深浅拷贝

赋值、深拷贝和浅拷贝

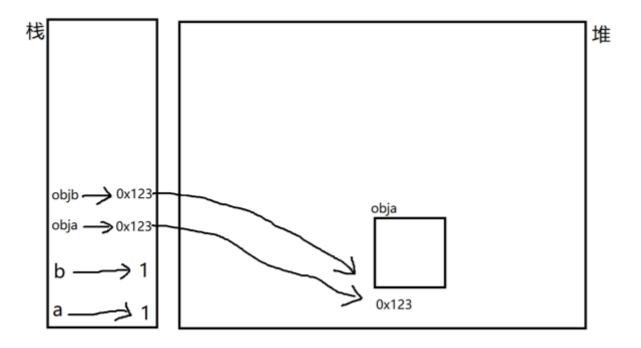
赋值:

1. 基本类型赋值: 赋值后两个变量互不影响

2. 引用类型赋值: 赋值后两个变量具有相同的引用, 指向同一个对象, 互相影响。

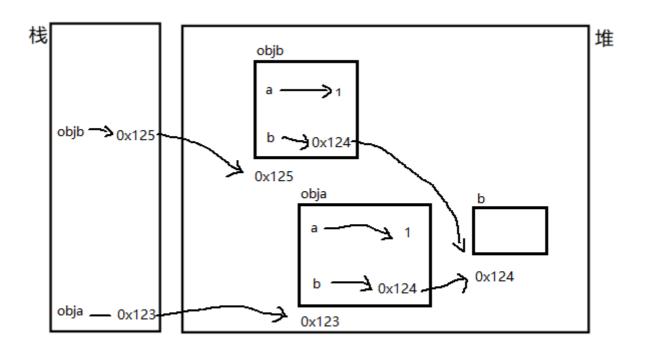
```
var a = 1;
var b = a;

var obja = {}
var objb = obja;
```



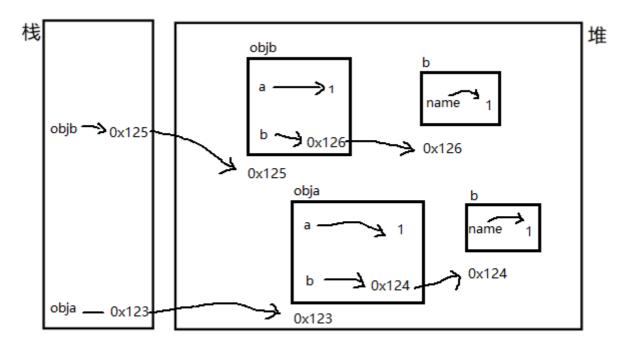
浅拷贝: 浅拷贝基本类型和赋值一样,浅拷贝引用类型的时候创建了一个新的对象,是对原始对象属性值的一份拷贝。如果属性是基本类型就拷贝类型值,如果是引用类型就拷贝地址值。

```
var obja = {
    a: 1
    b: {}
}
//objb浅拷贝obja
```



深拷贝: 深拷贝会拷贝所有的属性,并且拷贝属性指向的动态分配的内存。

```
var obja = {
    a: 1
    b: {
        name: '1'
    }
}
//objb深拷贝obja
```



JSON

JSON对象中有两个方法,parse()解析JSON, stringify()将对象转换成JSON。

```
const sym = Symbol('sym');
let obj = {
  name: 'names',
 age: 18,
  un: undefined,
  nu: null,
  fn: () => {
   console.log('fn');
  },
  [sym]: 'sym'
}
let obj2 = obj;
let obj3 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(obj));
console.log('obj', obj, 'obj2', obj2, 'obj3', obj3);
                       性能
                                  应用程序
                                        安全性
                                            Lighthouse CSS 概述 ▲ +
```

```
□ □ 欢迎 元素 控制台 源代码 网络
                                                                                                                                       92 ∯ & ⋯ ×
                                 默认级别 ▼ 92
(6)
  obj ▼ {name: 'names', age: 18, un: undefined, nu: null, fn: f, …} 🚺 obj2 ▼ {name: 'names', age: 18, un: undefined, nu: null, fn: f, …} 🚺 🧮 渡港集贝(讲课版).html:32
       ▶ fn: () => { console.log('fn'); }
name: "names"
                                                                        ▶ fn: () => { console.log('fn'); }
name: "names"
         nu: null
                                                                           nu: null
         un: undefined
                                                                          un: undefined
  ▶ [[Prototype]]: Object
obj3 ▼ {name: 'names', age: 18, nu: null} 1
                                                                        ▶ [[Prototype]]: Object
         age: 18
          name:
          nu: null
        ▶ [[Prototype]]: Object
```

我们通过图片观察到新对象中的un、fn、Symbol('sym')属性丢失。所以不管JSON是不是深拷贝他的缺点就是不会对undefined、Symbol、function拷贝。

