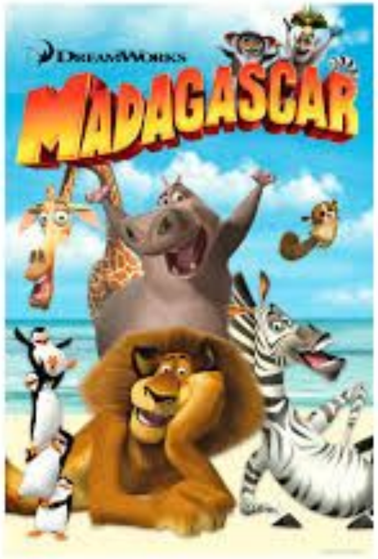
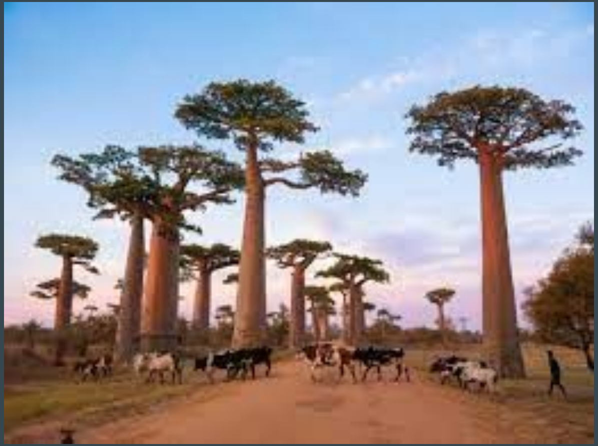
Move Semantics in C++

A fancy way to say “how can we avoid making unnecessary copies of resources?”

Attendance

bit.ly/3IByFQJ





Announcements

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- Only 3 lectures left (including today)!

8	MAY 23 13. Move Semantics	MAY 25 14. std::optional and Type Safety
9	MAY 30 15. RAII, Smart Pointers, and Building C++ Projects	JUNE 1 Optional: No Class, Extra Office Hours
10	JUNE 6 Optional: No Class, Extra Office Hours	JUNE 8 No class, No office hours

Can start assignment 2 after this lecture

Important Announcements

- **Wednesday, June 7th at 11:59pm PT is the last day we can accept any assignments** (1 or 2)
- **We want everyone to pass!** Please turn in your assignments! Come to office hours, post on Ed, email us to get help!
- Reminder **you need to complete assignment 1 and 2 without build errors to pass the class**

Today

- **L values vs r values**
- **SMF Recap**
- What the heck is &&??
  - Aka move assignment operator and move constructor the last two special member functions

Definition: l-values vs r-values

- l-values can appear on the **left** or **right** of an =

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- `x` is an l-value

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int x = 3;
int y = x;
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l-values have names

l-values are **not temporary**

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- `x` is an l-value

```
int x = 3;
int y = x;
```

l-values have names

l-values are **not temporary**

- r-values can ONLY appear on the **right** of an =
- `3` is an r-value

```
int x = 3;
int y = x;
```

r-values don't have names

r-values are **temporary**

l-values live until the end of the scope

r-values live until the end of the line

Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of `=` signs)

```
int x = 3;
int *ptr = 0x02248837;
vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};
auto v4 = v1 + v2;
size_t size = v.size();
v1[1] = 4*i;
ptr = &x;
v1[2] = *ptr;
MyClass obj;
x = obj.public_member_variable;
```

Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of = signs)

```
int x = 3;                  //3 is an r-value
int *ptr = 0x02248837;
vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};
auto v4 = v1 + v2;
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v1[1] = 4*i;
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Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of `=` signs)

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int x = 3;                   //3 is an r-value
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vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};
auto v4 = v1 + v2;
size_t size = v.size();
v1[1] = 4*i;
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v1[2] = *ptr;
MyClass obj;
x = obj.public_member_variable;
```

Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of `=` signs)

```
int x = 3;                   //3 is an r-value
int *ptr = 0x02248837;       //0x02248837 is an r-value
vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};     //{1, 2, 3} is an r-value,v1 is an l-value
auto v4 = v1 + v2;
size_t size = v.size();
v1[1] = 4*i;
ptr = &x;
v1[2] = *ptr;
MyClass obj;
x = obj.public_member_variable;
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Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of = signs)

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int x = 3;                      //3 is an r-value
int *ptr = 0x02248837;          //0x02248837 is an r-value
vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};        //{1, 2, 3} is an r-value,v1 is an l-value
auto v4 = v1 + v2;              //v1 + v2 is an r-value
size_t size = v.size();
v1[1] = 4*i;
ptr = &x;
v1[2] = *ptr;
MyClass obj;
x = obj.public_member_variable;
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Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of `=` signs)

```
int x = 3;                          //3 is an r-value
int *ptr = 0x02248837;              //0x02248837 is an r-value
vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};            //{1, 2, 3} is an r-value,v1 is an l-value
auto v4 = v1 + v2;                  //v1 + v2 is an r-value
size_t size = v.size();             //v.size()is an r-value
v1[1] = 4*i;
ptr = &x;
v1[2] = *ptr;
MyClass obj;
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Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of = signs)

```
int x = 3;                       //3 is an r-value
int *ptr = 0x02248837;           //0x02248837 is an r-value
vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};         //{1, 2, 3} is an r-value,v1 is an l-value
auto v4 = v1 + v2;               //v1 + v2 is an r-value
size_t size = v.size();          //v.size()is an r-value
v1[1] = 4*i;                     //4*i is an r-value, v1[1] is an l-value
ptr = &x;
v1[2] = *ptr;
MyClass obj;
x = obj.public_member_variable;
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Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of `=` signs)

```
int x = 3;                          //3 is an r-value
int *ptr = 0x02248837;              //0x02248837 is an r-value
vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};            //{1, 2, 3} is an r-value,v1 is an l-value
auto v4 = v1 + v2;                  //v1 + v2 is an r-value
size_t size = v.size();             //v.size()is an r-value
v1[1] = 4*i;                        //4*i is an r-value, v1[1] is an l-value
ptr = &x;                           //&x is an r-value
v1[2] = *ptr;
MyClass obj;
x = obj.public_member_variable;
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Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of = signs)

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int x = 3;                     //3 is an r-value
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auto v4 = v1 + v2;             //v1 + v2 is an r-value
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v1[1] = 4*i;                   //4*i is an r-value, v1[1] is an l-value
ptr = &x;                      //&x is an r-value
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MyClass obj;
x = obj.public_member_variable;
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Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of = signs)

```
int x = 3;                        //3 is an r-value
int *ptr = 0x02248837;            //0x02248837 is an r-value
vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};          //{1, 2, 3} is an r-value,v1 is an l-value
auto v4 = v1 + v2;                //v1 + v2 is an r-value
size_t size = v.size();           //v.size()is an r-value
v1[1] = 4*i;                      //4*i is an r-value, v1[1] is an l-value
ptr = &x;                         //&x is an r-value
v1[2] = *ptr;                     //*ptr is an l-value
MyClass obj;                      //obj is an l-value
x = obj.public_member_variable;
```

Find the r-values! (Only consider the items on the *right* of `=` signs)

```
int x = 3;                           //3 is an r-value
int *ptr = 0x02248837;               //0x02248837 is an r-value
vector<int> v1{1, 2, 3};             //{1, 2, 3} is an r-value,v1 is an l-value
auto v4 = v1 + v2;                   //v1 + v2 is an r-value
size_t size = v.size();              //v.size()is an r-value
v1[1] = 4*i;                         //4*i is an r-value, v1[1] is an l-value
ptr = &x;                            //&x is an r-value
v1[2] = *ptr;                        //*ptr is an l-value
MyClass obj;                         //obj is an l-value
x = obj.public_member_variable; //obj.public_member_variable is l-value
```

Last time...

- Special Member Functions (SMFs) get called for specific tasks
    - **Copy constructor:** create a new object as a copy of an existing object
      Type::Type(const Type& other)
    - **Copy assignment:** reassign a object to be a copy of an existing object
      Type::operator=(const Type& other)
    - **Destructor:** deallocate the memory of an existing object
      Type::~Type()

Last time...

