

# The C++ Master Companion — Syntax, Insight & Practice

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## Module 6: Modern C++ Features (C++11–C++23)

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### □ Purpose

Understand the evolution of C++ into its modern form — focusing on features that enhance safety, readability, performance, and abstraction. Learn how modern idioms replace traditional boilerplate code.

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## □ 6.1 Type Deduction and **auto**

### □ Overview

- Introduced in C++11, refined through later standards.
- Automatically deduces variable types from initialization.

### □ Example

```
auto x = 42;           // int
auto y = 3.14;         // double
auto z = "Hello";      // const char*
```

### □ Uses

- Reduces verbosity.
- Ensures consistency with return types in templates.

### □ Note

`auto` deduces by value. Use `auto&` or `const auto&` when needed.

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## □ 6.2 Range-Based for Loops

### □ Example

```
std::vector<int> nums = {1, 2, 3, 4};
for (auto n : nums) {
    std::cout << n << " ";
}
```

### □ Modern Use Case

Use when iterating over STL containers or arrays.

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## □ 6.3 Lambda Expressions

### □ Syntax

```
[capture](parameters) → return_type {
    // body
};
```

### □ Example

```
auto add = [](int a, int b) { return a + b; };
std::cout << add(2, 3); // 5
```

### □ Capture Modes

- `[]` — captures nothing
  - `[=]` — captures all by value
  - `[&]` — captures all by reference
  - `[=, &x]` — all by value except `x` by reference
- 

## □ 6.4 Smart Pointers (C++11)

### □ Types

Smart Pointer	Ownership Model	Header
<code>unique_ptr</code>	Sole ownership	<code>&lt;memory&gt;</code>
<code>shared_ptr</code>	Reference-counted ownership	<code>&lt;memory&gt;</code>
<code>weak_ptr</code>	Non-owning observer	<code>&lt;memory&gt;</code>

#### □ Example

```
#include <memory>

std::unique_ptr<int> p1 = std::make_unique<int>(10);
auto p2 = std::make_shared<int>(20);
std::weak_ptr<int> w = p2;
```

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## □ 6.5 Move Semantics and Rvalue References

### □ Motivation

Optimize performance by *moving* resources instead of copying them.

#### □ Example

```
std::string s1 = "Hello";
std::string s2 = std::move(s1); // moves content, avoids deep copy
```

#### □ Use in Classes

```
class Example {
public:
    Example(Example&& other) noexcept {
        data = std::move(other.data);
    }
};
```

---

## □ 6.6 `nullptr`, `enum class`, and `constexpr`

### □ `nullptr`

- Type-safe null pointer.
- Replaces `NULL` and `0`.

#### □ Example

```
int* p = nullptr;
```

### □ `enum class`

- Scoped enumerations prevent name clashes.

```
enum class Color { Red, Green, Blue };
Color c = Color::Red;
```

### □ `constexpr`

- Compile-time constant evaluation.

```
constexpr int square(int n) { return n * n; }
```

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## □ 6.7 Structured Bindings (C++17)

### □ Example

```
auto [x, y] = std::make_pair(10, 20);
std::cout << x << ", " << y;
```

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## □ 6.8 `std::optional`, `std::variant`, and `std::any`

### □ `std::optional`

Represents an optional value.

```
std::optional<int> value = 42;
if (value) std::cout << *value;
```

### □ `std::variant`

Type-safe union.

```
std::variant<int, std::string> data = 10;
data = "Hello";
```

### □ `std::any`

Stores value of any type.

```
std::any a = 42;
std::cout << std::any_cast<int>(a);
```

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## □ 6.9 Ranges, Concepts, and Coroutines (C++20–C++23)

### □ Ranges

Simplify working with collections.

```
#include <ranges>
for (int n : std::views::iota(1, 6)) std::cout << n << " ";
```

### □ Concepts

Constraint-based template programming.

```
template <typename T>
requires std::integral<T>
T add(T a, T b) { return a + b; }
```

### □ Coroutines

Simplify async and generator functions.

```
#include <coroutine>
// Example omitted for brevity – advanced topic
```

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## □ 6.10 Summary

Category	Key Feature	Benefit
Type System	auto, constexpr, decltype	Cleaner, safer code
Memory	Smart Pointers, Move Semantics	Safer, faster resource management
Functions	Lambdas, Ranges, Coroutines	Modern expressiveness
Templates	Concepts	Safer generic code