Day2 流程控制&容器

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目录

- 1. 字符串详解
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字符串原理解析

1. 字符串底层就是一个byte数组,所以可以和[]byte类型互相转换

2. 字符串之中的字符是不能修改的, 那怎么修改呢

3. 字符串是由byte字节组成,所以字符串的长度是byte字节的长度

4. rune类型用来表示utf8字符,一个rune字符由1个或多个byte组成

练习

练习1: 写一个程序, 对英文字符串进行逆序。

练习2: 写一个程序, 对包含中文的字符串进行逆序。

练习3: 写一个程序, 判断一个字符串是否是回文。

- 1. time包
- 2. time.Time类型,用来表示时间
- 3. **获取当前时间**, now := time.Now()
- 4. time.Now().Day(), time.Now().Minute(), time.Now().Month(), time.Now().Year()
- 5. **格式化,**fmt.Printf("%02d/%02d%02d %02d:%02d:%02d", now.Year()...)

6. 获取当前时间戳, time.Now().Unix()。

7. 时间戳转Time类型。

8. 定时器的简单使用

6. time.Duration用来表示纳秒

7. 一些常量:

```
const (
                      Nanosecond Duration = 1
                      Microsecond = 1000 * Nanosecond
                      Millisecond = 1000 * Microsecond
                      Second = 1000 * Millisecond
                      Minute = 60 * Second
                      Hour
                                 = 60 * Minute
8. 格式化:
                 now := time.Now()
                 fmt.Println(now.Format("02/1/2006 15:04"))
                 fmt.Println(now.Format("2006/1/02 15:04"))
                 fmt.Println(now.Format("2006/1/02"))
```

练习1: 写一个程序, 获取当前时间, 并格式化成 2017/06/15 08:05:00形式

练习2: 写一个程序, 统计一段代码的执行耗时, 单位精确到微秒。

1. 基本语法

```
if condition {

//do something
}
```

```
//do something
} else if condition {
  //do something
} else {
  //do something
}
```

2. 练习一

package main

```
import (
  "fmt"
func main() {
  num := 10
  if num % 2 == 0 { //checks if number is even
    fmt.Println("the number is even")
  } else {
    fmt.Println("the number is odd")
```

3. 基本语法

```
if statement; condition {
}
```

4. 练习二

package main

```
import (
  "fmt"
func main() {
  if num := 10; num % 2 == 0 { //checks if number is even
    fmt.Println(num,"is even")
  } else {
    fmt.Println(num,"is odd")
```

5. 练习三

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    num := 99
    if num <= 50 {
        fmt.Println("number is less than or equal to 50")
    } else if num >= 51 && num <= 100 {
        fmt.Println("number is between 51 and 100")
    } else {
        fmt.Println("number is greater than 100")
    }
}</pre>
```

1. Go语言中只有一种循环 for

```
for initialisation; condition; post {
}
```

2. 练习一

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    for i := 1; i <= 10; i++ {
        fmt.Printf(" %d",i)
      }
}</pre>
```

3. break, 终止循环

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    for i := 1; i <= 10; i++ {
        if i > 5 {
            break //loop is terminated if i > 5
        }
        fmt.Printf("%d ", i)
    }
    fmt.Printf("\nline after for loop")
}
```

4. continue,终止本次循环

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    for i := 1; i <= 10; i++ {
        if i%2 == 0 {
            continue
        }
        fmt.Printf("%d ", i)
      }
}</pre>
```

5. 练习一

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    i := 0
    for ;i <= 10; { // initialisation and post are omitted
        fmt.Printf("%d ", i)
        i += 2
    }
}</pre>
```

6. 练习二

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    i := 0
    for i <= 10 { // initialisation and post are omitted
        fmt.Printf("%d ", i)
        i += 2
    }
}</pre>
```

7. 练习三

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    for no, i := 10, 1; i <= 10 && no <= 19; i, no = i+1, no+1 {
        fmt.Printf("%d * %d = %d\n", no, i, no*i)
    }
}</pre>
```

8. 无限循环

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    for {
       fmt.Printf("hello")
    }
}
```

1. switch

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
func main() {
  finger := 4
  switch finger {
  case 1:
    fmt.Println("Thumb")
  case 2:
    fmt.Println("Index")
  case 3:
    fmt.Println("Middle")
  case 4:
    fmt.Println("Ring")
  case 5:
    fmt.Println("Pinky")
```

2. Switch default

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
func main() {
  switch finger := 8; finger {
  case 1:
     fmt.Println("Thumb")
  case 2:
     fmt.Println("Index")
  case 3:
     fmt.Println("Middle")
  case 4:
    fmt.Println("Ring")
  case 5:
     fmt.Println("Pinky")
  default: //default case
     fmt.Println("incorrect finger number")
```

