

C++ Club Meeting Notes

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Bjarne Stroustrup at UC3M

Celebrating Honoris Causa Doctorate at UC3M by Bjarne Stroustrup

The continuing evolution of C++

CppCon 2018: Arthur O'Dwyer "RVO: Harder Than It Looks"

- ▶ CppCon 2018 - Arthur O'Dwyer - RVO: Harder Than It Looks
- ▶ Trivially Relocatable FAQ

CppCon 2018: Arthur O'Dwyer "RVO: Harder Than It Looks"

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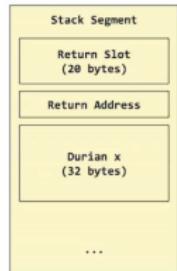
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Slicing to base class

```
struct Durian : Fruit {  
    double smell;  
};  
  
Fruit slapchop()  
{  
    Durian x = ...;  
    return x;  
}
```



We can't elide this copy because, while we do control x's physical location, x is of the "wrong" type for constructing into the return slot.



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Return Value
Optimization:
Harder Than It Looks

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Rules of thumb for RVO

Here's what I used to tell people when they asked about RVO:

- "Unnamed RVO" (URVO): Returning a temporary (a prvalue) will trigger copy-elision.

```
return Fruit{1,2,3,4,5};  
return my_helper_function();
```

- "Named RVO" (NRVO): Returning a local variable "by name" will trigger copy-elision, except in the corner cases we've covered.

```
return x;
```

- And even if copy-elision *doesn't* happen, *implicit move* happens...



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A photograph of Arthur O'Dwyer, a man with a beard and glasses, speaking at a podium during his CppCon 2018 presentation. He is wearing a red shirt. The podium has a nameplate that reads "ARTHUR O'DWYER". To the right of the nameplate, there is a title card with the text "Return Value Optimization: Harder Than It Looks". At the bottom right of the slide, there is a link "CppCon.org".

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Moving into the return slot

```
struct Fruit {  
    int data[5];  
    Fruit(Fruit&&);  
};  
  
Fruit apples_and_oranges(bool condition)  
{  
    Fruit x = ...;  
    Fruit y = ...;  
    return std::move(condition ? x : y);  
}
```



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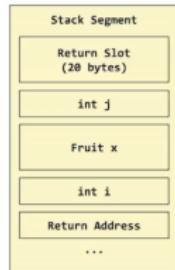
When can't we elide?

```
Fruit apples_to_apples(int i, Fruit x, int j)
{
    return x;
}
```

In this (slightly altered) example, the caller passes in `Fruit x` at one stack address, and the return slot at a different stack address.

We must get the data out of `x` and into the return slot somehow!

We can't elide the copy because we don't control `x`'s physical location.



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Rules of thumb for RVO

Here's what I used to tell people when they asked about RVO:

- "Implicit move": When returning a local variable "by name" doesn't trigger copy-elision, the compiler's overload resolution will still automatically treat the name *x* as an rvalue!

```
std::string identity(std::string x) {  
    return x; // x will be implicitly moved-from, not copied!  
}
```

- Because of C++11's "implicit move," writing `return std::move(x)` is almost always a pessimization — it never helps, and it might hurt by disabling NRVO.

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The actual rules of “implicit move”

Before 2013, the rules were slightly different — but even the C++11 rules were posthumously amended by Defect Report [CWG1579](#).

`[class.copy.elision] /3` If the *expression* in a return statement is a (possibly parenthesized) *id-expression* that names an object with automatic storage duration declared in the body or *parameter-declaration-clause* of the innermost enclosing function or *lambda-expression* [...] overload resolution to select the constructor for the copy is first performed as if the object were designated by an *rvalue*. If the first overload resolution fails or was not performed, **or if the type of the first parameter of the selected constructor is not an rvalue reference to the object's type (possibly cv-qualified)**, overload resolution is performed again, considering the object as an *lvalue*.

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What went wrong here? Slicing.

```
Cexpr as_cexpr() const override {
    CexprList cfg;
    cfg.append(CexprInt(17));
    cfg.append(CexprInt(42));
    cfg.append(CexprString("hike"));
    return cfg;
}
```



The constructor that we want to call here
is Cexpr(Cexpr&).

But cfg's type is CexprList, not Cexpr!

