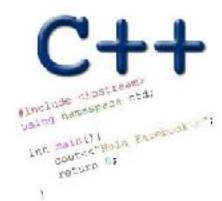
RULE OF THREE LINKED LISTS CONTD

Problem Solving with Computers-II



Read the syllabus. Know what's required. Know how to get help.

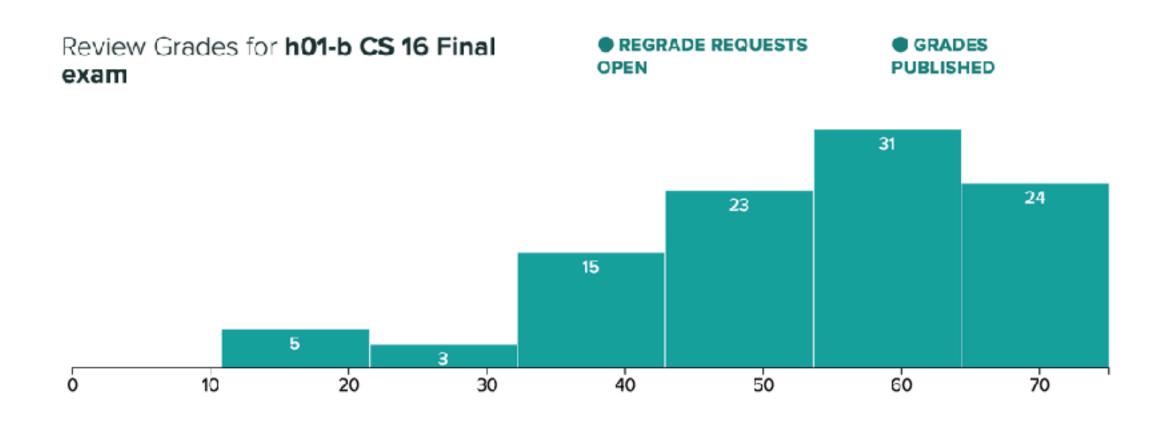
CLICKERS OUT – FREQUENCY AC

How difficult do you find the course so far?

- A. Too easy
- B. Easy, I sail through the labs with little effort
- C. Moderately easy/difficult I have to apply concepts and can complete the labs and homeworks with moderate effort
- D. I understand the material but my partner does everything --- I don't really have the confidence to code.
- E. I am really struggling and feel underprepared for this class

Results of the CS 16 final exam

• MEDIAN: 75.33%, MAXIMUM:98.67%, MEAN: 70.79%, STD DEV: 19.2%



Please also see the lecture notes at this link:

https://ucsb-cs24-w18.github.io/lectures/lect07/

Destructor

B. Once

C. Twice

```
The destructor is invoked when the object is removed
from memory
void foo(){
    IntList list1;
    IntList *p = new IntList;
How many times is the destructor invoked for the
above code?
A. Never
```

Copy constructor

- The copy constructor creates and initializes a new instance to be the copy of another instance of the class
- A class always has a default copy constructor which may be overloaded
- Why overload the copy constructor

Overloading the copy constructor

- Which of the following classes that you have implemented is a good candidate to overload the copy constructor
- A. Statistician class from PA1
- B. IntList (implemented in class)

Copy assignment

```
IntList list1, list2; //default constructor is
invoked
//Copy assignment is invoked below:
list1 = list2;
```

- The copy assignment should result in list1 having a copy of the data of list2
- A class always has a default copy assignment which may be overloaded
- Why overload the copy assignment?

RULE OF THREE

If a class defines one (or more) of the following it should probably explicitly define all three:

- 1. Copy constructor
- 2. Copy assignment
- 3. Destructor

Value semantics: Copy assignment and copy constructor

Value semantics means treating objects as values and creating copies when passing them around

Value semantics is generally used in these two cases:

- Copy assignment
- Copy constructor

Next time

Run time analysis