

Module 14

Partha Pratin Das

Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Address

Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data members

Copy
Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointe
Self-Copy

## Module 14: Programming in C++

Copy Constructor and Copy Assignment Operator

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## Module Objectives

#### Module 14

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# Objectives & Outline

Examples String

Rect Name & Addres CreditCard

# Constructo Call by valu

Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy Constructor

Assignment Operator Copy Pointe Self-Copy

- More on Object Lifetime
- Understand Copy Construction
- Understand Copy Assignment Operator
- Understand Shallow and Deep Copy



## Module Outline

#### Module 14

#### Objectives & Outline

#### Lifetime Examples

- String
- Date
- Rect
- Name & Address
- Credit card
- Copy Constructor
  - Need of Copy constructor
  - Call-by-Value
  - Signature
  - Data Members
  - Free Copy Constructor
- Copy Assignment Operator
  - Input Parameters
  - Copy with Pointers Shallow and Deep Copy
  - Self-copy
- Signature
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### Module 14: Lecture 26

#### Module 14

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# Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Address

# Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data member

Copy
Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointer
Self-Copy

#### Lifetime Examples

- String
- Date
- Rect
- Name & Address
- Credit card
- Copy Constructor
  - Need of Copy constructor



# Program 14.01: Order of Initialization – Order of Data Members

```
Module 14
```

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Objectives & Outline

#### Lifetime Examples

Date
Rect
Name & Addres
CreditCard

Copy
Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data members
Free Copy

Copy Assignment Operator

Copy Pointe Self-Copy Signature

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
int init_m1(int m) { // Func. to init m1_
    cout << "Init m1 : " << m << endl:
    return m:
int init m2(int m) { // Func. to init m2
    cout << "Init m2 : " << m << endl:
    return m:
class X {
    int m1_; // Initialize 1st
    int m2_; // Initialize 2nd
public:
    X(int m1, int m2):
       m1_(init_m1(m1)), // Called 1st
       m2 (init m2(m2)) // Called 2nd
        { cout << "Ctor: " << endl: }</pre>
    ~X() { cout << "Dtor: " << endl; }
1:
int main() { X a(2, 3); return 0; }
----
Init m1_: 2
Init m2:3
Ctor:
Dtor:
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
int init_m1(int m) { // Func. to init m1_
    cout << "Init m1 : " << m << endl:
    return m:
int init m2(int m) { // Func. to init m2
    cout << "Init m2 : " << m << endl:
   return m:
class X {
    int m2_; // Order of data members swapped
    int m1:
public:
    X(int m1, int m2):
       m1_(init_m1(m1)), // Called 2nd
       m2 (init m2(m2)) // Called 1st
       f cout << "Ctor: " << endl: }</pre>
    "X() { cout << "Dtor: " << endl: }
1:
int main() { X a(2, 3): return 0: }
Init m2_: 3
Init m1:2
Ctor:
Dtor:
```

 Order of initialization does not depend on the order in the initialization list. It depends on the order of data members in the definition



## Program 14.02/03: A Simple String Class

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Objectives & Outline

Examples
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Name & Addres
CreditCard

Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy Constructor

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointer Self-Copy

```
C Style
```

#### C++ Style

```
#include <iostream>
                                  #include <iostream>
                                  using namespace std:
using namespace std;
struct String {
                                  class String {
    char *str_; // Container
                                       char *str : // Container
                                      size_t len_; // Length
    size t len : // Length
ጉ:
                                  public:
                                       String(char *s) : str_(strdup(s)), // Uses malloc()
                                                         len (strlen(str ))
void print(const String& s) {
    cout << s.str << ": "
                                       { cout << "ctor: "; print(); }
         << s.len << endl:
                                       "String() {
                                          cout << "dtor: ": print():
                                          free(str_); // To match malloc() in strdup()
int main() {
    String s:
                                       void print() { cout << "(" << str << ": "</pre>
                                                           << len_ << ")" << endl: }
    // Init data members
    s.str = strdup("Partha"):
                                       size t len() { return len : }
    s.len_ = strlen(s.str_);
                                  }:
                                  int main() {
                                       String s = "Partha"; // Ctor called
    print(s):
                                       s.print():
    return 0:
                                      return 0;
Partha: 6
                                  ctor: (Partha: 6)
                                  (Partha: 6)
                                  dtor: (Partha: 6)
```

• Note the order of initialization between str\_ and len.. What if we swap them?



# Program 14.04: A Simple String Class – Fails for wrong order of data members

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Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect

Rect Name & Addres CreditCard

### Constructo

Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy

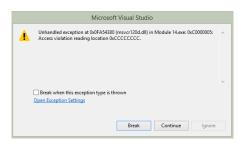
#### Copy Assignment Operator

Operator
Copy Pointer
Self-Copy
Signature

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class String {
    size_t len_; // Swapped members cause program crash (unhandled exception)
    char *str_;
public:
    String(char *s) : str_(strdup(s)), len_(strlen(str_)) { cout << "ctor: "; print(); }
    String() { cout << "dtor: "; print(); free(str_); }
    void print() { cout << "(" << str_ << ": " << len_ << ")" << endl; }
};
int main() {
    String s = "Partha";
    s.print();
    return 0;</pre>
```

