--Progrank

WHY GO?

-Memory Management

-Security

-Slow Processing

Above issues in language like C,CPP.

-Solved by GO language and uses tools like Docker and Kubernetes.

-Multi-purpose languge

-compiled language

-static and strongly typed

-faster compilation

-simple and readable

-object document like

-pointers

-open source community

Difference Between var and :=

There are some small differences between the var var :=:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **var** | **:=** |
| Can be used **inside**and **outside** of functions | Can only be used **inside** functions |
| Variable declaration and value assignment **can be done separately** | Variable declaration and value assignment **cannot be done separately** (must be done in the same line) |

Constant Rules

* Constant names follow the same naming rules as [variables](https://www.w3schools.com/go/go_variable_naming_rules.php)
* Constant names are usually written in uppercase letters (for easy identification and differentiation from variables)
* Constants can be declared both inside and outside of a function

Constant Types

There are two types of constants:

* Typed constants
* Untyped constants

# Go Output Functions

Go has three functions to output text:

* Print()
* Println()
* Printf()

The Print() Function

The Print() function prints its arguments with their default format.

## The Println() Function

The Println() function is similar to Print() with the difference that a whitespace is added between the arguments, and a newline is added at the end

The Printf() Function

The Printf() function first formats its argument based on the given formatting verb and then prints them.

Here we will use two formatting verbs:

* %v is used to print the **value** of the arguments
* %T is used to print the **type** of the arguments