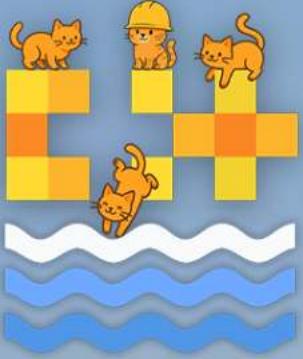


# The 10 Essential Features for the Future of C++ Libraries

**Mateusz Pusz**

**2025**



8

# The ~~10~~ Essential Features for the Future of C++ Libraries

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# C++ Evolution

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- **C++11 - Cornerstone of Modern C++**

- Move Semantics, `constexpr`, lambda expressions, variable templates, memory model and threads, range-for, chrono, ...

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- Move Semantics, `constexpr`, lambda expressions, variable templates, memory model and threads, range-for, chrono, ...

- C++20 - HUGE!!!

- concepts, ranges, coroutines, class NTTPs, `constexpr` all the things, `consteval`, `<=>`, `format`, `counting_semaphore`/`latch`/`barrier`, modules 🤯, ...

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- C++26 - AWESOME!!!

- reflection, contracts, `std::execution`, even more `constexpr`, relocability, RCU, hazard pointers, SIMD, linalg, ...

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- C++26 - AWESOME!!!

- reflection, contracts, `std::execution`, even more `constexpr`, relocability, RCU, hazard pointers, SIMD, linalg, ...

Still, there are many features missing that would allow library developers to provide a better experience to the users.

# I will...

---

1

Describe problems that library developers and their users face today

1

## Describe problems that library developers and their users face today

- Improving interfaces
- Enabling compile-time code debugging
- Better compile-time error messages
- Improving safety
- A need for additional text utilities
- Improving distribution and consumption of libraries

# I will...

---

## 1 Describe problems that library developers and their users face today

- Improving interfaces
- Enabling compile-time code debugging
- Better compile-time error messages
- Improving safety
- A need for additional text utilities
- Improving distribution and consumption of libraries

The feature selection is subjective and far from being complete...

# I will...

---

- 1 Describe problems that library developers and their users face today
- 2 Present how those problems can be addressed with future C++ language and library features

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  - Recently accepted for C++26
    - "C++26" annotation next to a paper number in a title
    - most of the papers were not yet accepted when I was submitting this talk

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  - In the WG21 pipeline that did not get to C++26
    - just a paper number in a title
  - Abandoned papers that did not have a revision for a longer time
    - "Abandoned" annotation next to a paper number in a title
    - *Contributors are welcome to help progress them*

# I will...

---

- 1 Describe problems that library developers and their users face today
- 2 Present how those problems can be addressed with future C++ language and library features
- 3 NOT discuss big features in details (e.g., reflection, contracts)

# I will...

---

- 1 Describe problems that library developers and their users face today
- 2 Present how those problems can be addressed with future C++ language and library features
- 3 NOT discuss big features in details (e.g., reflection, contracts)
  - Not enough time
  - Many great talks about them already available

# I will...

---

- 1 Describe problems that library developers and their users face today
- 2 Present how those problems can be addressed with future C++ language and library features
- 3 NOT discuss big features in details (e.g., reflection, contracts)
- 4 Present concrete examples of how they solve common problems in Modern C++ libraries

# Finding a paper

---

- Get paper
  - <https://wg21.link/nXXXX>
  - <https://wg21.link/pXXXXrX>
  - <https://wg21.link/pXXXX> - latest version

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  - <https://wg21.link/std> - latest released version
- Usage info
  - <https://wg21.link>

## IMPROVING INTERFACES

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t) { /* ... */ }
```

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t) { /* ... */ }
```

```
auto foo = [](auto&& t) { /* ... */ };
```

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t) { /* ... */ }
```

```
auto foo = [] (auto&& t) { /* ... */ };
```

```
template<typename T> auto foo(T&& t) { /* ... */ }
```

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t) { /* ... */ }
```

```
auto foo = [] (auto&& t) { /* ... */ };
```

```
auto foo(auto&& t) { /* ... */ }
```

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t) { /* ... */ }
```

```
auto foo = [] (auto&& t) { /* ... */ };
```

```
auto foo(auto&& t) { /* ... */ }
```

```
template<typename T> class foo { /* ... */ };
```

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t) { /* ... */ }
```

```
auto foo = [] (auto&& t) { /* ... */ };
```

```
auto foo(auto&& t) { /* ... */ }
```

```
template<typename T> class foo { /* ... */ };
```

Unconstrained template parameters are the **void\*** of C++

# Legacy template code

---

```
template<auto R, typename Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<auto R2, typename Rep2>
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr auto operator/(const quantity& lhs,
                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs);
    // ...
};
```

# Legacy template code

```
template<auto R, typename Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
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    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr auto operator/(const quantity& lhs,
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```

- What should I pass as **R** and **Rep**?

# Legacy template code

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};
```

- What should I pass as **R** and **Rep**?
- What if **Rep** can't be divided with **Rep2**?

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template<auto R, typename Rep = double>
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    // ...
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```

- What should I pass as **R** and **Rep**?
- What if **Rep** can't be divided with **Rep2**?
- What is returned from a function?

# Legacy template code

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template<auto R, typename Rep = double>
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public:
    template<auto R2, typename Rep2>
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                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs);
    // ...
};
```

- What should I pass as **R** and **Rep**?
- What if **Rep** can't be divided with **Rep2**?
- What is returned from a function?

If I will manage to crash the compilation of your code, then it is your bug!

# Legacy template code

---

```
template<auto R, typename Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<auto R2, typename Rep2>
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr auto operator/(const quantity& lhs,
                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs);
    // ...
};
```

Can you spot a bug?

# Legacy template code

```
template<auto R, typename Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<auto R2, typename Rep2>
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr auto operator/(const quantity& lhs,
                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs);
    // ...
};
```

## NOT DEPENDENT

- Trivial Conversions
- Promotions
- Standard Conversions
- User-defined Conversions

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    // ...
};
```

## NOT DEPENDENT

- Trivial Conversions
- Promotions
- Standard Conversions
- User-defined Conversions

## DEPENDENT

- Parameter/Argument adjustments
- Consideration of alternatives (e.g., base classes)
- No additional conversions

# Legacy template code

```
template<auto R, typename Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<auto R2, typename Rep2>
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr auto operator/(const quantity& lhs,
                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs);
    // ...
};
```

Parameters of binary operators should be symmetrical

```
static_assert(std::is_same_v<decltype(a + b), decltype(b + a)>);
```

# Concepts are great!

---

```
template<Reference> auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<std::derived_from<quantity> Q, auto R2, typename Rep2>
        requires detail::InvocableQuantities<std::divides<>, quantity, quantity<R2, Rep2>>
        [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr Quantity auto operator/(const Q& lhs,
                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs);
    // ...
};
```

# Concepts are great!

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                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs);
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};
```

Challenge every "naked" **typename** and **auto** in your code.

# Concepts are great!

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                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs);
    // ...
};
```

Both template parameters are dependent now.

# It's only a half of the story 😞

---

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
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        [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr Quantity auto operator/(const Q& lhs,
                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs)
    {
        }

    //...
};
```

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        requires detail::InvocableQuantities<std::divides<>, quantity, quantity<R2, Rep2>>
        [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr Quantity auto operator/(const Q& lhs,
                                                const quantity<R2, Rep2>& rhs)
    {
        MP_UNITS_EXPECTS_DEBUG(is_neq_zero(rhs));
        return ::mp_units::quantity{lhs.numerical_value_ref_in(unit) /
                                    rhs.numerical_value_ref_in(rhs.unit),
                                    R / R2};
    }
    //...
};
```

# It's only a half of the story 😞

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```

- *Not visible in function declarations* and automatically generated *API reference* documentation

