



C++语言基础

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本节主题: 深复制



浅复制

```
#include <iostream>
                                                     int main()
using namespace std;
class Test
                                                       Test a(100);
                                                       Test b(a);
private:
                                                       Test c=a;
  int x;
                                                       b.show();
public:
                                                       c.show();
  Test(int n) {x=n; }
                                                       return 0;
  Test(const Test& c){x=c.x; }
  void show (){cout<<x<<endl;}</pre>
};
```



有问题吗?

```
class Test
                                   int main()
private:
  int x;
                                     Test a(100,"Hello");
  char *str; //指针成员
                                     Test b(a);
public:
 Test(int n, char *s){
                                     a.show();
    x=n;
                                     b.show();
    strcpy(str,s);
                                     b.show();
  Test(const Test& c){
                                     return 0;
    X=C.X;
    strcpy(str, c.str);
  void show (){
  cout<<x<<","<<str<<endl;
                                 未分配str指向的单元,
                                 str就是野指针。
};
```



正解——深复制

```
~Test()
class Test
                                       delete str;
private:
  int x;
                                     void show ()
  char *str;
public:
                                        cout<<x<<","<<str<<endl;
  Test(int n, char *s)
                                   };
    x=n;
    int m=strlen(s)+1;
    str=new char[m];
                                   int main()
    strcpy(str,s);
                                     Test a(100,"Hello");
  Test(const Test& c)
                                     Test b(a);
                                     a.show();
                                     b.show();
    X=C.X;
    int m=strlen(c.str);
                                     b.show();
    str=new char[m];
                                     return 0;
    strcpy(str,c.str);
```



最危险的修改——貌似对,但一定有机会错

```
class Test
                                    int main()
private:
  int x;
  char *str; //指针成员
                                      Test *a;
public:
                                      a=new Test(100,"Hello");
  Test(int n, char *s){
                                      Test b(*a);
    x=n;
    str=s; //不用strcpy(str,s);
                                      a->show();
  Test(const Test& c){
                                      b.show();
    X=C.X;
                                      delete a;
    str=c.str;
                                      b.show();
  void show (){
                                      return 0;
  cout<<x<<","<<str<<endl;
};
```







THANKS

本课程由 迂者-贺利坚 提供

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