

25

Type Traits Without Compiler Intrinsics

The Promise of Static Reflection

ANDREI ZISSU



Cppcon
The C++ Conference

Andrei Zissu - CppCon 2025

20
25



September 13 - 19

Who am I

Andrei Zissu

Worked in multiple industries over 2 decades, mostly in C++ and on Windows

Tech Lead at Morphisec, provider of anti-ransomware based on Automatic Moving Target Defense (AMTD)

WG21 member for the past 3 years, mainly involved in reflection and contracts

Disclaimer: The views expressed in this talk are mine and mine only (hopefully yours too by the time we're done here)

Agenda

We can *probably* implement *all* type traits based on reflection

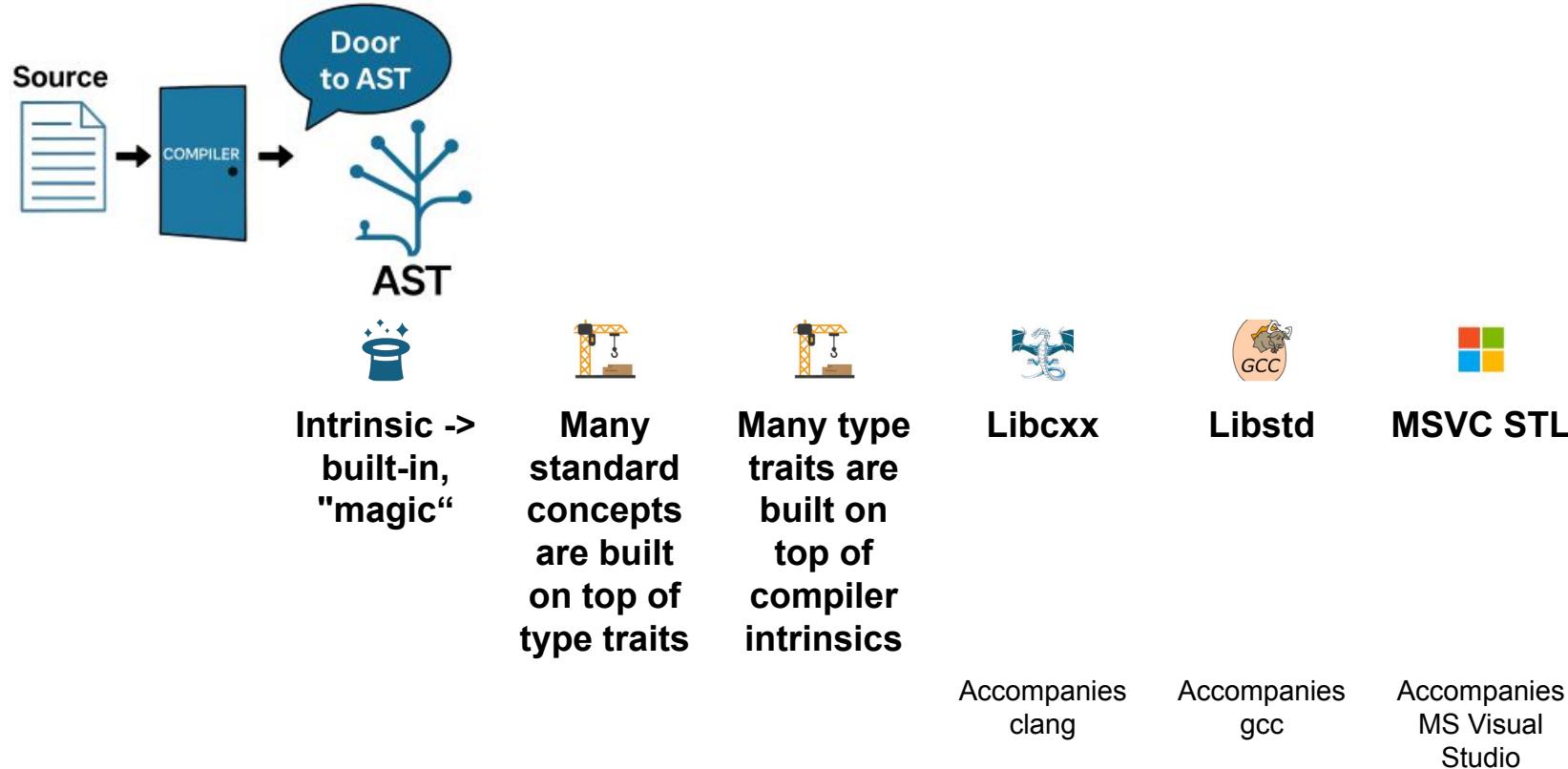
Reflection-based type traits are key to future decoupling between libraries and toolchains

A future where you are free to mix any compiler with any standard library implementation

Come with me on a journey to that future!



Lay of the land



+
◦ • Introduction to
Type Traits

```
ASM generation compiler returned: 0
Execution build compiler returned: 0
Program returned: 0
Type is integral.
Type is floating-point.
Type is a pointer.
Type is something else.
```



```
#include <type_traits>
#include <iostream>

template <typename T>
void printTypeInfo() {
    if constexpr (std::is_integral_v<T>) {
        std::cout << "Type is integral.\n";
    } else if constexpr (std::is_floating_point_v<T>) {
        std::cout << "Type is floating-point.\n";
    } else if constexpr (std::is_pointer_v<T>) {
        std::cout << "Type is a pointer.\n";
    } else {
        std::cout << "Type is something else.\n";
    }
}

int main() {
    printTypeInfo<int>();           // Output: Type is integral.
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    printTypeInfo<std::string>();    // Output: Type is something else.
    return 0;
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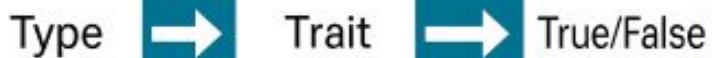


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```
ASM generation compiler returned: 0
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Program returned: 0
    Integral value: 42
    Floating-point value: 3.14
```



```
#include <type_traits>
#include <iostream>

// Function enabled if T is an integral type
template<typename T>
typename std::enable_if<std::is_integral<T>::value>::type
print(T value) {
    std::cout << "Integral value: " << value << std::endl;
}

// Function enabled if T is a floating-point type
template<typename T>
typename std::enable_if<std::is_floating_point<T>::value>::type
print(T value) {
    std::cout << "Floating-point value: " << value << std::endl;
}

int main() {
    print(42);      // Outputs: Integral value: 42
    print(3.14);    // Outputs: Floating-point value: 3.14
    return 0;
}
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}

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print(T value) {
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int main() {
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    return 0;
}
```

Boolean Query Traits

`is_const`

`is_lvalue_reference`

`is_integral`

`is_constructible`

`is_same`

`is_convertible`

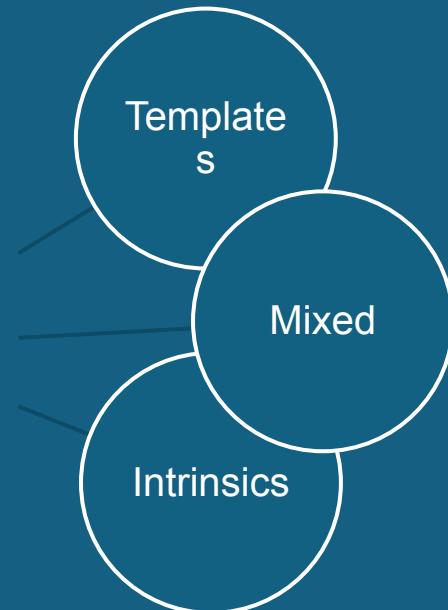
Type Transformations

remove_cv

add_lvalue_reference

make_signed

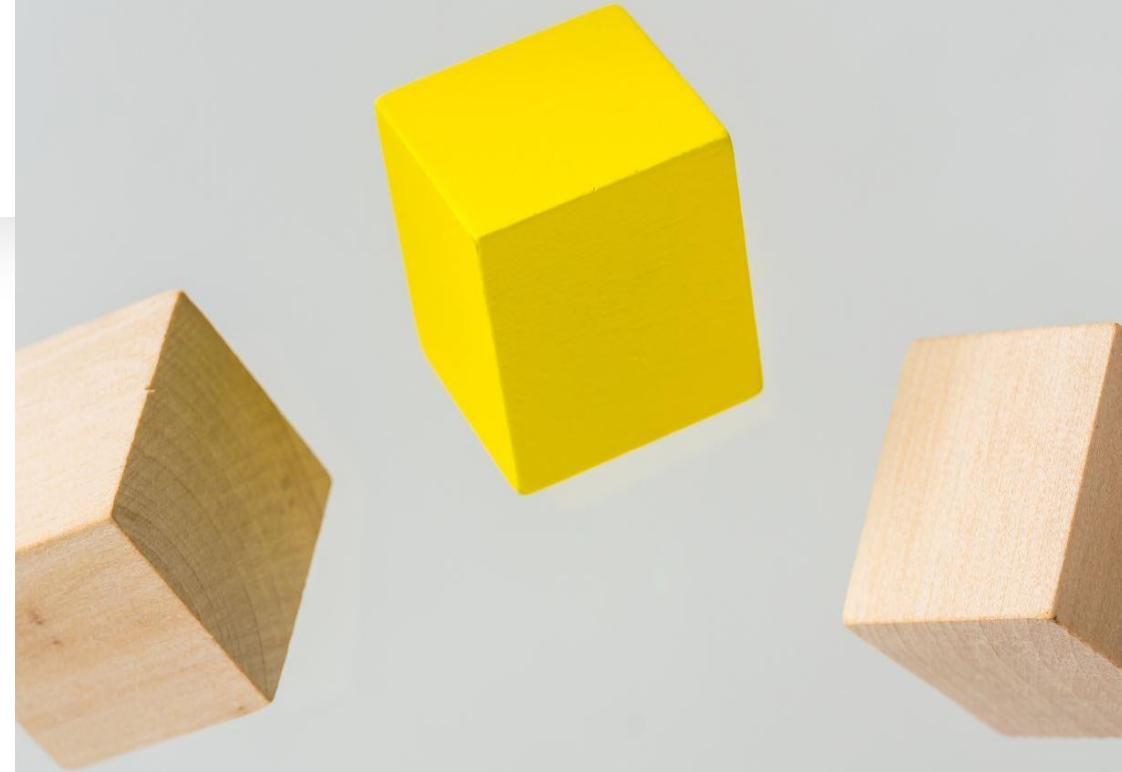
Overall Implementation Strategies



+
◦ • Template-base
d
Implementatio
ns

Basic Building Blocks:

`integral_constant`,
`bool_constant`
`enable_if`



std::integral_constant

```
template<class T, T v>
struct integral_constant
{
    static constexpr T value = v;
```

`std::true_type`
`std::false_type`

```
template<class T, T v>
struct integral_constant
{
    static constexpr T value = v;

typedef integral_constant<bool, true> true_type;
typedef integral_constant<bool, false> false_type;
```

std::bool_constant

```
template<class T, T v>
struct integral_constant
{
    static constexpr T value = v;

typedef integral_constant<bool, true> true_type;
typedef integral_constant<bool, false> false_type;

template< bool B >
using bool_constant = integral_constant<bool, B>;
```

std::enable_if

```
template<bool B, class T = void>
struct enable_if {};  
  
template<class T>
struct enable_if<true, T> { typedef T type; };
```

std::enable_if

```
template<bool B, class T = void>
struct enable_if {};  
  
template<class T>
struct enable_if<true, T> { typedef T type; };  
  
template< bool B, class T = void >
using enable_if_t = typename enable_if<B,T>::type;
```

std::enable_if

```
template<bool B, class T = void>
struct enable_if {};  
  
template<class T>
struct enable_if<true, T> { typedef T type; };  
  
template< bool B, class T = void >
using enable_if_t = typename enable_if<B,T>::type;
```

Substitution Failure Is Not An Error - SFINAE

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```

```
#include <type_traits>
#include <iostream>

// Function enabled if T is an integral type
template<typename T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_integral_v<T>>
print(T value) {
    std::cout << "Integral value: " << value << std::endl;
}

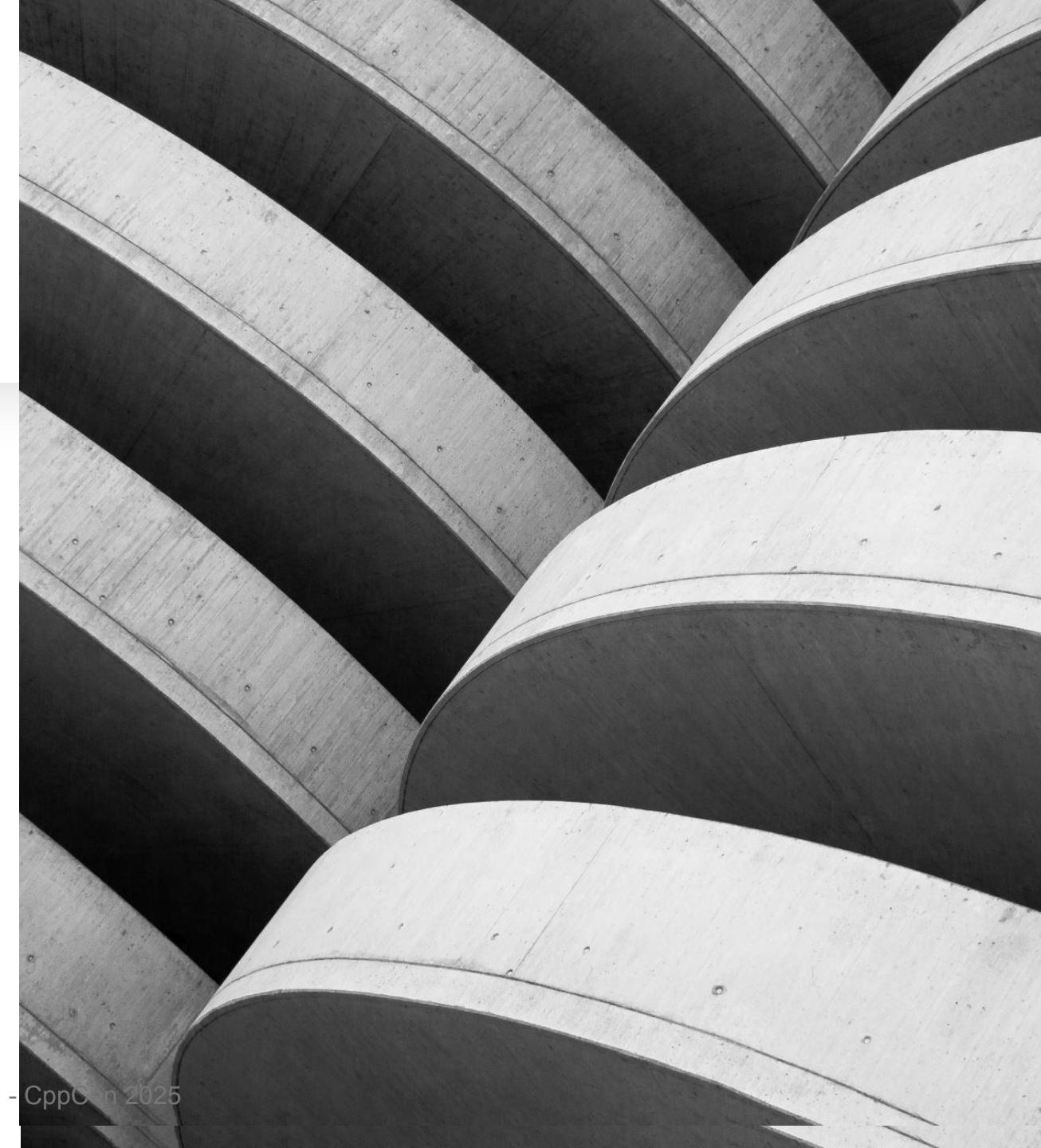
// Function enabled if T is a floating-point type
template<typename T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_floating_point_v<T>>
print(T value) {
    std::cout << "Floating-point value: " << value << std::endl;
}

int main() {
    print(42);           // Outputs: Integral value: 42
    print(3.14);         // Outputs: Floating-point value: 3.14
    return 0;
}
```

Implementing helper variable templates

```
template< class T >
constexpr bool is_integral_v = is_integral<T>::value;
```

Struct Templates



std::is_null_pointer (gcc)

```
template<typename _Tp>
struct is_null_pointer
    : public std::false_type { };

template<>
struct is_null_pointer<std::nullptr_t>
    : public std::true_type { };

template<>
struct is_null_pointer<const std::nullptr_t>
    : public std::true_type { };

template<>
struct is_null_pointer<volatile std::nullptr_t>
    : public std::true_type { };

template<>
struct is_null_pointer<const volatile std::nullptr_t>
    : public std::true_type { };
```

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struct is_null_pointer<volatile std::nullptr_t>
    : public std::true_type { };

template<>
struct is_null_pointer<const volatile std::nullptr_t>
    : public std::true_type { };
```

std::is_signed (gcc)

```
template<typename _Tp, bool = is_arithmetic<_Tp>::value>
struct __is_signed_helper
    : public false_type { };

template<typename _Tp>
struct __is_signed_helper<_Tp, true>
    : public __bool_constant<_Tp(-1) < _Tp(0)> { };

template<typename _Tp>
struct is_signed
    : public __is_signed_helper<_Tp>::type { };
```

std::is_signed (gcc)

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template<typename _Tp, bool = is_arithmetic<_Tp>::value>
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std::is_signed (gcc)

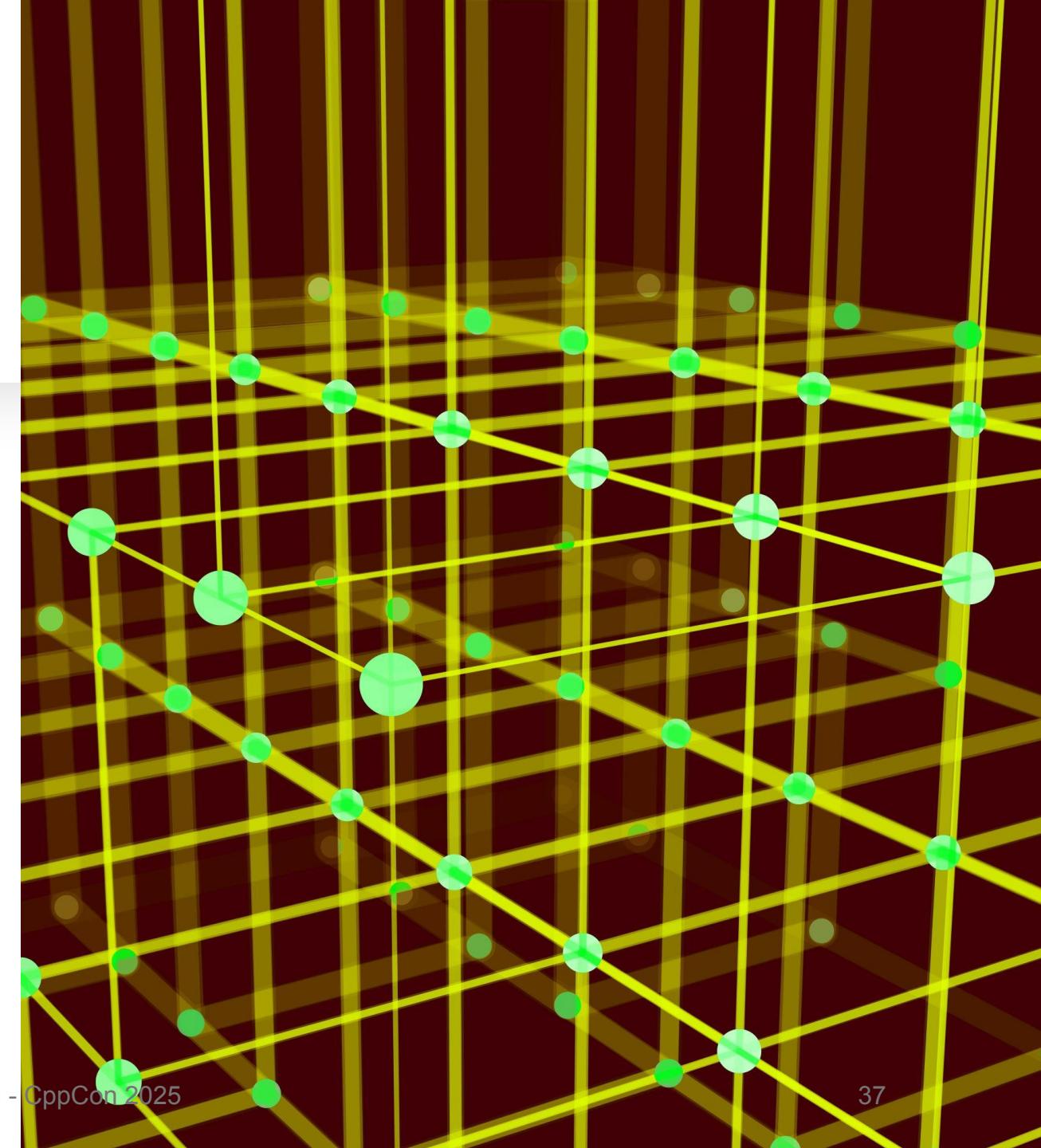
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template<typename _Tp, bool = is_arithmetic<_Tp>::value>
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    : public false_type { };

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    : public __bool_constant<_Tp(-1) < _Tp(0)> { };

template<typename _Tp>
struct is_signed
    : public __is_signed_helper<_Tp>::type { };
```

