



Core C++ 2024

Unlocking the Value of C++

Alex Dathskovsky



Unlocking the Value of C++20



About Me:

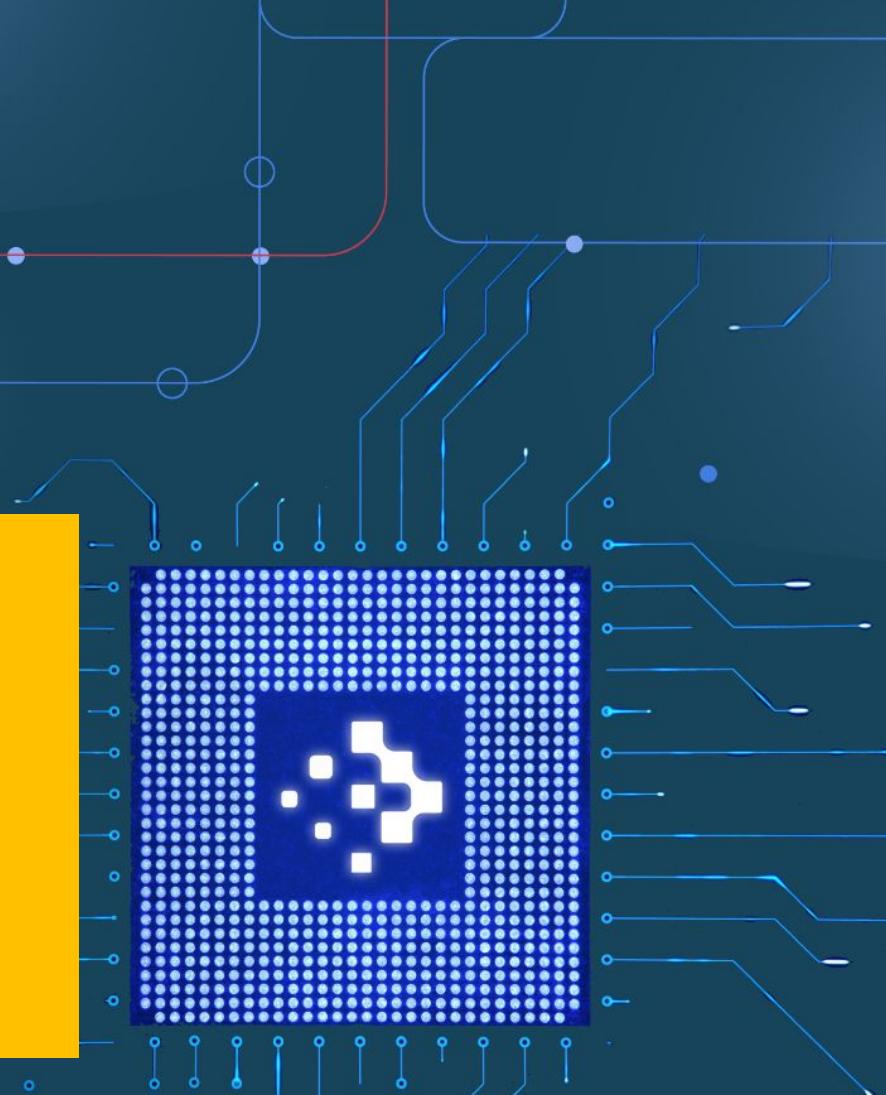


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www.cppnext.com

https://www.youtube.com/@cppnext-alex



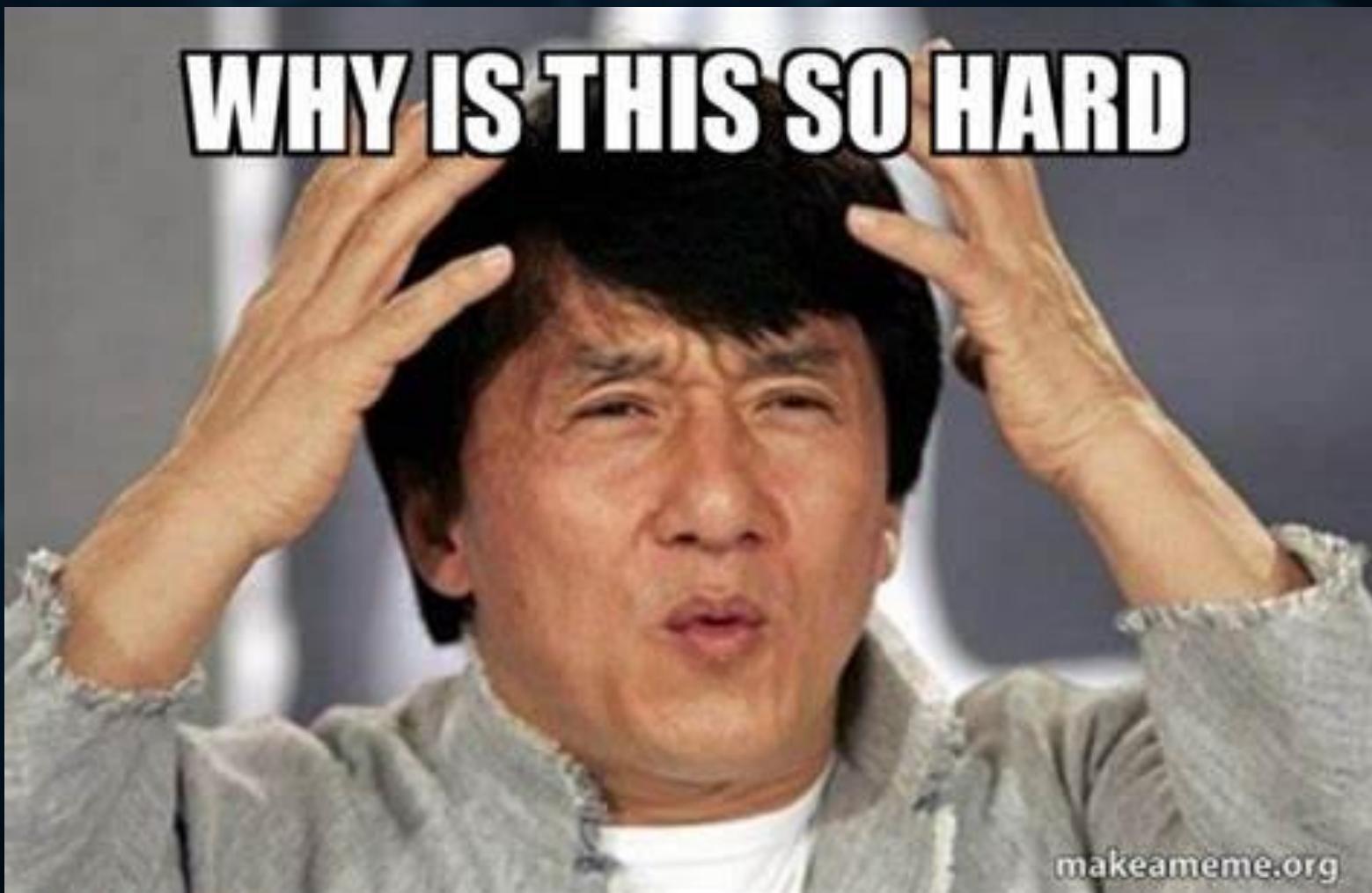
What to Expect

```
11     ([](const auto&... args){  
12         auto count = sizeof...(args);  
13         [&count](const auto& arg){  
14             std::cout << arg << (--count ? ", " : "\n");  
15             return std::ignore;  
16         }(args) = ...);  
17     }(1, 2, 'a', "Hello");  
18 }
```

