Department I - C Plus Plus

Modern and Lucid C++ Advanced for Professional Programmers

Week 2 – Move Semantics

Thomas Corbat / Felix Morgner
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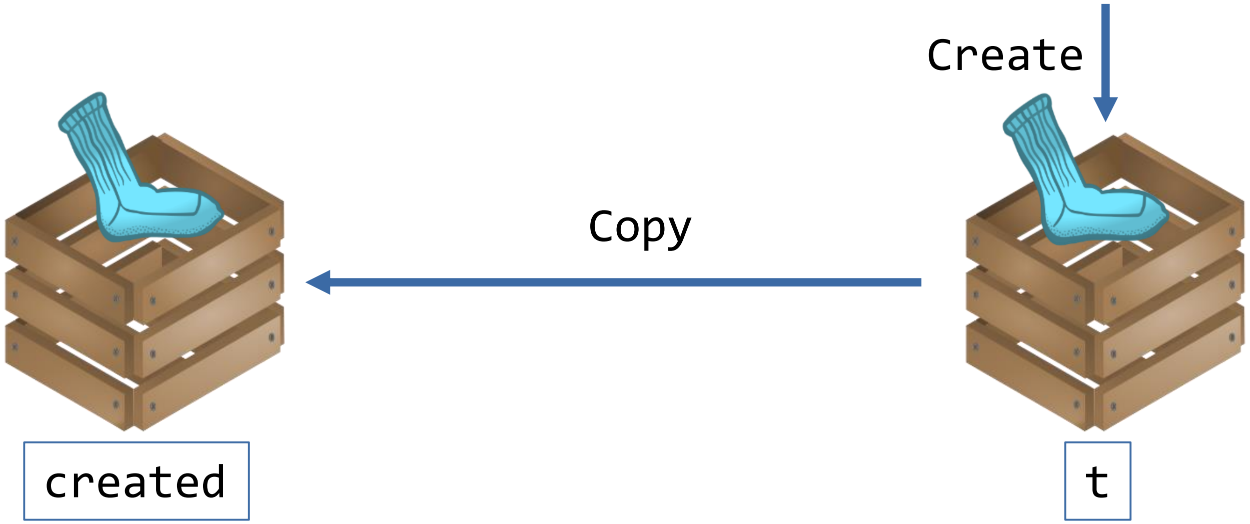
Your C++ deserves it

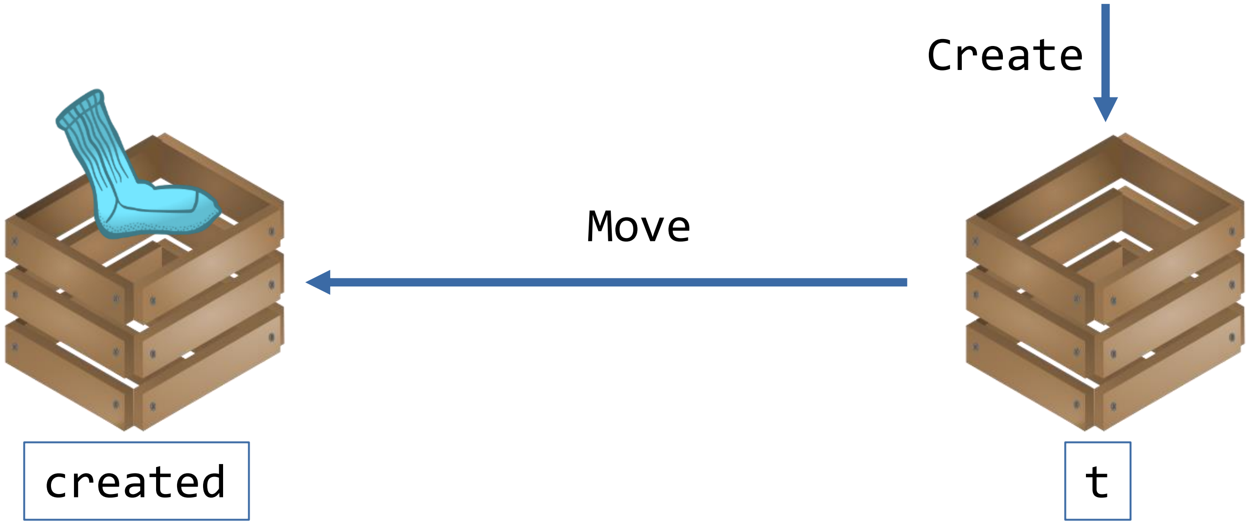
- **Topics:**
  - Motivation for Moving Elements
  - Rvalue References
  - Categories of Values
  - Special Member Functions
  - Copy Elision

Copying Elements




```
Create Thing
Copy Thing
```

```cpp
struct CopyableThing {
  CopyableThing() {
    std::cout << "Create Thing\n";
  }
  CopyableThing(CopyableThing const &) {
    std::cout << "Copy Thing\n";
  }
};

CopyableThing create() {
  CopyableThing t{};
  return t;
}

int main() {
  CopyableThing created = create();
}
```




```
Create Thing
Move Thing
```

