

Standardized Type Ordering

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1 Abstract

Currently, `std::type_info` provides a stable but *implementation defined* order of types. Despite being unchangeable at runtime, the implementation defined `type_info::before` is not marked `constexpr`. This paper explores

a standardized ordering of types in C++, as well as the impact of marking `type_info::before` constexpr.

2 Revision History

New Paper

3 Motivation

There is currently no way in C++ to sort types. Well-performing typesets, required by various policy-based template libraries, require constexpr evaluation of order.

This presents unsolvable problems for libraries that provide types whose behavior is configured using a set (not a list) of policies.

The inability to sort these policies into a canonical order results in different types with the same behavior.

Strong ordering of types also allows typesets to produce the same symbol in different compilation units.

4 Proposal

This proposal only concerns itself with ordering types. It has implications to the whole reflection space as it is a subset of providing strong ordering on `std::meta::info` objects.

We propose the following as a canonical way of sorting all types that are generated by the compiler. This order shall be available for constexpr evaluation. This proposal does not encompass type successors (i.e. `typeid(int).next()`), defining only a comparison on two known types. (i.e. `typeid(int).before(typeid(char))`)

4.1 Ordering Qualified Types

For any unqualified type T, its qualified versions are ordered immediately after it (preceding any other type) in the following manner:

Qualifiers are each assigned a score

```
&: 1
&&: 2
const: 3
volatile: 6
```

and ordering lowest-first after summing them.

For any unqualified type T, the order of all possible qualified types would be:

```
0 T
1 T &
2 T &&
3 T const
4 T const &
5 T const &&
6 T volatile
7 T volatile &
8 T volatile &&
9 T const volatile
10 T const volatile &
11 T const volatile &&
```

The remainder of the paper concerns itself only with unqualified types.

4.2 Ordering Scalar Types

Scalar types shall be ordered before compound types.

Built-in types with simple names shall be ordered before any types that reference other types.

In particular, scalar types should be ordered as follows:

1. `void` comes first because it's not reifiable,
2. `nullptr_t` as the first monostate
3. any other monostates, if added, sorted alphabetically
4. `bool` as the first bi-state
5. any other bi-states, if added, sorted alphabetically.
6. Raw-memory types (`char`, `signed char`, `unsigned char`, `std::byte`)
7. Integral types in order of size, signed before unsigned (`short`, `unsigned short`, `int`, `unsigned int`, `long`, `unsigned long`, `long long`, `unsigned long long`, followed by any implementation-defined wider integral types like `__int128_t` etc.). Intersperse any implementation-defined built-in integral types as needed between the above.
8. Any remaining character types that are not type-aliases of any of the above, including unicode, according to the following rules: smallest first, unicode-specific variants after non-unicode variants.
9. Floating-point types, in order of size. In case of ties, `float`, `double` and `long double` come before any floating point types.
10. Enumeration types, (internally ordered by rules for class type ordering by name)
11. Function types (internally ordered by rules in section [Function Types](#))
12. Pointer types (internally ordered by their pointee-type)
13. Pointer-to-member types (internally ordered by pointee-type)

Class types shall be ordered according to the rules below, see [Ordering Compound Types](#)

4.3 Tuple Representation

For the purposes of this paper, types shall be broken down into tuples of atoms and kinds. These tuples provide a way for types to be ordered.

Each value in the tuple shall be a tuple of Kind (see [Kinds](#)) and atoms (see [Atoms](#)) that represent the type.

These tuples shall be ordered lexicographically.

Given

```
namespace foo::bar {  
    struct i;  
}  
  
namespace baz {  
    struct j;  
}
```

`foo::bar::i` produces `((namespace, foo), (namespace, bar), (type, i))`

`baz::j` produces `((namespace, baz), (type, j))`

When compared, these yield

`baz::j < foo::bar::i`, since `namespace baz` precedes `namespace foo`

4.4 Kinds

There are the following kinds in the grammar, and shall be ordered as follows from lowest to highest.

— value

- namespace
- function
- member function
- function template
- lambda_function
- type
- class template
- variable template
- alias template

4.5 Atoms

The following are atoms of ordering tuples. They shall be ordered from lowest to highest.

- scalar type
- [] (unknown bound array)
- [n] (known bound array of size n)
- kinds (see [kinds](#))
- name of a class type
- * (pointer)
- ... (variadic parameter)

4.6 Namespaces

Namespaces shall be ordered alphabetically by comparing namespace names at the same rank (as if their names were tuples of those strings). A namespace comes before any of its subnamespaces.

Given:

```
namespace outer1 {
    struct i;
}

namespace outer2 {
    namespace inner1 {
        struct i;
    }
    namespace inner2 {
        struct i;
    }
}
```

The order of the three structs w/ type i types shall be `outer1::i < outer2::inner1::i < outer2::inner2::i`.

See the example in [Tuple Representation](#).

4.6.1 anonymous namespace

The anonymous namespace shall be ordered after its enclosing namespace but before any named namespaces.

4.7 Ordering Array Types

Array types shall be ordered after scalar types but before class types.

Order arrays first internally by element type, then by rank, then by rank bounds, lowest first. Arrays of unknown bounds come before arrays of known bounds.

So the order of the following, for a given type T:

```
T[]
T[10]
T[11]
T[] [2]
T[10] [2]
T[3] [2]
```

shall be ordered $T[] < T[10] < T[11] < T[] [2] < T[3] [2] < T[10] [2]$,

This can be represented as:

```
((type, T), [])
((type, T), [10])
((type, T), [11])
((type, T), [], [2])
((type, T), [10], [3])
((type, T), [3], [2])
```

4.8 Ordering Compound Types

4.8.1 Ordering Class Types

Class types can be defined as either a **struct** or a **class**. As far as ordering is concerned, structs and classes should be treated the same.

