

Of the many things the **go** executable can do, most people know only **go run** and **go build**. And, of the many packages in the standard Go library, most people know only the **fmt** package. This cheat sheet will list many uses of the **go** executable and the most important packages in the Go standard library.

The go command

The **go** command can do many things, including:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go bug: creates a bug report • go build: compiles the packages named by the import paths, along with their dependencies, without installing the results • go clean: removes object files from package source directories • go doc: provides Go's documentation • go env: returns information about the Go environment • go fix: updates packages to use new APIs • go fmt: reformats Go package files; can be also called as gofmt • go install: compiles and installs the packages given as command line arguments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go list: lists packages or modules; executing go list without any command line arguments returns the name of the current directory's import path • go mod: permits working with modules (go mod first appeared in Go 1.11) • go run: compiles and runs a Go package with a main() function • go test: enables users to execute test packages and see their results • go tool: runs a specific go tool, including: addr2line, api, asm, buildid, cgo, compile, cover, dist, doc, fix, link, nm, objdump, pack, pprof, test2json, trace, and vet • go version: returns the current version of Go • go help: provides help about a topic or a command |
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Go packages

The Go standard library is very rich and includes many handy packages including:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bufio: implements buffered I/O • bytes: contains functions for working with byte slices • compress: contains Go packages (bzip2, flate, gzip, lzw, and zlib) for writing and reading compressed files • errors: contains functions for working with errors and the error data type • flag: does the dirty work of parsing command line arguments and options • fmt: contains functions for implementing formatted I/O, similar to the printf(3) and scanf(3) C functions • html/template: contains functions for working with templates that create HTML output • io: contains basic interfaces to primitives related to I/O • io/ioutil: contains utility functions related to I/O • log: contains the implementation of a logging package • log/syslog: contains functions for interacting with the system log service • math: contains mathematical functions and constants • math/big: contains functions for working with numbers with arbitrary precision • math/cmplx: contains mathematical functions and constants related to complex numbers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • math/rand: contains functions for producing pseudo-random number generators • net: contains portable functions for network I/O • net/http: contains functions for creating web servers and clients • net/http/pprof: offers a high-level package for profiling web applications written in Go (and supplements the low-level runtime/pprof function available in the standard Go package) • net/url: contains functions for parsing URLs • os: contains portable functions for working with the operating system • os/signal: contains functions for working with signals • path/filepath: contains functions for working with filename paths • reflect: contains functions for runtime reflection • regexp: contains functions that implement regular expression (regex) search • runtime: contains functions for interacting with Go's runtime system • runtime/pprof: saves runtime profiling data that will be processed by the pprof visualization tool • runtime/trace: creates traces for the Go execution tracer • strconv: converts from strings to other basic data types and vice versa |
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