

OOP

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Course 4

Summary

- ▶ Destructor
- ▶ C/C++ operators
- ▶ Operators for classes
- ▶ Operations with Objects



► Destructor

Destructor

- ▶ A destructor function is called whenever we want to free the memory that an object occupies.
- ▶ A destructor (if exists) is only one and has no parameters.
- ▶ A destructor can not be static
- ▶ A destructor can have different access modifiers (public/private/protected).

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
private:
    int x;
public:
    Date();
    ~Date();
};
Date::Date() : x(100) { ... }
Date::~~Date() { ... }

void main()
{
    Date d;
}
```

Destructor

- ▶ The most common usage of the destructor is to deallocate the memory that has been allocated within the constructor or other functions.

App.cpp

```
class String
{
    char * text;
public:
    String(const char * s)
    {
        text = new char[strlen(s) + 1];
        memcpy(text, s, strlen(s) + 1);
    }
    ~String()
    {
        delete text;
        text = nullptr;
    }
};

void main()
{
    String * s = new String("C++");
    // some operations
    delete s;
}
```

Destructor

- ▶ This code will not compile. The destructor of class Date is private.

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
private:
    int x;
public:
    Date();
private:
    ~Date();
};
Date::Date() : x(100) { ... }
Date::~~Date() { ... }

void main()
{
    Date d;
}
```

error C2248: 'Date::~~Date': cannot access private member declared in class 'Date'
note: compiler has generated 'Date::~~Date' here
note: see declaration of 'Date'

Destructor

- ▶ This code will compile - because the destructor will (even if private) is not be called (the object is create in the heap memory and it is never deallocated).

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
private:
    int x;
public:
    Date();
private:
    ~Date();
};
Date::Date() : x(100) { ... }
Date::~~Date() { ... }

void main()
{
    Date *d = new Date();
}
```

Destructor

- ▶ This code will not compile because “*delete d*” call will attempt to use a private destructor.

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
private:
    int x;
public:
    Date();
private:
    ~Date();
};
Date::Date() : x(100) { ... }
Date::~Date() { ... }

void main()
{
    Date *d = new Date();
    delete d;
}
```

error C2248: 'Date::~~Date': cannot access private member declared in class 'Date'
note: compiler has generated 'Date::~~Date' here
note: see declaration of 'Date'

Destructor

- ▶ This code will compile. The destructor is private , but it can be access by a method from its class (In this case DestroyData).

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
private:
    int x;
public:
    Date();
    static void DestroyData(Date *d);
private:
    ~Date();
};
Date::Date() : x(100) { ... }
Date::~~Date() { ... }
void Date::DestroyData(Date *d)
{
    delete d;
}
void main()
{
    Date *d = new Date();
    Date::DestroyData(d);
}
```

Destructor

Lets consider the following class:

App.cpp

```
class Date {  
public:  
    ~Date() { printf("dtor was called \n"); }  
};
```

The destructor is called when:

- A. When program ends, for every global variable

```
Date d;  
int main() { return 0; }
```

- B. When a function/method ends for every local variable

```
int main() {  
    Date d;  
    return 0;  
}
```

- C. When the execution exists a scope (for variable defined within a specific scope)

```
int main() {  
    for (int tr=0;tr<10;tr++) {  
        Date d;  
    }  
    return 0;  
}
```

- D. When the ***delete*** operator is called over a heap allocated instance

```
int main() {  
    Date *d = new Date();  
    delete d;  
    return 0;  
}
```

Destructor

- Objects are destroyed in the reverse order of their creating (similar to the way a stack works → first created is the last destroyed).

App.cpp

```
class Tree {
public:
    ~Tree() { printf("dtor: Tree\n"); }
};
class Car {
public:
    ~Car() { printf("dtor: Car\n"); }
};
class Animal {
public:
    ~Animal() { printf("dtor: Animal\n"); }
};
class Date
{
    Tree t;
    Car c;
    Animal a;
public:
    ~Date() { printf("dtor: Date\n"); }
};
void main()
{
    Date d;
}
```

Outputs:

```
dtor: Date
dtor: Animal
dtor: Car
dtor: Tree
```

Destructor

- Objects are destroyed in the reverse order of their creating (similar to the way a stack works → first created is the last destroyed).

App.cpp

```
class Tree {
public:
    ~Tree() { printf("dtor: Tree\n"); }
};
class Car {
public:
    ~Car() { printf("dtor: Car\n"); }
};
class Animal {
public:
    ~Animal() { printf("dtor: Animal\n"); }
};
class Date
{
    Tree t;
    Car c;
    Animal a;
public:
    ~Date() { printf("dtor: Date\n"); }
};
void main()
{
    Date d;
}
```

Outputs:

dtor: Date

dtor: Animal

```
mov     dword ptr [this],ecx
push    offset string "dtor: Date\n"
call    _printf
add     esp,4
```

```
mov     ecx,dword ptr [this]
add     ecx,2
call    Animal::~~Animal
```

```
mov     ecx,dword ptr [this]
add     ecx,1
call    Car::~~Car
```

```
mov     ecx,dword ptr [this]
call    Tree::~~Tree
```

Destructor

- ▶ If the destructor is missing, but the class has data members that have their own destructors, one will be created by default !

App.cpp

```
class Tree {
public:
    ~Tree() { printf("dtor: Tree\n"); }
};
class Car {
public:
    ~Car() { printf("dtor: Car\n"); }
};
class Animal {
public:
    ~Animal() { printf("dtor: Animal\n"); }
};
class Date
{
    Tree t;
    Car c;
    Animal a;
public:
};
void main()
{
    Date d;
}
```

Outputs:
dtor: Animal
dtor: Car
dtor: Tree

Destructor

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code. Each object created has its unique ID. Upon execution the following code will output:

App.cpp

```
int global_id = 0;
class Date
{
    int id;
public:
    Date() { global_id++; id = global_id; printf("ctor id:%d\n", id); }
    ~Date() { printf("dtor id:%d\n", id); }
};
void main()
{
    Date *d = new Date();
    delete d;
}
```

Outputs:

ctor id: 1

dtor id: 1

Destructor

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code. Each object created has its unique ID. Upon execution the following code will output:

App.cpp

```
int global_id = 0;
class Date
{
    int id;
public:
    Date() { global_id++; id = global_id; printf("ctor id:%d\n", id); }
    ~Date() { printf("dtor id:%d\n", id); }
};
void main()
{
    Date *d = new Date[5];
    delete d;
}
```

Outputs:

```
ctor id: 1
ctor id: 2
ctor id: 3
ctor id: 4
ctor id: 5
dtor id: 1
```

- ▶ This program will crash as only the first object in the “d” array is destroyed. And it is not in the right order anyway.

Destructor

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code. Each object created has its unique ID. Upon execution the following code will output:

App.cpp