Variable Templates

```
template <typename _Tp>
inline constexpr bool is_signed_v = is_signed<_Tp>::value;
template <typename _Tp>
inline constexpr bool is_unsigned_v = is_unsigned<_Tp>::value;
```



std::is_const (msvc)

```
_EXPORT_STD template <class>
constexpr bool is_const_v = false;

template <class _Ty>
constexpr bool is_const_v<const _Ty> = true;

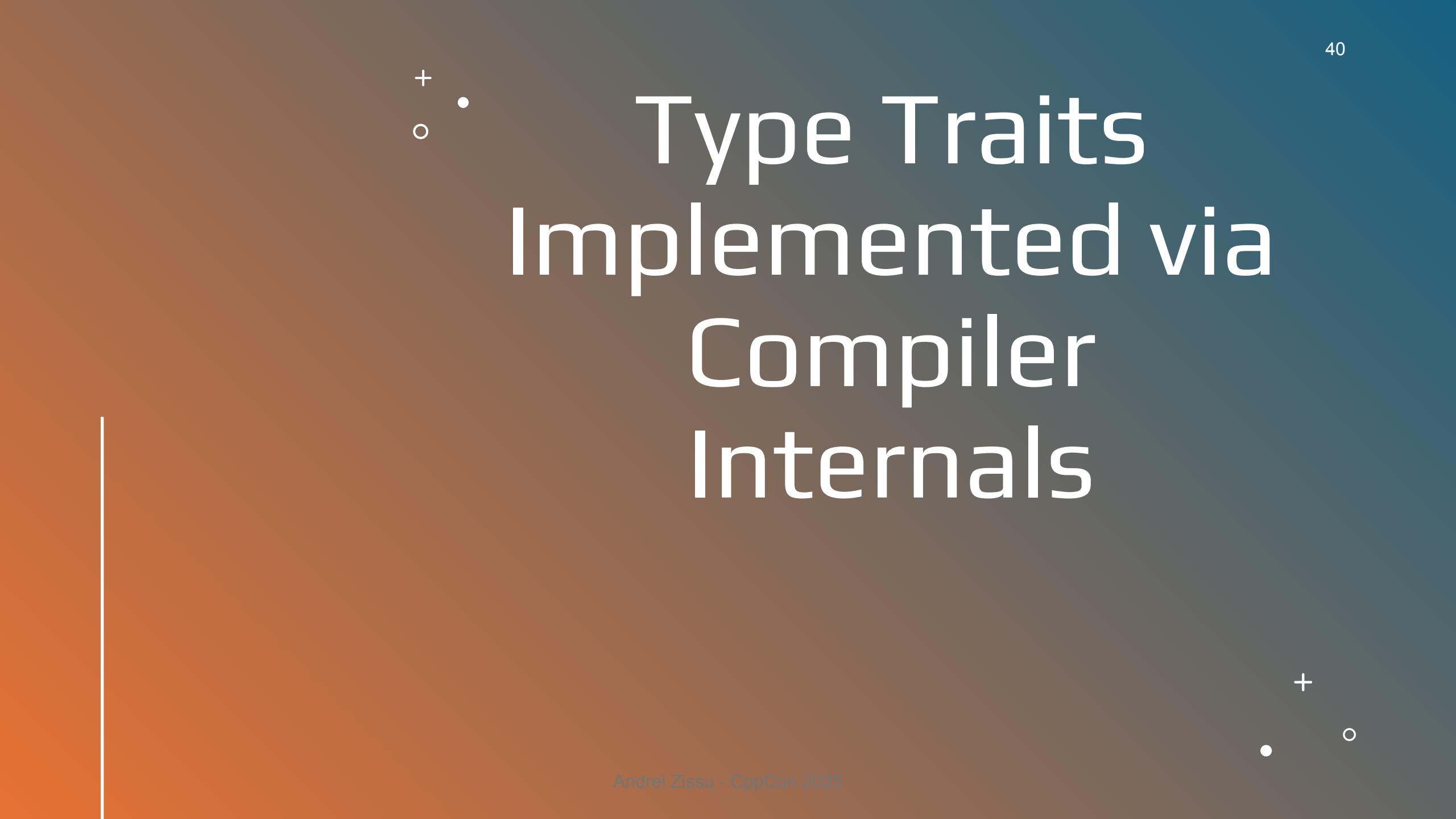
_EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
struct is_const : bool_constant<is_const_v<_Ty>> {};
```

std::is_const (msvc)

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struct is_const : bool_constant<is_const_v<_Ty>> {};
```



Type Traits Implemented via Compiler Internals

Some code from
the 3 big
compilers/libraries



S



clang (std::is_const)

```
#if __has_builtin(__is_const)

template <class _Tp>
struct _LIBCPP_TEMPLATE_VIS _LIBCPP_NO_SPECIALIZATIONS is_const : _BoolConstant<__is_const(_Tp)> {};

# if __LIBCPP_STD_VER >= 17
template <class _Tp>
_LIBCPP_NO_SPECIALIZATIONS inline constexpr bool is_const_v = __is_const(_Tp);
# endif

#else

template <class _Tp>
struct _LIBCPP_TEMPLATE_VIS is_const : public false_type {};
template <class _Tp>
struct _LIBCPP_TEMPLATE_VIS is_const<_Tp const> : public true_type {};

# if __LIBCPP_STD_VER >= 17
template <class _Tp>
inline constexpr bool is_const_v = is_const<_Tp>::value;
# endif

#endif // __has_builtin(__is_const)
```

clang (std::is_enum)

```
template <class _Tp>
struct __LIBCPP_TEMPLATE_VIS __LIBCPP_NO_SPECIALIZATIONS is_enum : public integral_constant<bool, __is_enum(_Tp)> {};

#if __LIBCPP_STD_VER >= 17
template <class _Tp>
__LIBCPP_NO_SPECIALIZATIONS inline constexpr bool is_enum_v = __is_enum(_Tp);
#endif
```

gcc

```
/// is_enum
template<typename _Tp>
struct is_enum
: public __bool_constant<__is_enum(_Tp)>
{ };
```

```
/// is_union
template<typename _Tp>
struct is_union
: public __bool_constant<__is_union(_Tp)>
{ };
```

```
/// is_class
template<typename _Tp>
struct is_class
: public __bool_constant<__is_class(_Tp)>
{ };
```

gcc (std::is_reference)

```
/// is_reference

#if __GLIBCXX_USE_BUILTIN_TRAIT(__is_reference)
template<typename _Tp>
struct is_reference
: public __bool_constant<__is_reference(_Tp)>
{ };

#else

template<typename _Tp>
struct is_reference
: public false_type
{ };

template<typename _Tp>
struct is_reference<_Tp&>
: public true_type
{ };

template<typename _Tp>
struct is_reference<_Tp&&>
: public true_type
{ };

#endif
```

msvc

```
_EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
struct is_polymorphic : bool_constant<__is_polymorphic(_Ty)> {};

_EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
constexpr bool is_polymorphic_v = __is_polymorphic(_Ty);

_EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
struct is_abstract : bool_constant<__is_abstract(_Ty)> {}; // defined in is_abstract.h

_EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
constexpr bool is_abstract_v = __is_abstract(_Ty);

_EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
struct is_final : bool_constant<__is_final(_Ty)> {}; // determined by is_final.h

_EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
constexpr bool is_final_v = __is_final(_Ty);
```

msvc
(is_member_function_pointer)

```
#ifdef __clang__
__EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
constexpr bool is_member_function_pointer_v = __is_member_function_pointer(_Ty);
#else // ^^^ Clang / Other vvv
__EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
constexpr bool is_member_function_pointer_v = __Is_memfunptr<remove_cv_t<_Ty>>::__Bool_type::value;
#endif // ^^^ Other ^^^

__EXPORT_STD template <class _Ty>
struct is_member_function_pointer : bool_constant<is_member_function_pointer_v<_Ty>> {};
```

And this is
what
`_Is_memfunptr`
looks
like...

```
template <class _Ty>
struct _Is_memfunptr { // base class for member function pointer predicates
    using _Bool_type = false_type; // NB: members are user-visible via _Weak_types
};

#define _IS_MEMFUNPTR(CALL_OPT, CV_OPT, REF_OPT, NOEXCEPT_OPT) \
    template <class _Ret, class _Arg0, class... _Types> \
    struct _Is_memfunptr<_Ret (CALL_OPT _Arg0::*)(_Types...) CV_OPT REF_OPT NOEXCEPT_OPT> \
        : _Arg_types<CV_OPT _Arg0*, _Types...> { \
            using _Bool_type = true_type; \
            using _RESULT_TYPE_NAME _CXX17_DEPRECATED_ADAPTER_TYPEDEFS = _Ret; \
            using _Class_type = _Arg0; \
            using _Guide_type = enable_if<!is_same_v<int REF_OPT, int&&>, _Ret(_Types...)>; \
        };

_MEMBER_CALL_CV_REF_NOEXCEPT(_IS_MEMFUNPTR)
#undef _IS_MEMFUNPTR

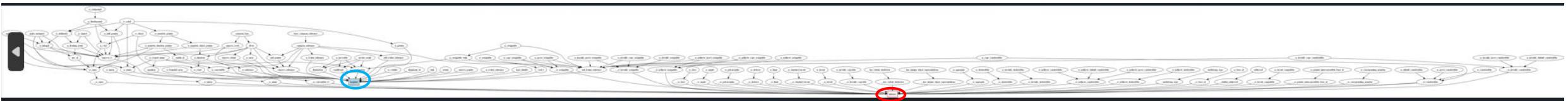
#define _IS_MEMFUNPTR_ELLIPSIS(CV_REF_NOEXCEPT_OPT) \
    template <class _Ret, class _Arg0, class... _Types> \
    struct _Is_memfunptr<_Ret (_Arg0::*)(_Types..., ...) \
        CV_REF_NOEXCEPT_OPT> { /* no calling conventions for ellipsis */ \
            using _Bool_type = true_type; \
            using _RESULT_TYPE_NAME _CXX17_DEPRECATED_ADAPTER_TYPEDEFS = _Ret; \
            using _Class_type = _Arg0; \
            using _Guide_type = enable_if<false>; \
        };

