

## MPark.Patterns

Pattern Matching in C++

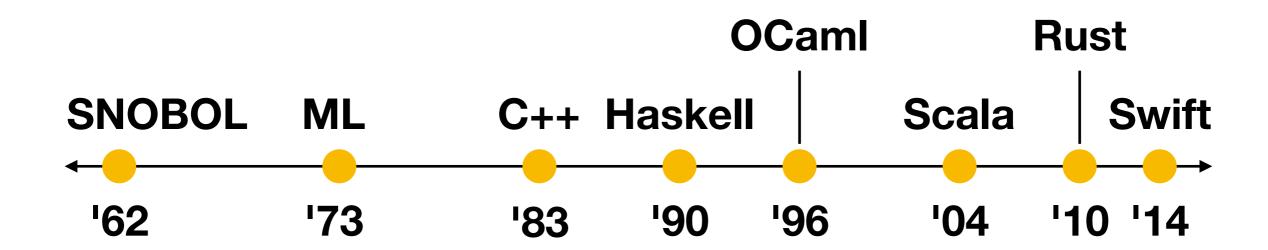
https://github.com/mpark/patterns

**Michael Park** 





## History



- Open Pattern Matching for C++ / Mach7 (2013)
   Yuriy Solodkyy, Gabriel Dos Reis, Bjarne Stroustrup
- Simple, Extensible C++ Pattern Matching Library (2015)
   John Bandela

# Why doesn't C++ have feature X?

## No one proposed it

## Standards Proposal

- P0095R1: Pattern Matching and Language Variants (2016)
   David Sankel
- Next Revision: Pattern Matching (TBD)
   David Sankel, Michael Park

## Purpose

- Familiarize pattern matching in the C++ community
- Why now? What's changed?
- Can a modern library solution be "good enough"?
  - If not, gain experience to guide the language design

#### Overview

- Algebraic Data Types
- What is Pattern Matching?
- Various Forms of Pattern Matching in C++
- MPark.Patterns
- Other Interesting Patterns

## Algebraic Data Types

# Algebraic Data Types

	Description	Example	# of Possible States
Product	one of X <b>AND</b> one of Y	tuple <x, y=""></x,>	X  ×  Y
Sum	one of X <b>0R</b> one of Y	variant <x, y=""></x,>	X  +  Y

#### Pattern matching is the best tool for decomposing Algebraic Data Types

## What is Pattern Matching?

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

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

```
struct Point { x: i32, y: i32 }
let p = Point { x: 7, y: 0 };

match p {
   Point { x: 0, y } => println!("Y axis: {}", y),
   Point { x , y: 0 } => println!("X axis: {}", x),
   Point { x , y } => println!("{}, {}", x, y)
}

// prints: "X axis: 7"
```

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Haskell/Pattern\_matching

Pattern matching is a **declarative** approach in lieu of manually **testing** for a *value* with a **sequence** *of* **conditionals** and **extracting** the *desired components*.

patterns

```
enum Expr {
  Int(i32),
 Neg(Box<Expr>),
 Add(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>),
                                                    variables
 Mul(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>),
fn eval(expr: Expr) -> i32 {
  return match expr {
    Expr::Int(value) => value,
    Expr::Neg(expr) => -eval(*expr),
    Expr::Add(lhs, rhs) => eval(*lhs) + eval(*rhs),
    Expr::Mul(lhs, rhs) => eval(*lhs) * eval(*rhs),
```

```
enum Expr {
  Int(i32),
                                                     patterns
 Neg(Box<Expr>),
 Add(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>),
                                                    variables
 Mul(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>),
fn eval(expr: Expr) -> i32 {
  return match expr {
    Expr::Int(value) => value,
    Expr::Neg(expr) => -eval(*expr),
                                                      sum
    Expr::Add(lhs, rhs) => eval(*lhs) + eval(*rhs),
    Expr::Mul(lhs, rhs) => eval(*lhs) * eval(*rhs),
```

```
enum Expr {
  Int(i32),
                                                     patterns
 Neg(Box<Expr>),
 Add(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>),
                                                    variables
 Mul(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>),
fn eval(expr: Expr) -> i32 {
  return match expr {
    Expr::Int(value) => value,
    Expr::Neg(expr) => -eval(*expr),
                                                      sum
    Expr::Add(lhs, rhs) => eval(*lhs) + eval(*rhs),
    Expr::Mul(lhs, rhs) => eval(*lhs) * eval(*rhs),
         product -
```

