

TMP: template meta-programming (II)

Deep dive into C++

scc@teamt5.org

Outline



Template 101 and type deduction

Perfect forwarding and reference collapsing

Variadic template and parameter pack

SFINAE

CTAD

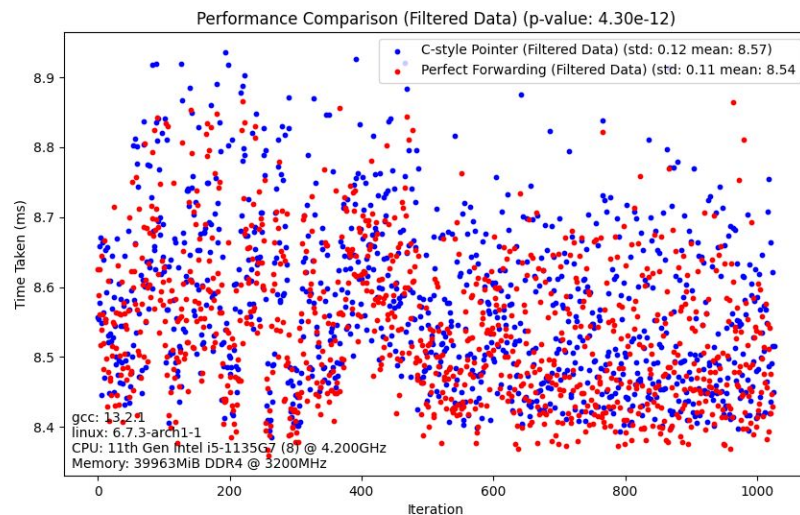
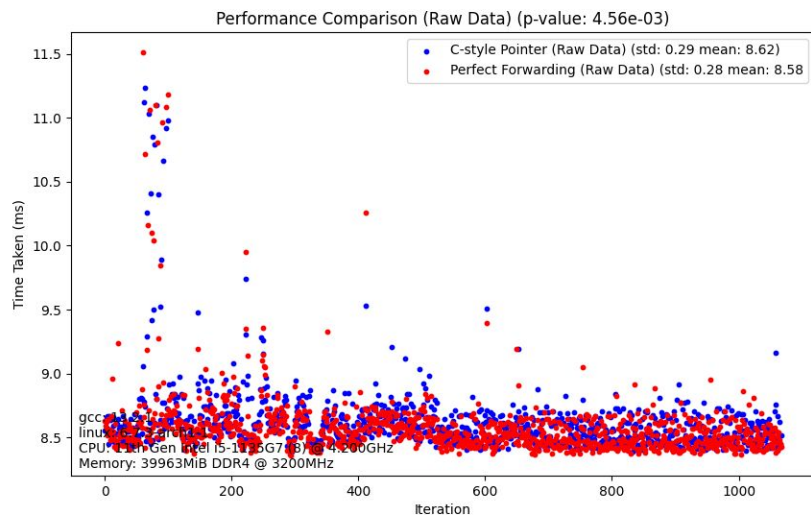
Expression template

