```
I-value
std::vector
std::list
                                                           r-value
std::map
     ==> simple examples
                                                           iterator
I-value
                                                           custom container.iterator
r-value
                                                 int \&ref=a; ==> ref : both L & R
//R-read, L-left
                                                 const int &rc=a; ==> r-val is fine
int a,b,c;
                                                         => restricted I-value
a=10; //10:R, a:L
                                                 ++rc: //error
b=20; //20:R, b:L
                                                 const int *pc=&a;
c=a+b; //a:R,b:R, a+b:R, c:L
                                                         ==> *pc : restricted L-V
                                                      *pc = 200; //error
a, b ==> both I-value & r-value
                ==> address can be obtained
                                                 R-value only expressions
10, 20, a+b, 3.5 ==> r-value only
                                                 Pure R-Values (prvalues)
int *ptr=&a; ==> *ptr : both I & r
ptr, *ptr ==> both L & R
&a ==> r-value only
sum(a,b) ==> r-value only
int sum(int , int);
sum(a,b)=20; //error, no l-value
```

```
Function returning reference
                                    std::vector<int> v1{10,20,30,40,50}; //C++11
can have I-value also
                                    v1.at(3)=42;
                                    v1[2]=35; //v1[2]==>v1.operator[](2)
int& maxval(int& r1,int& r2) {
    if(r1 > r2)
                                     employees[103]="Hello";
         return r1;
    else
                                     std::list<MyString> names;
         return r2;
                                     names.push_back(MyString("Scott"));
max(a,b)++;
                                               MyString getName(char *ps) {
max(a,b)=25;
                                                    return MyString(ps);
Normal References: I-vaue references
                                       In both cases the object is temporary,
C++11 introduced : r-value references
                                       instead of duplicating resources, we may
                                       transfer the resources
Move Constructor
Move Assignment Operator
                                       duplicate + destroy old ==> transfer
Expressions wrapped in std::move (casting), Anonymoys objects
will match r-value references
     copy constructor -- clone/duplicate
     move constructor -- transfer/detach+attach
```

```
sum(10,20)
                                               --> sum.operator()(10,20)
int x=10;
                  Move Constructor
int y=x;
                  Move Assignment Operator
                  R-Value References, std::move
int z;
Z=X;
std::vector<int> v1{20, 50, 10, 30, 40 };
std::sort(v1.begin(), v1.end());
                                            //operator < , M1
bool rcompare(int x,int y) { return x > y; }
                                            //or any custom logic
std::sort(v1.begin(), v1.end(), rcompare)
                                            //M2
std::sort<v1.begin(), v1.end(), MyCompare<int>());
MyCompare<int> mygreater;
std::sort<v1.begin(), v1.end(), mygreater);</pre>
std::sort<v1.begin(), v1.end(), std::greater<int>());
                                                           //M3
[](int x,int y) { return x > y; }
std::sort<v1.begin(), v1.end(), [](int x,int y) {
 return x > y;
});
                                            //M4
```

```
std::list<int> mylist { 12, 35, 23, 45, 64, 75, 82 };
bool myfilter(int x) { return x\%5==0; }
std::count_if(mylist.begin(), mylist.end(), myfilter);
std::count_if(mylist.begin(), mylist.end(), [](int x) {
  return x\%5==0;
});
auto iter = std::find(mylist.begin(), mylist.end(), 64);
```