Метапрограммирование

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Вычисления в compile-time

```
template < int N > struct Fact {
    static const int value = N * Fact < N - 1>::value:
}:
template <> struct Fact <0> {
    static const int value = 1:
};
template <int N> struct Fib {
    static const int
        value = Fib<N - 1>::value + Fib<N - 2>::value:
}:
template <> struct Fib <0> {
    static const int value = 0:
};
template <> struct Fib <1> {
    static const int value = 1:
};
int main() {
    std::cout << Fact<10>::value << std::endl
               << Fib <10>::value << std::endl:
}
```

Алгебраические типы данных

```
struct nil {}:
template < class H, class T = nil>
struct cons {
    typedef T Tail;
    typedef H Head;
}:
typedef
    cons<int, cons<std::string, cons<double, cons<float> > >
    TypeList;
template < class TL>
void print() {
    std::cout << typeid(typename TL::Head).name() << std::endl;</pre>
    print < typename TL::Tail > ();
template <>
void print<nil>() { }
```

Список на variadic templates

```
template < class ... Args > struct List;
template < class H, class ... Args >
struct List<H, Args...> {
    typedef H
                             Head:
    typedef List<Args...> Tail;
}:
typedef List<> nil;
typedef List < int, std::string, double, float > TypeList;
template < class TL>
void print() {
    std::cout << typeid(typename TL::Head).name() << std::endl;</pre>
    print < typename TL::Tail > ();
template <>
void print<nil>() { }
```

Алгоритмы

```
template < class TL>
struct reverse {
    template < class Tail, class List>
    struct reverse_impl {
         typedef typename
             reverse_impl < cons < typename List:: Head, Tail > ,
                            typename List::Tail >::value value;
    };
    template < class Tail>
    struct reverse_impl<Tail, nil> {
         typedef Tail value;
    };
    typedef typename reverse_impl<nil, TL>::value value;
};
int main() {
    print < reverse < TypeList >:: value >();
}
```

Хранение числовых значений

```
template < int i>
struct Int2Type { static const int value = i; };
template < template < int > class F, int K, int i >
struct generate_impl {
    typedef cons < Int2Type <F <i>:: value >,
                    typename generate_impl <F, K, i + 1>::value>
                    value:
}:
template < template < int > class F, int K >
struct generate_impl <F, K, K> {
    typedef nil value;
};
template < template < int > class F, int K >
struct generate {
    typedef typename generate_impl <F, K, 0>::value value;
};
int main() {
    print < generate < Fib, 10 >:: value > ();
}
```

Генерация классов

```
template < class L>
struct inherit : L::Head, inherit < typename L::Tail > {};
template <> struct inherit <nil> {};
struct A1 { void f() { std::cout << "class A1\n": } }:
struct B1 { void f() { std::cout << "class B1\n"; } };</pre>
struct C1 { void f() { std::cout << "class C1\n": } }:
typedef cons < A1, cons <B1, cons <C1>>> Bases1;
struct D1 : inherit < Bases1 > {
    void f() { f_impl < Bases1 > (); }
    template < class List >
    void f_impl() {
        static_cast < typename List::Head *>(this)->f();
        f_impl < typename List::Tail > ();
};
template <> inline void D1::f_impl <nil>() {}
```

Curiously recurring template pattern

```
template < class Derived > struct A2 {
    void f() { std::cout << "class A\n"; }</pre>
    A2 & a() { return *this; }
}:
template < class Derived > struct B2 {
    void f() { std::cout << "class B\n"; }</pre>
    B2 & b() { return *this; }
};
template < class Derived > struct C2 {
    void g() {
        self().a().f();
        self().b().f();
    }
    Derived & self() { return *static_cast<Derived *>(this); }
};
template < class L, class D> struct inherit_crtp;
template < class D> struct inherit crtp < nil. D> {}:
template < template < class > class C, class T, class D>
struct inherit_crtp < cons < C < nil > , T > , D >
    : C<D>, inherit_crtp<T, D> {};
typedef cons < A2 < nil > , cons < B2 < nil > , cons < C2 < nil > > > Bases 2;
struct D2 : inherit_crtp < Bases2, D2> {};
```

