

`constexpr`
or
the evolution of const-ness in recent years

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C++ **FFFE**, October 2021

A quick reminder

You are welcome to:

- interrupt me
- ask questions immediately :-)

cv-type qualifiers

en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/cv

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- **const**

- defines that the type is *constant*

```
const auto x = 13;
```

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- **(no qualifier)**

- the type is* a standard *variable*

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auto x = 13;
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- defines that the type is *constant*

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const auto x = 13;
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- the type is* a standard *variable*

```
auto x = 13;
```

- **volatile**

- the type is *volatile*

```
volatile auto x = 13;
```

en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/cv

- **const**

- defines that the type is *constant* ← (non-mutable)

```
const auto x = 13;
```

- **(no qualifier)**

- the type is* a standard *variable* ← (mutable)

```
auto x = 13;
```

- **volatile**

- the type is *volatile* ← (extremely mutable)

```
volatile auto x = 13;
```

cv-type qualifiers demo

```
auto fib(int n) {  
    if (n == 0) {  
        return 0;  
    }  
    if (n == 1) {  
        return 1;  
    }  
    return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
    int rv = 13;  
    return rv;  
}
```

```
x86-64 clang 12.0.1  -O3 -std=c++2a  
A Output... Filter... Libraries + Add new... Add tool...  
1 fib(int): # @fib(int)  
2     push    rbp  
3     push    rbx  
4     push    rax  
5     mov     ebx, edi  
6     xor     ebp, ebp  
7     cmp     ebx, 2  
8     jb      .LBB0_3  
9     .LBB0_2: # =>This Inner Loop Header: Depth=1  
10    lea     edi, [rbx - 1]  
11    call    fib(int)  
12    add     ebp, eax  
13    add     ebx, -2  
14    cmp     ebx, 2  
15    jae     .LBB0_2  
16    .LBB0_3:  
17    add     ebx, ebp  
18    mov     eax, ebx  
19    add     rsp, 8  
20    pop     rbx  
21    pop     rbp  
22    ret  
23 main: # @main  
24    mov     eax, 13  
25    ret
```


en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/constexpr

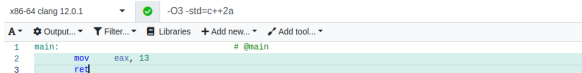
constexpr — specifies that the value of a variable or function can appear in constant expressions

A **constexpr function** must satisfy the following requirements:

- it must not be virtual (until C++20)
- its return type (if any) must be a LiteralType
- each of its parameters (if any) must be a LiteralType
- for constructor (...), the class must have no virtual base classes

switching to a constexpr...

```
constexpr auto fib(int n) {  
    if (n == 0) {  
        return 0;  
    }  
    if (n == 1) {  
        return 1;  
    }  
    return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
    constexpr int rv = fib(7);  
    return rv;  
}
```



The screenshot shows a compiler interface for x86-64 clang 12.0.1. The command line is set to `-O3 -std=c++2a`. The assembly output for the `main` function is displayed, showing the following instructions:

```
1  main:                                     # @main  
2      mov     eax, 13  
3      ret
```

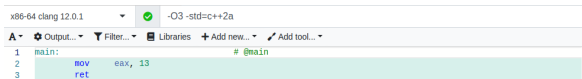
constexpr or consteval?

godbolt.org/z/4cv71W

constexpr or consteval?

godbolt.org/z/4cv71W

```
consteval auto fib(int n) {  
    if (n == 0) {  
        return 0;  
    }  
    if (n == 1) {  
        return 1;  
    }  
    return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);  
}  
  
int main()  
{  
    return fib(7);  
}
```

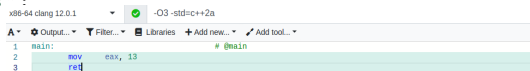


Caveat: exceptions

the function body must not contain: a try-block * relaxed for C++20

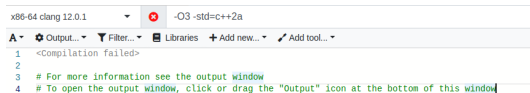
```
constexpr auto fib(int n) {
    if (n < 0) {
        throw "Must use nonnegative integers";
    }
    if (n == 0) {
        return 0;
    }
    if (n == 1) {
        return 1;
    }
    return fib(n-1) + fib(n-2);
}

int main()
{
    constexpr int rv = fib(7);
    return rv;
}
```



x86_64 clang 12.0.1 -O3 -std=c++2a

1 main: # @main
2 mov eax, 13
3 ret



x86_64 clang 12.0.1 -O3 -std=c++2a

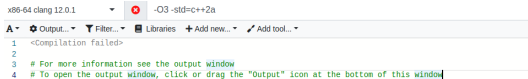
1 <Compilation failed>
2
3 # For more information see the output window
4 # To open the output window, click or drag the "Output" icon at the bottom of this window

Caveat: stepping outside LiteralTypes

the function's signature...

- ...return type must be a LiteralType
- ...each of its parameters must be a LiteralType

```
struct Point {  
    int x, y;  
    Point(int x = 0, int y = 0): x(x), y(y) {}  
};  
  
int main()  
{  
    constexpr auto myDouble = 0.13; // OK  
  
    constexpr auto myPoint = Point{0, 13};  
    // wrong, Point is not a LiteralType  
}
```



error: constexpr variable cannot have non-literal type 'const Point'

Caveat: cryptic arcane stuff from the „do not open” bag

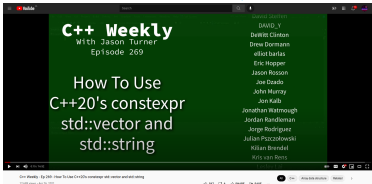
the function body must not contain:

- `goto` statements
- labels other than `case` and `default`
- asm blocks

But you're already **not using them**.

Taste of the future: `constexpr` `std::string`, `std::array`, `std::vector`

C++ Weekly #269: [youtube.com/watch?v=cuFILbHp-RA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cuFILbHp-RA)



- Sort your `std::vector` of `std::strings` at compile time!
- `std::accumulate()` your `std::vector` of doubles at compile time!
- `-std=C++20` and not yet implemented by your compiler vendor!
 - ...but some fastring insider preview of MSVC has/had it!
 - ...while both clang++ & g++ support constexpr constructors now

Taste of the future: `constexpr if` (C++23)

en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/if#Consteval_if

Key takeaways

- Make your constant expressions `const` or `constexpr`
- Make your functions `constexpr` or `consteval` where possible
- No downsides!
- Be aware of the „slow march of progress” across C++ standards
- Be aware of the lag in compiler implementations for C++20 features

Thank you!