## Smart Pointers - Multi-Threading

Q1: Do you notice any problems in the sample code before?

Q2: If there is any problem, how can you detect it?

Q3: How can you fix it?

A1: this line in src/inheritance/inheritance\_demo.cpp

Animal\* a = new Animal;

```
$ valgrind ./src/inheritance demo
==393388==
==393388== HEAP SUMMARY:
==393388== in use at exit: 8 bytes in 1 blocks
==393388== total heap usage: 3 allocs, 2 frees, 73,736 bytes allocated
==393388==
==393388== LEAK SUMMARY:
==393388== definitely lost: 8 bytes in 1 blocks
==393388== indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==393388== possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==393388== still reachable: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==393388==
                  suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==393388== Rerun with --leak-check=full to see details of leaked memory
==393388==
==393388== For counts of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -v
==393388== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

A2: valgrind - link

A3: one possible fix is:

```
delete a:
```

```
==394745== Invalid free() / delete / delete[] / realloc()
            at 0x4C3323B: operator delete(void*) (in /usr/lib/valgrind/vgpreload memcheck-amd64-linux.so)
==394745==
             by 0x108D17: main (inheritance demo.cpp:88)
==394745== Address 0x1ffeffff90 is on thread 1's stack
==394745== in frame #1, created by main (inheritance_demo.cpp:59)
==394745==
==394745==
==394745== HEAP SUMMARY:
==394745== in use at exit: 8 bytes in 1 blocks
           total heap usage: 3 allocs, 3 frees, 73,736 bytes allocated
==394745==
==394745==
==394745== LEAK SUMMARY:
==394745== definitely lost: 8 bytes in 1 blocks
==394745== indirectly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
              possibly lost: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==394745==
==394745== still reachable: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==394745==
                 suppressed: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==394745==
==394745== For counts of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -v
==394745== ERROR SUMMARY: 1 errors from 1 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

You can see it still has a complaint. How can you achieve the following?

```
==395385==
==395385== in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
==395385== total heap usage: 3 allocs, 3 frees, 73,736 bytes allocated
==395385==
==395385== All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible
==395385==
==395385== For counts of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -v
==395385== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 0 from 0)
```

## **Smart Pointer**

- A garbage collection mechanism by C++11
- A wrapper class over a pointer
  - Help programmers not to worry about any memory leaks
- See example in src/smart\_pointer/mem\_leak\_demo.cpp
  - Motivation for using smart pointers
- See example in src/smart\_pointer/smart\_pointer\_demo.cpp
  - Smart Pointer usage

Multithreading and its mechanism

- See example in src/multithread/thread\_demo\_with\_problem.cpp
  - Identify the problem and propose the solution

What we want (for ALL executions):

What might actually happen:

## Task 1: Getting familiar with Smart Pointer (combined with Polymorphism)

This is a very *simple* task to help you get familiar with Smart Pointer usage.

- Write a program with a parent class (e.g., ParentClass)
  - The parent has a pure virtual member function (e.g., say your name())
  - O: What is a virtual member function?
- Derive two classes from the parent class (e.g., Child1Class, Child2Class)
  - And define a function out of the parent's virtual function above.
  - O: What does this action call?
  - O: What will happen if we don't perform the above action?
- Create two smart pointers of parent class type to objects of these parent classes.
  - Use the pointers to invoke the proper polymorphic behavior.
- As always, write a unit test for the two child classes you just create
  - You need to design the test properly

Task 2: Multithreading with C++11

```
class Purse { ...
int deposit_money_multi_thread() { ...

TEST(PurseTest, SufficientAmount) { ...
int main(int argc, char** argv) { ...
```

In this task, you need to utilize multithreading and synchronization to implement the following:

- Create two constants to represent:
  - Total number of threads
  - An amount of money
- A class **Purse** with the following:
  - A **constructor** that initialize its private member (money ) to 0
  - A set\_ and get\_ for that variable (use macro)
  - A deposit\_money() that adds a proper amount to its private data member void deposit\_money(int amount) {...}

NOTE: for this function, don't use something like: x += amount; Use a for loop to add the proper amount

- Create a deposit\_money\_multi\_thread() that does the following:
  - o Create a Purse object
  - Create a vector of threads
  - For each thread in the vector (with the total number of threads declared above),
     make it:
    - Run the function deposit money()
    - On the Purse object above
    - With the amount of money (constant declared above)
    - Then, push each thread to the vector
  - o Wait for each thread to finish its execution
  - Return the amount of money from the purse
- Write the test to verify that:
  - deposit\_money\_multi\_thread() runs correctly with the two constant you set
    - For ALL times
  - Also, another test to illustrate that if you don't apply proper synchronization mechanism, you will get incorrect result

```
Running 1 test from 1 test suite.
            Global test environment set-up.
           1 test from PurseTest
           PurseTest.SufficientAmount
/workspaces/cpp-training-github/src/multithread/thread_exercise.cpp:42: Failure
Expected equality of these values:
  5*100000
   Which is: 500000
  deposit money multi thread()
   Which is: 311575
   FAILED ] PurseTest.SufficientAmount (10 ms)
  ----- 1 test from PurseTest (10 ms total)
[-----] Global test environment tear-down
 ======= 1 test from 1 test suite ran. (10 ms total)
  PASSED ] 0 tests.
   FAILED ] 1 test, listed below:
          PurseTest.SufficientAmount
1 FAILED TEST
```

## Incorrect

Correct