

# Runtime to compile-time dispatch in C++

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# About me

- Software engineer specialized in robotics
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# Why do this?

- Dynamically selecting types
- Variant visitation
- State machines
- Deserialization

# Mapping from compile-time to runtime

Easy as 🍰 :

```
template<size_t CompileTime>
struct a {
    int runtime = CompileTime;
};

constexpr int compile_time = 42;
int runtime = compile_time;
```

# Mapping from runtime to compile-time

```
int runtime = argv[1];  
  
constexpr int compile_time = runtime; // ERROR
```



# A C++17 Approach

```
struct linear_match {  
    template<size_t M>  
    void apply() {  
        if (index == M) {  
            std::cout << M << "\n";  
            // could use M to index into a tuple, etc.  
        }  
    }  
  
    template<size_t ...I>  
    void apply_sequence(std::index_sequence<I...>&&) {  
        (apply<I>(), ...);  
    }  
  
    const unsigned index;  
};
```

# Usage:

```
const unsigned i = atoi(argv[1]);  
// BENCHMARK_SIZE defined by preprocessor  
constexpr auto N = BENCHMARK_SIZE;  
  
linear_match{i}.apply_sequence(  
    std::make_index_sequence<N>{});
```

**Can we do better?**



# CS101: use binary search!

```
struct binary_search_match {  
    template<int M, int L, int R>  
    void apply() {  
        if (index == M) {  
            std::cout << M << std::endl;  
        } else if (index > M) {  
            constexpr auto L2 = M + 1;  
            this->apply<(L2 + R) / 2, L2, R>();  
        } else if (index < M) {  
            constexpr auto R2 = M - 1;  
            this->apply<(L + R2) / 2, L, R2>();  
        }  
    }  
  
    const unsigned index;  
};
```

# Benchmarks

...

# Benchmarks

- Saw no difference in runtime cost
- Started reaching sizes that crashed my compiler (15000)
- Binary search example had larger code size and slower compilation times
- I have a lot of questions!

