SDF II(15B11CI211)

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Jaypee Institute Of Information Technology (JIIT), Noida



Lecture 7 – Copy Constructor



Copy constructor

• The copy constructor is a constructor which creates an object by initializing it with an object of the same class, which has been created previously.



Syntax for copy constructor

ClassName (const ClassName &old_obj);



Copy Constructor

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
 class Point
private:
  int x, y;
public:
  Point(int x1, int y1)
  \{ x = x1; 
   y = y1;  }
   // Copy constructor
  Point(const Point &p2)
{x = p2.x;}
y = p2.y; }
  int getX()
  { return x;
  int getY()
    return y;
```

```
int main()
  Point p1(10, 15); // Normal constructor is called here
  Point p2 = p1;
                          // Copy constructor is called here
  // Let us access values assigned by constructors
  cout << "p1.x = " << p1.getX() << ", p1.y = " << p1.getY();
  cout << "\np2.x = " << p2.getX() << ", p2.y = " << p2.getY();
  return 0;
       Output
       p1.x = 10, p1.y = 15
       p2.x = 10, p2.y = 15
```



Type of Copy Constructor

- Default
- User defined



Two types of copies are produced by the constructor:

- Shallow copy
- Deep copy



Shallow copy

- The default copy constructor can only produce the shallow copy.
- A Shallow copy is defined as the process of creating the copy of an object by copying data of all the member variables as it is.



```
include <iostream>
                                        void showdata()
using namespace std;
                                             std::cout << "value of a is : " <<a<< std::endl;
                                             std::cout << "value of b is : " << b<< std::endl;
class Demo
                                             std::cout << "value of *p is : " << *p << std::endl;
  int a;
                                                                                                   Output
  int b;
                                        int main()
  int *p;
                                                                                                   value of a is: 4
  public:
                                         Demo d1;
                                                                                                   value of b is: 5
  Demo()
                                         d1.setdata(4,5,7);
                                                                                                   value of *p is: 7
                                         Demo d2 = d1;
    p=new int;
                                         d2.showdata();
                                          return 0;
void setdata(int x,int y,int z)
     a=x;
     b=y;
     *p=z;
```



Deep copy

• Deep copy dynamically allocates the memory for the copy and then copies the actual value, both the source and copy have distinct memory locations.



```
void setdata(int x,int y,int z)
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
                                          a=x;
class Demo
                                          b=y;
                                          *p=z;
  public:
  int a;
  int b;
                                     void showdata()
  int *p;
                                                                                                    Output
                                          std::cout << "value of a is : " <<a<< std::endl;
  Demo()
                                                                                                    value of a is: 4
                                          std::cout << "value of b is : " << b<< std::endl;
                                                                                                    value of b is: 5
                                          std::cout << "value of *p is : " << *p << std::endl;
    p=new int;
                                                                                                    value of *p is: 7
  Demo(Demo &d)
                                     int main()
     a = d.a;
                                      Demo d1;
     b = d.b;
                                      d1.setdata(4,5,7);
     p = new int;
                                      Demo d2 = d1;
     p = (d.p);
                                      d2.showdata();
                                      return 0;
```

Data Structure 2020



Copy constructor vs Assignment Operator

```
• MyClass t1, t2;
```

```
• MyClass t3 = t1; // ----> (1) copy constructor
```

```
• t2 = t1; // ----> (2) assignement operator
```



- Copy constructor is called when a new object is created from an existing object, as a copy of the existing object.
- Assignment operator is called when an already initialized object is assigned a new value from another existing object.



Object Initialization

```
void main()
{

Bank b1;  // creating object through default constructor

Bank *b2=new Bank()  // Another way of creating object through default constructor

Bank b3=b1;  // creating object with copy constructor

Bank b4(b1);  // Another way of creating object with copy constructor

Bank *b5=new Bank(b1)  // Another way of creating object with copy constructor

Bank b6(0.0,0.0);  // creating object with parameterized constructor
```

• An object is a instance of a class. Resources are allocated when an object is initialized.



Accessing members through objects

```
void main()
Bank b1;
Bank *b2=new Bank()
B1.acc_no=121;
b1.deposit();
b2->deposit();
b1. check_balance();
```



References

- https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/copy-constructor-in-cpp/
- https://www.javatpoint.com/cpp-copy-constructor