3. Switch

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    letter := "i"
    switch letter {
    case "a", "e", "i", "o", "u":
        fmt.Println("vowel")
    default:
        fmt.Println("not a vowel")
    }
}
```

4. Switch case 条件判断

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
func main() {
  num := 75
  switch { // expression is omitted
  case num >= 0 && num <= 50:
    fmt.Println("num is greater than 0 and less than 50")
  case num >= 51 && num <= 100:
    fmt.Println("num is greater than 51 and less than 100")
  case num >= 101:
    fmt.Println("num is greater than 100")
```

5. Switch fallthrough

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
func number() int {
    num := 15 * 5
    return num
func main() {
  switch num := number(); { //num is not a constant
  case num < 50:
    fmt.Printf("%d is lesser than 50\n", num)
    fallthrough
  case num < 100:
    fmt.Printf("%d is lesser than 100\n", num)
    fallthrough
  case num < 200:
    fmt.Printf("%d is lesser than 200", num)
```

1. 数组是同一类型的元素集合。

var a [3]int //定义一个数组

Go中数组下标从0开始,因此长度为n的数组下标范围: [0,n-1]

整数数组中的元素默认初始化为0,字符串数组中的元素默认初始化为""

2. 数组初始化

var a [3]int
a[0] = 10
a[1] = 20
a[2] = 30
//数组初始化

var a [3]int = [3]int{10, 20, 30}

//定义时数组初始化......

a := [3]int{10, 20, 30} //定义时数组初始化

a := [...]int{10, 20, 30} //定义时数组初始化

a := [3]int{10} //定义时数组初始化

a := [3]int{2:10} //定义时数组初始化

3. 数组长度是类型的一部分

```
var a [3]int
a[0] = 10
a[1] = 20
a[2] = 30

var b [5]int
b = a
//a、b是不同类型的数组,不能赋值
```

4. len内置函数

var a [3]int

a[0] = 10

a[1] = 20

a[2] = 30

fmt.Printf("len:%d\n", len(a))

5. 数组遍历

```
var a [3]int
a[0] = 10
a[1] = 20
a[2] = 30

for i := 0; i < len(a); i++ {
}
//a、b是不同类型的数组,不能赋值
```

6. 数组遍历

```
var a [3]int
a[0] = 10
a[1] = 20
a[2] = 30

for index, val := range a {
}
//a、b是不同类型的数组,不能赋值
```

二维数组

6. 二维数组

```
var a [3][2]int
a[0][0] = 10
a[0][1] = 20
a[1][0] = 30
a[1][1] = 30
a[2][0] = 30
a[2][1] = 30
for index, val := range a {
}
```

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
func printarray(a [3][2]string) {
  for _, v1 := range a {
    for _, v2 := range v1 {
       fmt.Printf("%s ", v2)
    fmt.Printf("\n")
func main() {
  a := [3][2]string{
    {"lion", "tiger"},
    {"cat", "dog"},
    {"pigeon", "peacock"},
  printarray(a)
  var b [3][2]string
  b[0][0] = "apple"
  b[0][1] = "samsung"
  b[1][0] = "microsoft"
  b[1][1] = "google"
  b[2][0] = "AT&T"
  b[2][1] = "T-Mobile"
  fmt.Printf("\n")
  printarray(b)
```

数组拷贝和传参

1. 数组是值类型

```
var a [3]int
a[0] = 10
a[1] = 20
a[2] = 30

b := a
//b拷贝了数组a中所有元素
b[0] = 1000

fmt.Println(a, b)
```

数组拷贝和传参

2. 数组是值类型, 函数传参也会拷贝

```
func main() {
    var a [3]int
    a[0] = 10
    a[1] = 20
    a[2] = 30
    modify(a)
    fmt.Println(a)
}

func modify(b [3]int) {
    b[0] = 1000
    return
}
```

1. 切片是基于数组类型做的一层封装。它非常灵活,可以自动扩容。

var a []int //定义一个int类型的空切片

2. 切片初始化, a[start:end]创建一个包括从start到end-1的切片。

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    a := [5]int{76, 77, 78, 79, 80}
    var b []int = a[1:4] //基于数组a创建一个切片,包括元素a[1] a[2] a[3]
    fmt.Println(b)
}
```

3. 切片初始化方法2。

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    c := []int{6, 7, 8} //创建一个数组并返回一个切片
    fmt.Println(c)
}
```

- 5. 数组切片的基本操作
 - a) arr[start:end]: 包括start到end-1(包括end-1)之间的所有元素
 - b) arr[start:]: 包括start到arr最后一个元素(包括最后一个元素)之间的所有元素
 - c) arr[:end]: 包括0到end-1(包括end-1) 之间的所有元素
 - d) arr[:]: 包括整个数组的所有元素