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        return ::mp_units::quantity{lhs.numerical_value_ref_in(unit) /
                                    rhs.numerical_value_ref_in(rhs.unit),
                                    R / R2};
    }
    //...
};
```

- *Not visible in function declarations* and automatically generated *API reference* documentation
- Often *checked only in Debug* builds

# P2900 Contracts for C++ (C++26) 🎉

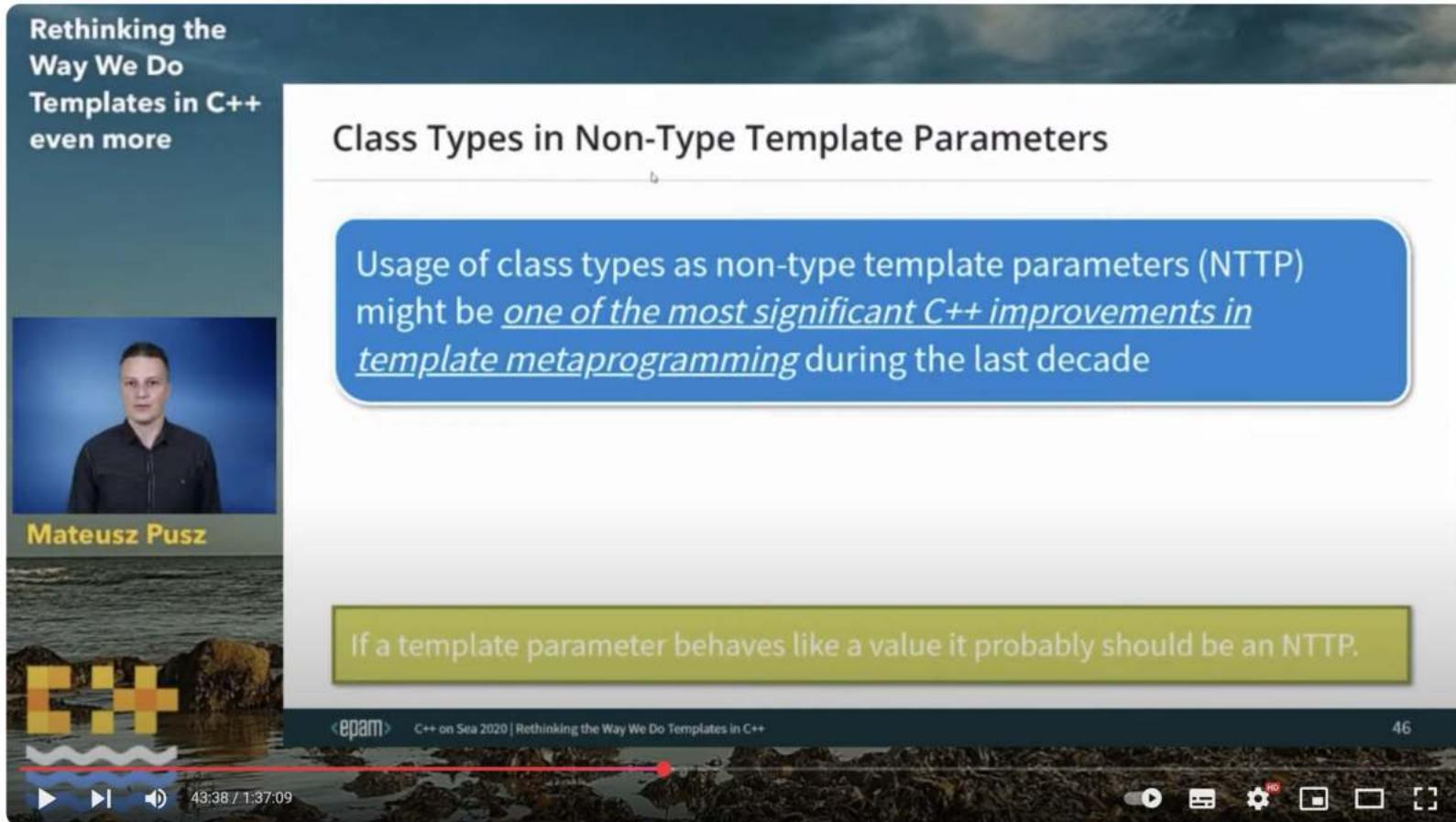
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    template<std::derived_from<quantity> Q, auto R2, typename Rep2>
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        [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr Quantity auto operator/(const Q& lhs,
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        pre (is_neq_zero(rhs))
    {
        return ::mp_units::quantity{lhs.numerical_value_ref_in(unit) /
                                    rhs.numerical_value_ref_in(rhs.unit),
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```

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    {
        return ::mp_units::quantity{lhs.numerical_value_ref_in(unit) /
                                    rhs.numerical_value_ref_in(rhs.unit),
                                    R / R2};
    }
    //...
};
```

Being able to express compile-time and runtime contracts in declarations of our interfaces is AWESOME!

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters



Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++ even more - Mateusz Pusz [ C++ on Sea 2020 ]

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

---

```
inline constexpr struct dim_length final : base_dimension<"L"> {} dim_length;
inline constexpr struct dim_time final    : base_dimension<"T"> {} dim_time;
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

```
inline constexpr struct dim_length final : base_dimension<"L"> {} dim_length;
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```

```
inline constexpr struct length final : quantity_spec<dim_length> {} length;
inline constexpr struct time final   : quantity_spec<dim_time> {} time;
inline constexpr struct speed final : quantity_spec<length / time> {} speed;
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

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inline constexpr struct length final : quantity_spec<dim_length> {} length;
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inline constexpr struct speed final : quantity_spec<length / time> {} speed;
```

```
inline constexpr struct metre final  : named_unit<"m", kind_of<isq::length>> {} metre;
inline constexpr struct second final : named_unit<"s", kind_of<isq::time>> {} second;
inline constexpr struct hour final  : named_unit<"h", mag<60> * minute> {} hour;
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

```
inline constexpr struct dim_length final : base_dimension<"L"> {} dim_length;
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```

```
template<PrefixableUnit U> struct kilo_final : prefixed_unit<"k", mag_power<10, 3>, U{}> {};
template<PrefixableUnit auto U> constexpr kilo_<decltype(U)> kilo;
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

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```

```
template<PrefixableUnit U> struct kilo_ final : prefixed_unit<"k", mag_power<10, 3>, U{}> {};
template<PrefixableUnit auto U> constexpr kilo_<decltype(U)> kilo;
```

```
quantity<speed[kilo<metre>/hour]> v = 120 * kilo<metre> / (2 * hour);
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

```
inline constexpr struct dim_length final : base_dimension<"L"> {} dim_length;
inline constexpr struct dim_time final    : base_dimension<"T"> {} dim_time;
```

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inline constexpr struct length final : quantity_spec<dim_length> {} length;
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inline constexpr struct hour final  : named_unit<"h", mag<60> * minute> {} hour;
```

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template<PrefixableUnit U> struct kilo_ final : prefixed_unit<"k", mag_power<10, 3>, U{}> {};
template<PrefixableUnit auto U> constexpr kilo_<decltype(U)> kilo;
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quantity<speed[kilo<metre>/hour]> v = 120 * kilo<metre> / (2 * hour);
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# Non-type template parameters (NTTP) (C++20)

---

One of the following (optionally cv-qualified) types

- a **structural type**
- a type that *contains a placeholder* (**auto**) type
- a placeholder for a *deduced class type* (CTAD)

# Non-type template parameters (NTTP) (C++20)

---

One of the following (optionally cv-qualified) types

- a **structural type**
- a type that *contains a placeholder* (**auto**) type
- a placeholder for a *deduced class type* (CTAD)

## Structural types

- a *scalar* type with a constant destruction
- an *lvalue reference* type
- a *literal class* where all base classes and non-static data members are public  
and non-mutable structural types

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

```
inline constexpr struct dim_thermodynamic_temperature final :  
    base_dimension<symbol_text{u8"\u0398", "0"}> {} dim_thermodynamic_temperature;  
  
inline constexpr struct thermodynamic_temperature final :  
    quantity_spec<dim_thermodynamic_temperature> {} thermodynamic_temperature;  
  
inline constexpr struct absolute_zero final : absolute_point_origin<isq::thermodynamic_temperature> {} absolute_zero;  
  
inline constexpr struct kelvin final : named_unit<"K", kind_of<isq::thermodynamic_temperature>, absolute_zero> {} kelvin;
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

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inline constexpr struct dim_thermodynamic_temperature final :  
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    quantity_spec<dim_thermodynamic_temperature> {} thermodynamic_temperature;  
  
inline constexpr struct absolute_zero final : absolute_point_origin<isq::thermodynamic_temperature> {} absolute_zero;  
  
inline constexpr struct kelvin final : named_unit<"K", kind_of<isq::thermodynamic_temperature>, absolute_zero> {} kelvin;  
  
constexpr quantity delta = 273'150 * milli<kelvin>;  
constexpr quantity_point point = absolute_zero + delta;
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

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inline constexpr struct dim_thermodynamic_temperature final :  
    base_dimension<symbol_text{u8"\u0398", "0"}> {} dim_thermodynamic_temperature;  
  
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inline constexpr struct kelvin final : named_unit<"K", kind_of<isq::thermodynamic_temperature>, absolute_zero> {} kelvin;
```

```
constexpr quantity delta = 273'150 * milli<kelvin>;  
constexpr quantity_point point = absolute_zero + delta;
```

```
inline constexpr struct ice_point final : relative_point_origin<point> {} ice_point;  
  
inline constexpr struct degree_Celsius final : named_unit<symbol_text{u8"\u00b0C", "'C"}, kelvin, ice_point> {} degree_Celsius;
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

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inline constexpr struct thermodynamic_temperature final :  
    quantity_spec<dim_thermodynamic_temperature> {} thermodynamic_temperature;  
  
inline constexpr struct absolute_zero final : absolute_point_origin<isq::thermodynamic_temperature> {} absolute_zero;  
  
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```

```
constexpr quantity delta = 273'150 * milli<kelvin>;  
constexpr quantity_point point = absolute_zero + delta;
```

```
inline constexpr struct ice_point final : relative_point_origin<point> {} ice_point;  
  
inline constexpr struct degree_Celsius final : named_unit<symbol_text{u8"\u00b0C", "'C"}, kelvin, ice_point> {} degree_Celsius;  
  
quantity_point room_temp(21 * degree_Celsius);
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

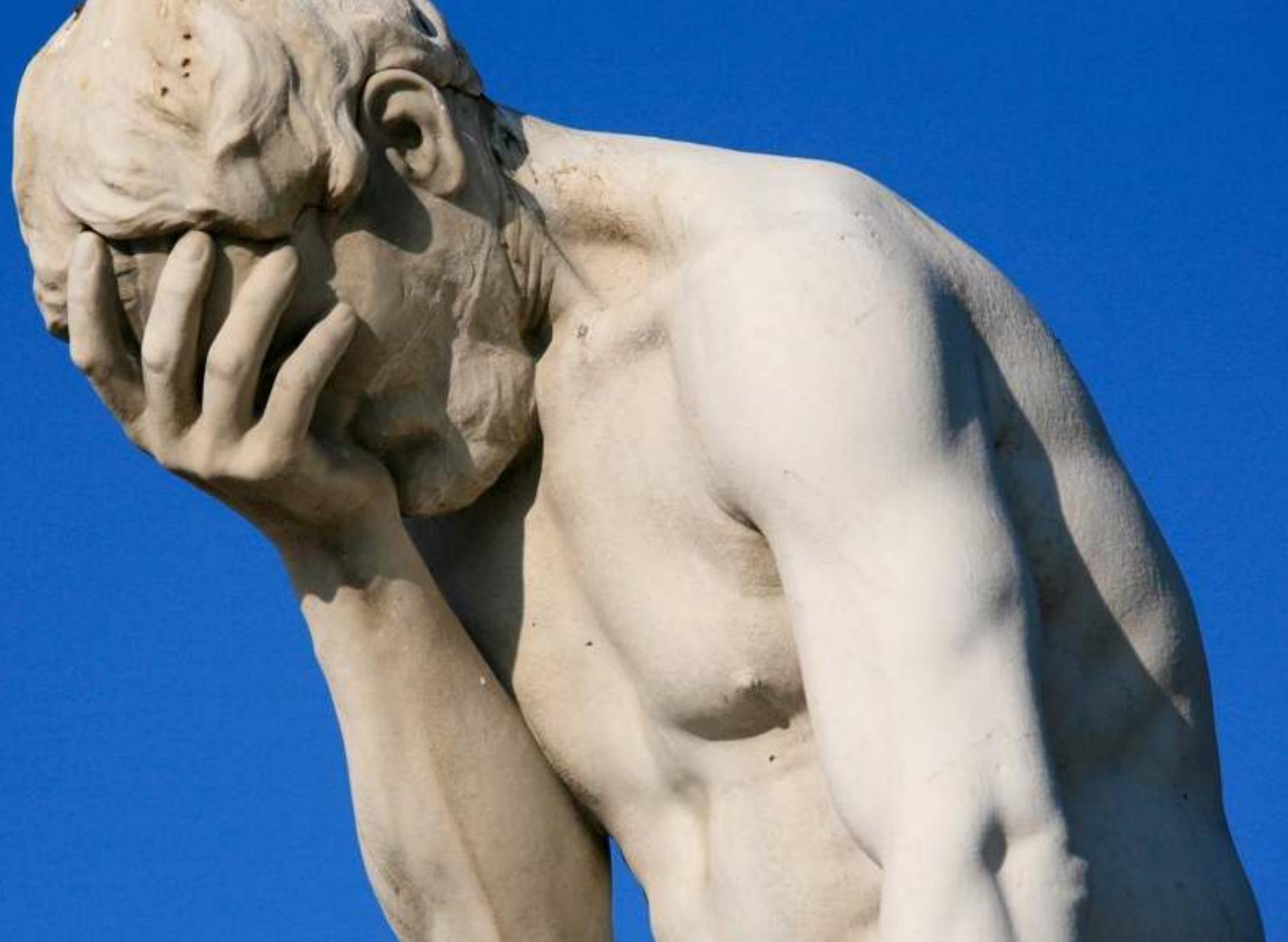
```
inline constexpr struct dim_thermodynamic_temperature final :  
    base_dimension<symbol_text{u8"\u0398", "0"}> {} dim_thermodynamic_temperature;  
  
