Type Embedding

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Type Embedding

- Type embedding is a way to easily:
 - Provide existing functionality to a new type
 - Require a type to implement multiple interfaces

Embedded Interfaces

- | Embedded interfaces allow you to "embed" an interface into another interface
 - Implementing the interface requires all embedded functions to be implemented
 - Reduces the need to write duplicate interface declarations
 - Changes in embedded interfaces automatically propagate
 - Easier to maintain codebase (compiler errors will indicate where updates should be made)

Example

```
type Whisperer interface {
    Whisper() string
type Yeller interface {
    Yell() string
type Talker interface {
    Whisperer
    Yeller
```

```
func talk(t Talker)
fmt.Println(t.Yell())
fmt.Println(t.Whisper())
}
```

Embedded Structs

- Embedded structs allow you to "embed" a struct into another struct
 - The struct will have access to all receiver functions and data of the embedded struct at the top level
 - This is called field & method promotion
 - Allows easy access of embedded struct data, without additional indirection

Example

```
type Account struct {
    accountId int
    balance int
   name string
type ManagerAccount struct {
   Account
mgrAcct := ManagerAccount{Account{2, 30, "Cassandra"}}
```

Promoted Fields & Methods

```
type Account struct {
func (a *Account) GetBalance() int {
                                                                accountId int
   return a balance
                                                                balance int
                                                                          string
                                                                name
func (a Account) String() string {
   return fmt.Sprintf("Standard (%v) $%v \"%v\"",
        a.accountId,
                                                            type ManagerAccount struct {
        a.balance,
                                                                Account
        a.name)
func (m ManagerAccount) String() string {
    return fmt.Sprintf("Manager (%v) $%v \"%v\"",
       m.accountId,
       m.balance,
       m.name)
                       mgrAcct := ManagerAccount{Account{2, 30, "Cassandra"}}
                       fmt.Printf("%v\n", mgrAcct)
                       fmt.Printf("%v\n", mgrAcct.GetBalance())
                       fmt.Printf("%v\n", mgrAcct.accountId)
```

Recap

- Embedding interfaces allows multiple interfaces to be used as one
 - Changes in embedded interfaces automatically propagate throughout codebase
- | Embedding structs promotes the embedded struct's fields and methods
 - Easy access to inner struct fields
 - Receiver functions sharing the same name as promoted method will override the promoted method