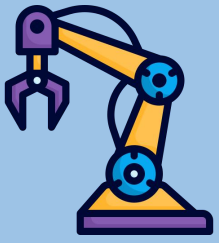


# Robotics Corner





# Robotics Corner

---

## Smart Pointers

Smart pointers were provided in C++11 to solve the problem of raw pointers.



**01**

**The problem: raw pointers**

**02**

**The solution: smart pointers**

**03**

**How to implement Smart pointer**

**04**

**Types of Smart pointers**



# Why Smart Pointers?

- When to delete an object?
  - No deletion → **memory leaks**
  - Early deletion (others still pointing to) → **dangling pointers**
  - **Double-freeing**





# The good old pointer

```
void oldPointer() {  
    Foo * myPtr = new Foo();  
    myPtr->method();  
}
```

Memory leak





# The good Old pointer

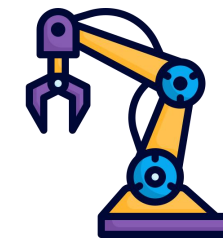
```
void oldPointer1() {  
    Foo * myPtr = new Foo();  
    myPtr->method();  
}
```

Memory leak

```
void oldPointer2() {  
    Foo * myPtr = new Foo();  
    myPtr->method();  
    delete myPtr;  
}
```

Could cause  
memory leak  
When?





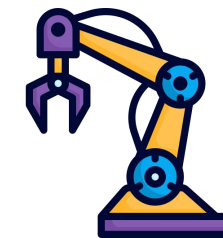
# The Old and the New

```
void oldPointer() {  
    Foo * myPtr = new Foo();  
    myPtr->method();  
}
```

Memory leak

```
void newPointer() {  
    shared_ptr<Foo> myPtr (new Foo());  
    myPtr->method();  
}
```

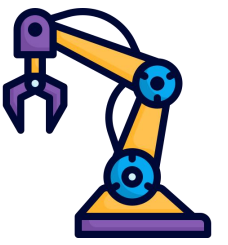




- Behave like built-in (raw) pointers
- Also manage dynamically created objects
  - Objects get deleted in smart pointer destructor
- Type of ownership:
  - unique
  - Shared
  - Weak







```
void newPointer() {  
    shared_ptr<Foo> myPtr (new Foo());  
    myPtr->method();  
}
```

```
void newPointer() {  
    auto myPtr = make_shared<Foo>();  
    myPtr->method();  
}
```

