601.220 Intermediate Programming

Rule of 3

An Image class

```
// image.h
      #ifndef IMAGE_H__
      #define IMAGE H
      #include <iostream>
      class Image {
 5
      public:
 6
          Image(const char *orig, int r, int c) : nrow(r), ncol(c) {
7
              image = new char[r*c];
 8
              for(int i = 0; i < nrow * ncol; i++) image[i] = orig[i];</pre>
9
10
          ~Image() { delete[] image; }
11
12
          void set_pixel(char pix, int row, int col) {
13
                  image[row * ncol + col] = pix;
14
15
          friend std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& os, const Image& image) {
16
              for(int i = 0; i < image.nrow; i++) {
17
                  for(int j = 0; j < image.ncol; j++)</pre>
18
                      os << image.image[i*image.ncol+i] << ' ':
19
                  os << std::endl:
20
21
              return os:
22
23
      private:
24
          char *image; // image data
25
          int nrow, ncol: // # rows and columns
26
      };
27
      #endif // IMAGE_H__
```

image_main.cpp

```
// image_main.cpp
   #include "image.h"
2
   int main() {
        Image x_{wins}("X-0-X0--X", 3, 3);
4
        std::cout << x_wins << "** X wins! **" << std::endl;
5
       return 0;
6
   }
   $ g++ -o image_main image_main.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wall -Wextra
   $ ./image_main
   x - 0
   - X O
   - - X
   ** X wins! **
```

image_main2.cpp

```
// image_main2.cpp
   #include "image.h"
1
2
   int main() {
3
       Image x_{wins}("X-0-X0--X", 3, 3);
4
       Image o_wins = x_wins;
5
       o_wins.set_pixel('0', 2, 2); // set bottom right to '0
6
       std::cout << x_wins << "** X wins! **" << std::endl <<
7
       std::cout << o_wins << "** 0 wins! **" << std::endl;
8
       return 0;
9
10
```

image_main2.cpp

```
$ g++ -o image_main2 image_main2.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wall -Wextra
$ ./image_main2
X - 0
- X O
- - 0
** X wins! **
X - 0
- X O
- - 0
** N wins! **
Aborted (core dumped)
Oops, both have 0 in bottom right corner
o_wins.set_pixel(...) affected both x_wins & o_wins!
```

image_main2.cpp

```
$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./image_main2
==3651== Memcheck, a memory error detector
==3651== Copyright (C) 2002-2015, and GNU GPL'd, by Julian Seward et al.
==3651== Using Valgrind-3.11.0 and LibVEX; rerun with -h for copyright info
==3651== Command: ./image main2
==3651==
==3651== error calling PR_SET_PTRACER, vgdb might block
==3651== Invalid free() / delete / delete[] / realloc()
==3651==
            at 0x4C2F74B: operator delete[](void*) (in /usr/lib/valgrind/vgpreload_memcheck-amd64-linux.s-
==3651==
           by 0x400C9C: Image::~Image() (in /d/Study/PhDCS(JHU)/JHU2020/2020-09-12(Fall) - Intermmediate
           by 0x400B4F: main (in /d/Study/PhDCS(JHU)/JHU2020/2020-09-12(Fall) - Intermmediate Programmin
==3651==
==3651== Address 0x5b19c80 is 0 bytes inside a block of size 9 free'd
==3651==
            at 0x4C2F74B: operator delete[](void*) (in /usr/lib/valgrind/vgpreload_memcheck-amd64-linux.s
==3651==
           by Ox400C9C: Image:: Image() (in /d/Study/PhDCS(JHU)/JHU2020/2020-09-12(Fall) - Intermmediate
==3651==
            by 0x400B43: main (in /d/Study/PhDCS(JHU)/JHU2020/2020-09-12(Fall) - Intermmediate Programmin
==3651== Block was allocod at
==3651==
            at 0x4C2E80F: operator new[](unsigned long) (in /usr/lib/valgrind/vgpreload_memcheck-amd64-li
==3651==
            by 0x400C22: Image::Image(char const*, int, int) (in /d/Study/PhDCS(JHU)/JHU2020/2020-09-12(F.
            by 0x400AA4: main (in /d/Study/PhDCS(JHU)/JHU2020/2020-09-12(Fall) - Intermmediate Programmin
==3651==
==3651==
==3651==
==3651== HEAP SUMMARY:
==3651==
             in use at exit: 72,704 bytes in 1 blocks
==3651==
           total heap usage: 3 allocs, 3 frees, 76,809 bytes allocated
==3651==
==3651== LEAK SUMMARY:
==3651==
           definitely lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
           indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==3651==
==3651==
              possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
```

