

Motivation

OK, but generic Programming solves those!

```
template<class T> T* T* clone(T* p) {
    return new T(*p);
}
```

Wait, there are problems with this approach!

- No overloads
- Applying additional constraints is an almost impossible
- No support for static member functions, namespaces, etc.

Problems successfully replaced with others

- More dependencies on the full type
- No static member functions
- No namespace qualification

So, how can we have our cake and eat it too?

Huh?

"The process of removing a static to static of types with a name and with the static and type and with the static"

Ah, so the polymorphism

```
template<class T> T* T* clone(T* p) {
    return new T(*p);
}

template<class T> T* T* clone(T* p) {
    return new T(*p);
}
```

Thank You!

thomas@gmx.net

*Limitations

- involved concept definition syntax
- complex semantics with multiple parameters
- limited flexibility in "concept - deduction"
- cannot adapt free functions?

Watch "Value Semantics"

by David Hovemeyer on the full power
class Integer {public:
 int value; Integer(int v): value(v) {}
};

Other contenders ...

```
struct Integer {
    int value;
};
```

First contact

You are probably already using it

```
boost::function<void()> f() {
    // ...
}
```

Real Life

Having and eating our cake

- Best of both worlds!
- Simplicity
 - Separate compilation
 - Static type checking
 - Compile time concept checks
 - Composable
 - Value based

Star Wars

A new Hope ...

```
template<class T> T* T* clone(T* p) {
    return new T(*p);
}

template<class T> T* T* clone(T* p) {
    return new T(*p);
}
```

... but the empire strikes back

```
template<class T> T* T* clone(T* p) {
    return new T(*p);
}
```

Return of the Jedi

Boost 1.35.0, released by Boost 1.35.0
Approved and tested, but not yet released

Boost 1.35.0, released by Boost 1.35.0
Approved and tested, but not yet released

boost to the rescue

```
template<class T> T* T* clone(T* p) {
    return new T(*p);
}
```

boost::type_erasure

building block for any type-erasure

- References
- Concepts, composition
- Concept mapping
- Composable
- Non-linear with multiple arguments
- Overloading
- Heavy use of templates

```
template<class T> T* T* clone(T* p) {
    return new T(*p);
}
```

Type Erasure

Ok, but generic Programming solves those!

```
template <class OFFICER>
void boldly_go(OFFICER officer) {
    officer.give_order();
}

picard jean_luc;
boldly_go(jean_luc);
```

Wait, there are problems with this approach?

- It is intrusive
- Applying independent concepts to an object is difficult
- It requires pointer semantics => dynamic memory

Problems succesfully replaced with others

- Static dependency on the full type
- No run-time selection
- No separate compilation

Motivation

Ah, so its polymorphism!

```
struct captain {
    virtual void give_order();
};

struct kirk : captain {
    void warp4_mr_subu();
};

struct picard : captain {
    void engage();
};

void boldly_go(captain* cpl) {
    cpl->give_order();
}

kirk* james = new kirk();
boldly_go(james);
```

So, how can we have
our cake and eat it too?

Huh?

"The process of turning a wide variety of types with a
common interface into one type with that same
interface"

Dave Abrahams and Andrew Gaster

Type Erasure

So, how can we have
our cake and eat it too?

Huh?

"The process of turning
common interface into
interface"

First contact

You are probably already using it

```
boost::any
```

```
[std|boost)::function
```

Type Erasure

Star Wars

A new Hope ...

First contact

Type Erasure

Real Life

You are probably already using it

```
boost::any
[
    ...
]
std::boost::function
```

Star Wars

A new Hope ...

```
struct young_jedi {
    void initialize();
    void give_order();
};

void young_jedi::initialize() {
    ...
}

void young_jedi::give_order() {
    ...
}
```

emergency_promote(james);

leader.select_someone_suitable();
emergency_promote(select_someone_suitable());

```
struct young_spock {
    void be_logical();
    void live_long_and_prosper();
};
```

leader.select_someone_suitable();
return young_spock();

↙ won't compile

... but the empire strikes back

```
template<CONCEPT> struct any {
    ...
    Unimplementable... without a language feature
};

anyone_who_gives_orders leader;
```

Return of the Jedi

boost.type_erasure by Steven Watanabe
Accepted into boost, but not yet released.

