitGroup) {  
  
        val, isChanelOpen := <-myCh  
  
        fmt.Println(isChanelOpen)  
        fmt.Println(val)  
  
        //fmt.Println(<-myCh)  
  
        wg.Done()  
    }(myCh, wg)  
    // send ONLY  
    go func(ch chan<- int, wg *sync.WaitGroup) {  
        myCh <- 0  
        close(myCh)  
        // myCh <- 6  
        wg.Done()  
    }(myCh, wg)  
  
    wg.Wait()  
}
```

Waitgroups, channels, and goroutines are used for concurrent programming.

- Goroutines:** Goroutines are lightweight threads of execution in Golang. They are used for concurrent programming and enable multiple functions to run concurrently in a single operating system thread.

- Channels:** Channels are used to enable communication and synchronization between Goroutines. They are used to pass data between Goroutines and can be used to control the flow of execution.

- WaitGroups:** WaitGroups are used to synchronize Goroutines. They are used to ensure that Goroutines complete their execution before the main function exits. A WaitGroup waits for a collection of Goroutines to finish executing and blocks the execution of the main function until all Goroutines have completed. Together, these features provide a powerful way to write concurrent programs in Golang. By using Goroutines, channels, and WaitGroups, it is possible to write high-performance, efficient, and scalable programs that can take advantage of multiple CPU cores and can handle multiple requests concurrently.

```

package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "log"
    "net/http"

    "github.com/tarm/serial"
)

var port *serial.Port

func main() {
    // Open serial port
    c := &serial.Config{Name: "/dev/ttyACMO", Baud: 9600}
    var err error
    port, err = serial.OpenPort(c)
    if err != nil {
        log.Fatal(err)
    }

    // Define HTTP endpoints
    http.HandleFunc("/", indexHandler)
    http.HandleFunc("/on", onHandler)
    http.HandleFunc("/off", offHandler)

    // Start HTTP server
    log.Println("Starting HTTP server...")
    err = http.ListenAndServe(":8080", nil)
    if err != nil {
        log.Fatal(err)
    }
}

```

```

func indexHandler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
    fmt.Fprintln(w, "Welcome to the LED control center!")
}

func onHandler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
    // Send "1" to turn on the LED
    _, err := port.Write([]byte("1"))
    if err != nil {
        log.Fatal(err)
    }
    fmt.Fprintln(w, "LED turned on.")
}

func offHandler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
    // Send "0" to turn off the LED
    _, err := port.Write([]byte("0"))
    if err != nil {
        log.Fatal(err)
    }
    fmt.Fprintln(w, "LED turned off.")
}

```