What to Expect

```
arc_unsigned(unsigned long):
    test    rdi, rdi
    je     .LBB1_1
    inc    rdi
    cmp    rdi, 3
    mov    ecx, 2
    cmovae rcx, rdi
    lea    rax, [rcx - 2]
    lea    rdx, [rcx - 3]
    mul    rdx
    shld   rdx, rax, 63
    lea    rax, [rdx + 2*rcx]
    add    rax, -3
    ret
.LBB1_1:
    xor    eax, eax
    ret
```

What to Expect



What to Expect



**BUT THINGS WILL BE DIFFERENT
THIS TIME.**

Something Interesting About This Talk

C++ 17
Key Features

A Perfect
Move Forward

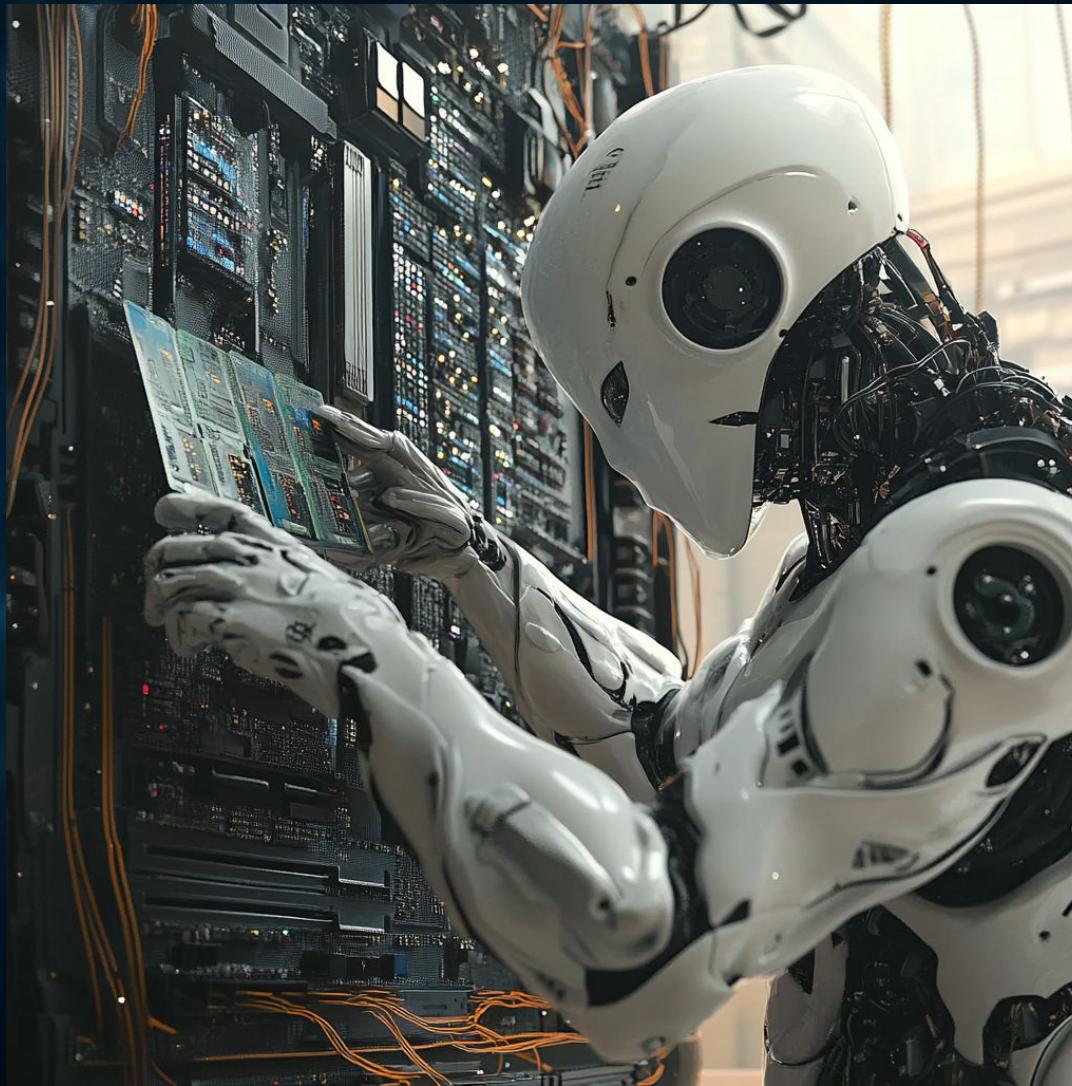
Alex Dathskovsky | 054-7685001 | calebxyz@gmail.com

Core C++
<local>
2021

@corecpp

https://youtu.be/3qGhP0C-xOY?si=zkZGleMz2_yn0RNY

Let's Start by Getting This Out of the System



Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

Concepts:

```
170 template <typename T>
171 : requires requires { requires std::is_pointer_v<T>;
172 : requires requires { requires std::convertible_to<T, int>;
173 requires requires { requires sizeof(T) > sizeof(int)
174 ;} ;} ;}
175 struct Smile{};
```

Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

Concepts:

The slide is a composite image. On the left, there is a dark background with a large, close-up, black-and-white photograph of a man's face, looking extremely shocked or surprised with his mouth wide open. To the right of this image is a white rectangular area containing text and logos. At the top right of this area is the "C++ now" logo with "2023 MAY 8-12 Aspen, Colorado, USA" written next to it. Below this is a smaller photo of a man with a beard and short hair, wearing a dark t-shirt and a lanyard, holding a small device in one hand and pointing with the other. The text "Alex Dathskovsky" is below the photo, followed by a horizontal line and the text "From Templates to Concepts". At the bottom of the slide, there are two logos: "think-cell" on the left and "Bloomberg" on the right, both in white text.

