

C++ Club Meeting Notes

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2020-01-30

CppOnSea 2019: Timur Doumler – Initialisation in modern C++

Video



Initialisation in modern C++ - *Timur Doumler*

Designated initialisation

```
struct Foo {  
    int a;  
    int b;  
    int c;  
};  
  
int main() {  
    Foo foo{.a = 3, .c = 7};  
}
```

- Only for aggregate types.
- C compatibility feature.
- Works like in C99, except:
 - not out-of-order
 - Foo foo{.c = 7, .a = 3} // Error
 - not nested
 - Foo foo{.c.e = 7} // Error
 - not mixed with regular initialisers
 - Foo foo{.a = 3, 7} // Error
 - not with arrays
 - int arr[3]{.[1] = 7} // Error

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Array size deduction in new-expressions

<http://wg21.link/p1009>

```
double a[]{1,2,3}; // OK
double* p = new double[]{1,2,3}; // Error in C++17, will be OK in C++20
```



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Aggregates can no longer declare constructors

<http://wg21.link/p1008>

```
struct Foo {  
    Foo() = delete;  
    int i;  
    int j;  
};  
  
Foo foo;      // Error  
Foo foo2{};   // OK in C++17! Will be error in C++20
```

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Problems with list init:

- Difficult to see when it'll call a `std::initializer_list` constructor, and when it won't
- `std::initializer_list` doesn't work with move-only types
- Useless in templates
(you can't write a `make_unique` that works for aggregates!)
- Does not work with macros at all:

```
assert(Foo{2, 3}); // This breaks the preprocessor :(
```

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Aggregate initialisation from parens

<http://wg21.link/p0960>

```
struct Foo {  
    int i;  
    int j;  
};  
  
Foo foo(1, 2); // will work in C++20!  
int arr[3](0, 1, 2); // will work in C++20!
```

Idea: in C++20, () and {} will do the same thing!

Except:

- () does not call std::initializer_list constructors
- {} does not consider narrowing conversions

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Recommendations:

- Use `auto`
- Use direct member initialisers (DMIs)
- Use `= value` for `int` and other simple value types
- Use `= {args}` for aggregate-init, `std::initializer_list`, DMIs
 - Recommendation for aggregates might change for C++20!
- Use `{}` for value-init
- Use `(args)` to call constructors that take arguments
 - This is the controversial one. Other people say: use `{{args}}`

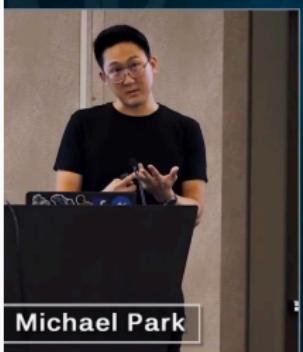
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A Sneak Peak

Variant Visitation: Too Complex

```
std::variant<bool, int, std::string> v = /* ... */;
std::visit(overload{
    [](bool b) { std::cout << "got bool: " << b << '\n'; },
    [](int n) { std::cout << "got int: " << n << '\n'; },
    [](const std::string& s) { std::cout << "got str: " << s << '\n'; }
}, v);
```

```
template <typename... Fs>
struct overload : Fs... { using Fs::operator()...; };

template <typename... Fs>
overload(Fs... fs) -> overload<Fs...>;
```

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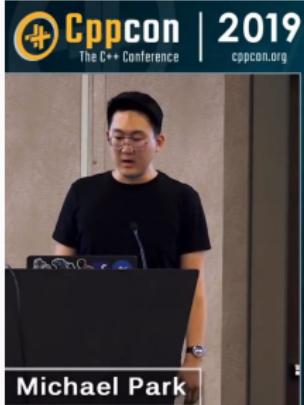
Variant Visitation: Too Complex

```
std::variant<bool, int, std::string> v = /* ... */;

std::visit([](const auto& arg) {
    using Arg = std::remove_cvref_t<decltype(arg)>;
    if constexpr (std::is_same_v<Arg, bool>) {
        std::cout << "got bool: " << arg << '\n';
    } else if constexpr (std::is_same_v<Arg, int>) {
        std::cout << "got int: " << arg << '\n';
    } else if constexpr (std::is_same_v<Arg, std::string>) {
        std::cout << "got str: " << arg << '\n';
    } else {
        static_assert(always_false<T>::value, "non-exhaustive visitor!");
    }
}, v);
```

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“In pattern matching, we attempt to **match** **values** against **patterns** and, if so desired, **bind** **variables** to successful matches.”



