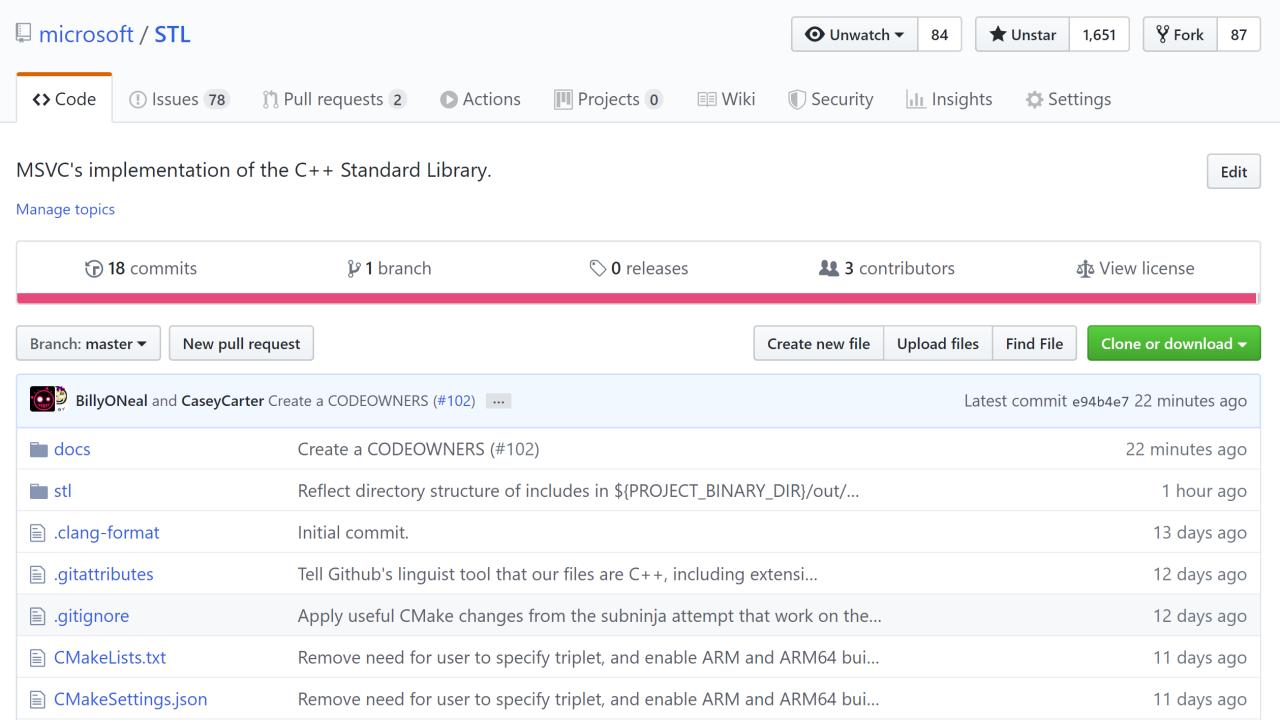
C++ Standard Library 'Little Things'

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This talk in a nutshell

Go to the compiler feature support page on cppreference:

https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/compiler support

and look at *all* the things voted in, not just headline ones about which people usually write talks.

In this talk

- Feature test macros (C++20)
- starts_with + ends_with (C++20)
- std::clamp (C++17)
- std::exchange (C++14)
- Variadic lock_guard (C++17)
- Parallel Algorithms (C++17)
- Associative contains (C++20)
- Splicing Maps and Sets (C++17)
- Unordered transparency (C++20)

Feature Test Macros (C++20)

- Test if the compiler or standard library implements a given feature for the current build mode
- Core features: http://eel.is/c++draft/cpp.predefined
- Library features: http://eel.is/c++draft/support.limits.general
- Examples of proper use from http://eel.is/c++draft/cpp.cond

Feature Test Macros (C++20)

15 [Example: This demonstrates a way to include a library optional facility only if it is available:

```
#if __has_include(<optional>)
# include <optional>
# if __cpp_lib_optional >= 201603
# define have optional 1
# endif
#elif __has_include(<experimental/optional>)
# include <experimental/optional>
# if __cpp_lib_experimental_optional >= 201411
# define have optional 1
    define experimental_optional 1
# endif
#endif
#ifndef have_optional
# define have optional 0
#endif
```

— end example]

starts_with and ends_with (C++20)