Concepts and constraints

CRTP and compile time polymorphism

Perfect forwarding / Reference collapsing

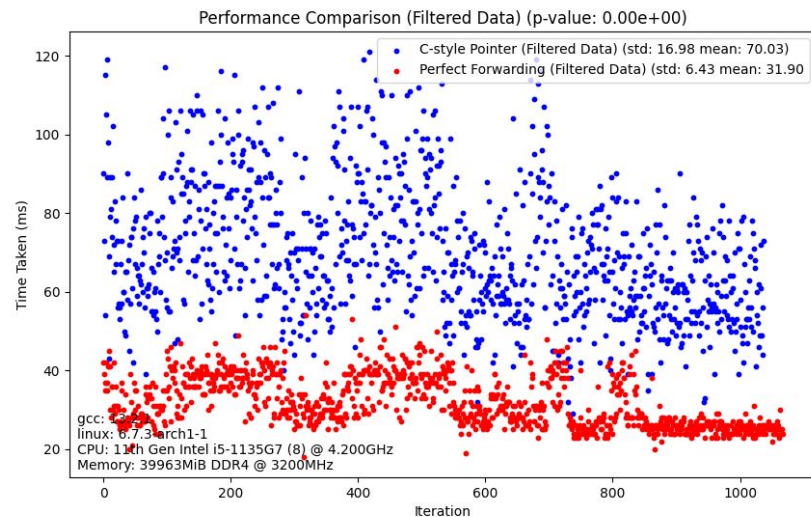
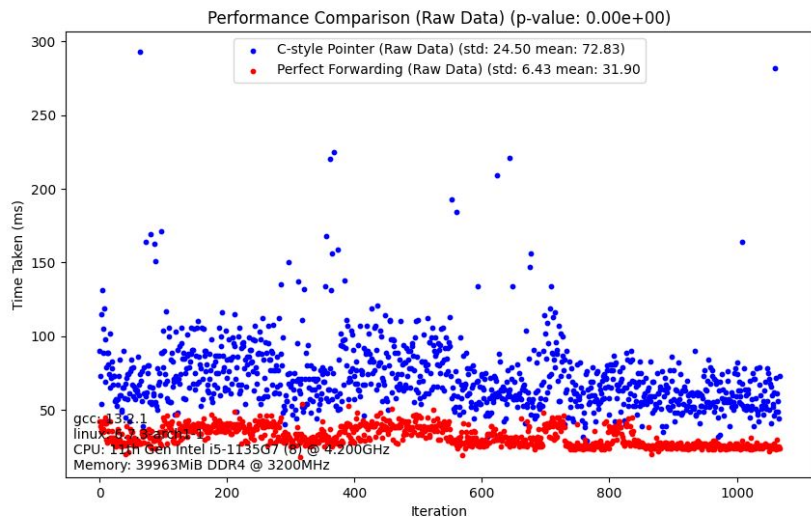
Statistics (4 pages object)



Source code and raw data

<https://gist.github.com/25077667/e7894cf9bf558613ffc900c88f98214f>

Statistics (empty object)



Source code and raw data

<https://gist.github.com/25077667/e7894cf9bf558613ffc900c88f98214f>

Typo: Time should be ns

C++ can be faster than the C.