- len\_ precedes str\_ in list of data members
- len\_(strlen(str\_)) is executedbefore str\_(strdup(s))
- When strlen(str\_) is called str\_ is still uninitialized
- Causes the program to crash as shown in the message box





## Program 14.05: A Simple Date Class

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Objectives & Outline

String
Date
Rect
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CreditCard

Copy
Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data members
Free Copy
Constructor

Copy
Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointe
Self-Copy

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
char monthNames[][4] = { "Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr", "May", "Jun",
                         "Jul", "Aug", "Sep", "Oct", "Nov", "Dec" }:
char dayNames[][10] = { "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday",
                         "Friday", "Saturday", "Sunday" };
class Date {
    enum Month { Jan = 1, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec };
    enum Day { Mon, Tue, Wed, Thr, Fri, Sat, Sun };
    typedef unsigned int UINT;
    UINT date : Month month : UINT year :
public:
    Date(UINT d, UINT m, UINT y) : date_(d), month_((Month)m), year_(y)
    { cout << "ctor: "; print(); }
    "Date() { cout << "dtor: "; print(); }
    void print() { cout << date_ << "/" << monthNames[month_ - 1] << "/" << year_ << endl; }</pre>
    bool validDate() { /* Check validity */ return true: } // Not implemented
    Day day() { /* Compute day from date using time.h */ return Mon: } // Not implemented
};
int main() {
    Date d(30, 7, 1961);
    d.print();
    return 0;
ctor: 30/Jul/1961
30/Jul/1961
dtor: 30/Jul/1961
```



## Program 14.06: Point and Rect Classes: Lifetime of Data Members or Embedded Objects

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Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Addres
CreditCard

#### Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy

Copy Assignment Operator

Copy Pointer
Self-Copy
Signature

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
  class Point {
      int x :
      int v_;
  public:
      Point(int x, int v):
          x_{-}(x), y_{-}(y)
      f cout << "Point ctor: ";</pre>
        print(): cout << endl: }
      "Point() { cout << "Point dtor: ":
                  print(); cout << endl; }
      void print()
      f cout << "(" << x << ", "</pre>
             << y_ << ")"; }
 };
  int main() {
      Rect r (0, 2, 5, 7);
      cout << endl: r.print(): cout << endl:</pre>
      cout << endl:
      return 0:
```

```
class Rect {
    Point TL:
    Point BR :
public:
    Rect(int tlx, int tlv, int brx, int brv):
        TL_(tlx, tly), BR_(brx, bry)
    { cout << "Rect ctor: ";
      print(): cout << endl: }
    "Rect() { cout << "Rect dtor: ":
              print(); cout << endl; }
    void print()
    f cout << "[": TL .print(): cout</pre>
           << " "; BR_.print(); cout << "]"; }
};
         Point ctor: (0, 2)
         Point ctor: (5, 7)
         Rect ctor: [(0, 2) (5, 7)]
         ſ(0, 2) (5, 7)]
         Rect dtor: [(0, 2) (5, 7)]
```

• Attempt is to construct a Rect object

That, in turn, needs constructions of Point data members (or embedded objects) – TL\_ and BR\_ respectively
 Destruction, initiated at the end of scope of destructor's body, naturally follows a reverse order

Point dtor: (5, 7) Point dtor: (0, 2)

Destruction, initiated at the end of scope of destructor's body, naturally follows a reverse order



## Program 14.07: Name & Address Classes

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Objectives of Outline

Lifetime Examples String Date Rect

Name & Address CreditCard

Copy
Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data members
Free Copy
Constructor