Exactly what it says:

```
using namespace std::string_view_literals;

constexpr auto s = "hello world"sv;
static_assert(s.starts_with("hello"sv));
static_assert(!s.ends_with("hello"sv));
static_assert(!s.starts_with(" world"sv));
static_assert(s.ends_with(" world"sv));
```

```
std::clamp (C++17)
#include <algorithm>
```

```
constexpr int a = std::clamp(1234, 10, 20);
constexpr int b = std::clamp(11, 10, 20);
constexpr int c = std::clamp(0, 10, 20);
static_assert(a == 20);
static_assert(b == 11);
static_assert(c == 10);
```

std::exchange (C++14)

• Equivalent to moving out a T, and move assigning over it

```
template <class T, class Other = T>
T exchange(T& val, Other&& new_val) {
    T old_val = static_cast<T&&>(val);
    val = static_cast<Other&&>(new_val);
    return old_val;
}
```

std::exchange (C++14)

```
== std::move
template <class T, cras pener = T>
T exchange(T& val, Other new val) {
    T old val = static cast<T&&>(val);
               = static cast<Other&&>(new val);
    val
    return old val;
                         == std::forward
   == std::move!
```

```
std::exchange (C++14)
std::string Detach() {
    std::string old = std::move(member);
   member = \{\};
    return old;
            std::string Detach() {
                return std::exchange(member, {});
```

Variadic lock_guard: scoped_lock (C++17)

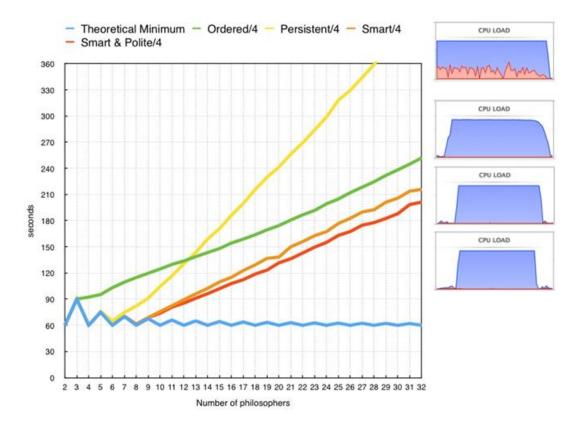
- Takes multiple locks using a deadlock avoidance algorithm
- Oblivious to mutex type, scheduler, etc.

```
template<class... MutexTypes>
class scoped_lock;
```

```
scoped lock (C++17)
struct DataValue {
    mutable std::shared mutex m;
    int theValue;
void modify both(DataValue& a, DataValue& b) {
    std::scoped lock lock(a.m, b.m); // takes both
        // mutexes without deadlock
    std::swap(a.theValue, b.theValue);
    // both mutexes are unlocked upon exiting the scope
```

scoped_lock (C++17)

More efficient than defining a lock ordering, see
 http://howardhinnant.github.io/dining_philosophers.html#Explanation



std::sort(a, b, pred) => std::sort(std::execution::par, a, b, pred)

See blog post for more nitty gritty:

https://devblogs.microsoft.com/cppblog/using-c17-parallel-algorithms-for-better-performance/

See my talk last year for how this works inside MSVC:

https://youtu.be/nOpwhTbulmk

```
Parallel Algorithms (C++17)
state.PauseTiming();
vector<T> data(r0);
fill with random(data);
state.ResumeTiming();
sort(execution::par,
    data.begin(), data.end(), less<>{});
```



Debug, 32 cores

element count	256	512	1024	2048	4096	262144	1000000
serial, unsigned int (μs)	81	183	405	892	1958	188767	808893
parallel, unsigned int (μs)	154	247	398	645	1022	35919	125174
Relative Time	1.90	1.35	0.98	0.72	0.52	0.19	0.15
Win, Times	0.53	0.74	1.02	1.38	1.92	5.26	6.46
ppl, unsigned int (μs)	82	184	411	905	3874	3121075	33218766
Relative Time	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.98	16.53	41.07
Win, Times	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.99	0.51	0.06	0.02

Release, 32 cores

element count	256	512	1024	2048	4096	262144	1000000
serial, unsigned int (μs)	7	15	33	73	161	16091	68746
parallel, unsigned int (μs)	25	33	46	71	102	3443	12244
Relative Time	3.57	2.20	1.39	0.97	0.63	0.21	0.18
Win, Times	0.28	0.45	0.72	1.03	1.58	4.67	5.61
ppl, unsigned int (μs)	7	15	33	73	119	2945	13093
	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.74	0.18	0.19
	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.35	5.46	5.25