"If the first overload resolution fails or was not performed, or if the type of the first parameter of the selected constructor is not an rvalue reference to *the object's type* (possibly cv-qualified), overload resolution is performed again, considering the object as an lvalue."

The slicing here is 100% intentional; but it still silently disables the optimization we thought the compiler was giving us.

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The image shows a presentation slide from CppCon 2018. At the top right is the conference logo: "cppcon | 2018" with "THE C++ CONFERENCE • BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON" underneath. On the left, a white rectangular box contains the title "Why are constructors so important?" in bold black font. Below it is a block of C++ code:

```
std::unique_ptr<ConfigManager> create() {  
    auto p = std::make_unique<ConfigManagerImpl>();  
    return p;  
}
```

A small number "53" is visible in the bottom right corner of the white box. To the right of the white box is a dark vertical bar containing the speaker's name, title, and website. The speaker is Arthur O'Dwyer, a man with a beard and glasses wearing a maroon shirt, standing behind a podium with a laptop. The title on the bar is "Return Value Optimization: Harder Than It Looks". The website at the bottom is "CppCon.org".

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Example 1

```
void five() {
    Widget w;
    throw w;
}

Widget six(Widget w) {
    return w;
}

void seven(Widget w) {
    throw w;
}
```

P1155 proposes to make seven an implicit move.

	Copy elision?	Implicit move?	Plain old copy?
Technically permitted	✓		
	✓		
	Clang, MSVC, Intel	✓	

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Example 2

```
struct From {
    From(Widget const&);
    From(Widget&&);

};

struct To {
    operator Widget() const;
    operator Widget() &&;
};

From eight() {
    Widget w;
    return w;
}

Widget nine() {
    To t;
    return t;
}
```

Copy elision?	Implicit move?	Plain old copy?
	✓	
		✓

P1155 proposes to make both of these do implicit move.

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Example 3

```
struct Fish {
    From(Widget const&);
    From(Widget&&);
};

struct Fowl {
    Fowl(Widget);
}

Fish ten() {
    Widget w;
    return w;
}

Fowl eleven() {
    Widget w;
    return w;
}
```

Copy elision?	Implicit move?	Plain old copy?
	✓	
	GCC	✓

P1155 proposes to make both of these do implicit move.

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Example 4

```
struct Base {  
    Base(Base const&);  
    Base(Base&&);  
};  
struct Derived : Base {};  
  
unique_ptr<Base> twelve() {  
    unique_ptr<Derived> p;  
    return p;  
}  
  
Base thirteen() {  
    Derived d;  
    return d;  
}
```

Copy elision?	Implicit move?	Plain old copy?
	✓	
	GCC, Intel	✓

P1155 proposes to make both of these do implicit move.

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Example 5

```
Widget fourteen(Widget&& w) {  
    return w;  
}
```

```
Widget fifteen(Widget& w) {  
    Widget&& x = std::move(w);  
    return x;  
}
```

Copy elision?	Implicit move?	Plain old copy?
		✓
		✓

P0527 proposes to make both of these do implicit move, instead of copy.

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The slide features a title 'Example 6' and two code snippets. The first snippet defines a function 'sixteen' that increments a parameter 'w' and returns it. The second snippet defines a function 'seventeen' that returns the parameter 'w' after incrementing it. To the right is a 2x2 grid table:

Copy elision?	Implicit move?	Plain old copy?
	✓	
		✓

A callout box states: 'There's no proposal for this one yet, as far as I know.' The slide footer includes the number '82' and the URL 'CppCon.org'.

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Moving into the return slot

```
struct Fruit {  
    int data[5];  
    Fruit(Fruit&&);  
};  
  
Fruit apples_and_oranges(bool condition)  
{  
    Fruit x = ...;  
    Fruit y = ...;  
    return std::move(condition ? x : y);  
}
```



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Motivating “relocation”

Consider what happens when we resize a `std::vector<T>`.

```
std::vector<T> vec { A, B, C, D };
vec.push_back(E);
```

The diagram shows the state of a `std::vector` before and after a `push_back` operation. On the left, a vector header contains `size=5`, `cap=6`, and a pointer `ptr`. An arrow points from this header to a row of four boxes labeled `A`, `B`, `C`, and `D`. On the right, after the `push_back`, the `ptr` has moved to point to a new row of five boxes labeled `A`, `B`, `C`, `D`, and `E`. Red arrows show the movement of each object from its original position to its new position in the resized vector.