然后我们来验证JSON是深拷贝还是浅拷贝。

```
const sym = Symbol('sym');
let obj = {
    name: 'names',
    age: 18,
    un: undefined,
    nu: null,
    fn: () => {
        console.log('fn');
    },
    [sym]: 'sym'
}
```

```
obj.age = 19;
let obj2 = obj;
let obj3 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(obj));
console.log('obj', obj, 'obj2', obj2, 'obj3', obj3);
```

我们加了一行obj.age = 19;



我们可以看到,原对象和赋值的对象中的age属性都发生了改变,而拷贝的obj3中的age属性没有发生改变,那么我们可以说JSON是深拷贝吗?显然不行,因为浅拷贝是对对象中的属性进行拷贝,如果属性是基本类型就拷贝类型值,如果是引用类型就拷贝地址值。我们应该给obj添加一个obj属性,值是{age: 18}。

```
const sym = Symbol('sym');
let obj = {
 name: 'names',
  age: 18,
  un: undefined,
  nu: null,
  fn: () => {
  console.log('fn');
  },
  [sym]: 'sym',
  obj: {
    age: 18
  }
}
let obj2 = obj;
let obj3 = JSON.parse(JSON.stringify(obj));
obj.obj.age = 19;
console.log('obj', obj, 'obj2', obj2, 'obj3', obj3);
```



我们通过图片可以看到当原对象obj.obj.age参数改变后,obj3中的obj.obj.age没有发生改变,这就说明JSON是深拷贝。

Array.concat()

concat()方法用于合并两个或多个数组,此方法不会更改现数组,而是返回一个新数组。

```
let arr = [1, '2', NaN, undefined, null, (function () { console.log('fn') }),{
    age: 18
}];

let arr2 = arr;
let arr3 = [].concat(arr);

arr[6].age = 19;

console.log('arr',arr,'arr2',arr2,'arr3',arr3);
```

```
□ 沈迎 元素 控制台 源代码 网络
                                                               应用程序
                                                                                                 CSS 概述 ▲
                                                                                                                                        91 ∯ & ⋯ ×
默认级别 ▼ 👂 1
                                                                                                                                                           (A)
                                                                                                                                    深浅拷贝(讲课版).html:44
  arr 	villet (7) [1, '2', NaN, undefined, null, f, {...}] 	villet arr2 	villet (7) [1, '2', NaN, undefined, null, f, {...}] 	villet arr3
         0: 1
1: "2"
                                                           0: 1
1: "2"
         3: undefined
                                                           3: undefined
                                                           4: null
         4: null
        ▶ 5: f ()
                                                          ▶ 5: f ()
        ▶ 6: {age: 19}
                                                          ▶ 6: {age: 19}
         length: 7
                                                           length: 7
        ▶ [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
                                                          ▶ [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
   ▼ (7) [1, '2', NaN, undefined, null, f, {...}] [1
     0: 1
1: "2"
      2: NaN
      3: undefined
      4: null
    ▶ 5: f ()
    ▶ 6: {age: 19}
      length: 7
    ▶ [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
```

我们可以看到,当arr[6].age = 19后, arr3[6].age也跟着改变了,所以说,Array.concat()是浅拷贝。

展开运算符

```
const sym = Symbol('sym');
let obj = {
  name: 'names',
  age: 18,
  un: undefined,
  nu: null,
  fn: () => {
   console.log('fn');
  },
  [sym]: 'sym',
  obj: {
    age: 18
  }
}
let obj2 = obj;
let obj3 = {...obj};
obj.obj.age = 19;
console.log('obj', obj, 'obj2', obj2, 'obj3', obj3);
```



我们通过图片可以看到当原对象obj.obj.age参数改变后,obj3中的obj.obj.age发生改变,这就说明扩展运算符是浅拷贝。

Object.assign()

Object.assign() 方法将所有可枚举的自有属性从一个或多个源对象复制到目标对象,返回修改后的对象。

```
const sym = Symbol('sym');
let obj = {
  name: 'names',
  age: 18,
  un: undefined,
  nu: null,
  fn: () => {
```

```
console.log('fn');
},
[sym]: 'sym',
obj: {
    age: 18
    }
}
let obj2 = obj;
let obj3 = Object.assign({},obj);
obj.obj.age = 19;
console.log('obj', obj, 'obj2', obj2, 'obj3', obj3);
```



