

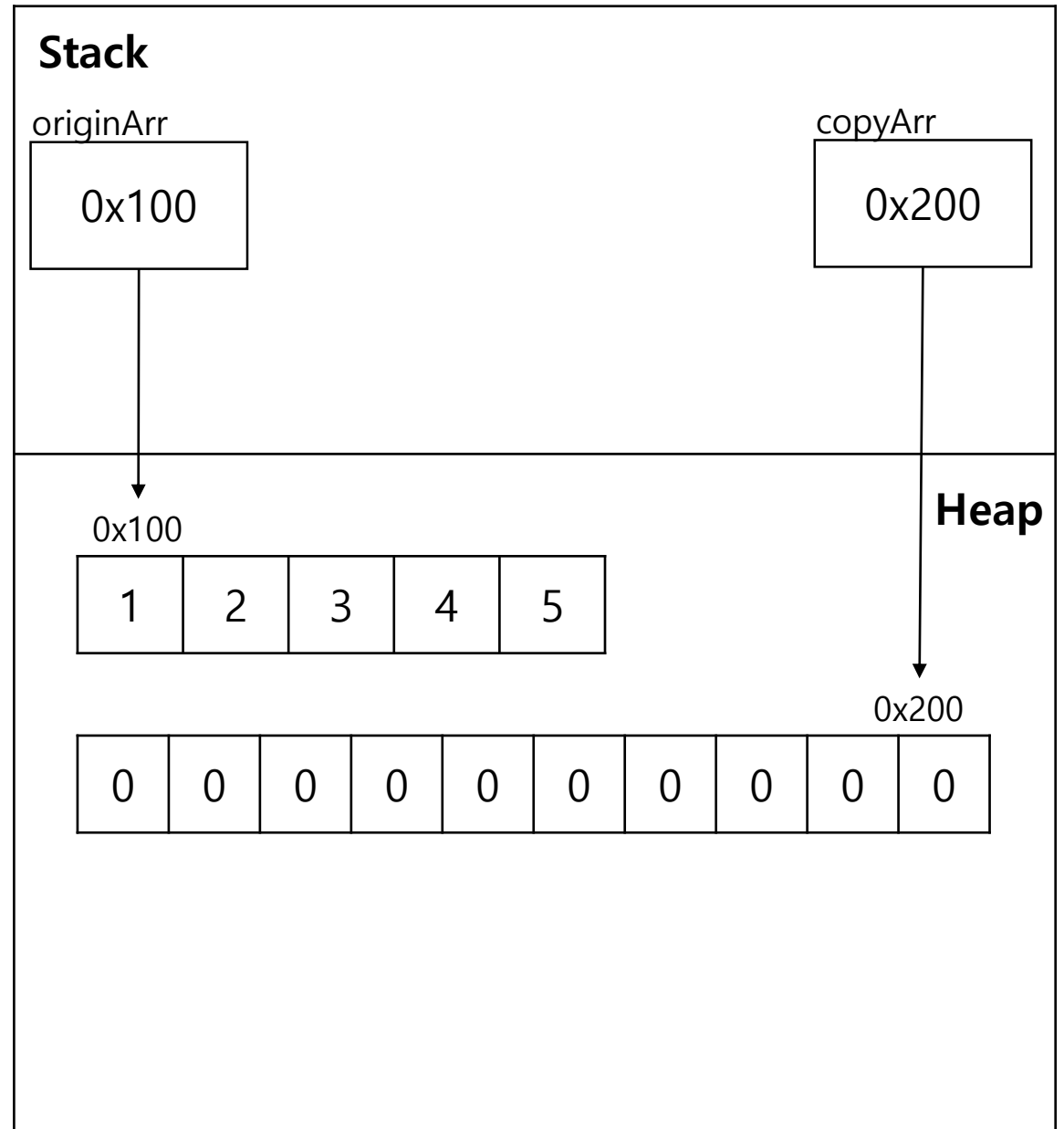
C_ArrayCopy 클래스의 method4() 메소드

```
public void method4() {  
    int[] originArr = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};  
    int[] copyArr = new int[10];  
  
    String str = "";  
  
    for(int i = 0; i < copyArr.length; i++){  
        if(i != copyArr.length - 1){  
            str += copyArr[i] + ", ";  
        }else{  
            str += copyArr[i];  
        }  
    }  
  
    System.out.println("처음 copyArr : " + str);  
  
    copyArr = Arrays.copyOf(originArr, originArr.length);  
}
```



