Variables

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Variables

- Variables provide a way to store & access data in your program
 - Data within can be anything/vary (variable)
 - Alias to data in memory
 - Storing data to a variable is called assignment
- Variables have multiple components:
 - Name
 - Data (or lack thereof)
 - Type

Single Creation

```
var example = 3
```

var example int = 3

```
var example int
example = 3
```

Compound Creation

```
var a, b, c = 1, 2, "sample"
```

Block Creation

```
var (
    a int = 1
    b int = 2
    c = "sample"
)
```

Create & Assign

```
example := 3
```

```
a, b := 1, "sample"
```

Other

Variables can be reassigned & assigned to other variables:

Variable names can only be used once per scope:

Defaults

Variables that are declared but not assigned will automatically have a default value

var name string

- String default: ""
- Number default: 0
- Other default: nil

Commaok

- "Comma, ok" idiom is a special case
- Allows a variable to be reassigned in a creation statement

```
a := 1
   Error!
```

```
a, b := 1, 2
    Ok
```

```
x, err := //...
c, b := 3, 4 y, err := ///.
                 z, err := //...
```

Naming

Go variable naming convention is camelCase:

```
myLongVariableName := "hi"
```

Use names appropriate for the data:

```
// Good
totalGuests := 12
// Bad
ttl := 12
```

Constants

- Constants can be created using the **const** keyword
- Useful when declaring some value that needs to be utilized throughout some or all of the program

```
const MaxSpeed = 30
const MinPurchasePrice = 7.50
const AppAuthor = "Bob"
```

Recap

- Variables are a way to access memory locations using an alias
- Multiple ways to create variables:
 - Single, compound, block, create & assign
- Variables can be assigned to other variables
- Variables names can only be used once per scope
- Variables declared, but not assigned to, will have a default value
- "Comma, ok" idiom allows you to reuse the second variable