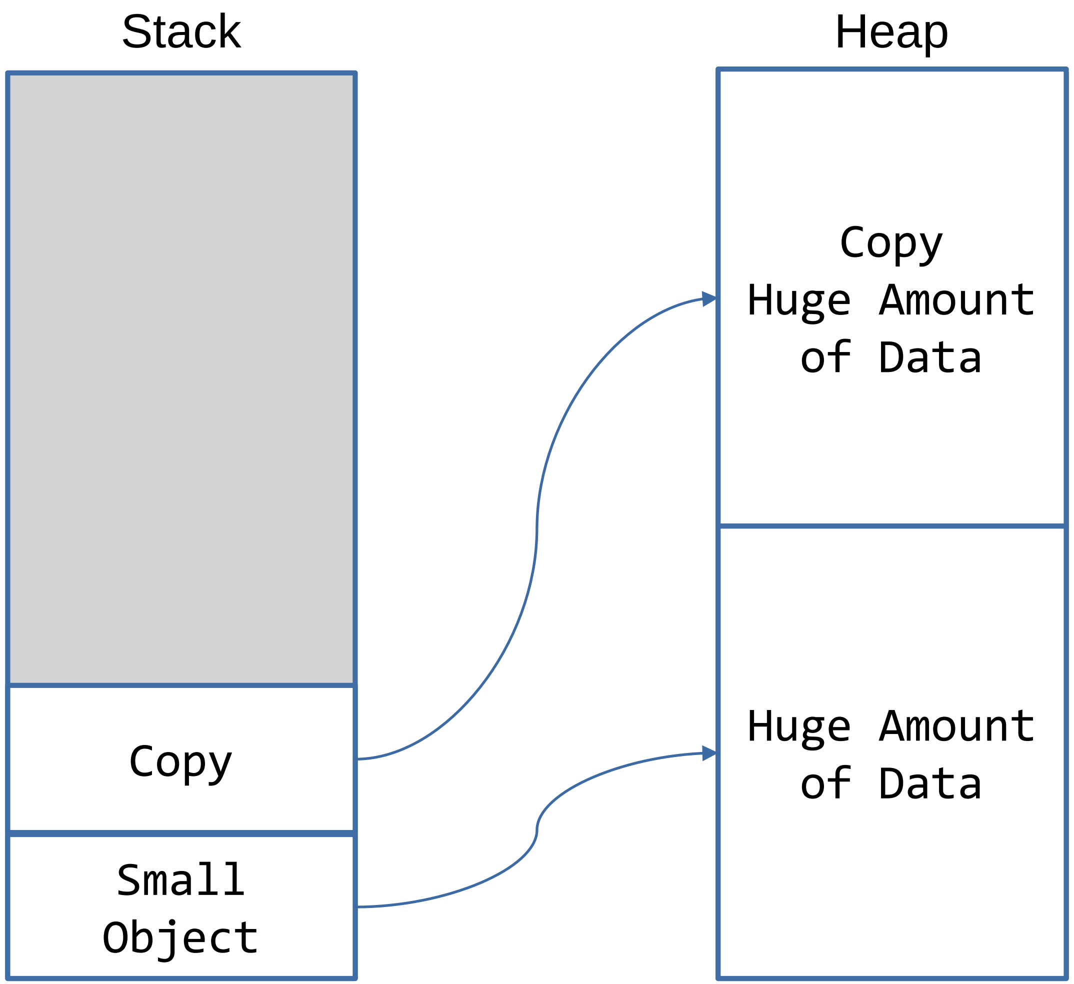
```cpp
struct MoveableThing {
  MoveableThing() {
    std::cout << "Create Thing\n";
  }

  MoveableThing(MoveableThing &&) {
    std::cout << "Move Thing\n";
  }
};

MoveableThing create() {
  MoveableThing t{};
  return t;
}

int main() {
  MoveableThing created = create();
}
```

- **Sometimes it is desirable to avoid copying values around for performance reasons**

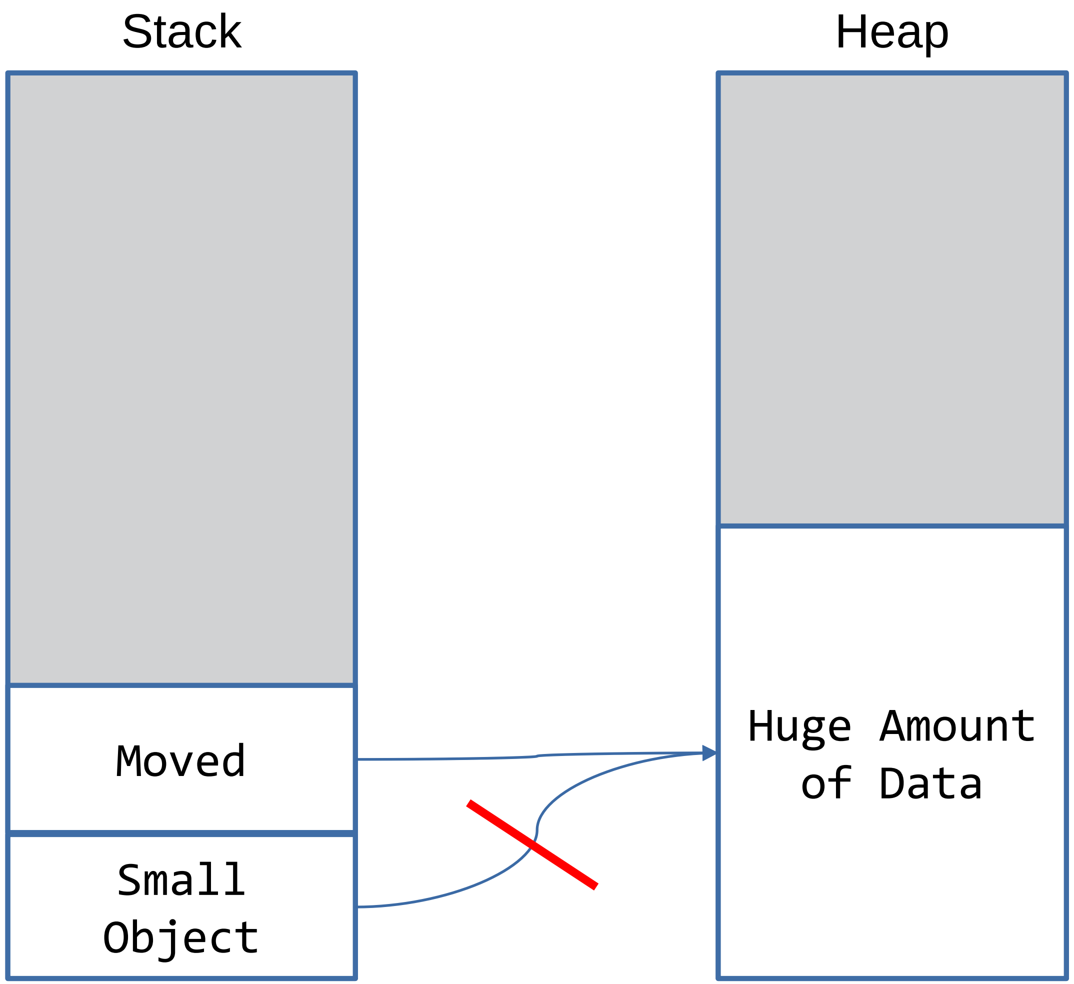
```
struct Planet {
  //gigantic type with data on heap
};

std::vector<Planet> createPlanetsOfSolarSystem() {
  std::vector<Planet> planets{};
  Planet earth{};
  planets.push_back(earth);          //copying a whole planet takes time
  planets.push_back(createMars()); //creates a mars temporary; copy that too?
  return planets;                  //copy everything once more?!
}
```