The “relocation” of objects A, B, C, D involves 4 calls to the move-constructor, followed by 4 calls to the destructor.

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Trivially
Relocatable

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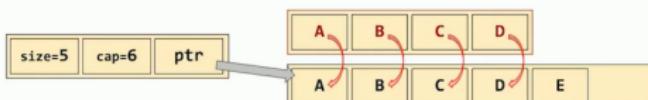
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Relocating non-trivial types

In principle, we *can* implement the "relocation" of objects A, B, C, D here with a simple `memcpy`. `shared_ptr`'s move constructor is non-trivial, and its destructor is also non-trivial, but if we always call them together, the *result* is tantamount to `memcpy`.



The operation of "calling the move-constructor and the destructor together in pairs" is known as *relocation*.

A type whose relocation operation is tantamount to `memcpy` is *trivially relocatable*.



Trivially
Relocatable

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What's Returned From Main?

```
1 struct S {
2     const int& m;
3 };
4
5 int main() {
6     const S& s = S{1};
7     return s.m;
8 }
```

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**Surprises
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Surprise!

Lifetime extension rules apply recursively to member initializers

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The slide is from the CppCon 2018 conference, featuring a photo of Jason Turner speaking on stage. The title of the talk is "Surprises in Object Lifetime". The slide content includes a code snippet and a explanatory text about vector allocations.

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JASON TURNER

**Surprises
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Object Lifetime**

std::initializer_list<>

```
1 // how many dynamic allocations are there?      *
2 std::vector<std::string> vec{"a", "b"};
```

Almost certainly only 1. Every standard library implements a “Small String Optimization,” so only the `vector` needs an allocation.

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```
std::initializer_list<>
1 // how many dynamic allocations are there?
2 std::vector<std::string> vec("a long string of characters",
3                                "b long string of characters");
5
```

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`std::initializer_list<>`

`initializer_list` is implemented by creating a hidden array for you, of the expected type, that is `const`.

So this is the approximate equivalence.

```
1 const std::string __data[]{"a long string of characters",
2                             "b long string of characters"};
3 std::vector<std::string> vec{std::initializer_list<std::string>{__data,
4                               __data + 2}};
```

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std::initializer_list<>

```
1 const std::string __data[]{"a long string of characters", // alloc 1
2                                "b long string of characters"}; // alloc 2
3 // vector: alloc 3
4 // copy of str1: alloc 4
5 // copy of str2: alloc 5
6 std::vector<std::string> vec{std:: initializer_list<std::string>{__data,
7                                __data + 2}};
```

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`std::initializer_list<...>` invocations create hidden `const` arrays.

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std::array<>

```
1 // how many dynamic allocations are done?
2 // (C++17 class template type deduction)
3 std::array a{"a long string of characters", "b long string of characters"};
```

0 ... Why?

Type of `std::array` is deduced as `std::array<const char *, 2>`.

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The slide is from the CppCon 2018 conference, featuring a speaker named Jason Turner. The title of the talk is "Surprises in Object Lifetime". The slide content includes a code snippet demonstrating std::array's behavior with dynamic allocations.

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std::array<>

```
1 // how many dynamic allocations are done?  
2 std::array<std::string, 2> a{"a long string of characters",  
3 "b long string of characters"};
```

Exactly 2.
What's the difference?

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std::array<>

std::array<> has no constructors, it is effectively something like:

```
template<typename T, std::size_t Size>
struct array
{
    T _M_elems[Size];
};
```

So with std::array our “Initializer List” initialization does not use an initializer list<>, it *directly initializes* the internal data structure.

This is literally the most efficient thing possible!

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if-init

What warning might this give?

```
1 int get_val();
2 double get_other_val();
3
4
5 if (const auto x = get_val(); x > 5) {
6     // do something with x
7 } else if (const auto x = get_other_val(); x < 5) {
8     // do something else with x
9 }
10 }
```

x shadows previous declaration of x (or similar)

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Surprise!

If-init statements are visible for the `else` blocks as well

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Is The Destructor Called?