Templates:
What's the first
thing that comes
to mind?

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think-cell Bloomberg

https://youtu.be/x6_o-jz_Q-8?si=8fA47fFRy2e4WL-e

Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

Ranges:

```
9     std::vector<uint64_t> iota(30);
10
11    auto odd = [](uint64_t x){return x%2 != 0;};
12
13    std::iota(iota.begin(), iota.end(), 1);
14
```

```
[19, 17, 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1]
```

```
17
18    std::copy_if(iota.begin(), iota.end(), temp.begin(), odd);
19
20    std::vector<uint64_t> temp2(temp.begin(), temp.begin()+10);
21
22    std::reverse(temp2.begin(), temp2.end());
23
24    fmt::print("{}\n", temp2);
```

Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

Ranges:

```
26 |     auto odd = [](uint64_t x){return x%2 != 0;};
27 |     auto v = std::views::iota(1, 30) | std::views::filter(odd)
28 | [19, 17, 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1]
29 |
30 |     fmt::print("{}\n", v);
```

Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

Ranges:

The slide is titled "Ranges:" and is part of a presentation at C++ Now 2024. It features a video player showing a man speaking. The video sponsor is millennium think-cell. The slide content is as follows:

Valstra Research

The Views in the Standard (C++20, C++23*)

- Factories: `empty`, `single`, `iota`, `istream`, `repeat*`
- Rank preserving: `all`, `filter`, `transform`, `take{_while}`,
`drop{_while}`, `subrange`, `counted`, `common`, `reverse`, `stride*`,
`zip_transform*`, `adjacent_transform*`, `as_{const,rvalue}*`
- Rank decreasing - tuples: `elements`, `keys`, `values`
- Rank decreasing - ranges: `join{_with*}`
- Rank increasing - tuples: `zip*`, `enumerate*`, `cartesian_product*`,
`adjacent*`
- Rank increasing - ranges: `{lazy_}split`, `slide*`, `chunk{_by}*`
- Committee plan for C++26 is in [P2760](#)

roi@istraresearch.com 8

Implementing Ranges and Views

Roi Barkan

https://youtu.be/ngaty13aE9M?si=T3OxpnoqFjDHR_mg

Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

Modules:

```
export module mymodule; // module declaration

import <iostream>;      // import declaration

export void hello()     // export declaration
{
    fmt::print("Hello my name is Alex!");
}
```

Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

Modules:

The screenshot shows a video player interface for a presentation at Cppcon 2023. The top bar displays the Cppcon 2023 logo and the date October 01 - 06. The main content area features a video frame on the left showing two speakers, Bret Brown and Bill Hoffman, on stage. The video title is "Libraries: A First Step Toward Standard C++ Dependency Management". To the right of the video frame is a dark panel with the text "Hello! Welcome!" and profiles for Bret Brown and Bill Hoffman. The bottom of the screen shows video sponsorship logos for OpenSetz and thinkcell.

Bret Brown & Bill Hoffman

Libraries: A First Step Toward Standard C++ Dependency Management

Hello! Welcome!

Bret Brown
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Video Sponsorship Provided By:
OpenSetz thinkcell

<https://youtu.be/lwuBZpLUq8Q?si=LLaAlfPQsS26f5pD>

Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

Coroutines:



The body of `makeFiboGenerator`

```
FiboGenerator makeFiboGenerator() {
    int i1 = 1;
    int i2 = 1;
    while (++) {
        co_yield i1;
        i1 = std::exchange(i2, i1 + i2);
    }
}
```

Video Sponsorship Provided By:
think cell

<https://youtu.be/J7fYddsIH0Q?si=diBr43nbXdRIOvkH>

Language Features

Abbreviated Function Templates

```
9 template <typename T, typename U>
10 void dothings(const T& t, U u){
11     ...
12 }
13
```

Abbreviated Function Templates

```
11 void dothings(const auto& t, auto u){  
12     ...  
13 }
```

Abbreviated Function Templates

```
10 template <typename T>
11 concept I = std::integral<T>;
12
13 auto dothings(I t, I u)->
14     std::common_type_t<decltype(t), decltype(u)>{
15     return t + u;
16 }
```

Abbreviated Function Templates: Homogeneity

```
18 template <typename T>
19 T dothings(T a, T b){
20     return a + b;
21 }
```

Abbreviated Function Templates: Homogeneity

```
23     auto dothings(auto a, decltype(a) b){  
24         return a + b;  
25     }
```

Abbreviated Function Templates: Homogeneity

```
34     auto dothings(auto a, std::decay_t<decltype(a)> b){  
35         return a + b;  
36     }
```

Abbreviated Function Templates: Homogeneity

```
27 template <typename T, typename U>
28 concept H = std::same_as<std::decay_t<T>, std::decay_t<U>>;
29
30 auto dothings(auto a, H<decltype(a)> auto b){
31     return a + b;
32 }
```