CRTP: Polymorphic copy construction

```
// Base class has a pure virtual function for cloning
struct Shape {
    virtual ~Shape() {}
    virtual Shape *clone() const = 0:
};
// This CRTP class implements clone() for Derived
template <typename Derived>
struct Shape_CRTP : public Shape {
    virtual Shape *clone() const {
        return new Derived(static_cast < Derived const & > (*this));
};
// Nice macro which ensures correct CRTP usage
#define Derive_Shape_CRTP(Type) struct Type: Shape_CRTP<Type>
// Every derived class inherits from Shape_CRTP instead of Shape
Derive_Shape_CRTP(Square) {};
Derive Shape CRTP(Circle) {}:
```

Как определить наличие метода?

```
struct A3 { void f() { std::cout << "class A\n": } }:
struct B3 { /* void f() { std::cout << "class B\n"; } */};
struct C3 { void f() { std::cout << "class C\n"; } };</pre>
typedef cons < A3, cons <B3, cons <C3>>> Bases3;
struct D3 : inherit < Bases3 > {
    void f()
        f_impl < Bases1 > ();
    template < class List >
    void f_impl()
        // в этой строчке всё ломается
        static_cast < typename List::Head *>(this)->f();
        f_impl < typename List::Tail > ();
}:
template <>
inline void D3::f_impl<nil>()
{}
```

Как проверить наличие родственных связей?

```
typedef char YES;
struct NO { YES m[2]: }:
template < class D, class B >
struct is_derived_from
    static YES test(B * );
    static NO test(...):
    static bool const value =
        sizeof(test((D *)0)) == sizeof(YES);
};
template < class B >
struct is_derived_from <B, B> {
    static bool const value = false:
};
int main()
    std::cout << is_derived_from <B1, A1>::value << std::endl;</pre>
}
```

Используем SFINAE

SFINAE = Substitution Failure Is Not An Error.

Ошибка при подстановке шаблонных параметров не является сама по себе ошибкой.

```
template < class T>
struct f_defined
    template < class Z, void (Z::*)() = &Z::f>
        struct wrapper {};
    template < class C>
    static YES check(wrapper<C> * p);
    template < class C>
    static NO check(...):
    static bool const value = sizeof(check<T>(0)) == sizeof(YES);
};
template < bool b > struct Bool2Type { typedef YES value; };
template<> struct Bool2Type<false> { typedef NO value; };
```

Используем эту информацию

```
struct D4 : inherit < Bases 3 > {
    void f() {
        f_impl < Bases3 > ();
    template < class List >
    void f_impl() {
        call_f < typename List::Head > (
           typename Bool2Type < f_defined < typename List::Head >:: value >
                                                                  :: value())
        f_impl < typename List::Tail > ();
    template < class T>
    void call_f(YES) {
        static_cast <T *>(this)->f();
    template < class T>
    void call f(NO) {
};
template<> inline void D4::f_impl<nil>() {}
```

enable_if

```
template < bool B, class T = void > struct enable_if {};
template < class T>
struct enable_if < true, T > { typedef T type; };
template < class T>
typename std::enable_if<std::is_floating_point<T>::value, T>::type
    foo1(T t) { return t * 2: }
template < class T>
typename std::enable_if < std::is_integral < T > ::value, T > ::type
    foo1(T t) { return t / 2; }
int main() {
    foo1(1.2):
    foo1(10);
```

enable_if

```
template < class T>
T foo2(T t, typename
              std::enable_if <std::is_integral <T>::value>::type* = 0)
{ return t + 2: }
template < class T, class Enable = typename
                   std::enable_if <std::is_integral <T>::value>::type >
T foo3(T t) { return t - 2; }
template < class T, class Enable = void>
class A:
template < class T>
class A<T, typename
           std::enable_if < std::is_floating_point <T>::value>::type> {}
int main() {
    foo2(0.1):
    foo2(7);
    A<int> a1;
    A<double> a1;
```

MPL

- Meta-programming library является частью библиотеки boost.
- Создатели: David Abrahams и Aleksey Gurtovoy.
- Реализует аналог STL для метапрограммирования (контейнеры, итераторы, алгоритмы, . . .)
- Реализует поддержку compile-time лямбда-выражений.