

# Go Cheatsheet

## Minimal Go Program

```
.../helloworld/helloworld.go:

// Helloworld prints the expected message...
package main

import "fmt"

func main() {
    fmt.Println("Hello , -World!")
}

To run:

go mod init helloworld
go run helloworld.go

To build excutable (to helloworld):

go build helloworld
```

## Document classes

```
book      Default is two-sided.
report    No \part divisions.
article   No \part or \chapter divisions.
letter    Letter (?).
slides    Large sans-serif font.
Used at the very beginning of a document: \documentclass{class}.
Use \begin{document} to start contents and \end{document} to end the document.
```

## Common documentclass options

```
10pt/11pt/12pt      Font size.
letterpaper/a4paper  Paper size.
twocolumn            Use two columns.
twoside              Set margins for two-sided.
landscape            Landscape orientation. Must use dvips -t landscape.
draft                Double-space lines.
Usage: \documentclass[opt,opt]{class}.
```

## Packages

```
fullpage Use 1 inch margins.
anysize  Set margins: \marginsize{l}{r}{t}{b}.
multicol Use n columns: \begin{multicols}{n}.
latexsym Use LATEX symbol font.
graphicx Show image: \includegraphics[width=x]{file}.
url       Insert URL: \url{http://...}.
Use before \begin{document}. Usage: \usepackage{package}
```

## Title

```
\author{text} Author of document.
\title{text}   Title of document.
\date{text}    Date.
These commands go before \begin{document}. The declaration \maketitle goes at the top of the document.
```

## Miscellaneous

```
\pagestyle{empty} Empty header, footer and no page numbers.
\tableofcontents  Add a table of contents here.
```

## Document structure

```
\part{title}           \subsubsection{title}
\chapter{title}         \paragraph{title}
\section{title}         \subparagraph{title}
\subsection{title}

Use \setcounter{secnumdepth}{x} suppresses heading numbers of depth > x, where chapter has depth 0. Use a *, as in \section*{title}, to not number a particular item—these items will also not appear in the table of contents.
```

## Text environments

```
\begin{comment} Comment (not printed). Requires verbatim pack-
age.
\begin{quote} Indented quotation block.
\begin{quotation} Like quote with indented paragraphs.
\begin{verse} Quotation block for verse.
```

## Lists

```
\begin{enumerate} Numbered list.
\begin{itemize}      Bulleted list.
\begin{description} Description list.
\item text           Add an item.
\item[x] text         Use x instead of normal bullet or number. Re-
quired for descriptions.
```

## References

```
\label{marker} Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the form
\label{sec:item}.
\ref{marker}    Give section/body number of marker.
\pageref{marker} Give page number of marker.
\footnote{text} Print footnote at bottom of page.
```

## Floating bodies

```
\begin{table}[place] Add numbered table.
\begin{figure}[place] Add numbered figure.
\begin{equation}[place] Add numbered equation.
\caption{text} Caption for the body.
```

The *place* is a list valid placements for the body. t=top, h=here, b=bottom, p=separate page, !=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.

## Text properties

### Font face

Command	Declaration	Effect
<code>\textrm{text}</code>	<code>{\rmfamily text}</code>	Roman family
<code>\textsf{text}</code>	<code>{\sffamily text}</code>	Sans serif family
<code>\texttt{text}</code>	<code>{\ttfamily text}</code>	Typewriter family
<code>\textmd{text}</code>	<code>{\mdseries text}</code>	Medium series
<code>\textbf{text}</code>	<code>{\bfseries text}</code>	<b>Bold series</b>
<code>\textup{text}</code>	<code>{\upshape text}</code>	Upright shape
<code>\textit{text}</code>	<code>{\itshape text}</code>	<i>Italic shape</i>
<code>\textsl{text}</code>	<code>{\slshape text}</code>	<i>Slanted shape</i>
<code>\textsc{text}</code>	<code>{\scshape text}</code>	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
<code>\emph{text}</code>	<code>{\em text}</code>	<i>Emphasized</i>
<code>\textnormal{text}</code>	<code>{\normalfont text}</code>	Document font
<code>\underline{text}</code>		<u>Underline</u>

The command (*ttt*) form handles spacing better than the declaration (*ttt*) form.

### Font size

<code>\tiny</code>	<small>tiny</small>	<code>\Large</code>	Large
<code>\scriptsize</code>	<small>scriptsize</small>	<code>\LARGE</code>	LARGE
<code>\footnotesize</code>	<small>footnotesize</small>		
<code>\small</code>	<small>small</small>	<code>\huge</code>	huge
<code>\normalsize</code>	<small>normalsize</small>		
<code>\large</code>	<small>large</small>	<code>\Huge</code>	Huge

These are declarations and should be used in the form `{\small ...}`, or without braces to affect the entire document.