Class types shall be greater than scalar types.

Since we cannot redeclare two types with the same name, class types shall be ordered alphabetically.

```
struct Apple {};
class Banana {};
struct Carrot {};
```

Would be ordered as $\text{Apple} < \text{Banana} < \text{Carrot}$

As such, we define the ordering tuples:

```
(type, Apple) (type, Banana) (type, Carrot)
```

4.8.2 Non Type Template Parameters

NTTPs shall first be ordered by their type, then their value.

Given:

```
template <auto T>
struct s {
    decltype(T) i = T;
};

s<1u> a;
s<1.0f> b;
```

$s<1u>$ shall be ordered before $s<1.0f>$, as integral types come before floating point types.

NTTPs of the same type shall be lexicographically ordered by their scalar subobjects.

NTTPs of the same pointer type shall be ordered by instantiation order.

4.8.3 Class Templates

Class templates shall be ordered by:

- 1) Class name, alphabetically.
- 2) Template arguments, applied lexicographically.

For example, given:

```
template <typename T, typename U>
struct Apple;

struct Banana;
struct Carrot;

Apple<Banana, Carrot>;
Apple<Banana, Banana>;
Apple<Carrot, Carrot>;
```

would be ordered Apple<Banana, Banana> < Apple<Banana, Carrot> < Apple<Carrot, Carrot>.

We can represent this with tuples:

```
(class_template, Apple, (type, Banana), (type, Carrot))
(class_template, Apple, (type, Banana), (type, Banana))
(class_template, Apple, (type, Carrot), (type, Carrot))
```

4.8.4 Function Types

Function types shall be ordered by

1. Return type
2. Parameters, lexicographically.

```
void foo(int i);
```

This function can be represented by: (function, (type, void), (type, int))

```
void foo(int)
void foo(int, double)
```

We can represent these types with

```
(function, (type, void), (type, int))
(function, (type, void), (type, int), (type, double))
```

So, the type of void foo(int) would precede the type of void foo(int, double)

4.8.5 Member Function Types

Function types shall be ordered by

1. Return type
2. The type of the class it is a member of.
3. Parameters, lexicographically.

```
struct Foo {
    void bar(int i, float j);
};
```

Produces the following tuple representation

(member_function, (type, void), (type, Foo), (type, int), (type, float))

4.8.6 Variadic Function Types

Variadic function shall be ordered in a similar way. In a variadic function, the last argument is a variadic argument. A variadic argument shall be ordered immediately after its underlying type.

Given:

```
void foo(Foo);  
void foo(Foo...);
```

In this case, the type of `void foo(Foo...)` is ordered immediately after the type of `void foo(Foo)`.

We can represent these as:

(function (type, void) (type, Foo))
(function (type, void) (type, Foo, ...))

4.8.7 Function Template Types

Function templates are ordered after member functions. They shall be ordered: 1) By return type 2) By template parameters, lexicographically 3) By function parameters, lexicographically

Given

```
template <typename T, typename U>  
int f(double);
```

The type of `f<char, int>` would produce the representation:

(function_template, (type, int), ((type, char), (type, int)), (type, double))

4.8.8 Lambdas

Lambda objects are ordered first by where they are declared, then by declaration order.

```
namespace Banana {  
    auto i = [] (int) -> void {}; // 0th lambda instantiated in Banana  
}  
  
namespace Apple {  
    auto i = [] (float) -> int {}; // 0th lambda instantiated in Apple  
    auto j = [] () -> std::string {}; // 1st lambda instantiated in Apple  
}
```

These would produce the following tuples:

((namespace Banana), (lambda, (value, 0))
((namespace Apple), (lambda, (value, 0))
((namespace Apple), (lambda, (value, 1))

4.8.9 Parameter Packs

Parameter are ordered as class templates.

Given:

```

template<class... Types>
struct Tuple {};

class Foo {};
class Bar {};

Tuple<> t0;
Tuple<int> t1;
Tuple<Foo> t2;
Tuple<Bar> t3;
Tuple<Foo, Bar> t4;

```

would be ordered: Tuple<> < Tuple<int> < Tuple<Bar> < Tuple<Foo> < Tuple<Foo, Bar>

4.8.10 Kinds of Templates

Kinds of templates are ordered first by name, then by template arguments.

Given:

```

template <template <template<typename> class> class Template>
struct two{};

template <template <typename> class> struct one{};

template <typename> struct zero{};

zero<int> value0;
one<zero> value1;
two<one> value2;

```

These are represented by tuples:

```

(class_template, zero, (type, int))
(class_template, one, (class_template, (type, zero)))
(class_template, two, (class_template, (type, one)))

```

4.8.11 Variable Templates

Variable templates are ordered by name, then by template parameter.

```

template <typename F, typename S>
constexpr std::pair<F, S> pair_one_two = {1, 2};

```

the type of pair_one_two<int, double> can be represented as:

```

(variable_template, pair_one_two, (type, int), (type, double))

```

4.8.12 Alias Templates

Alias templates are ordered alphabetically by name.

Given

```

template< class T >
using remove_cvref_t = typename remove_cvref<T>::type;

```

We can represent remove_cvref_t as:

(alias_template, remove_cvref_t)

5 Acknowledgements

Thanks to all of the following:

- Davis Herring for his suggestions on ordering non-type template parameters.

6 References

- [1] Jens Maurer. 2019. Inconsistencies with non-type template parameters. <https://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2019/p1907r1.html>