Short Detour to Library changes

std::decay pitfalls

1. Decay will decay arrays to pointers.
2. Decay will decay any function like object to a function pointers

std::decay pitfalls

```
42     int a[] = {1, 2, 3};  
43     static_assert(std::same_as<decltype(a),  
44     std::decay_t<decltype(a)>>);
```

because 'std::is_same_v<int[3], int *>' evaluated to false

std::decay pitfalls

```
39     using f = int(int);
40     static_assert(std::same_as<f, std::decay_t<f>>);
```

because 'std::is_same_v<int (int), int (*)(int)>' evaluated to false

std::decay pitfalls

```
46 int a[] = {1, 2, 3};  
47 using A = decltype(a);  
48 static_assert(std::same_as<A,  
49 std::remove_cv_t<std::remove_reference_t<A>>>);
```

std::decay solution

```
51 int a[] = {1, 2, 3};  
52 using A = decltype(a);  
53 static_assert(std::same_as<A, std::remove_cvref_t<A>>);
```

Back to language Features

Designated Initializers

```
56 < struct S{  
57     |     int x;  
58     |     float y;  
59     |     std::vector<int> z;  
60 };  
61  
62     S s1{.x=10, .y=1.1};  
63 //S s2{.y=1.1, .x=10}; #error  
64     S s3{.x=10, .z{1,2,3}};
```

Designated Initializers: class type rules

- class types that has
 - no user-declared constructors (until C++11)
 - no user-provided, inherited, or explicit constructors (since C++11)
(until C++20)
 - no user-declared or inherited constructors (since C++20)
 - no private or protected direct non-static data members
 - no base classes (until C++17)
 - no virtual base classes
• no private or protected direct base classes (since C++17)
 - no virtual member functions
 - no default member initializers (since C++11)
(until C++14)

Initializer in Ranged-For

```
68     std::array say_it = {"hello", "world"};
69     uint64_t i=0;
70     for (const auto& v : say_it){
71         fmt::print("word index:{} word:{}", i++, v);
72     }
```

Initializer in Ranged-For

```
74     for (std::size_t i = 0; i < say_it.size(); ++i) {  
75         fmt::print("word index:{} word:{}", i, say_it[i]);  
76     }
```

Initializer in Ranged-For

```
78     for (uint64_t i=0; const auto& v : say_it){
79         fmt::print("word index:{} word:{}", i++, v);
80     }
```

Default Comparison

```
65 struct S{  
66     int x,y;  
67     float z;  
68  
69     bool operator==(const S& o) const{  
70         return o.x == x and o.y == y and o.z == z;  
71     }  
72     bool operator<(const S& o) const{  
73         return o.x > x or o.y > y or o.z > z;  
74     }  
75  
76     bool operator>(const S& o) const{  
77         return o.x < x or o.y < y or o.z < z;  
78     }  
79  
80     //more operators  
81 };
```

Default Comparison

```
S s1{1, 2, 3.12};  
S s2{1, 2, 3.13};  
fmt::print("s1==s2: {}\n", s1 == s2);  
fmt::print("s1>s2: {}\n", s1 > s2);  
fmt::print("s1<s2: {}\n", s1 < s2);
```

```
s1==s2: false  
s1>s2: false  
s1<s2: true
```

Default Comparison

```
83 struct S{  
84     int x,y;  
85     float z;  
86  
87     bool operator==(const S& o) const = default;  
88     bool operator<(const S& o) {  
89         return o.x > x or o.y > y or o.z > z;  
90     };  
91     bool operator>(const S& o) const{  
92         return o.x < x or o.y < y or o.z < z;  
93     }  
94     //more operators  
95 };
```

Operator < = >

1. 3way comparison operator
2. may return
 - a. std::strong_ordering
 - b. std::weak_ordering
 - c. std::partial_ordering
3. Generates all operator in simple cases

Operator < = >

```
97     struct S{  
98         int x,y;  
99         float z;  
100    };  
101    auto operator<=>(const S& o) const = default;  
102};
```

Operator < = >

```
106     S s1{1} s1==s2: false
107     S s2{1} s1>s2: false      \n", s1 == s2);
108     fmt::print s1<s2: true    \", s1 > s2);
109     fmt::print s1!=s2: true   \", s1 < s2);
110     fmt::print s1>=s2: false \n", s1 != s2);
111     fmt::print s1>=s2: false \n", s1 >= s2);
112     fmt::print s1<=s2: true  \n", s1 <= s2);
```

Strong Ordering

1. Denotes if $a == b$ then $f(a) == f(b)$
2. exactly one of $a < b$, $a == b$, or $a > b$ must be true

Weak Ordering

1. if $a == b$ there may be some functions where $f(a) \neq f(b)$
2. equivalent values may be distinguishable
3. exactly one of $a < b$, $a == b$, or $a > b$ must be true

Partial ordering

1. if $a == b$ there may be some functions where $f(a) \neq f(b)$
2. equivalent values may be distinguishable
3. $a < b$, $a == b$, and $a > b$ may all be false
4. `<compare>` header must be included to use special `partial_ordering` functionality

Operator < = >

```
97 struct S{  
98     int x,y;  
99     float z;  
100    bool operator==(const S& o) const {  
101        return std::sqrt(x*x + y*y + z*z) ==  
102            std::sqrt(o.x*o.x + o.y*o.y + o.z*o.z);  
103    }  
104    auto operator<=>(const S& o) const = default;  
105};
```

Operator < = >

```
S s1{1, 3, 3 2};
S s2{3, 1, 1};
fmt::print(s1==s2: true
           s1>s2: false    s1 == s2);
fmt::print(s1<s2: true     s1 > s2);
fmt::print(s1!=s2: false   s1 < s2);
fmt::print(s1>=s2: false  s1 != s2);
fmt::print(s1>=s2: false  s1 >= s2);
fmt::print(s1<=s2: true   s1 <= s2);
```

Signed integer representation

- Stored using:
 - Sign and magnitude
 - One's complement
 - Two's complement



no_unique_address attribute

```
110     struct PlaceHolder{};
111
112     struct S1{
113         uint32_t x;
114         PlaceHolder p;
115     };
116
117     struct S2{
118         uint32_t x;
119         [[no_unique_address]] PlaceHolder p;
120     };

```

no_unique_address attribute

```
124     fmt::print("Size of PlaceHolder: {}\n", sizeof(PlaceHolder));  
125     Size of PlaceHolder: 1  
126  
127     fmt::print("Size of S1:{}\n", sizeof(S1));  
128     Size of S1:8  
129  
130     fmt::print("Size of S2:{}\n", sizeof(S2));  
131     Size of S2:4  
132
```

no_unique_address attribute

```
122     struct S3{  
123         uint32_t x;  
124         [[no_unique_address]] PlaceHolder p1, p2;  
125     };
```

