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package

standard library

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Documentation

<> **Documentation**Rendered for [linux/amd64](#) **Overview**

Package cgo contains runtime support for code generated by the cgo tool. See the documentation for the cgo command for details on using cgo.

Index[type Handle](#)[func NewHandle\(v any\) Handle](#)[func \(h Handle\) Delete\(\)](#)[func \(h Handle\) Value\(\) any](#)[type Incomplete](#)**Constants**

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Variables

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Types

type `Handle`

```
type Handle uintptr
```

`Handle` provides a way to pass values that contain Go pointers (pointers to memory allocated by Go) between Go and C without breaking the cgo pointer passing rules. A `Handle` is an integer value that can represent any Go value. A `Handle` can be passed through C and back to Go, and Go code can use the `Handle` to retrieve the original Go value.

The underlying type of `Handle` is guaranteed to fit in an integer type that is large enough to hold the bit pattern of any pointer. The zero value of a `Handle` is not valid, and thus is safe to use as a sentinel in C APIs.

For instance, on the Go side:

```
package main

/*
#include <stdint.h> // for uintptr_t

extern void MyGoPrint(uintptr_t handle);
void myprint(uintptr_t handle);
*/
import "C"
import "runtime/cgo"

//export MyGoPrint
func MyGoPrint(handle C.uintptr_t) {
    h := cgo.Handle(handle)
    val := h.Value().(string)
    println(val)
    h.Delete()
}

func main() {
    val := "hello Go"
    C.myprint(C.uintptr_t(cgo.NewHandle(val)))
    // Output: hello Go
}
```

and on the C side:

```
#include <stdint.h> // for uintptr_t

// A Go function
extern void MyGoPrint(uintptr_t handle);

// A C function
void myprint(uintptr_t handle) {
```

```
MyGoPrint(handle);  
}
```

Some C functions accept a `void*` argument that points to an arbitrary data value supplied by the caller. It is not safe to coerce a `cgo.Handle` (an integer) to a Go `unsafe.Pointer`, but instead we can pass the address of the `cgo.Handle` to the `void*` parameter, as in this variant of the previous example:

```
package main  
  
/*  
extern void MyGoPrint(void *context);  
static inline void myprint(void *context) {  
    MyGoPrint(context);  
}  
*/  
import "C"  
import (  
    "runtime/cgo"  
    "unsafe"  
)  
  
//export MyGoPrint  
func MyGoPrint(context unsafe.Pointer) {  
    h := (*cgo.Handle)(context)  
    val := h.Value().(string)  
    println(val)  
    h.Delete()  
}  
  
func main() {  
    val := "hello Go"  
    h := cgo.NewHandle(val)  
    C.myprint(unsafe.Pointer(&h))  
    // Output: hello Go  
}
```

func **NewHandle**

```
func NewHandle(v any) Handle
```

`NewHandle` returns a handle for a given value.

The handle is valid until the program calls `Delete` on it. The handle uses resources, and this package assumes that C code may hold on to the handle, so a program must explicitly call `Delete` when the handle is no longer needed.

The intended use is to pass the returned handle to C code, which passes it back to Go, which calls `Value`.

func (Handle) **Delete**

```
func (h Handle) Delete()
```

Delete invalidates a handle. This method should only be called once the program no longer needs to pass the handle to C and the C code no longer has a copy of the handle value.

The method panics if the handle is invalid.

func (Handle) [Value](#)

```
func (h Handle) Value() any
```

Value returns the associated Go value for a valid handle.

The method panics if the handle is invalid.

type [Incomplete](#)

added in go1.20

```
type Incomplete struct {  
    // contains filtered or unexported fields  
}
```

Incomplete is used specifically for the semantics of incomplete C types.



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