

References for today:

1. <https://golang.org/pkg/os/>
2. <https://golang.org/src/os/file.go?s=9477:9516#L309>
3. <https://golang.org/src/bufio/bufio.go>
4. <https://golang.org/pkg/bufio/>

Notes (Constant):

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1KvMTCVuUDk53OR12tXbof8Lv1oQmwBOwKN5W_q_LUhA/edit?usp=sharing

Assignments:

1. Test what is the size of string that you can write to a file at once
2. If there is any default size or limitation then dig down to documentation to search the size or any comment
3. Read and Practice bufio
4. Application of buffers

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Topic:

1. files and file systems
2. streams and buffer
3. ioutil and time pkg
4. Go module overview

Files and file system

1. Reading a file
2. Writing a file
 - a. io method
 - i. Create a file ([os.create](#))
 - ii. Use [io.WriteString](#)
 - iii. Full code [here](#)
 - b. Writing bytes method
 - i. Open a file ([os.Open](#)) / create a file ([os.create](#))
 - ii. Create bytes ([]byte { })
 - iii. Write to file (opened or created above) ([f.WriteString](#))
 - iii. Full code [here](#)
 - c. bufio method
 - i. Open a file ([os.Open](#)) / create a file ([os.create](#))
 - ii. Create buffer writer [bufio.NewWriter](#)
 - iii. Write string ([bufio.NewWriter.WriteString](#))
 - iii. Full code [here](#)

3. **Buffer:** same like buffering (common term). When there (could be) is time lag between data received and data process, it is better to load it into a buffer. This way we can access data without lag.
 - a.

4.