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Asked 3 years ago Modified 2 years, 1 month ago Viewed 2k times



I am confused about using std::move() in below code:



would be nothing which means that move constructor of std::vector was called! Why do we have to make another call to std::move at (1) to make move constructor of

If I uncomment line at (2) the output would be: 1 2 3 but if I uncomment line at (1) output



std::vector to be called?

What I understood that std::move get the r-value of its parameter so, why we have to get the r-value of r-value at (1)?

I think this line _v = rv; at (2) is more logical and should make std::vector move constructor to be called without std::move because rv itself is r-value reference in the first place.

```
template <class T>
class A
{
public:
    void set(std::vector<T> & lv)
    void set(std::vector<T> && rv)
        //_v = std::move(rv);
                                        (1)
        //_v = rv;
                                        (2)
private:
    std::vector<T> _v;
};
int main()
    std::vector<int> vec{1,2,3};
    A<int> a;
    a.set(std::move(vec));
    for(auto &item : vec)
        cout << item << " ";
    cout << endl;
    return 0;
```

c++11 c++14stdmove

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edited Feb 5, 2020 at 11:42 Ajay **17.4k** • 10 • 51 • 96



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1 Answer



Every named object is Lvalue ref_about_Lvalue:



the name of a variable, a function, a template parameter object (since C++20), or a data member, regardless of type, such as std::cin or std::endl. Even if the variable's type is rvalue reference, the expression consisting of its name is an Ivalue expression;



vector has two overloads of assignment operator, one for Lvalue reference and another for Rvalue reference.

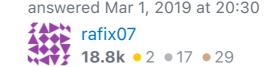
```
vector::operator=(const vector&) // copy assignment operator
vector::operator=(vector&&) // move assignment operator
```

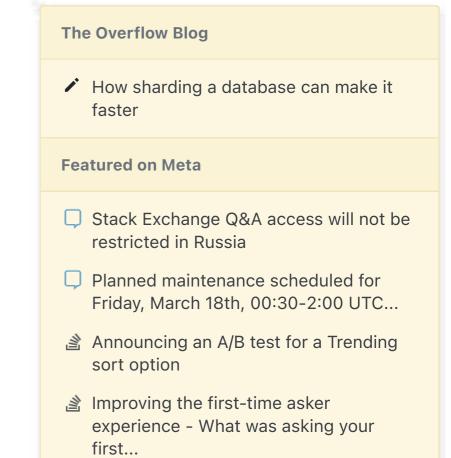
Overload which takes Lyalue reference is called when Lyalue is passed as argument for operator= . Details here

when a function has both rvalue reference and Ivalue reference overloads, the rvalue reference overload binds to rvalues (including both prvalues and xvalues), while the Ivalue reference overload binds to Ivalues

By std::move(rv); you cast rv - Lvalue to Rvalue reference, and operator= which takes Rvalue reference is called. Otherwise, Lvalue binds to Lvalue reference and vector is copied instead of being moved.

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