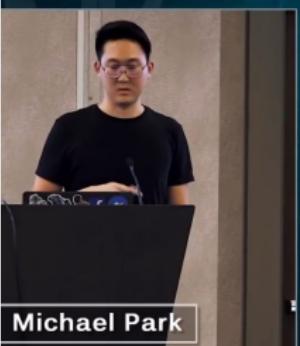
[HTTPS://EN.WIKIBOOKS.ORG/WIKI/HASKELL/PATTERN_MATCHING](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Haskell/Pattern_Matching)

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Let Pattern

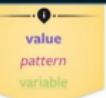
- `let` pattern
- Top-level is implicitly `let`

```
int value = 42;  
  
inspect (value) {  
    let x: std::cout << x << '\n';  
    //^^ optional  
}  
  
// prints: "42"
```

Case Pattern

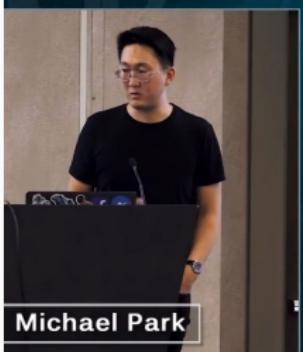
- `case` pattern

```
enum Color { Red, Green, Blue };  
  
Color color = Red;  
  
inspect (color) {  
    case Red: std::cout << "red\n";  
    case Green: std::cout << "green\n";  
    case Blue: std::cout << "blue\n";  
}  
  
// prints: "red"
```



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Putting Them Together

```
static constexpr int zero = 0, one = 1;  
  
std::pair<int, std::pair<int, int>> p = /* ... */;  
  
inspect (p) {  
    case [zero, let [x, y]]: /* ... */;  
    //      ^^^ id-expression  
    case [one , let [x, y]]: /* ... */;  
    //          ^ ^ id-pattern  
}
```

•
value
pattern
variable

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Structured Binding Pattern (1)

• [pattern₁, pattern₂, ..., pattern_N]

```
std::pair<int, int> p = /* ... */;  
  
inspect (p) {  
    [0, 0]: std::cout << "on origin";  
    [0, y]: std::cout << "on y-axis";  
    [x, 0]: std::cout << "on x-axis";  
    [x, y]: std::cout << x << ',' << y;  
}
```

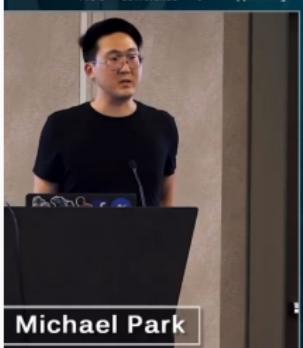
• value
pattern
variable

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Structured Binding Pattern (2)

[designator₁: pattern₁, designator₂: pattern₂, ..., designator_n: pattern_n]

```
struct Player { int hitpoints; int coins; };

void get_hint(const Player& player) {
    inspect {player} {
        [.hitpoints: 1]: std::cout << "You're almost destroyed!\n";
        [.hitpoints: 10, .coins: 10]: {
            std::cout << "I need the hints from you!\n";
        }
        [.coins: 10]: std::cout << "Get more hitpoints!\n";
        [.hitpoints: 10]: std::cout << "Get more ammo!\n";
    }
}
```



