Open Pattern Matching for C++

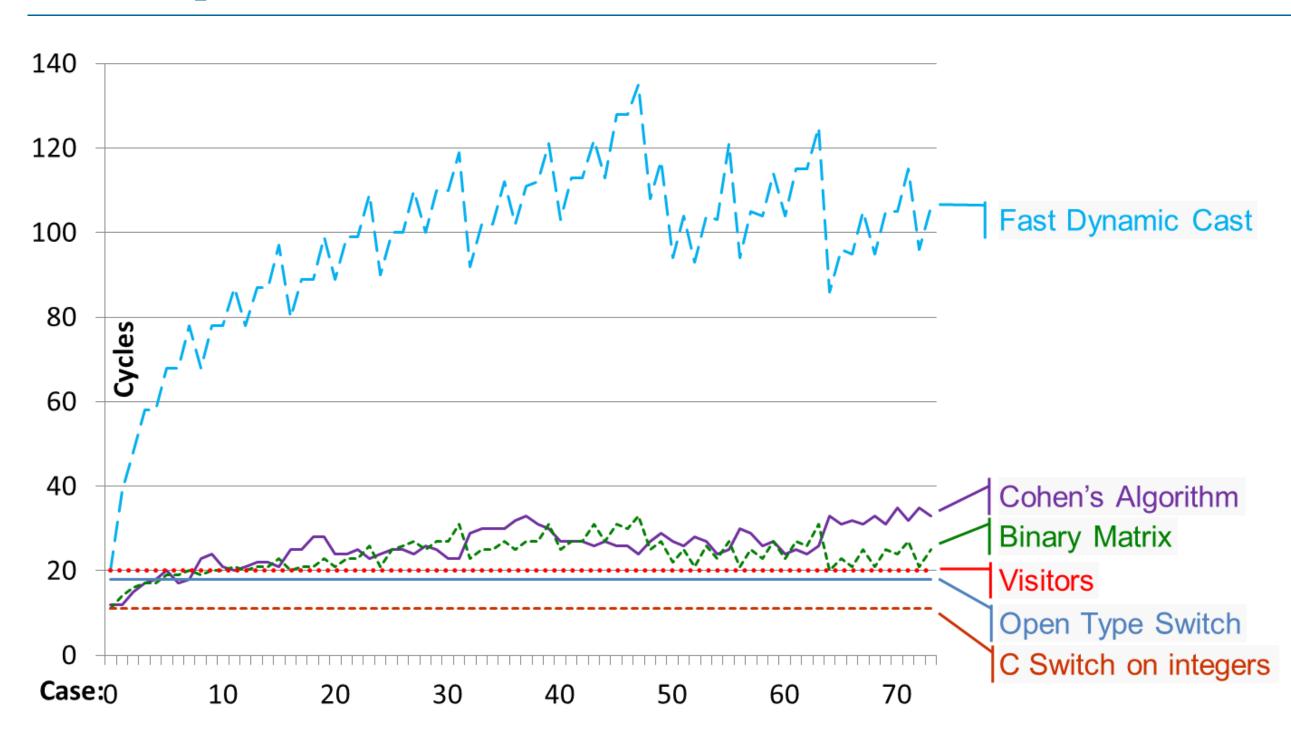
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λ-calculus in C++

