

Standard Library Improvements



Giovanni Dicanio

AUTHOR, SOFTWARE ENGINEER

<https://blogs.msmvps.com/gdicanio>



Overview



make_unique and smart pointers

Standard-defined literals

Fetching items from tuples by types



(Raw) Pointers in Modern C++



Basic Level

No need



Intermediate Level

May need



Pointers and Addresses in Computer Memory



Human Address

Connie White

113 Awesome Street

98101 Seattle, WA

USA



Address in Computer Memory

0x7ffca2e06bdc



```
int n{64};
```

Address of n

&n

Variable: Where Do You Live?



```
int n{64};
```

Pointer to n

```
p = &n;
```

Variable: Where Do You Live?



```
int n{64};
```

Pointer type

```
int * p = &n;
```

Variable: Where Do You Live?

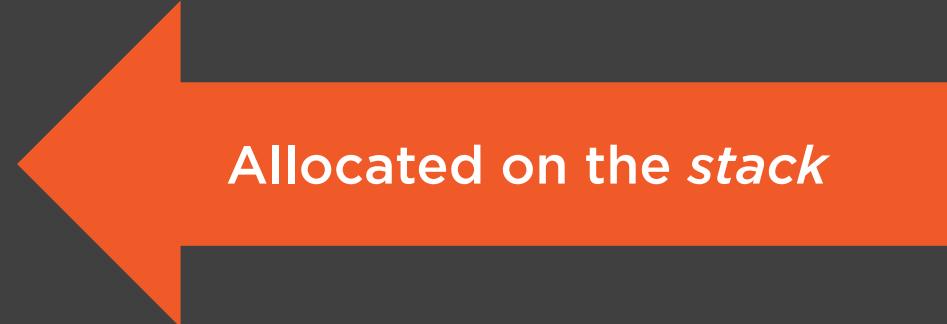


nullptr

The Null Pointer
Points to *nothing*



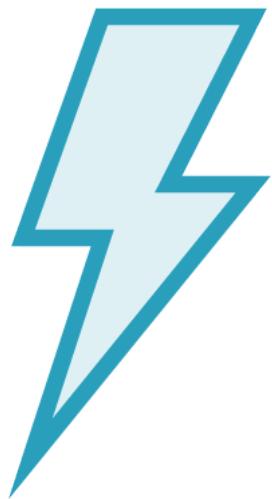
```
void DoSomething() {  
    int n{64};  
    double speed{10.0};  
    bool success{true};  
  
    // More code ...
```



Variables Allocated on the Stack



Stack: Pros and Cons



Very fast allocations



Limited amount of space



Larger Amount of Data: Allocate on the Heap



Heap: Pros and Cons



Slower allocations



*Can serve much *larger* chunks of memory*



Allocate from the *heap*

```
double * p = new double[1000000];
```

Requesting Memory from the Heap



Element type

```
double * p = new double[1000000];
```

Requesting Memory from the Heap



Element count

```
double * p = new double[1000000];
```

Requesting Memory from the Heap



Points to the
beginning of the
allocated memory

```
double * p = new double[100000];
```

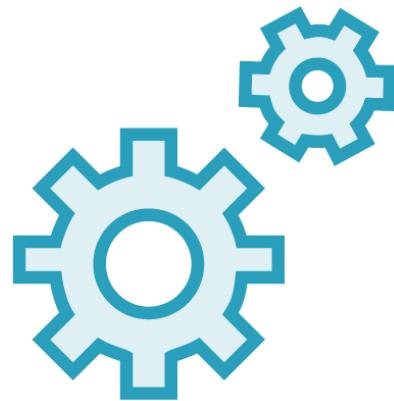
Requesting Memory from the Heap



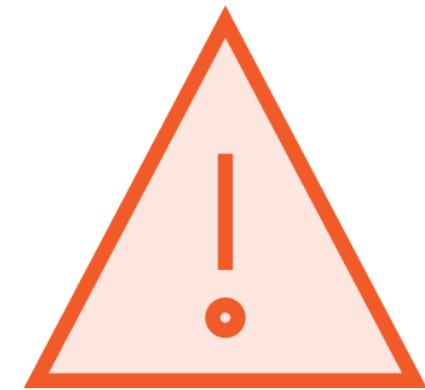
Memory Lifecycle



Allocate



Use



Allocated memory
must be *released*



```
// 1. Allocate big chunk of memory using new[ ]  
// 2. Use the memory  
// 3. Must release it!  
delete [ ] p;  
p = nullptr; // Avoid dangling references
```



