Higher Level C++ with The Boost Libraries

http://github.com/boostpro/bbn-2012-11

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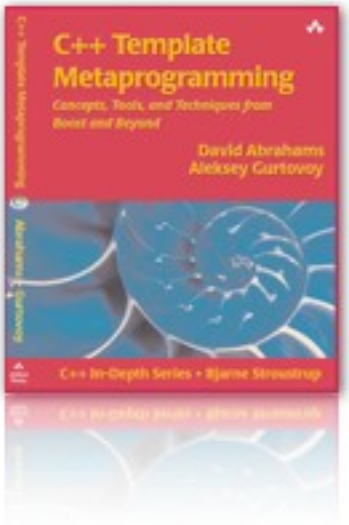
Dave Abrahams

(me)

- C++ Committee member since 1996
- Founding member, Boost.org
- Founder, BoostPro Computing
- Trainer, consultant, software developer
- Author



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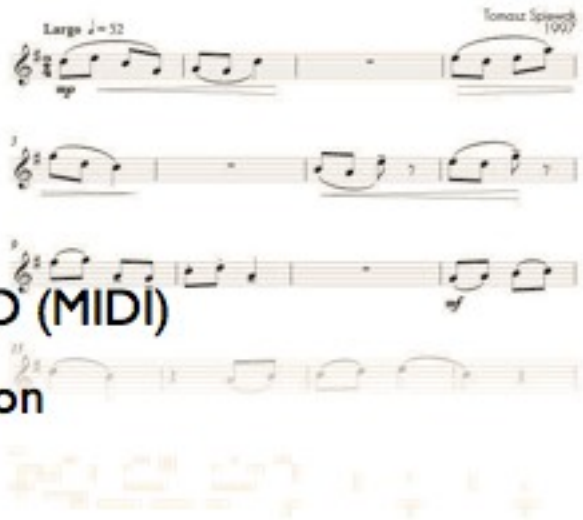
My World ca. 1995

- Page Layout
- Printing
- GUI Design
- Asynchronous I/O (MIDI)
- AI for Transcription
- Portability



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Infrastructure Requirements

- GUI framework
- Document Framework (undo/serialization)
- Dynamic Arrays
- Algorithms, e.g. Sort, Binary Search
- Fast Dynamic Memory
- Error Handling

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Build It Yourself

- Evolves by accretion, not by design
- Limited in capability
- One-offs: not interoperable
- Undocumented
- Not speed-tested
- Buggy (it turns out)

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The Bottom Line

A professional programmer has a lot on his/her mind!

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Enter: STL

- Reliable containers and algorithms
- Documented requirements/guarantees
- Choice of capability/performance tradeoffs
- Interoperability with low coupling
- Standardization ➔ lingua franca
- Programming Paradigm ➔ <u>less thinking</u>!

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Background:

Effective programmers focus on <u>solving problems in their application's domain</u>, not on writing reliable, efficient, general-purpose building blocks.

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But Enough About Me...

- Why are you here?
- What libraries are you using?
- What kinds of things do you work on?

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We *Need* High-Level Libraries

- Less code ⇒ Real productivity
  - Less to write
  - Less to debug
- More expressive code
  - Natural to write
  - More self-documenting
  - More likely to be correct the first time

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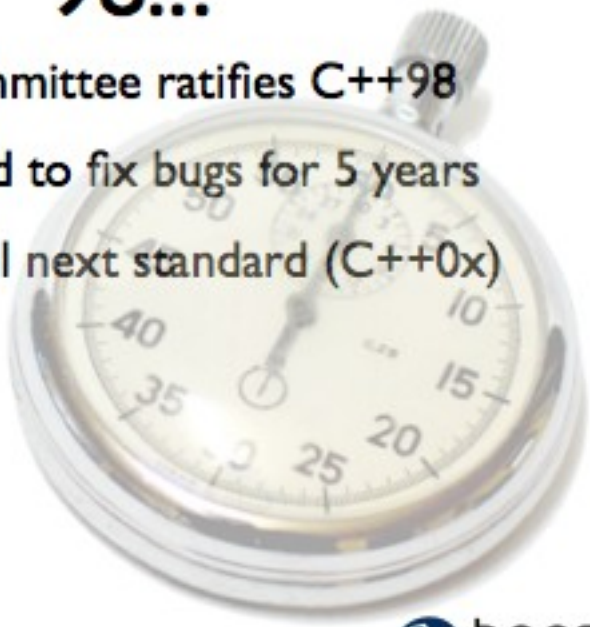
It All Started Back In '98...