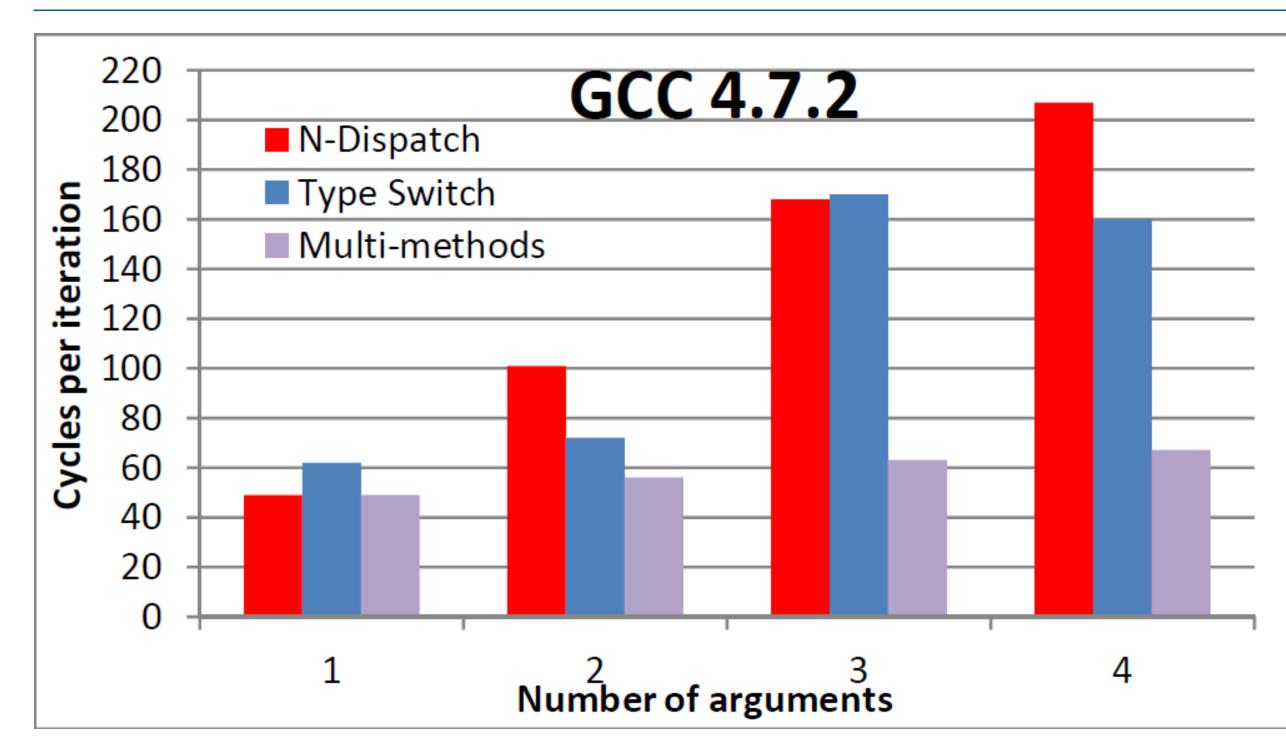
```
{ virtual ~Term() {} };
struct Term
struct Var : Term { std::string name; };
struct Abs : Term { Var* var; Term* body; };
struct App : Term { Term* func; Term* arg; };
Term* eval(Term* t)
 var<const Var&> v;
 var<const Term&> t1,t2;
 Match(t)
    Case(C<Var>())
                                     return &match0;
   Case(C<Abs>())
                                     return &match0;
   Case(C<App>(C<Abs>(&v,&t1),&t2)) return eval(subs(t1,v,t2));
   Otherwise()
                                    std::cerr << "Invalid term";</pre>
  EndMatch
  return nullptr;
bool operator==(const Term& left, const Term& right)
 var<std::string> s;
 var<const Term&> v,t,f;
 Match( left
                      , right
   Case(C<Var>(s)
                      , C<Var>(+s)
                                       ) return true;
   Case(C<Abs>(&v,&t) , C<Abs>(&+v,&+t)) return true;
   Case(C<App>(&f,&t) , C<App>(&+f,&+t)) return true;
   Otherwise()
                                         return false;
  EndMatch
```