Memory Lifecycle with Raw Owning Pointers



{

```
ResourceManager x{ /* ... */};
```

```
x.DoSomething();
```

```
// More code...
```

Resource allocation

Resource use

}

Resource *automatically* released
~ResourceManager

Resource Manager

Automatically releases the owned resource

«C++11 from Scratch»

*Automatic Resource Cleanup
with Destructors*

bit.ly/CppAutoResMgm



Raw vs. Smart Pointers

Raw (Owning) Pointers

Must *explicitly* delete/release



Smart Pointers (`unique_ptr`)

***Automatically* deleted**



```
#include <memory> // For unique_ptr and make_unique  
  
// Create a unique_ptr to an array of 1,000,000 doubles  
auto p = std::make_unique<double[ ]>(1000000);
```

«Smart» new

Creating unique_ptr's with make_unique



```
#include <memory> // For unique_ptr and make_unique  
  
// Create a unique_ptr to an array of 1,000,000 doubles  
auto p = std::make_unique<double[ ]>(1000000);
```

Element count

Creating unique_ptr's with make_unique



```
#include <memory> // For unique_ptr and make_unique  
  
// Create a unique_ptr to an array of 1,000,000 doubles  
  
auto p = std::make_unique<double[ ]>(1000000);
```

Array of doubles

Creating unique_ptr's with make_unique



```
#include <memory> // For unique_ptr and make_unique  
  
// Create a unique_ptr to an array of 1,000,000 doubles  
auto p = std::make_unique<double[ ]>(1000000);
```

Automatically deduce the type

Creating unique_ptr's with make_unique



```
#include <memory> // For unique_ptr and make_unique  
  
// Create a unique_ptr to an array of 1,000,000 doubles  
auto p = std::make_unique<double[ ]>(1000000);
```

Automatically deleted

Creating unique_ptr's with make_unique
A *smart* pointer like unique_ptr does *not* require explicit delete



In modern C++ code, in most cases,
there should be no *explicit*
calls to *new* and *delete*.



```
class Image {  
    ...  
    int mWidth;  
    int mHeight;  
    unique_ptr<byte[ ]> mPixels;  
};
```



Some Applications of `unique_ptr`
Safe owning-pointer to image pixels

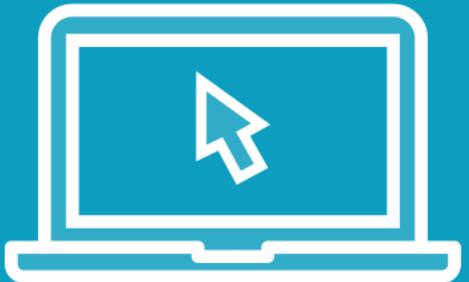


```
// Factory function  
unique_ptr<SomeObject> MakeObject(/* settings... */) {  
    ...  
}
```

Some Applications of unique_ptr
Safe owning-pointer returned by a factory function



Demo



Raw owning pointers (and leaks)

Smart pointers

- `make_unique` and `unique_ptr`



Seconds?
Milliseconds?
...Other?

sleep(20);

Units of Measurement





1999: \$125 *million* satellite burned up

English/metric unit *mismatch*

Units are important



Seconds?
Milliseconds?
...Other?

sleep(20);