Let's intro. perfect forwarding

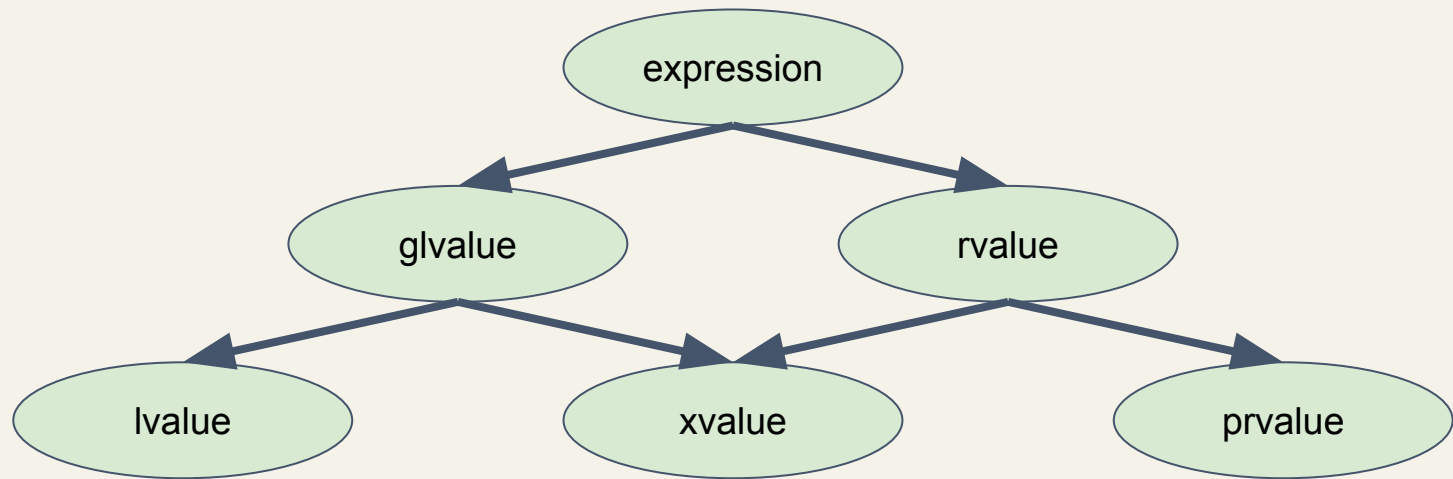
We should know Ir-value ref

The value categories