我们通过图片可以看到当原对象obj.obj.age参数改变后,obj3中的obj.obj.age发生改变,这就说明Object.assign()是浅拷贝。

Array.slice()

slice() 方法返回一个新的数组对象,这一对象是一个由 begin 和 end 决定的原数组的浅拷贝(包括 begin,不包括end)。原始数组不会被改变。

```
let arr = [1, '2', NaN, undefined, null, (function () { console.log('fn') }),{
   age: 18
}];

let arr2 = arr;
let arr3 = arr.slice(0,arr.length);

arr[6].age = 19;

console.log('arr',arr,'arr2',arr2,'arr3',arr3);
```

```
91 龄 ♂ ···×
□ 次迎 元素 控制台 源代码 网络
                                                 性能
                                                          内存
                                                                  应用程序
                                                                              安全性
                                                                                        Lighthouse
                                                                                                     CSS 概述 ▲ 十
默认级别 ▼ 👂 1
                                                                                                                                                                  ($)
  arr ▼ (7) [1, '2', NaN, undefined, null, f, {...}] 1 arr2 ▼ (7) [1, '2', NaN, undefined, null, f, {...}] 1 arr3
                                                                                                                                          深浅拷贝(讲课版).html:44
                                                              0: 1
1: "2"
          1: "2"
          2: NaN
                                                              2: NaN
          3: undefined
                                                              3: undefined
                                                              4: null
        ▶ 5: f ()
▶ 6: {age: 19}
                                                            ▶ 5: f ()
▶ 6: {age: 19}
        length: 7
▶ [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
                                                            length: 7
▶ [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
   lacklow (7) [1, '2', NaN, undefined, null, f, {...}] lackloon
      0: 1
1: "2"
      2: NaN
      3: undefined
      4: null
    ▶ 5: f ()
▶ 6: {age: 19}
      length: 7
    ▶ [[Prototype]]: Array(0)
```

我们可以看到,当arr[6].age = 19后, arr3[6].age也跟着改变了, 所以说, Array.slice()是浅拷贝。

Lodash的_.cloneDeep方法

html

手写深拷贝

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
 <meta charset="UTF-8">
 <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
 <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
 <script>
    //判断target是否是对象、数组、函数
   const isObject = (target) => target !== null && (typeof target === 'object' ||
typeof target === 'function');
   //判断target的具体类型
   const getType = (target) => Object.prototype.toString.call(target);
   const mapTag = '[object Map]'
   const setTag = '[object Set]'
   const boolTag = '[object Boolean]'
   const stringTag = '[object String]'
   const numberTag = '[object Number]'
   const dateTag = '[object Date]'
   const funTag = '[object Function]'
   const regexp = '[object RegExp]'
   const errorTag = '[object Error]'
   const canTraverse = {
      '[object Object]': true,
```

```
'[object Map]': true,
  '[object Set]': true,
  '[object Array]': true,
  '[object Arguments]': true,
}
function handleNotTraverse(target, type) {
  const ctor = target.constructor;
  switch (type) {
    case boolTag:
      return new Boolean(Boolean.prototype.valueOf.call(target));
    case numberTag:
      return new Number(Number.prototype.valueOf.call(target));
    case stringTag:
      return new String(String.prototype.valueOf.call(target));
    case dateTag:
    case errorTag:
      return new ctor(target);
    case funTag:
      return handleFun(target);
    case regexp:
      return handleRexExp(target);
    default:
      return new ctor(target);
  }
}
function handleFun(target) {
  //箭头函数直接返回自身
  if (!target.prototype) return target;
  target = target.toString();
  const bodyReg = /(?<={)(.|n)+(?=})/m
  const paramReg = /(?<=\setminus().+(?=\setminus)(\setminus s^*)+\{)/
  const param = paramReg.exec(target);
  const body = bodyReg.exec(target);
  console.log('fun',target,'param',param);
  if(!body)return null;
  if(param){
    const paramsArr = param[0].split(',');
    return new Function(...paramsArr,body[0]);
    return new Function(body[0]);
  }
}
function handleRexExp(target) {
  const { source, flags } = target;
  return new target.constructor(source, flags);
}
//深拷贝
function deepClone(target, map = new WeakMap()) {
  let cloneTarget = null;
  //判断是否是引用类型
```

```
if (!isObject(target)) return target;
     //获取更精确的类型
     let type = getType(target);
     if (!canTraverse[type]) {
       //不可遍历
       return handleNotTraverse(target, type);
     } else {
       //可遍历
       let ctor = target.constructor;
       cloneTarget = new ctor();
     }
     //判断是否循环引用
     if (map.get(target)) return map.get(target);
     map.set(target, cloneTarget);
     if (type === mapTag) {
       //处理Map
       target.forEach((element, key) => {
         cloneTarget.set(deepClone(key, map), deepClone(element, map));
       });
     }
     if (type === setTag) {
       //处理Set
       target.forEach((element, key) => {
         cloneTarget.add(deepClone(item, map));
       })
     }
     //处理数组和对象
     for (let props in target) {
       if (target.hasOwnProperty(props)) {
         cloneTarget[props] = deepClone(target[props], map);
     }
     return cloneTarget;
   }
   function fnc(a, b) {
     console.log(a + b);
   }
   let obj = {
     name: '1',
     age: {
       age: function fnc(a, b){
         console.log(a+b);
       }
     }
   };
   let obj2 = deepClone(obj);
   console.log('obj',obj,'obj2',obj2);
 </script>
</body>
```

</html>