Units of Measurement

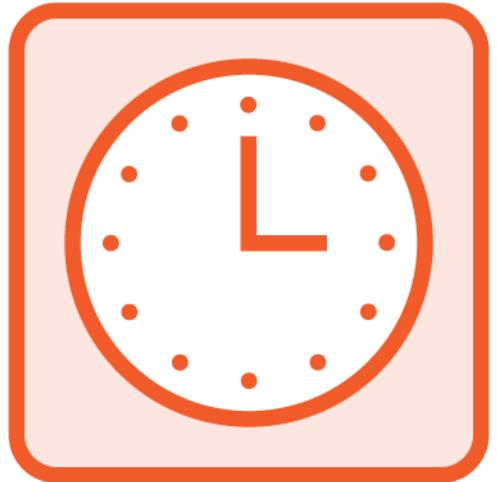


Specify
the *unit*

```
sleep(20ms);
```

Units of Measurement





Header <chrono>

- namespace std::chrono

Time duration

- hours
- minutes
- seconds
- milliseconds
- microseconds
- nanoseconds

*Automatic
unit conversions*



Zero initialization

```
seconds s{};           // 0-initialized  
seconds s;             // No initialization
```

Just like *int* ...

Time Duration: Seconds Initialization

«C++11 from Scratch»
*Declaring and
Initializing Variables*

bit.ly/CppInitVar



```
seconds s{10}; // 10 seconds  
seconds s = 10; // Will not compile  
auto s = 10s; // 10 seconds (C++14!)
```

auto deduces chrono::seconds

Time Duration: Seconds Initialization



Standard-defined Literals

Literal Suffix `std::chrono::duration`

<code>h</code>	hours
<code>min</code>	minutes
<code>s</code>	seconds
<code>ms</code>	milliseconds
<code>us</code>	microseconds
<code>ns</code>	nanoseconds



```
auto s = "Connie";
```

s deduced *pointer (const char*)*

```
auto s = "Connie"s;
```

s deduced *std::string*

Deducing Strings



```
auto x = "Connie"s; // auto deduces std::string
```



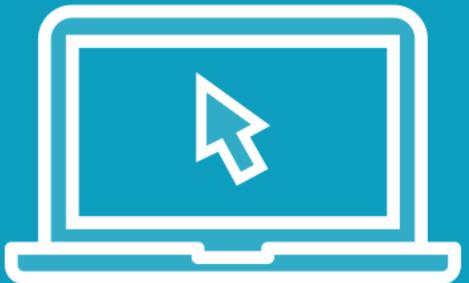
```
auto y = 10s;           // auto deduces std::chrono::seconds
```