_CLASS_DEFINE_CV_REF_NOEXCEPT(_IS_MEMFUNPTR_ELLIPSIS)
#undef _IS_MEMFUNPTR_ELLIPSIS

#if _HAS_CXX23 && !defined(__clang__) // TRANSITION, DevCom-10107077, Clang has not implemented Deducing this
#define _IS_MEMFUNPTR_EXPLICIT_THIS_GUIDES(CALL_OPT, CV_OPT, REF_OPT, NOEXCEPT_OPT) \
    template <class _Ret, class _Self, class... _Args> \
    struct _Is_memfunptr<_Ret(CALL_OPT*)(_Self, _Args...) NOEXCEPT_OPT> { \
        using _Bool_type = false_type; \
        using _Guide_type = Identity<_Ret(_Args...)>; \
    };
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```

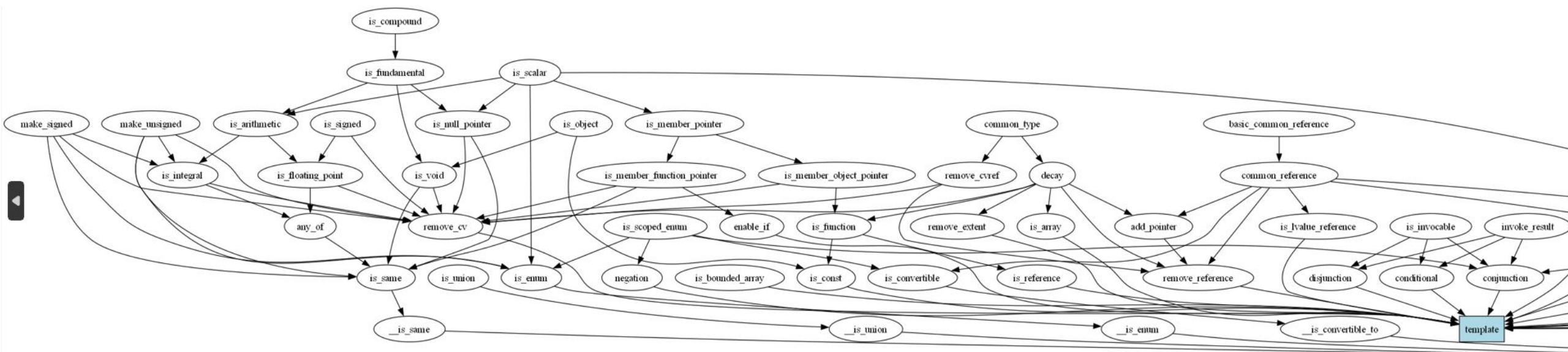
1,000

Some Graphs



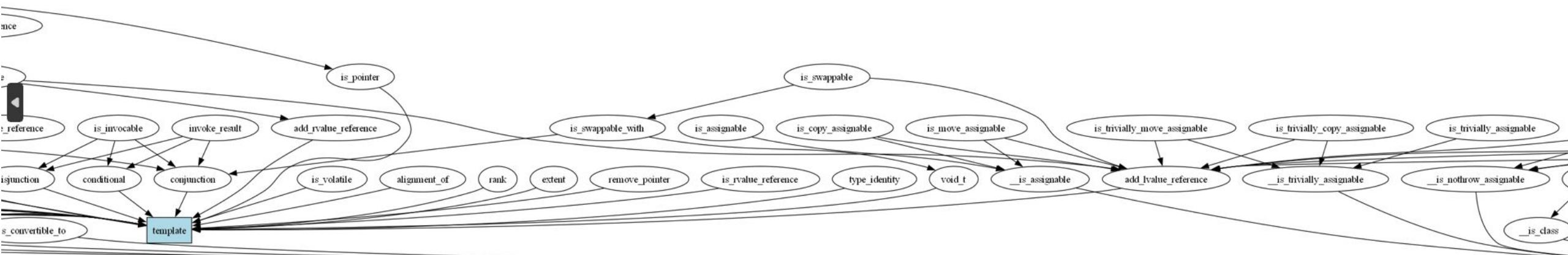
MSVC





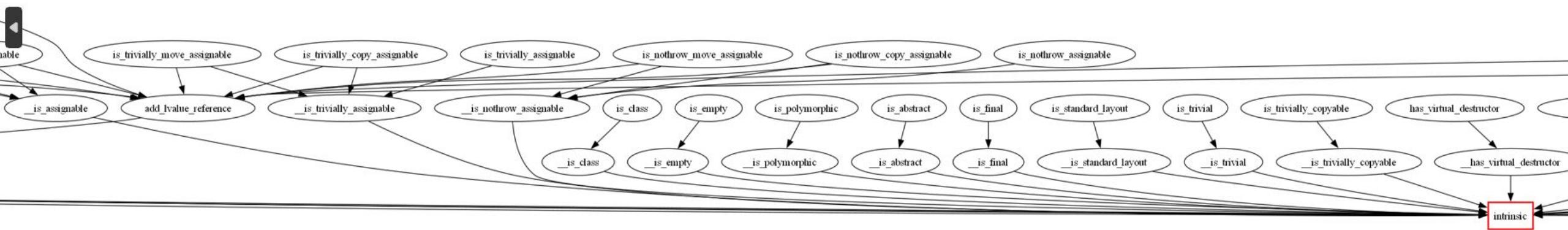
MSVC





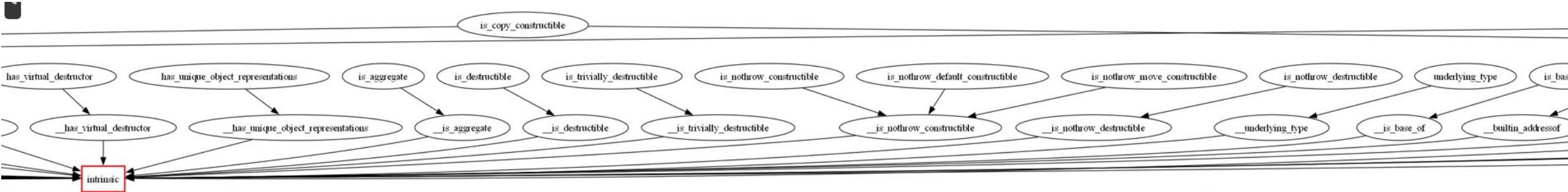
MSVC





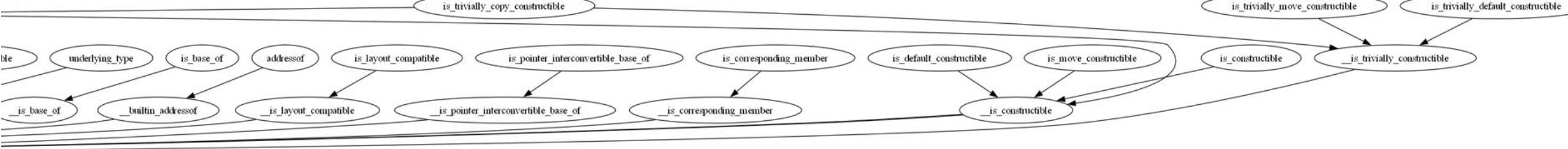
MSVC





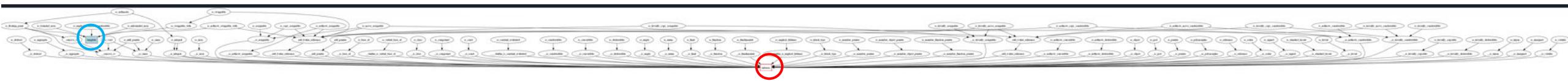
MSVC





MSVC

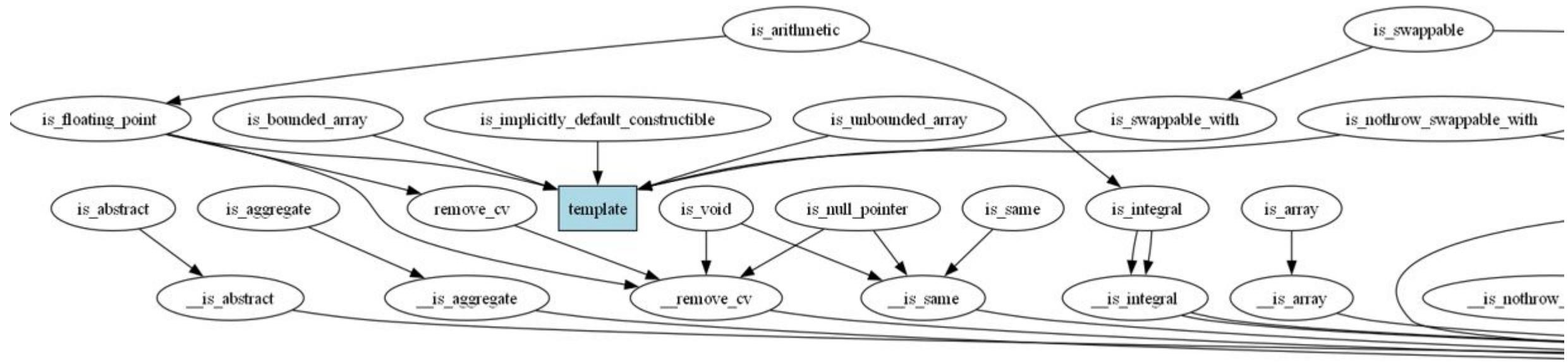




CLANG (libcxx)



