



链滴

Go 边看边练 - 《Go 学习笔记》系列 (九)

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1438596722873>

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<h3 id="ToC">ToC</h3>

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<h3 id="4-3-Map">4.3 Map</h3>

<p>引用类型, 哈希表。键必须是支持相等运算符 (==、!=) 类型, 比如 <code>number</code>、<code>string</code>、<code>pointer</code>、<code>array</code>、<code>struct</code>e, 以及对应的 <code>interface</code>。值可以是任意类型, 没有限制。</p>

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> m := map[int]struct {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     name string
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     age int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }{
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     1: {"user1", 10},
/ 可省略元素类型。
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     2: {"user2", 20},
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> println(m[1].name

```

```

</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

预先给 `make` 函数一个合理元素数量参数，有助于提升性能。因为事先申请大块内存，可避免后续操作时频繁扩张。

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> m := make(map[string]int, 1000)
</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

常见操作：

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> m := map[string]int{
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     "a": 1,
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> if v, ok := m["a"];
k { // 判断 key 是否存在。
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     println(v)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> println(m["c"]) //
于不存在的 key，直接返回 \0，不会出错。

```

```

</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> m["b"] = 2 // 新
或修改。

```

```

</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> delete(m, "c") //
除。如果 key 不存在，不会出错。

```

```

</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> println(len(m)) //
获取键值对数量。cap 无效。

```

```

</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> for k, v := range m
{ // 迭代，可仅返回 key。随机顺序返回，每次都不相同。

```

```

</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     println(k, v)
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }

```

```

</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

不能保证迭代返回次序，通常是随机结果，具体和版本实现有关。

从 `map` 中取回的是一个 `value` 临时复制品，对其成员的修是没有任何意义的。

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> type user struct{ name string }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> m := map[int]user{
// 当 map 因扩张而重新哈希时，各键值项存储位置都会发生改变。因此，map

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> 1: {"user1"}, //
设计成 not addressable。类似 m[1].name 这种期望透过原 value
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">} // 指针修改成员
行为自然会被禁止。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">m[1].name = "To
" // Error: cannot assign to m[1].name
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>正确做法是完整替换 <code>value</code> 或使用指针。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">u := m[1]
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">u.name = "Tom"
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">m[1] = u // 替换 va
ue。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">m2 := map[int]*us
r{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> 1: &user{"
ser1"},
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">m2[1].name = "Ja
k" // 返回的是指针复制品。透过指针修改原对象是允许的。
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>可以在迭代时安全删除键值。但如果期间有新增操作，那么就不知道会有什么意外了。</p>
<iframe src="https://wide.b3log.org/playground/953c1eef3162b8a3aec5b78d0405e667.go?
mbed=true" width="99%" height="600" sandbox="allow-scripts allow-same-origin"></ifram
e>
<h3 id="4-4-Struct">4.4 Struct</h3>
<p>值类型，赋值和传参会复制全部内容。可用 "_" 定义补位字段，支持指向自身类型的指针成员。<
p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">type Node struct {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> _ int
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> id int
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> data *byte
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> next *Node
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">func main() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> n1 := Node{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> id: 1,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> data: nil,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> n2 := Node{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> id: 2,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> data: nil,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> next: &
1,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>顺序初始化必须包含全部字段，否则会出错。</p>

```

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> type User struct {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     name string
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     age int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> u1 := User{"Tom",
20}
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> u2 := User{"Tom"}
// Error: too few values in struct initializer
</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

<p>支持匿名结构，可用作结构成员或定义变量。 </p>

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> type File struct {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     name string
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     size int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     attr struct {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         perm int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">         owner int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> f := File{
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     name: "test.txt",
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     size: 1025,
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     // attr: {0755, 1},
// Error: missing type in composite literal
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> f.attr.owner = 1
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> f.attr.perm = 0755
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> var attr = struct {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     perm int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     owner int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }{2, 0755}
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> f.attr = attr
</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

<p>支持 "=="、"!=" 相等操作符，可用作 <code>map</code> 键类型。 </p>

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> type User struct {
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     id int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     name string
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> m := map[User]int
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">     User{1, "Tom"}:
00,
</span> </span> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span> </span> </code> </pre>

```

<p>可定义字段标签，用反射读取。标签是类型的组成部分。 </p>

```

<pre> <code class="highlight-chroma"> <span class="highlight-line"> <span class="highlight-cl">

```

```

cl">var u1 struct { name string "username" }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">var u2 struct { na
e string }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">u2 = u1 // Error: c
nnot use u1 (type struct { name string "username" }) as
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">           // type str
ct { name string } in assignment
</span></span></code></pre>

```

空结构 "节省" 内存，比如用来实现 `set` 数据结构，或者实现没有 "状态" 只有法的 "静态类"。

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">var null struct{}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">set := make(map[st
ring]struct{})
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">set["a"] = null
</span></span></code></pre>

```

4.4.1 匿名字段

匿名字段不过是一种语法糖，从根本上说，就是一个与成员类型同名 (不含包名) 的字段。被匿嵌入的可以是任何类型，当然也包括指针。

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">type User struct {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    name string
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}<span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">type Manager str
ct {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    User
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    title string
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}<span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">m := Manager{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    User: User{"To
"}, // 匿名字段的显式字段名，和类型名相同。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    title: "Administr
tor",
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}<span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>

```

可以像普通字段那样访问匿名字段成员，编译器从外向内逐级查找所有层次的匿名字段，直到发

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">type Resource struct {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    id int
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}<span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">type User struct {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    Resource
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    name string
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}<span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">type Manager str
ct {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    User

```



```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> *Resource
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // Resource // E
ror: duplicate field Resource
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> name string
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">u := User{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> &amp;Resource
1},
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> "Administrator",
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">println(u.id)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">println(u.Resource.
d)

```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

4.4.2 面向对象

面向对象三大特征里，Go 仅支持封装，尽管匿名字段的内存布局和行为类似继承。没有 `class` 关键字，没有继承、多态等等。

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
type User struct {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> id int
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> name string
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">type Manager str
ct {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> User
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> title string
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">m := Manager{Us
r{1, "Tom"}, "Administrator"}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// var u User = m
/ Error: cannot use m (type Manager) as type User in assignment
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
/ 没有继承，自然也不会有多态。
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">var u User = m.Us
r // 同类型拷贝。
</span></span></code></pre>

```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

内存布局和 C struct 相同，没有任何附加的 object 信息。



可用 `unsafe` 包相关函数输出内存地址信息。

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
m : 0x2102271b0, size: 40, align: 8
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">m.id : 0x2102271
0, offset: 0
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">m.name : 0x2102
71b8, offset: 8
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">m.title: 0x2102271
8, offset: 24
</span></span></code></pre>

```


下一篇: [https://hacpai.com/article/1438699210452](https://ld246.com/forward?goto=https%3A%2F%2Fhacpai.com%2Farticle%2F1438699210452)

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