- Standards committee ratifies C++98
- Only supposed to fix bugs for 5 years
- 10+ years until next standard (C++0x)



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It All Started Back In '98...

- Standards committee ratifies C++98
- Only supposed to fix bugs for 5 years
- 10+ years until next standard (C++0x)

- How will get the C++0x std:: libraries?
- Will they be based on "existing practice?"

Beman Dawes

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Standard Library DEATHMATCH

CPAN
Perl

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boost
C++ LIBRARIES

- To Encourage Adoption ("Practice"):
  - Open Source
  - Peer Reviewed
  - Licensed Non-Virally
- Suitable for Standardization
  - Portable
  - Well Documented

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Where Are the Libraries?

Boost:
117 libraries
and growing!
(10 in C++11)

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What's In Boost: Domains

- Text Processing / Parsing
- Data Structures
- Iterators
- Algorithms
- Function Objects
- Generic Programming Utilities
- Concurrency
- Metaprogramming / Code Generation
- Numerics
- Correctness / Testing
- Input / Output
- Language Binding
- Memory Management
- Programming Interfaces
- …etc.

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Who's Using Boost

- Adobe
- Microsoft
- RealNetworks
- CERN (Large Hadron Collider)
- SAP NetWeaver
- National Labs (LLNL, LBL, Sandia)
- …etc.

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FOSS Using Boost (Mac)

```
$ grep -r -l port:boost . | sed -e 's#\./.*/\(.*\)/Portfile#\1#g'
```

LyX	flusspferd	cgal	vtk-devel	libtorrent-rasterbar	gnuradio-gruel
mumble	json_spirit	agave	digikam	libtorrent-rasterbar-devel	gnuradio-omnithread
qtiplot	libbert	assimp	kdepimlibs4	metaproxy	iAIDA
ardour2	libnifalcon	enblend	kdesdk4	mash	indi
xmms2	librets	exempi	kdevplatform	murmur	ompl
mongodb	monotone	field3d	kgraphviewer	yazproxy	peekabot-client
mysql-connector-cpp	orocos-kdl	hugin-app	ktorrent4	./PortIndex	peekabot-server
simplevoc-open	orocos-rtt	inkscape	libktorrent	scribus	playerstage-player
soci-devel	thrift	inkscape-devel	rocs	py-graph-tool	uhd
akonadi	xmlwrapp	lib2geom	prothon	py26-mapnik	source-highlight
arabica	bitcoin	libopenraw	fityk	bali-phy	zorba
boost-build	QuantLib	mkhexgrid	vowpal_wabbit	collada-dom	
boost-gil-numeric	encfs	ogre	mkvtoolnix	cufflinks	
	fife	openvrml	XBMC		
	glob2	scantailor	cclive		
	PlasmaClient	vigra	deluge		
	wesnoth				

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FOSS Using Boost (Ubuntu)

```
$ grep-dctrl -F Build-Depends libboost -s Package /var/lib/apt/lists/*_Sources
```