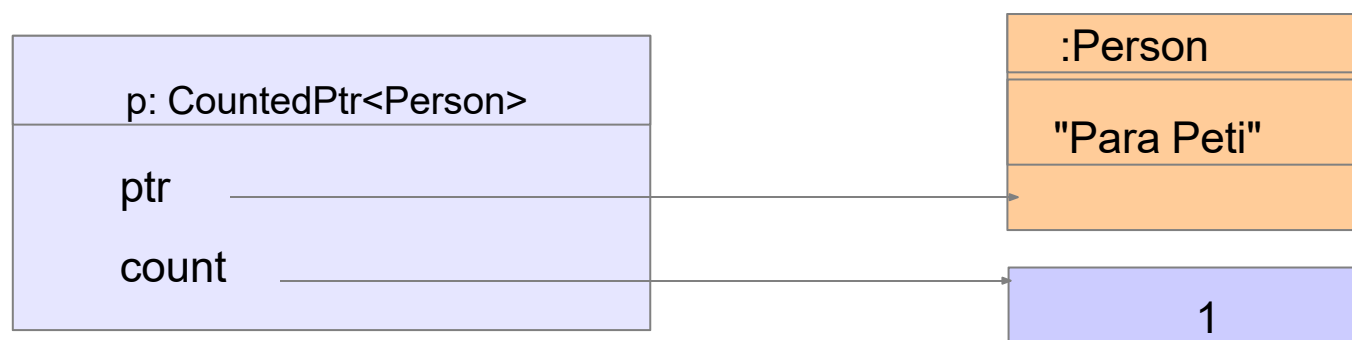
Static  
factory method





# Implementing your own smart pointer class

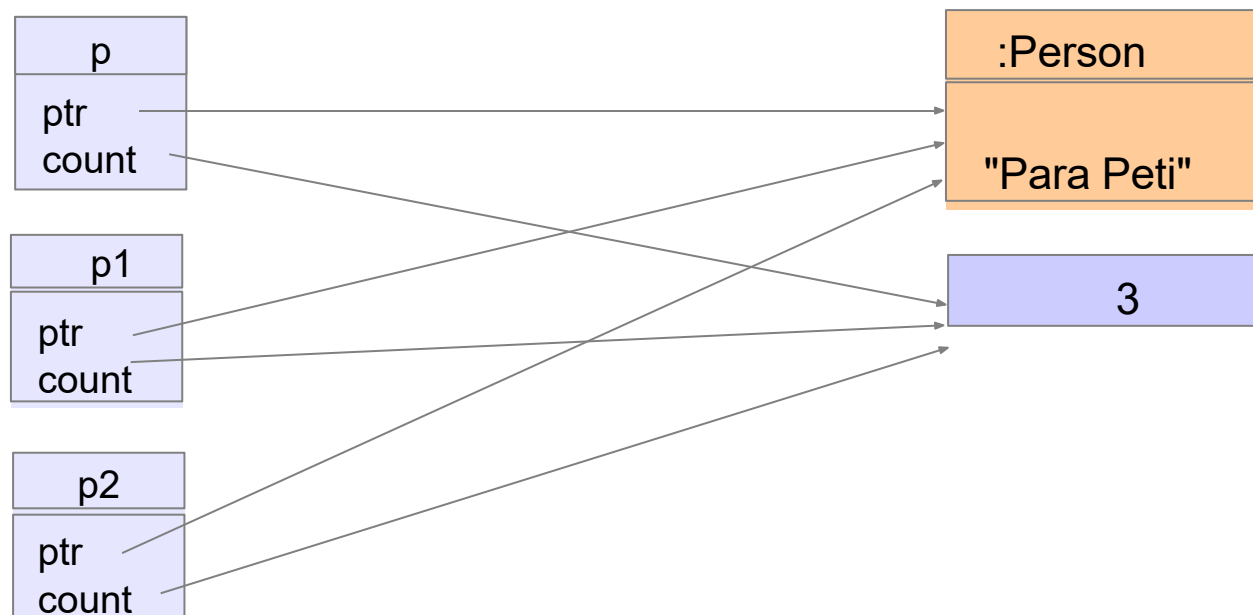
```
CountedPtr<Person> p(new Person("Para Peti",1980));
```

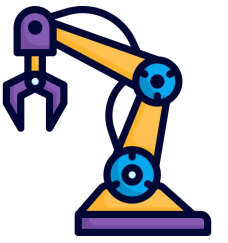




# Implementing your own smart pointer class

```
CountedPtr<Person> p1 = p;  
CountedPtr<Person> p2 = p;
```





# Implementati on (1)

```
template < class T>
class CountedPtr{
    T * ptr;
    long * count;
public:
    ...
};
```

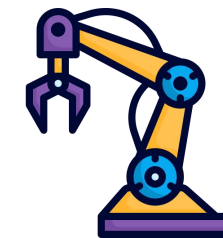




## Implementation (2)

```
CountedPtr( T * p = 0 ):ptr( p ),  
    count( new long(1)){  
}  
  
CountedPtr( const CountedPtr<T>& p ): ptr( p.ptr),  
    count( p.count) {  
    ++(*count);  
}  
  
~CountedPtr() {  
    --(*count);  
    if( *count == 0 ){  
        delete count; delete ptr;  
    }  
}
```





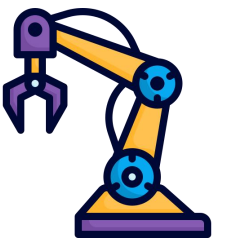
## Implementation (3)

```
CountedPtr<T>& operator=( const CountedPtr<T>&
p ){ if( this != &p ){
    --(*count);
    if( *count == 0 ){ delete count; delete ptr; }
    this->ptr = p.ptr;
    this->count = p.count;
    ++(*count);
}
return *this;
}

T& operator*() const{ return *ptr;}

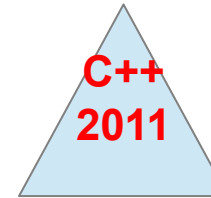
T* operator->() const{ return ptr;}
```





- `unique_ptr`
- `shared_ptr`
- `weak_ptr`

```
#include <memory>
```



**It is recommended to use smart pointers!**





# unique\_ptr

- it will automatically free the resource in case of the `unique_ptr` goes out of scope.