inline constexpr struct thermodynamic_temperature final :  
    quantity_spec<dim_thermodynamic_temperature> {} thermodynamic_temperature;  
  
inline constexpr struct absolute_zero final : absolute_point_origin<isq::thermodynamic_temperature> {} absolute_zero;  
  
inline constexpr struct kelvin final : named_unit<"K", kind_of<isq::thermodynamic_temperature>, absolute_zero> {} kelvin;
```

```
constexpr quantity delta = 273'150 * milli<kelvin>;  
constexpr quantity_point point = absolute_zero + delta;
```

```
inline constexpr struct ice_point final : relative_point_origin<point> {} ice_point;  
  
inline constexpr struct degree_Celsius final : named_unit<symbol_text{u8"\u00b0C", "'C"}, kelvin, ice_point> {} degree_Celsius;  
  
quantity_point room_temp(21 * degree_Celsius);
```

# Supercharging Non-Type Template Parameters

```
inline constexpr struct dim_thermodynamic_temperature final :  
    base_dimension<symbol_text{u8"\u0398", "0"}> {} dim_thermodynamic_temperature;  
  
inline constexpr struct thermodynamic_temperature final :  
    quantity_spec<dim_thermodynamic_temperature> {} thermodynamic_temperature;  
  
inline constexpr struct absolute_zero final : absolute_point_origin<isq::thermodynamic_temperature> {} absolute_zero;  
  
inline constexpr struct kelvin final : named_unit<"K", kind_of<isq::thermodynamic_temperature>, absolute_zero> {} kelvin;  
  
constexpr quantity delta = 273'150 * milli<kelvin>;  
constexpr quantity_point point = absolute_zero + delta;  
  
inline constexpr struct ice_point final : relative_point_origin<point> {} ice_point;  
  
inline constexpr struct degree_Celsius final : named_unit<symbol_text{u8"\u00b0C", "'C"}, kelvin, ice_point> {} degree_Celsius;  
  
quantity_point room_temp(21 * degree_Celsius);  
  
room_temp.quantity_from_origin_.numerical_value_ *= 2; // !!!!!
```



# Structural types

```
19 -     auto hours = units::quantity_cast<units::isq::si::hour>(minutes);
20 -     if(hours>0*h) {
21 -         if (hours < 10*h)
22 13 +     auto hours = minutes.force_in(u_h);
23 14 +     if(hours>0*u_h) {
24 15 +         if (hours < 10*u_h)
25 16             result << "0";
26 17 -         result << std::to_string(hours.number());
27 18 +         result << std::to_string(hours.numerical_value_);
```



Mateusz Pusz @mateusz.pusz · Oct 16, 2023

Please don't use member data directly. This is the implementation detail and should not be used directly.



Mateusz Pusz @mateusz.pusz · Oct 16, 2023

It seems I have to obfuscate the name more to discourage people from using it.



Nov 09, 2023

Owner

Don't know if obfuscation would be effective. Maybe a short doxygen comment the discourages usage? Such a comment would pop up in most IDEs...

# Structural types

---

```
template<Reference auto R,
         RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    Rep numerical_value_is_an_implementation_detail_; // needs to be public for a structural type
    // ...
};
```

```
template<Reference auto R,
         PointOriginFor<get_quantity_spec(R)> auto P0 = default_point_origin(R),
         RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity_point {
public:
    quantity_type quantity_from_origin_is_an_implementation_detail_; // needs to be public for a structural type
    // ...
};
```

# Impact of NTTT restrictions

---

- Authors of C++ classes that want them to be usable as NTTTPs **have to sacrifice encapsulation**

# Impact of NTTP restrictions

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- Authors of C++ classes that want them to be usable as NTTPPs **have to sacrifice encapsulation**
- Many types from the C++ Standard Library **can't be passed as NTTPPs today**
  - e.g., `std::optional`, `std::variant`, `std::tuple`, `std::span`, `std::vector`, ...

# Impact of NTTP restrictions

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- Authors of C++ classes that want them to be usable as NTTTPs **have to sacrifice encapsulation**
- Many types from the C++ Standard Library **can't be passed as NTTPs today**
  - e.g., `std::optional`, `std::variant`, `std::tuple`, `std::span`, `std::vector`, ...
- NTTP-compatible wrapper types (e.g., `quantity<R, Rep>`) **work as long as Rep is also a structural type**
  - e.g., `quantity<si::metre`, `uncertainty<double>>` will not work if `uncertainty<double>` has private members

# Impact of NTTP restrictions

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- Authors of C++ classes that want them to be usable as NTTPPs **have to sacrifice encapsulation**
- Many types from the C++ Standard Library **can't be passed as NTTPPs today**
  - e.g., `std::optional`, `std::variant`, `std::tuple`, `std::span`, `std::vector`, ...
- NTTP-compatible wrapper types (e.g., `quantity<R, Rep>`) **work as long as Rep is also a structural type**
  - e.g., `quantity<si::metre`, `uncertainty<double>>` will not work if `uncertainty<double>` has private members
- P3094: `std::basic_fixed_string` proposal not in C++26 because of hopes to get `std::inplace_string`
  - as of today `std::inplace_string` can't work properly as a structural type

# P3380 Extending support for class types as non-type template parameters

```
template<Reference auto R,
         RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
    Rep numerical_value_;
    auto to_meta_representation(std::meta::serializer&) const = default;
    static auto from_meta_representation(std::meta::deserializer&) = default;
public:
// ...
};
```

# P3380 Extending support for class types as non-type template parameters

```
template<Reference auto R,
         RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
    Rep numerical_value_;
    auto to_meta_representation(std::meta::serializer&) const = default;
    static auto from_meta_representation(std::meta::deserializer&) = default;
public:
// ...
};
```

```
template<Reference auto R,
         PointOriginFor<get_quantity_spec(R)> auto PO = default_point_origin(R),
         RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity_point {
    quantity_type quantity_from_origin_;
    auto to_meta_representation(std::meta::serializer&) const = default;
    static auto from_meta_representation(std::meta::deserializer&) = default;
public:
// ...
};
```

# What is wrong?

---

## CONCEPTS

```
template<Quantity Q>
void foo(Q&& q);
```

# What is wrong?

---

## CONCEPTS

```
template<Quantity Q>
void foo(Q&& q);
```

Q from the forwarding reference may include **&**, **const**, and **volatile**.

# Lack of template parameters composition

---

## CONCEPTS

```
template<typename Q>
    requires Quantity<std::remove_cvref_t<Q>>
void foo(Q&& q);
```

# Lack of template parameters composition

## CONCEPTS

```
template<typename Q>
    requires Quantity<std::remove_cvref_t<Q>>
void foo(Q&& q);
```

```
template<std::ranges::range R>
    requires awaitable<std::ranges::range_value_t<R>>
awaitable auto when_all(const R& awaitables);
```

# Lack of template parameters composition

## CONCEPTS

```
template<typename Q>
    requires Quantity<std::remove_cvref_t<Q>>
void foo(Q&& q);
```

```
template<std::ranges::range R>
    requires awaitable<std::ranges::range_value_t<R>>
awaitable auto when_all(const R& awaitables);
```

Often constraints terse or shorthand notations are not enough and additional **requires** clauses are needed to constrain template parameters.

# Lack of template parameters composition

---

## VARIABLE TEMPLATES

```
template<typename T>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point = std::is_floating_point_v<T>;  
  
template<>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point<my_float> = true;
```

# Lack of template parameters composition

## VARIABLE TEMPLATES

```
template<typename T>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point = std::is_floating_point_v<T>;
```

```
template<>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point<my_float> = true;
```

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

# Lack of template parameters composition

## VARIABLE TEMPLATES

```
template<typename T>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point = std::is_floating_point_v<T>;
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```
template<>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point<my_float> = true;
```

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

Only class template templates allowed in the C++ language.

# Lack of template parameters composition

## VARIABLE TEMPLATES