patterns

```
enum Expr {
  Int(i32),
 Neg(Box<Expr>),
 Add(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>),
                                                    variables
 Mul(Box<Expr>, Box<Expr>),
fn eval(expr: Expr) -> i32 {
  return match expr {
    Expr::Int(value) => value,
    Expr::Neg(expr) => -eval(*expr),
    Expr::Add(lhs, rhs) => eval(*lhs) + eval(*rhs),
    Expr::Mul(lhs, rhs) => eval(*lhs) * eval(*rhs),
   Composed Patterns!
```

```
struct Expr { virtual ~Expr() = default; };
struct Int : Expr { int value; };
struct Neg : Expr { shared_ptr<Expr> expr; };
struct Add : Expr { shared_ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs; };
struct Mul : Expr { shared_ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs; };
int eval(const Expr &expr) {
  if (auto p = dynamic_cast < const Int *>(&expr))
    return p->value;
  if (auto p = dynamic_cast<const Neg *>(&expr))
    return -eval(*p->expr);
  if (auto p = dynamic_cast<const Add *>(&expr))
    return eval(*p->lhs) + eval(*p->rhs);
  if (auto p = dynamic_cast<const Mul *>(&expr))
    return eval(*p->lhs) * eval(*p->rhs);
  throw logic_error("unknown expression");
```

Manually **testing** for a *value* with a *sequence of* conditionals and **extracting** the *desired components*.

```
int eval(const Expr &expr) {
  if (auto p = dynamic_cast<const Int *>(&expr))
    return p->value;
  if (auto p = dynamic_cast<const Neg *>(&expr))
    return -eval(*p->expr);
  if (auto p = dynamic_cast<const Add *>(&expr))
    return eval(*p->lhs) + eval(*p->rhs);
  if (auto p = dynamic_cast<const Mul *>(&expr))
    return eval(*p->lhs) * eval(*p->rhs);
  throw logic_error("unknown expression");
}
```

#### **LLVM**

Manually **testing** for a *value* with a *sequence of* conditionals and **extracting** the *desired components*.

```
if (const auto *CE = dyn_cast<ImplicitCastExpr>(E))
  return // ...
if (const auto *RE = dyn_cast<DeclRefExpr>(E))
  return // ...
if (const auto *ME = dyn_cast<MemberExpr>(E))
  return // ...
if (const auto *CE = dyn_cast<CallExpr>(E))
  return // ...
if (const auto *CE = dyn_cast<CXXConstructExpr>(E))
  return // ...
```

### Visitor

```
struct Int; struct Neg; struct Add; struct Mul;
struct Expr {
  struct Vis {
    virtual void operator()(const Int &) const = 0;
    virtual void operator()(const Neg &) const = 0;
    virtual void operator()(const Add &) const = 0;
    virtual void operator()(const Mul &) const = 0;
 };
 virtual ~Expr() = default;
 virtual void accept(const Vis&) const = 0;
};
struct Int : Expr {
 void accept(const Vis& vis) const { vis(*this); }
  int value;
};
struct Neg : Expr {
  void accept(const Vis& vis) const { vis(*this); }
  shared ptr<Expr> expr;
};
struct Add : Expr {
 void accept(const Vis& vis) const { vis(*this); }
  shared ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs;
};
struct Mul : Expr {
 void accept(const Vis& vis) const { vis(*this); }
  shared ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs;
};
```

```
int eval(const Expr &expr) {
    struct Eval : Expr::Vis {
       void operator()(const Int &that) const {
          result = that.value;
      }
      void operator()(const Neg &that) const {
          result = -eval(*that.expr);
      },
      void operator()(const Add &that) const {
          result = eval(*that.lhs) + eval(*that.rhs);
      }
      void operator()(const Mul &that) {
          result = eval(*that.lhs) * eval(*that.rhs);
      }
      int &result;
    };
    int result;
    expr.accept(Eval{result});
    return result;
}
```



## Insight from Swift

"Pattern matching was probably a foregone conclusion, but I wanted to spell out that having ADTs in the language is what really forces our hand because the alternatives are so bad."