Arrays 클래스의 copyOf() 메소드

```
public static int[] copyOf(int[] original, int newLength) {  
    int[] copy = new int[newLength];  
    System.arraycopy(original, 0, copy, 0,  
        Math.min(original.length, newLength));  
    return copy;  
}
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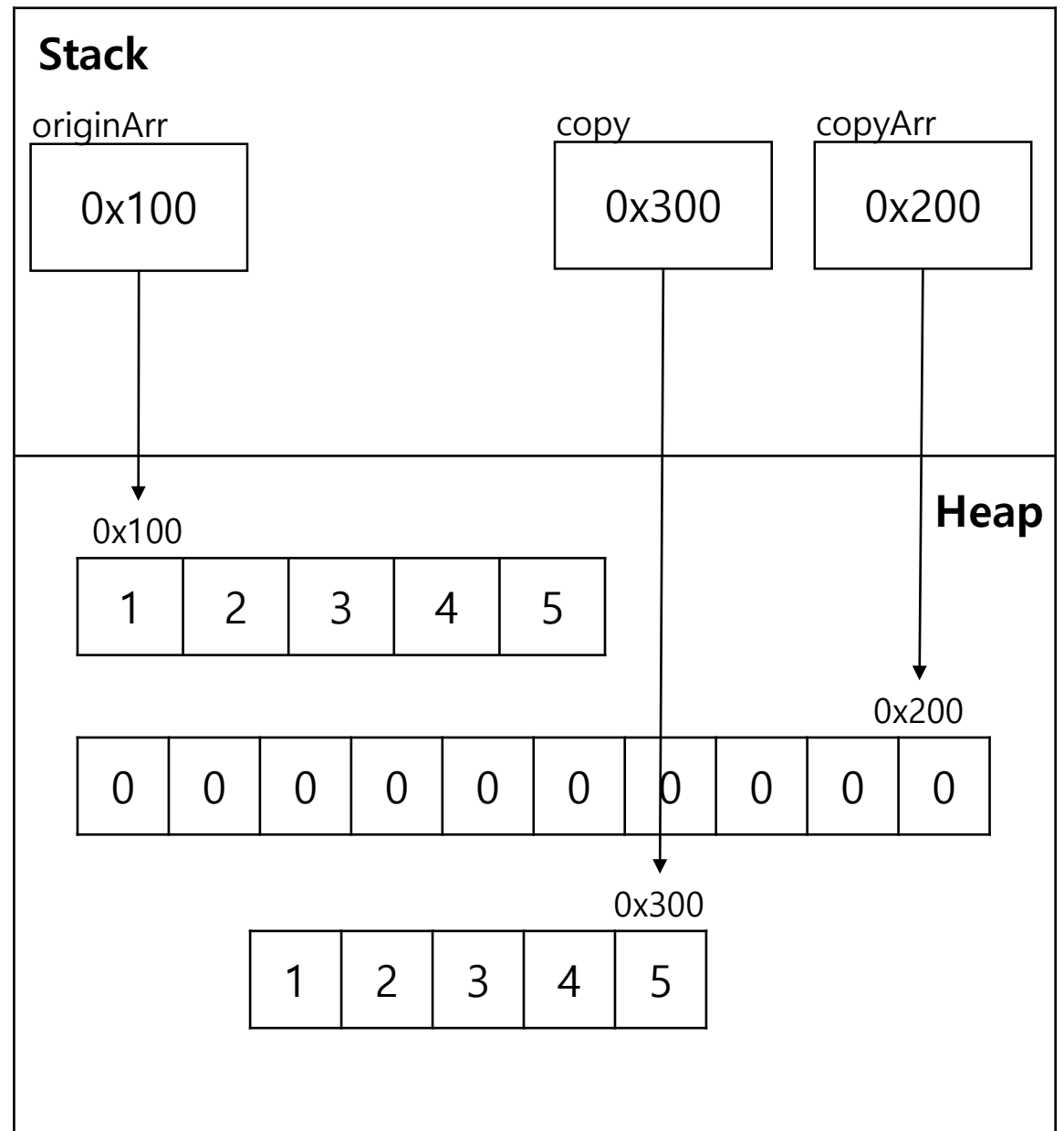


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arraycopy()로 copy 배열에 복사 완료

copy 변수가 참조하는 Heap 영역 공간에는 0x100 주소의 데이터 값이 들어가 있음



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        if(i != copyArr.length - 1){  
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            str += copyArr[i];  
        }  
    }  
  
    System.out.println("처음 copyArr : " + str);  
    copyArr = Arrays.copyOf(originArr, originArr.length);  
}
```

0x300 주소 값을 copyArr 변수에 넣어줌(얕은 복사)

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