- Special Member Functions (SMFs) get called for specific tasks
    - **Copy constructor:** create a new object as a **copy** of an existing object
      Type::Type(const Type& other)
    - **Copy assignment:** reassign a new object to be a **copy** of an existing object
      Type::operator=(const Type& other)
    - **Destructor:** deallocate the memory of an existing object
      Type::~Type()
- SMFs are automatically generated for you
    - But if you're managing pointers to allocated to memory, do it yourself

Quick Interlude: make_me_a_vec

```
vector<int> make_me_a_vec(int num) {
    vector<int> res;
    while (num != 0) {
        res.push_back(num%10);
        num /= 10;
    }
    return res;
}
```

Example:

vector<int> myvec = make_me_a_vec(123);

// myvec = {3, 2, 1}

What Special Member Function gets called at each point?

```
int main() {
    vector<int> nums1 = make_me_a_vec(12345);  // (1)

    vector<int> nums2;                          // (2)

    nums2 = make_me_a_vec(23456);               // (2)
}
```

Options:

1. Copy Constructor
2. Copy Assignment Operator
3. Destructor

What Special Member Function gets called at each point?

copy constructor

```
int main() {
    vector<int> nums1 = make_me_a_vec(12345);   // (1)

    vector<int> nums2;                          // (2)

    nums2 = make_me_a_vec(23456);               // (2)
}
```

destructor

What Special Member Function gets called at each point?

copy constructor

```
int main() {
    vector<int> nums1 = make_me_a_vec(12345);   // (1)
```

destructor

Default constructor

```
    vector<int> nums2;                          // (2)

    nums2 = make_me_a_vec(23456);               // (2)
}
```

What Special Member Function gets called at each point?

```
int main() {      copy constructor
    vector<int> nums1 = make_me_a_vec(12345);   // (1)
                                   destructor
  Default constructor
    vector<int> nums2;                          // (2)
 copy assignment
    nums2 = make_me_a_vec(23456);               // (2)
}
                  destructor
```

The Central Problem

```
nums2 = make_me_a_vec(23456);
```

We need to find a way to **move** the result of **make_me_a_vec** to nums2, so that we don't create two objects (and immediately destroy one)

Question: Why don't we just return vector& instead of vector in make_me_a_vec?

Time to Ponder

Only l-values can be referenced using &

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    change(vec);
}

void change(vector<int>& v){...}
//v is a reference to vec
```

```
int main() {
    change(7);
    //this will compile error
}
//we cannot take a reference to
//a literal!
void change(int& v){...}
```

Vector Copy Assignment Operator

```
template <typename T>
vector<T>& vector<T>::operator=(const vector<T>& other) {
    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = new T[other._capacity];
    std::copy(other._elems, other._elems + other._size, _elems);
    return *this;
}
```

std::copy is a generic copy function used to copy a range of elements from one container to another.

Recall: Vector Copy Assignment Operator

```
template <typename T>
vector<T>& vector<T>::operator=(const vector<T>& other) {
```

but wait ...

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec.operator=(make_me_a_vec(123));
}
```

```
vector<int> make_me_a_vec(int num);
```

Recall: Vector Copy Assignment Operator

Only l-values can be referenced using &!

```
template <typename T>
vector<T>& vector<T>::operator=(const vector<T>& other) {
```

but wait ...

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //make_me_a_vec(123) is an r-value
}
```

why is this possible?

Recall: Vector Copy Assignment Operator

Only l-values can be referenced using &!

```
template <typename T>
vector<T>& vector<T>::operator=(const vector<T>& other) {
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but wait ...

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int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
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```

rvalues can be bound to `const &` (we promise not to change them)

Recall: Vector Copy Assignment Operator

```
template <typename T>
vector<T>& vector<T>::operator=(const vector<T>& other) {
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rvalues can be bound to `const &` (we promise not to change them)

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //make_me_a_vec(123) is an r-value
}
```

passing by & avoids making unnecessary copies… but does it?

How many arrays will be allocated, copied and destroyed here?