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointe Self-Copy Signature

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "String.h"
#include "Date h"
class Name { String firstName_, lastName_;
public:
    Name(const char* fn, const char* ln) : firstName_(fn), lastName_(ln)
    { cout << "Name ctor: "; print(); cout << endl; }
    "Name() { cout << "Name dtor: "; print(); cout << endl; }
    void print()
    { firstName_.print(); cout << " "; lastName_.print(); }
ጉ:
class Address {
    unsigned int houseNo :
    String street_, city_, pin_;
public:
    Address(unsigned int hn. const char* sn. const char* cn. const char* pin) :
        houseNo_(hn), street_(sn), city_(cn), pin_(pin)
    { cout << "Address ctor: "; print(); cout << endl; }
    "Address() { cout << "Address dtor: ": print(): cout << endl: }
    void print() {
        cout << houseNo_ << " ";
        street .print(): cout << " ":
        city_.print(); cout << " ";
       pin_.print();
}:
```



## Program 14.07: CreditCard Class

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Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Addres
CreditCard

Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointer Self-Copy class CreditCard { typedef unsigned int UINT; char cardNumber\_[17]; // 16-digit (character) card number as C-string Name holder : Address addr : Date issueDate\_, expiryDate\_; UINT cvv : public: CreditCard(const char\* cNumber, const char\* fn, const char\* ln, unsigned int hn, const char\* sn, const char\* cn, const char\* pin, UINT issueMonth, UINT issueYear, UINT expiryMonth, UINT expiryYear, UINT cvv) : holder\_(fn, ln), addr\_(hn, sn, cn, pin), issueDate\_(1, issueMonth, issueYear), expiryDate\_(1, expiryMonth, expiryYear), cvv\_(cvv) { strcpy(cardNumber\_, cNumber); cout << "CC ctor: "; print(); cout << endl; } "CreditCard() { cout << "CC dtor: "; print(); cout << endl; } void print() { cout << cardNumber << " ": holder\_.print(); cout << " "; addr .print(): cout << " ": issueDate\_.print(); cout << " "; expiryDate\_.print(); cout << " "; cout << cvv\_; 1: int main() { CreditCard cc("5321711934640027", "Sharlock", "Holmes", 221, "Baker Street", "London", "NW1 6XE", 7, 2014, 12, 2016, 811); cout << endl; cc.print(); cout << endl << endl;;</pre> return 0: }



## Program 14.07: CreditCard Class: Lifetime Chart

Module 14

CreditCard

#### Construction of Objects

String: Sharlock String: Holmes Name: Sharlock Holmes String: Baker Street

> String: London String: NW1 6XE

Address: 221 Baker Street London NW1 6XE Date: 1/Jul/2014

Date: 1/Dec/2016

CC: 5321711934640027 Sharlock Holmes 221 Baker Street London NW1 6XE 1/Jul/2014 1/Dec/2016 811

#### Use of Object

5321711934640027 Sharlock Holmes 221 Baker Street London NW1 6XE 1/Jul/2014 1/Dec/2016 811

#### **Destruction of Objects**

CC: 5321711934640027 Sharlock Holmes 221 Baker Street London NW1 6XE 1/Jul/2014 1/Dec/2016 811 "Date: 1/Dec/2016

"Date: 1/Jul/2014

"Address: 221 Baker Street London NW1 6XE

"String: NW1 6XE "String: London

"String: Baker Street

"Name: Sharlock Holmes "String: Holmes

"String: Sharlock

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typedef unsigned int UINT;

Name holder :

UINT cvv : }:

class Date { enum Month:

Address addr\_;

class CreditCard { char cardNumber [17]:

class Name { String firstName\_, lastName\_; };

UINT date\_; Month month\_; UINT year\_; };

Date issueDate . expirvDate :

class Address { unsigned int houseNo :

String street , city , pin : }:



## Copy Constructor

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Objectives & Outline

Lifetime Examples String Date Rect Name & Addre CreditCard

#### Copy Constructor

Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy Constructor

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointer Self-Copy Signature • We know:

```
Complex c1 = {4.2, 5.9}; // or c1(4.2, 5.9)
invokes
Constructor Complex::Complex(double, double);
```

• Which constructor is invoked for?