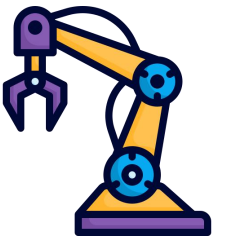




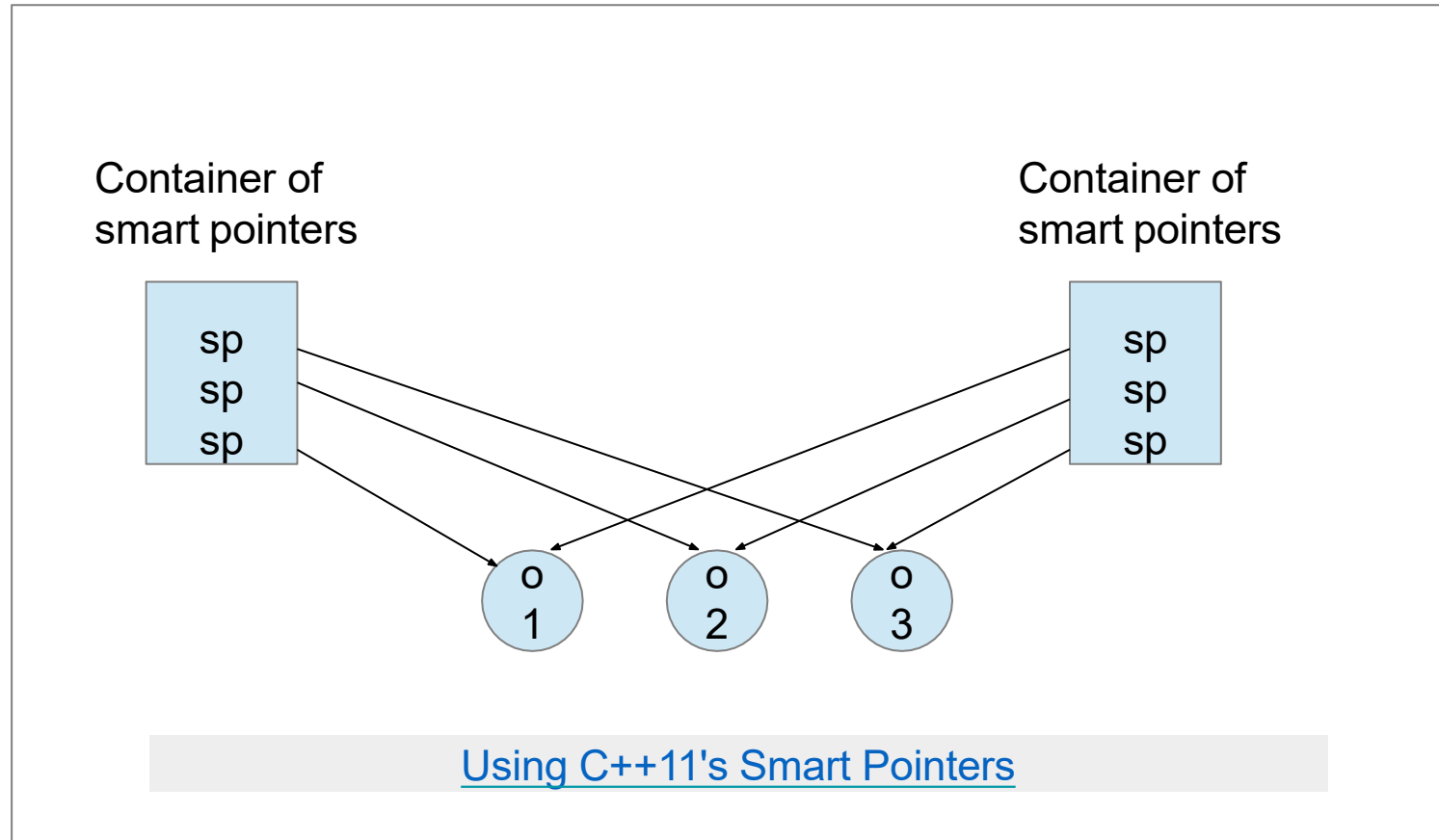
# shared\_ptr

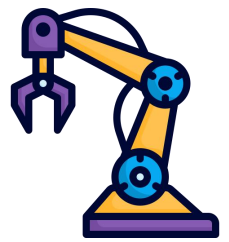
- Each time a `shared_ptr` is assigned
  - a **reference count** is incremented (there is one more “owner” of the data)
    - When a `shared_ptr` goes out of scope
      - the **reference count** is decremented
  - if **reference\_count = 0** the object referenced by the pointer is freed.





