Emacs support for the Go Programming Language

Description	Keystroke	Function	Note		
Go	-	ing language is described in this pag	_		
programming	Go support requires the go-mode external package. PEL supports it when the pel-use-go-mode user option is turned on (set to t). This activates the following:				
Language Support	Files with the .go extension	ons are recognized as Go source files			
	 Speedbar support for .go files listing functions and types, Automatic execution of gofmt when saving a buffer into a file, 				
	 Generic programming language features like template text insertion handle Go comment style. See <u>Note 11 Note 12 </u>				
	sequence or <f12> <f2> from inside a buffer visiting a Go source code file. • Support for syntax checking with either flymake or flycheck via the goflymake Go program.</f2></f12>				
	All support requires support for the Go programming language installed on your computer. • See Go installation instructions or use Homebrew's command brew install go.				
Open this PDF file.	<f11> SPC g <f1></f1></f11>	(pel-help-pdf &optional OPEN-	Open the local copy of the \mathfrak{P} i - Go PDF file unless a command prefix (like $C-u$) was used.		
See also: <u>∑ Help/</u> Info	<f12> <f1></f1></f12>	WEB-PAGE)	In that case it opens the Github-hosted file instead.		
∑ Customize PEL Forth support	<f11> SPC g <f2> <f12> <f2></f2></f12></f2></f11>	(pel-customize-pel &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Customize PEL Go support. • If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use C-u), display in another window.		
∑ Customize	<f11> SPC g <f3></f3></f11>	(pel-customize-library &optional	Customize Emacs Go support: go, go-cover, godoc, go-dot-mod.		
Emacs Erlang support	<f12> <f3></f3></f12>	OTHER-WINDOW)	If OTHER-WINDOW is non-nil (use C-u), display in another window.		
Set tab width for	<f11> SPC g M-t</f11>	(pel-go-set-tab-width N)	Change the tab width used in current buffer.		
current buffer	<f12> M-t</f12>		 The change is temporary and affects the current buffer only. To change the tab width used for all Go source code files, change the 'pel-go-tag-width' user-option variable instead. 		
Toggle gofmt run	<f11> SPC g M-s</f11>	(pel-go-setup-info)	Display Go setup information:		
on file save	<f12> M-s</f12>		tab width whether gofmt is executed before saving buffer.		
Add new import	C-c C-a	(go-import-add ARG IMPORT)	Add a new IMPORT to the list of imports. Don't move point.		
package to list of module package			 When called with a prefix ARG asks for an alternative name to import the package as. If no list exists yet, one will be created if possible. 		
import statement			 If an identical import has been commented, it will be uncommented, otherwise a new import will be added. 		
Describe expression at point.	C-c C-d	(godef-describe POINT)	Describe the expression at POINT. This uses the gofef executable, a Go program.		
			To install it, run the following command from a shell: go get github.com/		
			 rogpeppe/godef. The GOPATH environment variable must be setup and GOPATH/bin must be in the PATH to be able to run godef. 		
Move to expression definition	С-с С-ј	(godef-jump POINT &optional OTHER-WINDOW)	Jump to the definition of the expression at POINT. • after that command, use M-, to go back to original point.		
Move to expression definition in other window	С-ж 4 С-с С-ј	(godef-jump-other-window POINT)	Jump to the definition of the expression at POINT but into the other window. • after that command, use M-, to go back to original point.		
Move to current function arguments	C-c C-f a	(go-goto-arguments &optional ARG)	Go to the arguments of the current function. • If ARG is non-nil, anonymous functions are skipped.		
Move to current function docstring	C-c C-f d	(go-goto-docstring &optional ARG)	Go to the top of the docstring of the current function. • If there is none, add one beginning with the name of the current function.		
			Anonymous functions do not have docstrings, so when this is called interactively anonymous functions will be skipped. If called programmatically, an error is raised unless ARG is non-nil.		
Move to function	C-c C-f f	(go-goto-function &optional ARG)	Go to the function definition (named or anonymous) surrounding point.		
definition			If we are on a docstring, follow the docstring down. If no function is found, assume that we are at the top of a file and search forward instead.		
			 If point is looking at the func keyword of an anonymous function, go to the surrounding function. If ARG is non-nil, anonymous functions are ignored. 		
Move to imports	C-c C-f i	(go-goto-imports)	Move point to the block of imports.		
statement			• If using import ("foo"		
			"bar")		
			it will move point directly behind the last import. • If using import "foo"		
			it will move point to the next line after the last import.		
Move to current	C-c C-f m	(go-goto-method-receiver	If no imports can be found, point will be moved after the package declaration. Go to the receiver of the current method.		
method receiver		&optional ARG)	If there is none, add parenthesis to add one. Anonymous functions cannot have method receivers, so when this is called interactively		
			anonymous functions carried have method receivers, so when this is carried interactively anonymous functions will be skipped. If called programmatically, an error is raised unless ARG is non-nil.		
Move to current	C-c C-f n	(go-goto-function-name	Go to the name of the current function.		
function name		&optional ARG)	 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	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.		
value declaration			If there is none, make space for one to be added. If ARG is non-nil, anonymous functions are skipped.		
Backward to beginning of	• C-M-a • C-M- <home></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		
function definition	• <f6> p • <f6> <up></up></f6></f6>	,	following beginning of defun. Shift marking is available in graphics mode, not in terminal mode (for C-M-a and C-M-		
	• C-[C-a		<howe>). However <f6> p and <f6> <up> handle Shift-marking fine in terminal mode.</up></f6></f6></howe>		
	• Esc C-a		mouc.		

<u>Description</u>	<u>Keystroke</u>	Function	<u>Note</u>
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> n • <f6> <down></down></f6></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. ⇒Shift marking is available.
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−ˆ. ➡Shift marking is available.
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 flymake as well as with the external package flycheck. To activate either set the pel-use-goflymake 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 pel-modes-activating-syntax-check user-option. PEL automatically installs and activates flycheck when pel-use-goflymake user option is set to 'use-flycheck. flymake is built-in Emacs. Support for those is provided by the external go-flymake.el and go-flycheck.el files. These 2 packages use the goflymake Go program, which must be installed separately. To install the goflymake executable do the following: Install Go on your computer if this is not already done. See instruction at the top of this page. Set the GOPATH for your project. Run the following command: go get -u github.com/dougm/goflymake The 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.		
Activate/deactivate selected syntax checker	<f11> SPC g ! <f12> !</f12></f11>	(pel-go-toggle-syntax-checker)	Toggle the selected Go syntax checker mode on/off. The syntax checker activated or deactivated is either flycheck or flymake, as selected by the user-option variable `pel-use-goflymake'. See the required settings above to activate this command and select the syntax checker.

Go- References

Document	Notes
Go Programming Language	
The Go Programming Language - Wikipedia	