



std::transform_reduce

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```
Execution policy
                           (optional)
                                           Input sequence
R v = std::transform_reduce([ep,]
                               first, last,
                               init, reduce_op, trans_op);
              Initial value -
                                                     Unary
                                 Binary
                                                 transformation
                                reduction
                                                   operation
                               operation
```



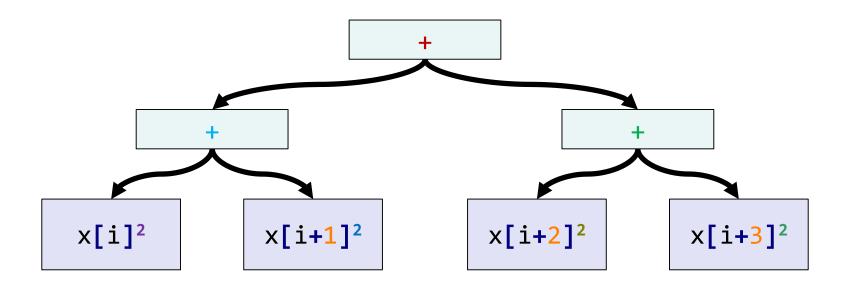


```
R v = reduce_op(
  reduce_op(trans_op(x[i] ), trans_op(x[i+1])),
  reduce_op(trans_op(x[i+2]), trans_op(x[i+3])));
                      reduce_op
        reduce_op
                                    reduce_op
 trans_op
               trans_op
                              trans op
                                            trans op
   x[i]
                x[i+1]
                               x[i+2]
                                             x[i+3]
```





$$R V = (x[i]^2 + x[i+1]^2) + (x[i+2]^2 + x[i+3]^2) \dots$$







```
std::vector<double> x = // ...
double norm =
  std::sqrt((x[0] * x[0]) + (x[1] * x[1]) + /* ... */);
```





```
std::vector<double> x = // ...
double norm =
  std::sqrt(
    std::transform_reduce(
      std::execution::par_unseq,
      // Input sequence.
      x.begin(), x.end(),
      // Initial reduction value.
      double(0.0),
      // Binary reduction op.
      [] (double xl, double xr) { return xl + xr; },
      // <u>Unary</u> transform op.
      [] (double x) { return x * x; }
```



```
Execution policy
                           (optional)
                                         Input sequence #1
                                             Input sequence #2
R v = std::transform_reduce([ep,]
                               first1, last2, first2,
                               init, reduce_op, trans_op);
              Initial value
                                 Binary
                                                    Binary
                                                transformation
                               reduction
                               operation
                                                   operation
```





```
std::vector<double> x = // ...
std::vector<double> y = // ...

double dot_product =
  (x[0] * y[0]) + (x[1] * y[1]) + // ...
```





```
std::vector<double> x = // ...
std::vector<double> y = // ...

double dot_product = std::transform_reduce(
   std::execution::par_unseq, x.begin(), x.end(), y.begin());
```





```
std::size_t word_count(std::string_view s) {
   // Goal: Count the number of word "beginnings" in the
   // input sequence.
// ...
```





```
bool is_word_beginning(char left, char right) {
    // If left is a space and right is not, we've hit a
    // new word.
    return std::isspace(left) && !std::isspace(right);
}
```





```
std::size_t word_count(std::string_view s) {
  if (s.empty()) return 0;

// ...
```





```
std::size_t word_count(std::string_view s) {
  if (s.empty()) return 0;

// If the first character is not a space, then it's the
  // beginning of a word.
  std::size_t wc = (!std::isspace(s.front()) ? 1 : 0);

// ...
```





```
std::size_t word_count(std::string_view s) {
 // ...
  // Count the number of characters that start a new word
  WC +=
    std::transform reduce(
      std::execution::par_unseq,
      // "Left" input: s[0], s[1], ..., s[s.size() - 2]
      s.begin(), s.end() - 1,
      // "Right" input: s[1], s[2], ..., s[s.size() - 1]
      s.begin() + 1,
     // ...
```





```
std::size t word count(std::string view s) {
 // ...
 // Count the number of characters that start a new word
 WC +=
   std::transform reduce(
      std::execution::par unseq,
     // "Left" input: s[0], s[1], ..., s[s.size() - 2]
      s.begin(), s.end() - 1,
      // "Right" input: s[1], s[2], ..., s[s.size() - 1]
      s.begin() + 1,
      std::size t(∅), // Initial value for reduction.
      std::plus<std::size_t>(), // Binary reduction op.
      is_word_beginning // Binary transform op: Return
                                // 1 when we hit a new word.
);
   // ...
```





Input sequence:

```
"Whose woods these are I think I know.\n"
"His house is in the village though; \n"
"He will not see me stopping here \n"
"To watch his woods fill up with snow.\n"
```

First Stanza of Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening, Robert Frost

Post-transform pseudo-sequence:





Input sequence:

```
"Whose woods these are I think I know.\n"
"His house is in the village though; \n"
"He will not see me stopping here \n"
"To watch his woods fill up with snow.\n"
```

First Stanza of Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening, Robert Frost

Post-transform pseudo-sequence:





```
bool is word beginning(char left, char right) {
  return std::isspace(left) && !std::isspace(right);
std::size t word count(std::string view s) {
  if (s.empty()) return 0;
  std::size_t wc = (!std::isspace(s.front()) ? 1 : 0);
 WC +=
    std::transform reduce(
      std::execution::par unseq,
      s.begin(), s.end() - 1,
      s.begin() + 1,
      std::size_t(∅),
      std::plus<std::size t>(),
      is_word_beginning
    );
  return wc;
```





```
bool is word beginning(char left, char right) {
  return std::isspace(left) && !std::isspace(right);
std::size t word count(std::string view s) {
  if (s.empty()) return 0;
  std::size t wc =
    std::transform reduce(
      std::execution::par unseq,
      s.begin(), s.end() - 1,
      s.begin() + 1,
      std::size_t(!std::isspace(s.front()) ? 1 : 0),
      std::plus<std::size_t>(),
      is word beginning
    );
  return wc;
```



