

Gin 1 Fundamentals

Introduction



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Version Check



This version was created by using:

- Gin 1.7.7



Version Check

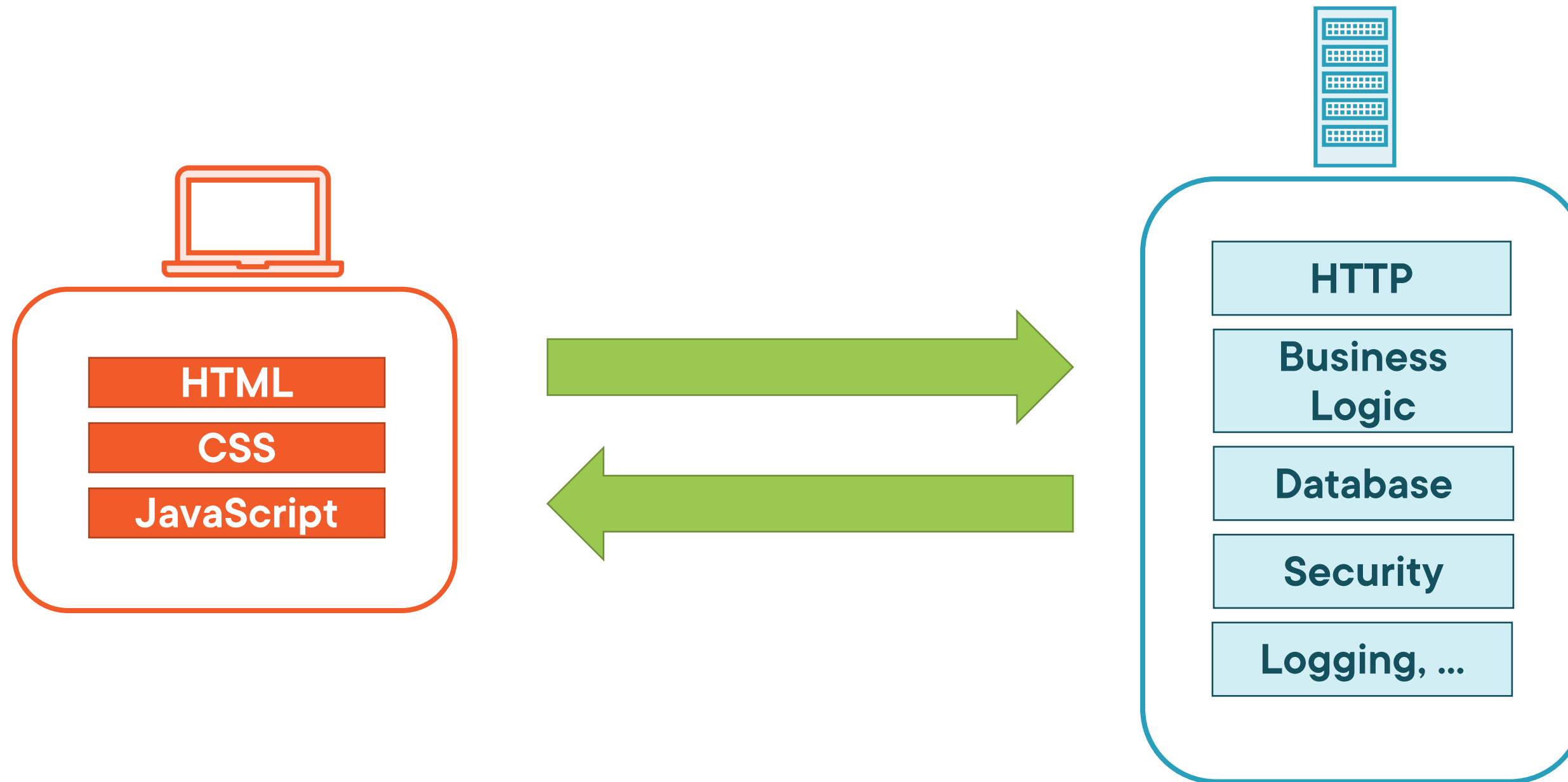


This course is 100% applicable to:

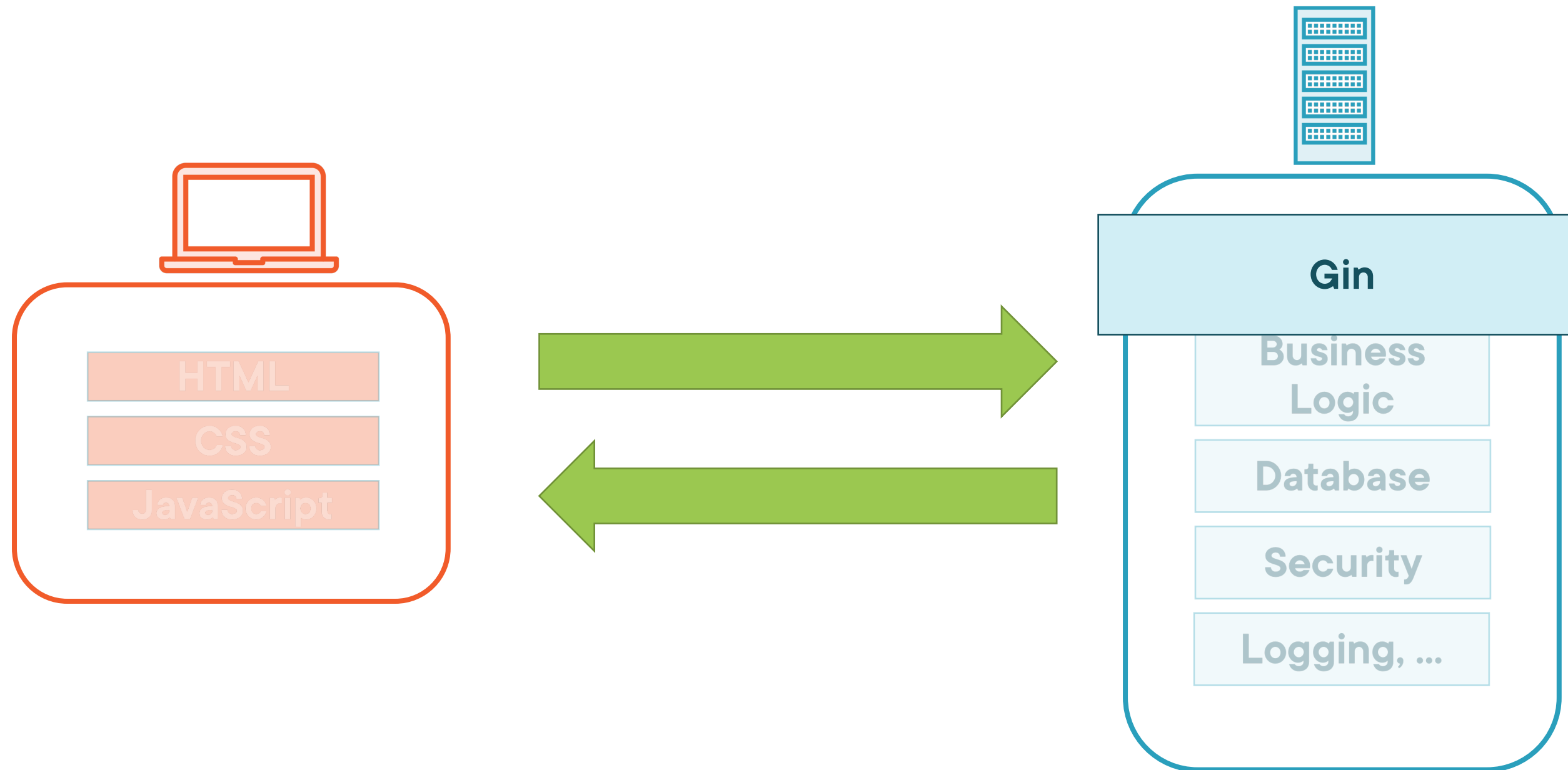
- Gin 1.6 through Gin 1.7



Parts of a Web Application



Parts of a Web Application



Advantages of Gin - JSON

```
// standard library
data, err := json.Marshal(obj)
if err != nil {
    // handler error
}
response.Write(data)
response.WriteHeader(http.StatusOK)
```

Gin

```
c.JSON(http.StatusOK, obj)
```



Advantages of Gin - Routing

```
// standard library
routePattern := regexp.MustCompile(`^\/users\/(\S+?)$`)
func handler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
    if matches := routePattern.FindStringSubmatch(r.URL.Path); len(matches) > 0 {
        switch r.Method {
        case http.MethodGet:
            // handle get request (finally!)
        default:
            w.WriteHeader(http.StatusMethodNotAllowed)
        }
    } else {
        w.WriteHeader(http.StatusNotFound)
    }
}
```

Gin

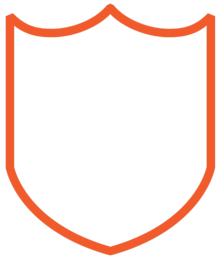
```
c.GET("/users/:username",
    func(c *gin.Context) {
        // handle get request
    })
```



Characteristics of Gin



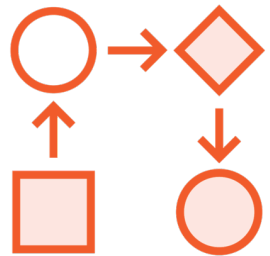
Fast and flexible routing



Comprehensive data binding and validation API



Extensive rendering options



Large collection of middleware



Built-in crash recovery and error management capabilities



Prerequisites

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head></head>
  <body></body>
</html>
```

HTML
CSS

```
package main

func main() {
    fmt.Println("Hello, world!")
}
```

Familiarity with Go language



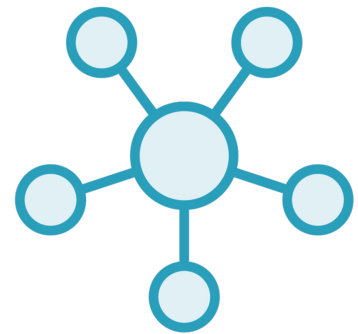
Course Overview



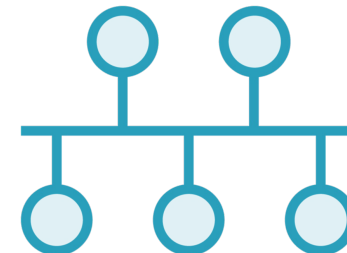
Introduction



Generating Responses



Routing Requests



Using Middleware



Working with Requests



Testing Applications