Documentation:
http://steven-watanabe.users.sourceforge.net/type_erasure/lib/type_erasure/doc/html/index.html

Code:
http://svn.boost.org/trunk/boost/libs/type_erasure

boost to the rescue

```
template<class CLASS>
struct one_who_gives_order {
    static void apply(CLASS& c) { c.give_order(); }
};

using leader = boost::mpl::vector<
    boost::mpl::vector<
        one_who_gives_order<int>, ...>
>;

void emergency_promote(leader lead) {
    lead.apply(one_who_gives_order<int>(), lead);
}
```

```
template<class CLASS>
struct one_who_gives_order {
    static void apply(CLASS& c) { c.give_order(); }
};

namespace boost { namespace type_erasure {
    template<class CLASS, class Base>
    struct using_interface : one_who_gives_order<CLASS, Base> { Base*
        void give_order() { call<Base, one_who_gives_order<CLASS, Base>(), *this; }
    };
};

using leader = boost::mpl::vector<
    boost::mpl::vector<
        one_who_gives_order<int>, ...>
>;

void emergency_promote(leader lead) {
    lead.apply(one_who_gives_order<int>(), lead);
}
```

Type Erasure

"Limitations"

- involved concept definition syntax
- complex semantics with multiple parameters
- limited flexibility in "concept - deduction"
- cannot adapt free functions?

Watch "Value Semantics"

by Sean Parent to see the full power
this technique enables ...

see here ... <https://ericniebler.com/2017/04/19/parent/>

Other contenders ...

Adaptive <http://ericniebler.com/2017/04/19/parent/>
DynamicAny <http://ericniebler.com/2017/04/19/parent/>

Real Life

Star Wars

Hope ...

```
struct one, who_gives_orders {  
    void give_order();  
};  
using leader = anyone, who_gives_orders;  
void emergency_promote(leader lead) {  
    lead.give_order();  
}  
emergency_promote(james);
```

```
leader select_someone_suitable();  
emergency_promote(select_someone_suitable());
```

```
struct young_spock {  
    void be_logical();  
    void live_long_and_prosper();  
};  
leader select_someone_suitable() {  
    return young_spock();  
} // won't compile
```

Return of the Jedi

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Accepted into boost, but not yet released.

Documentation:
<http://ericniebler.com/2017/04/19/parent/>

Code:
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boost to the rescue

```
template<class CLASS>  
struct one, who_gives_orders {  
    static void apply(CLASS& c) { c.give_order(); }  
};  
using leader = boost::type_erasure::one, who_gives_orders; // ok  
void emergency_promote(leader lead) {  
    lead.one, who_gives_orders::apply(lead); // lead.give_order();  
}
```

```
template<class CLASS>  
struct one, who_gives_orders {  
    static void apply(CLASS& c) { c.give_order(); }  
};  
namespace boost { namespace type_erasure {  
    template<class CLASS, class Base>  
    struct concept_interface { one, who_gives_orders<CLASS>, Base<CLASS> };  
    void give_order() { call(one, who_gives_orders<CLASS>, "lead"); }  
};  
using leader = boost::type_erasure::one, who_gives_orders; // ok  
void emergency_promote(leader lead) {  
    lead.give_order();  
}
```

boost::type_erasure

building block for any type erased type

- Handles
- references
 - concept composition
 - concept mapping
 - (construction)
 - (functions with multiple arguments)
 - (overloading)
 - binary compatibility ?

Having and eating our cake

- Best of both worlds*
- Unintrusive
 - Separate compilation
 - Run-time selection
 - Compile-time concept checks
 - Composable
 - Value based

the empire strikes back

```
CEPT> struct any;
```

unstable, without a language feature

Type Erasure

Huh?