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123);
}
```

```
vector<int> make_me_a_vec(int num) {
    vector<int> res;
    while (num != 0) {
        res.push_back(num%10);
        num /= 10;
     }
    return res;
}
```

How many arrays will be allocated, copied and destroyed here?

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int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //make_me_a_vec(123) is an r-value
}
```

- vec is created using the **default constructor**

How many arrays will be allocated, copied and destroyed here?

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //make_me_a_vec(123) is an r-value
}
```

- vec is created using the **default constructor**
- make_me_a_vec creates a vector using the **default constructor** and returns it

How many arrays will be allocated, copied and destroyed here?

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //make_me_a_vec(123) is an r-value
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- vec is created using the **default constructor**
- make_me_a_vec creates a vector using the **default constructor** and returns it
- vec is reassigned to a **copy** of that return value using **copy assignment**
- **copy assignment** creates a new array and **copies** the contents of the old one

How many arrays will be allocated, copied and destroyed here?

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //make_me_a_vec(123) is an r-value
}
```

- vec is created using the **default constructor**
- make_me_a_vec creates a vector using the **default constructor** and returns it
- vec is reassigned to a **copy** of that return value using **copy assignment**
- **copy assignment** creates a new array and **copies** the contents of the old one
- The original return value’s lifetime ends and it calls its **destructor**
- vec’s lifetime ends and it calls its **destructor**

How many arrays will be allocated, copied and destroyed here?

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //make_me_a_vec(123) is an r-value
}
```

- vec is created using the **default constructor**
- make_me_a_vec creates a vector using the **default constructo**
- vec is reassigned to a **copy** of that return value using **copy assignment**
- **copy assignment** creates a new array and **copies** the contents of the old one
- The original return value's lifetime ends and it calls its **destructor**
- vec's lifetime ends and it calls its **destructor**

Can we do better?

Recall: copy assignment creates a new array and copies the contents of the old one…

```
template <typename T>
vector<T>& vector<T>::operator=(const vector<T>& other) {
    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = new T[other._capacity];
    std::copy(other._elems, other._elems + other._size, _elems);
    return *this;
}
```

copy assignment creates a new array and copies the contents of the old one... what if it didn't?

```
template <typename T>
vector<T>& vector<T>::operator=(const vector<T>& other) {
    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;
    _elems = other._elems;
    return *this;
}
```

Let's call this **move assignment**

Is this allowed?

This works!

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123);
}
```

This works!

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123);
}
```

But what about this?

```
int main() {
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”};
    vector<string> vec2;
    vec2 = vec1;
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”);
 }
```

This works!

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123);
}
```

But what about this?

```
int main() {
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”};
    vector<string> vec2;
    vec2 = vec1;
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”);
 } //BAD!
```

This works!

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123);
}
```

But what about this?

Okay so we need both a copy assignment AND a move assignment

```
int main() {
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”};
    vector<string> vec2;
    vec2 = vec1;
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”);
 } //BAD!
```

How do we know when to use move assignment and when to use copy assignment?

How do we know when to use move assignment and when to use copy assignment?

When the item on the right of the = is an r-value we should use move assignment

How do we know when to use move assignment and when to use copy assignment?

When the item on the right of the = is an r-value we should use move assignment

Why? r-values are always about to die, so we can steal their resources

Using move assignment

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123);
}
```

Using copy assignment

```
int main() {
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”}
    vector<string> vec2;
    vec2 = vec1;
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”)
 } //and vec2 never saw a thing
```

Questions?

Today

- ~~L values vs r values~~
- ~~SMF Recap~~
- **What the heck is &&??**
  - Aka move assignment operator and move constructor the last two special member functions

How to make two different assignment operators?

Overload `vector::operator=` !

How to make two different assignment operators?
Overload `vector::operator=` !