### Verbatim text

```
\begin{verbatim} Verbatim environment.
\begin{verbatim*} Spaces are shown as ␣.
\verb!text!      Text between the delimiting characters (in this
case ‘!’) is verbatim.
```

### Justification

Environment	Declaration
<code>\begin{center}</code>	<code>\centering</code>
<code>\begin{flushleft}</code>	<code>\raggedright</code>
<code>\begin{flushright}</code>	<code>\raggedleft</code>

### Miscellaneous

```
\linespread{x} changes the line spacing by the multiplier x.
```

## Text-mode symbols

### Symbols

<code>&amp;</code>	<code>\&amp;</code>	<code>-</code>	<code>\_</code>	<code>...</code>	<code>\ldots</code>	<code>•</code>	<code>\textbullet</code>
<code>\$</code>	<code>\\$</code>	<code>^</code>	<code>\^{}{}</code>	<code> </code>	<code>\textbar</code>	<code>\</code>	<code>\textbackslash</code>
<code>%</code>	<code>\%</code>	<code>~</code>	<code>\~{}{}</code>	<code>#</code>	<code>\#</code>	<code>§</code>	<code>\S</code>

### Accents

<code>ò</code>	<code>\‘o</code>	<code>ó</code>	<code>\’o</code>	<code>ô</code>	<code>\ˆo</code>	<code>õ</code>	<code>\~o</code>	<code>ö</code>	<code>\=o</code>
<code>ó</code>	<code>\.o</code>	<code>ö</code>	<code>\"o</code>	<code>q</code>	<code>\c o</code>	<code>õ</code>	<code>\v o</code>	<code>ô</code>	<code>\H o</code>
<code>ç</code>	<code>\c c</code>	<code>q</code>	<code>\d o</code>	<code>q</code>	<code>\b o</code>	<code>ö</code>	<code>\t oo</code>	<code>œ</code>	<code>\oe</code>
<code>Œ</code>	<code>\OE</code>	<code>æ</code>	<code>\ae</code>	<code>Æ</code>	<code>\AE</code>	<code>ä</code>	<code>\aa</code>	<code>Å</code>	<code>\AA</code>
<code>ø</code>	<code>\o</code>	<code>Ø</code>	<code>\O</code>	<code>ı</code>	<code>\l</code>	<code>Ł</code>	<code>\L</code>	<code>ı</code>	<code>\i</code>
<code>j</code>	<code>\j</code>	<code>i</code>	<code>\~‘</code>	<code>ı</code>	<code>\?’</code>				

Delimiters

‘ ’ “ ” { \{ [ [ ( ( < \textless  
, , ” ” } \} ] ] ) ) > \textgreater

Dashes

Name	Source	Example	Usage
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.
en-dash	--	1–5	Between numbers.
em-dash	---	Yes—or no?	Punctuation.

Line and page breaks

\	Begin new line without new paragraph.
\*	Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
\kill	Don't print current line.
\pagebreak	Start new page.
\noindent	Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous

\today	January 25, 2025.
\sim\$	Prints ~ instead of ~{ }, which makes ~.
~	Space, disallow linebreak (W.J.~Clinton).
\@.	Indicate that the . ends a sentence when following an uppercase letter.
\hspace{l}	Horizontal space of length <i>l</i> (Ex: <i>l</i> = 20pt).
\vspace{l}	Vertical space of length <i>l</i> .
\rule{w}{h}	Line of width <i>w</i> and height <i>h</i> .

Tabular environments

tabbing environment

\= Set tab stop. \> Go to tab stop.  
Tab stops can be set on “invisible” lines with \kill at the end of the line. Normally \ is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

\begin{array}[pos]{cols}	
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}	
\begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols}	

tabular column specification

l	Left-justified columnn.
c	Centered column.
r	Right-justified column.
p{width}	Same as \parbox[t]{width}.
@{decl}	Insert <i>decl</i> instead of inter-column space.
	Inserts a vertical line between columns.

tabular elements

\hline	Horizontal line between rows.
\cline{x-y}	Horizontal line across columns <i>x</i> through <i>y</i> .
\multicolumn{n}{cols}{text}	A cell that spans <i>n</i> columns, with <i>cols</i> column specification.

Math mode

For inline math, use \(...\) or \$...\$. For displayed math, use \[...\] or \begin{equation}.