# Shared ownership with `shared_ptr`

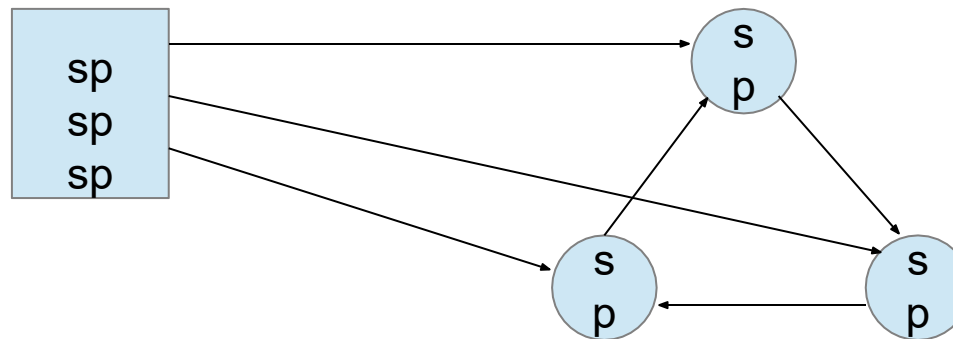




# Problem with `shared_ptr`

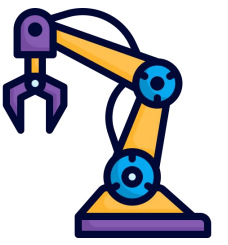
Container of  
smart pointers

Objects pointing to another  
object with a smart pointer



[Using C++11's Smart Pointers](#)

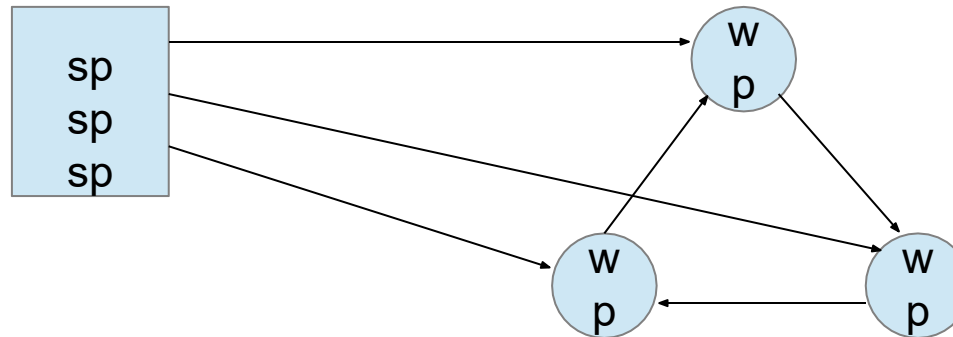




# Solution: `weak_ptr`

Container of  
smart pointers

Objects pointing to another  
object with a **weak** pointer



[Using C++11's Smart Pointers](#)



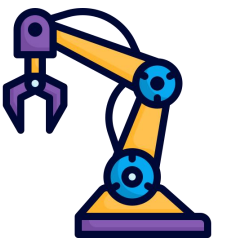


## weak\_ptr

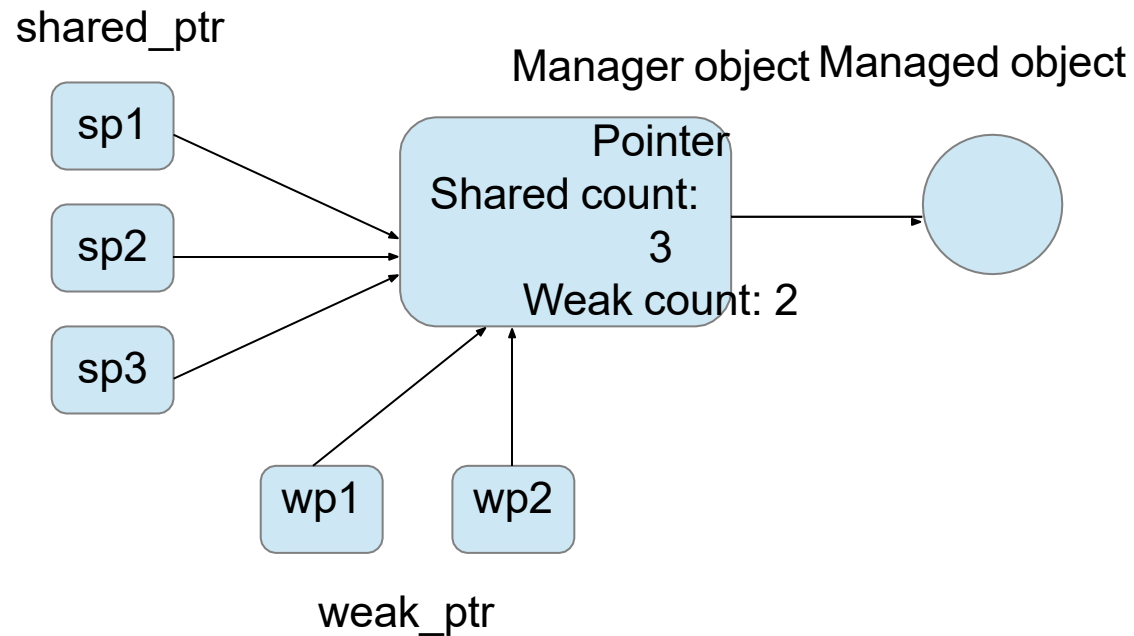
- Observe an object, but does not influence its lifetime
- Like raw pointers - the weak pointers do not keep the pointed object alive
- Unlike raw pointers – the weak pointers know about the existence of pointed-to object