```
template<typename T>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point = std::is_floating_point_v<T>;
```

```
template<>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point<my_float> = true;
```

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

```
template<typename T>
struct treat_as_floating_point_t : std::bool_constant<treat_as_floating_point<T>> {};
```

```
static_assert(all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, double, float, long double>);
static_assert(!all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, int, double, float, long double>);
static_assert(!all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, double, float, long, double>);
```

# Lack of template parameters composition

## VARIABLE TEMPLATES

```
template<typename T>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point = std::is_floating_point_v<T>;
```

```
template<>
inline constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point<my_float> = true;
```

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

```
template<typename T>
struct treat_as_floating_point_t : std::bool_constant<treat_as_floating_point<T>> {};
```

```
static_assert(all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, double, float, long double>);
static_assert(all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t + int, double, float, long double>);
```

More to type, extraneous abstractions, slower to compile.

# P2841 Concept and variable-template template-parameters (C++26)

BEFORE

```
template<typename Q>
    requires Quantity<std::remove_cvref_t<Q>>
void foo(Q&& q);
```

# P2841 Concept and variable-template template-parameters (C++26)

BEFORE

```
template<typename Q>
    requires Quantity<std::remove_cvref_t<Q>>
void foo(Q&& q);
```

AFTER

```
template<typename T, template<typename> concept C>
concept decays_to = C<std::decay_t<T>>;
```

# P2841 Concept and variable-template template-parameters (C++26)

BEFORE

```
template<typename Q>
    requires Quantity<std::remove_cvref_t<Q>>
void foo(Q&& q);
```

AFTER

```
template<typename T, template<typename> concept C>
concept decays_to = C<std::decay_t<T>>;
```

```
void foo(decays_to<Quantity> auto&& q);
```

# P2841 Concept and variable-template template-parameters (C++26)

## BEFORE

```
template<std::ranges::range R>
    requires awaitable<std::ranges::range_value_t<R>>
awaitable auto when_all(const R& awaitables);
```

# P2841 Concept and variable-template template-parameters (C++26)

## BEFORE

```
template<std::ranges::range R>
    requires awaitable<std::ranges::range_value_t<R>>
awaitable auto when_all(const R& awaitables);
```

## AFTER

```
template<typename T, template<typename> concept C>
concept range_of = std::ranges::range<T> && C<std::ranges::range_value_t<T>>;
```

# P2841 Concept and variable-template template-parameters (C++26)

## BEFORE

```
template<std::ranges::range R>
    requires awaitable<std::ranges::range_value_t<R>>
awaitable auto when_all(const R& awaitables);
```

## AFTER

```
template<typename T, template<typename> concept C>
concept range_of = std::ranges::range<T> && C<std::ranges::range_value_t<T>>;
```

```
awaitable auto when_all(const range_of<awaitable> auto& awaitables);
```

# Variable template template

The screenshot shows a presentation slide from ACCU 2021. The title is "Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++". The subtitle is "Making variable templates a first class citizen (P2008)". On the left, there is a portrait of the speaker, Mateusz Pusz, and his name is displayed below it. The slide contains two code snippets:

```
std::numbers
template<Unit U, ratio R, template<typename> auto IrrationalFactor>
struct scaled_unit;
```

```
struct degree : scaled_unit<radian, ratio(2, 360), std::numbers::pi_v> {};
```

At the bottom of the slide, there is a footer with the ACCU logo, the text "ACCU 2021 | Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++", the number "97", and a progress bar indicating the video is at 1:00:54 / 1:30:14. There are also social media icons for ACCU.

Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++ - Mateusz Pusz [ACCU 2021]

# P2841 Concept and variable-template template-parameters (C++26)

## BEFORE

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

```
template<typename T>
struct treat_as_floating_point_t : std::bool_constant<treat_as_floating_point<T>> {};
```

```
static_assert(all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, double, float, long double>);
static_assert(!all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, int, double, float, long double>);
static_assert(!all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, double, float, long, double>);
```

# P2841 Concept and variable-template template-parameters (C++26)

## BEFORE

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

```
template<typename T>
struct treat_as_floating_point_t : std::bool_constant<treat_as_floating_point<T>> {};
```

```
static_assert(all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, double, float, long double>);
static_assert(!all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, int, double, float, long double>);
static_assert(!all_of<treat_as_floating_point_t, double, float, long, double>);
```

## AFTER

```
template<template<typename> auto Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

```
static_assert(all_of<treat_as_floating_point, double, float, long double>);
static_assert(!all_of<treat_as_floating_point, int, double, float, long double>);
static_assert(!all_of<treat_as_floating_point, double, float, long, double>);
```

# Template Parameter Kinds

---

BEFORE

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

AFTER

```
template<template<typename> auto Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

# Template Parameter Kinds

---

BEFORE

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

AFTER

```
template<template<typename> auto Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

Why do I have to choose? Can't I have both?

# Template Parameter Kinds

---

Templates are parameterized by *one* or *more* template parameters

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Templates are parameterized by *one* or *more* template parameters

- **type** template parameters

```
template<typename Ptr> class smart_ptr { /* ... */ };
smart_ptr<int> ptr;
```

# Template Parameter Kinds

---

Templates are parameterized by *one* or *more* template parameters

- **type** template parameters

```
template<typename Ptr> class smart_ptr { /* ... */ };
smart_ptr<int> ptr;
```

- **non-type** template parameters

```
template<typename T, size_t N> class array { /* ... */ };
array<int, 5> a;
```

# Template Parameter Kinds

---

Templates are parameterized by *one* or *more* template parameters

- **type** template parameters

```
template<typename Ptr> class smart_ptr { /* ... */ };
smart_ptr<int> ptr;
```

- **non-type** template parameters

```
template<typename T, size_t N> class array { /* ... */ };
array<int, 5> a;
```

- **template** template parameters

```
template<typename T> class my_deleter {};
template<typename T, template<typename> typename Policy> class handle { /* ... */ };
handle<FILE, my_deleter> h;
```

# Template Parameter Kinds

---

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_t_t = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);

template<template<typename> auto Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_v_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);

template<template<typename> concept Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_c_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

# Template Parameter Kinds

---

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_t_t = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

```
template<template<typename> auto Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_v_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

```
template<template<typename> concept Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_c_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

```
template<template<auto> typename Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_t_v = (... && Pred<Vs>::value);
```

```
template<template<auto> auto Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_v_v = (... && Pred<Vs>);
```

```
template<template<auto> concept Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_c_v = (... && Pred<Vs>);
```

# Template Parameter Kinds

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_t_t = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

```
template<template<typename> auto Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_v_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

```
template<template<typename> concept Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_c_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

```
template<template<auto> typename Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_t_v = (... && Pred<Vs>::value);
```

```
template<template<auto> auto Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_v_v = (... && Pred<Vs>);
```

```
template<template<auto> concept Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_c_v = (... && Pred<Vs>);
```

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_t_tv = (... && Pred<decltype(Vs)>::value);
```

```
template<template<typename> auto Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_v_tv = (... && Pred<decltype(Vs)>);
```

```
template<template<typename> concept Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_c_tv = (... && Pred<decltype(Vs)>);
```

# Template Parameter Kinds

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_t_t = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

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template<template<typename> auto Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_v_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

```
template<template<typename> concept Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_c_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

```
template<template<auto> typename Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_t_v = (... && Pred<Vs>::value);
```

```
template<template<auto> auto Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_v_v = (... && Pred<Vs>);
```

```
template<template<auto> concept Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_c_v = (... && Pred<Vs>);
```

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_t_tv = (... && Pred<decltype(Vs)>::value);
```

```
template<template<typename> auto Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_v_tv = (... && Pred<decltype(Vs)>);
```

```
template<template<typename> concept Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_c_tv = (... && Pred<decltype(Vs)>);
```

- Some user...

```
static_assert(all_of_oops<std::integral, int, 3, long, 7U>);
```

# Template Parameter Kinds

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_t_t = (... && Pred<Ts>::value);
```

```
template<template<typename> auto Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_v_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

```
template<template<typename> concept Pred, typename... Ts>
constexpr bool all_of_c_t = (... && Pred<Ts>);
```

```
template<template<auto> typename Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_t_v = (... && Pred<Vs>::value);
```

```
template<template<auto> auto Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_v_v = (... && Pred<Vs>);
```

```
template<template<auto> concept Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_c_v = (... && Pred<Vs>);
```

```
template<template<typename> typename Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_t_tv = (... && Pred<decltype(Vs)>::value);
```

```
template<template<typename> auto Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_v_tv = (... && Pred<decltype(Vs)>);
```

```
template<template<typename> concept Pred, auto... Vs>
constexpr bool all_of_c_tv = (... && Pred<decltype(Vs)>);
```

- Some user...