```
int global_id = 0;
class Date
{
    int id;
public:
    Date() { global_id++; id = global_id; printf("ctor id:%d\n", id); }
    ~Date() { printf("dctor id:%d\n", id); }
};
void main()
{
    Date *d = new Date[5];
    delete [] d;
}
```

Outputs:

```
ctor id: 1
ctor id: 2
ctor id: 3
ctor id: 4
ctor id: 5
dctor id: 5
dctor id: 4
dctor id: 3
dctor id: 2
dctor id: 1
```

- ▶ Now the program runs correctly.
- ▶ Whenever an array of instances is create into the heap, use ***delete[]*** operator to destroy it and not ***delete*** operator.
- ▶ ***delete[]*** operator will call the destructor function (if any) for every object in the array in the reverse order (starting from the last and moving forward to the first).



► C/C++ operators

Operators

- ▶ Depending on that operator's necessary number of parameters there are:
 - ❖ Unary
 - ❖ Binary
 - ❖ Ternary
 - ❖ Multi parameter
- ▶ Depending on the operation type, there are:
 - ❖ Arithmetic
 - ❖ Relational
 - ❖ Logical
 - ❖ Bitwise operators
 - ❖ Assignment
 - ❖ Others
- Depending on the overloading possibility
 - ❖ Those that can be overloaded
 - ❖ Those that can NOT be overloaded

Arithmetic operators

Operator	Type	Overload	Format	Returns
+	Binary	Yes	A + B	Value/reference
-	Binary	Yes	A - B	Value/reference
*	Binary	Yes	A * B	Value/reference
/	Binary	Yes	A / B	Value/reference
%	Binary	Yes	A % B	Value/reference
++ (post/pre-fix)	Unary	Yes	A++ or ++A	Value/reference
-- (post/pre-fix)	Unary	Yes	A-- or --A	Value/reference

Relational operators

Operator	Type	Overload	Format	Returns
==	Binary	Yes	A == B	bool or Value/reference
>	Binary	Yes	A > B	bool or Value/reference
<	Binary	Yes	A < B	bool or Value/reference
<=	Binary	Yes	A <= B	bool or Value/reference
>=	Binary	Yes	A >= B	bool or Value/reference
!=	Binary	Yes	A != B	bool or Value/reference

Logical operators

Operator	Type	Overload	Format	Returns
&&	Binary	Yes	A && B	bool or Value/reference
	Binary	Yes	A B	bool or Value/reference
!	Unary	Yes	!	bool or Value/reference

Bitwise operators

Operator	Type	Overload	Format	Returns
&	Binary	Yes	A & B	Value/reference
	Binary	Yes	A B	Value/reference
^	Binary	Yes	A ^ B	Value/reference
<<	Binary	Yes	A << B	Value/reference
>>	Binary	Yes	A >> B	Value/reference
~	Unary	Yes	~A	Value/reference

Assignment operators

Operator	Type	Overload	Format	Returns
=	Binary	Yes	A = B	Value/reference
+=	Binary	Yes	A += B	Value/reference
-=	Binary	Yes	A -= B	Value/reference
*=	Binary	Yes	A *= B	Value/reference
/=	Binary	Yes	A /= B	Value/reference
%=	Binary	Yes	A %= B	Value/reference
>>=	Binary	Yes	A >>= B	Value/reference
<<=	Binary	Yes	A <<= B	Value/reference
&=	Binary	Yes	A &= B	Value/reference
^=	Binary	Yes	A ^= B	Value/reference
=	Binary	Yes	A = B	Value/reference

Operators (others)

Operator	Type	Overload	Format	Returns
sizeof	Unary	No	sizeof(A)	Value
new	Unary	Yes	new A	pointer (A*)
delete	Unary	Yes	delete A	<None>
Condition (?)	Ternary	No	C ? A:B	A or B depending on the evaluation of C
:: (scope)		No	A::B	
Cast (type)	Binary	Yes	(A)B or A(B)	B casted to A
-> (pointer)	Binary	Yes	A->B	B from A
. (membru)	Binary	Yes	A.B	B from A
[] (index)	Binary	Yes	A[B]	Value/reference
() (function)	Multi	Yes	A(B,C,...)	Value/reference
, (lista)	Binary	Yes	(A,B)	Val/ref for (A follow by B)

Operators (evaluation order)

1. `::` (scope)
2. `() [] -> . ++ --`
3. `+ - ! ~ ++ -- (type)* & sizeof`
4. `* / %`
5. `+ -`
6. `<< >>`
7. `< <= > >=`
8. `== !=`
9. `&`
10. `^`
11. `|`
12. `&&`
13. `||`
14. `?:`
15. `= += -= *= /= %= >>= <<= &t= ^= |=`
16. `,`



Operators for

- ▶ classes

Operators for classes

- ▶ A class can define a series of special functions that behave exactly as an operator - that is to allow the program to explain how the compiler should understand certain operations between classes
- ▶ Use keyword: “*operator*”
- ▶ These functions can have various access operators (and they comply to rules imposed by the operators - if an operator is declared private then it can only be accessed within the class)
- ▶ Operators can be implemented outside the classes - in this case, if it is needed they can be declared as “*friend*” functions in order to be accessed by private members from a class

Operators for classes

- ▶ In this case the ***operator+*** is overloaded allowing addition operation between an *Integer* and another *Integer*

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator+ (const Integer &i);
};
int Integer::operator+(const Integer &i)
{
    return value + i.value;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    int x = n1 + n2;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ In this case the ***operator+*** is overloaded allowing addition operation between an *Integer* and another *Integer*
- ▶ The addition operation is applied for the left parameter, the right parameter being the argument. In other words: “*n1+n2*” \Leftrightarrow “*n1.operator+(n2)*”

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator+ (const Integer &i);
};
int Integer::operator+(const Integer &i)
{
    return value + i.value;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    int x = n1 + n2;
}
```

200

100

Operators for classes

- ▶ Parameters don't have to be a const or a reference. Using the operator is similar to using a function (all of the promotion rules apply).
- ▶ It is however recommended to use const references when the result of an operator does not modify the arguments

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator+ (Integer &i);
};
int Integer::operator+(Integer &i)
{
    return value + i.value;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    int x = n1 + n2;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Similarly, the return value does not have a predefined type (e.g. while the usual understanding is that adding, multiplying, etc of two values of the same type will produce a result of the same type, this is not mandatory).

