Homework:

1、 请举例说明克隆模式的其他应用。

答:在游戏开发中,使用克隆模式可以非常有效地管理和复制游戏中的角色。假设需要创建大量的小兵,每个兵种都有自己独特的技能和属性。通过使用克隆模式,可以创建一个兵种的原型,然后根据需要快速地克隆出大量小兵。

首先,定义一个 Manager 类,用于存储和克隆原型:

```
import java.util.HashMap;
1
2
       import java.util.Map;
3
       2 个用法
       public class Manager {
           2 个用法
5
           private final Map<String, GameCharacter> showcase = new HashMap<>();
6
           3 个用法
           public void register(String name, GameCharacter proto) {
7
               showcase.put(name, proto);
8
9
           }
           4 个用法
           public GameCharacter create(String characterName) {
11
               GameCharacter character = showcase.get(characterName);
13
               return character.createClone();
14
           }
       }
15
```

接下来, 定义 GameCharacter 接口和 Character 类:

```
public interface GameCharacter extends Cloneable {
             4 个用法 3 个实现
             void attack();
2 1
             1 个用法 1 个实现
3
             GameCharacter createClone();
4
       public abstract class Character implements GameCharacter {
           3 个用法
2
           private String name;
           2 个用法
3
           private int HP;
           3 个用法
           private int ATK;
           3 个用法
5
           public Character(String name, int HP, int ATK) {
6
              this.name = name;
7
              this.HP = HP;
8
              this.ATK = ATK;
```

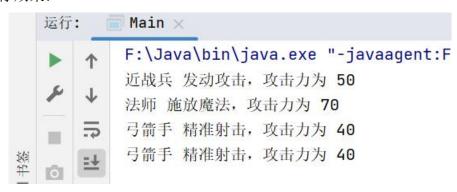
```
10 0 0
            public void attack() {
               System.out.println(getName() + " 发动攻击, 攻击力为 " + getATK());
11
12
            1 个用法
13 1
            public GameCharacter createClone() {
               try {
14
                   return (GameCharacter) super.clone();
15
16
               } catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {
17
                   e.printStackTrace();
                   return null;
19
               }
   然后,定义具体的兵种类(近战兵、法师、弓箭手):
        public class Warrior extends Character {
1
            1 个用法
2
            public Warrior(String name, int HP, int ATK) {
                 super(name, HP, ATK);
3
            }
4
      }
5
       public class Archer extends Character {
          1 个用法
          public Archer(String name, int HP, int ATK) {
              super(name, HP, ATK);
 4
          }
5
          4 个用法
6
          @Override
          public void attack() {
              System.out.println(getName() + " 精准射击, 攻击力为 " + getATK());
9
          }
10
1
      public class Mage extends Character {
          1 个用法
          public Mage(String name, int HP, int ATK) {
              super(name, HP, ATK);
3
4
5
          4 个用法
          @Override
6
7 01
          public void attack() {
              System.out.println(getName() + " 施放魔法, 攻击力为 " + getATK());
```

最后,在 Main 类中使用 Manager 来创建和管理士兵:

9 10 }

```
1 ▶ | public class Main {
           0 个用法
 2
           public static void main(String[] args) {
               Manager manager = new Manager();
               manager.register( name: "warrior", new Warrior( name: "近战兵", HP: 150, ATK: 50));
 4
               manager.register( name: "mage", new Mage( name: "法师", HP: 120, ATK: 70));
 5
               manager.register( name: "archer", new Archer( name: "弓箭手", HP: 100, ATK: 40));
 6
 7
8
               GameCharacter warrior = manager.create("warrior");
9
               warrior.attack();
               GameCharacter mage = manager.create("mage");
               mage.attack();
               GameCharacter archer1 = manager.create("archer");
15
               archer1.attack();
16
               GameCharacter archer2 = manager.create("archer");
18
               archer2.attack();
19
20
      }
```

运行效果:



2、 试描述浅克隆和深克隆。

答:

● 浅克隆

浅克隆仅复制对象的基本数据类型的值和引用类型的引用,但不复制引用对象本身。如果原型对象包含引用其他对象的字段,那么克隆出的新对象中这些字段引用的仍然是同一个对象。

在第一题的示例中,如果 Character 类包含了引用类型的字段(如装备、技能等),那么使用浅克隆方法只会复制这些字段的引用,不会创建这些对象的副本。

● 深克隆

深克隆不仅复制对象的基本数据类型的值,还会递归地复制它所引用的 所有对象,从而创建所有层次的独立副本。这意味着克隆出的对象和原始对 象在引用类型的数据上完全独立,修改一个不会影响到另一个。

在第一题的示例中,如果需要实现每个角色的装备和技能在被克隆时也 是独立的,那么就需要实现深克隆。

```
3、
      附录
1) Maneger
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
public class Manager {
    private final Map<String, GameCharacter> showcase = new HashMap<>();
    public void register(String name, GameCharacter proto) {
        showcase.put(name, proto);
    }
    public GameCharacter create(String characterName) {
        GameCharacter character = showcase.get(characterName);
        return character.createClone();
    }
}
2) Character
public abstract class Character implements GameCharacter {
    private String name;
    private int HP;
    private int ATK;
    public Character(String name, int HP, int ATK) {
        this. name = name;
        this. HP = HP;
        this. ATK = ATK;
    public void attack() {
        System. out. println(getName() + " 发动攻击,攻击力为 " +
getATK());
    public GameCharacter createClone() {
            return (GameCharacter) super. clone();
        } catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {
            e. printStackTrace();
            return null;
        }
    public String getName() {
        return name;
```

```
public void setName(String name) {
        this. name = name;
    public void setHP(int HP) {
        this. HP = HP;
    public void setATK(int ATK) {
        this. ATK = ATK;
    public int getATK() {
        return ATK;
}
3) GameCharacter
public interface GameCharacter extends Cloneable {
    void attack();
    GameCharacter createClone();
}
4) Warrior
public class Warrior extends Character {
    public Warrior(String name, int HP, int ATK) {
        super(name, HP, ATK);
}
5) Mage
public class Mage extends Character {
    public Mage(String name, int HP, int ATK) {
        super(name, HP, ATK);
    }
    @Override
    public void attack() {
        System. out. println(getName() + " 施放魔法, 攻击力为 " +
getATK());
   }
```

```
6) Archer
public class Archer extends Character {
   public Archer(String name, int HP, int ATK) {
       super(name, HP, ATK);
   @Override
   public void attack() {
       System. out. println(getName() + "精准射击,攻击力为"+
getATK());
7) Main
public class Main {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Manager manager = new Manager();
       manager.register("warrior", new Warrior("近战兵", 150, 50));
       manager.register("mage", new Mage("法师", 120, 70));
       manager.register("archer", new Archer("弓箭手", 100, 40));
       GameCharacter warrior = manager.create("warrior");
       warrior.attack();
       GameCharacter mage = manager.create("mage");
       mage.attack();
       GameCharacter archer1 = manager.create("archer");
       archerl.attack();
       GameCharacter archer2 = manager.create("archer");
       archer2. attack();
```

}