

# Variables and Simple Data Types

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# Introduction



**Simple data types**

**Variables**

**Expressions and math**

**Constants**

**Pointers**



# Simple Data Types

**Strings**

**Numbers**

**Booleans**

**Errors**



# Strings

`"this is a string"`      interpreted string

``this is also a string``      raw string

`"this is an escape character: \n it creates a newline"`  
`this is an escape character:`  
`it creates a newline`

``this is an escape character: \n it creates a newline``  
`this is an escape character: \n it creates a newline`

``raw strings``  
`ignore new lines``  
`raw strings``  
`ignore new lines``



# Numbers

99

0

-937

**Integers**

**int**

0

15

7329

**Unsigned  
integers**

**uint**

6.02e23

3.1415

0.25

**Floating point  
numbers**

**float32**

**float64**

1 + 2i

0.833i

6.02e23 + 3.1415i

**Complex  
numbers**

**complex64**

**complex128**



# Booleans

**true**

**false**



# error type

**The error built-in interface type is the conventional interface for representing an error condition, with the nil value representing no error.**



# Errors

```
type error interface {  
    Error() string  
}
```





# Demo



**Show where to find simple data types**

**[pkg.go/dev/builtin](https://pkg.go.dev/builtin)**



# Variables

```
var myName string           // declare variable  
var myName string = "Mike" // declare and initialize
```

```
var myName = "Mike"         // initialize with inferred type  
myName := "Mike"           // short declaration syntax
```



# Type Conversions

```
var i int = 32  
var f float32
```

```
f = i           // error! – Go doesn't support implicit conversions  
f = float32(i) // type conversions allow explicit conversion
```



# Demo



## variable declaration and type conversion



# Arithmetic

```
a, b := 10, 5           // Go allows multiple variables to be initialized at once!

c := a + b              // 15 - addition
c = a - b               // 5 - subtraction
c = a * b               // 50 - multiplication
c = a / b               // 2 - division
c = a / 3               // 3 - integer division used for integers
c = a % 3               // 1 - modulus (remainder of integer division)
d := 7.0 / 2.0          // 3.5 - decimal results given for floating point numbers
```



# Comparisons

```
a, b := 10, 5
```

c := a == b	// false - equality
c = a != b	// true - inequality
c = a < b	// false - less than
c = a <= b	// false - less than or equal
c = a > b	// true - greater
c = a >= b	// true - greater than or equal



# Demo



**comparisons and arithmetic**



# Constants

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```
const a = 42
```

```
const b string = "hello, world"
```

```
const c = a
```

```
const (  
    d = true  
    e = 3.14  
)
```

◀ **constant (implicitly typed)**

◀ **explicitly typed constant**

◀ **one constant can be assigned to another**

◀ **group of constants**

```
const (  
    a = "foo"  
    b // "foo"  
)
```

```
const c = 2 * 5 // 10
```

```
const d = "hello, "+"world"
```

```
const e = someFunction()
```

◀ **unassigned constants receive previous value**

◀ **constant expression**

◀ **must be calculable at compile time**

◀ **this won't work – can't be evaluated at compile time**

```
const a = iota           // 0
```

```
const (
```

```
    b = iota           // 0
```

```
    c                   // 1
```

```
    d = 3 * iota       // 6
```

```
)
```

```
const (
```

```
    e = iota
```

```
)
```

◀ **iota is related to position in constant group**

◀ **iota starts at zero on first line**

◀ **constant expression copied, iota increments**

◀ **iota increments again**

◀ **iota resets to zero with each group**

# Demo



**constants**

**constant expressions**

**iota**



# Pointers and Values

`a := 42`

`b := a`

`a = 27`



# Pointers and Values

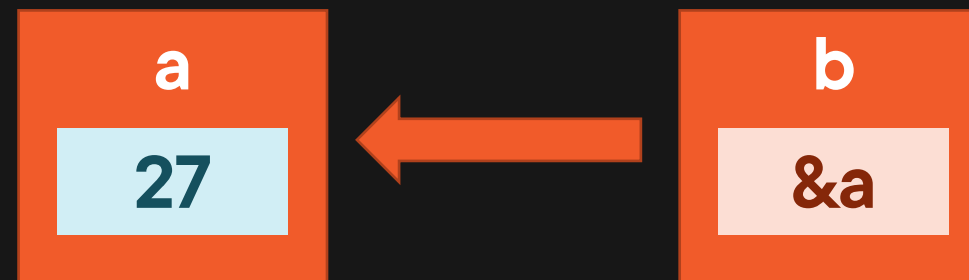
`a := 42`

`b := &a`

`*b`                    `// 42`

`a = 27`

`*b`                    `// 27`



```
a := "foo"
```

```
b := &a
```

```
*b = "bar"
```

```
c = new(int)
```

◀ Create a string variable

◀ **address** operator returns the address of a variable

◀ **dereference** a pointer with asterisk

◀ built-in "**new**" function creates pointer to anonymous variable

Pointers are primarily used to  
share memory.

Use copies whenever possible.





# Demo



## Pointers

## Create

## Dereference



# Summary



**Simple data types**

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**Expressions and math**

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