0ad	btag	dynare	gnelib	kicad	linuxdcpp	opencsg	pytango	seqan	thrift-compiler
abyss	calibre	easystroke	gnote	klick	lanzawor	openimageio	python-decgengeo	sffcobmp	tinyti
actionz	calligra	eiskaltdcpp	gnuradio	kmyoney	love	openscad	python-pgmagick	sffview	toonloop
agave	cbuild	ekigo	gofigure2	kopete-cryptography	luabind	openwalnut	python-visual	showq	tophat
akonadi	cclive	ember	goldencheetah	krusft	lua2-c++-tools	openyahtzee	qbittorrent	sigviewer	twinkle
akonadi-facebook	cegui-mk2	enblend-enfuse	gource	ktorrent	lyx	osmium	qgis-cpp	sigx	ufc
akonadi-googledata	ceph	encfs	gplck	lodish	magics++	ovito	qpaseong	singular	uhd
anytun	cgal	esperanza	gpodrive	launchy	mapnik	panoview	qsapeong	sinfo	undertaker
aptitude	clamfs	esys-particle	gpsshogi	libavg	mc-l2	patchage	qsource-highlight	sitplus	unity
aqsis	clementine	evolvotron	grfcodec	libclaw	mdds	pathfinder	sac	sac	vdr-plugin-live
ardour	compiz	fotrot	gringo	libcmis	merkaartor	pcb2gcode	safe-framework	safe-framework	viennacl
armadillo	compizconfig-backend-gconf	feel++	guitaria	libcomptaconfig	metalink	pdfcube	qt-gstreamer	solarpowerlog	vmware-view-open-client
asc	compiz-plugins-extra	fgrun	highlight	libfuzi	mkvtoolnix	pdfedit	qtiplot	source-highlight	vocproc
asio	compiz-plugins-main	fife	hugin	libgdf	monev	pdns	quamlib	source-highlight-ide	vowpal-wabbit
aspcud	composite	fityk	ibus-pinyin	libindi	mongodb	pdns-recursor	quamlib-swig	source-highlight-qt	voxbo
assimp	condor	flamerobin	imagevis3d	libkolab	monotone	pentobi	quickfix	spring	vtk
autodock-vina	csound	flann	inkscape	libkolabxml	mosh	performous	qutecom	springlobby	wesnoth-1.10
avogadro	cufflinks	flightgear	innoextract	libktorrent	mpd	pingus	raul	srecord	wildcards
bcl	cupt	flowcanvas	json-spirit	libmpikmeans	mpi4dtogs	pinot	rdkit	sslsniff	witty
bonobo-pom	dans-gdal-scripts	flush	k3d	libopenraw	mudlet	plan-net	referencer	stiefit	xbnc
boxy	dc-qt	foundry	kalzium	liborigin2	mumble	plasma-widget-mail	regina-normal	strigi	xboxdrv
boxtet	deal.ii	freeplanet	kcollectd	libosl	mysql-connector-c++	player	reciprocate	subcommander	xmlcopyeditor
bibletime	debian-xcontrol	freecad	kdenetwork	libreoffice	mysql-workbench	plee-the-bear	rheolef	supercollider	xmms2
bitcoin	diet	frogonto	kdepim	libruee	nebi-blast+	pokerth	rheosaging	supertux	xorp
blender	digikam	fsl	kdepimlibs	libtorrent-rasterbar	nentver	polybori	rivet	swift-im	xsd
blobby	disulfinder	gnormend	kdepim-runtime	libvigraimpex	nsis2su	pp-popularity-contest	rlwe	syncevolution	xplib
bombono-dvd	dolfin	gecode	kdeplasma-addons	libvisio	nx3	prance	rocs	systemtap	yade
boost-defaults	drizzle	getfem++	kdesdk	libwps	nux	pycuda	rquantlib	tagpy	yapgvb
boost-mpi-source1.46	dssp	gle-graphics	kdevplatform	libzeep	ogre	pyexiv2	ruby1.8-bridge	tagua	yoshimi
boost-mpi-source1.49	dvswitch	glob2	kdewebdev	licq	ogre-1.8	pykde4	scantailor	tardy	zanshin
		glogg	kde-workspace	lightspark	openchange	pyopencl	schroot	sdcc	zookeeper
		glom	kgraphviewer				scribus		
		gnash							

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Why Boost Matters

- Free high-level libraries
- Cutting-edge C++ practiced here!
  - Idioms & abstractions
  - Techniques
  - Best practices
- High quality
- Major contributor to C++ standard
- Widely used in major commercial software