```
static_assert(all_of_oops<std::integral, int, 3, long, 7U>);
```



# Universal Template Parameter Kind

Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++ even more

Mateusz Pusz

Imagine a Universal Template Parameter Kind (P1985)

A template parameter placeholder that can be replaced with any kind of a template parameter (type, non-type, template)

EXAMPLE

```
template<template auto>
class X;
```

- takes any kind of template parameter

```
template<template auto...>
class Y;
```

- takes any number and any kind of template parameters

epam C++ on Sea 2020 | Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++

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1:10:24 / 1:37:09

Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++ even more - Mateusz Pusz [ C++ on Sea 2020 ]

# P2989 A Simple Approach to Universal Template Parameters

```
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template... Args>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && check(Pred, Args));
```

# P2989 A Simple Approach to Universal Template Parameters

```
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check = check_impl<Pred, Arg>;
```

```
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template... Args>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && check(Pred, Args));
```

# P2989 A Simple Approach to Universal Template Parameters

```
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check = check_impl<Pred, Arg>;  
  
template<template<typename> universal template Pred, auto Arg>
constexpr bool check<Pred, Arg> = check_impl<Pred, decltype(Arg)>;  
  
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template... Args>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && check(Pred, Args));
```

# P2989 A Simple Approach to Universal Template Parameters

```
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check_impl = Pred<Arg>;
```

```
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check = check_impl<Pred, Arg>;
```

```
template<template<typename> universal template Pred, auto Arg>
constexpr bool check<Pred, Arg> = check_impl<Pred, decltype(Arg)>;
```

```
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template... Args>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && check(Pred, Args));
```

# P2989 A Simple Approach to Universal Template Parameters

```
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check_impl = Pred<Arg>;  
  
template<template<universal template> typename Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check_impl<Pred, Arg> = Pred<Arg>::value;  
  
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check = check_impl<Pred, Arg>;  
  
template<template<typename> universal template Pred, auto Arg>
constexpr bool check<Pred, Arg> = check_impl<Pred, decltype(Arg)>;  
  
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template... Args>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && check(Pred, Args));
```

# P2989 A Simple Approach to Universal Template Parameters

```
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check_impl = Pred<Arg>;  
  
template<template<universal template> typename Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check_impl<Pred, Arg> = Pred<Arg>::value;  
  
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template Arg>
constexpr bool check = check_impl<Pred, Arg>;  
  
template<template<typename> universal template Pred, auto Arg>
constexpr bool check<Pred, Arg> = check_impl<Pred, decltype(Arg)>;  
  
template<template<universal template> universal template Pred, universal template... Args>
constexpr bool all_of = (... && check(Pred, Args));
```

```
static_assert(all_of<std::is_scalar, double, float, long double>);           // class template (type trait) taking types
static_assert(all_of<treat_as_floating_point, double, float, long double>);     // variable template taking types
static_assert(all_of<std::regular, double, std::pair<int, long>>);             // concept taking types
static_assert(all_of<non_negative, 1, 3.14, 2U>);                            // concept taking and testing values
static_assert(all_of<std::integral, int, 3, long, 7U>);                         // concept taking anything
static_assert(all_of<Unit, second, metre, metre / second>);                     // concept taking values and testing types
static_assert(all_of<Quantity, 42 * m, decltype(isq::height(42 * m))>);          // concept taking anything and testing types
```

# specialization\_of

---

```
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
constexpr bool is_specialization_of = false;
```

# specialization\_of

---

```
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
constexpr bool is_specialization_of = false;

template<template<universal template...> typename Templ, universal template... Params>
constexpr bool is_specialization_of<Templ<Params...>, Templ> = true;
```

# specialization\_of

---

```
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
constexpr bool is_specialization_of = false;

template<template<universal template...> typename Templ, universal template... Params>
constexpr bool is_specialization_of<Templ<Params...>, Templ> = true;

template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
concept bool specialization_of = is_specialization_of<T, Templ>;
```

# specialization\_of

---

```
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
constexpr bool is_specialization_of = false;

template<template<universal template...> typename Templ, universal template... Params>
constexpr bool is_specialization_of<Templ<Params...>, Templ> = true;

template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
concept bool specialization_of = is_specialization_of<T, Templ>;
```

```
static_assert(specialization_of<some_range, std::vector>);
static_assert(specialization_of<my_array, std::array>);
```

# derived\_from\_specialization\_of

---

```
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
concept bool derived_from_specialization_of = is_derived_from_specialization_of<T, Templ>;
```

# derived\_from\_specialization\_of

---

```
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
constexpr bool is_derived_from_specialization_of =
    requires(T* t) { to_specialization_of<Templ>(t); };

template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
concept bool derived_from_specialization_of = is_derived_from_specialization_of<T, Templ>;
```

# derived\_from\_specialization\_of

---

```
template<template<universal template...> typename Templ, universal template... Params>
void to_specialization_of(const volatile Templ<Params...*>*);  
  
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
constexpr bool is_derived_from_specialization_of =
    requires(T* t) { to_specialization_of<Templ>(t); };  
  
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
concept bool derived_from_specialization_of = is_derived_from_specialization_of<T, Templ>;
```

# derived\_from\_specialization\_of

---

```
template<template<universal template...> typename Templ, universal template... Params>
void to_specialization_of(const volatile Templ<Params...*>*);  
  
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
constexpr bool is_derived_from_specialization_of =
    requires(T* t) { to_specialization_of<Templ>(t); };  
  
template<typename T, template<universal template...> typename Templ>
concept bool derived_from_specialization_of = is_derived_from_specialization_of<T, Templ>;
```

```
static_assert(derived_from_specialization_of<type, quantity>);
```

# Derived unit without UTP

Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++ even more

Mateusz Pusz

## What about class templates?

**CONCEPTS**

```
template<typename Child, Dimension Dim, basic_fixed_string Symbol, PrefixType PT>
struct named_coherent_derived_unit;

template<typename Child, Dimension Dim>
struct coherent_derived_unit;

template<typename Child, Dimension Dim, basic_fixed_string Symbol, Ratio R, PrefixType PT = no_prefix>
struct named_scaled_derived_unit;

template<typename Child, Dimension Dim, basic_fixed_string Symbol, PrefixType PT, Unit U, Unit... Us>
struct named_deduced_derived_unit;

template<typename Child, Dimension Dim, Unit U, Unit... Us>
requires U::is_named && (Us::is_named && ... && true)
struct deduced_derived_unit;

template<typename Chlld, Prefix P, Unit U>
requires (!std::same_as<typename U::prefix_type, no_prefix>)
struct prefixed_derived_unit;
```

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# Derived unit with UTP

Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++ even more

Mateusz Pusz

## What about class templates?

### CLASS TEMPLATE PARTIAL SPECIALIZATION OVERLOADING

```
template<template auto...>
struct derived_unit;

template<typename Child, Dimension Dim, basic_fixed_string Symbol, PrefixType PT>
struct derived_unit<Child, Dim, Symbol, PT>;

template<typename Child, Dimension Dim>
struct derived_unit<Child, Dim>;

template<typename Child, Dimension Dim, basic_fixed_string Symbol, Ratio R, PrefixType PT = no_prefix>
struct derived_unit<Child, Dim, Symbol, R, PT>;

template<typename Child, Dimension Dim, basic_fixed_string Symbol, PrefixType PT, Unit U, Unit... Us>
struct derived_unit<Child, Dim, Symbol, PT, U, Us...>;

template<typename Child, Dimension Dim, Unit U, Unit... Us>
    requires U::is_named && (Us::is_named && ... && true)
struct derived_unit<Child, Dim, U, Us...>;

template<typename Child, Prefix P, Unit U>
    requires (!std::same_as<typename U::prefix_type, no_prefix>)
struct derived_unit<Child, P, U>;
```

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Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++ even more - Mateusz Pusz [ C++ on Sea 2020 ]

# P2989 A Simple Approach to Universal Template Parameters

---

Universal Template Parameters are the cornerstone to building truly generic interfaces.

# Variable templates

---

Customization points based on variable templates are often faster to compile and less to type than class templates, so their usage is highly recommended.

# Variable templates

Customization points based on variable templates are often faster to compile and less to type than class templates, so their usage is highly recommended.

```
template<typename T>
constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point = std::is_floating_point_v<T>;  
  
template<typename T>
constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point<Safe<T>> = treat_as_floating_point<T>;
```

# Variable templates traits

```
template<std::intmax_t Value>
    requires(0 <= Value) && (Value < 10)
constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number = ???;

template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<0> = u8"⁰";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<1> = u8"¹";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<2> = u8"²";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<3> = u8"³";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<4> = u8"⁴";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<5> = u8"⁵";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<6> = u8"⁶";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<7> = u8"⁷";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<8> = u8"⁸";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<9> = u8"⁹";
```

# Variable templates traits

```
template<std::intmax_t Value>
    requires(0 <= Value) && (Value < 10)
constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number = ???;

template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<0> = u8"⁰";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<1> = u8"¹";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<2> = u8"²";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<3> = u8"³";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<4> = u8"⁴";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<5> = u8"⁵";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<6> = u8"⁶";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<7> = u8"⁷";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<8> = u8"⁸";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<9> = u8"⁹";
```

However, they are not the best fit if there is no good default value.

# P2041 template = delete (Abandoned)

```
template<std::intmax_t Value>
    requires(0 <= Value) && (Value < 10)
constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number = delete;

template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<0> = u8"⁰";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<1> = u8"¹";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<2> = u8"²";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<3> = u8"³";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<4> = u8"⁴";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<5> = u8"⁵";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<6> = u8"⁶";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<7> = u8"⁷";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<8> = u8"⁸";
template<> constexpr fixed_u8string superscript_number<9> = u8"⁹";
```

# Spherical distance

---

```
template<typename T = double>
using latitude = mp_units::quantity_point<mp_units::si::degree, equator, bounded<T, -90, 90>>;
template<typename T = double>
using longitude = mp_units::quantity_point<mp_units::si::degree, prime_meridian, bounded<T, -180, 180>>;
template<typename T>
struct position {
    latitude<T> lat;
    longitude<T> lon;
};
```

# Spherical distance

---

```
template<typename T = double>
using latitude = mp_units::quantity_point<mp_units::si::degree, equator, bounded<T, -90, 90>>;
template<typename T = double>
using longitude = mp_units::quantity_point<mp_units::si::degree, prime_meridian, bounded<T, -180, 180>>;
template<typename T>
struct position {
    latitude<T> lat;
    longitude<T> lon;
};
```

```
template<typename T>
distance spherical_distance(position<T> from, position<T> to)
{
    using namespace mp_units;
    constexpr quantity earth_radius = 6'371 * isq::radius[si::kilo<si::metre>];
    const quantity from_lat = from.lat.quantity_from_zero();
    const quantity from_lon = from.lon.quantity_from_zero();
    const quantity to_lat = to.lat.quantity_from_zero();
    const quantity to_lon = to.lon.quantity_from_zero();

    using si::sin, si::cos, si::asin, si::acos;
    const quantity central_angle = acos(sin(from_lat) * sin(to_lat) + cos(from_lat) * cos(to_lat) * cos(to_lon - from_lon));
    return quantity_cast<isq::distance>((earth_radius * central_angle).in(earth_radius.unit));
}
```

# Spherical distance

