## 参数传递 - 引用类型

```
public void add(MyObject obj) {
   obj.value += 1;
   System.out.print(obj.value);
}

public static void main() {
   MyObject obj = new MyObject(5);
   add(obj);
   System.out.print(obj.value);
}

system.out.print(obj.value);
}
```

## 结论:

- 1. 对于引用类型,传入的是引用类型地址的拷贝
- 2. 更改函数内的对象(参数)将更改原始对象

## 参数传递 - 引用类型

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    MyObject obj = new MyObject(3);
    increase(obj);
    System.out.println(obj.value);
public static void increase(MyObject obj) {
    My0bject obj2 = obj;
    obj2.value += 1;
   System.out.println(obj.value);
    System.out.println(obj2.value);
```