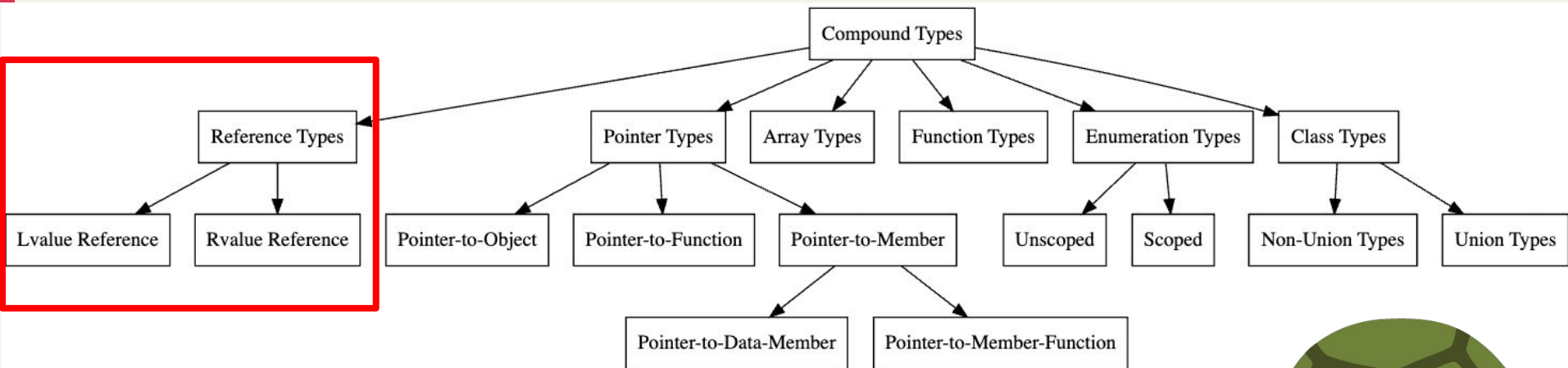
The biggest change since C++11.

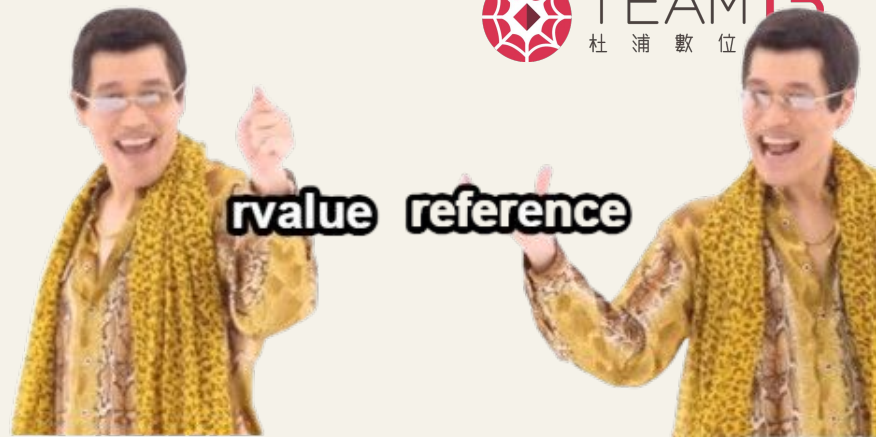
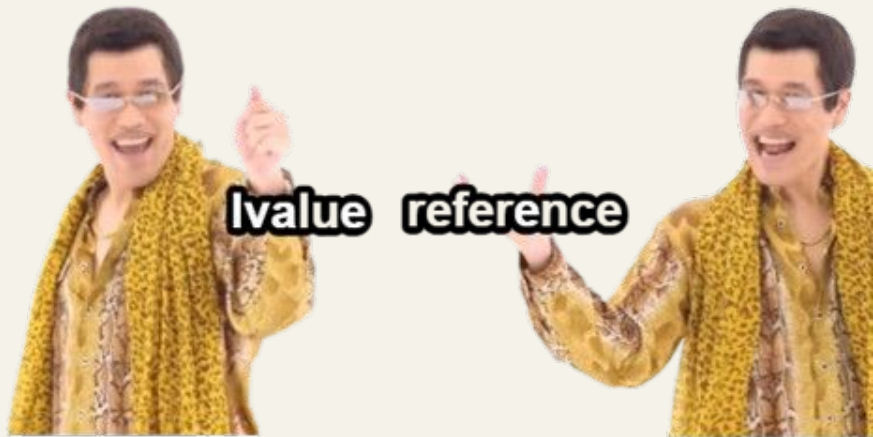
SCC