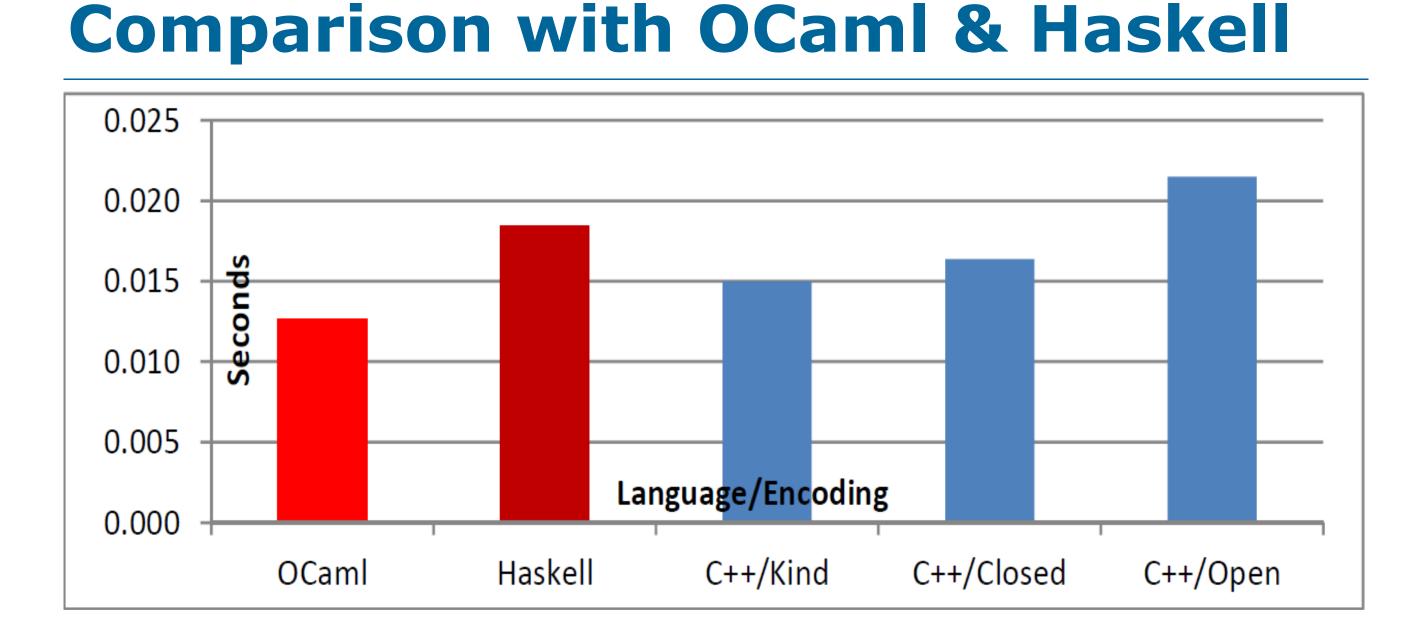
Generalized n+k Patterns

Comparison to Alternatives

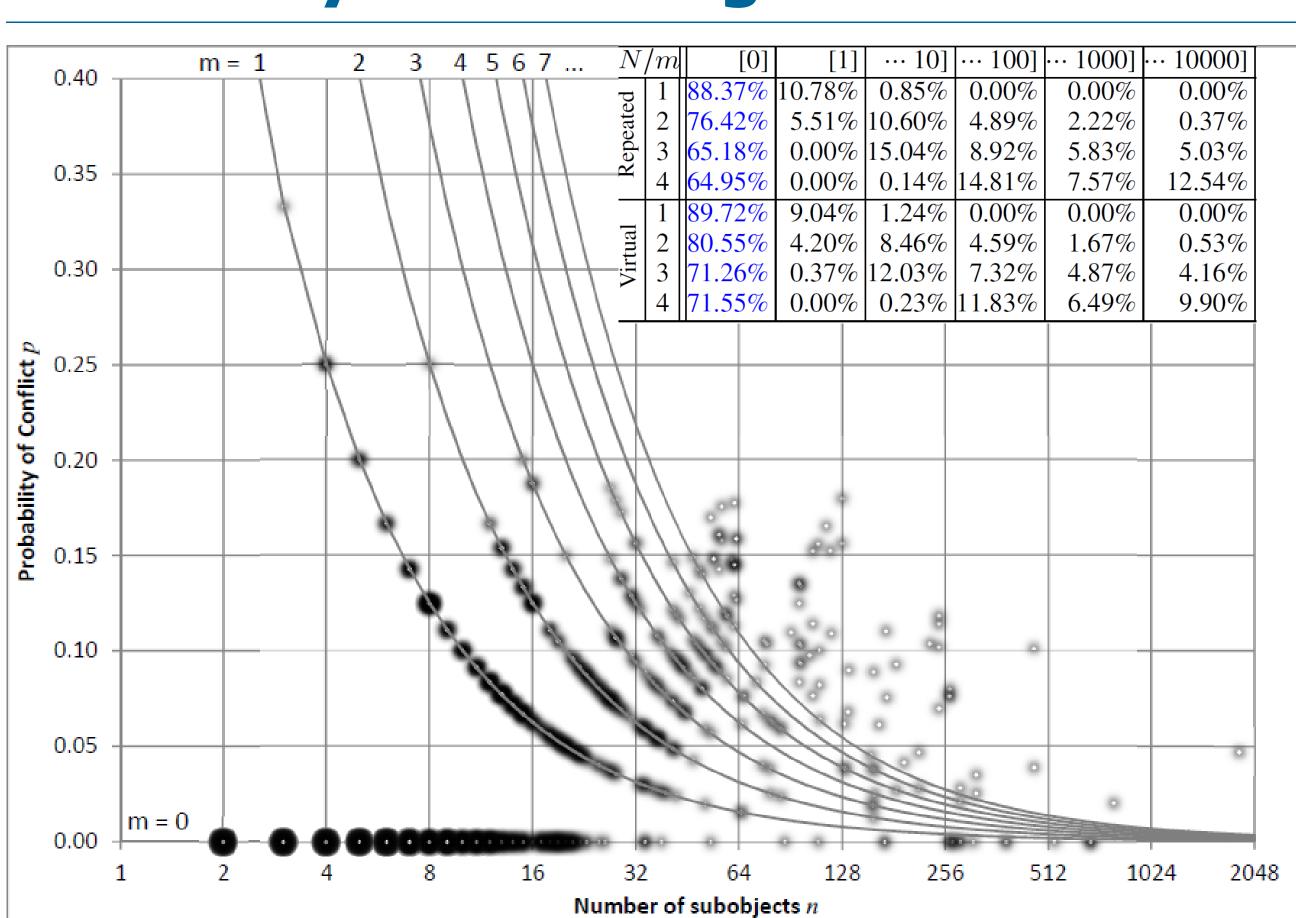


Comparison to Multiple Dispatch





Efficiency of Hashing



Performance Evaluation

42% pattern matching is faster than visitors.
42% visitors are faster than pattern matching

	Open						Closed					
	G++		MS Visual C++				G++		MS Visual C++			
	Lnx	Win	PGO		w/o PGO		Lnx	Win	PGO		w/o PGO	
	x86-32	x86-32	x86-32	x86-64	x86-32	x86-64	x86-32	x86-32	x86-32	x86-64	x86-32	x86-64
REP	16%	14%	1%	18%			124%					
SEQ	56%	12%	48%	22 %	2%	46%	640%	467 %	29 %	15%	30%	10%
RND	56%	0%	9%	19%	5%	46%	603%	470%	35%	20%	32 %	6%
.≝ REP												
₹ SEQ												
E RND	78%	25%	3%	4%	13%	23%	88%	33%	8%	1%	18%	16%