```
Complex c2(c1);
```

```
Or for?
Complex c2 = c1;
```

• It is the **Copy Constructor** that take an object of the same type and constructs a copy:

```
Complex::Complex(const Complex &);
```



## Program 14.08: Complex: Copy Constructor

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Objectives & Outline

Lifetime Examples

Date Rect Name & Addres CreditCard

#### Copy Constructor

Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy Constructor

#### Copy Assignment Operator

Operator
Copy Pointe
Self-Copy
Signature

Summa

```
#include <iostream>
 #include <cmath>
 using namespace std:
 class Complex { double re_, im_;
 public:
     Complex(double re, double im) : re_(re), im_(im) // Constructor
     { cout << "Complex ctor: "; print(); }
     Complex(const Complex& c) : re_(c.re_), im_(c.im_) // Copy Constructor
     { cout << "Complex copy ctor: "; print(); }
     "Complex() { cout << "Complex dtor: "; print(); }
     double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
     void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = " << norm() << endl; }</pre>
 };
 int main() {
     Complex c1(4.2, 5.3), // Constructor - Complex(double, double)
                           // Copy Constructor - Complex(const Complex&)
             c2(c1).
             c3 = c2:
                           // Copy Constructor - Complex(const Complex&)
     c1.print(); c2.print(); c3.print();
     return 0;
 Complex ctor: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
                                          // Ctor: c1
 Complex copy ctor: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624 // CCtor: c2 of c1
 Complex copy ctor: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
                                          // CCtor: c3 of c2
 |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
                                          // c1
 |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                                          // c2
 |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                                          // c3
 Complex dtor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                                          // Dtor: c3
 Complex dtor: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
                                          // Dtor: c2
 Complex dtor: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
                                          // Dtor: c1
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```



## Why do we need Copy Constructor?

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#### Copy Constructor

Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy Constructor

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointer Self-Copy Signature

- Consider the **function call mechanisms** in C++:
  - Call-by-reference: Set a reference to the actual parameter as a formal parameter. Both the formal parameter and the actual parameter share the same location (object)
  - Return-by-reference: Set a reference to the computed value as a return value. Both the computed value and the return value share the same location (object)
  - Call-by-value: Make a copy (clone) of the actual parameter as a formal parameter. This needs a **Copy Constructor**
  - Return-by-value: Make a copy (clone) of the computed value as a return value. This needs a Copy Constructor
- Copy Constructor is needed for initializing the data members of a UDT from an existing value



### Module 14: End of Lecture 26

#### Module 14

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Objectives & Outline

Lifetime

String Date Rect

Rect Name & Address CreditCard

#### Copy Constructor

Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy

Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointer

Lifetime Examples

- String
- Date
- Rect
- Name & Address
- Credit card
- Copy Constructor
  - Need of Copy constructor



### Module 14: Lecture 27

#### Module 14

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Objectives & Outline

Lifetime Example

String
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#### Copy Constructor

Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy

Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointer
Self-Copy

Copy Constructor

- Call-by-Value
- Signature
- Data Members
- Free Copy Constructor
- Copy Assignment Operator
  - Example



## Program 14.09: Complex: Call by value

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Copy
Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data members
Free Copy

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointer Self-Copy Signature

```
#include <iostream>
 #include <cmath>
 using namespace std:
 class Complex { double re_, im_;
 public:
     Complex(double re, double im) : re_(re), im_(im) // Constructor
     { cout << "ctor: "; print(); }
     Complex(const Complex& c): re_(c.re_), im_(c.im_) // Copy Constructor
     { cout << "copy ctor: "; print(); }
     "Complex() { cout << "dtor: ": print(): }
     double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
     void print() { cout << "|" << re << "+i" << im << "| = " << norm() << endl: }</pre>
 ጉ:
 void Display(Complex c_param) { // Call by value
     cout << "Display: "; c_param.print();</pre>
 int main() {
     Complex c(4.2, 5.3); // Constructor - Complex(double, double)
     Display(c); // Copy Constructor called to copy c to c_param
     return 0:
 ctor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                                      // Ctor of c in main()
 copy ctor: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
                                     // Ctor c_param as copy of c, call Display()
 Display: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
                                      // c_param
 dtor: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
                                      // Dtor c_param on exit from Display()
 dtor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                                      // Dtor of c on exit from main()
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```



## Signature of Copy Constructors

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Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy

Copy
Assignment
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Signature

• Signature of a *Copy Constructor* can be one of:

```
MyClass(const MyClass& other); // Common
// Source cannot be changed
MyClass(MyClass& other); // Occasional
// Source needs to change
MyClass(volatile const MyClass& other); // Rare
MyClass(volatile MyClass& other): // Rare
```

None of the following are copy constructors, though they can copy:

```
MyClass(MyClass* other);
MyClass(const MyClass* other);
```

• Why the parameter to a copy constructor must be passed as Call-by-Reference?