Same Suffix for Different Types



Demo



Chrono standard-defined literals in action



std::tuple

```
#include <tuple>
```

First Name

string

Last Name

string

GPA

double

Grade

char



Tuple Is a Generalization of Pair

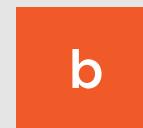
`std::pair`

2 elements



`std::tuple`

N elements



Fetching Elements from std::tuple

`std::get<>` with 0-based Index

0

First Name

string

1

Last Name

string

2

GPA

double

3

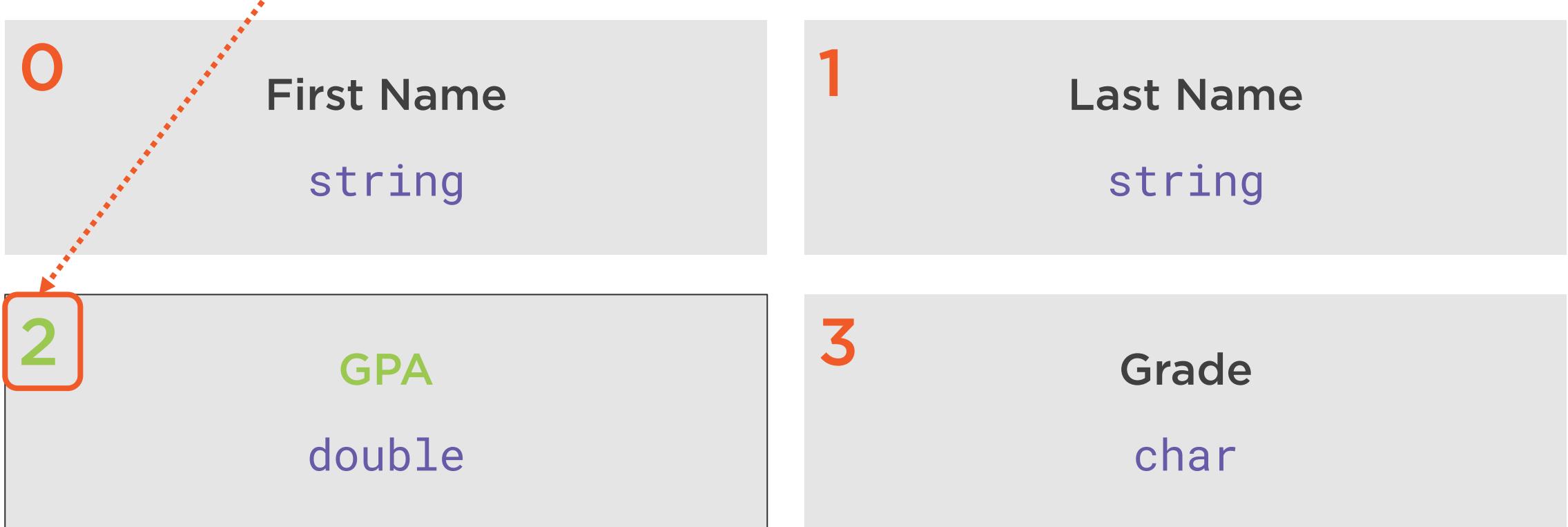
Grade

char



Fetching Elements from std::tuple

`std::get<2>(student)`



Fetching Elements from std::tuple

0

First Name

string

1

Last Name