# Various Forms of Pattern Matching in C++

# Various Forms of Pattern Matching in C++

- Matching Simple Types
- Matching Product Types
- Matching Sum Types

## Matching Simple Types

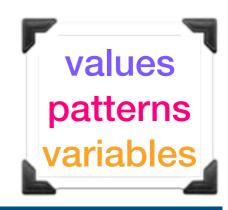
switch

Python Style

```
string s = "c";
unordered_map<string, void (*)()>{
    { "a", [] { printf("A\n"); } },
    { "b", [] { printf("B\n"); } },
    { "c", [] { printf("C\n"); } }
}[s]()
```

## Matching Product Types

```
pair<X, Y> p;
tuple<pair<X, Y>, Z> t;
```



	Destructuring	Nested Destructuring
apply	apply([]( <b>X x, Y y</b> ) {	<pre>apply(    [](pair<x, y=""> p, Z z) {     apply([z](X x, X y) {         //     }, p);    }, t);</x,></pre>
Structured Binding	auto [x, y] = p;	<pre>auto [p, z] = t; auto [x, y] = p; auto [12, y], z[ = t;</pre>

## Matching Sum Types

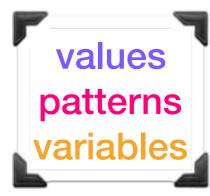
```
struct Expr;
struct Neg { shared_ptr<Expr> expr; };
struct Add { shared_ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs; };
                                                       patterns
struct Mul { shared_ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs; };
                                                       variables
struct Expr : variant<int, Neg, Add, Mul> {
  using variant::variant;
};
int eval(const Expr &expr) {
  return visit(overload(
    [](int value) { return value; },
    [](const Neg &n) { return -eval(*n.expr); },
    [](const Add &a) { return eval(*a.lhs) + eval(*a.rhs); },
    [](const Mul &m) { return eval(*m.lhs) * eval(*m.rhs); }),
   expr);
```

### MPark.Patterns

## Main Goals

- Declarative
- Structured
- Cohesive
- Composable

#### **Basic Structure**

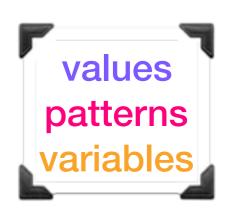


```
#include <mpark/patterns.hpp>

using namespace mpark::patterns; // omitted from here on
match(<expr>...)(
  pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ },
  pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ },
  // ...
);
```

#### Back to the Point

```
struct Point { int x; int y; };
auto p = Point \{ 7, 0 \};
match(p)(
  pattern(ds(0 , arg)) = [](int y) {
    printf("Y axis: %d\n", y);
  pattern(ds(arg, 0)) = [](int x) {
    printf("X axis: %d\n", x);
  pattern(ds(arg, arg)) = [](int x, int y) {
    printf("%d, %d\n", x, y);
);
// prints: "X axis: 7"
```



```
struct Expr;
struct Neg { shared_ptr<Expr> expr; };
struct Add { shared_ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs; };
struct Mul { shared_ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs; };
struct Expr : variant<int, Neg, Add, Mul> {
  using variant::variant;
};
namespace std {
  template <>
  struct variant_size<Expr> // Opt into `VariantLike`
    : integral_constant<size_t, 4> {};
} // namespace std
```

```
int eval(const Expr &expr) {
                                                          values
  return match(expr)(
    pattern(as<int>(arg)) = [](int value) {
                                                         patterns
      return value;
                                                         variables
    pattern(as<Neg>(ds(arg))) = [](auto &expr) {
      return -eval(*expr);
    },
    pattern(as<Add>(ds(arg, arg))) = [](auto &lhs, auto &rhs) {
      return eval(*lhs) + eval(*rhs);
    },
    pattern(as<Mul>(ds(arg, arg))) = [](auto &lhs, auto &rhs) {
      return eval(*lhs) * eval(*rhs);
  );
```

## **Optional Flag**

```
optional<string> flag = "-v";

match(flag)(
   pattern(some(arg(anyof("-v", "--verbose")))) = [](auto &flag) {
      // `flag` == "-v" or "--verbose"
   },
   pattern(some(arg)) = [](auto &flag) {
      WHEN(starts_with(flag, "-W")) { // pattern guard!
      // ...
   };
   },
   pattern(some(_)) = [] { printf("unknown flag!"); }
   pattern(none) = [] {}
);
```

### Patterns So Far

Pattern	Matches	Example
Expression	Any	0
Arg / Wildcard	Any	arg / _
Destructure	Array, Aggregate, TupleLike	ds(0, _)
As	Polymorphic, VariantLike, AnyLike	as <add>(arg)</add>
Optional	PointerLike	some(_), none
Alternation	One of N Patterns	anyof("-f", "force")

## Simplifying Expressions

Let's simplify the expression tree we've been evaluating.