Size of S3:8

no_unique_address attribute

```
127     struct Empty{};  
128  
129     struct S4{  
130         uint32_t x;  
131         [[no_unique_address]] PlaceHolder p;  
132         [[no_unique_address]] Empty e;  
133     };
```

Size of S4:4

Lambda parameter expansion

```
135 template <typename... T>
136 void func(T&&... a){
137     auto s = [&...x = a](){ return (x + ...); }();
138     fmt::print("sum={}\\n", s);
139 }
```

Generic Lambdas

```
145     auto glambda = []<typename T>(T a, T b, auto c){  
146         return a+b-c;  
147     };
```

Generic Lambdas

```
141 template <size_t... IS, typename... T>
142 auto sum_N_first(std::index_sequence<IS...>, T&&... data){
143     return (std::get<IS>(std::tuple(data...)) + ...);
144 }
145
146 template <typename... T>
147 auto sum_first_5(T&&... a){
148     constexpr uint64_t num_args = sizeof...(T);
149     return sum_N_first(std::make_index_sequence<
150         num_args >= 5ul ? 5ul : num_args>(), a...);
151 }
```

Generic Lambdas

```
264     fmt::print("sum of the first 5 elements is:\n{}\\n",
265     sum_first_5(1, 2, 2.1, 3.6f, 3.3, "hello", 'a', 22));
```

```
sum of the first 5 elements is:  
11.999999904632569
```

Generic Lambdas

```
153 template <typename... T>
154 auto sum_first_5(T&&... a){
155     constexpr uint64_t num_args = sizeof...(T);
156     return [t = std::tuple(a...)]<size_t... IS>(
157         std::index_sequence<IS...>){
158             return (std::get<IS>(t) + ...);
159         }(std::make_index_sequence<
160             num_args >= 5ul ? 5ul : num_args>());
161 }
```

Generic Lambdas

```
264     fmt::print("sum of the first 5 elements is:\n{}\\n",
265     sum_first_5(1, 2, 2.1, 3.6f, 3.3, "hello", 'a', 22));
```

```
sum of the first 5 elements is:  
11.999999904632569
```

Consteval

```
160  consteval int mult1(int x, int y){  
161  |    return x*y;  
162  }  
163  
164  constexpr int mult2(int x, int y){  
165  |    return mult1(x, y);  
166  }
```

error: call to consteval function 'mult1' is not a constant expression

Consteval

```
160 //consteval int mult1(int x, int y){  
161 |     return x*y;  
162 }  
163  
164 consteval int mult2(int x, int y){  
165 |     return mult1(x, y);  
166 }
```

ConstInit

```
172 |     static const init auto mult = mult1(10, 20);  
173 |     mult += 20;  
174 |     fmt::print("mult=={}\\n", mult);
```

```
mult==220
```

Memory Allocation During Compile Time

```
168 consteval auto foo(){
169     auto x = new int[10];
170     delete[] x;
171     return true;
172 }
```

Memory Allocation During Compile Time

```
168 consteval auto foo(){
169     auto x = new int[10];
170     //delete[] x;
171     return true;
172 }
```

note: allocation performed here was not deallocated

NTTP Relaxation

```
174     template <float x>  
175     void doit(){}
```

error: a non-type template parameter cannot have type 'float' before C++20

NTTP Relaxation

```
177  template <std::size_t Size>
178  struct fixed_string {
179      char data_[Size + 1]{0};
180      static constexpr std::size_t size_ = Size;
181
182      constexpr fixed_string(char const* str) {
183          std::copy_n(str, Size + 1, data_);
184      }
185
186      constexpr fixed_string() = default;
187
188      constexpr const char* data() const {
189          return data_;
190      }
191
192      constexpr auto operator<=>(const fixed_string&) const = default;
193  };
```

NTTP Relaxation

```
195 template <unsigned int Size>
196 fixed_string(char const (&)[Size]) -> fixed_string<Size - 1>;
197
198 template<fixed_string Name>
199 constexpr auto operator""_fs() { return Name; };
200
201 template <fixed_string fs>
202 char get_last_letter(){
203     return fs.data()[decltype(fs)::size_-1];
204 }
```

NTTP Relaxation

```
208 |     fmt::print("Last Letter is: {}",  
209 |     get_last_letter<"Hello"_fs>());
```

```
Last Letter is: o
```

Conditional Explicit

```
206     template <size_t N>
207     struct S{
208         int y_;
209         explicit(N % 2 == 0) S(int y): y_{y} {};
210     };
```

Conditional Explicit

```
212     template <size_t N>
213     void foo(S<N> s){};
```

```
217         foo<3>(2);
218
219         foo<2>(2);
```

```
note: candidate function template not viable: no known conversion from 'int' to 'S<2UL>'
```

Constexpr Polymorphism

```
3 struct Animal {
4     virtual constexpr ~Animal() = default;
5     virtual constexpr std::size_t num_legs() const = 0;
6 };
7
8 struct Duck : public Animal {
9     constexpr std::size_t num_legs() const override { return 2; }
10};
11
12 struct Cat : public Animal {
13     constexpr std::size_t num_legs() const override { return 4; }
14};
```

Constexpr Polymorphism

```
16  constexpr std::size_t count_legs(auto animals){  
17      std::size_t legs = 0;  
18      for (const auto* a : animals) {  
19          legs += a->num_legs();  
20      }  
21      return legs;  
22  }
```

Constexpr Polymorphism

```
24 int main(){
25     constexpr Duck d;
26     constexpr Cat c;
27     static_assert(count_legs(std::array<const Animal*, 2>{&d, &c}) == 6);
28 }
```

Library Features

Safe Compare

```
4 int64_t func(auto x, auto y){  
5     if (x < y) return y;  
6     return x;  
7 }
```

func(-10, 20ul) —> -10

Safe Compare

- `std::cmp_equal`: ==
- `std::cmp_not_equal`: !=
- `std::cmp_less`: <
- `std::cmp_less_equal`: <=
- `std::cmp_greater`: >
- `std::cmp_greater_equal`: >=