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The Boost Core

Basics, Touchstones and Idioms

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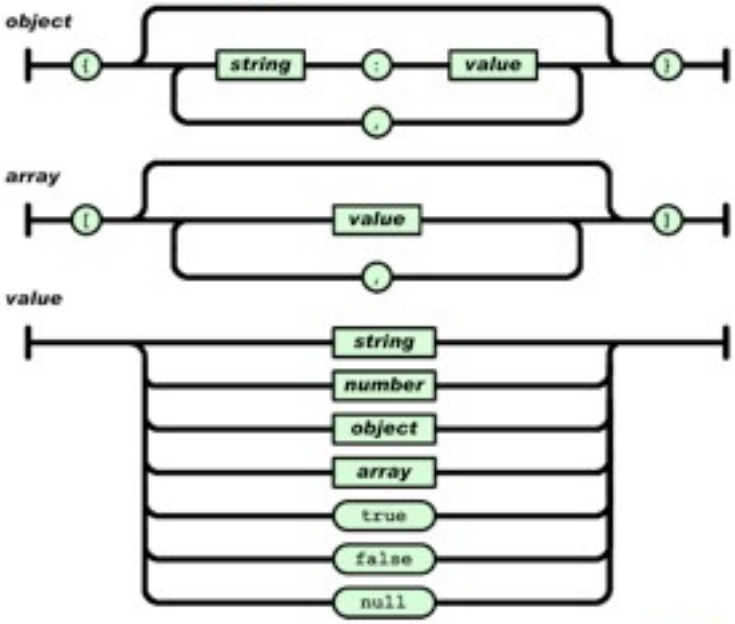
JSON



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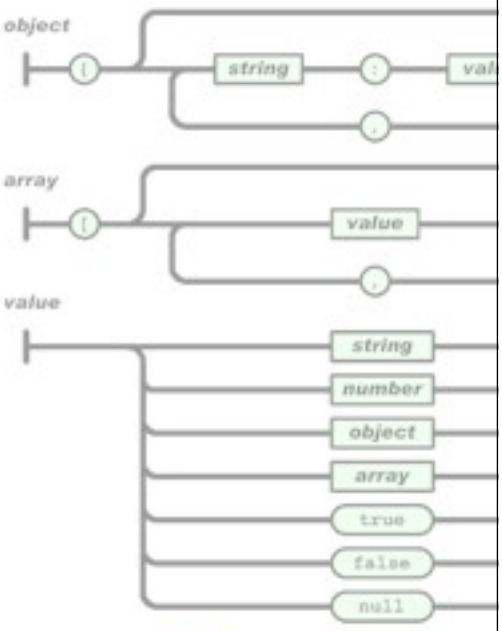
JSON

```
{
   "first": "Dave",
   "last": "Abrahams",
   "age": 48.2,
   "sex": "M",
   "zip code": "02143",
   "registered": true,
   "catchphrase": null
   "interests": [
      "Jamming",
      "Biking",
      "Hacking"
   ]
}
```



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Representation

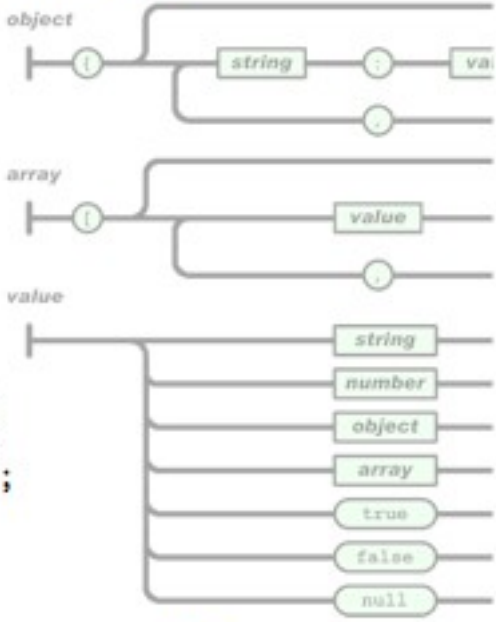
```
namespace json {

typedef
  std::map<std::string, value>
object;

typedef std::vector<value> array;

typedef std::string          string;
typedef long double          number;
typedef bool                 boolean;
typedef struct null {}       null;

}
```