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Alternative Pattern

VariantLike

• < type > pattern

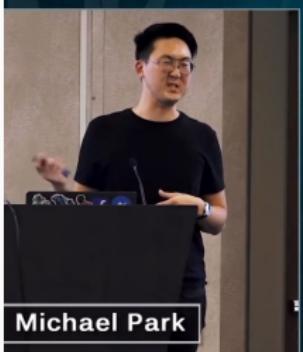
```
std::variant<int, float> v /* ... */;
std::variant<int, float> v /* ... */;

inspect (v) {
    <int> i; std::cout << "got int: " << i << '\n';
    <float> f; std::cout << "got float: " << f << '\n';
}
```

value
pattern
variable

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Alternative Pattern

VariantLike

• `< constant-expression > pattern`

```
std::variant<int, int> v = /* ... */;

inspect (v) {
    <0> first: std::cout << "got first int: " << first << '\n';
    <1> second: std::cout << "got second int: " << second << '\n';
}
```

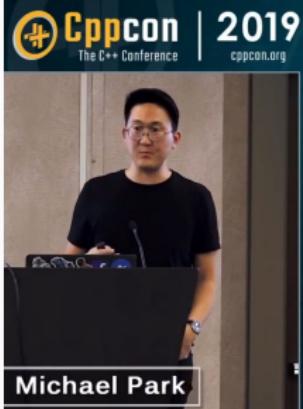


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Alternative Pattern

VariantLike

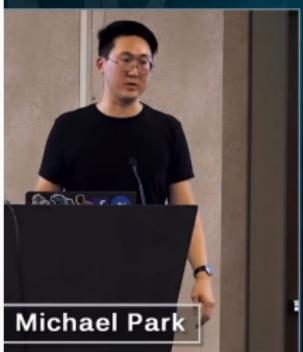
• < auto > pattern

```
std::variant<int, std::string> v = /* ... */;  
inspect (v) {  
    <auto> x: std::cout << "got: " << x << '\n';  
}
```

value
pattern
variable

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Alternative Pattern

VariantLike

• < concept > pattern

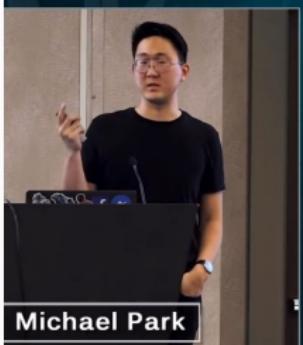
```
std::variant<bool, char, int, float, std::string> v = /* ... */;

inspect (v) {
    <Integral> i: std::cout << "got an integral: " << i << '\n';
    <auto> x: std::cout << "got : " << x << '\n';
}
```



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Alternative Pattern

AnyLike

• < type > pattern

```
std::any a = 42;  
  
inspect (a) {  
    <int> i: std::cout << "got int: " << i << '\n';  
    <float> f: std::cout << "got float: " << f << '\n';  
}
```

• value
pattern
variable

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Alternative Pattern

Polymorphic Types

• < type > pattern

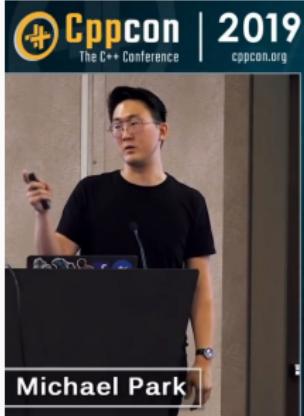
```
struct Shape { virtual ~Shape() = default; };
struct Circle : Shape { int radius; };
struct Rectangle : Shape { int width, height; };

double get_area(const Shape& shape) {
    return inspect (shape) {
        <Circle> [r] => 3.14 * r * r,
        <Rectangle> [w, h] => w * h,
    };
}
```

•
value
pattern
variable

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Dereference Pattern

• `*!` pattern

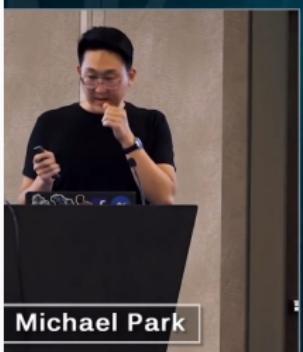
• `*?` pattern

```
auto v = { 3, 9, 1, 4, 2, 5, 9 };
auto [!* min, *! max] = std::ranges::minmax_element(v);
std::cout << "min = " << min << ", max = " << max << '\n';
```

