

### std::move

```
// Basic Usage
std::move (<object>);
-----
// Not using move
MyObject a;
MyObject b = a; // a and b both
exist, a is unchanged
// With move - transfers
ownership (cheap, always works)
MyObject a;
MyObject b = std::move(a); // b
has everything, a is now empty
// With a caller
MyObject buildThing()
{
    MyObject thing;
    return std::move(thing); // transfers ownership to
the caller
}
MyObject result = buildThing();
// result now owns everything
```

1. Transfers ownership of an object to another location, leaving the original empty. It prevents expensive or impossible copies by moving the underlying data instead.

### std::error\_code

```
std::error_code ec;
```

std::error\_code is a lightweight C++ object for holding an error without throwing an exception.

### std::make\_unique

```
auto myObject =
std::make_unique<ClassName>
(arg1, arg2, ...);
.reset() // destroys the object
that the unique pointer is
managing, immediately
triggering its destructor and
releasing the memory.
```

You get back a std::unique\_ptr<ClassName> that automatically deletes the object when it goes out of scope.

<ClassName> — the type you want to

### std::memory\_order\_acquire

```
std::memory_order_acquire
```

memory\_order\_acquire is a constant within the memory\_order enum. When a thread loads an atomic value with acquire, it is guaranteed to see all writes that the other thread made before its corresponding release store.

### std::exception

```
try
{
    // code that might throw
}
catch (const std::exception& e)
{
    std::cout << e.what();
// returns a description of the
error
}
```

std::exception is the base class for all standard C++ exceptions, caught using a const reference.

Give me one sentence on the method what

### std::nullopt

```
// std::nullopt
// A special constant from <optional>.
// Represents "no value" for a
std::optional.
// Use it to clear an optional
or signal that a value is
absent.
#include <optional>
std::optional<int> age = 25;
// has a value
age = std::nullopt; // now has
no value
```

### std::ifstream

### std::unique\_ptr

```
std::unique_ptr<T>;
.reset() // If the pointer
points to an object it will
destroy it and set it back to
being a null pointer.
```

Declares a pointer of a certain type. It starts as a null pointer.

### std::lock\_guard

```
std::lock_guard<MutexType> objectName(
mutexInstance);
```

A wrapper that takes a mutexInstance and ensures that it is locked and automatically unlocked when it goes out of scope.

### std::string

```
std::string name = "<text>";
.clear() // Sets the string back
to "".
.c_str() // Converts a std::string
to a const char* (C-style
string).
```

Make a string object that is dynamic and has methods associated with it. This is different than a primitive string.

### std::optional<T>

```
std::optional<int> val =
std::nullopt; // val holds
nothing
val = 42; // val now holds 42
```

A wrapper that holds either a value of type T or nothing (std::nullopt). Use it as a return type when a function might produce no result, instead of returning a sentinel like -1 or nullptr.

### std::thread

```
std::thread t(callable, arg1,
arg2, arg3, ...);
// Methods
.joinable() // Returns a bool
determining if a thread can
eventually be joined
.join() // Block the calling
thread until this thread
completes
```

allocate

<arg1, arg2, ...> — the arguments forwarded to its constructor (can be zero or more)

Note: Scope is defined as where it was originally declared.

```
std::ifstream
my_file("file.txt");
std::string line;
while (std::getline(my_file,
line)) { // read line by line
    // process line
}
std::string word;
my_file >> word; // read word by
word
```

Opens a file for reading.

Reading from it works just like std::cin using the >> operator or std::getline().

The file is automatically closed when the object goes out of scope.

std::queue

```
std::queue<dataType>
// Returns the first item in the
queue
.front()
// Removes the first item from
the queue
.pop()
```

Creates a queue data structure for holding information



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### std::unique\_lock

```
// std::unique_lock is a scoped
mutex wrapper that
// automa tically unlocks on
destru ction.
// std::u niq ue_lock is a
scoped mutex wrapper that
automa tically unlocks on
destru ction.
// Unlike lock_g uard, it can
unlock and re-lock mid-scope,
which is required by condit -
ion _va ria ble ::w ait().
std::u niq ue_loc k<s td: :mu -
tex> lock(mtx);
cv.wai t(lock, [this] { return
ready; });
```

### std::getenv

```
const char* path =
std::getenv("PATH");
if (path) {
    std::s tring path_s -
tring = path; // safe to use
}
// or with a fallback
const char* value = std::g ete -
nv( " MY_ VAR ");
std::s tring result = value ?
value : " "; // empty string if
not set
```

Reads the value of an environment variable by name.

