22 Static for Classes and Structs in C++

效果见: 类内static

如果你在类中创建了一个static变量,则这个类的所有实例中,这个变量只有一个实例。同样,如果一个实例修改了这个变量,则这个改变会体现在所有的类实例中。 就像时这个类的*global*实例

```
struct Entity // 用struct是想默认public
{
   static int x, y;
   void Print()
       std::cout << x << "," << y << std::endl;
   }
};
int Entity::x;
int Entity::y;
int main()
{
    Entity e;
    e.x = 2; // Entity::x;
    e.y = 3; // Entity::y;
    e.Print();
    Entity e1;
    Entity.x = 5;
    Entity.y = 8;
    e1.Print();
   std::cin.get();
}
   Entity e1;
   Entity::x = 5;
   Entity::y = 8;
    e1.Print();
    std::cin.get();
}
```

```
int Entity::x;
int Entity::y;

int main()
{
   Entity e;
   e.x = 2;
   e.y = 3;
   e.Print();

   Entity e1;
   e1.x = 5;
   e1.y = 8;

e1.Print();
```

static method不能访问非静态变量。你在类里写的每个非静态方法都会获得当前的类实例作为参数(this指针)

```
Static void Print(Entity e) //给一个引用
{
    std::cout << e.x << "," << e.y << std::endl;
}
```