Release (4 Core Laptop)

element count	256	512	1024	2048	4096	262144	1000000
serial, unsigned int (μs)	8	17	39	87	190	19405	80760
parallel, unsigned int (μs)	14	23	36	55	92	4798	19591
Relative Time	1.75	1.35	0.92	0.63	0.48	0.25	0.24
Win, Times	0.57	0.74	1.08	1.58	2.07	4.04	4.12
ppl, unsigned int (μs)	8	17	43	85	116	4814	18836
	1.00	1.00	1.10	0.98	0.61	0.25	0.23
	1.00	1.00	0.91	1.02	1.64	4.03	4.29

Contains (C++20)

- New member of maps and sets that does just what it says bool to ask if an element is in the container
- Alternative to find() != end() or count() != 0

Contains (C++20)

```
printf("find != end 24: %s\n",
    s.find(24) != s.end() ? "true" : "false");
printf("find != end 67: %s\n",
    s.find(67) != s.end() ? "true" : "false");
printf("count 24: %s\n", s.count(24) != 0 ? "true" : "false");
printf("count 67: %s\n", s.count(67) != 0 ? "true" : "false");
printf("contains 24: %s\n", s.contains(24) ? "true" : "false");
printf("contains 67: %s\n", s.contains(67) ? "true" : "false");
```

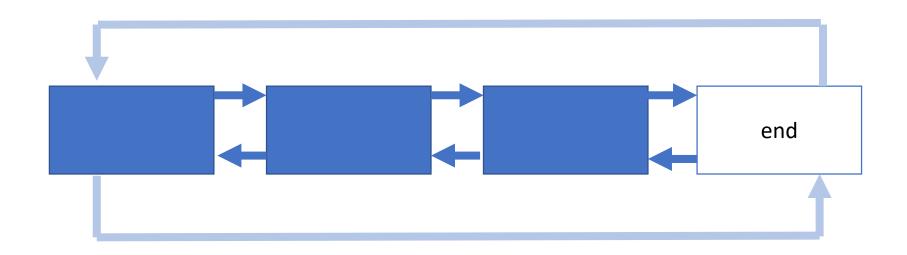
- Extract elements from maps or sets, and mutate them or reinsert them later
- Combine maps and sets into each other with the merge member
- No allocations

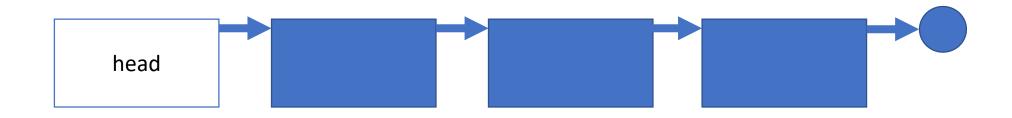
Node-based containers

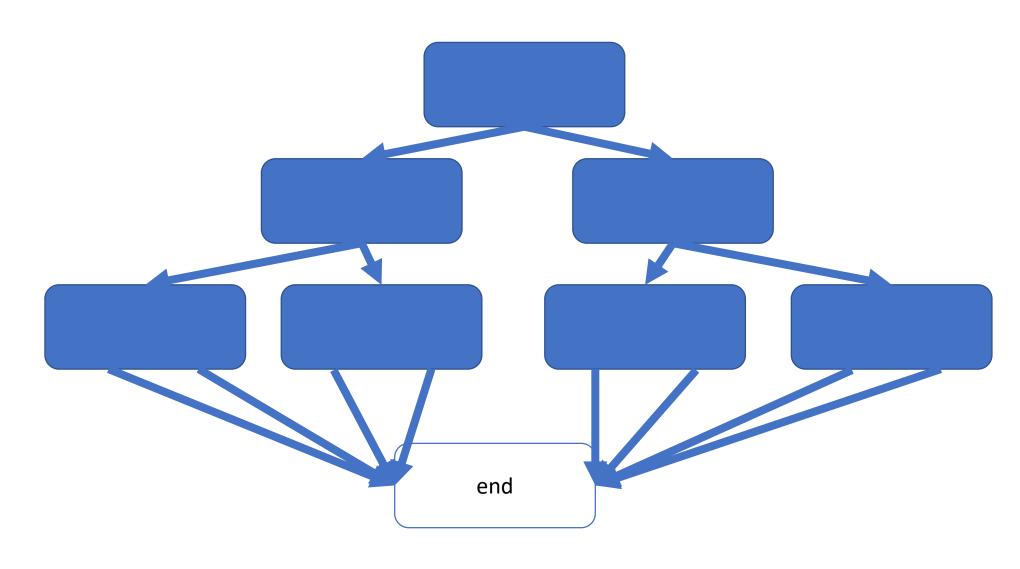
- list (C++98/03)
- forward_list (C++11)
- (multi)set
- (multi)map
- unordered_(multi)set
- unordered_(multi)map