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    Integer operator+ (Integer i);
};

Integer Integer::operator+(Integer i)
{
    Integer res(value+i.value);
    return res;
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    Integer n3(0);
    n3 = n1 + n2;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Operators work as a function. They also can be overloaded.
- ▶ In this case the Integer class supports an addition operation between two Integer objects, or between an Integer object and a float variable

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator+ (const Integer &i) { ... };
    int operator+(float nr);
};
int Integer::operator+(float nr)
{
    return value + (int)nr;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    int x = n1 + n2;
    int y = n1 + 1.2f;
}
```


Operators for classes

- ▶ Operators work as a function. They also can be overloaded.
- ▶ In this case the code does not compile because there already is an “*operator+*” function with a “float” parameter

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator+ (const Integer &i) { ... };
    int operator+(float nr);
    float operator+(float nr);
};

int Integer::operator+(float nr)
{
    return value + (int)nr;
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    int x = n1 + n2;
    int y = n1 + 1.2f;
}
```

Operators for classes

- Pay attention at operators' usage order and don't assume bijection. In this case the code does NOT compile. The Integer class handles the addition between an Integer and a float, but not the other way around (between a float and an Integer). This is not possible with a function from the class.

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator+ (const Integer &i) { ... };
    int operator+(float nr);
};
int Integer::operator+(float nr)
{
    return value + (int)nr;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    int x = n1 + n2;
    int y = 1.2f + n1;
}
```

error C2677: binary '+': no global operator found which takes type 'Integer' (or there is no acceptable conversion)

Operators for classes

- ▶ The code compiles - friend functions solve both cases (*Integer+float* and *float+Integer*)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend int operator+ (const Integer &i, float val);
    friend int operator+ (float val, const Integer &i);
};

int operator+(const Integer &i, float val)
{
    return i.value + (int)val;
}

int operator+(float val, const Integer &i)
{
    return i.value + (int)val;
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    int y = (1.2f+n1)+(n2+1.5f);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ The code compiles - friend functions solve both cases (*Integer+float* and *float+Integer*)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend int operator+ (const Integer &i, float val);
    friend int operator+ (float val, const Integer &i);
};

int operator+(const Integer &i, float val)
{
    return i.value + (int)val;
}

int operator+(float val, const Integer &i)
{
    return i.value + (int)val;
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    int y = (1.2f+n1) + (n2+1.5f);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ This code will NOT compile. There are two operators defined (one as part of the class, and the other one as a friend function), both of them referring to the same operation (*Integer* + *Integer*).

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator+ (Integer i);
    friend int operator+ (Integer n1, Integer n2);
};
int Integer::operator+(Integer i)
{
    return this->value + i.value;
}
int operator+ (Integer n1, Integer n2)
{
    return n1.value + n2.value;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    Integer n3(0);
    n3 = n1 + n2;
}
```

error C2593: 'operator +' is ambiguous
note: could be 'int Integer::operator +(Integer)'
note: or 'int operator +(Integer,Integer)'

Operators for classes

- ▶ Relational operators are defined exactly as the arithmetic ones. From the compiler point of view, there is no real difference between those two.

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    bool operator > (const Integer & i);
};
bool Integer::operator > (const Integer & i)
{
    if (value > i.value)
        return true;
    return false;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    if (n2 > n1)
        printf("n2 mai mare ca n1");
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Relational operators do not need to return a bool even though this is what is expected from them. Keep in mind that the compiler does not differentiate between arithmetic or logical operator. In this case, the *operator>* returns an object.

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    Integer operator > (const Integer & i);
    void PrintValue();
};

void Integer::PrintValue()
{
    printf("Value is %d", value);
}

Integer Integer::operator > (const Integer & i)
{
    Integer res(this->value + i.value);
    return res;
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    (n1 > n2).PrintValue();
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ The same logic applies for logical operators as well (from the compiler point of view they are not different from the arithmetic or relational operators).

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    Integer operator && (const Integer & i)
    void PrintValue();
};
void Integer::PrintValue()
{
    printf("Value is %d", value);
}
Integer Integer::operator && (const Integer & i)
{
    Integer res(this->value + i.value);
    return res;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(100);
    Integer n2(200);
    (n1 && n2).PrintValue();
}
```


Operators for classes

- ▶ An unary operator does not have a parameter (if it is defined within the class) or *one* parameter if it is defined as a “friend” function.
- ▶ Similar to the binary operators, there is no restriction for what these methods return. In the case below x will have the value 80.

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator ! ();
};
int Integer::operator ! ()
{
    return 100 - this->value;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    int x = !n1;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ The presented methods can be applied in the same way for the following operators:

+	-	*	/	%	>	<	>=	<=	!=
==	&		&&		^	!	~		

- ▶ For these cases, it is recommended to use *friend* functions and not to create methods within the class
- ▶ It is indicated, as much as possible, to add such functions with parameter combinations (class with int, int with class, class with double, double with class, etc)
- ▶ The operators can also return objects and/or references to an object. In these cases that object is then further used in the evaluation of the expression of which it is a part of.

Operators for classes

- ▶ In case of assignment, it is recommended to return a reference to the object that gets a value assigned to. This will allow that reference to be further used in other expression.
- ▶ There is a special assignment operator called *move assignment* that can be used with a parameter that is a temporary reference (“&&”)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    Integer& operator = (int val);
};
Integer& Integer::operator = (int val)
{
    value = val;
    return (*this);
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    n1 = 20;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ However, it is NOT mandatory to return a reference. The code below returns a bool value.
- ▶ After the execution of the code, *n1.value* will be 30, and *res* will be true

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    bool operator = (int val);
};
bool Integer::operator = (int val)
{
    value = val;
    return (val % 2) == 0;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    bool res = (n1 = 30);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Some operators (operator=, operator[], operator(), operator->) can not be a static function (be used outside the class through **friend** specifier).
- ▶ This case will not compile.

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend bool operator= (Integer &i, int val) { i.value = val; return false; };

void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    bool res = (n1 = 30);
}
```

error C2801: 'operator =' must be a non-static member

Operators for classes

- ▶ However, the rest of assignment operators (`+=`, `-=`, `*=`, etc) can be implemented in this way.
- ▶ In this case the code compiles, `res` will have the value `true` and ***`n1.value`*** will be 30

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend bool operator += (Integer &i, int val);
};
bool operator += (Integer &i, int val)
{
    i.value = val;
    return true;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    bool res = (n1 += 30);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Be careful when using references and when a value. In this case the “**operator+**” is called, but with a copy of the class Integer. As a result, the value of **n1.value** will NOT change (will remain 20).

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend bool operator += (Integer i, int val);
};
bool operator += (Integer i, int val)
{
    i.value = val;
    return true;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    bool res = (n1 += 30);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Since **friend** functions are allowed, the order of the parameters can be changed. In this case, the code compiles even if “**30** **&=** ...” does not make any sense.