Ir-value



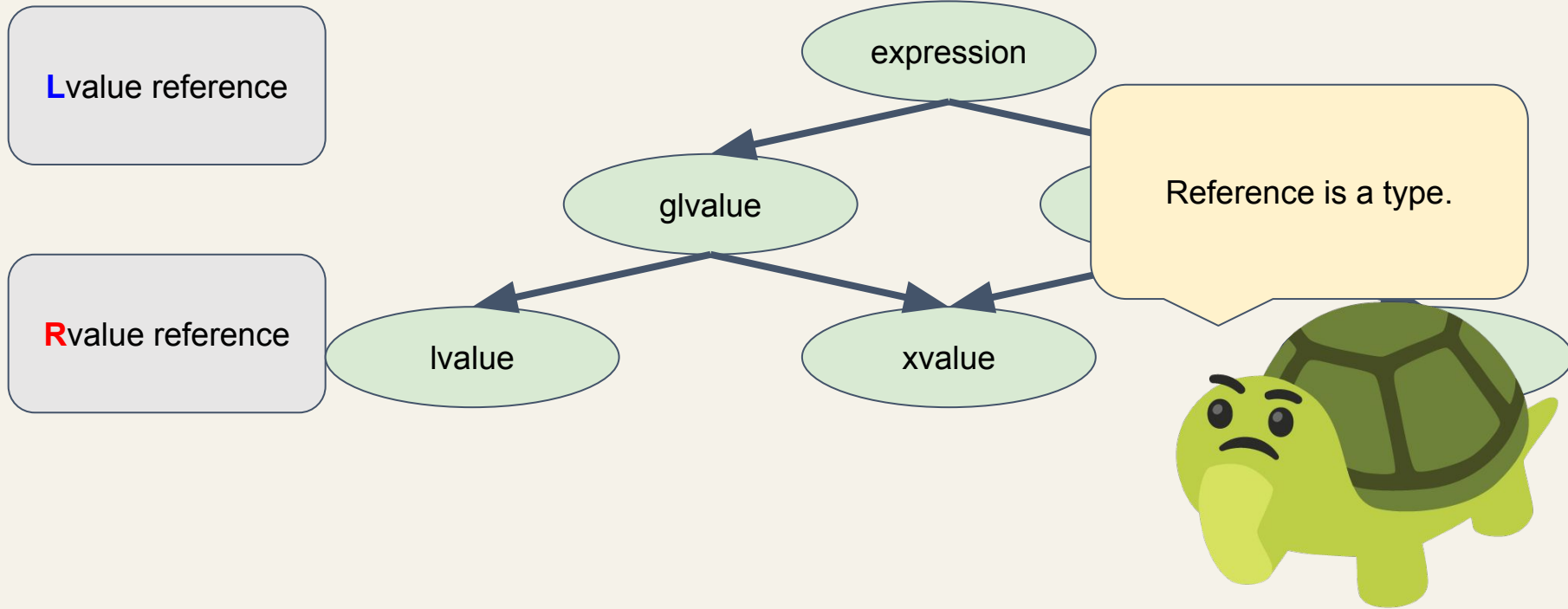
Reference type





Reference

Declares a named variable as a reference, that is, an alias to an already-existing object or function.





```
void processLvalueReference(int& lref) {  
    std::cout << "Lvalue reference: " << lref << std::endl;  
}
```

```
void processRvalueReference(int&& rref) {  
    std::cout << "Rvalue reference: " << rref << std::endl;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    int a = 5;  
    processLvalueReference(a); // a is an lvalue  
  
    processRvalueReference(10); // 10 is an rvalue  
    return 0;  
}
```

Lvalue reference: 5

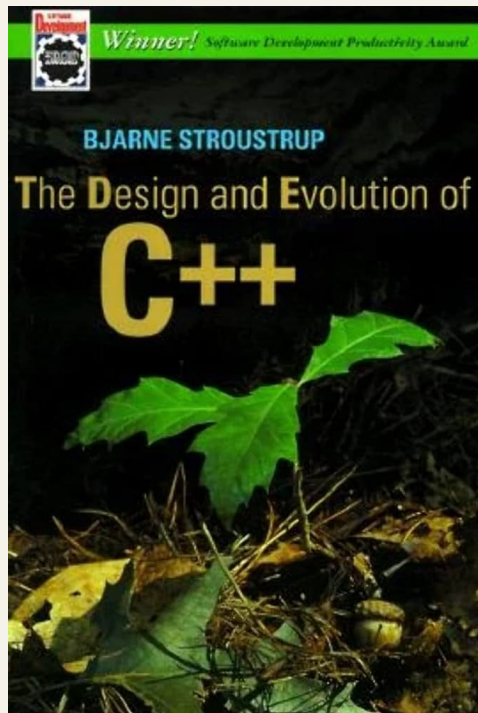
Rvalue reference: 10

A named rvalue reference is considered an lvalue.

Named rvalue-ref is considered an lvalue

This can be a bit counterintuitive because we usually associate rvalue references with temporary objects or "rvalues".

However, once you give a name to an rvalue reference, you **can refer to it more than once**, so in the context of the language, it is treated as an lvalue.



So, the perfect forwarding

```
#include <vector>

template<typename T>
class Vector {
    std::vector<T> data;

public:
    void push_bach(T&& v)    { data.push_back(v); }
};
```


So, the perfect forwarding

```
#include <vector>
```

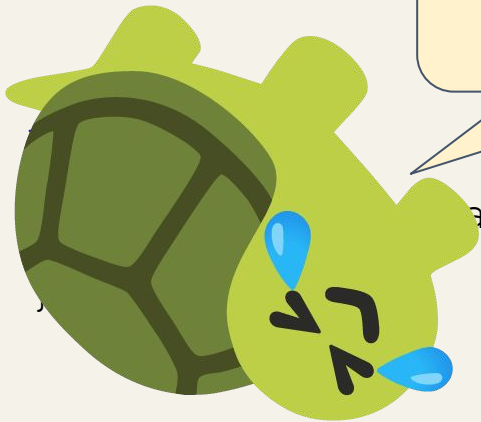
```
template<typename T>
```

```
class Vector {
```

```
    std::vector<T> data;
```

It becomes an l-value!!

```
    void push_back(T&& v) { data.push_back(v); }
```



So, the perfect forwarding

```
#include <vector>
```

L-value needs an extra
copy!