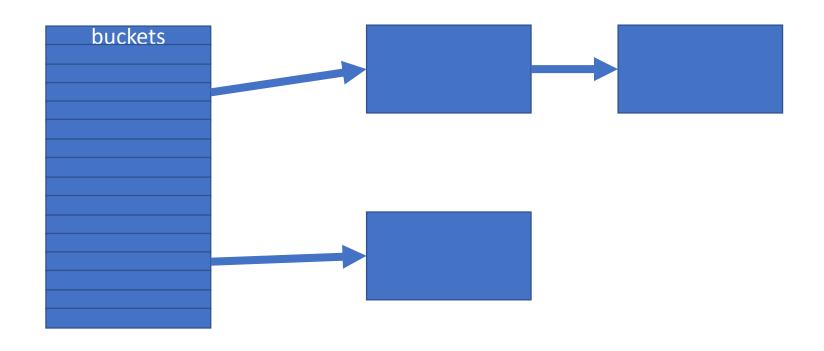
Not node-based

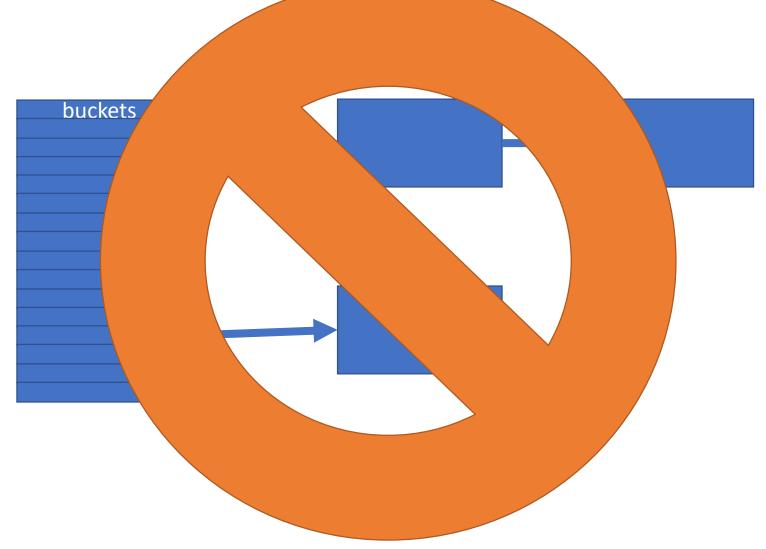
- array
- deque*
- vector
- vector<bool>
- string
- bitset
- valarray