"The process of turning a wide variety of types with a common interface into one type with that same interface"

Dave Abrahams and Aleksey Gurtovoy

Ah, so its polymorphism!

```
struct captain {  
    virtual void give_order();  
};
```

```
struct kirk : captain {  
    void warp4_mr_sulu();  
};
```

```
struct picard : captain {  
    void engage();  
};
```

```
void boldly_go(captain* cpt) {  
    cpt->give_order();  
}
```

Type (partially) erased
We do not care how the captain gives his/her orders,
we do not even care who he/she is.

```
kirk* james = new kirk();  
boldly_go(james);
```

orphism!

```
void boldly_go(captain* cpt) {  
    cpt->give_order();  
}
```

Type (partially) erased

We do not care how the captain gives his/her orders,
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kirk* james = new kirk();
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Thank You!

f.fracassi@gmx.net

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struct kirk : captain {  
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struct picard : captain {  
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void boldly_go(captain* cpt) {  
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- It is intrusive
- Applying independent concepts to an object is difficult
- It requires pointer semantics => dynamic memory

Ok, but generic Programming solves those!

```
template <class OFFICER>  
void boldly_go(OFFICER officer) {  
    officer.give_order();  
}
```

```
picard jean_luc;  
boldly_go(jean_luc);
```



Problems successfully replaced with others

- Static dependency on the full type
- No run-time selection
- No separate compilation

**So, how can we have
our cake and eat it too?**

Type Erasure

You are probably already using it

boost::any

```
void black_box(boost::any param) {  
    boost::any copy = param;  
}
```

```
boost::any value = 5;  
black_box(value);
```

[std|boost>::function

```
using functions = std::vector<std::function<void (int)>>;  
void call_all(functions fns, int value) {  
    for(auto& fun : fns) fun(value);  
}
```

```
void one(int p) { std::cout << "1: " << p << std::endl; }  
void two(int p) { std::cout << "2: " << p * 2 << std::endl; }
```

```
functions f;  
    f.emplace_back(&one);  
    f.emplace_back(&two);  
call_all(f, 21);
```

boost::any

```
void black_box(boost::any param) {  
    boost::any copy = param;  
}
```

```
boost::any value = 5;  
black_box(value);
```

Boost
Library
any

```

struct any {
    ~any() { delete content; }

    any(const any & other) : content(other.content ? other.content->clone() : 0) {}

    template<typename ValueType>
    any(const ValueType & value) : content(new holder<ValueType>(value)) {}

private: // types

    struct placeholder {

        virtual ~placeholder() {}
        virtual placeholder * clone() const = 0;
    };

    template<typename ValueType>
    struct holder : placeholder {

        holder(const ValueType & value) : held(value) {}
        virtual placeholder * clone() const { return new holder(held); }

        private:
            ValueType held;
    };

    placeholder * content;
};

```

[std|boost>::function

```
using functions = std::vector<std::function<void (int)>>;  
void call_all(functions fns, int value) {  
    for(auto& fun : fns) fun(value);  
}
```

```
void one(int p) { std::cout << "1: " << p << std::endl; }  
void two(int p) { std::cout << "2: " << p * 2 << std::endl; }
```

```
functions f;  
    f.emplace_back(&one);  
    f.emplace_back(&two);  
call_all(f, 21);
```



```

struct any_fun {
    ~any_fun() { delete content; }

    any_fun(const any_fun & other) : content(other.content ? other.content->clone() : 0) {}

    template<typename ValueType>
    any_fun(const ValueType & value) : content(new holder<ValueType>(value)) {}

    void operator()(int param) { assert(content); content->call(param); }

private: // types

    struct placeholder {

        virtual ~placeholder() {}
        virtual placeholder * clone() const = 0;

        virtual void call(int param) const = 0;
    };

    template<typename ValueType>
    struct holder : placeholder {

        holder(const ValueType & value) : held(value) {}
        virtual placeholder * clone() const { return new holder(held); }

        virtual void call(int param) const { held(param); }

private:
        ValueType held;
    };

    placeholder * content;
};

