

## 2 - A Guessing Game

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用户IO  
生成随机数  
比较输入和随机数  
Loop  
处理非法输入  
完整代码

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## 用户IO

- 初始化项目:

```
$ cargo new guessing_game
```

- 主代码:

```
use std::io;

fn main() {
    println!("Guessing the number!");

    println!("Please input your guess");

    let mut guess = String::new();

    io::stdin()
        .read_line(&mut guess)
        .expect("Failed to read line");

    println!("You guess: {}", guess);
}
```

- `std::io`: Rust Standard Library中的IO Library.
  - `let mut guess = String::new()`: 创建一个可变的String变量
  - `.read_line(&mut guess)`: 将guess作为参数传入`.read_line()`中, 表示用户输入的string将被存储在guess这个变量中。
  - `&mut guess`: 暂时先理解成C++中的reference
  - `read_line()` 实际上也会返回一个变量叫 `io::Result`, 这个 `Result` type是一个 enumerations (一个set中有variants)
    - `Result` 的variants有 `Ok` 和 `Err`, `Ok`表示operation成功了, `Err`表示Operation失败了。
    - `io::Result` 同时有个 **expect method**, 如果Result是Err的话, 它就会让程序crash
  - 编译、运行:
- output:

```
$ cargo run
  Compiling guessing_game v0.1.0
(/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Rust_Learning/2_A_Guessing_Game/guessing_game)
  Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 2.15s
  Running `target/debug/guessing_game`
Guessing the number!
Please input your guess
3
You guess: 3
```

## 生成随机数

- Rust中一个重要的概念叫crate, 我的理解就是一个external library。比如如果我们要用rand的话, 就要引入rand crate这个东西
- 在toml文件的dependencies下加上:

```
rand = "0.8.3"
```

- `cargo build` 编译, 可以看到生成了下载和编译了很多额外的依赖:

output:

```
$ cargo build
  Updating crates.io index
Downloaded rand v0.8.5
Downloaded libc v0.2.121
Downloaded getrandom v0.2.5
Downloaded 3 crates (689.5 KB) in 3.52s
  Compiling libc v0.2.121
  Compiling cfg-if v1.0.0
  Compiling ppv-lite86 v0.2.16
  Compiling getrandom v0.2.5
  Compiling rand_core v0.6.3
  Compiling rand_chacha v0.3.1
  Compiling rand v0.8.5
  Compiling guessing_game v0.1.0
(/home/ubuntu/Desktop/Rust_Learning/2_A_Guessing_Game/guessing_game)
  Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 15.33s
```

- 注意: Rust是从 `crate.io` 中下载外部依赖的, `crate.io` is where people in the Rust ecosystem post their open source Rust projects for others to use.
- `cargo.lock`: 里面存贮了之前使用的crate的版本, 在编译的时候, 编译器也会优先去 `cargo.lock` 文件中下载之前一直用的版本 (防止因为依赖的版本更新了导致不必要的bug)
  - 用 `$ cargo update`: 编译器就不会去看lock中的版本, 而直接更新到这个series下最新版本 (e.g. 0.8.3 -> 0.8.4, 但如果要更新到0.9.x, 就需要手动去toml文件中改)
- 更改代码为:

```
use std::io;
use rand::Rng;

fn main() {
    println!("Guessing the number!");
```

```

let secret_number = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(1..101);

println!("The secrete number is {}", secret_number);

println!("Please input your guess");

let mut guess = String::new();

io::stdin()
    .read_line(&mut guess)
    .expect("Failed to read line");

println!("You guess: {}", guess);
}

```

- `use rand::Rng`: 使用rand中的Rng trait。Rng trait 定义了生成随机数的实现方法。
- `rand::thread_rng().gen_range(1..101)`: 使用 `rand::thread_rng()` 这个function, `gen_range()` 是function下的method。

## 比较输入和随机数

- 在代码中加入:

```

use std::cmp::Ordering;

// snip
match guess.cmp(&secret_number){
    Ordering::Less => println!("Too small!"),
    Ordering::Greater => println!("Too big!"),
    Ordering::Equal => println!("You win!"),
}

```

- `use std::cmp::Ordering`: Ordering 和 `io.Result`一样是个enums类型, 包含三个 variants: Less, Greater, Equal
- `guess.cmp(&secret_number)`: 比较, 并返回一个variant of Ordering.
- `match`: 由很多个arms组成, 感觉可以理解为C++中的switch
- 并且我们注意到, `guess`和`secret_number`不是同一个数据类型, `rand`生成的数据类型是 `i32`, 我们需要把string转化为i32:

```

let guess: i32 = guess.trim().parse.expect("Please type a number!");

```

- 注意, 这里`guess`的值shadow了原来`guess`的值
- `trim()`: 忽略string前后的所有空格, 换行符啥的
- `.parse` 是转换数据类型, `let guess: i32`: 告知想转换为i32. `.parse` 返回的数据是Result (前面的io讲过), 交由expect判断。

## Loop

- 代码上加上循环:

```

loop{
    println!("Please input your guess");
}

```

```
// --snip --

match guess.cmp(&secret_number){
    Ordering::Less => println!("Too small!"),
    Ordering::Greater => println!("Too big!"),
    Ordering::Equal => {
        println!("You win!");
        break;
    }
}
}
```

- 在match为 `Ordering::Equal` 后执行break跳出循环。

## 处理非法输入

- 将guess的转换类型改为:

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

io::stdin()
    .read_line(&mut guess)
    .expect("Failed to read line");

let guess: i32 = match guess.trim().parse(){
    Ok(num) => num,
    Err(_) => continue,
};
```

- 注意 `parse()` 返回的类型是Result, 如果正确执行的话, 转换成的结果将被裹挟在Ok( )中。我们从Ok(num) 中把num取出来。
- `Err(_)` 的意思是match所有的Err
- `continue`: 重新开始执行loop

## 完整代码

```
use std::io;
use rand::Rng;
use std::cmp::Ordering;

fn main() {
    println!("Guessing the number!");

    let secret_number = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(1..101);

    loop{
        println!("Please input your guess");

        let mut guess = String::new();

        io::stdin()
            .read_line(&mut guess)
            .expect("Failed to read line");
```

```
let guess: i32 = match guess.trim().parse(){
    Ok(num) => num,
    Err(_) => continue,
};

println!("You guess: {}", guess);

match guess.cmp(&secret_number){
    Ordering::Less => println!("Too small!"),
    Ordering::Greater => println!("Too big!"),
    Ordering::Equal => {
        println!("You win!");
        break;
    }
}
}
```