

## \* Optional - Erase()

```
eray
eray goksu
eray gok

C:\nec\ a.exe (process 28480) exited with code 0.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

```
using namespace std;

optional<string> x{ "eray" };
cout << x.value() << '\n';

*x += " goksu";

cout << x.value() << '\n';    I
x.value().erase(_off: 8);

cout << x.value() << '\n';
}
```

## \* Value\_Or():

```
int main()
{
    using namespace std;

    optional<string> x { "eray" };

    cout << x.value_or(_Right: "noname") << "\n";

    x = nullopt; ]> null yontemi
    cout << x.value_or(_Right: "noname") << "\n"; ]> value olmayan orne
                                                yonlari deneler.
    x.value_or() = |                                I
}                                            ]> L value olmadiğinin, "==" operatör sentax hatalı!
```

```
#include <optional>
#include <string>
#include <iostream>

void display_e_mail(const std::optional<std::string>& op)
{
    std::cout << "e posta adresi : " << op.value_or("belirtilmemis") << "\n";
}

int main()
{
    std::optional<std::string> e_mail_address{ "necati@gmail.com" };    I

    display_e_mail(e_mail_address);
    e_mail_address = std::nullopt;
    e_mail_address = {};
    display_e_mail(e_mail_address);
    //...
}
```

```

#include <optional>
#include <string>
#include <iostream>

// aldigı string'i int degere donusturecek - inte donusturemez ise deger dondurmeyecek

std::optional<int> to_int(const std::string& s)
{
    try {
        return std::stoi(s);
    }
    catch (...) {
        return {};
        return std::optional<int>{}; } // Her bir ayri ayri null dondurur
        return std::nullopt; } // form null dondurme yontomu

}

std::optional<int> to_int2(const std::string& s)
{
    std::optional<int> ret; // deger tutmuyor
    try {
        ret = std::stoi(s);
    }
    catch (...) {}

    return ret;
}

int main()
{
    for (auto s : {"42", " 077", "necati", "0x33"}) {
        // ogeleri int'e donusturup cikis akimina yazdiriyoruz:
        std::optional<int> op = to_int(s);
        if (op) {
            std::cout << s << " yazisi int'e donusturuldu... deger : " << *op << "\n";
        }
        else {
            std::cout << "(" << s << ")" yazisi int'e donusturulemiyor\n";
        }
    }
}

```

*int'lerden int'e*

\* Value: → Necenin yozusunu medium sayfasondan!

#### value işlevi

Tutulan nesneye erişmenin bir başka yolu da sınıfın *value* isimli üye işlevini çağrmak. *operator \** işlevi gibi *value* işlevi de tutulan nesneye referans döndürüyor. Boş bir *optional* nesnesi için *value* işlevinin çağrılmaması durumunda, *std::exception* sınıfından kalıtım yoluyla elde edilen *std::bad\_optional\_access* türünden bir hata nesnesi gönderilir:

```

#include <optional>
#include <string>
#include <iostream>

int main()
{
    std::optional<std::string> op{ "oguz karan" };
    std::cout << op.value() << "\n";
    op.value().assign(5, 'A');
    std::cout << op.value() << "\n";
    op = std::nullopt;

    try {
        std::cout << op.value() << "\n";
    }
    catch (const std::bad_optional_access &ex) {
        std::cout << "hata yakalandi : " << ex.what();
    }
}

```

## \* Emplace ve Reset:

```
1 #include <optional>
2 #include <iostream>
3 #include <string>
4
5 class UserName
6 {
7 public:
8     explicit UserName(const std::string& str) : m_name(str)
9     {
10         std::cout << "constructor : " << m_name << "\n";
11     }
12
13 ~UserName()
14 {
15     std::cout << "destructor : " << m_name << "\n";
16 }
17
18 private:
19     std::string m_name;
20 };
21
22 int main()
23 {
24     std::optional<UserName> op_name;
25
26     op_name.emplace("Necati Ergin");
27
28     op_name.emplace("Ali Serce"); //destructor cagrılacak
29     op_name.reset(); // destructor cagrılacak
30     op_name.emplace("Kaan Aslan"); //destructor cagrılacak
31     op_name = std::nullopt;
32     op_name.emplace("Oguz Karan");
33     op_name = UserName("Nuri Yilmaz");
34 }
```

## \* Kullanışma Örnekleri:

```
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    optional<bool> oe{ nullopt };
    optional<bool> ox{ false };
    optional<bool> oy{ true };

    cout.setf(ios::boolalpha);

    cout << (oe == ox) << '\n'; //false
    cout << (oe == oy) << '\n'; //false
    cout << (oe < ox) << '\n'; //true
    cout << (oe < oy) << '\n'; //true
    cout << (oe == true) << '\n'; //false
    cout << (oe == false) << '\n'; //false
    cout << (ox == oy) << '\n'; //false
    cout << (ox < oy) << '\n'; //true
}
```

## \* Find / Find\_if

```
template<typename Con, typename Pred>
auto find_if(Con&& c, Pred&& pred)
{
    using std::begin, std::end;
    auto beg_iter = begin(c), end_iter = end(c);
    auto result = std::find_if(beg_iter, end_iter, pred);
    using iterator = decltype(result);
    if (result == end_iter)
        return std::optional<iterator>();
    return std::optional<iterator>(result);
}

template<typename Con, typename T> <T> Provide sample template arguments for IntelliSense
auto find(Con&& c, const T& tval)
{
    return find_if(std::forward<Con>(c),
        [&tval](auto&& x) {return x == tval; });
}
```

