



Expression Templates for Efficient, Generic Finance Code

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Outline

- Legacy structure and motivation for change.
- Expression templates in relationship to operator overloading.
- Using C++17 to implement expression templates.
- Concluding remarks.

Legacy structure and motivation for change.

Legacy code

```
Tri di agScalarSum4(column, kappaLocal[tau]*thetaLocal[tau], temp1PlusOneLogvol, temp1MinusOneLogvol, temp1MinusOneLogvol, -1*kappaLocal[tau] - 0.5*(lambdaLocal[tau]*etaLocal[tau])*(lambdaLocal[tau]*etaLocal[tau]), plusOneSeriesFDFirstDevLogvol, minusOneSeriesFDFirstDevLogvol, minusOneSeriesFDFirstDevLogvol, 0.5*(lambdaLocal[tau]*etaLocal[tau])*(lambdaLocal[tau]*etaLocal[tau]), plusOneSeriesFDSecondDevLogvol, minusOneSeriesFDSecondDevLogvol, minusOneSeriesFDSecondDevLogvol, -0.5*yieldDomesticSeries[tau], zeroVectorLogvol, onesLogvol, zeroVectorLogvol, temp1PlusOneLogvol, temp1MinusOneLogvol, temp1MinusOneLogvol);
```

Operator Overloading for Clarity

```
class tri diagonal {  
    std::vector<double> v_;  
    // ...  
};  
  
tri diagonal operator+(  
    tri diagonal const& lhs, tri diagonal const& rhs);  
  
tri diagonal operator*(  
    double lhs, tri diagonal const& rhs);
```


We're Going to Need Tests...

- ... lots of tests.
- When refactoring we want to preserve the behaviour of the software.
- Quickly testing legacy code - Clare Macrae [C++ on Sea 2019]
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dtm8V3TIB6k>

With Operator Overloading

```
temp1Logvol =  
    (kappaLocal[tau] * thetaLocal[tau]) *  
    temp1Logvol +  
    (-1 * kappaLocal[tau] -  
    0.5 * (lambdaLocal[tau] * etaLocal[tau]) *  
    (lambdaLocal[tau] * etaLocal[tau])) *  
    SeriesFDFirstDevLogvol +  
    (0.5 * (lambdaLocal[tau] * etaLocal[tau]) *  
    (lambdaLocal[tau] * etaLocal[tau])) *  
    SeriesFDSecondDevLogvol +  
    (-0.5 * yi el dDomesticSeries[tau]) * lLogvol ;
```

An Equivalent Example

```
double a, b;  
tri diagonal A, B;  
// ...  
A =  
    a * A +  
    b * B;
```


Temporaries (intermediate values)

```
// calculations done here
```

```
tri diagonal x1 = a * A;
```

```
tri diagonal x2 = b * B;
```

```
tri diagonal x3 = std::move(x1) + std::move(x2);
```

```
// no calculations done here
```

```
A = std::move(x3);
```

```
// for n=400, roughly 12x slower than Tri diagonalSum4()
```

Expression templates in relationship to operator overloading.



Operator Overloading With Expression Templates

```
using add = /* ... */;  
using mul = /* ... */;
```

```
template <class callable, class... operands>  
class expr { /*...*/ };
```

```
expr<add, tri_diagonal, tri_diagonal>  
operator+(tri_diagonal const& a, tri_diagonal const& b);
```

```
expr<mul, double, tri_diagonal>  
operator*(double a, tri_diagonal const& b);
```

Operator Overloading With Expression Templates

```
using add = /* ... */;  
using mul = /* ... */;
```

```
template <class callable, class... operands>  
class expr { /*...*/ };
```

```
expr<add, tri diagonal, tri diagonal >  
operator+(  
tri diagonal const& a, tri diagonal const& b);
```

```
expr<mul, double, tri diagonal >  
operator*(double a, tri diagonal const& b);
```

Temporaries (expression templates)

// no calculations done here

expr<mul, double, tri diagonal> x1 = a * A;

expr<mul, double, tri diagonal> x2 = b * B;

expr<add,

expr<mul, double, tri diagonal>,

expr<mul, double, tri diagonal>>

x3 = std::move(x1) + std::move(x2);

// all the calculations done in assignment

A = x3;

Temporaries (expression templates)

```
// no calculations done here
expr<mul, double, tri diagonal> x1 = a * A;
expr<mul, double, tri diagonal> x2 = b * B;
expr<add,
    expr<mul, double, tri diagonal>,
    expr<mul, double, tri diagonal>>
    x3 = std::move(x1) + std::move(x2);

// all the calculations done in assignment
A = x3;
```

Using C++17 to implement expression templates.