```

```
struct any_fun {  
    ~any_fun() { delete content; }
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```
any_fun(const any_fun & other) : content(other.content ? other.content
```

```
template<typename ValueType>
```

```
any_fun(const ValueType & value) : content(new holder<ValueType>
```

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void operator()(int param) { assert(content); content->call(param); }
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```
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```
struct placeholder {
```

```
    virtual ~placeholder() {}
```

```
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```

```
virtual ~placeholder() {}  
virtual placeholder * clone() const = 0;
```

```
virtual void call(int param) const = 0;
```

```
};
```

```
template<typename ValueType>  
struct holder : placeholder {
```



```
template<typename ValueType>
```

```
struct holder : placeholder {
```

```
holder(const ValueType & value) : held(value) {}
```

```
virtual placeholder * clone() const { return new holder(*this); }
```

```
virtual void call(int param) const { held(param); }
```

```
private:
```

```
ValueType held;
```

```
};
```

```
placeholder * content;
```

A new Hope ...

```
struct young_kirk {  
    void misbehave();  
    void give_order();  
};
```

```
young_kirk james;  
james.misbehave();  
board_enterprise(james);
```

```
struct one_who_gives_orders {  
    void give_order();  
};  
using leader = any<one_who_gives_orders>;
```

```
void emergency_promote(leader lead) {  
    lead.give_order();  
}
```

```
emergency_promote(james);
```

```
leader select someone_suitable();
```

A new Hope ...

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struct young_kirk {  
    void misbehave();  
    void give_order();  
};
```

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james.misbehave();  
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struct one_who_gives_orders {  
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};  
using leader = any<one_who_gives_orders>;
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    lead.give_order();  
}
```

```
emergency_promote(james);
```

```
leader select_someone_suitable();  
emergency_promote(select_someone_suitable());
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A new Hope ...

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struct young_kirk {  
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young_kirk james;  
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board_enterprise(james);
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struct one_who_gives_orders {  
    void give_order();  
};  
using leader = any<one_who_gives_orders>;
```

```
void emergency_promote(leader lead) {  
    lead.give_order();  
}
```

```
emergency_promote(james);
```

```
leader select_someone_suitable();  
emergency_promote(select_someone_suitable());
```

```
struct young_spock {  
    void be_logical();  
    void live_long_and_prosper();  
};
```

```
leader select_someone_suitable() {  
    return young_spock();  
}
```

won't compile

... but the empire strikes back

```
template<CONCEPT> struct any {
```

Unimplementable , without a language feature

```
};
```

```
any<one_who_gives_orders> leader;
```

- A dedicated feature for exactly this use-case
- Static Reflection

Return of the Jedi

boost::type_erasure by Steven Watanabe

Accepted into boost, but not yet released.

Documentation:

http://steven_watanabe.users.sourceforge.net/type_erasure/libs/type_erasure/doc/html/index.html

Code:

http://svn.boost.org/svn/boost/sandbox/type_erasure

boost to the rescue

```
template <class CLASS>
struct one_who_gives_orders {
    static void apply(CLASS& c) { c.give_order(); }
};

using leader = bte::any< mpl::vector<
                                bte::copy_constructible<>,
                                one_who_gives_orders<bte::_self> >>;

void emergency_promote(leader lead) {
    bte::call(one_who_gives_orders<bte::_self>(), lead); //lead.give_order();
}
```



```

template <class CLASS>
struct one_who_gives_orders {
    static void apply(CLASS& c) { c.give_order(); }
};

namespace boost { namespace type_erasure {
    template<class CLASS, class Base>
        struct concept_interface< ::one_who_gives_orders<CLASS>, Base, CLASS> : Base {
            void give_order() { call(::one_who_gives_orders<CLASS>(), *this); }
        };
    }}

using leader = bte::any< mpl::vector<
    bte::copy_constructible<>,
    one_who_gives_orders<bte::_self> >>;

void emergency_promote(leader lead) {
    lead.give_order();
}


