Structures

01

About

02

Define, Create, Access

03

Anonymous Structures

Overview

- Structures allow data to be stored in groups
 - Similar to a "class" in other programming languages
 - Each data point in the structure is called a field
 - Storing data in groups is usually more efficient
- Possible to associate functionality with structures
 - Helps organize code and data

Defining a Structure

```
type Sample struct {
   field string
   a, b int
}
```

Instantiating a Structure

```
data := Sample{"word", 1, 2}

data := Sample{
    field: "word",
    a:    1,
    b:    2,
```

```
type Sample struct {
   field string
   a, b int
}
```

Default Values

Any fields not indicated during instantiation will have default values

```
data := Sample{}
data := Sample{a: 5}
```

```
type Sample struct {
   field string
   a, b int
}
```

Accessing Fields

Fields can be read from and written to

```
word := data.field
a, b := data.a, data.b
```

```
data.field = "hello"
data.a = 10
data.b = 20
```

```
data := Sample{
    field: "word",
    a: 1,
    b: 2,
}
```

Anonymous Structures

- It's possible to create anonymous/inline structures inside of a function
- Useful when working with library functions or when shipping data across a network
 - Can easily define the data structure as-needed

Anonymous Structures

- Inline structs created using var will have default values
- Shorthand version must have each field defined

```
var sample struct {
    field string
    a, b int
}
sample field = "hello"
sample a = 9
```

```
sample := struct {
    field string
    a, b int
}{
    "hello",
    1, 2,
}
```

Recap

- Structures are used to group similar data
 - Data points are called **fields**
- Structures defined using a type alias
- Fields can be accessed using dot-notation
- Any fields not present during instantiation are set to defaults
- Inline/anonymous structures can be created within functions