```
template<typename T = double>
using latitude = mp_units::quantity_point<mp_units::si::degree, equator, bounded<T, -90, 90>>;
template<typename T = double>
using longitude = mp_units::quantity_point<mp_units::si::degree, prime_meridian, bounded<T, -180, 180>>;
template<typename T>
struct position {
    latitude<T> lat;
    longitude<T> lon;
};
```

```
template<typename T>
distance spherical_distance(position<T> from, position<T> to)
{
    using namespace mp_units;
    constexpr quantity earth_radius = 6'371 * isq::radius[si::kilo<si::metre>];
    const quantity from_lat = from.lat.quantity_from_zero();
    const quantity from_lon = from.lon.quantity_from_zero();
    const quantity to_lat = to.lat.quantity_from_zero();
    const quantity to_lon = to.lon.quantity_from_zero();

    using si::sin, si::cos, si::asin, si::acos;
    const quantity central_angle = acos(sin(from_lat) * sin(to_lat) + cos(from_lat) * cos(to_lat) * cos(to_lon - from_lon));
    return quantity_cast<isq::distance>((earth_radius * central_angle).in(earth_radius.unit));
}
```

## [basic.lookup.argdep]

---

- For each argument type **T** in the function call, there is a **set of zero or more associated namespaces** and a set of zero or more associated entities (other than namespaces) **to be considered**

## [basic.lookup.argdep]

---

- For each argument type **T** in the function call, there is a **set of zero or more associated namespaces** and a set of zero or more associated entities (other than namespaces) **to be considered**
- The sets of namespaces and entities are **determined in the following way**
  - if **T** is a **class template specialization**, its associated namespaces and entities also include
    - the **namespaces** and entities **associated with the types of the template arguments** provided for **template type parameters** (excluding template template parameters)
    - the templates used as template template arguments
    - the namespaces of which any template template arguments are members
    - the classes of which any member templates used as template template arguments are members

## [basic.lookup.argdep]

---

- For each argument type **T** in the function call, there is a **set of zero or more associated namespaces** and a set of zero or more associated entities (other than namespaces) **to be considered**
- The sets of namespaces and entities are **determined in the following way**
  - if **T** is a **class template specialization**, its associated namespaces and entities also include
    - the **namespaces** and entities **associated with the types of the template arguments** provided for **template type parameters** (excluding template template parameters)
    - the templates used as template template arguments
    - the namespaces of which any template template arguments are members
    - the classes of which any member templates used as template template arguments are members

[**Note 1 : Non-type template arguments do not contribute to the set of associated namespaces.** —end note]

# ADL vs NTTPs

Unleashing the Power of C++ Templates with mp-units  
Lessons Learned and a New Library Design

think-cell

## ADL rules are incomplete

ADL rules are incomplete! It was quite fine before C++20, but now we have new exciting use cases for NTTPs.

```
quantity<si::metre / si::second> q;  
foo(q);
```

- Nice syntax and usability
- ADL doesn't use namespaces of units for lookup

```
quantity<decltype(si::metre / si::second)> q;  
foo(q);
```

- Really inconvenient
- ADL works as expected

Why so often we can't have nice things?

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The Power of C++ Templates With mp-units: Lessons Learned & a New Library Design - Mateusz Pusz 2023

# ADL workarounds for std::constant\_wrapper (P2781)

---

# ADL workarounds for std::constant\_wrapper (P2781)

---

## § 13 Design

### § 13.1 Add constant\_wrapper

```
namespace std {
    template<class T>
    struct cw-fixed-value;                                // exposition only

    template<cw-fixed-value x, class = typename decltype(cw-fixed-value(x))::type>
    struct constant_wrapper;
```

# ADL workarounds for std::constant\_wrapper (P2781)

---

## § 13 Design

### § 13.1 Add constant\_wrapper

```
namespace std {
    template<class T>
    struct cw-fixed-value;                                // exposition only

    template<cw-fixed-value x, class = typename decltype(cw-fixed-value(x))::type>
    struct constant_wrapper;

    auto f = std::cw<"foo">;
    std::cout << f << "\n";
}
```

The stream insertion breaks without the unnamed parameter, which is `char const [4]`, and which in turn pulls the proper `operator<<` into consideration during ADL. Note that this ADL support is imperfect. An earlier version of the paper showed using `std::cw<strlit("foo")>` in a stream insertion operation, where `strlit` is a structural type that contains the bytes that comprise "foo":

# P2822 Providing user control of associated entities of class types

## FIXING ADL FOR NTPPS

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity namespace(decltype(R));
```

# P2822 Providing user control of associated entities of class types

## FIXING ADL FOR NTPPS

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity namespace(decltype(R));
```

## IMPROVING COMPILE-TIMES

```
template<typename Source, typename Func>
class then_sender namespace();
```

# P2822 Providing user control of associated entities of class types

## FIXING ADL FOR NTPPS

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity namespace(decltype(R));
```

## IMPROVING COMPILE-TIMES

```
template<typename Source, typename Func>
class then_sender namespace();
```

## NARROWING DOWN THE SET OF ASSOCIATED ENTITIES

```
template<typename T, typename Allocator = std::allocator<T>>
class array_map namespace(T);
```

# Sorting types at compile time

---

```
constexpr unit auto u1 = si::kilo<si::gram> * si::metre;
constexpr unit auto u2 = si::metre * si::kilo<si::gram>;
```

# Sorting types at compile time

---

```
constexpr unit auto u1 = si::kilo<si::gram> * si::metre;  
constexpr unit auto u2 = si::metre * si::kilo<si::gram>;
```

```
static_assert(std::is_same_v<decltype(u1), decltype(u2)>);
```

# Sorting types at compile time

---

```
constexpr unit auto u1 = si::kilo<si::gram> * si::metre;
constexpr unit auto u2 = si::metre * si::kilo<si::gram>;
```

```
static_assert(std::is_same_v<decltype(u1), decltype(u2)>);
```

```
derived_unit<si::kilo<si::gram>, si::metre>
```

# Sorting types at compile time

---

```
template<TypeList List, template<typename, typename> typename Pred>
using type_list_sort = type_list_sort_impl<List, Pred>::type;
```

# Sorting types at compile time

---

```
template<TypeList List, template<typename, typename> typename Pred>
using type_list_sort = type_list_sort_impl<List, Pred>::type;
```

```
template<typename T>
[[nodiscard]] consteval std::string_view type_name();
```

```
template<typename Lhs, typename Rhs>
struct type_name_less : std::bool_constant<type_name<Lhs>() < type_name<Rhs>()> {};
```

# Sorting types at compile time

```
template<TypeList List, template<typename, typename> typename Pred>
using type_list_sort = type_list_sort_impl<List, Pred>::type;
```

```
template<typename T>
[[nodiscard]] consteval std::string_view type_name();
```

```
template<typename Lhs, typename Rhs>
struct type_name_less : std::bool_constant<type_name<Lhs>() < type_name<Rhs>()> {};
```

```
static_assert(is_same_v<type_list_sort<type_list<B, A, C>, type_name_less>,
              type_list<A, B, C>);
```

# Issues with sorting types at compile time

```
template<typename T>
[[nodiscard]] consteval std::string_view type_name()
{
    std::string_view name, prefix, suffix;
#ifdef __clang__
    name = __PRETTY_FUNCTION__;
    prefix = "auto type_name() [T = ";
    suffix = "]";
#elif defined(__GNUC__)
    name = __PRETTY_FUNCTION__;
    prefix = "constexpr auto type_name() [with T = ";
    suffix = "]";
#elif defined(_MSC_VER)
    name = __FUNCSIG__;
    prefix = "auto __cdecl type_name<";
    suffix = ">(void)";
#endif
    name.remove_prefix(prefix.size());
    name.remove_suffix(suffix.size());
    return name;
}
```

# Issues with sorting types at compile time

```
template<typename T>
[[nodiscard]] consteval std::string_view type_name()
{
    std::string_view name, prefix, suffix;
#ifndef __clang__
    name = __PRETTY_FUNCTION__;
    prefix = "auto type_name() [T = ";
    suffix = "]";
#elif defined(__GNUC__)
    name = __PRETTY_FUNCTION__;
    prefix = "constexpr auto type_name() [with T = ";
    suffix = "]";
#elif defined(_MSC_VER)
    name = __FUNCSIG__;
    prefix = "auto __cdecl type_name<";
    suffix = ">(void)";
#endif
```

Non-C++ standard hack 😎

# Issues with sorting types at compile time

---

```
constexpr unit auto u1 = si::kilo<si::gram> * si::metre;
constexpr unit auto u2 = si::metre * si::kilo<si::gram>;
```

```
static_assert(std::is_same_v<decltype(u1), decltype(u2)>);
```

```
derived_unit<si::kilo<si::gram>, si::metre>
```

# Issues with sorting types at compile time

```
constexpr unit auto u1 = si::kilo<si::gram> * si::metre;
constexpr unit auto u2 = si::metre * si::kilo<si::gram>;
```

```
static_assert(std::is_same_v<decltype(u1), decltype(u2)>);
```

```
derived_unit<si::kilo<si::gram>, si::metre>
```

```
namespace {

inline constexpr struct cows final : named_unit<"cows", one> {} cows;

}
```

```
constexpr unit auto u3 = cows * si::metre;
```

# Issues with sorting types at compile time

```
constexpr unit auto u1 = si::kilo<si::gram> * si::metre;
constexpr unit auto u2 = si::metre * si::kilo<si::gram>;
```

```
static_assert(std::is_same_v<decltype(u1), decltype(u2)>);
```

```
derived_unit<si::kilo<si::gram>, si::metre>
```

```
namespace {

inline constexpr struct cows final : named_unit<"cows", one> {} cows;

}
```

```
constexpr unit auto u3 = cows * si::metre;
```

GCC

```
derived_unit<si::metre, {anonymous}::cows>
```

# Issues with sorting types at compile time

```
constexpr unit auto u1 = si::kilo<si::gram> * si::metre;
constexpr unit auto u2 = si::metre * si::kilo<si::gram>;
```

```
static_assert(std::is_same_v<decltype(u1), decltype(u2)>);
```

```
derived_unit<si::kilo<si::gram>, si::metre>
```

```
namespace {

inline constexpr struct cows final : named_unit<"cows", one> {} cows;

}
```

```
constexpr unit auto u3 = cows * si::metre;
```