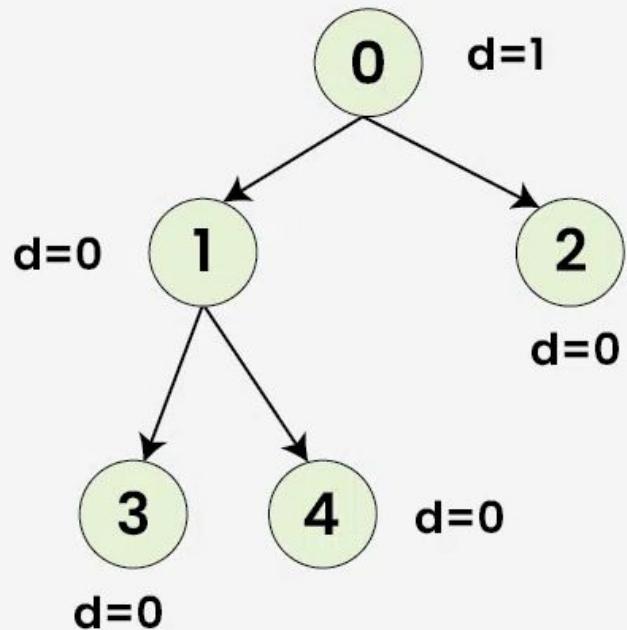
Safe Compare

```
4 ✕ int64_t func(auto x, auto y){  
5   |   if (std::cmp_less(x, y)) return y;  
6   |   return x;  
7 }
```

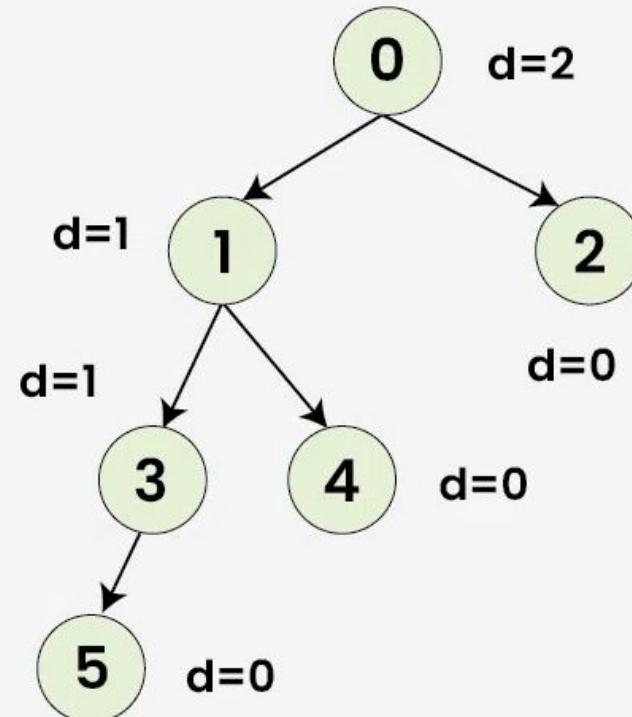
func(-10, 20ul) —> 20

Span: Creating a Balanced Tree From a Vector

**Balanced
Binary Tree**



**Unbalanced
Binary Tree**



Span: Creating a Balanced Tree From a Vector

```
1 #include <fmt/format.h>
2 #include <vector>
3 #include <span>
4 #include <memory>
5
6 struct Node{
7     explicit Node(int v): value{v} {};
8     int value;
9     std::unique_ptr<Node> left = nullptr;
10    std::unique_ptr<Node> right = nullptr;
11 };
12
```

Span: Creating a Balanced Tree From a Vector

```
13 std::unique_ptr<Node> create_tree(std::span<int> s){
14     auto get_span = [](std::size_t size, std::span<int> ret){
15         return (size <= 0) ? std::span<int>{} : ret;};
16     if (s.empty()){
17         return nullptr;
18     }
19     std::size_t middle = s.size()/2;
20     auto root = std::make_unique<Node>(s[middle]);
21     root->left = create_tree(get_span(middle, {s.begin(), middle}));
22     root->right = create_tree(get_span(s.size()-middle-1, {s.begin()+middle+1, s.size()-middle-1}));
23     return root;
24 }
```

Span: Creating a Balanced Tree From a Vector

```
27 int main(){
28     std::vector<int> v{1,2,3,4,5,6};
29     auto tree = create_tree(v);
30     return 0;
31 }
```

<bit> header

Types	
<code> endian</code> (C++20)	indicates the endianness of scalar types (enum)
Functions	
<code>bit_cast</code> (C++20)	reinterprets the object representation of one type as that of another (function template)
<code>byteswap</code> (C++23)	reverses the bytes in the given integer value (function template)
<code>has_single_bit</code> (C++20)	checks if a number is an integral power of <code>2</code> (function template)
<code>bit_ceil</code> (C++20)	finds the smallest integral power of two not less than the given value (function template)
<code>bit_floor</code> (C++20)	finds the largest integral power of two not greater than the given value (function template)
<code>bit_width</code> (C++20)	finds the smallest number of bits needed to represent the given value (function template)
<code>rotl</code> (C++20)	computes the result of bitwise left-rotation (function template)
<code>rotr</code> (C++20)	computes the result of bitwise right-rotation (function template)
<code>countl_zero</code> (C++20)	counts the number of consecutive <code>0</code> bits, starting from the most significant bit (function template)
<code>countl_one</code> (C++20)	counts the number of consecutive <code>1</code> bits, starting from the most significant bit (function template)
<code>countr_zero</code> (C++20)	counts the number of consecutive <code>0</code> bits, starting from the least significant bit (function template)
<code>countr_one</code> (C++20)	counts the number of consecutive <code>1</code> bits, starting from the least significant bit (function template)
<code>popcount</code> (C++20)	counts the number of <code>1</code> bits in an unsigned integer (function template)

<https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/bit>

<bit> header: Endian

```
216 enum class Endian {
217     Little,
218     Big,
219     Unknown
220 };
221
222 Endian check_endian() {
223     uint16_t number = 0x1; // 16-bit number
224     uint8_t* ptr = reinterpret_cast<uint8_t*>(&number);
225
226     if (*ptr == 0x1) {
227         return Endian::Little;
228     } else if (*ptr == 0x0) {
229         return Endian::Big;
230     } else {
231         return Endian::Unknown;
232     }
233 }
```