[Using C++11's Smart Pointers](#)



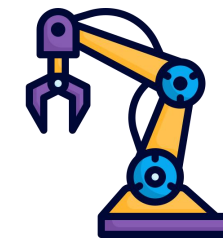


# How smart pointers work



[Using C++11's Smart Pointers](#)



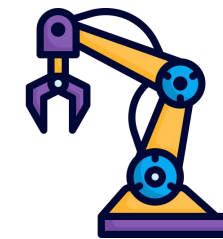


# Restrictions in using smart pointers

- Can be used to refer to objects allocated with `new` (can be deleted with `delete`).
- Avoid using raw pointer to the object referred by a smart pointer.

[Using C++11's Smart Pointers](#)





# Inheritance and shared\_ptr

```
void greeting( shared_ptr<Person>&
ptr ){ cout<<"Hello "<<(ptr.get())->
getFname()<<" "
        <<(ptr.get())->getLname()<<endl;
}

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    shared_ptr<Person> ptr_person(new Person("John","Smith"));
    cout<<*ptr_person<<endl;
    greeting( ptr_person );

    shared_ptr<Manager> ptr_manager(new Manager("Black","Smith", "IT"));
    cout<<*ptr_manager<<endl;
    ptr_person = ptr_manager;
    cout<<*ptr_person<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```







# unique\_ptr usage

```
// p owns the Person
unique_ptr<Person> uptr(new Person("Mary", "Brown"));

unique_ptr<Person> uptr1( uptr ); //ERROR - Compile time

unique_ptr<Person> uptr2;           //OK. Empty unique_ptr

uptr2 = uptr1;                     //ERROR - Compile time
uptr2 = move( uptr );              //OK. uptr2 is the owner
cout<<"uptr2: "<<*uptr2<<endl;    //OK
cout<<"uptr : "<<*uptr <<endl;    //ERROR - Run time

unique_ptr<Person> uptr3 = make_unique<Person>("John","Dee");
cout<<*uptr3<<endl;
```

Static  
Factory Method





# unique\_ptr usage (2)

```
unique_ptr<Person> uptr1 =  
    make_unique<Person>("Mary", "Black");  
unique_ptr<Person> uptr2 = make_unique<Person>("John", "Dee");  
cout<<*uptr2<<endl;  
  
vector<unique_ptr<Person> > vec;  
vec.push_back( uptr1 );  
vec.push_back( uptr2 );  
  
cout<<"Vec [";  
for( auto e:  
    vec )  
    { cout<<*e<<"  
      ";  
    }  
cout<<"] "<<endl;
```

Find the **errors**  
and correct them!!!

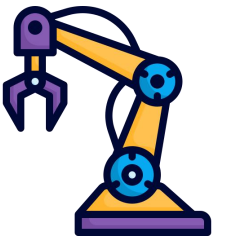




# unique\_ptr usage (2)

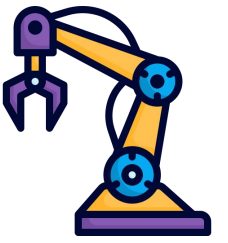
```
unique_ptr<Person> uptr1 =  
    make_unique<Person>("Mary", "Black");  
unique_ptr<Person> uptr2 = make_unique<Person>("John", "Dee");  
cout<<*uptr2<<endl;  
  
vector<unique_ptr<Person> > vec;  
vec.push_back( move( uptr1 ) );  
vec.push_back( move( uptr2 ) );  
  
cout<<"Vec [";  
for( auto& e:  
    vec )  
    { cout<<*e<<" ";  
}  
cout<<"]"<<endl;
```





# Thank You

Do you have any questions?



# ROBOTICS CORNER



**01211626904**



**[www.roboticscorner.tech](http://www.roboticscorner.tech)**



**Robotics Corner**



**Robotics Corner**



**Robotics Corner**



**Robotics Corner**



01285960031 01285960031



[www.roboticscorner.tech](http://www.roboticscorner.tech)