# C++ TIDBITS

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#### VIRTUAL

- Virtual destructors of base classes ensure that the destructor of the inherited is called when appropriate.
- Virtual functions are implemented using an array of function pointers per class. This is called the vtable. A member variable vptr is added to the class by the compiler. vptr points to vtable. Code is generated in every constructor to initialize vptr when an object is created. dynamic\_cast uses this table to figure out type of the object in runtime.
- Keyword **Override**: Added to declaration of the inherited function. Generates a build error if the signature of the virtual base function diverges from the signature of the inherited.

## EXCEPTIONS

The compiler maintains exception handling in side tables which are not consulted unless an exception needs to be handled. The 2 main data structures used in handling exceptions are:

- .eh\_frame: It contains the information (DWARF) that is required to pop back to the state of the machine registers and the stack at any point higher up the call stack.
- .gcc\_except\_table: contains information that is necessary in order to know when to stop unwinding the stack.

Performance Aspects: Exceptions are slow because:

- when an exception occurs, the function call stack is linearly searched for the exception handler, and all the entries before the function with exception handler are removed from the function call stack.
- Temporary exception objects get created and destroyed as the stack is unwound. To avoid latter overhead, exception objects are caught as constant reference.

## STL CONTAINER CHOICE SCHEMA Order is important Need to find element by keyu| priority\_queue | stack Sorted by key Însert/eras è in middle duplicates at front ∕Storeke) 'Store keў∿ separate to separate to collections collections '-Yes-multi\_set set multi\_map deque list vector

## STL TIDBITS

Figure 1: Container Choice Flowchart

list iterator to an element in the list is safe from mutation of the list itself unless the element pointed to by the iterator is erased. emplace(\_\*) APIs are faster than push(\_\*) APIs when constructing objects as a part of the call. emplace(\_\*) constructs the object in-place rather than creating a temporary copy of the object on the stack.

## Design Patterns

Builders, factories, prototype, Singleton

#### SMART POINTERS

- unique\_ptr: Destroys the object when the pointer goes out of scope. Ownership can be transferred but only 1 pointer is valid.
- shared\_ptr: Provide a reference counted access to the allocated object. Object is destroyed only when all references are invalid.
- weak\_ptr: To avoid reference cycles with shared\_ptr, weak\_ptr contains the pointer to the object corresponding to the shared\_ptr but does not participate in the reference counting.

### COPY ELISION AND RVO

Return Vectors by value: When a vector is returned by value and assigned to a variable, 2 optimizations are performed by the compiler to avoid copies. When a value is a returned by a function, the value becomes a Rvalue. Rvalues are expressions that create anonymous temporary objects. Since the value of the object cannot change, the compiler does not need to copy out the value when the stack is unrolled as long as the memory is kept intact. Additionally, when the return value is assigned to a lvalue, the lvalue can be constructed by "moving" the resource ownership instead of copying.

### FRIENDSHIP

- friend class and function can access private members of class.
- friend function can be member function of another class or global function.
- Friendship is not inherited.