```
1 #include <cstdio>
2
3 struct S {
4     int i{};
5     S() = default;
6     S(int i) : i{i}
7     { throw 1; } //!
8     ~S() { puts("~S()"); }
9 };
10
11 int main() {
12     try {
13         S s{1};
14     } catch (...) {
15     }
16 }
```

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Is The Destructor Called?

```
1 #include <cstdio>
2
3 struct S {
4     int i();
5     S() = default;
6     S(int i)
7         : S{} //!
8     { i = i; throw 1; }
9     ~S() { puts("~S()"); }
10 };
11
12 int main() {
13     try {
14         S s{1};
15     } catch (...) {
16     }
17 }
```

Yes!

Why?

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Is The Destructor Called?

Can be used in interesting ways (From Howard Hinnant)

```
1 struct S {
2     int *ptr=nullptr;
3     int *ptr2=nullptr;
4     S() = default;
5     S(int val1, int val2) : S{} /// make sure d'tor is called
6     {
7         ptr = new int(val1);
8         ptr2 = new int(val2);
9     }
10    ~S() { delete ptr; delete ptr2; } /// delete nullptr is well defined
11 }
```

OF COURSE DON'T DO THIS, USE unique_ptr instead

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**Consider Requiring All Structured Bindings
To Be &**

```
1 | auto get_sum()
2 | {
3 |     // const & works well with lifetime extension rules
4 |     // and makes it clear we are actually playing with
5 |     // hidden references
6 |     const auto &[first, second] = get_pair();
7 |     return first + second;
8 | }
```

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Carefully Use `initializer_list<>`

- Understand the difference between an *Initializer List* and an `initializer_list<>` (note that [dcl.init.list] has 12 subclauses)
- Take advantage of direct initialization for type safety and performance
- Only use `initializer_list<>` constructors for `trivial` or `literal` types

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CppCon 2018: Jason Turner "Surprises in Object Lifetime"

The slide features a dark background with a blue header bar. The header bar contains the text "cppcon | 2018" and "THE C++ CONFERENCE • BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON". On the left side, there is a video frame showing Jason Turner speaking, with his name "JASON TURNER" displayed below it. To the right of the video frame is a large text box with the title "constexpr All The Things". Below the title, the question "What would this return?" is asked. A code snippet is shown in the text box:

```
1 int & get_val() {  
2     int i;  
3     return i; // handling reference  
4 }  
5  
6 int do_thing() {  
7     return ++get_val(); // invalid dereference  
8 }  
9  
10 int main() {  
11     auto val = do_thing();  
12     return val; // unknown  
13 }
```

At the bottom of the slide, the copyright notice "Copyright Jason Turner" and the handle "@lefticus" are visible, along with the slide number "17.5".

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constexpr All The Things

`constexpr` doesn't allow undefined behavior. Compiler enforcement varies.

```
1  constexpr int & get_val() {
2      int i{};
3      return i;
4  }
5
6  constexpr int do_thing() {
7      return ++get_val();
8  }
9
10 int main() {
11     constexpr auto val = do_thing();
12     return val;
13 }
```

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JASON TURNER

Surprises
in
Object Lifetime

CppCon.org

Arthur O'Dwyer: Feature that Always Works

- ▶ `for (auto&& elt : range)` Always Works
- ▶ `for (auto&& elt : range)` Still Always Works

```
1 | for (auto&& elt : range) {  
2 |     do_something_with(elt);  
3 | }
```

Twitter



Scott Hanselman
@shanselman

2 Replies, 42 Quotes



If you're starting a sentence with "Why don't you just..." then it's very likely you don't understand the complexity of the problem.

26/09/2017, 18:25 (Yesterday)

Twitter Web Client

850 Likes

403 Retweets

Thread >

Twitter



Ahmed Khalaf @ahmedkhalaf_92

And "[WHYNOTJUST.md](#)" for justifying unintuitive solutions that have intuitive alternatives that don't work/impractical.



Joe Groff @jckarter

Ideas often get copied from well-known established projects into new projects with the background behind those decisions lost. Projects should have a "MISTAKES.md" to lay out regretful design choices that can't be reversed for time, compatibility, etc. reasons

13h • 14/01/2019 • 20:36

13h • 14/01/2019 • 20:46