## **Rvalue** References

Chapter 2 Conditionally Safe Features

But consider that having such an overload set is typically contraindicated. Without the **rvalue reference** overload, invoking h on a *temporary* would simply fail to compile, thereby avoiding a runtime defect. With the **rvalue-reference** overload present, the code will in fact compile, but now any output written to that *temporary* will silently disappear along with that temporary.

Although seldom needed, Table  $2^9$  provides the relative priority in which all four potential pass-by-reference members of an overload set would be selected.

Value Category		g(C&)	g(const C&)	g(C&&)	g(const C&&)
nonconst lvalue	С	1	2	N/A	N/A
const lvalue	сс	N/A	1	N/A	N/A
nonconst <i>rvalue</i>	C()	N/A	3	1	2
const <i>rvalue</i>	fc()	N/A	2	N/A	1

Table 2: Overload resolution priorities

Note that the equivalent function to fc for a built-in type, **const int fi()**, would return a non**const** *rvalue*, as fundamental types returned by **const** value are treated as if they had been returned by non**const** value. The only way to have a function that returns a **const** *rvalue* of primitive type T is to have it return **const** T&&, such as **const int**&& fi2().

**Rvalue references in expressions** Recall from Lvalues in C++11/14 on page 717 that any named variable, including an rvalue reference, is an lvalue:

That a named **rvalue reference** itself was deliberately categorized as an *lvalue* helps to ensure that such a reference is not accidentally consumed as an *xvalue* until its current value is no longer needed elsewhere:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Though Table 2 was derived and verified independently, a strikingly similar table can be found in **josuttis20b**, section 8.3.1, "Overload Resolution with Rvalue References," pp. 133–134, Table 8.1, p. 134.