Lecture 17: Wrapup

CS 106L, Fall '20

Today's Agenda

- Assn2
- Cool new features in C++17, C++20
- Future directions in CS

Assignment 2

Milestone 2

- Due tonight!
- Let us know if you need extra time :)

Const-correctness

If you call a function on a **const** object, that function must be **const**

```
void global_func(const Obj& a, const Obj& b) {
  a.foo();
  b.foo();
Obj::foo() const { // needs to be const, or compilation error
```

Variadic templates

Variadic templates

Allow for templates with a **variable** number of arguments!

```
template<typename T>
T adder(T v) {
  return v;
template<typename T, typename... Args>
T adder(T first, Args... args) {
  return first + adder(args...);
adder(5, 6, 7, 8)
                  // 26
```

How does it work?

Overload resolution!

```
template<typename T>
T adder(T v) {
                                              // this one is called when there is
                                             // 1 argument
  return v;
template<typename T, typename... Args>
                                             // this one is called when there are
T adder(T first, Args... args) {
  return first + adder(args...);
                                             // >=2 arguments
```

Writing this boilerplate code is annoying:

```
struct IntWrapper {
  int value;
  IntWrapper(int value): value{value} { }
  bool operator==(const IntWrapper& rhs) const { return value == rhs.value; }
  bool operator!=(const IntWrapper& rhs) const { return !(*this == rhs);
  bool operator < (const IntWrapper& rhs) const { return value < rhs.value; }
  bool operator<=(const IntWrapper& rhs) const { return !(rhs < *this);</pre>
  bool operator>(const IntWrapper& rhs) const { return rhs < *this;
  bool operator>=(const IntWrapper& rhs) const { return !(*this < rhs);
```

If you write a single ⇔ operator, everything will be autogenerated for you

```
struct IntWrapper {
  int value;
  IntWrapper(int value): value(value) { }
  auto operator<=>(const int& rhs) auto {
      return value <=> rhs;
IntWrapper(5) < IntWrapper(7)  // returns true</pre>
```

Basically, return -1, 0, or 1 as appropriate:

```
struct IntWrapper {
  int value;
  IntWrapper(int value): value(value) { }
  auto operator<=>(const int& rhs) auto {
      if (value < rhs) return -1;
      else if (value == rhs) return 0;
      else return 1:
IntWrapper(5) < IntWrapper(7)  // returns true</pre>
```

Designated initializers

Better struct initialization syntax!

Non-specified values → default initialization

```
struct A {
  int x;
  int y;
  int z = 123;
A a \{.x = 1, .z = 2\}; // a.x == 1, a.y == 0, a.z == 2
```

[[likely]] (C++20)

"Compiler, we have a problem..."

Use the [[likely]] operator to mark things that probably will run...

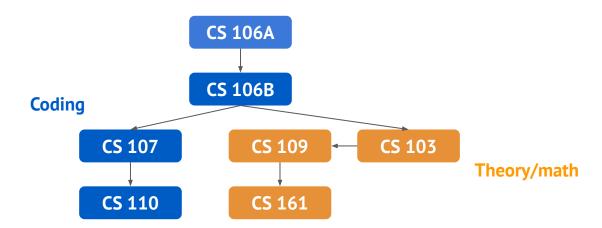
```
int random = get_random_number_between_x_and_y(0, 100);
[[likely]] if (random > 0) {
 // body of if statement; efficiency will be prioritized
[[unlikely]] if (random == 0) {
 // body of if statement; efficiency will not be prioritized
```

How does this work?

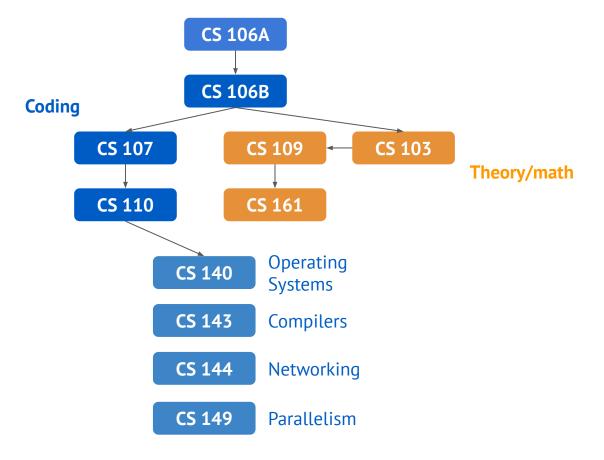
THE MELTDOWN AND SPECTRE EXPLOITS USE "SPECULATIVE EXECUTION?" WHAT'S THAT? YOU KNOW THE TROLLEY PROBLEM? WELL. FOR A WHILE NOW, CPUS HAVE BASICALLY BEEN SENDING TROLLEYS DOWN BOTH PATHS, QUANTUM-STYLE, WHILE AWAITING YOUR CHOICE. THEN THE UNNEEDED "PHANTOM" TROLLEY DISAPPEARS.

THE PHANTOM TROLLEY ISN'T SUPPOSED TO TOUCH ANYONE. BUT IT TURNS OUT YOU CAN STILL USE IT TO DO STUFF. AND IT CAN DRIVE THROUGH WALLS.