```
MyClass(MyClass other);
```

The above is an infinite loop as the call to copy constructor itself needs to make copy for the Call-by-Value mechanism.



# Program 14.10: Point and Rect Classes: Default, Copy and Overloaded Constructors

• When TL\_ is set by default in DCtor of Rect: DCtor of Point is involved

• When member r.TL is set to TL by TL (r.TL) in CCtor of Rect: CCtor of Point is involved

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Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data members
Free Copy
Constructor

Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointer
Self-Copy
Signature

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
class Point { int x : int v : public:
    Point(int x, int y) : x_{-}(x), y_{-}(y)
                                                               // Constructor (Ctor)
    { cout << "Point ctor: "; print(); cout << endl; }
    Point(): x_(0), y_(0)
                                                                // Default Constructor (DCtor)
    { cout << "Point ctor: "; print(); cout << endl; }
    Point(const Point& p) : x_(p.x_), y_(p.y_)
                                                               // Copy Constructor (CCtor)
    f cout << "Point cctor: ": print(): cout << endl: }</pre>
    "Point() { cout << "Point dtor: "; print(); cout << endl; } // Destructor (Dtor)
    void print() { cout << "(" << x_ << ", " << y_ << ")"; }</pre>
1:
class Rect { Point TL_; Point BR_; public:
    Rect(int tlx, int tly, int brx, int bry):
        TL (tlx, tlv), BR (brx, brv)
                                                           // Ctor - Uses Ctor for Point
    { cout << "Rect ctor: "; print(); cout << endl; }
    Rect(const Point& p_tl, const Point& p_br): TL_(p_tl), BR_(p_br) // Ctor
    f cout << "Rect ctor: ": print(): cout << endl: }</pre>
                                                                        // Uses CCtor for Point
    Rect(const Point& p_tl, int brx, int bry): TL_(p_tl), BR_(brx, bry) // Ctor
    { cout << "Rect ctor: "; print(); cout << endl; }
                                                                           // CCtor for Point
    Rect() { cout << "Rect ctor: "; print(); cout << endl; }</pre>
                                                                               // Default Ctor
    Rect(const Rect& r): TL (r.TL), BR (r.BR)
                                                                               // Copy Ctor
    { cout << "Rect cctor: "; print(); cout << endl; }
    "Rect() { cout << "Rect dtor: "; print(); cout << endl; }
                                                                               // Dtor
    void print() { cout << "["; TL_.print(); cout << " "; BR_.print(); cout << "]"; }</pre>
• When parameter (tlx, tly) is set to TL, by TL, (tlx, tly); parameterized Ctor of Point is involved
• When parameter p_tl is set to TL_ by TL_(p_tl): CCtor of Point is involved
```



# Program 14.10: Rect Class: Trace of Object Lifetimes

Code Output Lifetime Remarks Module 14 int main() { Rect r1(0, 2, 5, 7); Point ctor: (0, 2) Point r1.TL. //Rect(int, int, int, int) Point ctor: (5, 7) Point r1.BR\_ Rect ctor: [(0, 2) (5, 7)] Rect r1 Rect r2(Point(3, 5), Point ctor: (6, 9) Point t1 Second parameter Point(6, 9)); Point ctor: (3, 5) Point t2 First parameter //Rect(Point&, Point&) Point cctor: (3, 5)  $r2.TL_{-} = t2$ Copy to r2.TL\_  $r2.BR_{-} = t1$ Point cctor: (6, 9) Copy to r2.BR\_ Rect ctor: [(3, 5) (6, 9)] Rect r2 Point dtor: (3, 5) "Point t2 First parameter "Point t1 Point dtor: (6, 9) Second parameter Point ctor: (2, 2) Rect r3(Point(2, 2), 6, 4); Point t3 First parameter //Rect(Point&, int, int) Point cctor: (2, 2) r3.TL = t3Copy to r3.TL\_ Point ctor: (6, 4) Point r3 BR Rect ctor: [(2, 2) (6, 4)] Rect r3 Point dtor: (2, 2) "Point t3 First parameter Rect r4: Point ctor: (0, 0) Point r4 TI //Rect() Point ctor: (0, 0) Point r4.BR\_ Rect ctor: [(0, 0) (0, 0)] Rect r4 Rect dtor: [(0, 0) (0, 0)] "Rect r4 return 0; Data members Point dtor: (0, 0) "Point r4.BR "Point r4.TL\_ Point dtor: (0, 0) Rect r3 Rect dtor: [(2, 2) (6, 4)] Point dtor: (6, 4) "Point r3.BR Point dtor: (2, 2) "Point r3.TL\_ Rect r2 Rect dtor: [(3, 5) (6, 9)] Point dtor: (6, 9) "Point r2.BR Point dtor: (3, 5) "Point r2.TL\_ Rect dtor: (0, 2) (5, 7) "Rect r1

Point dtor: (5, 7)

Point dtor: (0, 2)

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Point r1.BR.



