```
C++11 introduced a new feature, constexpr, that greatly simplifies various forms of compile-time computation. In particular, given proper input, a constexpr function can be evaluated at compile time. While in C++11 constexpr functions were introduced with stringent limitations (e.g., each constexpr function definition was essentially limited to consist of a return statement), most of these restrictions were removed with C++14. Of course, successfully evaluating a constexpr function still requires that all computational steps be possible and valid at compile time: Currently, that excludes
```

constexpr是C++11引入的一个新特性,它极大地简化了各种形式的编译期计算。特别是给定一个合适的输入,constexpr函数就可以在编译期完成相应的计算。然而,在C++11中constexpr函数有诸多的严格限制(例如:每个constexpr函数的定义本质上都只能有一个return语句),但是这些限制在C++14中大多数都被取消了。当然,成功计算constexpr函数仍然需要所有的计算步骤在编译期都是可行且有效的:当前,在

Our example to test whether a number is a prime number could be implemented as follows in C++11:

return d != 2 ? (p % d != 0) && doIsPrime(p, d - 1) //检测当前的d, 然后减小除数

// 当除数为2时终止递归

在这里,如果 y 小于 10,则 var 被赋值为 30,如果 y 不小于 10,则 var 被赋值为 40。

constexpr bool doIsPrime(unsigned p, unsigned d) // p: 被检测数, d:当前除数

若d=2,则看p能否不被2整除

8.2 Computing with constexpr

things like heap allocation or throwing exceptions.

在C++11中,判断一个数是否是质数的例子,可以实现如下:

constexpr bool isPrime(unsigned int p)

 $if (p % d == 0) {$ 

for (unsigned int d = 2;  $d \le p / 2$ ; ++d) {

堆上内存分配和异常抛出都是不被支持的。

8.2 使用constexpr计算

{

For example:

On the other hand:

int x;

分类: C++模板编程

浅墨浓香

另一方面:

例如:

instantiation.

若除数d≠2, 则递归

: (p % 2 != 0);

归来遍历元素。但是这代码是一种普通的C++函数语法,它比依赖于模板实例化的第一个版本更容易理解。With C++14, constexpr functions can make use of most control structures available in general C++ code. So, instead of writing unwieldy template code or somewhat arcane one-liners, we can now just use a plain for loop: 使用C++14, constexpr函数可以使用常规C++代码中的大部分控制结构。因此,现在可以使用普通的for循环来替代那种笨拙的模板代码和晦涩的单行代码方式:

由于C++11中要求只能有一条语句,此处我们只能使用条件运算符(:?)来进行条件选择,而且仍然需要用递

Due to the limitation of having only one statement, we can only use the conditional operator as a selection mechanism, and we still need recursion to iterate over the elements. But the syntax is ordinary C++ function code, making it more accessible than our first version relying on template

```
return false; // 可以整除d
}

return p > 1; // 所有的除数都不能整除
}

With both the C++11 and C++14 versions of our constexpr isPrime() implementations, we can simply call
在C++11和C++14中实现的constexpr isPrime(),都可以直接地调用:

isPrime(9)
```

稍微改进的算法

to find out whether 9 is a prime number. Note that it can do so at compile time, but it need not necessarily do so. In a context that requires a compile-time value (e.g., an array length or a nontype template argument), the compiler will attempt to evaluate a call to a constexpr function at compile time and issue an error if that is not possible (since a constant must be produced in the end). In

other contexts, the compiler may or may not attempt the evaluation at compile time but if such an

来判断9是否为质数。注意,它可以在编译期求值,但不一定必须要这样做。在需要编译期数值的上下文中(如数组长度或非类型模板参数),编译器将尝试在编译期对constexpr函数进行求值,如果无法求值则会报错(因为最后必须要产生一个常量)。在其他上下文中,编译器可能会也可能不会在编译期尝试求值。但

evaluation fails, no error is issued and the call is left as a run-time call instead.

```
constexpr bool b1 = isPrime(9); // 在编译期进行求值
```

will compute the value at compile time. The same is true with

编译器决定是否在编译期进行计算。下面的例子也是属于这种情况:

此时编译器可能会也可能不会在编译期对isPrime()求值。

std::cout << isPrime(x); // 在运行期求值

将在编译期进行求值。下例情况也是如此

是如果这样的求值失败,则不会报错,而是将调用延迟到运行期执行。

```
bool fiftySevenIsPrime() {
    return isPrime(57); // 在编译期或运行期求值
}
```

the compiler may or may not evaluate the call to isPrime at compile time.

to compute it at compile or run time. This, for example, is also the case here:

const bool b2 = isPrime(9); // 如果在namespace作用域, 也会在编译期求值

provided b2 is defined globally or in a namespace. At block scope, the compiler can decide whether

如果b2定义在全局或命名空间中,那么也会在编译期进行计算。而如果在定义在块作用域({}内),那么将由

```
will generate code that computes at run time whether x is a prime number. 无论x是不是一个质数,都将产生运行期的计算代码。
```

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