◆ Go 语言指针作为函数参数

Go 语言切片(Slice)→

Go 语言结构体

Go 语言中数组可以存储同一类型的数据,但在结构体中我们可以为不同项定义不同的数据类型。

结构体是由一系列具有相同类型或不同类型的数据构成的数据集合。

结构体表示一项记录,比如保存图书馆的书籍记录,每本书有以下属性:

● Title:标题

Author: 作者

■ Subject: 学科

● ID: 书籍ID

定义结构体

结构体定义需要使用 type 和 struct 语句。struct 语句定义一个新的数据类型,结构体有中有一个或多个成员。type 语句设定了结构体的名称。结构体的格式如下:

```
type struct_variable_type struct {
   member definition;
   member definition;
   ...
   member definition;
}
```

一旦定义了结构体类型,它就能用于变量的声明,语法格式如下:

```
variable_name := structure_variable_type {value1, value2...valuen}
或
variable_name := structure_variable_type { key1: value1, key2: value2..., keyn: valuen}
```

实例如下:

```
实例
```

```
package main

import "fmt"

type Books struct {
   title string
   author string
   subject string
   book_id int
}
```

```
func main() {
   // 创建一个新的结构体
   fmt.Println(Books{"Go 语言", "www.runoob.com", "Go 语言教程", 6495407})
   // 也可以使用 key => value 格式
   fmt.Println(Books{title: "Go 语言", author: "www.runoob.com", subject: "Go 语言教程", book_i
d: 6495407})
   // 忽略的字段为 0 或 空
  fmt.Println(Books{title: "Go 语言", author: "www.runoob.com"})
}
```

输出结果为:

```
{Go 语言 www.runoob.com Go 语言教程 6495407}
{Go 语言 www.runoob.com Go 语言教程 6495407}
{Go 语言 www.runoob.com 0}
```

访问结构体成员

如果要访问结构体成员,需要使用点号.操作符,格式为:

```
结构体.成员名"
```

结构体类型变量使用 struct 关键字定义,实例如下:

实例

```
package main
import "fmt"
type Books struct {
  title string
  author string
  subject string
  book_id int
}
func main() {
                    /* 声明 Book1 为 Books 类型 */
  var Book1 Books
  var Book2 Books
                       /* 声明 Book2 为 Books 类型 */
  /* book 1 描述 */
  Book1.title = "Go 语言"
  Book1.author = "www.runoob.com"
  Book1.subject = "Go 语言教程"
   Book1.book\_id = 6495407
```

```
/* book 2 描述 */
  Book2.title = "Python 教程"
  Book2.author = "www.runoob.com"
  Book2.subject = "Python 语言教程"
  Book2.book id = 6495700
  /* 打印 Book1 信息 */
  fmt.Printf( "Book 1 title : %s\n", Book1.title)
  fmt.Printf( "Book 1 author : %s\n", Book1.author)
  fmt.Printf( "Book 1 subject : %s\n", Book1.subject)
  fmt.Printf( "Book 1 book id : %d\n", Book1.book id)
  /* 打印 Book2 信息 */
  fmt.Printf( "Book 2 title : %s\n", Book2.title)
  fmt.Printf( "Book 2 author : %s\n", Book2.author)
  fmt.Printf( "Book 2 subject : %s\n", Book2.subject)
  fmt.Printf( "Book 2 book_id : %d\n", Book2.book_id)
}
```

以上实例执行运行结果为:

```
Book 1 title : Go 语言
Book 1 author : www.runoob.com
Book 1 subject : Go 语言教程
Book 1 book_id : 6495407
Book 2 title: Python 教程
Book 2 author : www.runoob.com
Book 2 subject : Python 语言教程
Book 2 book id : 6495700
```

结构体作为函数参数

你可以像其他数据类型一样将结构体类型作为参数传递给函数。并以以上实例的方式访问结构体变量:

实例

```
package main
import "fmt"
type Books struct {
  title string
  author string
  subject string
  book_id int
}
func main() {
                      /* 声明 Book1 为 Books 类型 */
  var Book1 Books
  var Book2 Books
                       /* 声明 Book2 为 Books 类型 */
```

```
/* book 1 描述 */
  Book1.title = "Go 语言"
  Book1.author = "www.runoob.com"
  Book1.subject = "Go 语言教程"
  Book1.book\_id = 6495407
  /* book 2 描述 */
  Book2.title = "Python 教程"
  Book2.author = "www.runoob.com"
  Book2.subject = "Python 语言教程"
  Book2.book id = 6495700
  /* 打印 Book1 信息 */
  printBook(Book1)
  /* 打印 Book2 信息 */
  printBook(Book2)
}
func printBook( book Books ) {
  fmt.Printf( "Book title : %s\n", book.title);
  fmt.Printf( "Book author : %s\n", book.author);
  fmt.Printf( "Book subject : %s\n", book.subject);
  fmt.Printf( "Book book_id : %d\n", book.book_id);
}
```