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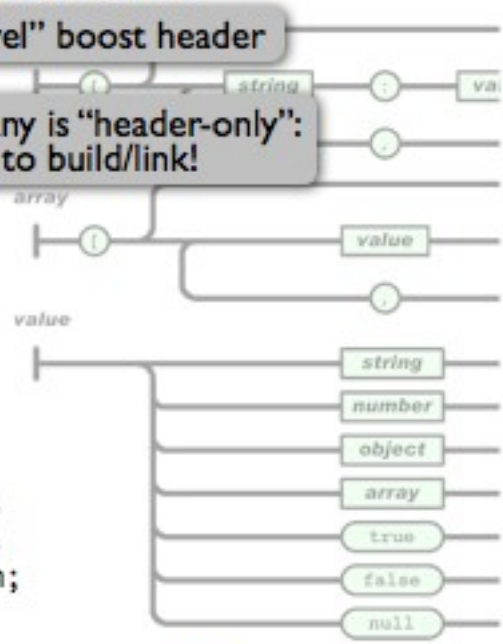
Representation

```
#include <boost/any.hpp>
namespace json {

typedef boost::any value;

typedef
  std::map<std::string, value>
object;

typedef std::vector<value> array;

typedef std::string          string;
typedef long double          number;
typedef bool                 boolean;
typedef struct null {}       null;
}
```

"Top-level" boost header

Boost.Any is "header-only": nothing to build/link!



Store Any Value…

```
#include <boost/any.hpp>
#include <vector>
#include <string>

int main()
{
    using boost::any;
    any x = 3;
    any y = 3.14f;
    any z = std::vector<int>(10, 42);
    z = x;
    z = "Hello, World!"
}
```

x stores an int: 3

y stores a float

z stores a vector

now z stores 3

Error; can't copy char const[14]

Store Any Value…

```
#include <boost/any.hpp>
#include <vector>
#include <string>

int main()
{
    using boost::any;
    any x = 3;
    any y = 3.14f;
    any z = std::vector<int>(10, 42);
    z = x;
    z = std::string("Hello, World!");
}
```

OK: std::string is a value type

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…Retrieve Any Value

```
#include <boost/any.hpp>
#include <string>
#include <iostream>
using std::string; using boost::any; using boost::any_cast;

int main()
{
    any s1 = string("pumpkin"),
        s2 = s1;

    if ( string* p = any_cast<string>(&s1) ) {
       p->replace(0, 4, "Rumplestilts");
    }
    std::cout << any_cast<string>(s1) << " turned into a "
      << any_cast<string>(s2) << std::endl;
}
```

s1 and s2: both "pumpkin"

does s1 contain a string?

pointer in, pointer out

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…Retrieve Any Value

```
$ c++ -I /path/to/boost pumpkin.cpp -o test
$ ./test
Rumplestiltskin turned into a pumpkin
$
```

```
#in
#in
#in
usi                                                st;

int main()
{
    any s1 = string("pumpkin"),
        s2 = s1;

    if ( string* p = any_cast<string>(&s1) ) {
       p->replace(0, 4, "Rumplestilts");
    }
    std::cout << any_cast<string>(s1) << " turned into a "
      << any_cast<string>(s2) << std::endl;
}
```

reference in, reference out; throws bad_any_cast on failure

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A *Value*, not a Pointer

```
$ c++ -I /path/to/boost pumpkin.cpp -o test
$ ./test
Rumplestiltskin turned into a pumpkin
$
```

```
#in
#in
#in
usi                                                st;

int main()
{
    any s1 = string("pumpkin"),
        s2 = s1;

    if ( string* p = any_cast<string>(&s1) ) {
       p->replace(0, 4, "Rumplestilts");
    }
    std::cout << any_cast<string>(s1) << " turned into a "
      << any_cast<string>(s2) << std::endl;
}
```

s1 and s2 are distinct objects

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Creating Value

```
#include "json.hpp"

value dave()
{
    using namespace json;
    object me;
    me["first"] = string("Dave");
    me["last"] = string("Abrahams");
    me["age"] = 48.2;
    me["sex"] = string("M");
    me["zip code"] = string("02143");
    me["registered"] = true;
    me["catchphrase"] = null();
    array my_interests;
    my_interests.push_back(string("Jamming"));
    my_interests.push_back(string("Biking"));
    my_interests.push_back(string("Hacking"));
    me["interests"] = my_interests;
    return me;
}
```

```
{
    "first": "Dave",
    "last": "Abrahams",
    "age": 48.2,
    "sex": "M",
    "zip code": "02143",
    "registered": true,
    "catchphrase": null
    "interests": [
      "Jamming",
      "Biking",
      "Hacking"
   ]
}
```

