Example Program for C++ Smart Pointers

```
#include<memory>
#include<iostream>
struct A;
struct B;
struct A
  std::shared_ptr<B> b;
  ~A() { std::cout << "~A()\n"; }
};
struct B
 std::shared_ptr<A> a;
  ~B() { std::cout << "~B()\n"; }
};
struct C
   std::shared_ptr<A> a;
  ~C() { std::cout << "~C()\n"; }
};
struct D;
struct E;
struct D
   std::shared_ptr<E> e;
  ~D() { std::cout << "~D()\n"; }
};
struct E
   std::weak_ptr<D> d;
  ~E() { std::cout << "~E()\n"; }
};
struct F
  std::shared_ptr<E> e;
  ~F() { std::cout << "~F()\n"; }
};
int main()
```

```
//Example std::unique ptr
std::unique ptr<int> p1 (new int);
*p1=10;
std::cout<< *p1<<std::endl; //10
std::unique ptr<int> p2;
p2 =std::move(p1); // p1 is removed p2 only exists =>move constructor
std::cout<< *p2<<std::endl; //10
if(static cast<bool>(p1))
std::cout<<"p1 Valid"<<std::endl;
else
std::cout<<"p1 Not Valid"<<std::endl; // p1 Not Valid
if(static_cast<bool>(p2))
std::cout<<"p2 Valid"<<std::endl; // p2 Valid
std::cout<<"p2 Not Valid"<<std::endl;
int i:
std::unique ptr<int[]> arrptr(new int[5]);
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
{
arrptr[i]=i;
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
std::cout<<arrptr[i]<<std::endl; // 0 1 2 3 4
//Example std::shared ptr
std::shared ptr<int>p3(new int);
*p3=20;
std::shared ptr<int>p4(p3); //copy constructor
std::cout<< *p3<<std::endl; // 20
std::cout<< *p4<<std::endl; // 20
std::cout<< p3.use count()<<std::endl; //2
std::cout<< p4.use count()<<std::endl; //2
std::shared ptr<int>p5(std::move(p3)); //move constructor
std::cout<< *p5<<std::endl; // 20
std::cout<< p3.use count()<<std::endl; // 0
std::cout<< p4.use count()<<std::endl; // 2
std::cout<< p5.use count()<<std::endl; // 2
std::shared ptr<int>p6(new int);
*p6=30:
std::shared ptr<int>p7;
p7=p6;//copy assignment
std::cout<< *p6<<std::endl; // 30
std::cout<< *p7<<std::endl; // 30
```

```
p6=std::make shared<int>(40); //move assignment can be directly used without creating p7
std::cout<< *p6<<std::endl; // 40
std::cout<< *p7<<std::endl; // 30
std::cout<< p6.use_count()<<std::endl; // 1
std::cout<< p7.use count()<<std::endl; // 1
//Example std::weak ptr
std::shared ptr<int> p8,p9;
std::weak ptr<int> weakp;
p8=std::make shared<int>(50);
std::cout<< *p8<<std::endl; // 50
std::cout<<"praveen"<<std::endl;
weakp=p8;
p9=weakp.lock();
std::cout<< *p9<<std::endl; // 50
p9.reset();
std::cout<< *p8<<std::endl; // 50
p9=weakp.lock();
std::cout<< *p8<<std::endl; // 50
std::cout<< *p9<<std::endl; // 50
p8.reset();
p9.reset();
p8=weakp.lock();
if(static cast<bool>(p8))
std::cout<<"p8 Valid"<<std::endl;
else
std::cout<<"p8 Not Valid"<<std::endl; //Becasue no shared pointer owns int // p8 Not Valid
if(static cast<bool>(p9))
std::cout<<"p9 Valid"<<std::endl;
std::cout<<"p9 Not Valid"<<std::endl; //Becasue no shared pointer owns int // p9 Not Valid
//Example std::shared ptr will cause problem during circular referencing
     auto a = std::make shared<A>();
     auto b = std::make shared<B>();
     auto c = std::make_shared<C>();
    // Circular reference
     a -> b = b;
    b->a = a;
    // Third resource
     c->a = a:
//Example std::weak ptr will not cause problem during circular referencing
     auto d = std::make shared<D>();
     auto e = std::make shared<E>();
     auto f = std::make shared<F>();
```

```
// Circular reference
    d->e = e;
    e->d=d;
    // Third resource
    f->e=e;
return 0;
}
Output
10
10
p1 Not Valid
p2 Valid
0
1
2
3
4
20
20
2
2
20
0
2
2
30
30
40
30
1
1
```

praveen 50 50 50 50 p8 Not Valid p9 Not Valid ~F() ~D()

~E()

~C()