```

boost::type_erasure

building block for any type erased type

Handles

- references
- concept composition
- concept mapping
- (construction)
- (functions with multiple arguments)
- (overloading)
- binary compatibility ?



```
// te_stack.cpp
using any_stack_ref = bte::any<stack<bte::_self, int>, bte::_self&>;
using any_stack = bte::any< mpl::vector<
    bte::copy_constructible<>,
    stack<bte::_self, int>
>, bte::_self>;
```

```
//-----
```

```
any_stack create_stack() {
    return std::list<int>();
}
```

```
void fill(any_stack_ref stack) {
    stack.push_back(10);
    stack.push_back(6);
    stack.push_back(2);
}
```

```
void show(any_stack_ref stack) {
    while (!stack.empty()) {
        std::cout << stack.back();
        stack.pop_back();
        if (!stack.empty()) {std::cout << ", ";}
    }
}
```

```
//-----
```

```
int main() {
    any_stack stack = create_stack();

    fill(stack);
    show(stack);
}
```

boost::type_erasure

building block for any type erased type

Handles

- references
- concept composition
- concept mapping
- (construction)
- (functions with multiple arguments)
- (overloading)
- binary compatibility ?

```

// te_stack.hpp

template<class C, class T>
struct push_back {
    static void apply(C& cont, const T& arg) { cont.push_back(arg); }
};

namespace boost { namespace type_erasure {
    template<class C, class T, class Base>
    struct concept_interface< ::push_back<C, T>, Base, C> : Base {
        void push_back(typename rebound_any<Base, const T&>::type arg) {
            call(::push_back<C, T>(), *this, arg);
        }
    };
}}

// ...
// BOOST_TYPE_ERASURE_MEMBER(back ...)
// BOOST_TYPE_ERASURE_MEMBER(empty ...)
// BOOST_TYPE_ERASURE_MEMBER(pop_back ...)

template<class S = bte::_self, class T = int>
struct stack : mpl::vector<
    push_back<S, T>,
    back<S, T>,
    pop_back<S>,
    empty<S>
> {};

```

Having and eating our cake

Best of both worlds*

- Unintrusive
- Separate compilation
- Run-time selection
- Compile-time concept checks
- Composable
- Value based

```
template <class STACK>
void show_impl(STACK stack) {
    while (!stack.empty()) {
        std::cout << stack.back();
        stack.pop_back();
        if (!stack.empty()) {std::cout << ", "; }
    }
}
```

```
void show(const std::vector<int>& stack) { std::cout << "std::vec "; show_impl(stack); }
void show(any_stack_ref stack) { std::cout << "generic "; show_impl(stack); }
```

```
std::list<int> list;
fill(list);
show(list);
```

```
std::vector<int> vec;
fill(vec);
show(vec);
```



Watch "Value Semantics"

by Sean Parent to see the full power
this technique enables ...

see here ... [youtube.com/watch?v=_BpMYeUFXv8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_BpMYeUFXv8)

Other contenders ...

Adobe::poly

http://stlab.adobe.com/group__poly__related.html

DynamicAny

<http://accu.org/index.php/journals/1502>

*Limitations

- involved concept definition syntax
- complex semantics with multiple parameters
- limited flexibility in "concept - deduction"
- cannot adapt free functions?

```
struct Base {};  
struct Derived : Base {};  
using any = bte::any<mpl::vector<bte::copy_constructible<>, bte::typeid_<>>>;  
Base* base_ptr = new Derived();  
any ap = base_ptr;  
Derived* derived_ptr = bte::any_cast<Derived*>(ap);
```

```
any_stack stack = create_stack();
```



```
any_stack stack = create_stack();  
any_push_back_ref pb = stack;
```

```
// feature doesn't exist!
```

```
//any_stack_ref sr = dynamic_cast<???>(pb);
```

Thank You!

f.fracassi@gmx.net