==3651==

still reachable: 72,704 bytes in 1 blocks

Shallow copy

```
...
Image x_wins("X-0-X0-X", 3, 3);
Image o_wins = x_wins;
...
Image o_wins = x_wins; does shallow copy
```

- Copies x_wins.image pointer directly into o_wins.image, so both are using same heap array
- Instead, we want deep copy; o_wins should be a new buffer, with contents of x_wins copied over

Image is an example of a class that manages resources, and therefore has a **non-trivial destructor**

Rule of 3: If you have to manage how an object is destroyed, you should also manage how it's copied

Rule of 3 (technical version): If you have a non-trivial destructor, you should also define a copy constructor and assignment operator

Case in point: Image should be deep copied

Copy constructor (ClassName(const ClassName&)) initializes a class variable as a copy of another

Assignment operator (operator=) is called when one object is assigned to another

Copy constructor

Copy constructor is called when:

- Initializing:
 - Image o_wins = x_wins;
 - Image o_wins(x_wins); (same meaning as above)
- Passing by value
- Returning by value

Copy constructor

Copy constructor for Image for a deep copy:
Image(const Image& o) : nrow(o.nrow), ncol(o.ncol) {
 // Do a *deep copy*
 image = new char[nrow * ncol];
 for(int i = 0; i < nrow * ncol; i++) {
 image[i] = o.image[i];
 }</pre>

Assignment operator

operator= is called when assigning one class variable to another

• Except for initialization; copy constructor handles that

```
Image& operator=(const Image& o) {
    delete[] image; // deallocate previous image memory
    nrow = o.nrow;
    ncol = o.ncol;
    image = new char[nrow * ncol];
    for(int i = 0; i < nrow * ncol; i++) {
        image[i] = o.image[i];
    }
    return *this; // for chaining
}</pre>
```

It's a normal member function, not a constructor, so we can't use initializer list syntax

If you don't specify copy constructor or assignment operator, compiler adds **implicit** version that **shallow copies**

- Simply the contents of the fields
- class fields will have their corresponding copy constructors or assignment operator functions called
- Pointers to heap memory will simply be copied, without the heap memory itself being copied

Another way of stating the Rule of 3: if your class has a non-trivial destructor, you probably **don't** want shallow copying

When we add the copy constructor and assignment operator in previous slides for the deep copy, we get the expected behavior:

```
// image main fixed.cpp
      #include "image fixed.h"
      int main() {
          Image x wins("X-0-X0--X", 3, 3):
          Image o wins = x wins:
          o_wins.set_pixel('0', 2, 2); // set bottom right to '0'
          std::cout << x wins << "** X wins! **" << std::endl << std::endl:
          std::cout << o wins << "** 0 wins! **" << std::endl:
          return 0:
10
      $ g++ -o image_main_fixed image_main_fixed.cpp -std=c++11 -pedantic -Wall -Wextra
      $ ./image_main_fixed
      x - 0
      - X O
      - - X
      ** X wins! **
      X - 0
      X 0
      ** N wins! **
```

And no complaints from valgrind:

\$ valgrind --leak-check=full ./image_main_fixed

```
==3663== Memcheck, a memory error detector
==3663== Copyright (C) 2002-2015, and GNU GPL d, by Julian Seward et al.
==3663== Using Valgrind-3.11.0 and LibVEX; rerun with -h for copyright info
==3663== Command: ./image_main_fixed
==3663==
==3663== error calling PR_SET_PTRACER, vgdb might block
==3663==
==3663== HEAP SUMMARY:
            in use at exit: 72.704 bytes in 1 blocks
==3663==
==3663== total heap usage: 4 allocs, 3 frees, 76,818 bytes allocated
==3663==
==3663== I.EAK SIIMMARY:
==3663== definitely lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==3663== indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==3663==
             possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==3663== still reachable: 72,704 bytes in 1 blocks
==3663==
                suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==3663== Reachable blocks (those to which a pointer was found) are not shown.
==3663== To see them, rerun with: --leak-check=full --show-leak-kinds=all
==3663==
==3663== For counts of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -v
==3663== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```