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# Copy Control and Resource Management

Ordinarily, classes that manage resources that do not reside in the class must define the copy-control members (copy constructor, move constructor, copy-assignment, destructor). For example, the data member allocated by `new`.

In order to define these members, we first have to decide what copying an object of our type will mean. In general, we have two choices: We can define the copy operations to make the class behave like a value or like a pointer.

- Behave like values: when we copy a value-like object, the copy and the original are independent of each other. Changes made to the copy have no effect on the original, and vice versa. (e.g. `string`)
- Behave like pointers: when we copy such objects, the copy and the original use the same underlying data. Changes made to the copy also change the original, and vice versa. (e.g., `shared_ptr`)