下标

@M了个J

https://github.com/CoderMJLee http://cnblogs.com/mjios

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码拉松





- 使用subscript可以给任意类型(枚举、结构体、类)增加下标功能,有些地方也翻译为:下标脚本
- □ subscript的语法类似于实例方法、计算属性,本质就是方法(函数)

```
class Point {
   var x = 0.0, y = 0.0
    subscript(index: Int) -> Double {
        set {
            if index == 0 {
                x = newValue
            } else if index == 1 {
                v = newValue
        get {
            if index == 0 {
                return x
            } else if index == 1 {
                return y
            return 0
```

```
var p = Point()
p[0] = 11.1
p[1] = 22.2
print(p.x) // 11.1
print(p.y) // 22.2
print(p[0]) // 11.1
print(p[1]) // 22.2
```

- subscript中定义的返回值类型决定了
- □get方法的返回值类型
- □set方法中newValue的类型
- subscript可以接受多个参数,并且类型任意



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■ subscript可以没有set方法,但必须要有get方法

```
class Point {
   var x = 0.0, y = 0.0
    subscript(index: Int) -> Double {
        get {
            if index == 0 {
                return x
            } else if index == 1 {
                return y
            return 0
```

■ 如果只有get方法,可以省略get

```
class Point {
   var x = 0.0, y = 0.0
    subscript(index: Int) -> Double {
        if index == 0 {
            return x
        } else if index == 1 {
            return y
        return 0
```



小码哥教育 SEEMYGO 下标的细节

■可以设置参数标签

```
class Point {
    var x = 0.0, y = 0.0
    subscript(index i: Int) -> Double {
        if i == 0 {
            return x
        } else if i == 1 {
            return y
        return 0
```

```
var p = Point()
p.y = 22.2
print(p[index: 1]) // 22.2
```

■下标可以是类型方法

```
class Sum {
    static subscript(v1: Int, v2: Int) -> Int {
        return v1 + v2
print(Sum[10, 20]) // 30
```

』 場面教育 结构体、类作为返回值对比

```
class Point {
   var x = 0, y = 0
class PointManager {
   var point = Point()
    subscript(index: Int) -> Point {
        get { point }
```

```
var pm = PointManager()
pm[0].x = 11
pm[0] y = 22
// Point(x: 11, y: 22)
print(pm[0])
// Point(x: 11, y: 22)
print(pm.point)
```

```
struct Point {
   var x = 0, y = 0
class PointManager {
   var point = Point()
    subscript(index: Int) -> Point {
        set { point = newValue }
       get { point }
```

小四哥教育 SEEMYGO 接收多个参数的下标

```
class Grid {
    var data = [
        [0, 1, 2],
        [3, 4, 5],
        [6, 7, 8]
    subscript(row: Int, column: Int) -> Int {
        set {
            quard row \geq 0 && row \leq 3 && column \geq 0 && column \leq 3 else {
                 return
            data[row][column] = newValue
        get {
            quard row >= 0 \&\& row < 3 \&\& column >= 0 \&\& column < 3 else {
                 return 0
            return data[row][column]
```

```
var grid = Grid()
grid[0, 1] = 77
grid[1, 2] = 88
grid[2, 0] = 99
print(grid.data)
```