## Free Copy Constructor

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Name & Addr
CreditCard

Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data membe Free Copy Constructor

Copy
Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointe
Self-Copy
Signature

- If no copy constructor is provided by the user, the compiler supplies a free copy constructor
- Compiler-provided copy constructor, understandably, cannot initialize the object to proper values. It has no code in its body. It performs a bit-copy



## Program 14.09: Complex: Free Copy Constructor

Module 14

Partha Pratii Das

Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Addres
CreditCard

Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data membe
Free Copy
Constructor

Copy
Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointer
Self-Copy
Signature

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std:
class Complex { double re_, im_; public:
    Complex(double re, double im) : re (re), im (im) // Constructor
    { cout << "ctor: "; print(); }
    //Complex(const Complex& c) : re_(c.re_), im_(c.im_) // Copy Constructor
    //{ cout << "copy ctor: "; print(); }
    "Complex() { cout << "dtor: ": print(): }
    double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
    void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = " << norm() << endl; }</pre>
ጉ:
void Display(Complex c_param) { cout << "Display: "; c_param.print(); }</pre>
int main() {
    Complex c(4.2, 5.3):
                            // Constructor - Complex(double, double)
    Display(c); // Free Copy Constructor called to copy c to c_param
    return 0:
            User-defined CCtor
                                                          Free CCtor
 ctor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                                            ctor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
 copy ctor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                                            \\ No message from free CCtor
 Display: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
                                            Display: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
 dtor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                                            dtor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                                            dtor: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624
 dtor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
• User has provided no copy constructor

    Compiler provides free copy constructor

• Compiler-provided copy constructor performs bit-copy - hence there is no message
```

Correct in this case as members are of built-in type
 NPTEL MOOCs Programming in C++



# Program 14.11: String: User-defined Copy Constructor

Module 14

Free Copy

Constructor

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
class String { public: char *str : size t len :
    String(char *s) : str_(strdup(s)), len_(strlen(str_)) { } // ctor
    String(const String& s) : str_(strdup(s.str_)), len_(s.len_) { } // cctor
    "String() { free(str ): } // dtor
    void print() { cout << "(" << str_ << ": " << len_ << ")" << endl; }</pre>
};
void strToUpper(String a) { // Make the string uppercase
    for (int i = 0; i < a.len : ++i) a.str [i] = toupper(a.str [i]):
    cout << "strToUpper: "; a.print();</pre>
int main() {
    String s = "Partha":
    s.print();
    strToUpper(s);
    s.print();
    return 0:
(Partha: 6)
strToUpper: (PARTHA: 6)
(Partha: 6)
```

- User has provided copy constructor. So Compiler does not provide free copy constructor
- When actual parameter s is copied to formal parameter a, space is allocated for a.str\_ and then it is copied from s.str. On exit from strToUpper, a is destructed and a.str. is deallocated. But in main, s remains intact and access to s.str. is valid.
- Deep Copy: While copying the object, the pointed object is copied in a fresh allocation. This is safe



# Program 14.11: String: Free Copy Constructor

Module 14

Partha Pratir Das

Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Addres

Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data member
Free Copy
Constructor

