

If point is looking at the func keyword of an anonymous function, go to the surrounding

If ARG is non-nil, anonymous functions are ignored.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>
Move to imports statement	C-c C-f i	(go-goto-imports)	Move point to the block of imports.  • If using import (
			import "bar"  it will move point to the next line after the last import.  • If no imports can be found, point will be moved after the package declaration.
Move to current method receiver	C-c C-f m	(go-goto-method-receiver &optional ARG)	<ul> <li>Go to the receiver of the current method.</li> <li>If there is none, add parenthesis to add one.</li> <li>Anonymous functions cannot have method receivers, so when this is called interactively anonymous functions will be skipped. If called programmatically, an error is raised unless ARG is non-nil.</li> </ul>
Move to current function name	C-c C-f n	(go-goto-function-name &optional ARG)	Go to the name of the current function.  If the function is a test, place point after 'Test'.  If the function is anonymous, place point on the 'func' keyword.  If ARG is non-nil, anonymous functions are skipped.
Move to current function return value declaration	C-c C-f r	(go-goto-return-values &optional ARG)	Go to the return value declaration of the current function.  If there are multiple ones contained in a parenthesis, enter the parenthesis.  If there is none, make space for one to be added.  If ARG is non-nil, anonymous functions are skipped.
Backward to beginning of function definition	• C-M-a • C-M- <home> • <f6> <up> • C-[ C-a • Esc C-a</up></f6></home>	(beginning-of-defun &optional ARG)	Move backward to the beginning of a defun.     With ARG, do it that many times. Negative ARG means move forward to the ARGth following beginning of defun.     Shift marking is available in graphics mode, not in terminal mode (for C−M−a and C−M− <a href="https://www.home">home</a> ). It's always available for <f6> <up>: hold Shift after typing <f6>.</f6></up></f6>
Forward to end of function and class definition	• C-M-e • C-M- <end> • <f6> <right> • C-[ C-e • Esc C-e</right></f6></end>	(end-of-defun &optional ARG)	Move forward to next end of defun.  With argument, do it that many times. Negative argument -N means move back to Nth preceding end of defun.  ■ Shift marking is available in graphics mode, not in terminal mode (for C-M-e, C-[ C-e and Esc C-e keys). However <f6> <right> handle Shift-marking fine in terminal mode.</right></f6>
Forward to start of next function definition	<f6> <down></down></f6>	(pel-beginning-of-next-defun &optional SILENT DONT- PUSH_MARK)	Move forward to the beginning of the next function definition.  Beeps if does not find beginning of next function unless SILENT is non-nil.  If the beginning of next function is found, push the start location to the mark ring unless DONT-PUSH_MARK is non-nil.  Move back to previous position with M−ˆ or <f6><f6>.  Shift marking is available: hold Shift after typing <f6>.</f6></f6></f6>
Backward to end of previous function definition	<f6> <left></left></f6>	(pel-end-of-previous-defun &optional SILENT DONT- PUSH_MARK)	Move backwards to the end of the previous function definition.  Beeps if does not find end of previous function unless SILENT is non-nil.  If the end of previous function is found, push the start location to the mark ring unless DONT-PUSH_MARK is non-nil.  Move back to previous position with M- or <f6><f6>.  Shift marking is available.</f6></f6>
Indentation	See also: Indentation generic commands that apply to go buffers. The main commands are shown here but more are available and described there.		
Indent expression at point	C-M-q	(prog-indent-sexp &optional DEFUN)	Indent the expression after point. When interactively called with prefix, indent the enclosing defun instead.
Go Syntax Checking Using either: • flycheck or • flymake	Syntax checking for the Go programming language can be done with Emacs built-in <a href="flymake">flymake</a> as well as with the external package <a href="flycheck">flycheck</a> .  • To activate either set the <a href="pel-use-goflymake">pel-use-goflymake</a> user option is set to either 'use-flycheck or 'use-flymake.  • By default, the syntax checker is not automatically launched. If you want to start your selected syntax checker as soon as a .go file is opened, add 'go-mode to the <a href="pel-modes-activating-syntax-check">pel-modes-activating-syntax-check</a> user-option.		
See also: SyntaxCheck	<ul> <li> PEL automatically installs and activates flycheck when pel-use-goflymake user option is set to 'use-flycheck. flymake is built-in Emacs.</li> <li> Support for those is provided by the external go-flymake.el and go-flycheck.el files. PEL downloads and install them when pel-use-goflymake user option is set to either 'use-flycheck or 'use-flymake.</li> <li> These 2 packages use the goflymake Go program, which must be installed separately.</li> <li> To install the goflymake executable do the following:         <ul> <li>Install Go on your computer if this is not already done. See instruction at the top of this page.</li> <li>Set the GOPATH for your project.</li> <li>Run the following command: go get -u github.com/dougm/goflymake</li> </ul> </li> <li> In above command will get goflymake source and install the goflymake executable file inside the bin directory of your Go project identified by the GOPATH. You will probably want to edit code in several Go projects, so it might be a good idea to either copy or create a symlink in one of the directories in your PATH to that file, allowing you to change GOPATH and continue to use the goflymake binary.</li> </ul>		
Activate/deactivate selected syntax checker	<f11> ! !</f11>	(pel-go-toggle-syntax-checker)	<ul> <li>Toggle the selected Go syntax checker mode on/off.</li> <li>The syntax checker activated or deactivated is either <u>flycheck</u> or <u>flymake</u>, as selected by the user-option variable `pel-use-goflymake'.</li> </ul>

## Go- References

See the required settings above to activate this command and select the syntax checker.

Document	Notes
Go Programming Language	Go @ Wikipedia     Go @ home