

## 各主流编程语言语法易混比较分析

	c	C++	java	python	php	js	go	rust
变量	int a; char c; 只能在函数开头定义	int a; char c; 可以在函数任意位置定义	int x; Integer x ; char c; Character c;	a=10 c='abc'	\$x=5 \$a='hello'	var pi=3.14 var name='tom' var label='malloc'	var a int = 100 var b = 100 c:=100 s1:"Hello"	let x = 5; let mut x = 5; let x:i32=100; let c='H'; let hello:&str="hello"; let hello="hello";
循环	for(int i=0;i<10;i++){ while(1){} do {...}while(0);	同 C	同 C, 另外: for(int i:arrays){} for(Object str:str){}	for x in lists: xxx while x>0: xxx	同 C, 另外: foreach(arrays as value) { value }	同 C, 另外: for(x in arrays){}	for a := 0; a < 10; a++ { for a < b {} for true {} for i, x := range numbers {}	loop {}; while number != 0 {} for element in a.iter() {}
分支	if(x>1){} else if (x>0){} else {}	同 C	同 C	if age >= 6: elif age >= 18: else:	if(x>1){} elseif (x>0){} else {}	同 C	if a < 0 {} else if a <= 5 {} else {}	if x<5 {} else if x%3==0 {} else {}
switch	switch(c){ case 'a': break; default: break; }	同 C	同 C	无	同 C	同 C	switch marks { case 90: grade = "A" case 80, 70: grade = "B" default: grade = "D" }	match x { 1=> println!("One!"), 2 3 5 7 11=> println!("prime"), 13...19=> println!("teen"), _=> println!("unknown"), }



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比较	==,!=,>=,>,<=,<	同 C	同 C	同 C	同 C, 另外: ===,!==,<>	同 C, 另外: ===	同 C	同 C
逻辑	&&,   , !	同 C	同 C	and, or, not	同 C, 另外: and, or, not,xor	同 C	同 C	同 C, ! 取代了~
输入 输出	printf scanf	cout<< cin>>	System.out.println Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in); input.nextLine(), Int, Double];	print input raw_input	echo \$str=fread(STDIN,1000); \$fh = fopen('php://stdin','r'); \$str = fread(\$fh,1000);	document.write var str = prompt("请 输入数字: ", "100");	fmt.Printf fmt.Scanln(&sal) fmt.Scanf("%s %d %f %t", &name, &age, &sal, &isPass)	println!("{}", a,b); let mut line = String::new(); std::io::stdin().read_line(&mut line).expect("Failed to read line"); let num: i32 = input.trim().parse().unwrap();
字 符 串	char * str="hello" strcat strlen	string str="hello" str1+str2 str.length() str.c_str()	String str="hello" str1+str2 str.length()	var="helloworld" var1+var2 var[0:2] len()	\$str="hello" Strlen \$str1= \$str2."world" \$str1.="world" strlen	var str="hello" str.length str1.concat(str 2)	s:"Hello" len (s) Buf1:=[]byte(s)	let mut s =String::new(); let s = "hello".to_string(); let mut s1 = String::from("foo"); s.len()
容器	无	vector,list,deque, set,map stack,queue	List(LinkedList, ArrayList),Set(HashSe t,TreeSet), Map(HashMap,HashT able,TreeMap)	list,dict,tuple	\$cars=array("Volvo ","BMW","SAAB") ;	var mycars= new Array(3)	slice:=[int {10,20,30,40} var countryCapitalMap map[string]string countryCapitalMap = make(map[string]string) countryCapitalMap [ "France" ] = "Paris" agemap:=map[string]int{ " tom ":21," lily" :18}	let v: Vec<i32> = Vec::new(); let v = vec![1, 2, 3]; v.push(5); v.get(2); let mut scores = HashMap::new(); scores.insert(String::from("Blue"), 10); let team_name = String::from("Blue"); let score = scores.get(&team_name);



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Json	库: <a href="http://www.json.org">http://www.json.org</a> Libjson	同 C	JSONObject JSONArray	import json json.dumps json.loads	json_encode Json_decode	toJSONString() ; parseJSON();	json.Marshal json.Unmarshal	json::encode json::decode
数组	int a[100]={0}	同 C	double [] myList={1.0,2.5,3.4} double [] myList= new double[100]	List=[1,2,3,4]	\$cars=array("Volvo", "BMW","SAAB") ;	var mycars= new Array("Saab"," Volvo","BMW ")	var arr1 =[2]float32{10.0, 2.0} var arr4 = [3][2]int{{1,1},{3,5},{4,7}}	let a=[1,2,3,4,5]; let a:[i32;5]=[1,2,3,4,5];
导库	#include	#include	import	import	include('log.php')	<script src="js/xx.js" type="text/java script"></script >	import	use
函数	int add(int x, int y){ return x+y; }	同 C	同 C	def add( x, y): total = x + y return total	function add(\$x, \$y){ \$z= \$x+\$y; return \$z; }	function add(a, b) { return a + b; }	func divide(x, y int) (int, error) { if y == 0 { return 0, errors.New("zero") } return x / y, nil }	fn myadd(x:i32, y:i32)->i32 { x+y }