<bit> header: Endian

```
237    Endian endian = check_endian();
238
239     switch (endian) {
240         case Endian::Little:
241             fmt::print("System is Little Endian\n");
242             break;
243         case Endian::Big:
244             fmt::print("System is Big Endian\n");
245             break;
246         default:
247             fmt::print("System Endianness is Unknown\n");
248     }
```

System is Little Endian

<bit> header: Endian

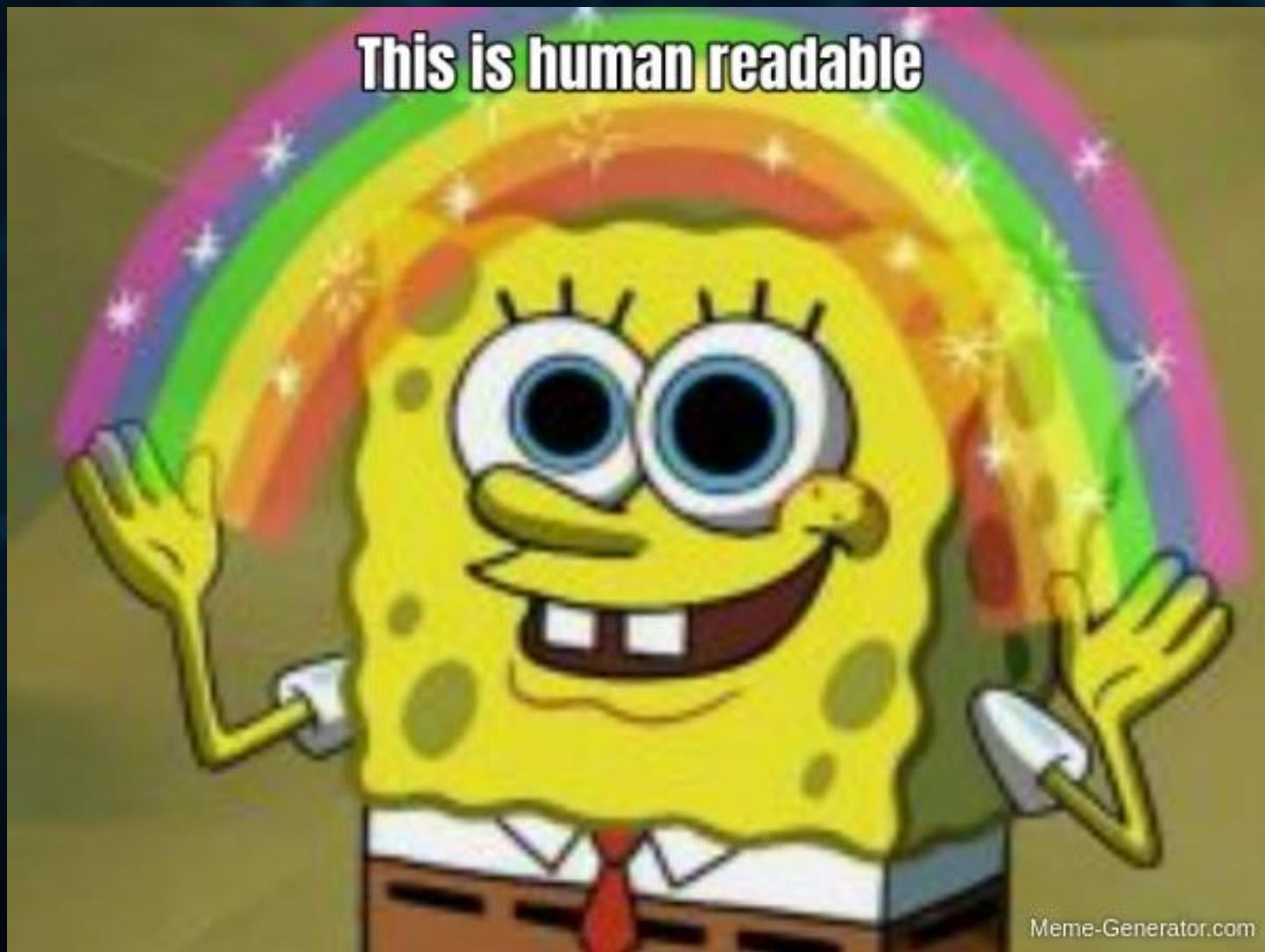


<bit> header: Endian

```
238     if (std::endian::native == std::endian::little){  
239         fmt::print("System is Little Endian\n");  
240     } else if (std::endian::native == std::endian::big){  
241         fmt::print("System is Big Endian\n");  
242     }
```

System is Little Endian

<bit> header: Endian



<bit> header: popcount

```
239     struct S{
240         uint32_t a: 4;
241         uint32_t b: 28;
242     };
243
244     constexpr uint32_t popcount(uint32_t val){
245         uint32_t res{};
246         while (val){
247             res += val & 0x1;
248             val >>= 1;
249         }
250         return res;
251     }
```

<bit> header: popcount

```
256     static constexpr S s{~0u, ~0u};
257     static constexpr auto ca = popcount(s.a);
258     static constexpr auto cb = popcount(s.b);
259     static_assert(ca == std::popcount(s.a));
260     static_assert(cb == std::popcount(s.b));
261
262
```

<bit> header: popcount



<bit> header: bit_cast

reinterpret_cast is dangerous!!!