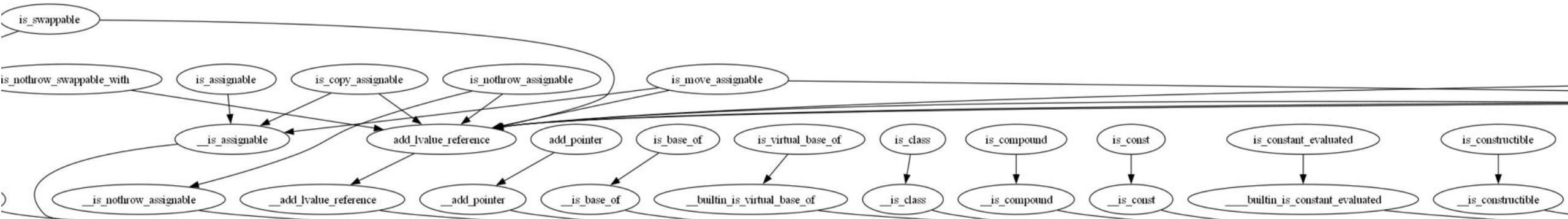
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CLANG (libcxx)



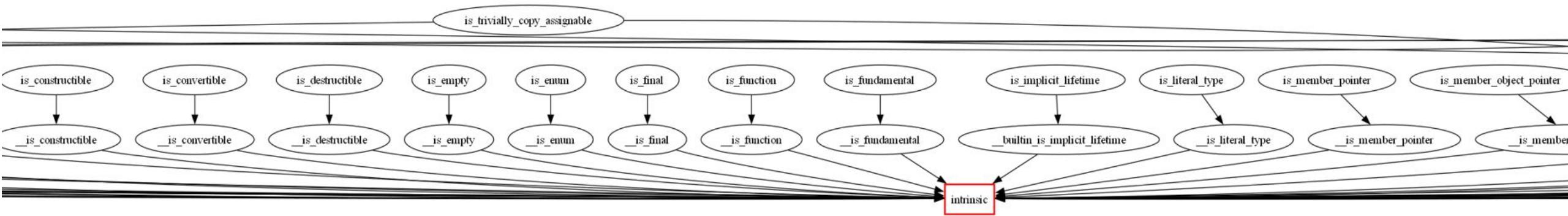
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CLANG (libcxx)



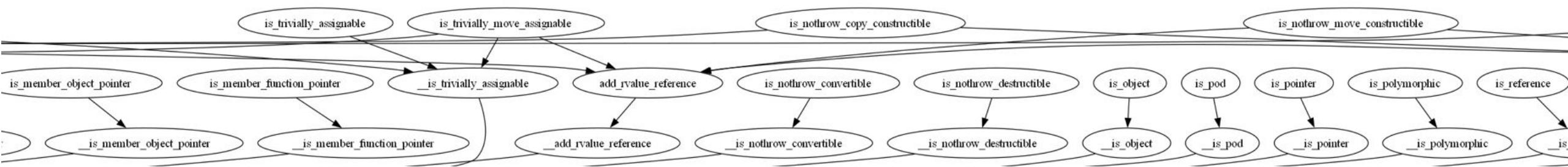
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CLANG (libcxx)



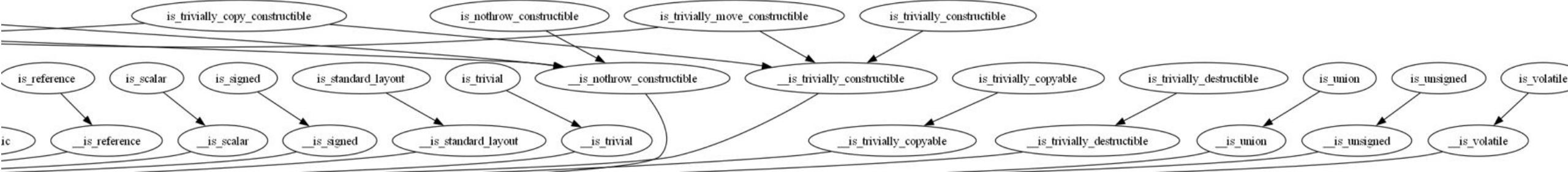
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CLANG (libcxx)



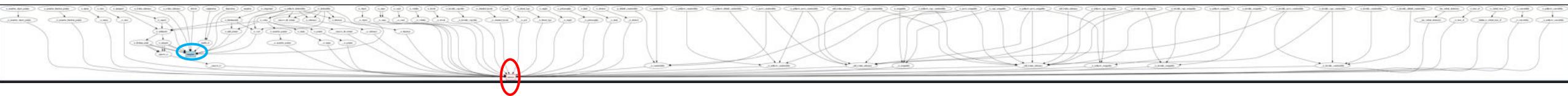
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CLANG (libcxx)



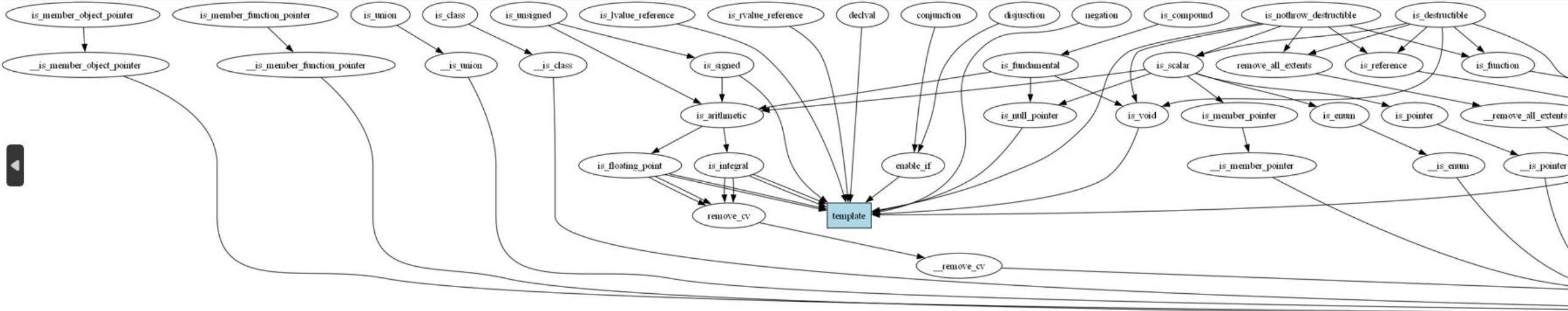
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GCC (libstd)

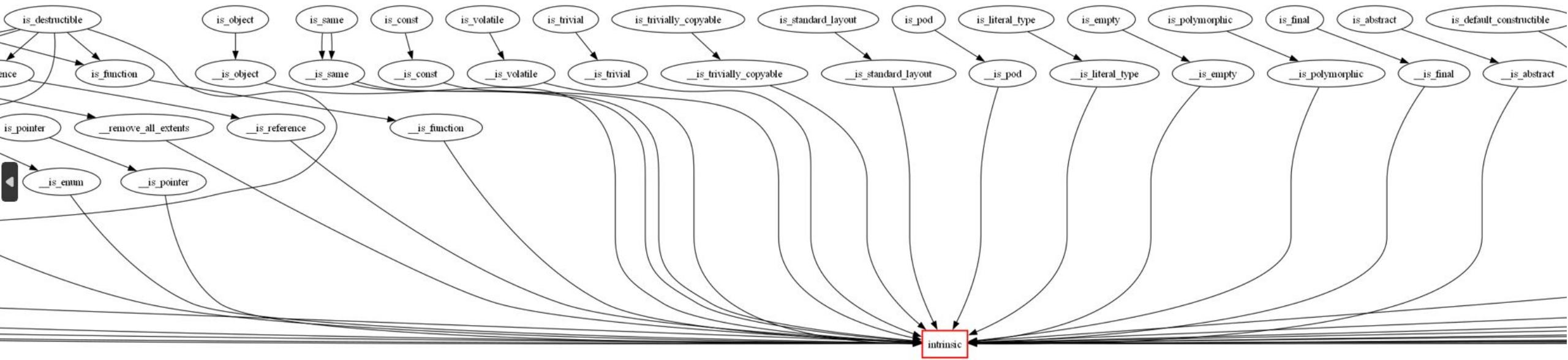


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GCC (libstd)

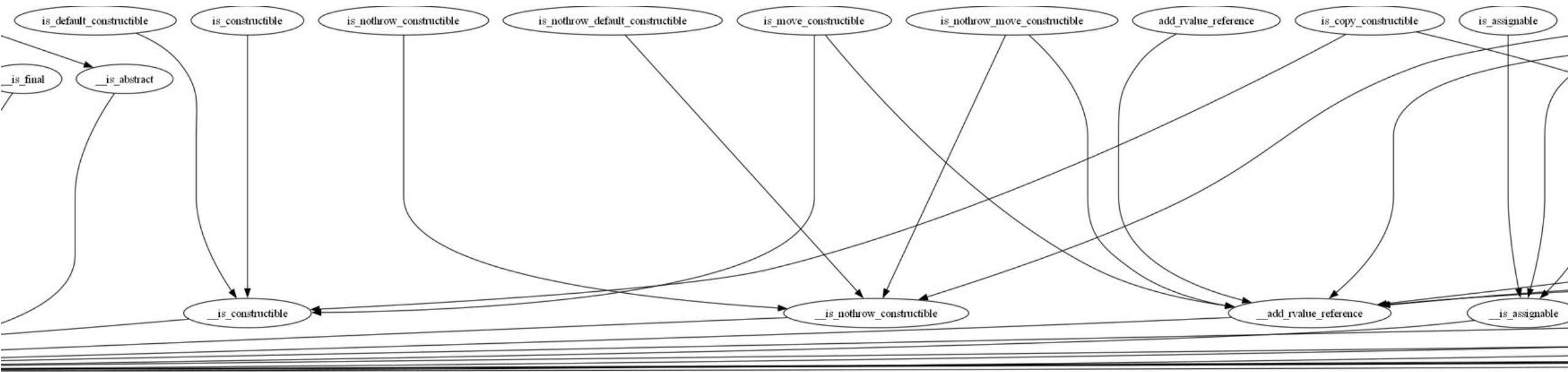




GCC (libstd)