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend bool operator &= (int val, Integer i);
};
bool operator &= (int val, Integer i)
{
    i.value = val;
    return true;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    bool res = (30 &= n1);
}
```


Operators for classes

- ▶ A different case refers to postfix/prefix operators (++ and --)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    bool operator++ ();
    bool operator++ (int value);
};
bool Integer::operator++ ()
{
    value++;
    return true;
}
bool Integer::operator++ (int val)
{
    value += 2;
    return false;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    bool res = (n1++);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ In this case, the postfix form is being executed (n1.value = 22, res = false)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    bool operator++ ();
    bool operator++ (int value);
};
bool Integer::operator++ ()
{
    value++;
    return true;
}
bool Integer::operator++ (int val)
{
    value += 2;
    return false;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    bool res = (n1++);
}
```

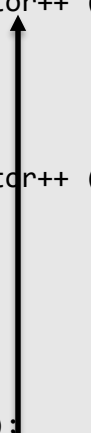
val=0, must be int type

Operators for classes

- ▶ In this case the prefix form is being executed (n1.value = 21, res = true)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    bool operator++ ();
    bool operator++ (int value);
};
bool Integer::operator++ ()
{
    value++;
    return true;
}
bool Integer::operator++ (int val)
{
    value += 2;
    return false;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    bool res = (++n1);
}
```



Operators for classes

- ▶ Prefix/postfix operators can be “*friend*” functions. Normally the first parameter of the friend function has to be a reference type. After execution `n1.value = 22, res = false`

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend bool operator++ (Integer &i);
    friend bool operator++ (Integer &i,int value);
};
bool operator++ (Integer &i)
{
    i.value++;
    return true;
}
bool operator++ (Integer &i,int val)
{
    i.value += 2;
    return false;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    bool res = (n1++);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Postfix/prefix operators have a special meaning
 - ▶ PostFix - the value is returned first and then the operation is executed
 - ▶ Prefix - the operation is executed first and then the value is returned

App.cpp

```
void main()
{
    int x = 3;
    int y;
    y = x++;
    int z;
    z = ++x;
}
```

- ▶ In the first case y takes x's value and then the increment operation for x is being done. Meaning that y will be equal with 3 and x with 4.

mov eax,dword ptr [x]
mov dword ptr [y],eax
mov ecx,dword ptr [x]
add ecx,1
mov dword ptr [x],ecx

Operators for classes

- ▶ Postfix/prefix operators have a special meaning
 - ▶ PostFix - the value is returned first and then the operation is executed
 - ▶ Prefix - the operation is executed first and then the value is returned

App.cpp

```
void main()
{
    int x = 3;
    int y;
    y = x++;
    int z;
    z = ++x;
}
```

- ▶ In the first case y takes x's value and then the increment operation for x is being done. Meaning that y will be equal with 3 and x with 4.
- ▶ In the second case, first the increment operation for x is done and then the assignation towards z, meaning that z will be equal with 5 and x also with

mov eax,dword ptr [x]
add eax,1
mov dword ptr [x],eax
mov ecx,dword ptr [x]
mov dword ptr [z],ecx

Operators for classes

- ▶ Prefix/postfix operators can be modified to have the desired behavior (postfix, prefix) in the following way:

App.cpp

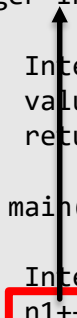
```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    Integer& operator++ ();
    Integer operator++ (int value);
};
Integer& Integer::operator++ ()
{
    value += 1;
    return (*this);
}
Integer Integer::operator++ (int)
{
    Integer tempObject(value);
    value += 1;
    return (tempObject);
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    n1++;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Prefix/postfix operators can be modified to have the desired behavior (postfix, prefix) in the following way:

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    Integer& operator++ ();
    Integer operator++ (int value);
};
Integer& Integer::operator++ ()
{
    value += 1;
    return (*this);
}
Integer Integer::operator++ (int)
{
    Integer tempObject(value);
    value += 1;
    return (tempObject);
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    n1++;
}
```



Operators for classes

- ▶ Prefix/postfix operators can be modified to have the desired behavior (postfix, prefix) in the following way:

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    Integer& operator++ ();
    Integer operator++ (int value);
};
Integer& Integer::operator++ ()
{
    value += 1;
    return (*this);
}
Integer Integer::operator++ (int)
{
    Integer tempObject(value);
    value += 1;
    return (tempObject);
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(20);
    ++n1;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ A special operator is **new**. **new** has a special format (it has to return **void*** and has a **size_t** first parameter).
- ▶ The new operator cannot be used as a friend function.
- ▶ The **size_t** parameter represents the size of the object to be allocated.
- ▶ The new operator does not call the constructor, it is expected to allocate memory for the current object. In this case, after execution **GlobalValue = 100**. The constructor (if any) will be called automatically by the compiler after the memory has been allocated.

App.cpp

```
int GlobalValue = 0;
class Integer {
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    void* operator new(size_t t);
};
void* Integer::operator new (size_t t) {
    return &GlobalValue;
}
void main() {
    Integer *n1 = new Integer(100);
}
```

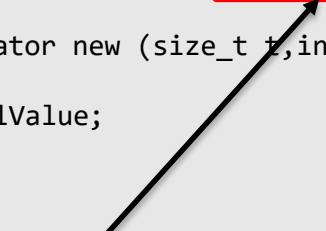
Operators for classes

- ▶ If ***new operator*** is declared with multiple parameters, they can be called/used in the following way:

App.cpp

```
int GlobalValue = 0;

class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    void* operator new(size_t t, int value);
};
void* Integer::operator new (size_t t, int value)
{
    return &GlobalValue;
}
void main()
{
    Integer *n1 = new(100) Integer(123);
}
```

A black arrow points from the `new(100)` expression in the `main` function to the `operator new` method in the `Integer` class. Both the `new(100)` and the `operator new` signature are enclosed in red rectangular boxes.

- ▶ The functions/methods that overload ***new*** with multiple parameters are also called ***placement new***

Operators for classes

- ▶ The new [] operator has a similar behavior. It is used for allocating multiple objects. It has a similar format: it must return a **void*** and the first parameter is also a **size_t** (that represent the amount of memory needed for all of the elements in the vector).
- ▶ For the following example to work, a default constructor is required. After the execution, all elements from GlobalValue have their value equal to 1.

App.cpp

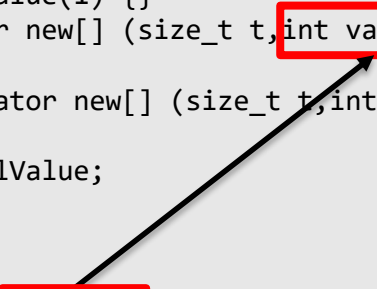
```
int GlobalValue[100];
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    Integer() : value(1) {}
    void* operator new [](size_t t);
};
void* Integer::operator new[] (size_t t) { return &GlobalValue[0]; }
void main()
{
    Integer *n1 = new Integer[100];
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ **new[]** operator can also have several parameters. The following example shows an example on how such construct can be used.

App.cpp

```
int GlobalValue[100];
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    Integer() : value(1) {}
    void* operator new[] (size_t t, int value);
};
void* Integer::operator new[] (size_t t, int value)
{
    return &GlobalValue;
}
void main()
{
    Integer *n1 = new(123) Integer[100];
}
```

A diagram illustrating the use of the overloaded `new` operator. A red box highlights `new(123)` in the `main` function, and another red box highlights `int value` in the `operator new[]` signature of the `Integer` class. A black arrow points from the `new(123)` box to the `int value` box, indicating that the value 123 is passed to the `value` parameter of the overloaded operator.