4. 切片修改

```
package main
import
  "fmt"
func main() {
  //创建一个数组,其中[...]是编译器确定数组的长度,darr的长度是9
  darr := [...]int{57, 89, 90, 82, 100, 78, 67, 69, 59}
  //基于darr创建一个切片dslice,包括darr[2],darr[3],darr[4]三个元素
  dslice := darr[2:5]
  fmt.Println("array before",darr)
  for i := range dslice {
    //对于dslice中每个元素进行+1,其实修改是darr[2],darr[3],darr[4]
    dslice[i]++
  fmt.Println("array after",darr)
```

6. 切片修改

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
func main() {
  numa := [3]int{78, 79,80}
  //创建一个切片,包含整个数组的所有元素
  nums1 := numa[:]
  nums2 := numa[:]
  fmt.Println("array before change 1",numa)
  nums1[0] = 100
  fmt.Println("array after modification to slice nums1", numa)
  nums2[1] = 101
  fmt.Println("array after modification to slice nums2", numa)
```

7. 使用make创建切片

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    //[]中没有长度
    i := make([]int, 5, 5)
    fmt.Println(i)
}
```

8. 切片的长度和容量

9. 切片的再切片

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
func main() {
  fruitarray := [...]string{
      "apple", "orange", "grape", "mango",
      "water melon", "pine apple", "chikoo"}
  fruitslice := fruitarray[1:3]
  //长度是2,容量是6
  fmt.Printf("length of slice %d capacity %d\n",
     len(fruitslice), cap(fruitslice))
  //再重新进行切片,不能大于数组fruitarray的长度,否则越界
  fruitslice = fruitslice[:cap(fruitslice)]
  fmt.Println("After re-slicing length is",
     len(fruitslice), "and capacity is",cap(fruitslice))
```

10.append操作

```
import (
  "fmt"
)

func main() {
  cars := []string{"Ferrari", "Honda", "Ford"}
  //长度和容量都等于3
  fmt.Println("cars:", cars, "has old length",
        len(cars), "and capacity", cap(cars))
  cars = append(cars, "Toyota")
  //容量等于6
  fmt.Println("cars:", cars, "has new length",
        len(cars), "and capacity", cap(cars))
}
```

11. 空切片

```
import (
  "fmt"
)

func main() {
  //定义names是一个空切片,长度和容量都等于0
  //不能对空切片进行访问,否则panic
  var names []string
  if names == nil {
    fmt.Println("slice is nil going to append")
    names = append(names, "John", "Sebastian", "Vinay")
    fmt.Println("names contents:",names)
  }
}
```

12. append一个切片

```
import (
   "fmt"
)

func main() {
   veggies := []string{"potatoes","tomatoes","brinjal"}
   fruits := []string{"oranges","apples"}
   //fruits后面的3个点表示展开fruits切片成一个个元素
   food := append(veggies, fruits...)
   fmt.Println("food:",food)
}
```

切片传参

13. 切片传参

```
package main
import (
  "fmt"
//在函数内部修改numbers切片的值
func subtactOne(numbers []int) {
  for i := range numbers {
    numbers[i] -= 2
func main() {
  nos := []int{8, 7, 6}
  fmt.Println("slice before function call", nos)
  subtactOne(nos)
  //nos修改生效了,说明切片是引用类型
  fmt.Println("slice after function call", nos)
```

14. 切片拷贝

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    veggies := []string{"potatoes","tomatoes","brinjal"}
    fruits := []string{"oranges","apples"}
    copy(veggies, fruits)
    fmt.Println(veggies, fruits)
}
```

切片遍历

15.切片遍历

```
var a [3]int
a[0] = 10
a[1] = 20
a[2] = 30
B := a[:]

for index, val := range b {
}
//和数组遍历是一样的
```

make和new区别

16. make为内建类型slice、map和channel分配内存。

//初始化一个切片 s := make([]int, 10, 30)

17. new用于各种类型的内存分配, new返回是一个指针。

课后作业

- 1. 求数组所有元素之和
- 2. 找出数组中和为给定值的两个元素的下标,比如数组:[1,3,5,8,7],找出两个元素之和等于8的下标分别是(0,4)和(1,2)。

课后作业

1. 下列程序输出什么?

```
func main() {
    var sa = make ([]string,5,10);

    for i:=0;i<10;i++{
        sa=append(sa, fmt.Sprintf("%v",i))
    }
    fmt.Println(sa);
}</pre>
```

- 2. 使用golang标准包 "sort"对数组进行排序
- 3. 实现一个密码生成工具, 支持以下功能:
 - a) 用户可以通过-l指定生成密码的长度

提示: 可以用标准包 "flag"解析命令行参数

b) 用户可以通过-t指定生成密码的字符集,比如-t num生成全数字的密码-t char 生成包含全英文字符的密码,-t mix包含生成数字和英文的密码,-t advance 生成包含数字、英文以及特殊字符的密码

QA