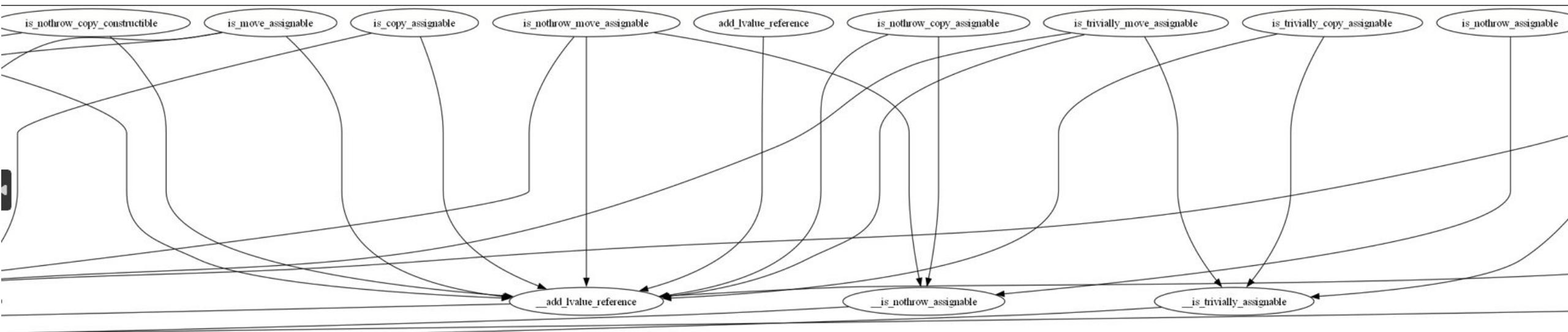
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GCC (libstd)



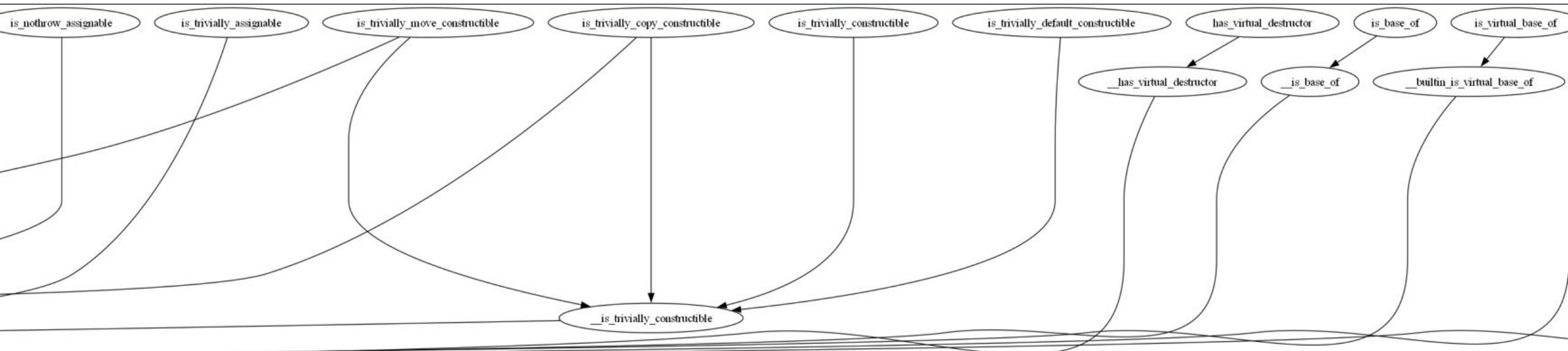
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GCC (libstd)



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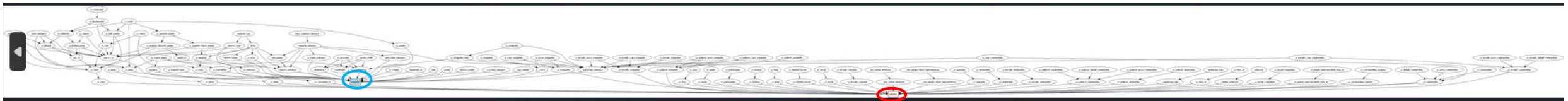


GCC (libstd)



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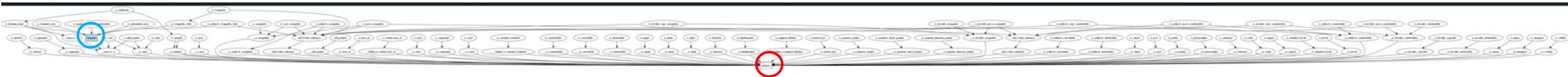
Comparative Analysis



- Rich (a.k.a complicated (convoluted?) template-based type traits
- Late comer into the intrinsics world

MSVC

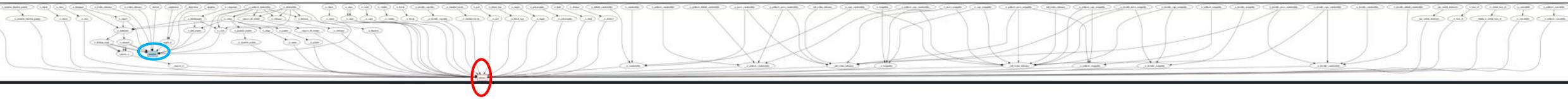




- Most heavily inclined towards intrinsics-based type traits
- Probably started like this from the get-go (just my conjecture)

CLANG (libcxx)





- Somewhat of a middle ground between clang and MSVC
- Increasingly dependent on intrinsics

GCC (libstd)



Assumptions and Caveats

Intrinsic Implementations

- Only intrinsics shown when alternative implementations exist

Standard Type Traits Focus

- Analysis focused on standard type traits

Simplified Details

- Intermediate templates not shown

Covered only ~half the standard type traits

- Focused mainly on `is_xxx` traits

Potential Errors

- Because I'm only human

Cross-Toolchain Support

- MSVC -> clang
- Libcxx (clang) -> gcc

Recap - Drawbacks and Limitations of Current Type Trait Implementations

Complicated, hard to follow, logical programming style

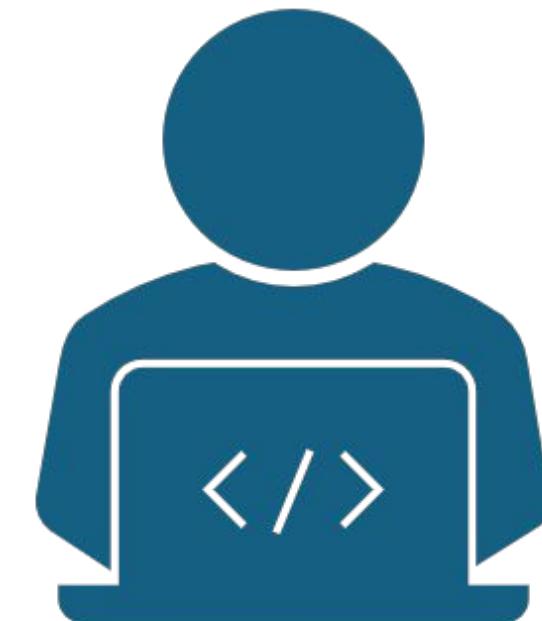
- Presumably hard to maintain
- Long cryptic compilation errors (concepts only partly to the rescue)

Template-based ones likely slow to compile

- The composite ones may often require maintenance

Some traits require "magic"

- e.g.: `is_implicit_lifetime` (P2674)
- Magic wands often trivially and portably implementable via reflection



Static Reflection

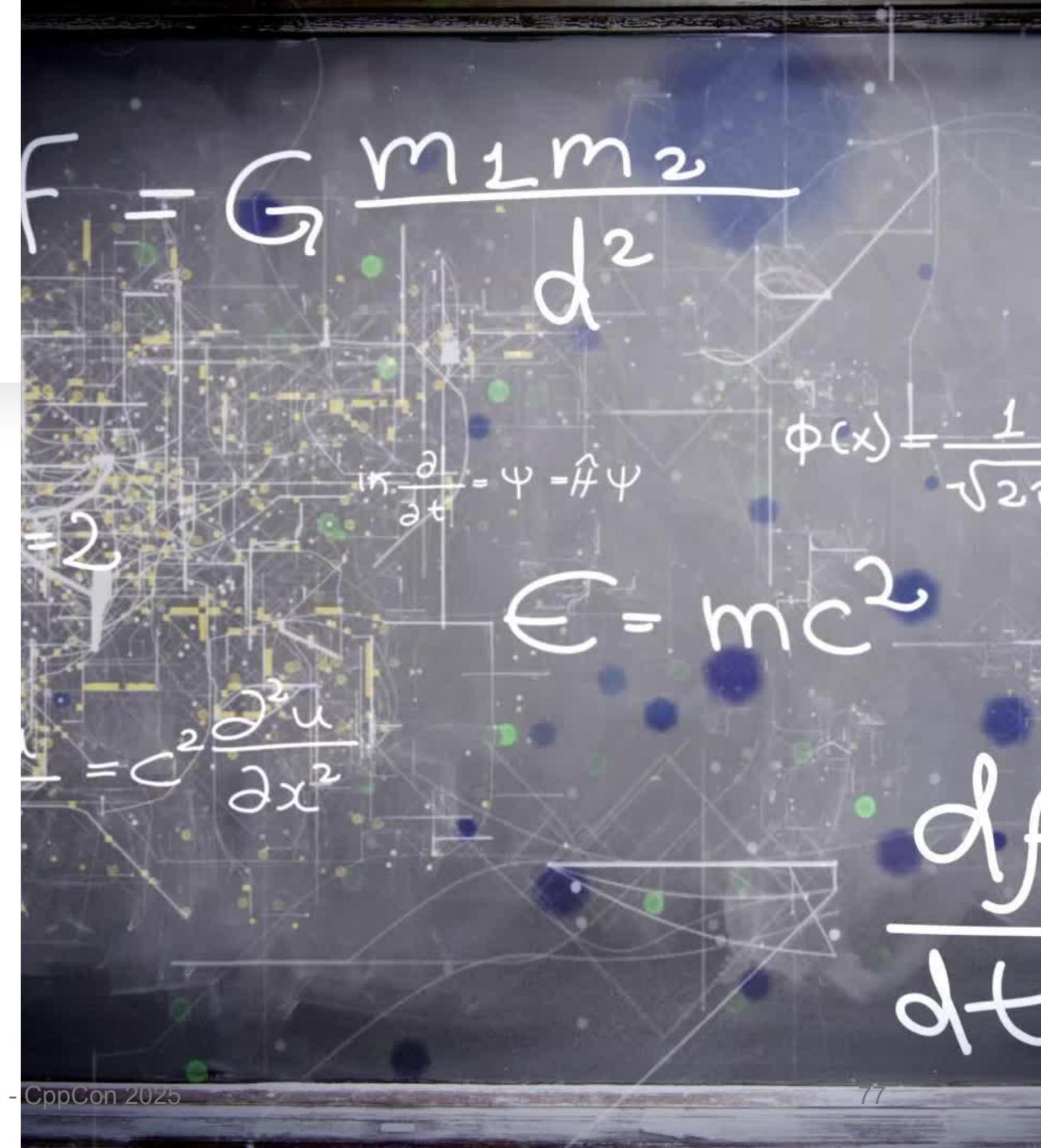


- What do we mean by “static”?
 - Static = compile time
 - Dynamic reflection is more prevalent in other languages