Operators for classes

- ▶ Generally speaking, the normal behavior for operators that assure the allocation is the following:

Operator
<code>void* operator new (size_t size)</code>
<code>void* operator new[] (size_t size)</code>
<code>void operator delete (void* object)</code>
<code>void operator delete[] (void* objects)</code>

- ▶ It is recommended for the new and delete operators to throw exceptions

Operators for classes

- ▶ Another special operator is the **cast** operator
- ▶ This operator allows the transformation of an object from one type to another
- ▶ Being a casting operator we do not have to provide the return type (it is considered the type we are casting to) → in the next example: *float*

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    operator float();
};
Integer::operator float()
{
    return float(value * 2);
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(2);
    float f = (float)n1;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Cast operators are also use when such a conversion is explicitly required.
- ▶ As in the previous case, the value for f will be 4.0
- ▶ Cast operators cannot be used with **friend** specifier

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    operator float();
};
Integer::operator float()
{
    return float(value * 2);
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(2);
    float f = n1;
}
```


Operators for classes

- Make sure to pay attention to all operators. In this case : $f = 4.2$

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    operator float();
};
Integer::operator float()
{
    return float(value * 2);
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(2);
    float f = n1 + 0.2f;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ However, in this case $f = 20.2$ due to the addition operator (**operator+**)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    operator float();
    float operator + (float f);
};
Integer::operator float()
{
    return float(value * 2);
}
float Integer::operator+ (float f)
{
    return value * 10.0f + f;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(2);
    float f = n1+0.2f;
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ The indexing operators allow the usage of [] for a certain object.
- ▶ They have only one restriction and that is that they only have one parameter - but this parameter can be anything and the return value also can be of any kind. Also, the indexing operator cannot be a friend function/ outside the current object
- ▶ In this case, ret=*true* because byte 1 from *n1.value* is set

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    bool operator [](int index);
};
bool Integer::operator [](int index)
{
    return (value & (1 << index)) != 0;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(2);
    bool ret = n1[1];
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ The following example uses a different key (a *const char **) for the index operator []/

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    bool operator [] (const char *name);
};

bool Integer::operator [] (const char *name)
{
    if ((strcmp(name, "first") == 0) && ((value & 1) != 0))
        return true;
    if ((strcmp(name, "second") == 0) && ((value & 2) != 0))
        return true;
    return false;
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(2);
    bool ret = n1["second"];
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ One can also overload the index operator [] (to be used with different keys). The following example uses ***operator[]*** with both *int* and *const char ** keys.

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    bool operator [] (const char *name);
    bool operator [] (int index);
};

bool Integer::operator [] (int index)
{
    ...
}

bool Integer::operator [] (const char *name)
{
    ...
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(2);
    bool ret = n1["second"];
    bool v2 = n1[2];
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ The function call operator (*operator()*) works almost the same as the indexing operator.
- ▶ Like the indexing operator, the function call operator () can only be a member function within the class

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    bool operator()(int index);
};

bool Integer::operator()(int index)
{
    return (value & (1 << index)) != 0;
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(2);
    bool ret = n1(1);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ The main difference between index operator (***operator[]***) and function call operator (***operator()***) is that function call operator can have multiple parameters (or none).

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator()(int start,int end);
};

int Integer::operator()(int start,int end)
{
    return (value >> start) & ((1 << (end - start)) - 1);
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(122);
    int res = n1(1,3);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ In this example, the function call operator (*operator()*) is used without any parameter:

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator ()();
};

int Integer::operator ()()
{
    return (value*2);
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(122);
    int res = n1();
}
```


Operators for classes

- ▶ The member access operator (*operator* →) can also be overwritten.
- ▶ In this case, even though there are no restrictions imposed by the compiler, this operator has to return a pointer to an object.

App.cpp

```
class MyData
{
    float value;
public:
    void SetValue(float val) { value = val; }
};
class Integer
{
    MyData data;
public:
    MyData* operator -> ();
};
MyData* Integer::operator ->()
{
    return &data;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1;
    n1->SetValue(100);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ **operator** → has to be used with an object (NOT a pointer). The following example will not compile as **n2** (a pointer) does not have a data member called **SetValue**.

App.cpp

```
class MyData
{
    float value;
public:
    void SetValue(float val) { value = val; }
};
class Integer
{
    MyData data;
public:
    MyData* operator -> ();
};
MyData* Integer::operator ->()
{
    return &data;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1;
    Integer *n2 = &n1;
    n2->SetValue(100);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ However, if we convert the pointer to an object, the **operator→** will work.
- ▶ The “→” operator can be defined only in a class (it cannot be defined outside the class as a friend function)

App.cpp

```
class MyData
{
    float value;
public:
    void SetValue(float val) { value = val; }
};
class Integer
{
    MyData data;
public:
    MyData* operator -> ();
};
MyData* Integer::operator ->()
{
    return &data;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1;
    Integer *n2 = &n1;
    (*n2)->SetValue(100);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ Other operators that behave in the same way as *operator* → are:
 - ❖ . (A.B)
 - ❖ ->* (A->*B)
 - ❖ .* (A.*B)
 - ❖ * (*A)
 - ❖ & (&A)

Operators for classes

- ▶ The list operator “*operator*,” is used in case of lists
- ▶ For example the following list is evaluated from left to right and without a specific operator, it returns the last value::

```
int x = (10,20,30,40)
```

- ▶ The evaluation is done as follows:
 - ❖ First evaluated is the expression “10,20” → which returns 20
 - ❖ The following expression which is evaluated is “20,30” (20 returned from the previous expression) which returns 30
 - ❖ And finally it is evaluated “30,40” which will return 40

Operators for classes

- ▶ In this case, the “*operator*,” is called first, for n1 and 2.5f, which returns 75 (30*2.5 = 75)
- ▶ *res* local variable will have the value 75

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator , (float f);
};
int Integer::operator ,(float f)
{
    return (int)(value*f);
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(30);
    int res = (n1, 2.5f);
}
```

Operators for classes

- ▶ In this case the “*operator*,” is called first for *n1* and *2.5f*, which returns the value $30 \times 2.5 = 75$, then the default “,” operator for 75 and 10 is applied that returns 10.