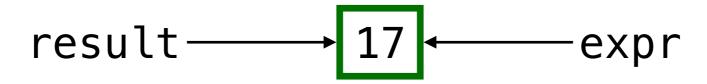
#### Simplification Rules:

- -(-∨) == ∨
- v + 0 == v
- v × 1 == v
- v × 0 == 0

## Simplifying Expressions

```
struct Expr;
struct Neg { shared_ptr<Expr> expr; };
struct Add { shared_ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs; };
struct Mul { shared_ptr<Expr> lhs, rhs; };
struct Expr : variant<int, Neg, Add, Mul> {
  using variant::variant;
};
namespace std {
  template <>
  struct variant_size<Expr> // Opt into `VariantLike`
    : integral_constant<size_t, 4> {};
} // namespace std
```

## Simplifying int



# Simplifying -(-v)

```
shared_ptr<Expr> simplify(const shared_ptr<Expr> &expr) {
  return match(*expr)(
   // ...
    pattern(as<Neg>(ds(some(as<Neg>(ds(arg)))))) = [](auto &e) {
      return simplify(e);
                                            expr
            result
```

## Simplifying v + 0

```
shared_ptr<Expr> simplify(const shared_ptr<Expr> &expr) {
  return match(*expr)(
   // ...
    pattern(as<Add>(ds(some(as<int>(0)), arg))) = [](auto &r) {
      return simplify(r);
    },
    pattern(as<Add>(ds(arg, some(as<int>(0))))) = [](auto &l) {
      return simplify(l);
    },
                                             expr
         result-
```

# Simplifying v × 1

```
shared_ptr<Expr> simplify(const shared_ptr<Expr> &expr) {
  return match(*expr)(
    // ...
    pattern(as<Mul>(ds(some(as<int>(1)), arg))) = [](auto &r) {
      return simplify(r);
    },
    pattern(as<Mul>(ds(arg, some(as<int>(1))))) = [](auto &l) {
      return simplify(l);
    },
                                             expr
         result-
```

## Simplifying v × 0

```
shared_ptr<Expr> simplify(const shared_ptr<Expr> &expr) {
  return match(*expr)(
    // ...
    pattern(as < Mul > (ds(arg(some(as < int > (0))), _))) = [](auto &l) {
      return l;
    },
    pattern(as<Mul>(ds(_, arg(some(as<int>(0)))))) = [](auto &r) {
      return r;
    },
                                              expr
                                                  result
```

## Simplifying –

```
shared_ptr<Expr> simplify(const shared_ptr<Expr> &expr) {
  return match(*expr)(
    pattern(as<Neg>(ds(arg))) = [&](auto &e) {
      auto simple_e = simplify(e);
      return simple_e == e
                 ? expr
                 : simplify(make_shared<Expr>(Neg{simple_e}));
                                                            expr
    simple_e
                                    simple_e
```

## Simplifying +

```
shared_ptr<Expr> simplify(const shared_ptr<Expr> &expr) {
  return match(*expr)(
    // ...
    pattern(as < Add > (ds(arg, arg))) = [&](auto &l, auto &r) {
      auto simple_l = simplify(l), simple_r = simplify(r);
      return simple_l == l && simple_r == r
                 ? expr
                 : simplify(make_shared<Expr>(Add{simple_l,
                                                   simple_r}));
                                 result
simple_l
                                simple_r
simple_r
```

# Simplifying ×

```
shared_ptr<Expr> simplify(const shared_ptr<Expr> &expr) {
  return match(*expr)(
    // ...
    pattern(as<Mul>(ds(arg, arg))) = [&](auto &l, auto &r) {
      auto simple_l = simplify(l), simple_r = simplify(r);
      return simple_l == l && simple_r == r
                 ? expr
                 : simplify(make_shared<Expr>(Mul{simple_l,
                                                   simple_r}));
                                                             expr
simple_l
                               simple_
                               simple_r
simple_r
```