... is an l-value!!

```
for (each (T&& v) { data.push_back(v); }
```



So, the perfect forwarding

```
#include <vector>
```

```
template<typename T>
```

```
class Vector {
```

```
    std::vector<T> data;
```

```
public:
```

```
void push_bach(T&& v) { data.push_back( std::forward<T>(v)); }  
};
```

So, the perfect forwarding

```
#include <vector>
```

```
template<typename T>
```

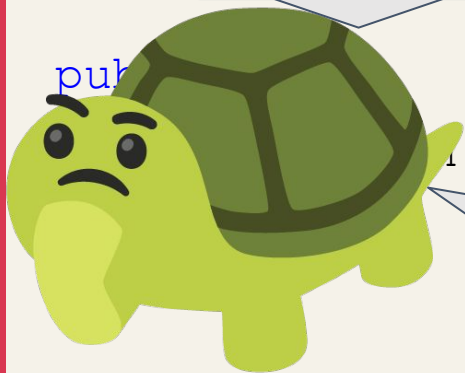
```
class
```

So, what is perfect forwarding?

```
pub
```

Why not just std::move?

```
ck ( std::forward<T> (v) ) ; }
```



Why not just std::move?

The std::move make the variable becomes rvalue ref.

But we might not always need rvalue reference.

```
int main() {  
    std::string msg;  
    logger.info(std::move(msg)); // if it takes moving semantics  
    // The msg becomes undefined behavior here.  
}
```

Why not just std::move?

The std::move make the variable becomes rvalue ref.
But we might not always need rvalue reference.

```
int main() {  
    std::string msg;  
    logger.info(std::move(msg)); // if it takes moving  
    // The msg becomes undefined behavior here.  
}
```

The move semantics is
important then the impl.
of std::move.



So. std::forward<T>

```
template<class T>
void wrapper(T&& arg) {
    // Forward as lvalue or as rvalue, depending on T
    foo(std::forward<T>(arg));
}
```

So. `std::forward<T>`

```
template<class T>
void wrapper(T&& arg) {
    // Forward as lvalue or as rvalue, depending on T
    foo(std::forward<T>(arg));
}
```

How to deduce the **T**.



Reference collapsing

One slide

argument	template	result
&	&	&
&&	&	&
&	&&	&
&&	&&	&&

Same logic as the and operation

& is false

&& is true

One slide

argument	template	result
&	&	&
&&	&	&
&	&&	&
&&	&&	&&

```
template<class T>
void wrapper(const T& arg) {
    foo(std::forward<T>(arg));
}
```

One slide

argument	template	result
&	&	&
&&	&	&
&	&&	&
&&	&&	&&

```
template<class T>
void wrapper(const T& arg) {
    foo(std::forward<T>(arg));
}

int main() {
    std::string s;
    wrapper(s);
}
```

One slide

argument	template	result
&	&	&
&&	&	&
&	&&	&
&&	&&	&&

```
template<class T>
void wrapper(const T& arg) {
    foo(std::forward<T>(arg));
}

int main() {
    std::string s;
    wrapper(std::move(s));
}
```

One slide

argument	template	result
&	&	&
&&	&	&
&	&&	&
&&	&&	&&

```
template<class T>
void wrapper(T&& arg) {
    foo(std::forward<T>(arg));
}
```

One slide

argument	template	result
&	&	&
&&	&	&
&	&&	&
&&	&&	&&

```
template<class T>
void wrapper(T&& arg) {
    foo(std::forward<T>(arg));
}

int main() {
    std::string s;
    wrapper(s);
}
```

One slide

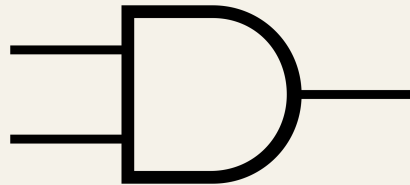
argument	template	result
&	&	&
&&	&	&
&	&&	&
&&	&&	&&

```
template<class T>
void wrapper(T&& arg) {
    foo(std::forward<T>(arg));
}

int main() {
    std::string s;
    wrapper(std::move(s));
}
```


Take away

1. Perfect forwarding could be faster than C
2. Named rvalue reference is considered an lvalue
3. Be aware of the move semantics
4. Reference collapsing is similar with logical *and*



Thank you

scc@teamt5.org

