

The slide features a light blue background with abstract circuit-like patterns in purple and orange. These patterns include lines, dots, and geometric shapes, primarily located in the corners and along the edges of the slide.

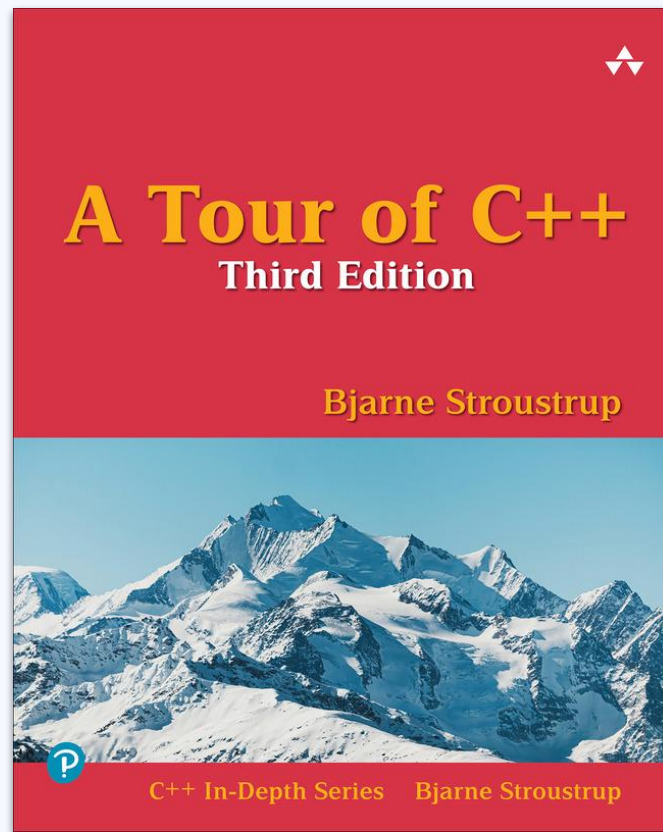
# Essential Operations

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CSE 232 – Dr. Josh Nahum

# Reading:

Section 6.1 through Section 6.4





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# Copy and Move

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# Copy Operations



## Copy Constructor

Used to create a new object (clone) from an reference to an existing object. The existing object should (usually) be unchanged.



## Copy Assignment

Changes the existing object (the left-hand-side of an assignment) to "match" the values of the right-hand-side object.

# Move Operations



## Move Constructor

Like the Copy Constructor, this function makes a new object from an existing object. However, the existing object will be destroyed.



## Move Assignment

Like the Copy Assignment, but the right-hand-side will be destroyed.



## Optional

The move operations are an optimization to prevent unnecessary copying. They won't be assessed in this course.




**01**

# **Rule of 3 (5/0)**

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“If a class requires a user-defined **destructor**, a user-defined **copy constructor**, or a user-defined **copy assignment operator**, it almost certainly requires all three.”

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—Rule of three








“If a class user-defines any of the Rule of three member functions, and desires move semantics, it likely requires a user-defined **move constructor** and **move assignment operator**.”

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**–Rule of five**





“If a class owns a resource, it should implement the rule of three/five functions, otherwise it should **not** have custom implementations of any of them.”

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—Rule of zero





02

# Operator Overloading

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# Common Cases



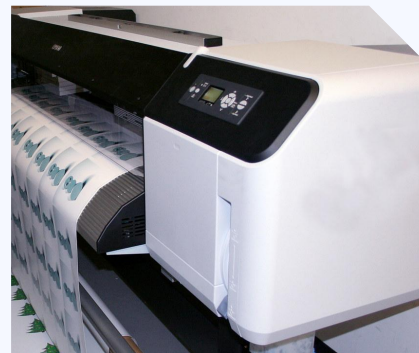
## Equality

Often it is important to compare two objects for equality ( $==$ ,  $!=$ )



## Relational

Comparisons ( $>$ ,  $>=$ ,  $<$ ,  $<=$ ) are necessary if the objects need to be sorted or ranked



## I/O

Objects can read from a stream (operator  $>>$ ) or print themselves to a stream (operator  $<<$ )

# Don't Overdo It

Most classes only overload the previous operations at most. Only overload operators where there is a clear expectation from the user, otherwise, just make a regular named member function.



# Attribution

Please ask questions via Piazza

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