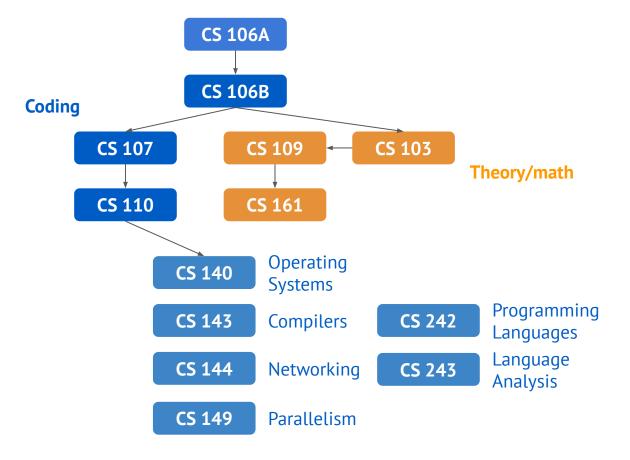
Future Directions in CS



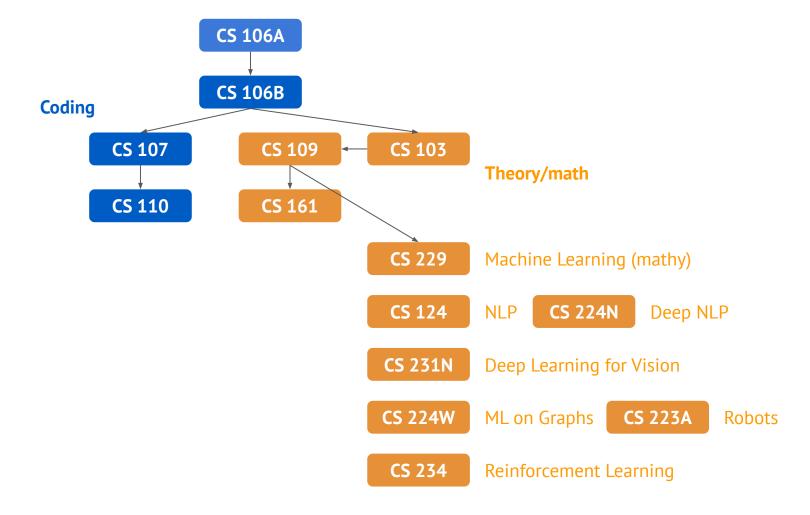
Systems

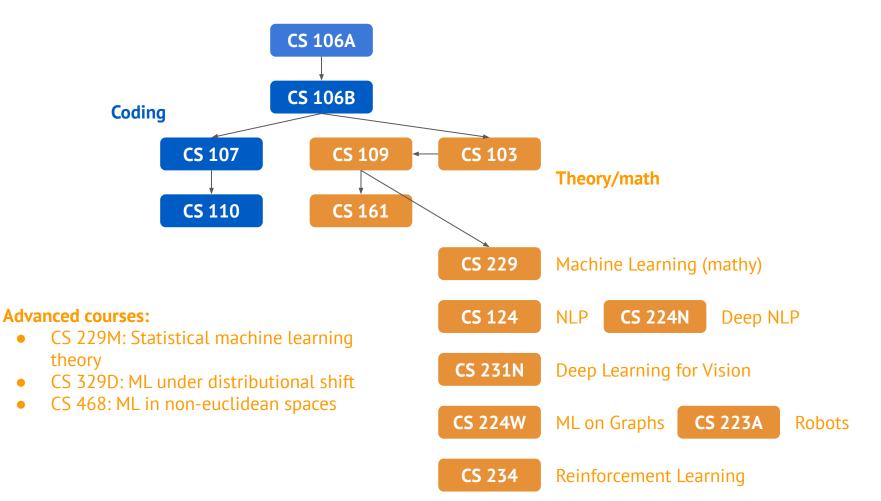


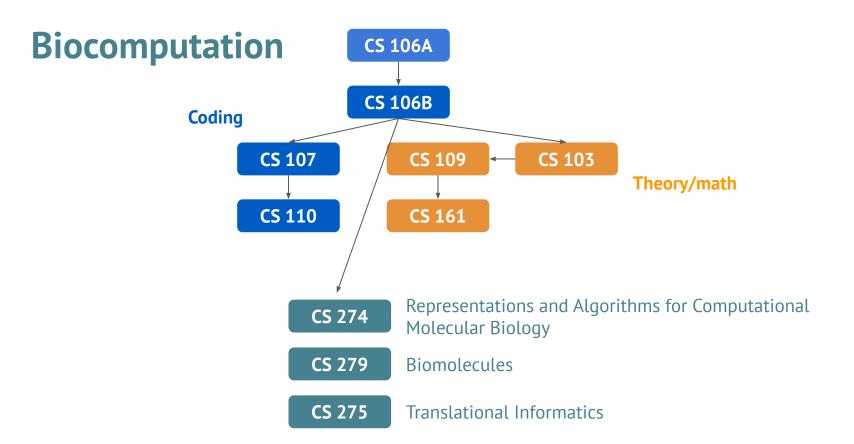
Systems



AI







Other fields

- Theory: theory of computation, crypto, algorithm design
- HCI: interface design, Going Viral

Research: CURIS

- Research projects in all areas of CS!
- \$7500

Foundation of Algorithmic Fairness

Professor Omer Reingold

Fields Theory of Computation

QuarterWin_sprCompensationPaid or_credit

Tock: Secure Embedded Operating Systems Design in Rust

Professor Philip A Levis

Fields Operating Systems, Securi ...

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Medical imaging AI in COVID-19

Professor Daniel Rubin

Fields AI, Vision, Algorithms

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