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    int operator , (float f);
};
int Integer::operator ,(float f)
{
    return (int)(value*f);
}

void main()
{
    Integer n1(30);
    int res = (n1, 2.5f, 10);
}
```

Operators for classes

- It is recommended to use *friend* specifier to explain several combinations that can be found when using the list operator (*operator*,)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend int operator , (Integer&, float f);
    friend int operator , (int value, Integer&);
};
int operator , (Integer& i, float f)
{
    return (int)(i.value*f);
}
int operator , (int value, Integer &i)
{
    return value + i.value;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(30);
    int res = (n1, 2.5f, n1);
}
```


Operators for classes

- It is recommended to use *friend* specifier to explain several combinations that can be found when using the list operator (*operator*,)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend int operator , (Integer&, float f);
    friend int operator , (int value, Integer&);
};
int operator , (Integer& i, float f)
{
    return (int)(i.value*f);
}
int operator , (int value, Integer &i)
{
    return value + i.value;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(30);
    int res = (n1, 2.5f, n1);
}
```

(n1,2.5f)=75

Operators for classes

- It is recommended to use *friend* specifier to explain several combinations that can be found when using the list operator (*operator*,)

App.cpp

```
class Integer
{
    int value;
public:
    Integer(int val) : value(val) {}
    friend int operator , (Integer&, float f);
    friend int operator , (int value, Integer&);
};
int operator , (Integer& i, float f)
{
    return (int)(i.value*f);
}
int operator , (int value, Integer &i)
{
    return value + i.value;
}
void main()
{
    Integer n1(30);
    int res = (n1, 2.5f, n1);
}
```

(75,n1) = 105



Operations with

- objects

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code:

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                     Z(value + 2), T(value+3) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
};
void Set(Date d,int value)
{
    d.SetX(value);
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    Set(d,123);
}
```

push 123

sub esp,10h

10h = 16 =
sizeof(Data)

mov eax,esp
mov ecx,dword ptr [d.X]
mov dword ptr [eax],ecx
mov edx,dword ptr [d.Y]
mov dword ptr [eax+4],edx
mov ecx,dword ptr [d.Z]
mov dword ptr [eax+8],ecx
mov edx,dword ptr [d.T]
mov dword ptr [eax+0Ch],edx
call Set
add esp,14h

- ▶ In this case, as there is no copy-constructor the compiler copies the entire object "d" byte-by-byte similar to what *memcpy* function does.

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code:

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X, Y, Z, T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                    Z(value + 2), T(value + 3) {}
    Date(const Date & d) : X(d.X), Y(d.Y),
                        Z(d.Z), T(d.T) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
};
void Set(Date d, int value)
{
    d.SetX(value);
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    Set(d, 123);
}
```

push 123

sub esp, 10h

10h = 16 =
sizeof(Date)

mov ecx, esp

lea eax, [d]

push eax

call Date::Date

Copy
Constructor

add esp, 14h

call Set

add esp, 14h

- ▶ However, if a copy-constructor exists, that method will be called to copy the object "d" into the stack.

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code:

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X, Y, Z, T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                    Z(value + 2), T(value + 3) {}
    Date(Date && d) : X(d.X), Y(d.Y),
                    Z(d.Z), T(d.T) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
};

void Set(Date d, int value)
{
    d.SetX(value);
}

void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    Set(d, 123);
}
```

Move Constructor

error C2280: 'Date::Date(const Date &)': attempting to reference a deleted function
note: compiler has generated 'Date::Date' here
note: 'Date::Date(const Date &)': function was implicitly deleted because 'Date' has a user-defined move constructor

- ▶ If the move constructor is present, but not the a copy constructor, the code will fail at compile time. Adding a copy-constructor will make this code work.

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code:

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                    Z(value + 2), T(value+3) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
};
void Set(Date &d,int value)
{
    d.SetX(value);
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    Set(d,123);
}
```

push 123
lea eax,[d]
push eax
call Set
add esp,8

- ▶ If we send the object via a reference or pointer, the copy-constructor is no longer required.

Object operations

When a parameter is given to a function we have the following cases:

- ▶ If the parameter is *reference/pointer* - only its address is copied on the stack
- ▶ If the parameter is an *object*, all of that object is copied on the stack and it can be accessed as any other parameter that was copied on the stack (relative at `[EBP+xxx]`). The compiler uses the copy-constructor to copy an object into the stack. If no copy constructor is present, a *memcpy* - like code is generated (a code that copies byte-by-byte the entire content of the object into the stack).

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code:

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                    Z(value + 2), T(value+3)
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
};
Date Get(int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    return d;
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    d = Get(100);
}
```

- ▶ In this case, function **Get** returns an object (NOT a reference) of type **Date**.

```
Date Get(int value)
{
    push    ebp
    mov     ebp,esp
    Date d(value);
    mov     eax,dword ptr [value]
    push    eax
    lea     ecx,[d]
    call    Date::Date
    return d;
    mov     eax,dword ptr [ebp+8]
    mov     ecx,dword ptr [d.X]
    mov     dword ptr [eax],ecx
    mov     edx,dword ptr [d.Y]
    mov     dword ptr [eax+4],edx
    mov     ecx,dword ptr [d.Z]
    mov     dword ptr [eax+8],ecx
    mov     edx,dword ptr [d.T]
    mov     dword ptr [eax+12],edx
    mov     eax,dword ptr [ebp+8]
    mov     esp,ebp
    pop     ebp
    ret
```

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code :

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                     Z(value + 2), T(value+3) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
};
Date Get(int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    return d;
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    d = Get(100);
}
```

```
Date d(1);
    push    1
    lea     ecx,[d]
    call    Date::Date
d = Get(100);
    push    64h
    lea     eax,[ebp-0F0h]
    push    eax
    call    Get
    add     esp,8
    mov     ecx,dword ptr [eax]
    mov     dword ptr [d.X],ecx
    mov     edx,dword ptr [eax+4]
    mov     dword ptr [d.Y],edx
    mov     ecx,dword ptr [eax+8]
    mov     dword ptr [d.Z],ecx
    mov     edx,dword ptr [eax+0Ch]
    mov     dword ptr [d.T],edx
}
```

- ▶ In this case, function **Get** returns an object (NOT a reference) of type *Date*.

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code :

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                     Z(value + 2), T(value+3) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
};
Date Get(int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    return d;
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    d = Get(100);
}
```

App.pseudocode

```
class Date
{
    ...
};

Date* Get(Date *tempObject, int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    memcpy(tempObject,&d,sizeof(Date));
    return tempObject;
}

void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    unsigned char temp[sizeof(Date)]
    Date* tmpObj = Get(temp,100);
    memcpy(d,tmpObj,sizeof(Date))
}
```

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code:

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                    Z(value + 2), T(value+3) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
    Date(const Date & obj) { X = obj.X; }
};
Date Get(int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    return d;
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    d = Get(100);
}
```

App.pseudocode

```
class Date
{
    ...
};

Date* Get(Date *tempObject, int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    tempObject->Date(d);
    return tempObject;
}

void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    unsigned char temp[sizeof(Date)]
    Date* tmpObj = Get(temp,100);
    memcpy(d,tmpObj,sizeof(Date))
}
```

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code:

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                     Z(value + 2), T(value+3) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
    Date(const Date & obj) { X = obj.X; }
    Date& operator = (const Date &d)
    {
        X = d.X;
        return (*this);
    }
};
Date Get(int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    return d;
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    d = Get(100);
}
```

