

## Data Types

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- Rust是statically typed language, 即compiler需要在编译的阶段就知道所有变量的类型。Rust可以通过给变量的赋值推断出来它输入什么类型, 比如:

```
let mut guess = String::new();
```

- 即, implicit和explicit annotatio:

```
fn main(){
    let t = true;    // implicit

    let f: bool = false; // explicit
}
```

- 但其他没申明数据类型的情况就不能这样, 比如:

```
let guess = "42".parse().expect("Not a number");
```

- compiler是不知道要parse到什么类型的。

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- 在表示数字的时候, 可以人为地加上\_分割一个数地数字从而更加易读。比如 123456 和 123\_456 是一个意思
  - Rust的char是4 bytes的!
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## Compound Type

- group multiple values into one type.主要有 tuples 和 arrays
- tuple:

```
let tup: (u128, u128, u128) = (100, 100, 200);
```

- 我们可以这样从tuple中取数(destructure):

```
let tup: (u128, u128, u128) = (100, 100, 200);

let (x, y, z) = tup;

println!("The value of y is {}", y);
```

- 另一种取数的方法则是用.来取数:

```
let first = tup.0;
let second = tup.1;
let third = tup.2;

println!("The value of first is {}", first);
```

- **Array:**

- 可以implicit声明, 也可以explicit声明:

```
// array
let a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

let a: [i32; 5] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

let a = [3; 5];    // == let a = [3, 3, 3, 3, 3]
```

- rust中array的取值也是用中括号:

```
let third = a[2];
println!("the third value of a is {}", third);
```