## Putting it all together

```
shared_ptr<Expr> simplify(const shared_ptr<Expr> &expr) {
  return match(*expr)(
    pattern(as < int > (_)) = [&] { return expr; }, // v
    pattern(
      anyof(as<Neg>(ds(some(as<Neg>(ds(arg))))), // -(-\vee)
            as<Add>(ds(some(as<int>(0)), arg)), // v + 0
            as<Add>(ds(arg, some(as<int>(0)))),
            as<Mul>(ds(some(as<int>(1)), arg)), // \vee * 1
            as<Mul>(ds(arg, some(as<int>(1))))) = [](auto &e) {
      return simplify(e);
    },
    pattern(
      anyof(as<Mul>(ds(arg(some(as<int>(0))), _)), // v * 0
            as<Mul>(ds(_, arg(some(as<int>(0)))))) = [](auto &zero) {
      return zero;
    pattern(as < Neg > (ds(arg))) = [&](auto &e) { /* ... */ },
    pattern(as < Add > (ds(arg, arg))) = [&](auto &l, auto &r) { /* ... */ },
   pattern(as<Mul>(ds(arg, arg))) = [&](auto &l, auto &r) { /* ... */ }
);
```

The real power of pattern matching is that the patterns are built the same way as the values

# A Few More Things...

### Identifiers

- Typically introduced inside the pattern, but...
- Introduced as parameters of a lambda instead
- Patterns do not have any identifiers

### Pattern Guard

```
int fib(int n) {
    return match(n)(
        pattern(arg) = [](int x) {
          WHEN(x <= 0) { return 0; };
     },
     pattern(1) = [] { return 1; },
     pattern(arg) = [](int x) {
        return fib_v1(x - 1) + fib_v1(x - 2);
     });
}</pre>
```

- Lives inside the handler... why?
- Reusing the identifier introduced in the lambda

### **Identifier Pattern**

```
struct Point { int x; int y; };
auto p = Point \{ 7, 0 \};
IDENTIFIERS(x, y);
match(p)(
  pattern(ds(0 , y )) = [](int y) {
   printf("Y axis: %d\n", y);
  pattern(ds(x , 0 )) = [](int x) {
   printf("X axis: %d\n", x);
  pattern(ds(x , y )) = [](int x, int y) {
    printf("%d, %d\n", x, y);
);
// prints: "X axis: 7"
```

### Identifier Pattern

Repeated identifiers mean the values have to be equal!

```
tuple<int, int, int> t = { 101, 202, 101 };

IDENTIFIERS(x, y);
match(t)(
  pattern(ds(x, x, x)) = [] { printf("all the same!"); },
  pattern(ds(x, y, x)) = [] { printf("bordered!"); },
  pattern(_) = [] { printf("No recognized pattern"); });

// prints: "bordered!"
```

### Back to the Pattern Guard

```
int fib(int n) {
   IDENTIFIERS(x);
   return match(n)(
        pattern(x).when(x <= 0) = [](int) { return 0; },
        pattern(1) = [] { return 1; },
        pattern(x) = [](int x) {
        return fib_v1(x - 1) + fib_v1(x - 2);
        });
}</pre>
```

### Variadic Pattern

Syntax: variadic(<pattern>)

- Exactly once anywhere within a Destructure Pattern
- The inner pattern is repeatedly expanded as necessary

```
tuple<int, int, int> t = { 101, 202, 101 };

match(t)(
  pattern(ds(arg, arg, arg)) = [](auto, auto, auto) {});

match(t)(
  pattern(ds(variadic(arg))) = [](auto, auto, auto) {});
```

## Inside of a template

```
template <typename Tuple>
void print(Tuple &&tuple) {
   match(forward<Tuple>(tuple))(
     pattern(ds(variadic(arg))) = [](auto &&... xs) {
        int dummy[] = { (cout << xs << ' ', 0)... };
        (void)dummy;
     }
   );
}

print(tuple(101, "hello", 1.1));

// prints: "101 hello 1.1 "</pre>
```