string

2

GPA

double

3

Grade

char

`std::get<double>(student)`



Fetching Elements from std::tuple

`std::get<string>(student)`

0

First Name

string

1

Last Name

string

2

GPA

double

3

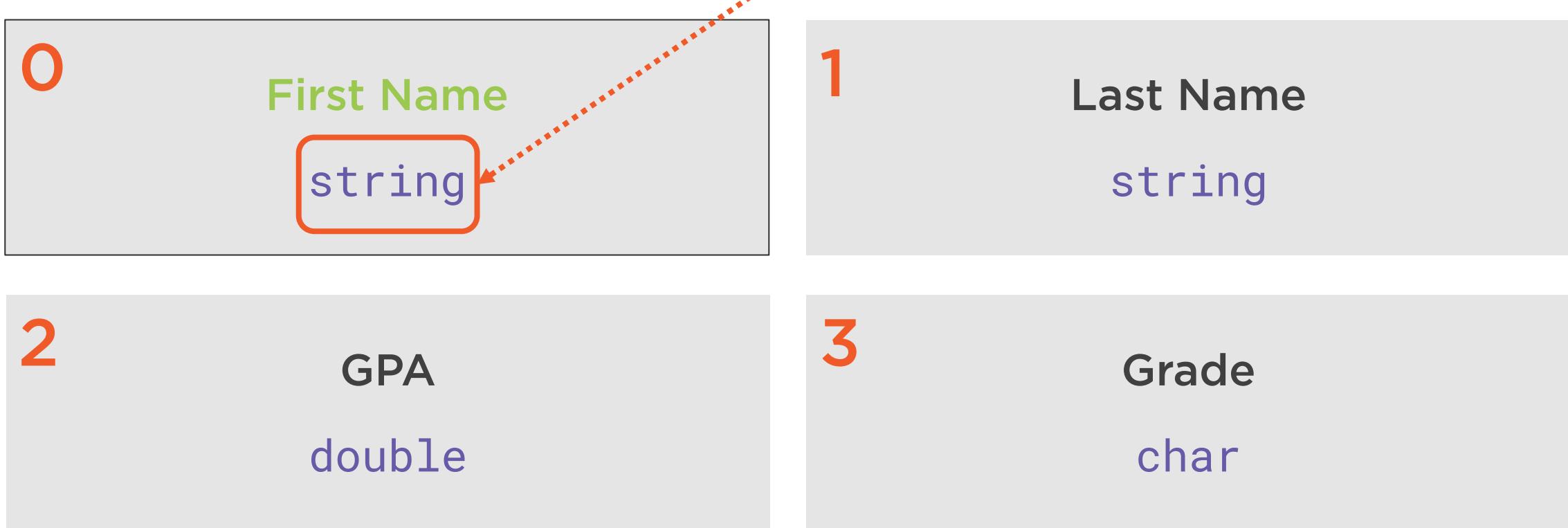
Grade

char



Fetching Elements from std::tuple

`std::get<string>(student)`



Fetching Elements from std::tuple

`std::get<string>(student)`

0

First Name

string

1

Last Name

string

2

GPA

double

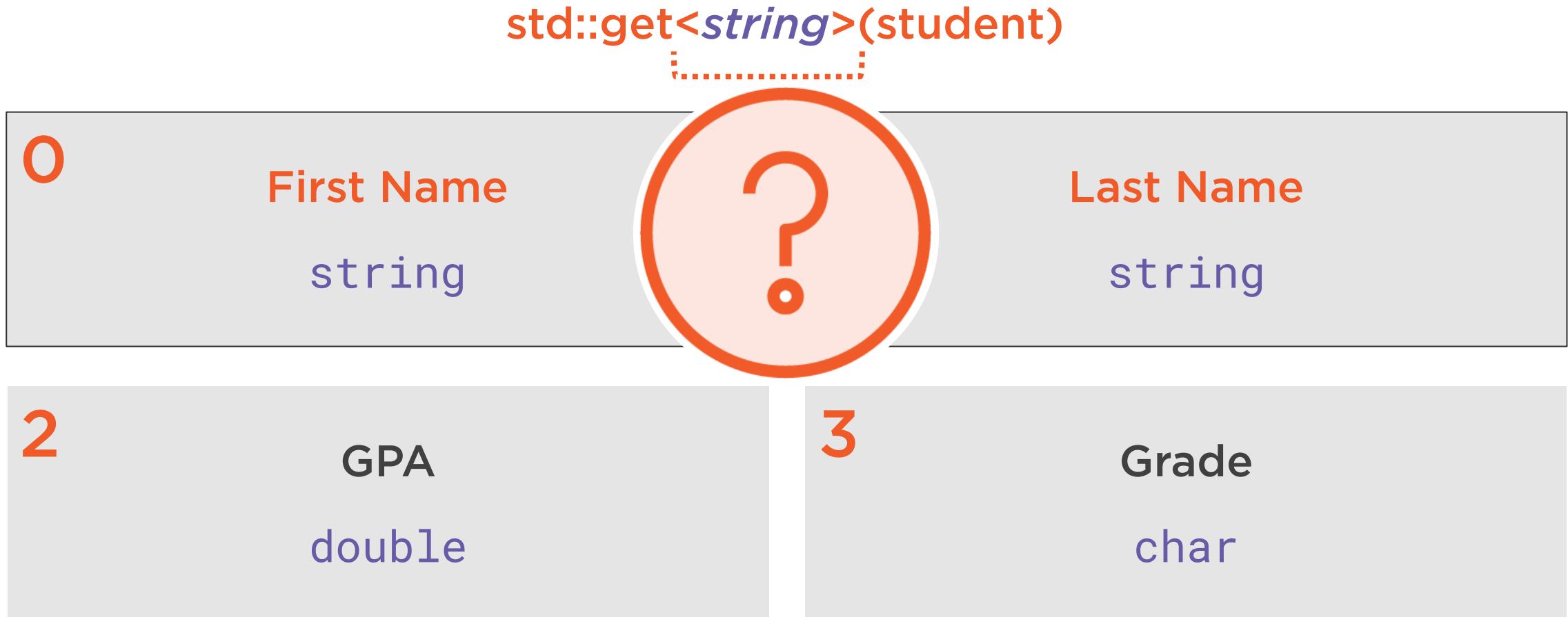
3

Grade

char



Fetching Elements from std::tuple



Summary



make_unique and unique_ptr

Standard-defined literals

Fetching tuple elements by type