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Highlights

- C++, STL, and much of Boost run on value semantics
- Boost.Any wraps values, exposing value semantics and erasing type information
- Just one of 100+ *header-only libraries* you can use without building or linking library binaries
- Find docs for library *xyzzy* at http://boost.org/libs/*xyzzy*
- Top-level headers: `#include <boost/`*xyzzy*`.hpp>`
- Your include path (`-I` *whatever*) should *contain a directory that contains a directory* named `boost/`

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Exercise

- http://github.com/boostpro/bbn-2012-11/tree/master/exercises/any-json
- Create json.hpp using Boost.Any for values (hint: slide 25)
- Use it to compile the dave() function supplied
- Write operator<<(std::ostream&, json::value const&) using a chain of any_cast tests to discover the stored type
- Don't worry about formatting, escaping quotes, or unicode
- Call your print function on the result of dave()
- BONUS: Find and fix the bug in dave()

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The Bug

stores a double, not a json::number (a.k.a. long double)

```
#include "json.hpp"

value dave()
{
    using namespace json;
    object me;
    me["first"] = string("Dave");
    me["last"] = string("Abrahams");
    me["age"] = 48.2;
    me["sex"] = string("M");
    me["zip code"] = string("02143");
    me["registered"] = true;
    me["catchphrase"] = null();
    array my_interests;
    my_interests.push_back(string("Jamming"));
    my_interests.push_back(string("Biking"));
    my_interests.push_back(string("Hacking"));
    me["interests"] = my_interests;
    return me;
}
```

```
{
    "first": "Dave",
    "last": "Abrahams",
    "age": 48.2,
    "sex": "M",
    "zip code": "02143",
    "registered": true,
    "catchphrase": null
    "interests": [
      "Jamming",
      "Biking",
      "Hacking"
   ]
}
```

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The Fix

```
#include "json.hpp"

value dave()
{
    using namespace json;
    object me;
    me["first"] = string("Dave");
    me["last"] = string("Abrahams");
    me["age"] = number(48.2);
    me["sex"] = string("M");
    me["zip code"] = string("02143");
    me["registered"] = true;
    me["catchphrase"] = null();
    array my_interests;
    my_interests.push_back(string("Jamming"));
    my_interests.push_back(string("Biking"));
    my_interests.push_back(string("Hacking"));
    me["interests"] = my_interests;
    return me;
}
```

OK

but casting is getting painful…

```
{
    "first": "Dave",
    "last": "Abrahams",
    "age": 48.2,
    "sex": "M",
    "zip code": "02143",
    "registered": true,
    "catchphrase": null
    "interests": [
      "Jamming",
      "Biking",
      "Hacking"
   ]
}
```

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What We Want

```
#include "json.hpp"

value dave()
{
    using namespace json;
    object me;
    me["first"] = "Dave";
    me["last"] = "Abrahams";
    me["age"] = 48.2;
    me["sex"] = "M";
    me["zip code"] = "02143";
    me["registered"] = true;
    me["catchphrase"] = null();
    array my_interests;
    my_interests.push_back("Jamming");
    my_interests.push_back("Biking");
    my_interests.push_back("Hacking");
    me["interests"] = my_interests;
    return me;
}
```

```
{
    "first": "Dave",
    "last": "Abrahams",
    "age": 48.2,
    "sex": "M",
    "zip code": "02143",
    "registered": true,
    "catchphrase": null
    "interests": [
      "Jamming",
      "Biking",
      "Hacking"
   ]
}
```

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Asserting Control

```
namespace json {

typedef boost::any                          value;
typedef std::map<std::string, value> object;
typedef std::vector<value>                  array;
typedef std::string                         string;
typedef long double                         number;
typedef bool                                boolean;
typedef struct null {}                      null;
```


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Asserting Control

```
namespace json {

struct                                      value;
typedef std::map<std::string, value> object;
typedef std::vector<value>                  array;
typedef std::string                         string;
typedef long double                         number;
typedef bool                                boolean;
typedef struct null {}                      null;

struct value
{
    value(object const& x);
    value(array const& x);
    ...
```


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Asserting Control

```
struct value
{
    value(object const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(array const& x)   : stored(x) {}
    value(string const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(number const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(boolean const& x) : stored(x) {}
    value(null const& x)    : stored(x) {}

    friend std::ostream& operator<<(
        std::ostream& s, value const& x);
 private:
    boost::any stored;
};
```