### This is C++17 apply!

```
template <typename F, typename Tuple>
decltype(auto) apply(F &&f, Tuple &&t) {
   return match(forward<T>(t))(
      pattern(ds(variadic(arg))) = forward<F>(f));
}
```

### almost tuple\_cat

```
tuple<int, int, int> t = { 101, 202, 101 };
match(t)(
  pattern(ds(variadic(arg))) = [](auto, auto, auto) {});
```

### almost tuple\_cat

```
template <typename... Tuples>
auto almost_tuple_cat(Tuples &&... tuples) {
   return match(forward<Tuples>(tuples)...)(
    pattern(variadic(ds(variadic(arg)))) = [](auto &&... xs) {
       return make_tuple(forward<decltype(xs)>(xs)...);
    });
}
```

### Performance

### MPark.Patterns

```
void fizzbuzz() {
  using namespace mpark::patterns;
  for (int i = 1; i <= 100; ++i) {
    match(i % 3, i % 5)(
        pattern(0, 0) = [] { std::printf("fizzbuzz\n"); },
        pattern(0, _) = [] { std::printf("fizz\n"); },
        pattern(_, 0) = [] { std::printf("buzz\n"); },
        pattern(_, _) = [i] { std::printf("%d\n", i); });
    }
}</pre>
```

#### switch

```
void fizzbuzz() {
  for (int i = 1; i <= 100; ++i) {
    switch (i % 3) {
      case 0:
        switch (i % 5) {
          case 0: std::printf("fizzbuzz\n"); break;
          default: std::printf("fizz\n"); break;
        break;
      default:
        switch (i % 5) {
          case 0: std::printf("buzz\n"); break;
          default: std::printf("%d\n", i); break;
        break;
```

fizzbuzz(): #	call printf	imul rax, rcx,	jmp .LBB1_8
@fizzbuzz()	<pre>jmp .LBB0_9</pre>	1431655766	.LBB1_6: # in Loop:
push rbx	.LBB0_4: # in Loop:	mov rdx, rax	Header=BB1_1 Depth=1
mov ebx, 1	<pre>Header=BB0_1 Depth=1</pre>	shr rdx, 63	mov edi, .Lstr
.LBB0_1: # =>This Inner	test eax, eax	shr rax, 32	<pre>jmp .LBB1_8</pre>
Loop Header: Depth=1	je .LBB0_7	add eax, edx	.LBB1_7: # in Loop:
movsxd rcx, ebx	mov edi, .Lstr.4	lea edx, [rax +	Header=BB1_1 Depth=1
imul rax, rcx,	<pre>jmp .LBB0_8</pre>	2*rax]	mov edi, .Lstr.5
1431655766	.LBB0_6: # in Loop:	imul rax, rcx,	.LBB1_8: # in Loop:
mov rdx, rax	<pre>Header=BB0_1 Depth=1</pre>	1717986919	Header=BB1_1 Depth=1
shr rdx, 63	mov edi, .Lstr	mov rsi, rax	call puts
shr rax, 32	<pre>jmp .LBB0_8</pre>	shr rsi, 63	.LBB1_9: # in Loop:
<pre>add eax, edx</pre>	.LBB0_7: # in Lo <u>o</u> p:	_ sar rax, 33	Header=BB1_1 Depth=1
lea edx, [rax +	Header=BB0_1_epth=1_	hesi Sam	inc ebx
2*rax]	m d, Ltn5	a csi, sa	<b>cmp</b> ebx, 101
imul rax, rcx,	.LBB0_8: # in Loop	4*rax	jne .LBB1_1
1717986919	<pre>Header=BB0_1 Depth=1</pre>	mov eax, ecx	xor eax, eax
mov rsi, rax	call puts	sup eax esi	pop rbx
shr rsi, 63	lene kate		ret
sar rax, 33	Header=BB0_1 Depth=1	je .LBB1_4	.L.str.3:
add eax, esi	inc ebx	test eax, eax	.asciz "%d\n"
lea esi, [rax +	cmp ebx, 101	je .LBB1_6	
4*rax]	jne .LBB0_1	<pre>mov edi, .L.str.3</pre>	.Lstr:
mov eax, ecx	pop rbx	xor eax, eax	.asciz "buzz"
<pre>sub eax, esi</pre>	ret	mov esi, ebx	
<pre>cmp ecx, edx</pre>	main: # @main	call printf	.Lstr.4:
je .LBB0_4	push rbx	<pre>jmp .LBB1_9</pre>	.asciz "fizz"
test eax, eax	mov ebx, 1	.LBB1_4: # in Loop:	
je .LBB0_6	<pre>.LBB1_1: # =&gt;This Inner</pre>	Header=BB1_1 Depth=1	.Lstr.5:
mov edi, .L.str.3	Loop Header: Depth=1	test eax, eax	<pre>.asciz "fizzbuzz"</pre>
xor eax, eax	movsxd rcx, ebx	je .LBB1_7	
mov esi, ebx		mov edi, .Lstr.4	