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointer Self-Copy Signature

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
class String { public: char *str : size t len :
    String(char *s) : str (strdup(s)), len (strlen(str )) { } // ctor
    //String(const String& s) : str_(strdup(s.str_)), len_(s.len_) { } // cctor
    "String() { free(str ): } // dtor
    void print() { cout << "(" << str_ << ": " << len_ << ")" << endl; } };</pre>
void strToUpper(String a) { // Make the string uppercase
    for (int i = 0; i < a.len_; ++i) a.str_[i] = toupper(a.str_[i]);
    cout << "strToUpper: ": a.print(): } Microsoft Visual Studio
int main() {
                                                Module 14.exe has triggered a breakpoint
    String s = "Partha";
    s.print();
    strToUpper(s);
    s.print():
                                               Break when this exception type is thrown
                                               Open Exception Settings
    return 0:
                                                                        Continue
          User-defined CCtor
                                                          Free CCtor
(Partha: 6)
                                            (Partha: 6)
strToUpper: (PARTHA: 6)
                                           strToUpper: (PARTHA: 6)
                                            (Partha: 6)
```

- User has provided no copy constructor. Compiler provides free copy constructor
- Free copy constructor performs bit-copy hence no allocation is done for str\_ when actual parameter s
  is copied to formal parameter a. s.str\_ is merely copied to a.str\_ and both continue to point to the same
  memory. On exit from strToUpper, a is destructed and a.str\_ is deallocated. Hence in main access to
  s.str\_ is corrupted. Program crashes
- Shallow Copy: With bit-copy, only the pointer is copied not the pointed object. This may be risky



# Program 14.12: Complex:

## Copy Assignment

Module 14

Partha Pratir Das

Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Addres

Copy
Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data members
Free Copy
Constructor

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointer Self-Copy

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std:
class Complex { double re_, im_; public:
    Complex(double re, double im) : re (re), im (im) { cout << "ctor: ": print(): }
    Complex(const Complex& c) : re_(c.re_), im_(c.im_) { cout << "cctor: "; print(); }</pre>
    "Complex() { cout << "dtor: "; print(); }
    Complex& operator=(const Complex& c) // Copy Assignment Operator
    { re_ = c.re_; im_ = c.im_; cout << "copy: "; print(); return *this; }
    double norm() { return sqrt(re_*re_ + im_*im_); }
    void print() { cout << "|" << re_ << "+j" << im_ << "| = " << norm() << endl; }</pre>
1:
int main() {
    Complex c1(4.2, 5.3), c2(7.9, 8.5); // Constructor - Complex(double, double)
    Complex c3(c2):
                                       // Constructor - Complex(const Complex& c)
    c1.print(); c2.print(); c3.print();
    c2 = c1: c2.print():
                                                     // Copy Assignment Operator
    c1 = c2 = c3; c1.print(); c2.print(); c3.print(); // Copy Assignment Chain
    return 0:
  ctor: |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624 // c1 - ctor
                                              copv: |7.9+i8.5| = 11.6043 // c2 <- c3
  ctor: |7.9+i8.5| = 11.6043 // c2 - ctor
                                              copv: |7.9+i8.5| = 11.6043 // c1 <- c2
  cctor: |7.9+j8.5| = 11.6043 // c3 - ctor
                                              |7.9+i8.5| = 11.6043
                                                                         // c1
  |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                             // c1
                                              |7.9+i8.5| = 11.6043
                                                                         // c2
  |7.9+i8.5| = 11.6043
                            // c2
                                              |7.9+i8.5| = 11.6043 // c3
  [7.9+j8.5] = 11.6043 // c3
                                              dtor: |7.9+j8.5| = 11.6043 // c3 - dtor
  copy: |4.2+j5.3| = 6.7624 // c2 <- c1
                                              dtor: |7.9+j8.5| = 11.6043 // c2 - dtor
  |4.2+i5.3| = 6.7624
                           // c2
                                              dtor: |7.9+i8.5| = 11.6043 // c1 - dtor
```

• Copy assignment operator should return the object to make chain assignments possible



## Module 14: End of Lecture 27

#### Module 14

Partha Pratir Das

Objectives & Outline

Lifetime Example

String Date Rect Name & Addres

CreditCard

Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data members
Free Copy

Copy Assignment Operator

Copy Point Self-Copy Copy Constructor

- Call-by-Value
- Signature
- Data Members
- Free Copy Constructor
- Copy Assignment Operator
  - Example



### Module 14: Lecture 28

Module 14

Partha Pratir Das

Objectives & Outline

Lifetime Example

> String Date Rect

Name & Addre CreditCard

Copy

Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy Constructor

Copy Assignment Operator

Copy Point Self-Copy Copy Assignment Operator

- Copy with Pointers Shallow and Deep Copy
- Self-copy
- Signature



# Program 14.13: String:

## Copy Assignment

Module 14

Partha Pratir Das

Objectives & Outline

Examples String Date Rect Name & Addres CreditCard

Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy Constructor

Copy Assignment Operator

Copy Pointer
Self-Copy
Signature

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
class String { public: char *str_; size_t len_;
    String(char *s) : str_(strdup(s)), len_(strlen(str_)) { } // ctor
    String(const String& s) : str (strdup(s.str )), len (s.len ) { } // cctor
    "String() { free(str ): } // dtor
    String& operator=(const String& s) {
        free(str_);
                               // Release existing memory
        str = strdup(s.str ): // Perform deep copy
        len_ = s.len_;
        return *this;
                               // Return object for chain assignment
    void print() { cout << "(" << str << ": " << len << ")" << endl: }</pre>
};
int main() { String s1 = "Football", s2 = "Cricket";
    s1.print(); s2.print();
    s2 = s1; s2.print();
    return 0:
(Football: 8)
(Cricket: 7)
(Football: 8)