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Compile It!

```
$ clang++ -I ~/src/boost-1.51 test.cpp
test.cpp:15:17: error: conversion from 'double' to 'const
json::value' is ambiguous
    me["age"] = 48.2;                    //   "age": 48.2,
                ^~~~
./json.hpp:33:5: note: candidate constructor
    value(number const& x) : stored(x) {}
    ^
./json.hpp:34:5: note: candidate constructor
    value(boolean const& x) : stored(x) {}
    ^
$
```

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Asserting Control

```
struct value
{
    value(object const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(array const& x)   : stored(x) {}
    value(string const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(number const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(boolean const& x) : stored(x) {}
    value(null const& x)    : stored(x) {}

    friend std::ostream& operator<<(
        std::ostream& s, value const& x);
 private:
    boost::any stored;
};
```

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Asserting Control

```
struct value
{
    value(object const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(array const& x)   : stored(x) {}
    value(string const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    template <class Number>
    value(Number const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(boolean const& x) : stored(x) {}
    value(null const& x)    : stored(x) {}

    friend std::ostream& operator<<(
        std::ostream& s, value const& x);
 private:
    boost::any stored;
};
```

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Compile It!

```
$ clang++ -I ~/src/boost-1.51 test.cpp
In file included from test.cpp:4:
./json.hpp:39:16: error: functional-style cast from 'const char *' to
'number' (aka 'long double')
      is not allowed
    ) : stored(number(x)) {}
                ^~~~~~~~
test.cpp:13:19: note: in instantiation of function template
specialization
      'json::value::value<char [5]>' requested here
    me["first"] = "Dave";              //   "first": "Dave",
                  ^
In file included from test.cpp:4:
./json.hpp:39:16: error: functional-style cast from 'const char *' to
'number' (aka 'long double')
      is not allowed
```


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Asserting Control

```
struct value
{
    value(object const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(array const& x)   : s
    value(string const& x)  :
    template <class Number>
    value(Number const& x)  :
    value(boolean const& x) : s
    value(null const& x)    : s

    friend s
        std:
 private:
    boost::any stored;
};
```

Had relied on this one for conversion from "..."

but *now*, Number is deduced as char[5] — a perfect match!

Want to keep it from being chosen unless Number is really a number

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Two Tools

"Granular header"

- Boost.TypeTraits—Compile-Time Type Info (CTTI)

```
#include <boost/type_traits/is_arithmetic.hpp>
```

compile-time constant

```
bool const x = is_arithmetic<Number>::value;
typedef        is_arithmetic<Number>::type x_t;
bool const xprime =                 x_t::value;
```

same as x

true_type *or* false_type

- Boost.EnableIf—Enabling/disabling templates

```
#include <boost/utility/enable_if.hpp>

enable_if<is_arithmetic<T>, U>::type
```

U if T is arithmetic, otherwise not a type

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Two Tools

- Boost.TypeTraits—Compile-Time Type Info (CTTI)

```
#include <boost/type_traits/is_arithmetic.hpp>

bool const x = is_arithmetic<Number>::value;
typedef        is_arithmetic<Number>::type x_t;
bool const xprime =                 x_t::value;
```

- Boost.EnableIf—Enabling/disabling templates

```
#include <boost/utility/enable_if.hpp>

enable_if<is_arithmetic<T> >::type
```

void if T is arithmetic, otherwise not a type

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Aside: Dispatching with Traits

- Boolean-valued traits derive from true_type and false_type

```
template <class T>
struct is_pointer : false_type {};
template <class T>
struct is_pointer<T*> : true_type {};
```

- Use this fact to select overloads:

```
template <class T>
T f_impl(T x, true_type) { /* handle floating point */ }
template <class T>
T f_impl(T x, false_type) { /* handle other types */ }

T f(T x) { return f_impl(x, is_floating_point<T>()); }
```

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Asserting Control

```
struct value
{
    value(object const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(array const& x)   : stored(x) {}
    value(string const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    template <class Number>
    value(Number const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(boolean const& x) : stored(x) {}
    value(null const& x)    : stored(x) {}

    friend std::ostream& operator<<(
        std::ostream& s, value const& x);
 private:
    boost::any stored;
};
```

