Lightning Talk: Using std::span

Edwin Kofler

El Camino College Computer Science Club

March 24, 2023

Table of Contents

- 1. Problem Statement
- 2. Is there a better way?
- 3. Using std::span
- 4. Considerations

Problem Statement

How to pass a "raw" array to a function in C++?

```
#include <iostream>
2
   void print_array(/* ? */) {
     // ?
6
   int main() {
      int my_arr[] = {94, 20, 0, 17};
9
      print_array(/* ? */);
10
11
```

Problem Statement

By passing in a pointer and length...

```
#include <iostream>
2
   void print_array(int *arr, int arr_len) {
3
      for (int i = 0; i < arr_len; ++i) {
          int item = arr[i];
5
         std::cout << item << '\n';
6
9
   int main() {
10
       int my_arr[] = {94, 20, 0, 17, 8};
11
       int my_arr_len = sizeof(my_arr) / sizeof(my_arr[0]);
12
13
      print_array(my_arr, my_arr_len);
14
   }
15
```

Is there a better way?

It's annoying to pass in a pointer and its length...

- ▶ Need to pass in pointer and length: (int *arr, int arr_len)
- Need to do the sizeof thing: (sizeof(my_arr)/sizeof(my_arr[0]))

Is there a better way?

Is there a better way?

It's annoying to pass in a pointer and its length...

- Need to pass in pointer and length: (int *arr, int arr_len)
- Need to do the sizeof thing: (sizeof(my_arr)/sizeof(my_arr[0]))

Is there a better way?

- std::vector (not array)
- std::array
- ▶ std::span ←

Using std::span

```
#include <iostream>
   #include <span> // 1. include span
2
3
  // 2. use std::span
   void print_array(std::span<int> arr) {
6
      // 'arr' is a class - to get the size, call `.size()`
7
      for (int i = 0; i < arr.size(); ++i) {
8
          // You can index your array as you usually do
9
          int item = arr[i];
10
          std::cout << item << '\n';</pre>
11
12
13
14
   int main() {
15
       int my_arr[] = {94, 20, 0, 17, 8};
16
17
                                          4□ → 4□ → 4 □ → 1 □ → 9 Q (~)
      print array(my arr).
```

Considerations: std::span requires C++20

C++ standards are released every 3 years.

C++20 is the version of C++ released in 2020.

You must configure your IDE or compiler to use to use C++20:

- ► Visual Studio: Configure to use C++20
- ► Visual Studio Code: Configure to use C++20
- ► Xcode: C++20 is already used by default since Xcode 14
- ▶ GCC: g++ -std=c++20 ./main.cpp && ./a.out

If you do not properly configure your IDE, you will get errors: