

"const"关键字的用法

1) 定义常量

```
const int MAX_VAL = 23;
const string SCHOOL_NAME = "Peking University"
;
```

```
int n,m;
const int * p = & n;
* p = 5;
n = 4;
p = &m;
```

```
int n,m;
const int * p = & n;
* p = 5; //编译出错
n = 4;
p = &m;
```

```
int n,m;
const int * p = & n;
* p = 5; //编译出错
n = 4; //ok
p = &m;
```

```
int n,m;
const int * p = & n;
* p = 5; //编译出错
n = 4; //ok
p = &m; //ok, 常量指针的指向可以变化
```

□不能把常量指针赋值给非常量指针, 反过来可以

```
const int * p1; int * p2;
p1 = p2; //ok
p2 = p1; //error
p2 = (int * ) p1; //ok,强制类型转换
```

□函数参数为常量指针时,可避免函数内部不小心改变 参数指针所指地方的内容

```
void MyPrintf( const char * p )
{
    strcpy( p,"this"); //编译出错
    printf("%s",p); //ok
}
```

3) 定义常引用

□不能通过常引用修改其引用的变量

```
int n;
const int & r = n;
r = 5; //error
n = 4; //ok
```



下一小节: 动态内存分配