Recording Necessary Information

```
template < >  
class expr {  
};
```

Recording Necessary Information

```
template <class callable>  
class expr {  
    callable f_;  
};
```

Recording Necessary Information

```
template <class callable, class... operands>
class expr {
    std::tuple<operands const&...> args_;
    callable f_;
};
```

```
// for a discussion of the pronunciation of std::tuple see:
// A linear algebra library for C++23 - Guy Davidson [C++ on Sea 2019]
// https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RzO7s-RbLwk&t=293
```


Recording Necessary Information

```
template <class callable, class... operands>
class expr {
    std::tuple<operands const&...> args_;
    callable f_;
};
```

```
// Making expr a variadic template that handles all cases
// mitigates the need for CRTP
// (Curiously Recurring Template Pattern)
```

Recording Necessary Information

```
template <class callable, class... operands>
class expr {
    std::tuple<operands const&...> args_;
    callable f_;
public:
    expr(callable f, operands const&... args)
        : args_(args...), f_(f) {}
};
```

Operators Just Record Information

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>  
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs) {  
    return expr{ /* constructor arguments */ };  
}
```

// in $a * A$, LHS=double and RHS=tri diagonal

Operators Just Record Information

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>  
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs) {  
    return expr{ /* constructor arguments */ };  
}
```

// in $a * A$, LHS=double and RHS=tri diagonal

Operators Just Record Information

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>  
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs) {  
    return expr{ /* constructor arguments */ };  
}
```

// in $a * A$, LHS=double and RHS=tri diagonal

Operators Just Record Information

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>  
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs) {  
    return expr{  
        /* mul */,  
        lhs, rhs};  
}
```

// in $a * A$, LHS=double and RHS=tri diagonal

Operators Just Record Information

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs) {
    return expr{
        [](auto const& l, auto const& r) {
            return l * r; },
        lhs, rhs};
}
```

// in $a * A$, LHS=double and RHS=tri diagonal

Operators Just Record Information

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs) {
    return expr{
        [](auto const& l, auto const& r) {
            return l + r; },
        lhs, rhs};
}
```

// in $a * A$, LHS=double and RHS=tri diagonal

Operators Just Record Information

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs) {
    return expr{
        [](auto const& l, auto const& r) {
            return l * r; },
        lhs, rhs};
}
// in a * A, LHS=double and RHS=tri diagonal
// l and r are double
```

Operators Just Record Information

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs) {
    return expr{
        [](auto const& l, auto const& r) {
            return l * r; },
        lhs, rhs};
}
// in a * A, LHS=double and RHS=tri diagonal
// l and r are double
```


Operators Just Record Information

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs) {
    return expr{
        [](auto const& l, auto const& r) {
            return l * r; },
        lhs, rhs};
}
```

// LHS and RHS being unconstrained creates problems

Being Selective With Operands

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>  
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs)  
{ /* ... */ }
```

Being Selective With Operands

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>  
constexpr bool is_binary_op_ok = /* ... */;
```

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>  
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs)  
{ /* ... */ }
```

Being Selective With Operands (SFINAE)

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>
constexpr bool is_binary_op_ok = /* ... */;

template <class LHS, class RHS,
    class =
        std::enable_if_t<is_binary_op_ok<LHS, RHS>>>
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs)
{ /* ... */ }
```

Being Selective With Operands (Concepts)

```
template <class LHS, class RHS>
constexpr bool is_binary_op_ok = /* ... */;

template <class LHS, class RHS>
    requires(is_binary_op_ok<LHS, RHS>)
auto operator*(LHS const& lhs, RHS const& rhs)
{ /* ... */ }
```

Desired Calculation

```
double a, b;  
tri diagonal A, B;  
// ...  
A =  
    a * A +  
    b * B;
```

```
double a, b;  
tri diagonal A, B;  
// ...  
for (/* ... */)  
    A.v_[i] =  
        a * A.v_[i] +  
        b * B.v_[i];
```


Invoking the Calculation

```
class tri diagonal {  
    std::vector<double> v_;  
public:  
    template <class src_type>  
    tri diagonal & operator=(src_type const& src) {  
        index const l = v_.size();  
        for (index i = 0; i < l; ++i) {  
            v_[i] = src[i];  
        }  
    }  
};
```

Invoking the Calculation

```
class tri diagonal {  
    std::vector<double> v_;  
public:  
    template <class src_type>  
    tri diagonal & operator=(src_type const& src) {  
        index const l = v_.size();  
        for (index i = 0; i < l; ++i) {  
            v_[i] = src[i];  
        }  
    }  
};
```

Invoking the Calculation

```
class tri diagonal {  
    std::vector<double> v_;  
public:  
    template <class src_type>  
    tri diagonal & operator=(src_type const& src) {  
        index const l = v_.size();  
        for (index i = 0; i < l; ++i) {  
            v_[i] = src[i];  
        }  
    }  
};
```

Invoking the Calculation

```
class tri diagonal {  
    std::vector<double> v_;  
public:  
    template <class src_type>  
    tri diagonal & operator=(src_type const& src) {  
        index const l = v_.size();  
        for (index i = 0; i < l; ++i) {  
            v_[i] = src[i];  
        }  
    }  
};
```

Invoking the Calculation