How? Introducing... the r-value reference `&&`

(This is different from the l-value reference `&` you have seen before)

(it has one more ampersand)

Overloading with `&&`

```
int main() {
    int x = 1;
    change(x); //this will call version 2
    change(7); //this will call version 1
}
void change(int&& num){...} //version 1 takes r-values
void change(int& num){...}  //version 2 takes l-values
//num is a reference to int
```

Copy assignment

```
vector<T>& operator=(const vector<T>& other)
{

    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;

    //must copy entire array
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = new T[other._capacity];
    std::copy(other._elems,
    other._elems + other._size,
    _elems);
    return *this;
}
```

Move assignment

```
vector<T>& operator=(vector<T>&& other)
```

Copy assignment

```
vector<T>& operator=(const vector<T>& other)
{

    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;

    //must copy entire array
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = new T[other._capacity];
    std::copy(other._elems,
    other._elems + other._size,
    _elems);
    return *this;
}
```

Move assignment

```
vector<T>& operator=(vector<T>&& other)
{
    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;

    //we can steal the array
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = other._elems
    return *this;
}
```

This works!

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); // this will use move assignment
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”}
    vector<string> vec2;
    vec2 = vec1; // this will use copy assignment
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”)
}
```

The compiler will pick which vector::operator= to use based on whether the RHS is an l-value or an r-value

Can we make it even better?

Move assignment

```
vector<T>& operator=(vector<T>&& other)
{
     if (&other == this) return *this;
     _size = other._size;
     _capacity = other._capacity;

     //we can steal the array
     delete[] _elems;
     _elems = other._elems
     return *this;
}
```

Can we make it even better?

Move assignment

```
vector<T>& operator=(vector<T>&& other)
{
    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;

    //we can steal the array
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = other._elems
    return *this;
}
```

Technically, these are also making copies (using int/ptr copy assignment)

Introducing... `std::move`

- std::move(x) <u>doesn't do anything</u> except **cast x as an r-value**
- It is a way to force C++ to choose the && version of a function

```
int main() {
    int x = 1;
    change(x); //this will call version 2
    change(std::move(x)); //this will call version 1
}

void change(int&& num){...} //version 1 takes r-values

void change(int& num){...}  //version 2 takes l-values
```

Can we make it even better?

Move assignment

```
vector<T>& operator=(vector<T>&& other)
{
    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;

    //we can steal the array
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = other._elems
    return *this;
}
```

We can force move assignment rather than copy assignment of these ints by using std::move!

Can we make it even better?

Move assignment

```
vector<T>& operator=(vector<T>&& other)
{
    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = std::move(other._size);
    _capacity = std::move(other._capacity);

    //we can steal the array
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = std::move(other._elems);
    return *this;
}
```

We can force move assignment rather than copy assignment of these ints by using std::move!

This works!

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //this will use move assignment
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”}
    vector<string> vec2;
    vec2 = vec1; //this will use copy assignment
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”)
}
```

The compiler will pick which vector::operator= to use based on whether the RHS is an l-value or an r-value

What if we wanted to declare and initialize a vec on the same line?

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //this will use move assignment
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”}
    vector<string> vec2 = vec1; //this will use copy assignment??
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”)
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int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //this will use move assignment
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”}
    vector<string> vec2 = vec1; //this will use copy construction
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”)
}
```

The compiler will pick which vector::operator= to use based on whether the RHS is an l-value or an r-value

This works!

```
int main() {
    vector<int> vec;
    vec = make_me_a_vec(123); //this will use move assignment
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”} //this will use move constructor
    vector<string> vec2 = vec1; //this will use copy construction
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”)
}
```

The compiler will pick which vector::operator= or constructor to use based on whether the RHS is an l-value or an r-value

Let’s do it with our copy constructor!

copy constructor

```
vector<T>(const vector<T>& other) {
    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;

    //must copy entire array
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = new T[other._capacity];
    std::copy(other._elems,
    other._elems + other._size,
    _elems);
    return *this;
}
```

move constructor

Let's do it with our copy constructor!

copy constructor

```
vector<T>(const vector<T>& other) {
     if (&other == this) return *this;
     _size = other._size;
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     //must copy entire array
     delete[] _elems;
     _elems = new T[other._capacity];
     std::copy(other._elems,
     other._elems + other._size,
     _elems);
     return *this;
}
```

move constructor

```
vector<T>(vector<T>&& other)
```

Let's do it with our copy constructor!

copy constructor

```
vector<T>(const vector<T>& other) {
    if (&other == this) return *this;
    _size = other._size;
    _capacity = other._capacity;

    //must copy entire array
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = new T[other._capacity];
    std::copy(other._elems,
    other._elems + other._size,
    _elems);
    return *this;
}
```

move constructor