### **Future Work**

### **Future Work**

- Determine an API for Ranges
- Experiment further with identifiers
- Exhaustiveness checking



## MPark.Patterns

Pattern Matching in C++

https://github.com/mpark/patterns

**Michael Park** 





## Implementation Peek

```
using namespace mpark::patterns;
IDENTIFIERS(<identifier>...);  // optional
match(<expr>...)(
  pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ },
  pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ },
  // ...
);
```

```
using namespace mpark::patterns;
IDENTIFIERS(<identifier>...); // optional
match(<expr>...)(
  pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ },
pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ },
 // . . .
template <typename... Patterns>
struct Pattern {
   template <typename F>
   Case<Pattern, F> operator=(F &&f) && noexcept;
   Ds<Patterns &&...> patterns;
};
```

```
using namespace mpark::patterns;
IDENTIFIERS(<identifier>...);  // optional
match(<expr>...)(
   pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ }
   pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ }
   // ...
);
template <typename Pattern, typename F>
struct Case {
   Pattern pattern;
   F f;
};
```

```
using namespace mpark::patterns;
IDENTIFIERS(<identifier>...); // optional
match(<expr>...)(
  pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ },
  pattern(<pattern>...) = [](<binding>...) { /* ... */ },
 // . . .
template <typename... Values>
struct Match {
 template <typename Pattern, typename F, typename... Cases>
 decltype(auto) operator()(Case<Pattern, F> &&case_,
                           Cases&&... cases) && {
 tuple<Values &&...> values;
```

### Match::operator()

```
template <typename Pattern, typename F, typename... Cases>
decltype(auto) operator()(Case<Pattern, F> &&case_,
                          Cases&&... cases) && {
  auto result = try_match(move(case_).pattern.patterns,
                          move(values),
                          move(case_).f);
  if (result) {
    return move(result).get();
  }
  if constexpr (sizeof...(Cases) == 0) {
    throw match_error{};
  } else {
    return move(*this)(forward<Cases>(cases)...);
```

### Match::operator()

```
template <typename Pattern, typename F, typename... Cases>
decltype(auto) operator()(Case<Pattern, F> &&case_,
                          Cases&&... cases) && {
 auto result = try_match(move(case_).pattern.patterns,
                          move(values),
                          move(case_).f);
  if (result) {
    return move(result).get();
  }
  if constexpr (sizeof...(Cases) == 0) {
    throw match_error{};
  } else {
    return move(*this)(forward<Cases>(cases)...);
```

#### match\_result<T>

```
template <typename T>
struct match_result : optional<forwarder<T>> {
  using type = T;
  using super = optional<forwarder<T>>;
  using super::super;
 match_result(no_match_t) noexcept {}
  match_result(nullopt_t) = delete;
  decltype(auto) get() && {
    return (*static_cast<super &&>(*this)).forward();
};
```

#### match\_result-aware invoke

```
// `invoke`-like utility for `try_match` functions.
template <typename F, typename... Args>
auto match_invoke(F &&f, Args &&... args) {
  using R = invoke_result_t<F, Args...>;
  if constexpr (is_void_v<R>) {
    invoke(forward<F>(f), forward<Args>(args)...);
    return match_result<void>(void_{{}});
  } else if constexpr (is_match_result_v<R>) {
    return invoke(forward<F>(f), forward<Args>(args)...);
  } else {
    return match_result<R>(
        invoke(forward<F>(f), forward<Args>(args)...));
```

## **Expression Pattern**

## Arg Pattern