

std::span

presentation for the course "C133 - OS Modern C++"

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outline

- 1. motivation
- 2. implementation
- 3. usage
- 4. benefits and limitations
- 5. additions after C++20

moseschmiedel/std-span-talk

Which types exist in C++20 to describe a contiguous sequence of objects?



contiguous sequence types

- int[N] (C-style array)
 - not much more then a raw pointer
- std::array
 - fixed-size at compile-time
- std::vector
 - dynamic-size
- iterators (arr.begin(), arr.end())
- std::ranges::range and std::ranges::view
- ...and std::span!



motivation

- decoupling from container implementation
- bounds-safety
- type-safety
 - clearer semantic hints for analysis tools then

```
struct { size t len; void* buf; };
```

[7, p. 6]



std::span

header

```
template<
    class T,
    std::size_t Extent = std::dynamic_extent
> class span;
```

- Extent can be
 - std::dynamic extent (default)
 - constexpr std::size_t for static sizes

[6] 4/22



std::span

 unowned "view" over contiguous sequence of objects starting at position 0

bounds-safety guarantees

[6] 5/22



usage

```
#include <span>
// simple (fixed) span usage
void foo(std::span<int, 10> s);
void bar(std::span<int, std::dynamic extent> s);
// generic span usage
template <typename T, size t E>
void f(std::span<T, E> s);
```

[6]



construct from std::vector, std::array and C array

```
std::vector<int> vector({1,2,3,4});
std::array<int, 4> array({2,3,4,1});
int c_array[4] = {3,4,1,2};
```

Constructor	Extent	data
<pre>std::span{vector}</pre>	std::dynamic_extent	[1,2,3,4]
<pre>std::span{array}</pre>	4	[2,3,4,1]
<pre>std::span{c_array}</pre>	4	[3,4,1,2]

[6], [8]



construct from iterators

```
int* it = c_array;
```

Constructor	Extent	data
<pre>std::span{it, 4}</pre>	std::dynamic_extent	[3,4,1,2]
<pre>std::span{it, it+4}</pre>	std::dynamic_extent	[3,4,1,2]
std::span <int,4>{it,4}</int,4>	4	[3,4,1,2]
std::span <int,4>{it,it+4}</int,4>	4	[3,4,1,2]

[6], [8]



data members

```
class span {
  public:
    constexpr std::size t extent = Extent;
  private:
    T* data ; // pointer to underlying sequence
    // only present when extent == std::dynamic extent
    std::size t size ; // number of elements
```

[6]



member functions

- operator=
- iterators: begin, end, rbegin, rend
- access: front, back, data, operator[]
 - ► C++26: at checks array bounds before access
- length: size, size_bytes, empty
- subviews: first, last, subspan

⇒ no methods which change array size!



complex example

```
class MyContainer {
    public:
        std::size t size;
    private:
        std::vector<int> vector ;
    public:
   MyContainer(std::size_t s, int arr[s]) {
        vector_ = std::vector<int>();
        for (int idx = 0; idx < s; idx++) {
            vector_.emplace(vector_.end(), arr[idx]);
```



complex example

. . .

```
using iterator = std::vector<int>::iterator;
iterator begin() {
    return this->vector_.begin();
}
iterator end() {
    return this->vector_.end();
}
};
```



complex example

```
int main() {
   int arr[] = {1,2};
   auto m = MyContainer{2, arr};
   auto s = std::span{m};

   std::println("{}", s);

   return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```

Output

[1, 2]



std::mdspan

header <mdspan>

```
template<
    class T,
    class Extents,
    class LayoutPolicy = std::layout_right,
    class AccessorPolicy = std::default_accessor<T>
> class mdspan;
```

- multidimensional array view
 - maps multidimensional index to array element
 - array does not need to be contiguous

[9]



std::mdspan

```
#include <print>
#include <vector>
#include <mdspan>
int main() {
  std::vector d\{1,0,0,1\};
  auto m2by2 = std::mdspan(d.data(), 2, 2);
  auto m2by1by2 = std::mdspan(d.data(), 2, 1, 2);
  std::println("{}", m2by2[1,1]);
  std::println("{}", m2by1by2[1,0,1]);
[9]
```



benefits

- small, "zero-cost" abstraction
- builtin safety guarantees
- performance increase for frequently called code paths
- simple answer for the question "Which array type should I use?"



limitations

- needs contiguous memory
- has fixed size, no resizing possible
- dangling std::span possible



dangling std::span

```
void f() {
  int arr[] = \{1, 2\};
  s = arr;
int main() {
  f();
  std::println("{}, {}", s, s.size());
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
```



conclusion

std::span is a "zero-cost" abstraction, that simplifies the passing of contiguous data structures where no ownership of the underlying memory is required!



bibliography

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