```
class tri diagonal {  
    std::vector<double> v_;  
public:  
    template <class src_type>  
    tri diagonal & operator=(src_type const& src) {  
        index const l = v_.size();  
        for (index i = 0; i < l; ++i) {  
            v_[i] = src[i];  
        }  
    }  
};
```

Calculating the Results

```
template <class callable, class... operands>
class expr {
    std::tuple<operands const&...> args_;
    callable f_;
public:
    auto operator[](index const i) const {
        auto const call_at_index =
            [this, i](operands const&... a) {
                return f_(subscript(a, i)...);
            };
        return std::apply(call_at_index, args_);
    }
};
```


Calculating the Results

```
template <class callable, class... operands>
class expr {
    std::tuple<operands const&...> args_;
    callable f_;
public:
    auto operator[](index const i) const {
        auto const call_at_index =
            [this, i](operands const&... a) {
                return f_(subscript(a, i)...);
            };
        return std::apply(call_at_index, args_);
    }
};
```

Calculating the Results

```
template <class callable, class... operands>
class expr {
    std::tuple<operands const&...> args_;
    callable f_;
public:
    auto operator[](index const i) const {
        auto const call_at_index =
            [this, i](operands const&... a) {
                return f_(subscript(a, i)...);
            };
        return std::apply(call_at_index, args_);
    }
};
```

Calculating the Results

```
template <class callable, class... operands>
class expr {
    std::tuple<operands const&...> args_;
    callable f_;
public:
    auto operator[](index const i) const {
        auto const call_at_index =
            [this, i](operands const&... a) {
                return f_(subscript(a, i)...); // why not f_(a[i]...)?
            };
        return std::apply(call_at_index, args_);
    }
};
```

subscript()

```
template <class operand>
auto subscript(operand const& v, index const i) {
    if constexpr (is_array_or_expression<operand>) {
        return v[i];
    } else {
        return v;
    }
}
```

Calculating the Results

```
template <class callable, class... operands>
class expr {
    std::tuple<operands const&...> args_;
    callable f_;
public:
    auto operator[](index const i) const {
        auto const call_at_index =
            [this, i](operands const&... a) {
                return f_(subscript(a, i)...);
            };
        return std::apply(call_at_index, args_);
    }
};
```

Calculating the Results

```
template <class operand> auto  
subscript(operand const& v, index const i)  
{ /* calls v[i] if v is an expression */ }
```

```
template <class callable, class... operands>  
class expr {  
public:  
    auto operator[](index const i) const {  
        auto const call_at_index = [this, i](operands const&... a) {  
            return f_(subscript(a, i)...);  
        };  
        return std::apply(call_at_index, args_);  
    }  
};
```


Desired Calculation

```
double a, b;  
tri diagonal A, B;  
// ...  
A =  
    a * A +  
    b * B;
```

```
double a, b;  
tri diagonal A, B;  
// ...  
for (/* ... */)  
    A.v_[i] =  
        a * A.v_[i] +  
        b * B.v_[i];
```

Concluding
remarks.

Past, Present and Future

- Expression templates described as:
 - "beyond ugly in C++03" and
 - "still clunky in C++11."
- C++17 auto return types, class template argument deduction, lambdas and vocabulary types (`std::tuple`) all make expression templates easier to write.
- C++20 Concepts replace SFINAE.

Where to Learn More

- A linear algebra library for C++23 - Guy Davidson [C++ on Sea 2019]
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RzO7s-RbLwk&t=1325>
- CppCon 2015: Joel Falcou PART 1 "Expression Templates - Past, Present, Future"
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=liVI5oSU5B8>

Jason Turner's C++Weekly:

- C++ Weekly - Ep 176 - Important Parts of C++11 in 12 Minutes
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D5n6xMUKU3A>
- C++ Weekly - Ep 178 - The Important Parts of C++14 In 9 Minute
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mXxNvaEdNHI>





THANK YOU

Optimisation & Financial Risk Analytics

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Appendices

is_array_or_expression

```
struct expression {};  
template <class callable, class... operands>  
class expr : public expression { /* ... */ };  
  
template <class T>  
constexpr bool is_array_or_expression =  
    is_array_v<T> ||  
    std::is_base_of_v<expression, remove_cvref_t<T>>;  
  
template <class A, class B>  
constexpr bool is_binary_op_ok =  
    is_array_or_expression<A> ||  
    is_array_or_expression<B>;
```

is_array_v

```
template <class T> struct is_array {  
    static constexpr bool value = false; };
```

```
template <class T>  
struct is_array<std::vector<T>> {  
    static constexpr bool value = true;  
};
```

```
template <class T>  
constexpr bool is_array_v =  
    is_array<remove_cvref_t<T>>::value;
```

On Testing When Correctness is Difficult to Determine

- When refactoring we want to preserve the outcome of the software.
- If nothing else, we can:
 - run our software with given inputs,
 - record the outcome and
 - add tests that require for those inputs we get the same outcome every time.