Returns a const char\* to the value string, or nullptr if the variable doesn't exist.

Always check for nullptr before using the result to avoid crashes.

### std::getline

```
std::ifstream
my_file("file.txt");
std::s tring line;
while (std:: get lin e(m y_file,
line)) { // reads until end of
file
    // process each line
}
```

Reads a single line from an input stream

### std::memory\_order\_release

```
std::memory_order_release
```

This is an memory\_order enum flag that is used to suggest an atomic object can only perform an operation if every line above it has already ran.

### std::condition\_variable

```
std::condition_variable
<variableName>;
// Method to force a thread to
wait. If false is returned then
the thread waits.
.wait( lock, [this] { return
someCo ndi tion; });
// Method to wake up all
sleeping threads
.notify_all()
// Just notifies one thread.
// The one chosen can't be
determined ahead of time.
// They are usually all lined up
to do the same thing.
.notify_one()
```

This will force the thread to sleep that was holding a unique lock. It is only woken up once .notify\_all() or .notify\_one() is called. These commands wake up the lock and check the conditional in wait(). If it evaluates to true it will proceed. If false, it will go back to sleep.

### std::mutex

```
std::mutex mutexInstance
mutexI nst anc e.l ock() // Lock
the process for the thread
mutexI nst anc e.u nlock() //
Unlock the process for the
thread.
```

This creates a mutexInstance. Has the ability to create a lock and unlock mechanism over processes. This prevents certain processes from happening simult-aneously more than once.

### std::atomic

### std::ofstream

```
std::ofstream
my_file("file.txt");
my_file << "some text" <<
std::endl;
my_file << "more text" <<
std::endl;
```

Opens a file for writing, creating it if it doesn't exist.

Writing to it works just like std::cout using the << operator.

The file is automatically closed when the object goes out of scope.

### std::vector

```
std::vector<data_type>
my_vector; // empty vector
std::v ect or< dat a_t ype>
my_vector = {value1, value2}; //
initia lised with values
my_vec tor.pu sh_ bac k(v alue);
// add element to end
my_vec tor.si ze(); // number of
elements
my_vec tor[0]; // access by
index
my_vec tor.po p_b ack(); //
remove last element
```

A dynamic array that can grow and shrink in size at runtime.

Elements are stored contiguously in memory and accessible by index starting at 0.

Automatically manages memory — no need to manually allocate or free.

### std::size\_t

```
std::size_t size =
my_container.size(); // number
of elements
std::s ize_t bytes = sizeof -
(my_type); // size of a type in
bytes
std::s ize_t length = my_str -
ing.si ze(); // length of a
string
```

into a string, stopping at a newline character.

The newline character is consumed but not stored in the string.

Commonly used in a while loop to read a file line by line until the end.

#### **std::memory\_order\_relaxed**

std::memory\_order\_relaxed

A value of an enum that signals that the compiler and CPU that it is allowed to reorder an operation relative to when the code was written in the most optimized way it thinks it should.

```
std::atomic<T> name {
    initial_value };
// Methods
.store (value, ordering) //
writes a new value to the atomic
object. An enum value from
memory_order
.load( ord ering) // Reads that
value so that it can be used by
other processes
```

std::atomic<T> wraps any type T and guarantees that reading and writing to it from multiple threads is always safe. Without it, two threads touching the same variable simultaneously is undefined behaviour in C++. It essentially puts a protection around the variable so every read and write is always a clean, complete operation.

An unsigned integer type used to represent the size of objects and container sizes.

Returned by functions like .size() and sizeof().

Always unsigned — can never be negative — which makes sense since sizes can't be negative.



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