App.pseudocode

```
class Date
{
    ...
};

Date* Get(Date *tempObject, int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    tempObject->Date(d);
    return tempObject;
}

void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    unsigned char temp[sizeof(Date)]
    Date* tmpObj = Get(temp,100);
    d.operator=(*tmpObj);
}
```

Object operations

- ▶ Let's analyze the following code:

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                     Z(value + 2), T(value+3) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
    Date(const Date & obj) { X = obj.X; }
    Date(const Date && obj) { X = obj.X; }
    Date& operator = (const Date &d)
    {
        X = d.X;
        return (*this);
    }
};
Date Get(int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    return d;
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    d = Get(100);
}
```

App.pseudocode

```
class Date
{
    ...
};
Date* Get(Date *tempObject, int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    tempObject->Date(d);
    return tempObject;
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    unsigned char temp[sizeof(Date)]
    Date* tmpObj = Get(temp,100);
    d.operator=(*tmpObj);
}
```

If present, the move constructor is used when returning an object from a function !

Object operations

When dealing with temporary object, the compiler will always prefer:

1. Move constructor
2. Move assignment

Instead of copy constructor or simple assignment.

These methods (move constructor / move assignment) are preferred if they exist. If they are not specified, the copy-constructor and assignment operator will be used (if any).

**Move constructor and Move assignment are only used for temporary object.
For a regular object (reference) copy-constructor and assignment operator
are preferred (if they exists).**

Object operations

- ▶ Let's consider the following class:

App.cpp

```
class String {
    char * text;
    void CopyString(const char * string) {
        text = new char[strlen(string) + 1];
        memcpy(text, string, strlen(string) + 1);
    }
public:
    String(const char * s) {
        CopyString(s);
        printf("CTOR => Obj:%p,Text:%p\n", this,text);
    }
    ~String() {
        if (text != nullptr) {
            printf("DTOR => Obj:%p,Text:%p\n", this, text);
            delete text;
        } else {
            printf("DTOR => Obj:%p (nothing to delete)\n", this);
        }
    }
}
```


Object operations

- ▶ Let's consider the following class:

App.cpp

```
class String {
    char * text;
    void CopyString(const char * string) { ... }
public:
    String(const char * s) { ... }
    ~String() { ... }

    String(const String & obj) {
        CopyString(obj.text);
        printf("COPY => Obj:%p,Text:%p from Obj:%p,Text:%p\n", this, text,&obj,obj.text);
    }
    String& operator = (const String &obj) {
        if (text != nullptr) {
            printf("Clear => Obj:%p,Text:%p\n", this, text);
            delete text;
            text = nullptr;
        }
        CopyString(obj.text);
        printf("EQ(Copy) => Obj:%p,Text:%p from Obj:%p,Text:%p\n", this, text, &obj, obj.text);
        return (*this);
    }
}
```

- ▶ We will also add a copy-constructor and an assignment operator to this class.

Object operations

- ▶ What will be the result of the following code ?

App.cpp

```
class String {
    char * text;
    void CopyString(const char * string) { ... }
public:
    String(const char * s) { ... }
    ~String() { ... }
    String(const String & obj) { ... }
    String& operator = (const String &obj) { ... }
}
String Get(const char * text)
{
    printf("Entering Get function\n");
    String s(text);
    printf("Exiting Get function\n");
    return s;
}
void main()
{
    printf("Entering main function\n");
    String s("");
    s = Get("C++ test");
    printf("Exiting main function\n");
}
```

Object operations

- What will be the result of the following code ?

App.cpp

```
class String {
    char * text;
    void CopyString(const char * string) { ... }
public:
    String(const char * s) { ... }
    ~String() { ... }
    String(const String & obj) { ... }
    String& operator = (const String &obj) { ... }
}

String Get(const char * text)
{
    printf("Entering Get function\n");
    String s(text);
    printf("Exiting Get function\n");
    return s;
}

void main()
{
    printf("Entering main function\n");
    String s("");
    s = Get("C++ test");
    printf("Exiting main function\n");
}
```

```
Entering main function
CTOR => Obj:010FFA68,Text:01295040
Entering Get function
CTOR => Obj:010FFA04,Text:01295070
Exiting Get function
COPY => Obj:010FFA24,Text:01294EF8 from Obj:010FFA04,Text:01295070
DTOR => Obj:010FFA04,Text:01295070
Clear => Obj:010FFA68,Text:01295040
EQ(Copy) => Obj:010FFA68,Text:01294F30 from Obj:010FFA24,Text:01294EF8
DTOR => Obj:010FFA24,Text:01294EF8
Exiting main function
DTOR => Obj:010FFA68,Text:01294F30
```

↓ Translated

```
GET function
Entering main function
CTOR => main::s (Text:01295040)
Entering Get function
CTOR => Get::s (Text:01295070)
Exiting Get function
COPY => temp_obj_1(Text:01294EF8) from Get::s(Text:01295070)
DTOR => Get::s(Text:01295070)
Clear => main::s(Text:01295040)
EQ(Copy) => main::s(Text:01294F30) from temp_obj_1(Text:01294EF8)
DTOR => temp_obj_1(Text:01294EF8)
Exiting main function
DTOR => main::s(Text:01294F30)
```

Object operations

- What will be the result of the following code ?

App.cpp

```
class String {
    char * text;
    void CopyString(const char * string) {
public:
    String(const char * s) { ... }
    ~String() { ... }
    String(const String & obj) { ... }
    String& operator = (const String &obj) {
}
String Get(const char * text)
{
    printf("Entering Get function\n");
    String s(text);
    printf("Exiting Get function\n");
    return s;
}
void main()
{
    printf("Entering main function\n");
    String s("");
    s = Get("C++ test");
    printf("Exiting main function\n");
}
```

From the *String::text* point of view the following happen:

1. Allocate memory for main::s::text
2. Allocate memory for Get::s::text
3. Allocate memory for temp_obj_1::text
4. Copy string from Get::s::text to temp_obj_1::text
5. Free memory for Get::s::text
6. Free memory for main::s::text
7. Copy memory from temp_obj_1::text to main::s::text
8. Free memory for temp_obj_1::text
9. Free memory for main::s::text

"C++ test" is allocated 3 times (for Get::s, temp_obj_1 and main::s)

↓ Translated

Entering main function

CTOR => main::s (Text:01295040)

**GET
function**

Entering Get function

CTOR => Get::s (Text:01295070)

Exiting Get function

COPY => temp_obj_1(Text:01294EF8) from Get::s(Text:01295070)

DTOR => Get::s(Text:01295070)

Clear => main::s(Text:01295040)

EQ(Copy) => main::s(Text:01294F30) from temp_obj_1(Text:01294EF8)

DTOR => temp_obj_1(Text:01294EF8)

Exiting main function

DTOR => main::s(Text:01294F30)

Object operations

- ▶ Let's consider the following class:

App.cpp

