

变量声明与赋值 – 引用类型赋值

e.g1:

```
MyObject obj1 = new  
MyObject(5);  
MyObject obj2 = obj1;  
obj2.value = 3;  
System.out.println(obj1.value);  
System.out.println(obj2.value);
```

output:

e.g2:

```
MyObject obj1 = new MyObject(5);  
MyObject obj2 = obj1;  
obj2 = new MyObject();  
obj2.value = 3;  
System.out.println(obj1.value);  
System.out.println(obj2.value);
```

output:

参数传递 – 基本类型

```
1
2 public void add(int a) {
3     a = a + 1;
4     System.out.print(a);
5 }
6
7 public static void main(String[] args) {
8     int a = 5;
9     add(a);
10    System.out.print(a);
11 }
```

结论：

1. 对于基本类型，传入的是基本类型值的拷贝
2. 作为参数的原始值并不会改变