    In copy assignment operator, str_ = s.str_should not be done for two reasons:
```

- In copy assignment operator, str\_ = s.str\_ should not be done for two reason
  - 1) Resource held by str\_ will leak
  - 2) Shallow copy will result with its related issues
- What happens if a self-copy s1 = s1 is done?



# Program 14.13: String: Self Copy

Module 14

Self-Copy

#include <iostream> #include <cstdlib> #include <cstring> using namespace std; class String { public: char \*str\_; size\_t len\_; String(char \*s) : str\_(strdup(s)), len\_(strlen(str\_)) { } // ctor String(const String& s) : str (strdup(s.str )), len (s.len ) { } // cctor "String() { free(str ): } // dtor String& operator=(const String& s) { free(str\_); // Release existing memory str = strdup(s.str ): // Perform deep copy len\_ = s.len\_; return \*this; // Return object for chain assignment void print() { cout << "(" << str << ": " << len << ")" << endl: }</pre> }; int main() { String s1 = "Football", s2 = "Cricket"; s1.print(); s2.print(); s1 = s1; s1.print(); return 0: (Football: 8) (Cricket: 7) (???????: 8) // Garbage is printed • For self-copy str\_ and s.str\_ are the same pointers

- Hence, free(str\_) first releases the memory, and then strdup(s.str\_) tries to copy from released memory
  - This may crash or produce garbage values Self-copy must be detected and protected
- NPTEL MOOCs Programming in C++



# Program 14.14: String: Self Copy – Safe

Module 14

Partha Pratii Das

Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Addres
CreditCard

Copy
Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data members
Free Copy
Constructor

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointer Self-Copy

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <cstring>
using namespace std;
class String { public: char *str_; size_t len_;
    String(char *s) : str_(strdup(s)), len_(strlen(str_)) { } // ctor
    String(const String& s) : str (strdup(s.str )), len (s.len ) { } // cctor
    "String() { free(str ): } // dtor
    String& operator=(const String& s) {
        if (this != &s) {
            free(str ):
            str_ = strdup(s.str_);
            len_ = s.len_;
        return *this:
    void print() { cout << "(" << str << ": " << len << ")" << endl: }</pre>
ጉ:
int main() { String s1 = "Football", s2 = "Cricket";
    s1.print(); s2.print();
    s1 = s1: s1.print():
    return 0;
(Football: 8)
(Cricket: 7)
(Football: 8)
• Check for self-copy (this != &s)

    In case of self-copy, do nothing
```



# Signature and Body of Copy Assignment Operator

Module 14

Partha Pratir Das

Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Addres
CreditCard

Copy
Constructor
Call by value
Signature
Data members
Free Copy

Copy
Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointer
Self-Copy
Signature

For class MyClass, typical copy assignment operator will be:

```
MyClass& operator=(const MyClass& s) {
   if (this != &s) {
        // Release resources held by *this
        // Copy members of s to members of *this
   }
   return *this;
}
```

• Signature of a *Copy Assignment Operator* can be one of:

```
MyClass& operator=(const MyClass& rhs); // Common
// No change in Source
MyClass& operator=(MyClass& rhs); // Ccasional
// Change in Source
```

• The following *Copy Assignment Operators* are occasionally used:

```
MyClass& operator=(MyClass rhs);
const MyClass& operator=(const MyClass& rhs);
const MyClass& operator=(MyClass& rhs);
const MyClass& operator=(MyClass& rhs);
MyClass operator=(const MyClass& rhs);
MyClass operator=(MyClass& rhs);
MyClass operator=(MyClass rhs);
```



## Module Summary

Module 14

Partha Pratii Das

Objectives & Outline

Examples
String
Date
Rect
Name & Addres
CreditCard

Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data members Free Copy

Copy Assignment Operator Copy Pointe Self-Copy Signature

#### Copy Constructors

- A new object is created
- The new object is initialized with the value of data members of another object

### Copy Assignment Operator

- An object is already existing (and initialized)
- The members of the existing object are replaced by values of data members of another object

#### Deep and Shallow Copy for Pointer Members

- Deep copy allocates new space for the contents and copies the pointed data
- Shallow copy merely copies the pointer value hence, the new copy and the original pointer continue to point to the same data



### Instructor and TAs

Module 14

Partha Prati Das

Objectives Outline

Example Example

Date
Rect
Name & Addre
CreditCard

Copy Constructor Call by value Signature Data member Free Copy

Copy
Assignment
Operator
Copy Pointe
Self-Copy
Signature

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