- **Is it really necessary to copy all those objects around?**

- **Copying**



- **Moving**



- **lvalue References**
  - Binds to an lvalue
  - Syntax: T &
  - The original must exist as long as it is referred to!

```
void modify(T & t) {
  //manipulate t
}

void lvalueRefExample() {
  T t = 5;
  modify(t);
  T & ir = t;
  //...
}
```

- **rvalue References**
  - Binds to an rvalue
  - Syntax: T &&
  - Can extend the life-time of a temporary

```
T createT();

void consume(T && t) {
  //manipulate t
}

void rvalueRefExample() {
  consume(T{});
  T && t = createT();
  //...

}
```

References in C++: Recap Lvalue References

- **An lvalue Reference is an alias for a variable**
  - Binds an lvalue
  - Syntax: `T &`
  - The original must exist as long as it is referred to!
- **Can be used as**
  - Function parameter type (most useful: no copy and side-effect on argument possible)
  - Member or local variable (barely useful)
  - Return type (Must survive!)

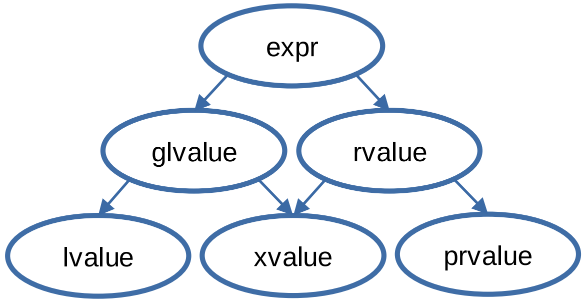
```
void increment(int & i) {
  ++i; // side-effect on argument
}
```

- Beware of dangling references: undefined behavior!

- **References for rvalues**
  - Binds only rvalues
  - Syntax: `<Type> &&`
- **Argument is either a literal, a temporary object or an explicitly converted lvalue**

```
void consume(Food && food);

Food fryBurger();

void fastFood() {
  Food fries{"salty and greasy"};
  consume(fryBurger());          //call with rvalue
  consume(fries);                //cannot pass lvalue to rvalue reference
  consume(std::move(fries));     //explicit conversion lvalue to xvalue
  Food && burger = fryBurger();  //life-extension of temporary
}
```

Value Categories



- **CPL**
  - lvalue: expression on the left-hand side of an assignment (memory location)
  - rvalue: expression on the right-hand side of an assignment (value)
- **C++**
  - A little more complicated
  - lvalue: has identity
  - rvalue: does not have identity (temporaries and literals)
- **Example why lvalue does not always mean “can be on the left-hand side of an assignment”**

```
int a = 0;
a = 7; //a is an lvalue
       //ok
```

```
int const a = 0;
a = 7; //a is still an lvalue
       //not ok, const lvalue
```

- **Example why rvalue does not always mean “cannot be on the left-hand side of an assignment”**
  - Not useful, but valid. `S{}` clearly is a temporary

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <string>

struct S {
  S & operator=(std::string const & s) {
    std::cout << "got \"" << s << "\" assigned\n";
    return *this;
  }
};