•
value
pattern
variable

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Dereference Pattern

- `*!` pattern
- `*?` pattern

```
struct Employee { int id; std::string name; };
std::vector<Employee> employees = /* ... */;

auto [*! [.name: min_name], *! [.name: max_name]] =
    std::ranges::minmax_element(employees, {}, &Employee::id);

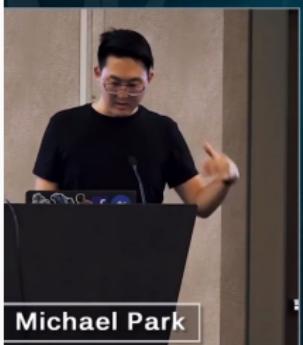
std::cout << "min id employee = " << min_name << ", "
<< "max id employee = " << max_name << '\n';
```



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Dereference Pattern

• `*!` pattern

• `*?` pattern

```
struct Node {  
    int value;  
    std::unique_ptr<Node> next;  
};  
  
bool starts_with_two_zeros(const Node& node) {  
    return inspect(node) {  
        [.value: 0, .next: *? [.value: 0]] => true,  
        — => false,  
    };  
}
```

• `value`
pattern
variable

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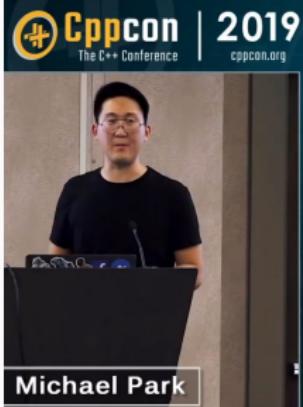
ctre::match<"REGEX">

```
void f(std::string_view input) {
    constexpr auto id =
        ctre::match<"[a-z]+([0-9)+)">;
    auto result = id.try_extract(input);
    // implicitly convertible to bool
    if (result) {
        // unpack with structured bindings
        auto [whole, digits] = *result;
    }
}
```

(`id? [w, d]`) matches `input` if:
`auto&& x = id.try_extract(input);`
`if (x && [w, d] matches *x)`

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Extractor Example: CTRE

```
inline constexpr auto id = ctre::match<"[a-z]+([0-9]+)">;
inline constexpr auto date = ctre::match<"([0-9]{4})/([0-9]{2})/([0-9]{2})">;
inspect(s) {
    (id? [whole, digits]): // ...
    (date? [whole, year, month, day]): // ...
}
```

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Lucid C++ index

- Lucid C++ index
- Reddit

Lingo 0.1.0: Text encoding for modern C++

- GitHub: C++11, MIT
- Reddit

Argumentum

Argumentum is a C++17 library for writing command-line program interfaces, inspired by Python argparse

- GitHub: C++17, MPL
- Reddit

- Website

Move semantics, introduced with C++11, has become a hallmark of modern C++ programming. However, it also complicates the language in many ways. Even after several years of support of move semantics experienced programmers struggle with all the details of move semantics. And style guides still don't recommend the right consequences for programming even of trivial classes.

- Reddit

Happy there is a book. Not happy this requires a book.

Twitter: Testing Boeing 777

My first exposure to this was a story told to me by Gail Murphy, then my professor in a third-year software engineering course, about the production of the Boeing 787's predecessor, the 777. The 777 was Boeing's first "fly-by-wire" plane. In other words, the software had to work, as it was purely software that was controlling the flaps and rudder and preventing the plane from falling out of the sky. Gail recounted that, due to the criticality of the software, Boeing decided to put all the heads of software engineering on the test flight. During the test flight, the plane started shaking, and the software engineers were able to implement a midflight fix via the turbulence control software.¹³ I have yet to find a better example of an organization putting software leaders' skin in the game of high-stakes product development.

The depth of Boeing's understanding of the business implications of