```
class String {  
    char * text;  
    void CopyString(const char * string) { ... }  
public:  
    String(const char * s) { ... }  
    ~String() { ... }  
    String(const String & obj) { ... }  
    String& operator = (const String &obj) { ... }  
  
    String(String && obj) {  
        this->text = obj.text;  
        obj.text = nullptr;  
        printf("MOVE => Obj:%p,Text:%p from Obj:%p,Text:%p\n", this, text, &obj, obj.text);  
    }  
    String& operator = (String &&obj) {  
        this->text = obj.text;  
        printf("EQ(Move) => Obj:%p,Text:%p from Obj:%p,Text:%p\n", this, text, &obj, obj.text);  
        obj.text = nullptr;  
        return (*this);  
    }  
}
```

- ▶ Now, we will add a move constructor and a move assignment to the class as well.

Object operations

- ▶ What will be the result of the following code ?

App.cpp

```
class String {
    char * text;
    void CopyString(const char * string) { ... }
public:
    String(const char * s) { ... }
    ~String() { ... }
    String(const String & obj) { ... }
    String& operator = (const String &obj) { ... }
    String(String && obj) { ... }
    String& operator = (String &&obj) { ... }
}

String Get(const char * text)
{
    printf("Entering Get function\n");
    String s(text);
    printf("Exiting Get function\n");
    return s;
}

void main()
{
    printf("Entering main function\n");
    String s("");
    s = Get("C++ test");
    printf("Exiting main function\n");
}
```

Object operations

- ▶ What will be the result of the following code ?

App.cpp

```
class String {  
    char * text;  
    void CopyString(const char * string) { ... }  
public:  
    String(const char * s) { ... }  
    ~String() { ... }  
    String(const String & obj) { ... }  
    String& operator = (const String &obj) { ... }  
    String(String && obj) { ... }  
    String& operator = (String &&obj) { ... }  
}  
String Get(const char * text)  
{  
    printf("Entering Get function\n");  
    String s(text);  
    printf("Exiting Get function\n");  
    return s;  
}  
void main()  
{  
    printf("Entering main function\n");  
    String s("");  
    s = Get("C++ test");  
    printf("Exiting main function\n");  
}
```

```
Entering main function  
CTOR => Obj:00AFFBD0,Text:00DA60A0  
Entering Get function  
CTOR => Obj:00AFFB6C,Text:00DA60D0  
Exiting Get function  
MOVE => Obj:00AFFB8C,Text:00DA60D0 from Obj:00AFFB6C,Text:00000000  
DTOR => Obj:00AFFB6C (nothing to delete)  
EQ(Move) => Obj:00AFFBD0,Text:00DA60D0 from Obj:00AFFB8C,Text:00DA60D0  
DTOR => Obj:00AFFB8C (nothing to delete)  
Exiting main function  
DTOR => Obj:00AFFBD0,Text:00DA60D0
```

↓ Translated

```
GET  
function  
Entering main function  
CTOR => main::s(Text:00DA60A0)  
Entering Get function  
CTOR => Get::s(Text:00DA60D0)  
Exiting Get function  
MOVE => temp_obj_1(Text:00DA60D0) from Get::s(Text:00000000)  
DTOR => Get::s (nothing to delete)  
EQ(Move) => main::s,Text:00DA60D0 from temp_obj_1(Text:00DA60D0)  
DTOR => temp_obj_1 (nothing to delete)  
Exiting main function  
DTOR => main::s(Text:00DA60D0)
```

Object operations

- What will be the result of the following code ?

App.cpp

```
class String {
    char * text;
    void CopyString(const char * string) { ... }
public:
    String(const char * s) { ... }
    ~String() { ... }
    String(const String & obj) { ... }
    String& operator = (const String &obj) { ... }
    String(String && obj) { ... }
    String& operator = (String &&obj) { ... }
}

String Get(const char * text)
{
    printf("Entering Get function\n");
    String s(text);
    printf("Exiting Get function\n");
    return s;
}

void main()
{
    printf("Entering main function\n");
    String s("");
    s = Get("C++ test");
    printf("Exiting main function\n");
}
```

From the *String::text* point of view the following happen:

1. Allocate memory for main::s::text
2. Allocate memory for Get::s::text
3. Copy the pointer of Get::s::text to temp_obj_1::text
4. Make Get::s::text NULL (nullptr)
5. Copy the pointer of temp_obj_1::text to main::s::text
6. Make temp_obj_1::text NULL (nullptr)
7. Free memory for main::s::text

"C++ test" is allocated one time and then the pointer is moved until it reaches the destination object ("s" from main)

↓ Translated

GET function

```
Entering main function
CTOR => main::s(Text:00DA60A0)
Entering Get function
CTOR => Get::s(Text:00DA60D0)
Exiting Get function
MOVE => temp_obj_1(Text:00DA60D0) from Get::s(Text:00000000)
DTOR => Get::s (nothing to delete)
EQ(Move) => main::s, Text:00DA60D0 from temp_obj_1(Text:00DA60D0)
DTOR => temp_obj_1 (nothing to delete)
Exiting main function
DTOR => main::s(Text:00DA60D0)
```


Object operations

- What is the problem with the following code ?

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                     Z(value + 2), T(value+3) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
    Date(const Date & obj) { X = obj.X; }
    Date& operator = (Date &d)
    {
        X = d.X;
        return (*this);
    }
};
Date& Get(int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    return d;
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    d = Get(100);
}
```

App.pseudocode

```
class Date
{
    ...
};
Date* Get(int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    return &d;
}
void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    Date* tmpObj = Get(100);
    d.operator=(*tmpObj);
}
```

Object operations

- What is the problem with the following code ?

App.cpp

```
class Date
{
    int X,Y,Z,T;
public:
    Date(int value) : X(value), Y(value + 1),
                     Z(value + 2), T(value+3) {}
    void SetX(int value) { X = value; }
    Date(const Date & obj) { X = obj.X; }
    void operator = (Date &d)
    {
        X = d.X;
    }
};

Date& Get(int value)
{
    Date d(value);
    return d;
}

void main()
{
    Date d(1);
    d = Get(100);
}
```

```
void operator = (Date &d)
{
    push    ebp
    mov     ebp,esp
    sub     esp,0CCh
    push    ebx
    push    esi
    push    edi
    push    ecx
    lea     edi,[ebp-0CCh]
    mov     ecx,33h
    mov     eax,0CCCCCCCCh
    rep stos dword ptr es:[edi]
    pop     ecx
    mov     dword ptr [this],ecx
    X = d.X;
    mov     eax,dword ptr [this]
    mov     ecx,dword ptr [d]
    mov     edx,dword ptr [ecx]
    mov     dword ptr [eax],edx
}

pop     edi
pop     esi
pop     ebx
mov     esp,ebp
pop     ebp
ret     4
```

Q & A