int main() {
  S{} = "new value";
}
```

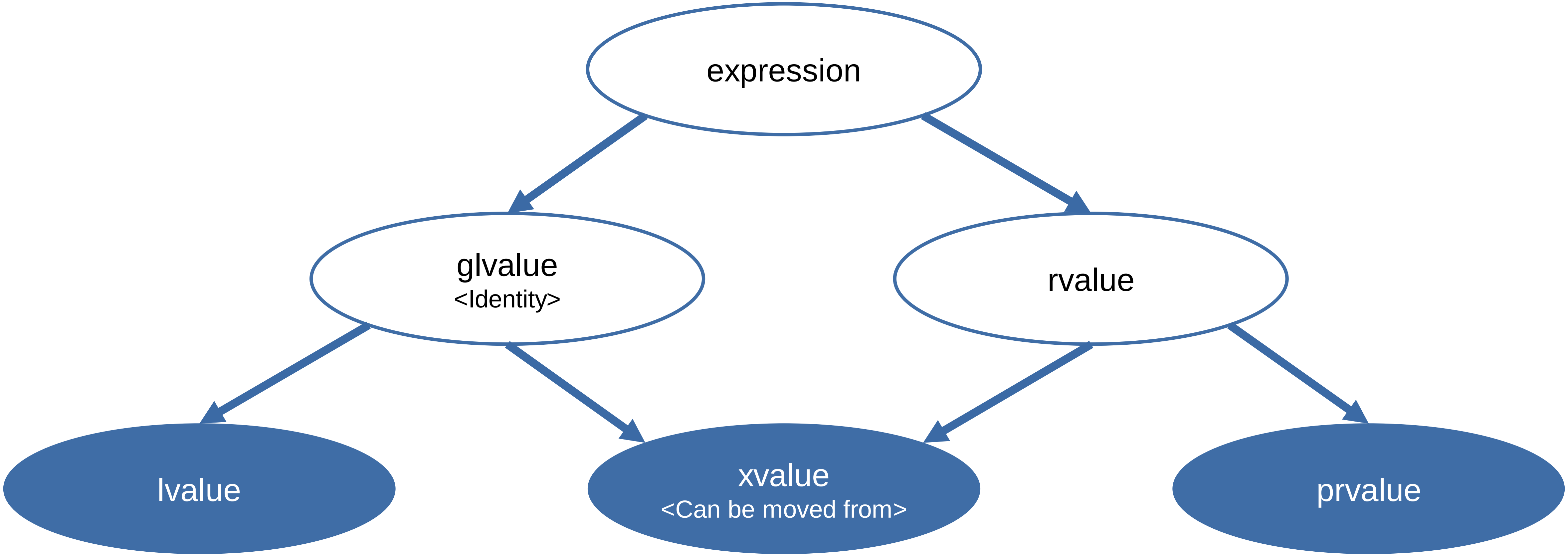
- **Every expression has**
  - (non-reference) Type
  - Value Category

- **Properties of a Value Category**
  - has identity (address can be taken)
  - can be moved from

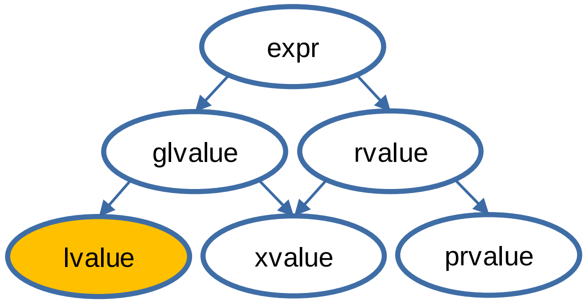
has identity?	can be moved from?	Value Category
Yes	No	lvalue
Yes	Yes	xvalue (expiring value)
No	No (Since C++17)	prvalue (pure rvalue)
No	Yes (Since C++17)	- (doesn’t exist anymore)

Kinds of Expressions

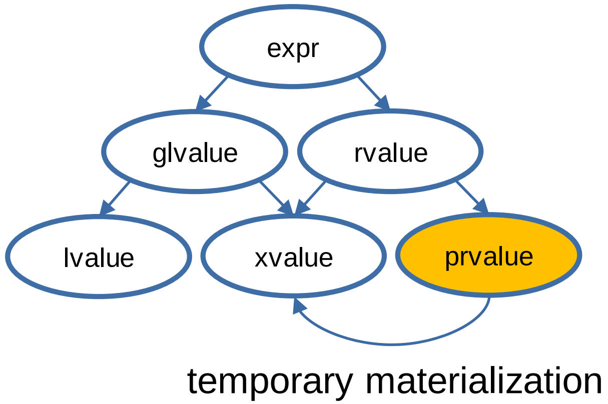
[basic.lval]



- **Address can be taken**
- **Can be on the left-hand side of an assignment if modifiable (i.e. non-`const`)**
- **Can be used to initialize an lvalue reference**
- **Examples**
  - Names of variables and parameters (`counter`)
  - Function call with return type of lvalue reference to class type (`std::cout << 23`)
  - Built-in prefix increment/decrement expressions (`++a`)
  - Array index access (`arr[0]`), wenn arr is an `lvalue`
  - All string-literals by definition (`"name"`)
    - This does not include user-defined (string) literals, like `"name"s` or `"name"sv`



- **Name: pure rvalue**
- **Address cannot be taken**
- **Cannot be left-hand side argument of built-in assignment operators**
- **Temporary materialization when a glvalue is required**
  - Conversion to xvalue
- **Examples:**
  - Literals: `23`, `false`, `nullptr`, …
  - Function call expression of non-reference return type: `int std::abs(int n)`
  - Several operators for built-in types, like post-increment/-decrement expressions: `x++`

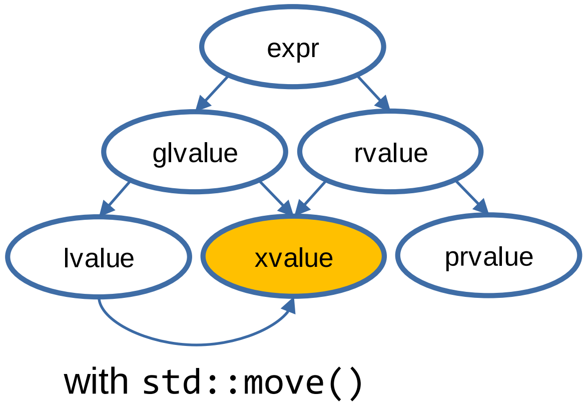


- **Getting from something imaginary to something you can point to**
- **Prvalue to xvalue conversion happens...**
  - ... when binding a reference to a prvalue 1
  - ... when accessing a member of a prvalue 2
  - ... when accessing an element of a prvalue array
  - ... when converting a prvalue array to a pointer
  - ... when initializing an `std::initializer_list<T>` from a braced-init-list
- **Requires type to be complete and have a destructor**

```
struct Ghost {
  void haunt() const {
    std::cout << "booooo!\n";
  }
  //~Ghost() = delete;
};

Ghost evoke() {
  return Ghost{};
}

int main() {
  Ghost && sam = evoke();    1

  Ghost{}.haunt(); 2
}
```

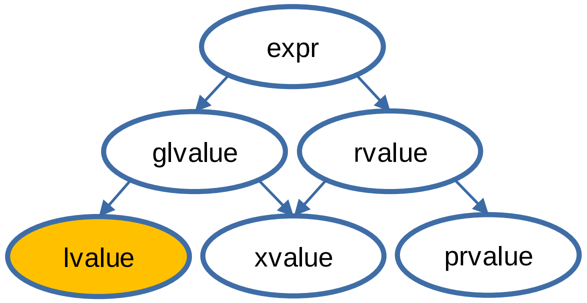
xvalues (has identity / can be moved from)

- **Name: expiring value**
- **Address cannot be taken**
- **Cannot be used as left-hand operator of built-in assignment**
- **Conversion from prvalue through temporary materialization**
- **Examples:**
  - Function call with rvalue reference return type, like std::move: `std::move(x)`
  - Access of non-reference members of an rvalue object
  - Array index access (`arr[0]`), wenn arr is an `rvalue`