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Asserting Control

```
struct value
{
    value(object const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    value(array const& x)   : stored(x) {}
    value(string const& x)  : stored(x) {}
    template <class Number>
    value(Number const& x,
      typename boost::enable_if<
        boost::is_arithmetic<T> >::type* = 0)
                            : stored(x) {}
    value(boolean const& x) : stored(x) {}
    value(null const& x)    : stored(x) {}

    friend std::ostream& operator<<(
```

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Compile It!

```
$ clang++ -I ~/src/boost-1.51 test.cpp -o tst && ./tst
{ "age": 48.2, "catchphrase": null, "first": true,
"interests": [ true, true, true ], "last": true,
"registered": true, "sex": true, "zip code": true }
$
```

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Exercise

- http://github.com/boostpro/bbn-2012-11/tree/master/exercises/wrapped-any-json
- Use the `is_convertible<T,U>` type trait to make a `json::value` constructor that catches types convertible to `json::string`
- Use it to fix the example so it yields:

```
{ "age": 48.2, "catchphrase": null, "first": "Dave", "interests":
[ "Reading", "Biking", "Hacking" ], "last": "Abrahams",
"registered": true, "sex": "M", "zip code": "02143" }
$
```

- BONUS: there solution file contains a way to get the desired result with NO_ENABLE_IF. What cases might this approach fail to handle?

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Type Traits Foundations

```
struct true_type
{
    typedef true_type type;
    static bool const value = true;
};

struct false_type
{
    typedef false_type type;
    static bool const value = false;
};
```

T::type is just *T*

T::value is the corresponding compile-time constant

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Container Printing

```
#include <ostream>

template <class Cont>
void print(std::ostream& os, Cont const& x)
{
    char const* prefix = "[ ";

    typedef typename Cont::const_iterator iter;
    for (iter p = x.begin(); p != x.end(); ++p)
    {
        os << prefix << *p;
        prefix = ", ";
    }
    os << " ]";
}
```

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Container Printing

```
#include <boost/foreach.hpp>
#include <ostream>

template <class Cont>
void print(std::ostream& os, Cont const& x)
{
    char const* prefix = "[ ";

    typedef typename Cont::value_type elt;
    BOOST_FOREACH( elt const& e, x )
    {
        os << prefix << e;
        prefix = ", ";
    }
    os << " ]";
}
```

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Range Printing

```
#include <boost/foreach.hpp>
#include <boost/range.hpp>
#include <ostream>
template <class Cont>
void print(std::ostream& os, Cont const& x)
{
    char const* prefix = "[ ";

    typedef typename boost::range_value<Cont>::type elt;
    BOOST_FOREACH( elt const& e, x )
    {
        os << prefix << e;
        prefix = ", ";
    }
    os << " ]";
}
```

We'll come back to Boost.Range

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Yes, We Can

```
int rng[3] = { 42, 314, 77 };
BOOST_FOREACH( int var, rng )
{
    ...
}
```

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Yes, We Can

```
std::vector<int> rng;
BOOST_FOREACH( int var, rng )
{
    ...
}
```


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Yes, We Can

```
std::vector<int> rng;
BOOST_FOREACH( float var, rng )
{
    ...
}
```


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Yes, We Can

```
YourType rng;
BOOST_FOREACH( int var, rng )
{
    ...
}
```


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Yes, We Can

```
BOOST_FOREACH( int var, rng )
{
    continue;
}
```


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Yes, We Can

```
BOOST_FOREACH( int var, rng )
{
    break;
}
```


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Yes, We Can

```
BOOST_FOREACH( int var, rng )
{
    return;
}
```


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Yes, We Can

```
BOOST_FOREACH( int var, rng )
{
    goto considered_harmful;
}
```

google it

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Yes, We Can

```
int var;
BOOST_FOREACH( var, rng )
{
    ...
}

use_last_value_of(var);
```

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Yes, We Can

```
BOOST_FOREACH( int& var, rng )
{
    var += 2;
}
```


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Yes, We Can

```
extern std::vector<int> get_ints();
BOOST_FOREACH( int var, get_ints() )
{
    ...
}
```


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Exercise

(this one's a "gimme")

- Use Boost.ForEach to re-implement JSON array and object printing
- Play around with it. Can you think of places to apply it in your work?

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