

[l, gl, x, r, pr]values

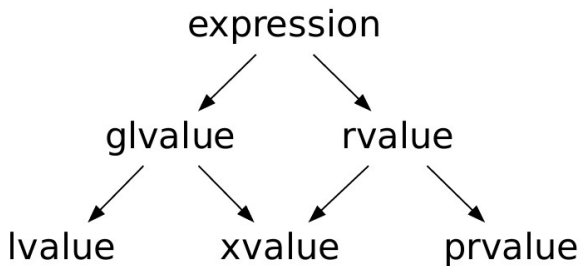
Value categories

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Introduction

How are expressions categorized?



How to understand fundamental classifications?

- lvalue - T&

How to understand fundamental classifications?

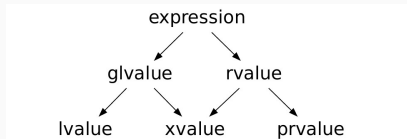
- lvalue - T&
- xvalue - T&&

How to understand fundamental classifications?

- lvalue - T&
- xvalue - T&&
- prvalue - T

The common mistake

Usually people think about expression categories:



As categories of references, which is **wrong**

Getting it right

category $\leq>$ *expression*

reference \Rightarrow *category*

category $\not\Rightarrow$ *reference*

[Note: there is no reference of type prvalue]

prvalue vs glvalues

glvalues

Generalized lvalues. It's everything that *references the object*

prvalues

Pure rvalues. It's a *value*.

Values vs Objects

Objects

- many object with same value
- object can be changed
- many references to the same object

Values

- value is unique
- value cannot be changed
- value

Into the details - glvalues

Xvalues

xvalues mean:
eXpiring values

Xvalues are such kind of expressions, that its' results point to the object, which will soon **expire**.

Xvalues examples

There are fixed number of ways we can get xvalues:

- function call which result type is rvalue reference (T&&).
- explicit cast to rvalue reference.
- subscript operator call on the xvalue arrays.
- non reference member access to the xvalue objects (also through pointer to member).
- temporary materialization conversion.

function call which result type is rvalue reference

```
struct Foo{};
```

```
Foo&& bar();
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    bar(); // "bar()" is the xvalue expression
```

```
}
```

explicit cast to rvalue reference

```
struct Foo{/* definition */};

int main() {
    Foo a;
    std::move(a); // "std::move(a)" casts a to Foo&&
    static_cast<Foo&&>(a); // does same thing as std::move
}
```

subscript operator call on the xvalue arrays

```
int main(){  
    Foo arr[10] = {};  
    std::move(arr)[0]; // xvalue ref to the first arr element  
}
```


non reference member access to the xvalue objects

```
template <typename T>
struct Foo{
    T member;
};

int main(){
    Foo<int> a{};
    std::move(a).member; //xvalue

    Foo<int&> a{.member = a.member};
    std::move(a).member; // lvalue
                        // due to reference collapsing
}
```

non reference member access to the xvalue objects II

```
int main(){  
    int Foo<int>::* pointer = &Foo<int>::member;  
    Foo<int> foo{};  
    std::move(foo).*pointer; //xvalue expression  
    return 0;  
}
```

temporary materialization conversion

```
struct Foo{int member;};  
Foo().member; // member access requires glvalue  
              // tmc converts the prvalue to xvalue
```

Complete type requirements

glvalue expressions can operate on non-complete type

```
struct Foo{};
```

```
Foo& first_foo();
```

```
Foo& second_foo();
```

```
Foo& first_of_two(Foo& first, Foo& second){return first;}
```

```
int main(){
```

```
    auto& result = first_of_two(second_foo(), first_foo());
```

```
    if(&result == &second_foo())
```

```
        std::cout << "result is second" << std::endl;
```

```
}
```

expression, which result is of type void cannot be glvalue expression.

- It's impossible to create object of type void
- It's impossible to have a reference to void

into the details - prvalues

What are prvalues expressions

Those are expression which results are the **values**.

prvalues examples

```
struct Foo{};  
Foo(); // returns value of type Foo.  
  
Foo bar();  
bar(); // prvalue returns type Foo
```


Prvalues expressions can return void type.

Type completeness requirements

Prvalues expressions that yield type T needs this type to be complete.

```
Foo first_copy_of_two(Foo& first, Foo& second){return first;}

int main(){
    // call to first_of_two is now prvalue expression
    // the program will not compile
    const auto& result = first_of_two(second_foo(),
                                      first_foo());
    if(&result == &second_foo())
        std::cout << "result is second" << std::endl;
}
```

Expression categories conversion

Types of categories conversions

glvalue to prvalue

- array to pointer conversion
- function to pointer conversion
- lvalue to rvalue

prvalue to glvalue

- temporary materialization conversion

array to pointer conversion

```
void printme(const char* str);  
int main(){  
    char str[] = {'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', '\0'};  
    printme(str);  
}
```

function to pointer

```
void foo(){}  
void foo2(void(*)());  
void foo3(void(*)()&);  
  
void main(){  
    foo; // type void(*)()  
    foo2(foo); // void(*)() -> void(*)()  
    foo3(foo); // also fine  
};
```

lvalue to rvalue conversion

Does not take place for:

- arrays
- funtions

For not-complete type conversion is ill-formed.

lvalue to rvalue

- for non class types the cv qualifiers are discarded
- for class types the cv qualifiers are preserved

Lvalue to rvalue conversion means **reading object's value**

$T\& \rightarrow T$

§7.2.3.2 Expression context dependence

In some contexts, an expression only appears for its side effects. Such an expression is called a discarded-value expression. . . .

The lvalue-to-rvalue conversion is applied if and only if the expression is a glvalue of volatile-qualified type and it is one of the following:

lvalue to rvalue semantics

Lvalue to rvalue conversion means **reading object's value**

$T\& \rightarrow T$

```
extern volatile int GPIO_Port;
volatile int& foo(){ return GPIO_Port; }

int main(){
    foo();
}
```

lvalue to rvalue conversion

```
void foo(Bar value);  
Bar bar;  
foo(bar);
```

temporary materialization conversion

- If glvalue expression is expected and prvalue is present.
- Temporary variable is created
- Conversion to the xvalue is applied.

temporary materialization conversion

```
struct Foo{};

void foo(Foo&& test){
    std::cout << "ptr to test: " << &test << std::endl;
}

int main()
{
    Foo* ptr = &Foo(); // ill-formed lvalue is required
    foo(Foo());
}
```

Bitfields

Bitfields and glvalues

```
struct Foo{  
    char a:3;  
};
```

```
Foo().a; // glvalue
```

```
Foo foo;
```

```
foo.a // lvalue
```

```
auto i = foo.a; // automatic conversion to bitfield type
```

```
auto& j = foo.a; // ill formed
```

```
const auto& k = foo.a; // valid statement
```

Thank you for attention!

Questions?

Bibliography

- [My blog](#)
- [IS draft](#)