```
X x1{}, x2{};
consume(std::move(x1));
std::move(x2).member;
X{}.member;
```

- **An lvalue Reference is an alias for a variable**
  - Syntax: `T &`
  - The original must exist as long as it is referred to!

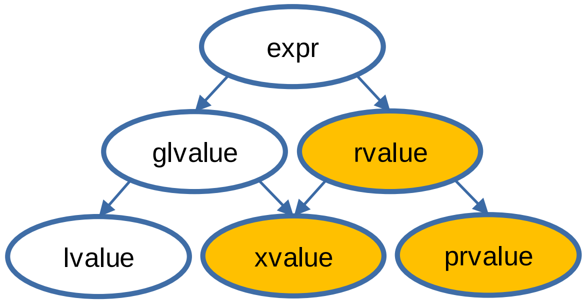


- **Can be used as**
  - Function parameter type (most useful: no copy and side-effect on argument possible)
  - Member or local variable (barely useful)
  - Return type (Must survive!)

```
void increment(int & i) {
  ++i; // side-effect on argument
}
```

- Beware of dangling references: undefined behavior!

- **References for rvalues**
  - Syntax: `T &&`
  - Binds to an rvalue (xvalue or prvalue)



- **Argument is either a literal or a temporary object**

```
std::string createGlass();

void fancy_name_for_function() {
  std::string mug{"cup of coffee"};
  std::string && glass_ref = createGlass(); //life-extension of temporary
  std::string && mug_ref = std::move(mug);  //explicit conversion lvalue to rvalue
  int && i_ref = 5;                         //binding rvalue reference to prvalue
}
```

- **Beware: Parameters and variables declared as rvalue references are lvalues in the context of function bodies! (Everything with a name is an lvalue)**
- **Beware 2.0: `T&&/auto&&` is not always an rvalue reference! (We'll come to that later)**

?

`T value{};` `std::cout << value;`	
`int value{};` `std::cout << value + 1;`	

`void foo(T & param) {`
`  std::cout << param;`
`}`	

`void print(T && param) {`
`  std::cout << param;`
`}`	

`T create();` `create();`	
`T & create();` `create();`	
`T && create();` `create();`	
`T value{};` `std::cout << value + 1;`	
`T value{};` `T o = std::move(value);`	
`std::cout << "Hello";`	

lvalue or rvalue?

`T value{};` `std::cout << value;`	lvalue
`int value{};` `std::cout << value + 1;`	rvalue

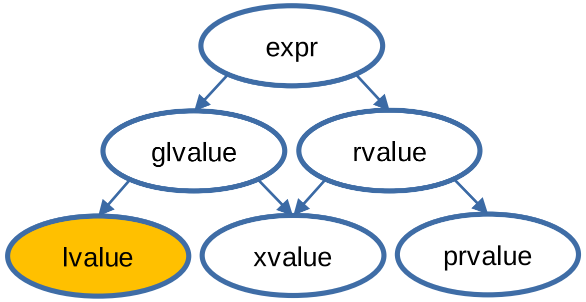
`void foo(T & param) {`
`  std::cout << param;`
`}`
	lvalue

`void print(T && param) {`
`  std::cout << param;`
`}`
	lvalue

`T create();` `create();`	rvalue

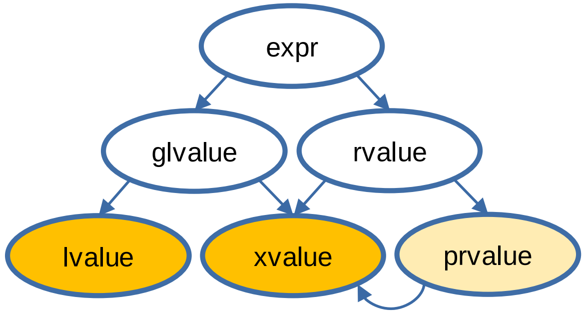
`T & create();` `create();`	lvalue
`T && create();` `create();`	rvalue
`T value{};` `std::cout << value + 1;`	depends on +
`T value{};` `T o = std::move(value);`	rvalue
`std::cout << "Hello";`	lvalue

- **lvalue Reference**
  - binds



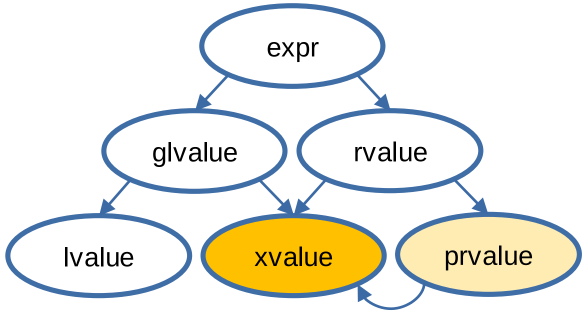

```
void f(Type &);

Type t{};
f(t);
```

- **const lvalue Reference**
  - binds




```
void f(Type const &);

Type t{};
f(t);
f(std::move(t));
f(Type{});
```

- **rvalue Reference**
  - binds




```
void f(Type &&);

Type t{};
f(Type{});
f(std::move(t));
```

	`f(S)`	`f(S &)`	`f(S const &)`	`f(S &&)`
`S s{};` `f(s);`	✓	✓ (preferred over const &)	✓	✗
`S const s{};` `f(s);`	✓	✗	✓	✗
`f(S{});`	✓	✗	✓	✓ (preferred over const &)
`S s{};` `f(std::move(s));`	✓	✗	✓	✓ (preferred over const &)

- **The overload for value parameters imposes ambiguities.**
- **For deciding between two lvalue reference overloads (const and non-const) the constness of the argument is considered.**

	`S::m()`	`S::m() const`	`S::m() &`	`S::m() const &`	`S::m() &&`
`S s{};` `s.m();`	✓	✓	✓ (preferred over const &)	✓	✗
`S const s{};` `s.m();`	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗
`S{}.m();`	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓ (preferred over const &)
`S s{};` `std::move(s).m();`	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓ (preferred over const &)

- **Reference and non-reference overloads cannot be mixed!**
- **The reference qualifier affects the `this` object and the overload resolution**
- **`const` && would theoretically be possible, but it is an artificial case**

Special Member Functions

- **Constructors**
  - Default Constructor
  - Copy Constructor
  - Move Constructor
- **Assignment Operators**
  - Copy Assignment
  - Move Assignment
- **Destructor**
- **Advice: If possible, design your types in way that the default implementations work for them. Library developers might need to implement custom special member functions.**