Current State

Key Features Approved for C++26

1. Approved in plenary with value-based approach (P2996)
2. Includes introspection but excludes injection (except splicing and `define_aggregate`)
3. No AST modifications; reflection uses pure value semantics
4. Expansion statements (*template for*) also approved (P1306)



Current State

Key Points About `std::meta::info`

1. Relies on `std::meta::info` - opaque type
2. Motivated by future compatibility with C++ type model
3. Future type-full wrapper libraries?

```
namespace std {
    namespace meta {
        using info = decltype(^^::);
    }
}
```

std::meta::info

- any (C++) type and type alias
- any function or member function
- any variable, static data member, or structured binding
- any non-static data member
- any enumerator
- any template
- any namespace (including the global namespace) or namespace alias
- any object that is a *permitted result of a constant expression*
- any value with *structural type* that is a permitted result of a constant expression
- the null reflection (when default-constructed)

std::meta::info

```
constexpr auto r = ^^int;  
typename [r:] x = 42;           // Same as: int x = 42;  
typename [^^char:] c = '*';   // Same as: char c = '*';
```

- Back-And-Forth**

Some Examples from P2996

```
constexpr auto r = ^^int;  
typename [r:] x = 42;           // Same as: int x = 42;  
typename [^^char:] c = '*';   // Same as: char c = '*';
```

- Back-And-Forth**

Some Examples from P2996

Oops - should actually
be [:r:]

```
consteval int x = 42; // Same as: int x = 42;
typename [r:] x = 42; // Same as: int x = 42;
typename [^char:] c = '*' // Same as: char c = '*';
```

- **Back-And-Forth**

Some Examples from P2996

```
constexpr auto r = ^^int;  
typename [r:] x = 42;           // Same as: int x = 42;  
typename [^^char:] c = '*' ;  // Same as: char c = '*' ;
```

- Back-And-Forth**

Some Examples from P2996

```
struct S { unsigned i:2, j:6; };

constexpr auto member_number(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return ^S::i;
    else if (n == 1) return ^S::j;
}

int main() {
    S s{0, 0};
    s.[member_number(1):] = 42; // Same as: s.j = 42;
    s.[member_number(5):] = 0; // Error (member_number(5) is not a constant)
}
```

- Selecting Members**

Some Examples from P2996

```
struct S { unsigned i:2, j:6; };

consteval auto member_number(int n) {
    if (n == 0) return ^S::i;
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}
```

- Selecting Members

Some Examples from P2996

```
constexpr std::array types = {^^int, ^^float, ^^double};  
constexpr std::array sizes = []{  
    std::array<std::size_t, types.size()> r;  
    std::views::transform(types, r.begin(), std::meta::size_of);  
    return r;  
}();
```

- **List of Types to List of Sizes**

Some Examples from P2996

```
template <typename E>
    requires std::is_enum_v<E>
constexpr std::string enum_to_string(E value) {
    template for (constexpr auto e : std::meta::enumerators_of(^^E)) {
        if (value == [:e:]) {
            return std::string(std::meta::identifier_of(e));
        }
    }

    return "<unnamed>";
}

enum Color { red, green, blue };
static_assert(enum_to_string(Color::red) == "red");
static_assert(enum_to_string(Color(42)) == "<unnamed>");
```

- **Enum to String**

Some Examples from P2996

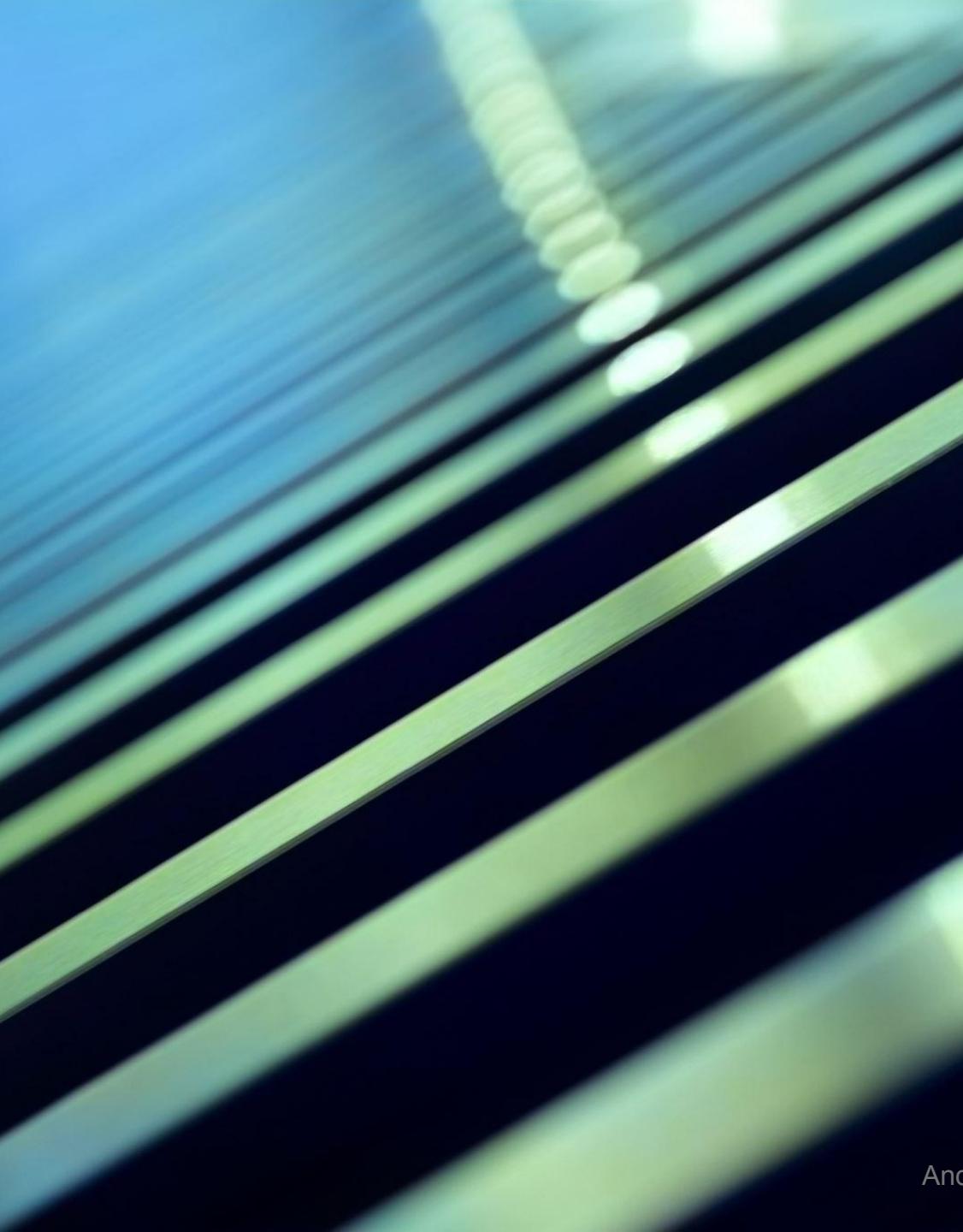
The Discarded Candidate - Type-Based Reflection

Challenges of Value-Based Reflection

1. Type hierarchy (rather than `meta::info values`)
2. Offers a complex OO API
3. Likely hard on build times and memory usage
4. May hinder future language scheme changes



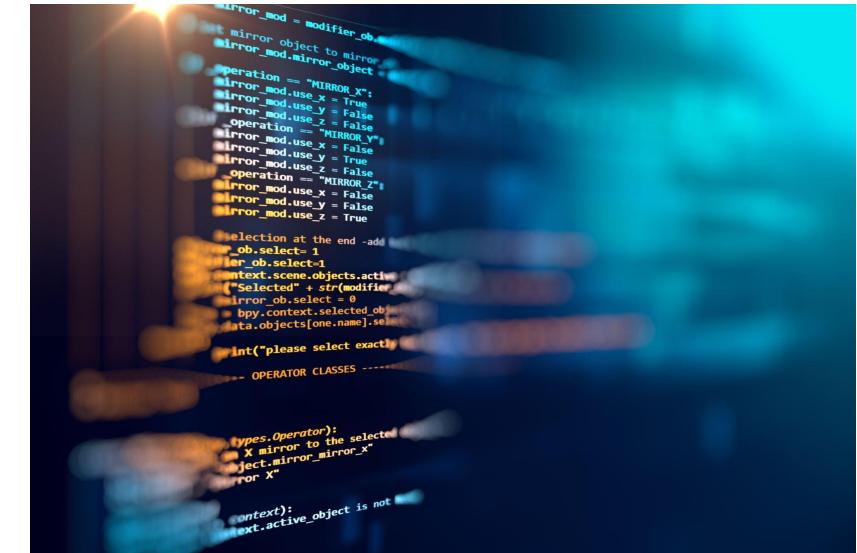
Reflection and Type Traits

- 
- Can we use reflection to yank intrinsics out of standard traits implementations?

Perhaps... Probably... Mostly...