以上实例执行运行结果为:

```
Book title : Go 语言
Book author : www.runoob.com
Book subject : Go 语言教程
Book book_id : 6495407
Book title : Python 教程
Book author : www.runoob.com
Book subject : Python 语言教程
Book book_id : 6495700
```

结构体指针

你可以定义指向结构体的指针类似于其他指针变量,格式如下:

```
var struct_pointer *Books
```

以上定义的指针变量可以存储结构体变量的地址。查看结构体变量地址,可以将 & 符号放置于结构体变量前:

```
struct_pointer = &Book1;
```

使用结构体指针访问结构体成员,使用"."操作符:

```
struct_pointer.title;
```

接下来让我们使用结构体指针重写以上实例,代码如下:

```
实例
package main
import "fmt"
type Books struct {
   title string
   author string
   subject string
   book id int
}
func main() {
   var Book1 Books
                        /* Declare Book1 of type Book */
   var Book2 Books
                        /* Declare Book2 of type Book */
   /* book 1 描述 */
   Book1.title = "Go 语言"
   Book1.author = "www.runoob.com"
   Book1.subject = "Go 语言教程"
   Book1.book\_id = 6495407
   /* book 2 描述 */
   Book2.title = "Python 教程"
   Book2.author = "www.runoob.com"
   Book2.subject = "Python 语言教程"
   Book2.book\_id = 6495700
   /* 打印 Book1 信息 */
   printBook(&Book1)
   /* 打印 Book2 信息 */
   printBook(&Book2)
}
func printBook( book *Books ) {
   fmt.Printf( "Book title : %s\n", book.title);
   fmt.Printf( "Book author : %s\n", book.author);
   fmt.Printf( "Book subject : %s\n", book.subject);
   fmt.Printf( "Book book_id : %d\n", book.book_id);
}
```

以上实例执行运行结果为:

```
Book title : Go 语言
Book author : www.runoob.com
Book subject : Go 语言教程
Book book_id : 6495407
```

```
Book title : Python 教程
Book author : www.runoob.com
Book subject : Python 语言教程
Book book_id : 6495700
```

◆ Go 语言指针作为函数参数

Go 语言切片(Slice)→



2 篇笔记

写笔记



结构体是作为参数是值传递:

```
package main
import "fmt"
type Books struct {
   title string
    author string
    subject string
    book_id int
}
func changeBook(book Books) {
    book.title = "book1_change"
func main() {
    var book1 Books;
    book1.title = "book1"
    book1.author = "zuozhe"
   book1.book_id = 1
    changeBook(book1)
   fmt.Println(book1)
}
```

结果为:

```
{book1 zuozhe 1}
```

如果想在函数里面改变结果体数据内容,需要传入指针:

```
package main
import "fmt"

type Books struct {
```

```
title string
    author string
    subject string
    book_id int
}
func changeBook(book *Books) {
    book.title = "book1_change"
}
func main() {
   var book1 Books;
    book1.title = "book1"
    book1.author = "zuozhe"
    book1.book id = 1
   changeBook(&book1)
    fmt.Println(book1)
}
```

结果为:

```
{book1_change zuozhe 1}
```

星海 3周前 (02-25)



楼上说的,好像有点问题哟,改变结构体内的数据并不一定需要指针喔。改变其本身,比如说地址才需要吧。

看下面实例:

```
package main

import "fmt"

type Books struct {
    title string
    author string
    subject string
    book_id int
}

func changeBook1 (book * Books) {
    book.title = "title_change1"
}

func changeBook2 (book *Books) {
    book.title = "title_change2"
}

func main() {
```

```
Go 语言结构体 | 菜鸟教程
   var book1 Books;
   book1.title = "book1"
   book1.author = "hoult"
  book1.book_id = 1
 changeBook1(&book1)
 fmt.Println(book1)
  changeBook2(&book1)
  fmt.Println(book1)
//out:
//{title_change1 hoult 1}
//{title_change2 hoult 1}
     hoult 2周前(03-01)
```