```
struct S {
  S();
  ~S();
  S(S const &);
  S & operator=(S const &);
  S(S &&);
  S & operator=(S &&);
};
```

- **Move Constructor (Since C++11)**
  - Takes the entrails out of the argument and moves them to the constructed object
    - Leaves argument in valid but indeterminate state
    - Don't use the argument after it has been moved from until you assign it a new value
  - Signature: && parameter of the same type
  - Default Behavior (implicit or `=default`)
    - Initializes base-classes and members with move-initialization

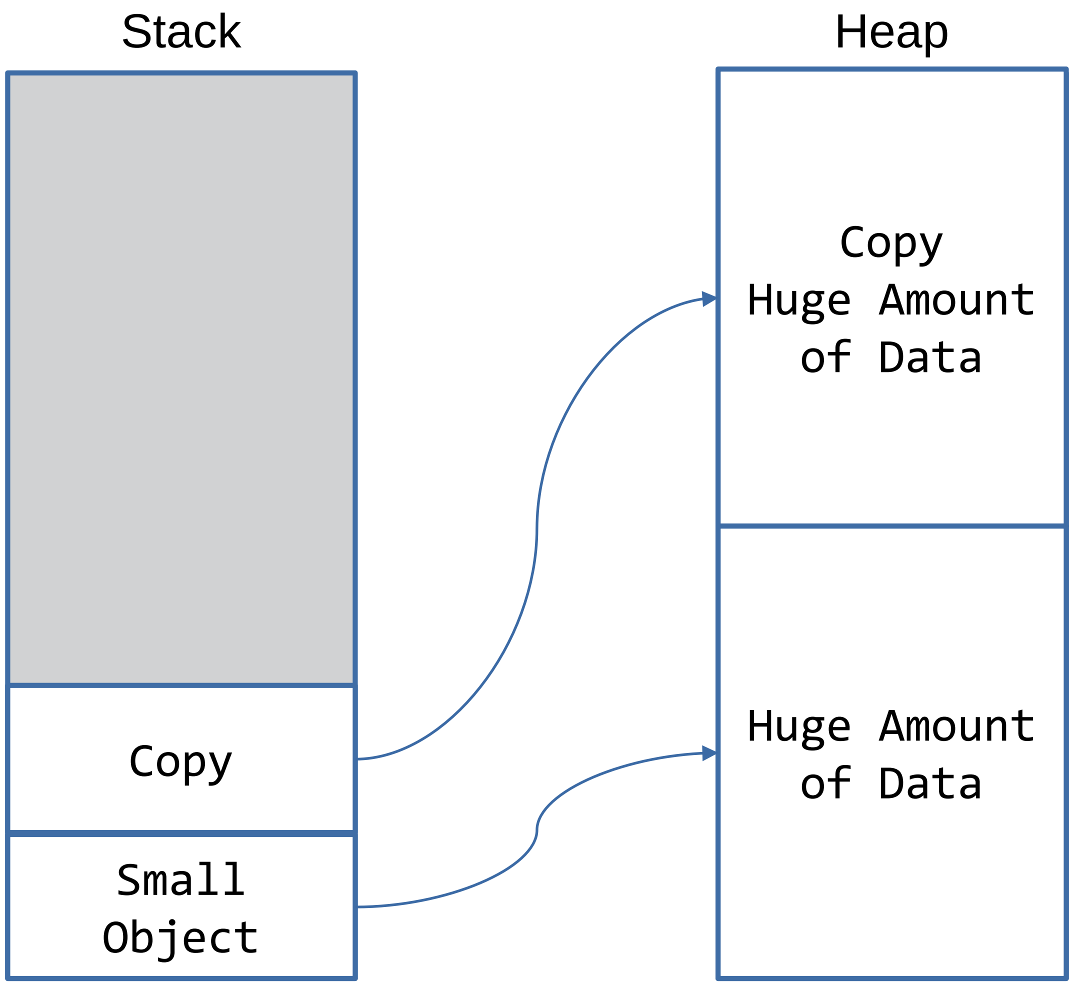
`S(S &&)`