```
int main()
{
    using namespace std;

    vector<int> ivec{ 1, 4, 7, 10, 2 };

    cout << **find_if(ivec, [](int x) {return x % 5 == 0; }) << "\n";
}
```

## \* In-place:

```
int main()
{
    std::optional<Date> op1{ std::in_place, 12, 5, 1987};
```

↓  
- opislanlı argumentler direkt  
kullnaması için, çağırılan konstruktör  
eger birden fazla argument olacaksa  
\* Bu şekilde in-place kullanılmak zorunda

```
int main()
{
    using namespace std::string_literals;
    std::optional<std::complex<double>> op1{ std::in_place, 1.2, 5.6 };
```

```
using namespace std;

std::optional<Date> op1{ std::in_place, 12, 5, 1987};

auto opd = make_optional<Date>(12, 5, 1987);
```

Alternatif:  
make\_optional

```
using namespace std;  
  
auto x1 = make_optional(12);  
auto x2 = make_optional("ali");  
auto x3 = make_optional("ali"s);  
auto x4 = make_optional<string>("ali");
```

→ make\_optional bir template. O yoldan iste CTAD, inter  
impost declaration file templatelists.

### \* Optional and Move:

```
#include <optional>  
#include <iostream>  
  
struct A {  
    A() { std::cout << "default ctor()\n"; }  
    A(const A&) = delete;  
    A& operator=(const A&) = delete;  
    A(A&&) { std::cout << "move ctor()\n"; }  
    //...  
};  
  
int main()  
{  
    std::optional<A> op1; I  
    op1.emplace(); //default ctor  
    std::optional<A> op2{ std::move(op1) }; //A's move ctor.  
    std::cout << std::boolalpha;  
    std::cout << op1.has_value() << "\n";  
    std::cout << op2.has_value() << "\n";  
}
```

A ax;

```
std::optional<A> op1{ std::move(ax) };  
std::optional<A> op2{ std::move(*op1) };
```

### \* Std:: Variant:

- Ünnefer beritkenen türde verfüller türdeki bir nesne (Union)

\* Her birde union gibi olsa da, dora gormur

- Class template dirr

```
int main()  
{  
    using namespace std;  
  
    variant<Date, double, long> x;  
    variant alternatice I
```

Türk türk Döğremek  
tern.

```
int main()  
{  
    using namespace std;  
  
    variant<Date, double, long> x;  
  
    cout << x.index() << '\n';
```

- Default Construct edilmişs tem variant nesneleri 0. index degerini temsile eder.

```
#include <optional>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <variant>
#include "date.h"
```

⇒ get'in return value'yu  
referans.

⇒ get ik referans init  
edilebilir.

⇒ get<type>(i) de  
olabilir. type olsun da  
ver.

```
int main()
{
    using namespace std;

    variant<long, int, string> x;
    default_init_effimiz
    x = string("long");

    try {
        cout << get<1>(x) << "\n";
    }  
    get değerändirdi
    catch (const std::exception& ex) {
        std::cout << "exception caught: " << ex.what() << '\n';
    }
}
```

bad variant access  
terminated exception  
throwedisch!  
→ Akıcı olmayan error

I

→ Akıcı olmayan error

```
int main()
{
    using namespace std;

    variant<long, int, string> v{ 12 };
    → Tercin int olduğunu biliyor.

    cout << get<1>(v) << '\n'; ⇒ 12
}
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
variant<long, int, string> v{ 12 };
cout << "index = " << v.index() << '\n';
```

```
cout << get<1>(v) << '\n';
```

```
get<1>(v) = 99;
```

```
cout << get<1>(v) << '\n';
++get<1>(v); → Arithmetik işlemler yepitilebilir.
cout << get<1>(v) << '\n';
```

v = 23L; → yeniden atama yapılırsa, var olan tarihi  
değistirilir!

```
cout << "index = " << v.index() << '\n'; I
```

```
}
```

```
class NoDefault {
public:
    NoDefault(int);
};

int main()
{
    using namespace std;

    variant<NoDefault, int, string> v; // I
}
```

default int  
edilemeyeceği  
rcin syntax hatası

\* Github'daki kodları inceleyin.

#### \* Get\_if:

```
int main()
{
    using namespace std;

    variant<int, string, Date> v{ "necati ergin"s };

    auto p = get_if<string>(&v); // I

    pinin türü string
}
```

⇒ get\_if, eğer template argümanı null döndürse,  
o nesneye pointer döndürür. degilse nullptr döndürür.

```
#include <variant>
#include <iostream>

class Data {
public:
    Data(int x) : mx{x} {}
private:
    int mx;
};

int main()
{
    using namespace std;

    variant<monostate, Data, int, double> v2; // valid

    v2 = Data{ 13 };
    cout << "index = " << v2.index() << '\n';
    v2 = 23;
    cout << "index = " << v2.index() << '\n';
    v2 = 4.5;
    cout << "index = " << v2.index() << '\n';
    v2 = std::monostate{};
    cout << "index = " << v2.index() << "\n";
    v2 = {};
    cout << "index = " << v2.index() << "\n";
}
```

Variant'in boş olduğu söyle