Superscript <sup><i>x</i></sup>	~{ <i>x</i> }	Subscript <sub><i>x</i></sub>	_ { <i>x</i> }
$\frac{x}{y}$	\frac{x}{y}	$\sum_{k=1}^n$	\sum_{k=1}^n
$\sqrt[n]{x}$	\sqrt[n]{x}	$\prod_{k=1}^n$	\prod_{k=1}^n

Math-mode symbols

$\leq$	\leq	$\geq$	\geq	$\neq$	\neq	$\approx$	\approx
$\times$	\times	$\div$	\div	$\pm$	\pm	$\cdot$	\cdot
$\circ$	\circ	$\circ$	\circ	$\prime$	\prime	$\cdots$	\cdots
$\infty$	\infty	$\neg$	\neg	$\wedge$	\wedge	$\vee$	\vee
$\supset$	\supset	$\forall$	\forall	$\in$	\in	$\rightarrow$	\rightarrow
$\subset$	\subset	$\exists$	\exists	$\notin$	\notin	$\Rightarrow$	\Rightarrow
$\cup$	\cup	$\cap$	\cap	$ $	\mid	$\Leftrightarrow$	\Leftrightarrow
$\dot{a}$	\dot{a}	$\hat{a}$	\hat{a}	$\bar{a}$	\bar{a}	$\tilde{a}$	\tilde{a}
$\alpha$	\alpha	$\beta$	\beta	$\gamma$	\gamma	$\delta$	\delta
$\epsilon$	\epsilon	$\zeta$	\zeta	$\eta$	\eta	$\epsilon$	\epsilon
$\theta$	\theta	$\iota$	\iota	$\kappa$	\kappa	$\vartheta$	\vartheta
$\lambda$	\lambda	$\mu$	\mu	$\nu$	\nu	$\xi$	\xi
$\pi$	\pi	$\rho$	\rho	$\sigma$	\sigma	$\tau$	\tau
$\upsilon$	\upsilon	$\phi$	\phi	$\chi$	\chi	$\psi$	\psi
$\omega$	\omega	$\Gamma$	\Gamma	$\Delta$	\Delta	$\Theta$	\Theta
$\Lambda$	\Lambda	$\Xi$	\Xi	$\Pi$	\Pi	$\Sigma$	\Sigma
$\Upsilon$	\Upsilon	$\Phi$	\Phi	$\Psi$	\Psi	$\Omega$	\Omega

Bibliography and citations

When using BibTeX, you need to run latex, bibtex, and latex twice more to resolve dependencies.

Citation types

\cite{key}	Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)
\citeA{key}	Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
\citeN{key}	Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)
\shortcite{key}	Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\shortciteA{key}	Abbreviated author list. ?
\shortciteN{key}	Abbreviated author list and year. ?
\citeyear{key}	Cite year only. (1953)

All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex. \citeNP.

BibTeX entry types

@article	Journal or magazine article.
@book	Book with publisher.
@booklet	Book without publisher.
@conference	Article in conference proceedings.
@inbook	A part of a book and/or range of pages.
@incollection	A part of book with its own title.
@misc	If nothing else fits.
@phdthesis	PhD. thesis.
@proceedings	Proceedings of a conference.
@techreport	Tech report, usually numbered in series.
@unpublished	Unpublished.

BibTeX fields

address	Address of publisher. Not necessary for major publishers.
author	Names of authors, of format ....
booktitle	Title of book when part of it is cited.
chapter	Chapter or section number.
edition	Edition of a book.
editor	Names of editors.
institution	Sponsoring institution of tech. report.
journal	Journal name.
key	Used for cross ref. when no author.
month	Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.
note	Any additional information.
number	Number of journal or magazine.
organization	Organization that sponsors a conference.
pages	Page range (2,6,9--12).
publisher	Publisher's name.
school	Name of school (for thesis).
series	Name of series of books.
title	Title of work.
type	Type of tech. report, ex. “Research Note”.
volume	Volume of a journal or book.
year	Year of publication.

Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

Common BibTeX style files

abbrv	Standard	abstract	alpha with abstract
alpha	Standard	apa	APA
plain	Standard	unsrt	Unsorted

The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document should have the following two lines just before \end{document}, where bibfile.bib is the name of the BibTeX file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BibTeX example

The BibTeX database goes in a file called file.bib, which is processed with bibtex file.

```
@String{N = {Na\-ture}}
@Article{WC:1953,
  author = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
  title = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
  journal = N,
  volume = {171},
  pages = {737},
  year = 1953
}
```

Sample L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
```

```
\section{section}
\subsection*{subsection without number}
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math:  $2+2=5$ 
\subsection{subsection}
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}
discovered the structure of DNA.
```

A table:

```
\begin{table}[!th]
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
first & row & data \\
second & row & data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
```

```
\end{table}

The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}.
\end{document}
```

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<https://github.com/windscale-stephen/go-cheatsheet>  
Derived from Winston Chang's LaTeX cheatsheet LaTeX cheat sheet