<https://youtu.be/0N5QWBxE5hs?si=dtt8GJmFMIiK1qZE>

<https://youtu.be/ZEPL7HgwH44>

<https://youtu.be/1UZjCvIWb7M>

<bit> header: bit_cast

```
238     float y = 0.256;  
239     auto z = std::bit_cast<uint32_t>(y);  
240  
241     fmt::print("y={}, z={}", y, z);
```

y=0.256, z=104877327

<bit> header: bit_cast



<bit> header: bit_cast is Not Perfect

Safe Cast Library

https://github.com/calebxyz/safe_cast

<https://youtu.be/tsOzWNVwoO4>

source_location

```
template <>
struct fmt::formatter<std::source_location> :
fmt::formatter<std::string_view>{
    constexpr auto format(std::source_location sl, fmt::format_context& ctx){
        auto formatted = fmt::format("[{}]-[{}]:{}:{}",
sl.file_name(),
sl.function_name(), sl.line(), sl.column());
        return formatter<std::string_view>::format(formatted, ctx);
    }
};

void log_error(std::string_view sf,
               std::source_location loc=std::source_location::current()){
    fmt::print("location: {} message: {}\n", loc, sf);
}

int main(){
    //location: [/app/example.cpp]-[int main()]:69:5 message: This is error1
    log_error("This is error1");
    //location: [/app/example.cpp]-[int main()]:71:5 message: This is error2
    log_error(fmt::format("This is error{}", 2));
}
```

sorce_location



Jthread

- Same as `std::thread` but is joinable by default
- Jthread is stoppable with `std::stop_source`
- Provides easier implementation where user don't have to think about joins

semaphore

```
8 std::binary_semaphore startSpeaking{0}, person1_spoke{0},
9 | | | | | person2_spoke{0};
10
11
12 void person_speak(std::string_view text std::binary_semaphore& w std::binary_semaphore& r){
13     w.acquire();
14     fmt::print("{}\n", text);
15     std::this_thread::sleep_for(
16         r.release());
17 }
18
19
20 int main(){
21     std::jthread p1(person_speak, "Hello Person2\n", std::ref(startSpeaking), std::ref(person1_spoke));
22     std::jthread p2(person_speak, "Hello person1\n", std::ref(person1_spoke), std::ref(person2_spoke));
23     startSpeaking.release();
24     person2_spoke.acquire();
25
26     fmt::print("GoodBye!");
27
28     return 0;
29 }
```

Hello Person2

Hello person1

GoodBye!

stop_source

```
10    std::binary_semaphore start_speaking{0}, p1_done{0}, p2_done{0};
11
12    void person_speak(std::stop_token s, std::string_view text, std::binary_semaphore& w, std::binary_semaphore& r){
13        w.acquire();
14        while (not s.stop_requested()){
15            fmt::print("{}\n", text);
16            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
17        }
18        r.release();
19    }
20
21    void stop_speaking(std::stop_token s) {
22        for (auto i = 0u; i < ssrc.size(); ++i)
23            std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
24        ssrc[i].request_stop();
25    }
26}
27
28
29 int main() {
30     std::jthread p1(person_speak, "Hello Peson2 im Person1", std::move(w));
31     std::jthread p2(person_speak, "Hello Peson2 im Person1", std::move(r));
32
33     std::jthread stop_speaking(stop_speaking, std::array{p1.get_stop_source(), p2.get_stop_source()});
34     start_speaking.release();
35     std::jthread sched(stop_speaking, std::array{p1.get_stop_source(), p2.get_stop_source()});
36     p2_done.acquire();
37     fmt::print("Goodby!");
38 }
```

Hello Peson2 im Person1
Hello Peson1 im Person2
Hello Peson1 im Person2
Hello Peson1 im Person2
Hello Peson1 im Person2
Goodby!

Latch

```
139 int main(){
140     std::vector<std::string_view> ppl{"Alex", "Dani", "Benny", "Guy"};
141     std::vector<std::jthread> workers;
142     std::latch jobs{ppl.size()}, go_home{1};
143     auto job = [&jobs, &go_home](std::string_view name){
144         fmt::print("{} is doing a job\n", name);
145         jobs.count_down();
146         go_home.wait();
147         fmt::print("{} is going home\n", name);
148     };
149
150     for (const auto& p : ppl) {
151         workers.push_back(std::jthread(job, p));
152     }
153     jobs.wait();
154     fmt::print("Go home!\n");
155     go_home.count_down();
156 }
```

Latch

Alex is doing a job
Dani is doing a job
Guy is doing a job
Benny is doing a job
Go home!

Alex is going home
Dani is going home
Guy is going home
Benny is going home

Barrier

```
162 int main(){
163     std::vector<std::string_view> ppl{"Alex", "Dani", "Benny", "Guy"};
164     std::vector<std::jthread> workers;
165     auto on_complete = [](){
166         static int x = 0;
167         not x++ ? fmt::print("Go Home!\n") : fmt::print("Done!\n"); };
168     std::barrier sync{ppl.size(), on_complete};
169     auto job = [&sync](std::string_view name){
170         fmt::print("{} is doing a job\n", name);
171         sync.arrive_and_wait();
172         fmt::print("{} is going home\n", name);
173         sync.arrive_and_wait();
174     };
175
176     for (const auto& p : ppl) {
177         workers.push_back(std::jthread(job, p));
178     }
179 }
```

Barrier

Dani is doing a job
Guy is doing a job
Benny is doing a job
Alex is doing a job
Go Home!
Benny is going home
Alex is going home
Dani is going home
Guy is going home
Done!

Barrier

The image shows a video frame from a presentation at C++ Now 2024. On the left, there's a sidebar with the C++ Now 2024 logo (Aspen, Colorado), the website CppNow.org, and a video sponsorship by millennium think-cell. Below this is a photo of the speaker, Alex Dathskovsky, in a blue shirt, gesturing with his hands. The main slide title is "Memory Barrier / Acquire Release Order". It features a diagram with two green ovals labeled "Read-Acquire" and "Write-Release" at the top and bottom, and a central orange rectangle containing the text "All memory operations stay between the borders". At the bottom of the slide, there's a footer with the author's name and contact information: "Alex Dathskovsky | alex.dathskovsky@speedata.io | www.linkedin.com/in/alex dathskovsky". The overall background is dark with some abstract green lines.

Memory Barrier / Acquire Release Order

Read-Acquire

All memory operations stay between the borders

Write-Release

Alex Dathskovsky | alex.dathskovsky@speedata.io | www.linkedin.com/in/alex dathskovsky

C++ Memory Model
From C++11 to C++23

Alex Dathskovsky

<https://youtu.be/VWiUYbtSWRI?si=kfhuZK-ZgorpKTDi>

Barrier



Pop Quiz

```
11     ([](const auto&... args){  
12         auto count = sizeof...(args);  
13         ([&count](const auto& arg){  
14             std::cout << arg << (--count ? ", " : "\n");  
15             return std::ignore;  
16         })(args) = ...);  
17     }(1, 2, 'a', "Hello");  
18 }
```

QUESTIONS



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

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