GCC

```
derived_unit<si::metre, {anonymous}::cows>
```

CLANG

```
derived_unit<(anonymous namespace)::cows, si::metre>
```

# P2830 Standardized Constexpr Type Ordering (C++26)

---

```
static_assert(is_same_v<type_list_sort<type_list<B, A, C>, std::type_order>,
              type_list<A, B, C>>);
```

# P2830 Standardized Constexpr Type Ordering (C++26)

```
static_assert(is_same_v<type_list_sort<type_list<B, A, C>, std::type_order>,
              type_list<A, B, C>>);
```

- Canonicalized *type sets*
  - `std::is_same_v<typeset<A, B>, typeset<B, A, A>>`

# P2830 Standardized Constexpr Type Ordering (C++26)

```
static_assert(is_same_v<type_list_sort<type_list<B, A, C>, std::type_order>,
              type_list<A, B, C>>);
```

- Canonicalized *type sets*
  - `std::is_same_v<typeset<A, B>, typeset<B, A, A>>`
- Canonicalizing *policy-based libraries*
  - `using T1 = lib::dyn<ostreamable, iterable<int>, scalar_multiplicable<int>>;`

# P2830 Standardized Constexpr Type Ordering (C++26)

```
static_assert(is_same_v<type_list_sort<type_list<B, A, C>, std::type_order>,
              type_list<A, B, C>>);
```

- Canonicalized *type sets*
  - `std::is_same_v<typeset<A, B>, typeset<B, A, A>>`
- Canonicalizing *policy-based libraries*
  - `using T1 = lib::dyn<ostreamable, iterable<int>, scalar_multiplicable<int>>;`
- Canonicalized *variant*
  - `template<typename... Ts> using variant_for = canonicalized<std::variant, Ts...>;`

# Always use constructor initializer lists

---

# Always use constructor initializer lists

```
template<typename T>
class measurement {
public:
    using value_type = T;

    measurement() = default;

    constexpr explicit measurement(value_type val, const value_type& err = {}) : value_(std::move(val))
    {
        using namespace std;
        uncertainty_ = abs(err);
    }

    // ...

private:
    value_type value_{};
    value_type uncertainty_{};
};
```

Using declaration can't be provided in a constructor initializer list.

# Proper math for wrapping types

```
template<auto R, typename Rep>
    requires requires(Rep v) { abs(v); } || requires(Rep v) { std::abs(v); }
[[nodiscard]] constexpr Quantity auto abs(const quantity<R, Rep>& q) noexcept
{
    using std::abs;
    return quantity{abs(q.numerical_value_ref_in(q.unit)), R};
}
```

Using declaration can't be provided in constraints.

# Should we have CPOs for mathematical functions?

---

Many people work now on libraries providing custom "smart" numeric representation types/wrappers.

# Should we have CPOs for mathematical functions?

---

Many people work now on libraries providing custom "smart" numeric representation types/wrappers.

CPOs for math functions could increase interop between various numeric-related types.

# Customization Point Object (CPO)

```
template<typename T>
concept not_void = (!std::is_void_v<T>);

namespace math {
namespace abs_impl {

void abs() = delete; // poison pill

struct abs_t {
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr auto operator()(const auto& val) const
        requires requires { std::abs(val); } ||
        requires { { val.abs() } -> not_void; } || requires { { abs(val) } -> not_void; }
    {
        if constexpr (requires { val.abs(); }) return val.abs();
        else if constexpr (requires { abs(val); }) return abs(val);
        else return std::abs(val);
    }
};

} // namespace abs_impl

inline constexpr abs_impl::abs_t abs;
} // namespace math
```

# Customization Point Object (CPO)

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template<typename T>
concept not_void = (!std::is_void_v<T>);

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struct abs_t {
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr auto operator()(const auto& val) const
        requires requires { std::abs(val); } ||
        requires { { val.abs() } -> not_void; } || requires { { abs(val) } -> not_void; }
    {
        if constexpr (requires { val.abs(); }) return val.abs();
        else if constexpr (requires { abs(val); }) return abs(val);
        else return std::abs(val);
    }
};

} // namespace abs_impl
```

More powerful than the previous simple checks.

# Proper math for wrapping types

BEFORE

```
template<auto R, typename Rep>
    requires requires(Rep v) { abs(v); } || requires(Rep v) { std::abs(v); }
[[nodiscard]] constexpr Quantity auto abs(const quantity<R, Rep>& q) noexcept
{
    using std::abs;
    return quantity{abs(q.numerical_value_ref_in(q.unit)), R};
}
```

# Proper math for wrapping types

BEFORE

```
template<auto R, typename Rep>
    requires requires(Rep v) { abs(v); } || requires(Rep v) { std::abs(v); }
[[nodiscard]] constexpr Quantity auto abs(const quantity<R, Rep>& q) noexcept
{
    using std::abs;
    return quantity{abs(q.numerical_value_ref_in(q.unit)), R};
}
```

AFTER

```
template<auto R, typename Rep>
    requires requires(Rep v) { math::abs(v); }
[[nodiscard]] constexpr Quantity auto abs(const quantity<R, Rep>& q) noexcept
{
    return quantity{math::abs(q.numerical_value_ref_in(q.unit)), R};
}
```

## **ENABLING COMPILE-TIME CODE DEBUGGING**

# Compile-time code debugging

---

Traditional debugging of `constexpr` code is hard. Debugging of `consteval` code is impossible.

# Compile-time code debugging

Traditional debugging of **constexpr** code is hard. Debugging of **consteval** code is impossible.

```
template<QuantitySpec From, QuantitySpec To>
[[nodiscard]] consteval specs_convertible_result convertible_impl(From from, To to)
{
    using enum specs_convertible_result;

    if constexpr (From{} == To{})
        return yes;
    else if constexpr (From::dimension != To::dimension)
        return no;
    else if constexpr (QuantityKindSpec<From> || QuantityKindSpec<To>)
        return convertible_kinds(from, to);
    else if constexpr (NamedQuantitySpec<From> && NamedQuantitySpec<To>)
        return convertible_named(from, to);
    else
        return are_ingredients_convertible(from, to);
}
```

# Compile-time code debugging

Traditional debugging of **constexpr** code is hard. Debugging of **consteval** code is impossible.

```
template<QuantitySpec From, QuantitySpec To>
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        return are_ingredients_convertible(from, to);
}
```



# P2758 Emitting messages at compile time

```
template<QuantitySpec From, QuantitySpec To>
[[nodiscard]] consteval specs_convertible_result convertible(From from, To to)
{
    using enum specs_convertible_result;

    if constexpr (From{} == To{}) {
        std::constexpr_print_str("convertible: same");
        return yes;
    }
    else if constexpr (From::dimension != To::dimension) {
        std::constexpr_print_str("convertible: different dimension");
        return no;
    }
    else if constexpr (QuantityKindSpec<From> || QuantityKindSpec<To>) {
        std::constexpr_print_str("convertible: kind comparison");
        return convertible_kinds(from, to);
    }
    else if constexpr (NamedQuantitySpec<From> && NamedQuantitySpec<To>) {
        std::constexpr_print_str("convertible: named comparison");
        return convertible_named(from, to);
    }
    else {
        std::constexpr_print_str("convertible: ingredients comparison");
        return are_ingredients_convertible(from, to);
    }
}
```

# P2758 Emitting messages at compile time

```
template<QuantitySpec From, QuantitySpec To>
[[nodiscard]] consteval specs_convertible_result convertible(From from, To to)
{
    using enum specs_convertible_result;

    if constexpr (From{} == To{}) {
        std::constexpr_print_str("mp-units-debug-prints", "convertible: same");
        return yes;
    }
    else if constexpr (From::dimension != To::dimension) {
        std::constexpr_print_str("mp-units-debug-prints", "convertible: different dimension");
        return no;
    }
    else if constexpr (QuantityKindSpec<From> || QuantityKindSpec<To>) {
        std::constexpr_print_str("mp-units-debug-prints", "convertible: kind comparison");
        return convertible_kinds(from, to);
    }
    else if constexpr (NamedQuantitySpec<From> && NamedQuantitySpec<To>) {
        std::constexpr_print_str("mp-units-debug-prints", "convertible: named comparison");
        return convertible_named(from, to);
    }
    else {
        std::constexpr_print_str("mp-units-debug-prints", "convertible: ingredients comparison");
        return are_ingredients_convertible(from, to);
    }
}
```

## P2758 Emitting messages at compile time

---

```
std::format("x={} and y=", x, y);
```

- *Valid but surprising code*
  - in case of translations some **format** arguments may be unused

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std::format("x={} and y=", x, y);
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- Most users would probably like to *diagnose such issues* in their format strings

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std::format("x={} and y=", x, y);
```

- *Valid but surprising code* 😱 😳 😮 🎉
  - in case of translations some **format** arguments may be unused
- Most users would probably like to *diagnose such issues* in their format strings

```
std::constexpr_warning_str("format-too-many-args",
                           "Format string consumed less arguments than were provided.");
```

# P2758 Emitting messages at compile time

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std::format("x={} and y=", x, y);
```

- *Valid but surprising code* 😱 😳 😮 🎉
  - in case of translations some **format** arguments may be unused
- Most users would probably like to *diagnose such issues* in their format strings

```
std::constexpr_warning_str("format-too-many-args",
                           "Format string consumed less arguments than were provided.");
```

- Compilers may allow setting this warning tag from the *command line options or with pragmas*
  - enabled with **-Wformat-too-many-args**
  - disabled with **-Wno-format-too-many-args**

## P2758 Emitting messages at compile time