```
vector<T>(vector<T>&& other) {
    if (&other == this) return *this;

    _size = std::move(other._size);
    _capacity =
        std::move(other._capacity);

    //we can steal the array
    delete[] _elems;
    _elems = std::move(other._elems);
    return *this;
}
```

Where else should we use `std::move`?

Where else should we use `std::move`?

Rule of Thumb: Wherever we take in a `const &` parameter in a class member function and assign it to something else in our function

vector::push_back

Copy push_back

```
void push_back(const T& element) {
    elems[_size++] = element;
    //this is copy assignment
}
```

Move push_back

```
void push_back(T&& element) {
    elems[_size++] =
        std::move(element);
    //this forces T's move
    //assignment
}
```

Be careful with `std::move`

```
int main() {
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”}
    vector<string> vec2 = std::move(vec1);
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”)
}
```

Be careful with `std::move`

```
int main() {
    vector<string> vec1 = {“hello”, “world”}
    vector<string> vec2 = std::move(vec1);
    vec1.push_back(“Sure hope vec2 doesn’t see this!”)
}
```

Where else should we use `std::move`?

Rule of Thumb: Wherever we take in a `const &` parameter in a class member function and assign it to something else in our function

Don't use `std::move` outside of class definitions, never use it in application code!

TLDR: Move Semantics

- If your class has copy constructor and copy assignment defined, you should also define a move constructor and move assignment
- Define these by overloading your copy constructor and assignment to be defined for `Type&& other` as well as `Type& other`

- Use `std::move` to force the use of other types' move assignments and constructors
- All `std::move(x)` does is cast `x` as an rvalue
- Be wary of `std::move(x)` in main function code!

The 6 Special Member Functions

1. **Default constructor:** Initializes an object to a default state
2. **Copy constructor:** Creates a new object by copying an existing object
3. **Move constructor:** Creates a new object by moving the resources of an existing object
4. **Copy Assignment Operator:** Assigns the contents of one object to another object
5. **Move Assignment Operator:** Moves the resources of one object to another object
6. **Destructor**: Frees any dynamically allocated resources owned by an object when it is destroyed

Some Philosophy about SMFs

Three Guiding Rules

- Rule of Zero
- Rule of Three
- Rule of Five

Rules of Zero

- **If you can avoid defining default operations, do**
- **Why?** It's the simplest and gives the cleanest semantic
- **Example:** Since std::map and std::string have all the special functions, no further work is needed.

```
Class Named_map {
public:
    // ... no default operations declared ...
private:
    std::string name;
    std::map<int, int> rep;
};

Named_map nm;        // default construct
Named_map nm2 {nm};  // copy construct
```

Rules of Three

- **If you need to implement a custom destructor, you almost certainly need to define a copy constructor and copy assignment operator**
- **Why?** You are probably managing your own memory somehow, so the shallow copies provided by the default operations won't work correctly

Rules of Five

- **If you define custom copy constructor/assignment operator, you should define move constructor/assignment operator as well**
- **Why?** This is about efficiency rather than correctness. It's inefficient to make extra copies (although it is "correct")

The 6 Special Member Functions

- Default constructor: A constructor that takes no arguments and initializes an object to a default state. If a class has dynamically allocated resources, the default constructor should initialize them to a valid state.
- Copy constructor: A constructor that creates a new object by copying an existing object of the same type. This function is called when an object is passed by value or returned by value.
- Move constructor: A constructor that creates a new object by moving the resources of an existing object of the same type. This function is called when an object is moved, typically as an rvalue reference.

The 6 Special Member Functions

- Copy assignment operator: An overloaded assignment operator that assigns the contents of one object to another object of the same type. This function is called when an object is assigned to another object of the same type.
- Move assignment operator: An overloaded assignment operator that moves the resources of one object to another object of the same type. This function is called when an object is moved, typically as an rvalue reference.
- Destructor: A special member function that is called when an object is destroyed, typically when it goes out of scope or is deleted. This function is responsible for freeing any dynamically allocated resources that the object owns.

Thanks for coming!

•••

Next time: std::optional