

# Advanced C++ Programming

Generic Programming with  
Templates



# Preliminaries

# Overview & Goals

- To sustainably build large-scale software, we
  - Want to maximize **code re-use**
  - Which means building general foundations that can be specialized for specific use cases
- In C++, as always, we want to achieve this *without runtime overhead*
- **Templates** are the answer

# Categories of Templates

- Major:

- **Function** templates  
Allow the specification of a generic family of functions.
- **Class** templates  
Allow the specification of a generic family of types.

- Minor:

- **Alias** templates  
Provide an alias to a family of types
- **Variable** templates  
Allow the specification of a family of variables



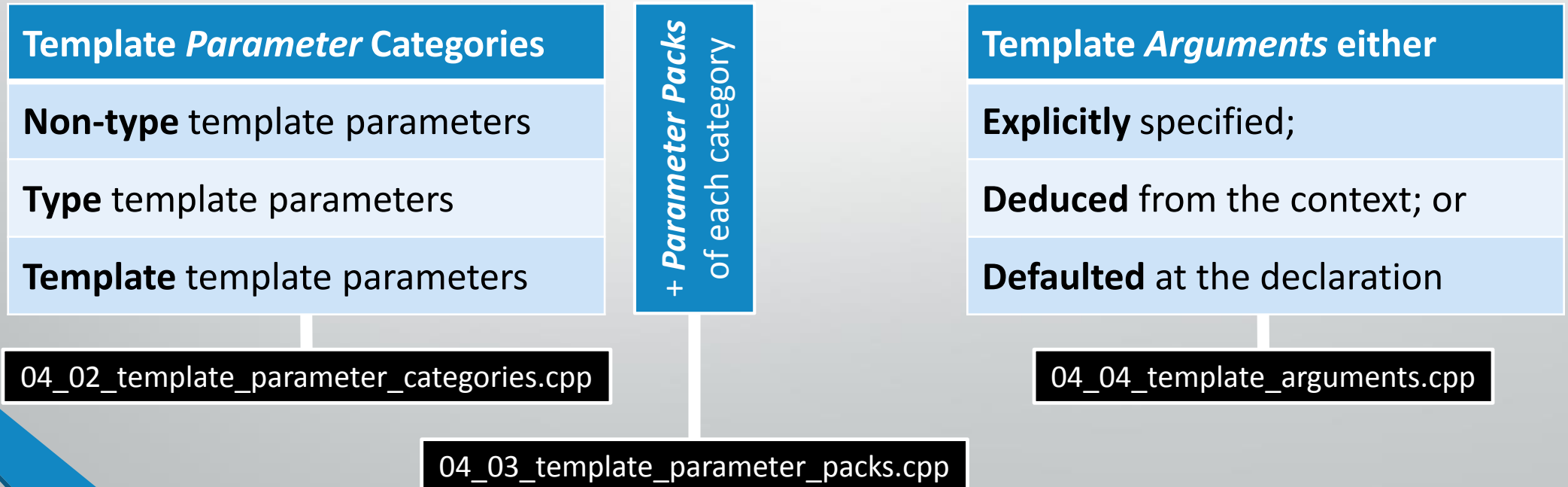
# Function Templates

# Basic Function Templates

- We'll look at a first example in 04\_01\_function\_templates\_basic.cpp
- `template<typename T>` introduces a *template type parameter* `T`
- Some concrete type will be substituted for this parameter at every call site
- Binary result is the same as if you had implemented each generated function manually

# Template Parameters & Arguments

- Just like for functions: *parameters* at declaration site, *arguments* at call site





# Class Templates



# Class Template Basics

- Template *Parameters* of the same categories and structure as for function templates
- Basic example in 04\_05\_class\_template\_basics.cpp
- Just like for functions, the semantics and resulting code are the same as if you had manually implemented each instantiation of the class

# (Partial) Template Specialization

- Templates can be **partially** or **fully** specialized
- Specialization provides *a specific code/data structure version* for cases where some template parameters are bound to specific instances
- We can see an example of this in 04\_06\_template\_specialization.cpp

# Class Template Argument Deduction

- Two options for class template *argument deduction* (since C++17)
  - based on the constructor,
  - or manually provided **deduction guides**  
→ See 04\_07\_class\_template\_arg\_deduction.cpp
- Full details:  
[http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/class\\_template\\_argument\\_deduction](http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/class_template_argument_deduction)



Other Templates

# Variable Templates

- Not a common use case, primarily for constants
- Basic example in 04\_08\_variable\_templates.cpp
- Common purposes:
  - Replace workarounds such as `constexpr static` members of class templates
    - E.g. for `numeric_limits`
  - Allow you to use constants of the correct type in function and class templates

# Alias Templates

- Standard aliases are introduced with “using”
- Alias templates simply apply template syntax to using
- Example in 04\_09\_alias\_templates.cpp



## Two-phase Name Lookup

# Two Phases of Template Parsing

- Template parsing occurs in two phases:
  1. When encountering the template itself
  2. Whenever it is instantiated
- Identifiers within the template belong in one of two classes:
  - **Non-dependent** names, which are resolved during Phase 1
  - **Dependent** names, which are resolved during Phase 2

Example in `04_10_two_phase_lookup.cpp`



# Parsing Ambiguities

- With dependent names referring to templates, parsing can be ambiguous
  - Does “`T::foo<5>`” check whether the variable `foo` is less than 5?
  - Or is it a start to a template function call to the function template “`foo`”?
- Example in `04_11_parsing_hints.cpp`
- We need to manually disambiguate by writing  
`T::template foo<5>()`



Conclusion

# Summary

- Templates allow specifying *generic* data structures and algorithms
  - Categories: Function templates, Class templates, Variable templates, Alias templates
- *Instantiation* (for specific types/constants) occurs at **compile time**
- Two-phase parsing can lead to tricky name lookup results