- Conceptual POC
(Bloomberg
experimental P2996
GCC fork on Godbolt)
- Aided by MS Copilot +
Think Deeper
- ~half the current
standard type traits
implemented, with no
stdlib dependencies

<https://compiler-explorer.com/z/4cn5j45Gv>



```
// -----
// PRIMARY TYPE TRAITS
// -----
```

```
template <typename T>
struct is_void : std::bool_constant<
    std::meta::is_same_type( ^^T, ^^void )> { };

template <typename T>
struct is_null_pointer : std::bool_constant<
    std::meta::is_same_type( ^^T, ^^std::nullptr_t )> { };

template <typename T>
struct is_integral : std::bool_constant<
    std::meta::is_integral_type( ^^T )> { };

template <typename T>
struct is_floating_point : std::bool_constant<
    std::meta::is_floating_point_type( ^^T )> { };

template <typename T>
struct is_array : std::bool_constant<
    std::meta::is_array_type( ^^T )> { };

template <typename T>
struct is_pointer : std::bool_constant<
    std::meta::is_pointer_type( ^^T )> { }; Andrei Zissu - CppCon 2025
```

```
// -----
// TYPE MODIFICATIONS
// -----
template <typename T>
using remove_const_t = typename [: std::meta::remove_const( ^^T ) :];

template <typename T>
using remove_volatile_t = typename [: std::meta::remove_volatile( ^^T ) :];

template <typename T>
using remove_cv_t = typename [: std::meta::remove_cv( ^^T ) :];

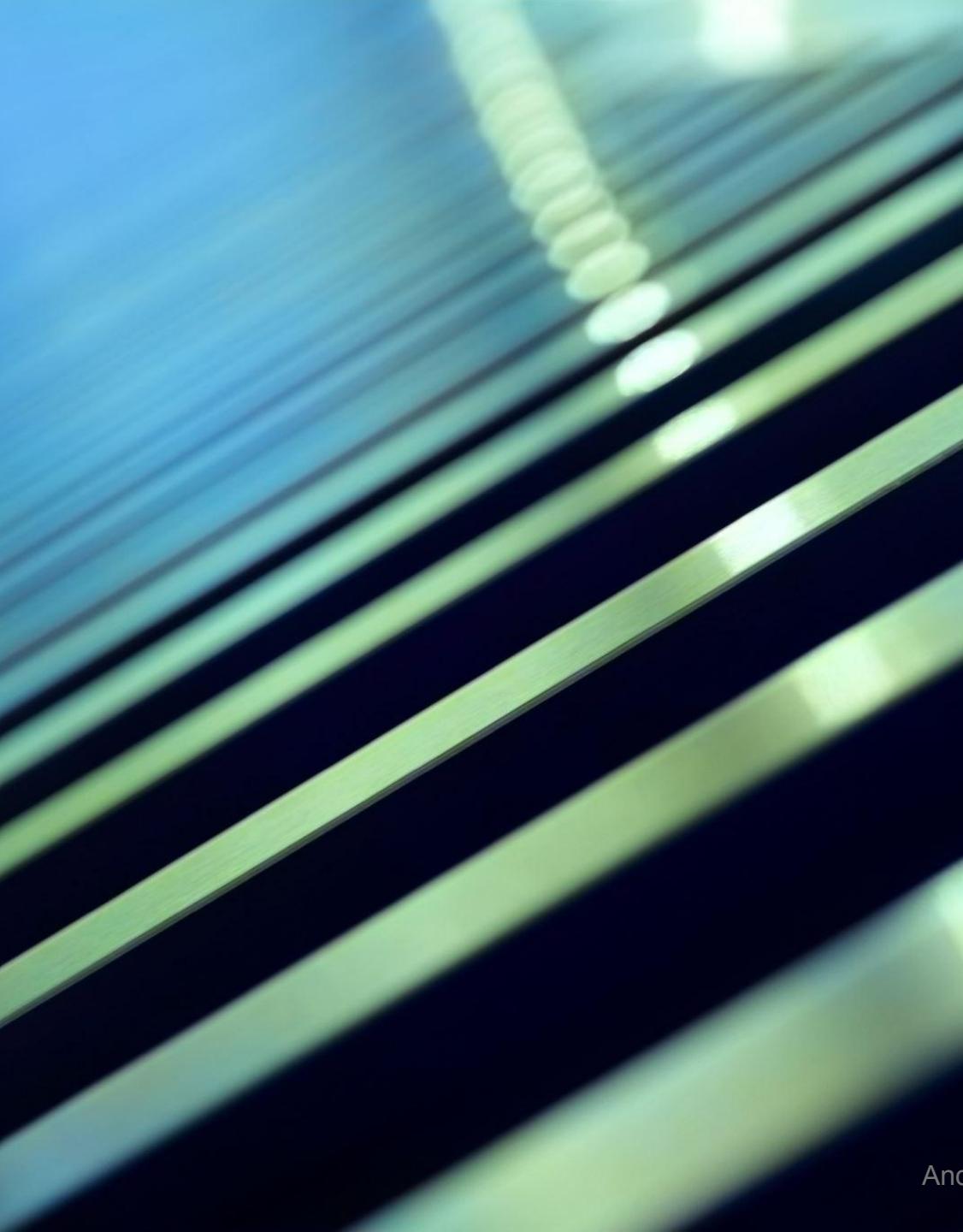
template <typename T>
using remove_reference_t = typename [: std::meta::remove_reference( ^^T ) :];

template <typename T>
using remove_pointer_t = typename [: std::meta::remove_pointer( ^^T ) :];

template <typename T>
using add_pointer_t = typename [: std::meta::add_pointer( ^^T ) :];

template <typename T>
using add_lvalue_reference_t = [: std::meta::add_lvalue_reference( ^^T ) :];

template <typename T>
using add_rvalue_reference_t = [: std::meta::add_rvalue_reference( ^^T ) :];
```



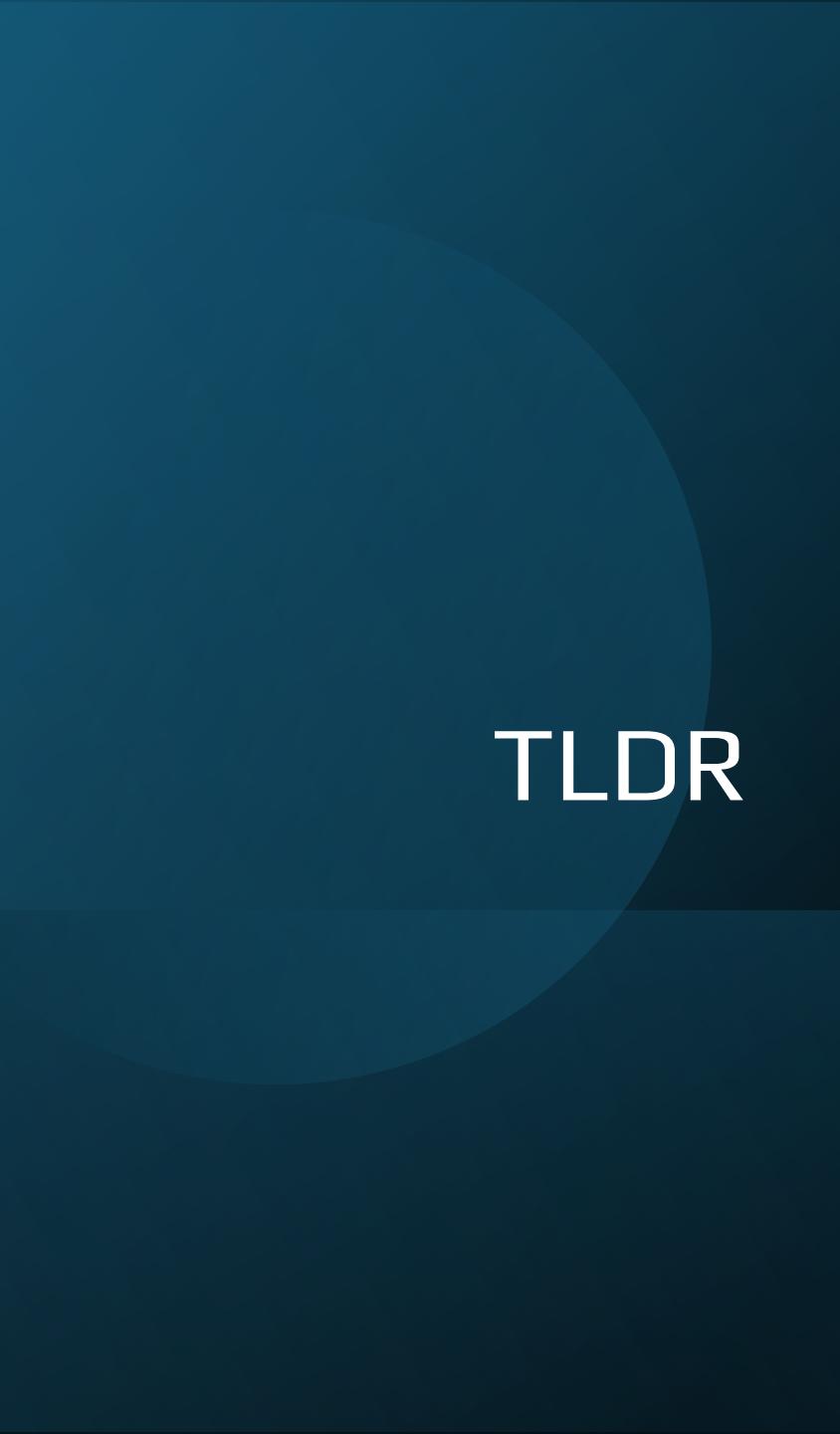
Should we implement *all* type traits based on reflection?



- Definitely worth looking into
- Should be faster than complex template-based implementations
 - But possibly a little slower than direct intrinsics invocations (due to the added thin template layer)
- Code would be trivial where matching reflection traits exist
 - That's the low hanging fruit we should start with
- Not doing this would create 2 sources of truth
 - Which might diverge if either one is buggy
 - “In terms of” rocks!



Summary and Future Directions



TLDR

- Type traits are mostly implemented via compiler intrinsics, but often still via highly complex and long-building template shenanigans
- Value-based (`std::meta::info`) static reflection is coming in C++26
 - Initially without code injection, only with splicing
- Many type traits are directly implementable via reflection metafunctions
 - Rather than templates and compiler intrinsics
- Which begs the question...

Can we have standard library implementations completely independent from toolchains?



<meta> will have to be compiler-specific

- An always non-portable part of the standard library
- May use bespoke utilities with no cyclic dependencies.
- Example of a <meta> implementation - from the Bloomberg clang P2996 fork:
 - <https://github.com/bloomberg/clang-p2996/blob/p2996/libcxx/include/meta>





Key Takeaway

Reflection-based type traits are key to future decoupling between libraries and toolchains

- If that's what we want
 - Possible motivation: combining different vendors' strengths and velocities in implementing new C++ standards
 - Additional motivation: single source of truth
- We can get there gradually by ever-increasing the portable parts, ultimately being left only with `<meta>` and a few other performance-heavy vendor-specific parts
 - Which would also be standardized, but wouldn't have portable implementations
- Disclaimer – These are my own opinions. Cross-compiler portability of the standard library is currently not a stated goal of WG21.

Thank You for
joining me in
my reflections
on the future!



Stay in touch!

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<https://www.linkedin.com/in/andreizissu/>

Questions?