```
struct S {
  S(S && s) : member{std::move(s.member)}
  {...}
  M member;
};
```

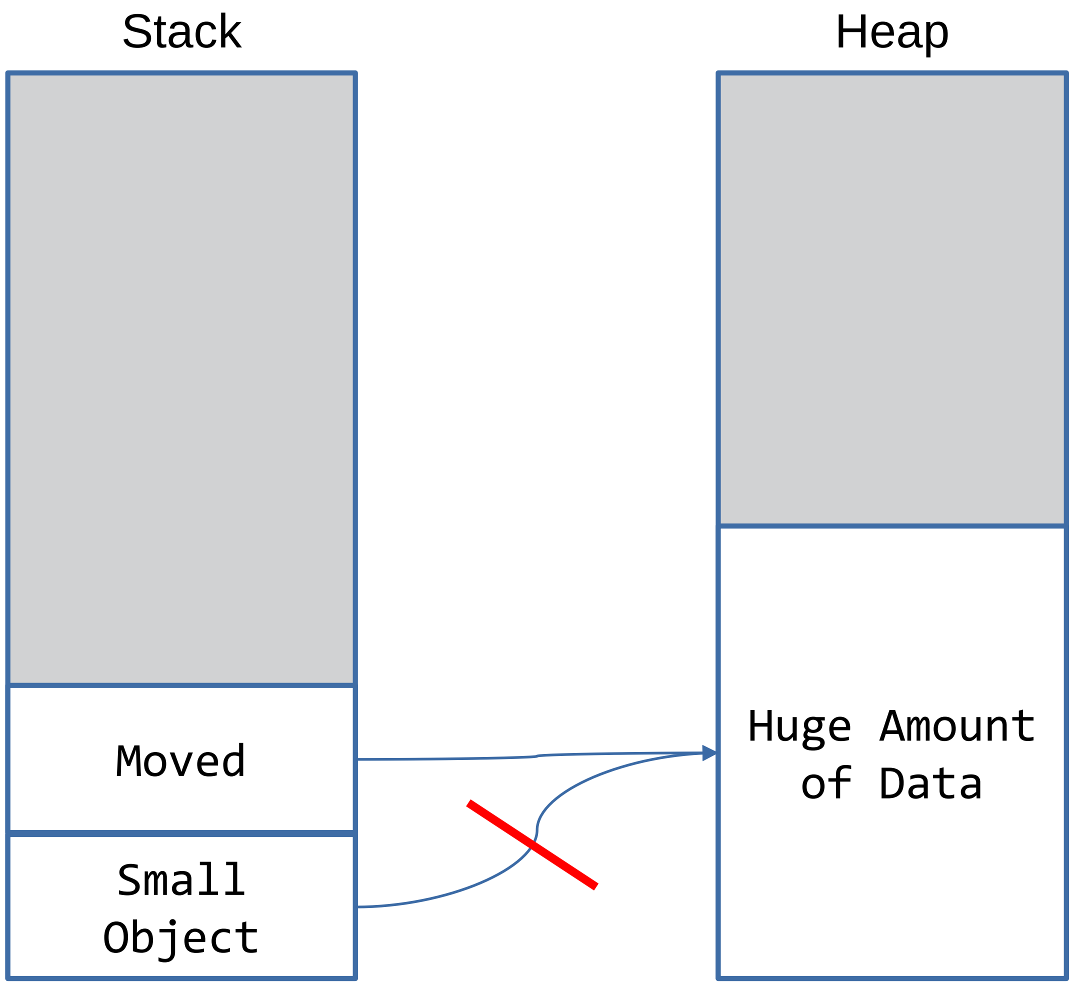
```
void f(S param) {
  S local{std::move(param)};
  // don't use param until
  // param = ...
}
```

Moving is the Constructor’s Responsibility

- **Copy-Constructor**



- **Move-Constructor**



- **Copy Assignment Operator** `S & operator=(S const &)`
  - Copies the argument into the `this` object
  - Assignment Operator with `const &` parameter of the same type
  - Default Behavior (implicit or `=default`)
    - Initializes base-classes and members with copy-assignment

```
struct S {
  S & operator=(S const & s) {
    member = s.member;
    return *this;
  }
  M member;
};
```

```
void f(S param) {
  S local{};
  local = param;
  ...
}
```

- **Move Assignment Operator** **`S & operator=(S &&)`**
  - Takes the entrails out of the argument and moves them to the `this` object
    - Leaves argument in valid but indeterminate state
    - Don't use the argument after it has been moved from until you assign it a new value
  - Assignment Operator with && Parameter of the same Type
  - Default Behavior (implicit or `=default`)
    - Assigns base-classes and members with move-assignment

```
struct S {
  S & operator=(S && s) {
    member = std::move(s.member);
    return *this;
  }
  M member;
};
```

```
void f(S param) {
  S local{};
  local = std::move(param);
  ...
}
```

- **Destructor** `~S()`
  - Deallocates resources held by the `this` object
  - Signature: `~<Class-Name>()`
  - No Parameters
  - Default Behavior (implicit or `=default`)
    - Calls destructor of base-classes and members
  - Must not throw exceptions! (is `noexcept`)

DANGER

Exception in Destructor

```
struct S {
  ~S() noexcept {…}
  M member;
};
```

```
<usually, you will not call
destructors explicitly>
Happens at end of scope: }
```

- **Assignment operators must be member functions**
- **Move operations must not throw exceptions**
  - They shall not allocate new memory
  - Otherwise `std::swap` won't work reliably
  - More on the topic of exception guarantees later

```
struct S {
  S & operator=(S && s) noexcept;
  S(S && other) noexcept;
};
```

- **Use the default implementation whenever possible**

```
struct S {
  S() = default;
  ~S() = default;
  S(S const &) = default;
  S & operator=(S const &) = default;
  S(S &&) = default;
  S & operator=(S &&) = default;
};
```

What Special Member Functions Do You Get?

What you get

What you write

	default constructor	destructor	copy constructor	copy assignment	move constructor	move assignment
nothing	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted
any constructor	not declared	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted
default constructor	user declared	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted
destructor	defaulted	user declared	defaulted (!)	defaulted (!)	not declared	not declared
copy constructor	not declared	defaulted	user declared	defaulted (!)	not declared	not declared
copy assignment	defaulted	defaulted	defaulted (!)	user declared	not declared	not declared
move constructor	not declared	defaulted	deleted	deleted	user declared	not declared
move assignment	defaulted	defaulted	deleted	deleted	not declared	user declared

Where you want to be

Avoid if possible

Howard Hinnant's Table: https://accu.org/content/conf2014/Howard_Hinnant_Accu_2014.pdf
Note: Getting the defaulted special members denoted with a (!) is a bug in the standard.

- **There are three different kinds of expression types in C++ (lvalue, xvalue, prvalue)**
- **The compiler must omit certain copy and move operations related to initialization from prvalues**
- **Objects/values can be copied, moved or passed by reference**
- **Good read about rvalue references and move semantics (state pre C++17): http://thbecker.net/articles/rvalue_references/section_01.html**
- **Interesting talk about the problems with move semantics (by Nicolai Josuttis): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PNRju6_yn3o**

Implementing Assginment

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- **The C++ Core Guidelines recommend providing a swap() member function and free function for value-like types (C.83)**
  - This enables the Copy-Swap-Idiom
  - `using std::swap` allows to fall back on the `std::swap` implementation if no user defined `swap()` is available for the member