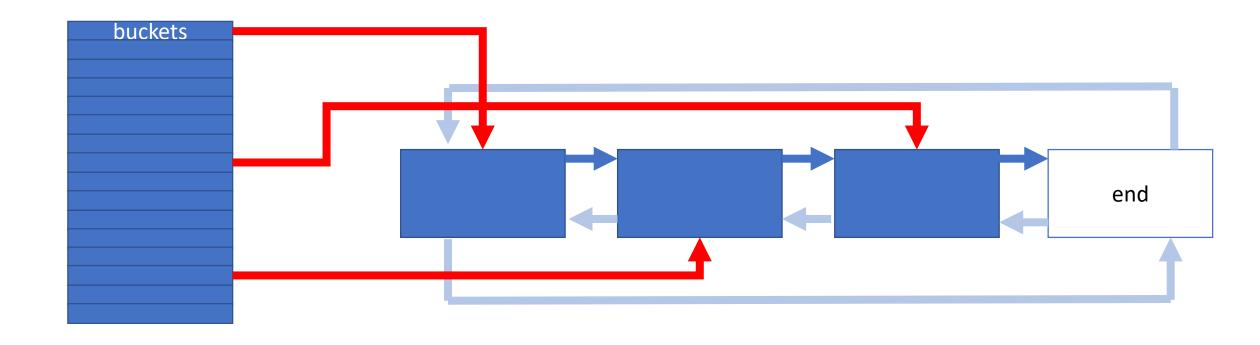


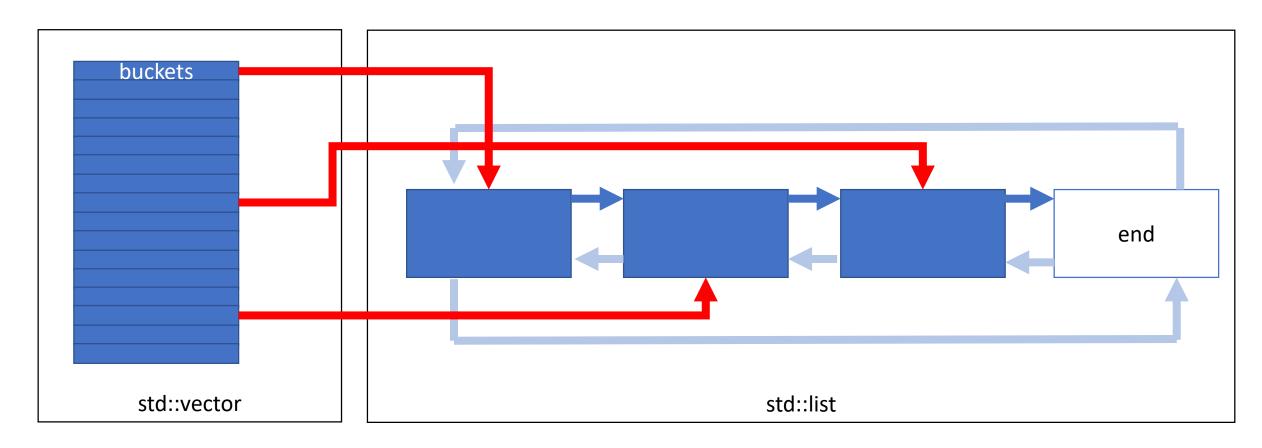


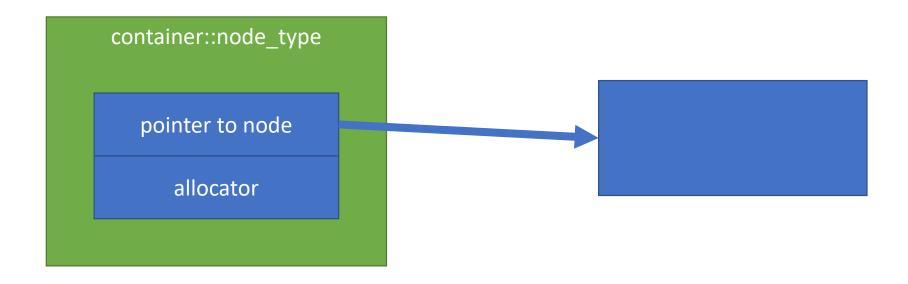












```
using UnwindMapData =
    UtcPool::map<T_ALLOC, EHSTATE, UWentry>;

for (auto &UWEntry : funcInfo.UnwindMap)
{
    // Change entry to be keyed off new state
    const_cast<T&>(UWEntry.first) = newState;
}
```

```
using UnwindMapData =
    UtcPool::map<T ALLOC, EHSTATE, UWentry>;
for (auto &UWEntry : funcInfo.UnwindMap)
    // Change entry to be keyed off new state
    auto movedEntry =
        funcInfo.UnwindMap.extract(UWEntry.first);
    movedEntry.key() = newState;
    funcInfo.UnwindMap.insert(move(movedEntry));
```

```
std::set set1 = \{1, 2, 4, 1000, 1234, -67, 1729\};
std::set set2 = \{-1, 2, 4, -1000, 1234, 7, -1729\};
print ints("set1", set1);
print ints("set2", set2);
set1.merge(set2);
// set1 == {-1729, -1000, -67, -1, 1, 2, 4, 7, 1000,
// 1234, 1729}
// set2 == {2, 3, 1234}
print ints("set1, after merge", set1);
print ints("set2, after merge", set2);
```

Unordered Transparency (C++20)

```
void example(std::set<std::string>& s) {
    s.find("hello world"); // implicitly allocates memory :(
    s.find("hello world"sv); // doesn't compile X(
    s.find(std::string("hello world"sv)); // allocates memory :(
void example(std::set<std::string, std::less<>>& s) {
    s.find("hello world"); // doesn't allocate memory but strlen :/
    s.find("hello world"sv); // doesn't allocate memory :D
```

Unordered Transparency (C++20)

 Like C++14 transparent ordered associative containers extended to unordered containers

Then: std::map<std::string, int, std::less<>>

Now: std::unordered_map<std::string, int, ASpecialHash>

Unordered Transparency (C++20)

```
struct hasher {
// equal to has is transparent
using transparent key equal = std::equal to<>;
    std::size_t operator()(std::string_view sv) {
        return std::hash<std::string view>{}(sv);
void example(std::unordered_set<std::string, hasher>& s) {
    s.find("hello world"); // doesn't allocate memory but strlen :/
    s.find("hello world"sv); // doesn't allocate memory :D
```

Questions?

Thanks all!

Talk materials at

https://github.com/BillyONeal/14 cpp features in 40 minutes