```
struct S {
  void swap(S & other) noexcept {
    using std::swap;
    swap(member1, other.member1);
    //…
  }
  //…
};

void swap(S & lhs, S & rhs) noexcept {
  lhs.swap(rhs);
}
```

- **Usually you don’t need to do this at all, but if you have to following this pattern is usually recommended**
  - Avoid self-copy
  - Use the copy constructor to create the copy of the argument
  - Swap the `this`-object with the copy (swapping is expected to be efficient)
  - Copy-Swap-Idiom

```
struct S {
  S & operator=(S const & s) {
    if (&s != this) {
      S copy = *this;
      swap(copy);
    }
    return *this;
  }
  //…
};
```

- **Usually you don’t need to do this at all, but if you have to following this pattern is usually recommended**
  - Avoid self-move
  - Swap the `this`-object with the parameter (swapping is expected to be efficient)

```
struct S {
  S & operator=(S && s) {
    if (&s != this) {
      swap(s);
    }
    return *this;
  }
  //…
};
```

Copy Elision

```
struct S {
  S(S const & s) {
  //Why is this not called?!
  }
};
```

- **In some cases the compiler is required to elide (omit) specific copy/move operations (regardless of the side-effects of the corresponding special member functions!)**
  - The omitted copy/move special member functions need not exist
  - If they exist, their side-effects are ignored
- **In initialization, when the initializer is a prvalue**
  - `S{}` is materialized in `s`
- **When a function call returns a prvalue (simplified)**
  - `S{}` is materialized in `new_sw`
  - `S{}` is materialized at the memory location return by `new`
    We will cover explicit memory management later

```
S s = S{S{}};
```

```
S create() {
  return S{};
}

int main() {
  S new_sw{create()};
  S * sp = new S{create()};
}
```

- **In some cases the compiler is allowed to further optimize specific copy/move operations (regardless of the side-effects of the corresponding special member functions!)**
  - Named return value optimization

```
S create() {
  S s{};
  return s;
}

int main() {
  S s{create()};
  s = create();
}
```

- **The constructors must still exist – even if they are elided.**

Copy Elision (2/3) - Example


```cpp
int main() {
  std::cout << "\t --- S s{create()} ---\n";
  S s{create()};
  std::cout << "\t --- s = create() ---\n";
  s = create();
}
```

```cpp
S create() {
  S s{};
  std::cout << "\t --- create() ---\n";
  return s;
}
```

Disabled elision (C++14):
`-fno-elide-constructors`

```
 --- S s{create()} ---
Constructor S()
 --- create() ---
Constructor S(S &&)
Constructor S(S &&)
 --- s = create() ---
Constructor S()
 --- create() ---
Constructor S(S &&)
operator =(S &&)
```

Disabled elision (C++17):
`-fno-elide-constructors`

```
 --- S s{create()} ---
Constructor S()
 --- create() ---
Constructor S(S &&)

 --- s = create() ---
Constructor S()
 --- create() ---
Constructor S(S &&)
operator =(S &&)
```

With elision (C++17):

```
 --- S s{create()} ---
Constructor S()
 --- create() ---


 --- s = create() ---
Constructor S()
 --- create() ---

operator =(S &&)
```

- **In throw expressions (Since C++11)**

```
try {
  throw S{7};
} catch (...) {
}
```

- **In catch clauses (Since C++11)**

```
try {
  throw S{7};
} catch (S s) {
}
```

- **Beware: The compiler is allowed to change observable behavior with this optimization!**
- **To be sure to avoid copies still catch by `const &`**

- **Is the following a good idea?**

```
S create() {
  S s{};
  return std::move(s);
}
```

- **While it sounds not that bad it prevents copy elision**

```
S create() {
  S s{};    //ctor
  return s;
}

void foo() {
  auto s = create();
} //dtor
```

```
S create() {
  S s{};    //ctor
  return std::move(s); //move ctor
} //dtor

void foo() {
  auto s = create();
} //dtor
```

- **NRVO (Named Return Value Optimization)**
  - Return type is value type
  - Return expression is a local variable (more or less) of the return type
    - const is ignored for the type comparison
  - The object is constructed in the location of the return value (instead of moved or copied)
- **throw Expression**
  - Return expression is a local variable (more or less) from the innermost surrounding try block (if any)
  - The object is constructed in the location where it would be moved or copied
- **catch Clause**
  - If the caught type is the same as the object thrown, it access the object directly (as if caught by reference)
    - Must not change the observed behavior (except constructors/destructors)

Life-Time Extension

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Life-Time Extension (1/2)

- **Life-time of a temporary can be extended by "`const` lvalue reference" or "rvalue reference"**
- **Extended life-time ends at the end of the block**

```
struct Demon { /*...*/ };

Demon summon() {
  return Demon{};
}

void countEyes(Demon const &) { /*..*/ }

int main() {
  summon();                        //Demon dies at the end of the statement
  countEyes(Demon{});              //Demon lives long enough for count_eyes to finish
  Demon const & flaaghun = summon(); //Life-time can be extended by const &
                                   // -> flaaghun lives until end of block
  Demon && laznik = summon();      //Life-time can also be extended by &&
                                   // -> laznik lives until end of block
} //flaaghun and laznik die
```

DANGER
Dangling References

- **Extension of life-time is not transitive**

```
Demon const & bloodMagic() {
  Demon breknok{};
  return breknok;
} //When blood_magic ends, breknok dies and will stay dead. All access will be Undefined Behavior!

Demon const & animate(Demon const & demon) {
  /*...*/
  return demon;
}

int main() {
  Demon const & breknok = blood_magic();    //You cannot keep demon from blood_magic alive!
  // -> Access to breknok would be Undefined Behavior
  Demon const & knoorus = animate(Demon{}); //You cannot keep demon passed through animate alive!
  // -> Access to knoorus would be Undefined Behavior
}
```