```
constexpr int foo(int a)
{
    if (a == 0)
        std::constexpr_error_str("reject-zero", "can't call with a == 0");
    return a;
}

int x = foo(2); // OK
int y = foo(0); // error: reject-zero, can't call with a == 0
```

## BETTER COMPILE-TIME ERROR MESSAGES

# Question

---

Who thinks that the compilation error messages from generic C++ libraries are short, easy to read, and understand?

# Unreadable error messages

C++Now 2019: Mateusz Pusz "Implementing Physical Units Library for C++"

# Converting units

---

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    static constexpr Reference auto reference = R;
    static constexpr QuantitySpec auto quantity_spec = get_quantity_spec(reference);
    static constexpr Unit auto unit = get_unit(reference);
    using rep = Rep;

};
```

# Converting units

---

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    static constexpr Reference auto reference = R;
    static constexpr QuantitySpec auto quantity_spec = get_quantity_spec(reference);
    static constexpr Unit auto unit = get_unit(reference);
    using rep = Rep;

    template<UnitOf<quantity_spec> ToU>
        requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# Example: Invalid type (clang-20)

---

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q1 = q.in(isq::time);
```

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```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
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```
error: no matching member function for call to 'in'  
10 |     quantity q1 = q.in(isq::time);  
|     ~~^~  
note: candidate template ignored: couldn't infer template argument 'ToRep'  
264 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|           ^  
note: candidate template ignored: constraints not satisfied [with ToU = struct time]  
244 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|           ^  
note: because 'UnitOf<mp_units::isq::time, quantity_spec>' evaluated to false  
247 |     template<UnitOf<quantity_spec> ToU>  
|           ^  
note: because 'mp_units::isq::time' does not satisfy 'Unit'  
123 |     Unit<U> && QuantitySpec<decltype(QS)> && ((!AssociatedUnit<U>) || UnitOf<U, QS>);  
|           ^  
note: because 'std::derived_from<mp_units::isq::time, unit_interface>' evaluated to false  
46 |     concept Unit = std::derived_from<T, unit_interface> && SymbolicConstant<T>;  
|           ^  
note: because 'is_base_of_v<mp_units::unit_interface, mp_units::isq::time>' evaluated to false  
27 |     concept derived_from = is_base_of_v<_Bp, _Dp> && is_convertible_v<const volatile _Dp*, const volatile _Bp*>;  
|           ^  
note: candidate function template not viable: requires 0 arguments, but 1 was provided  
256 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in() const  
|  
1 error generated.
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quantity q = 42 * m;  
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247 |     template<UnitOf<quantity_spec> ToU>  
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note: because 'mp_units::isq::time' does not satisfy 'Unit'  
123 |     Unit<U> && QuantitySpec<decltype(QS)> && (!AssociatedUnit<U>) || UnitOf<U, QS>;  
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# Example: Unit of a different quantity kind (clang-20)

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quantity q = 42 * m;  
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264 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|           ^  
note: candidate template ignored: constraints not satisfied [with ToU = struct second]  
244 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|           ^  
note: because 'UnitOf<mp_units::si::second, quantity_spec>' evaluated to false  
247 |     template<UnitOf<quantity_spec> ToU>  
|           ^  
note: because 'implicitly_convertible(get_quantity_spec(mp_units::si::second{}),  
|                                         kind_of_<decltype(struct length{{{}{}}})>{{{}{}}})' evaluated to false  
114 |     (implicitly_convertible(get_quantity_spec(U{}), QS) ||  
|           ^  
note: candidate function template not viable: requires 0 arguments, but 1 was provided  
256 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in() const  
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note: because 'implicitly_convertible(get_quantity_spec(mp_units::si::second{}),  
|                 kind_of_<length>{})' evaluated to false  
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note: candidate template ignored: constraints not satisfied [with ToU = struct second]  
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|  
note: because 'UnitOf<mp_units::si::second, quantity_spec>' evaluated to false  
247 |     template<UnitOf<quantity_spec> ToU>  
|  
note: because 'implicitly_convertible(kind_of<time>{},  
|                 kind_of<length>{})' evaluated to false  
114 |     (implicitly_convertible(get_quantity_spec(U{}), QS) ||  
|  
note: candidate function template not viable: requires 0 arguments, but 1 was provided  
256 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in() const  
|  
1 error generated.
```

## Example: Value truncation (clang-20)

---

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

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```

```
error: no matching member function for call to 'in'  
10 |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);  
|     ~~^~  
note: candidate template ignored: couldn't infer template argument 'ToRep'  
264 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|         ^  
note: candidate template ignored: constraints not satisfied [with ToU = kilo_<decltype(metre{{}})>]  
244 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|         ^  
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false  
248 |     requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>  
|         ^  
note: because 'treat_as_floating_point<int>' evaluated to false  
82 |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|         ^  
note: and 'integral_conversion_factor(mp_units::si::metre{{}},  
|                                         mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{{{}, {}}})' evaluated to false  
82 |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|         ^  
note: candidate function template not viable: requires 0 arguments, but 1 was provided  
256 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in() const  
|  
1 error generated.
```

# Error messages don't have to be scarry

---

In many cases it is possible to provide user-friendly error messages in generic libraries already.

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In many cases it is possible to provide user-friendly error messages in generic libraries already.

Generic library authors should care more about producing readable error messages.

# Example: Value truncation (gcc-15)

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
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```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
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```

# Converting units

---

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<UnitOf<quantity_spec> ToU>
        requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# Converting units

---

```
template<Reference R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<Unit ToU>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        static_assert(UnitOf<ToU, quantity_spec>, "incompatible unit");
        static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>, "not-value preserving");
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{})>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# Example: Value truncation (clang-20)

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: static assertion failed: not-value preserving  
253 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>, "not-value preserving");  
|           ^~~~~~  
note: in instantiation of function template specialization 'mp_units::quantity<mp_units::si::metre{{}}, int>::  
      in<mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>>' requested here  
10 |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);  
|           ^  
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false  
253 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>, "not-value preserving");  
|           ^  
note: because 'treat_as_floating_point<int>' evaluated to false  
82 |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
note: and 'integral_conversion_factor(mp_units::si::metre{{}}, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{{}, {}})'  
evaluated to false  
82 |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
...  
2 errors generated.
```

# P2741 user-generated static\_assert messages (C++26)

---

```
consteval std::string constexpr_format(auto fmt, auto&&... args)
{
    std::string text;
    fmt::format_to(std::back_inserter(text), fmt, std::forward<decltype(args)>(args)...);
    return text;
};
```

# P2741 user-generated static\_assert messages (C++26)

```
consteval std::string constexpr_format(auto fmt, auto&&... args)
{
    std::string text;
    fmt::format_to(std::back_inserter(text), fmt, std::forward<decltype(args)>(args)...);
    return text;
};
```

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<Unit ToU>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        static_assert(UnitOf<ToU, quantity_spec>,
                     constexpr_format(FMT_COMPILE("Invalid unit '{}'), unit_symbol(ToU{}))));
        static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,
                     constexpr_format(FMT_COMPILE("Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving"),
                                     unit_symbol(unit), unit_symbol(ToU{})));
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# Example: Value truncation (clang-20)

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: static assertion failed: Scaling from 'm' to 'km' is not value-preserving  
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,  
|                         ^~~~~~  
note: in instantiation of function template specialization 'mp_units::quantity<mp_units::si::metre{{}}, int>::  
      in<mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>>' requested here  
10  |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);  
|           ^  
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false  
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,  
|                         ^  
note: because 'treat_as_floating_point<int>' evaluated to false  
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
note: and 'integral_conversion_factor(mp_units::si::metre{{}},  
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
...  
2 errors generated.
```

# P3391 constexpr std::format

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<Unit ToU>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        static_assert(UnitOf<ToU, quantity_spec>,
                     std::format("Invalid unit '{}'", unit_symbol(ToU{})));
        static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,
                     std::format("Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving",
                                unit_symbol(unit), unit_symbol(ToU{})));
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# P2996 Reflection for C++26

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<Unit ToU>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        static_assert(UnitOf<ToU, quantity_spec>,
                     std::format("Unit '{}' is associated with quantity of kind '{}' "
                                "which is not convertible to the '{}' quantity",
                                unit_symbol(ToU{}),
                                display_string_of(get_quantity_spec(U{})._quantity_spec_),
                                display_string_of(QS)));
        static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,
                     std::format("Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type",
                                unit_symbol(unit), unit_symbol(ToU{}), display_string_of(dealias(^&rep))));
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# Example: Value truncation (clang-20)

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: static assertion failed: Scaling from 'm' to 'km' is not value-preserving for 'int' representation type  
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,  
|                     ~~~~~  
note: in instantiation of function template specialization 'mp_units::quantity<mp_units::si::metre{{}}, int>::  
      in<mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>>' requested here  
10  |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);  
|           ^  
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false  
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,  
|                     ^  
note: because 'treat_as_floating_point<int>' evaluated to false  
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
note: and 'integral_conversion_factor(mp_units::si::metre{{}},  
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
...  
2 errors generated.
```

# Problems with static\_assert()

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: static assertion failed: Scaling from 'm' to 'km' is not value-preserving for 'int' representation type  
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,  
|                         ^~~~~~  
note: in instantiation of function template specialization 'mp_units::quantity<mp_units::si::metre{{}}, int>::  
      in<mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>>' requested here  
10  |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);  
|           ^  
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false  
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,  
|                         ^  
note: because 'treat_as_floating_point<int>' evaluated to false  
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
note: and 'integral_conversion_factor(mp_units::si::metre{{}},  
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
...  
2 errors generated.
```

# Problems with static\_assert()

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: static assertion failed: Scaling from 'm' to 'km' is not value-preserving for 'int' representation type  
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,  
|                     ~~~~~~  
note: in instantiation of function template specialization 'mp_units::quantity<mp_units::si::metre{{}}, int>::  
      in<mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>>' requested here  
10  |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);  
|           ^  
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false  
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,  
|                     ^  
note: because 'treat_as_floating_point<int>' evaluated to false  
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
note: and 'integral_conversion_factor(mp_units::si::metre{{}},  
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))  
|           ^  
error: no matching constructor for initialization of 'quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, kilo_<metre>{}), int>'  
255 |     return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};  
|           ~~~~~~  
129 lines more ...  
2 errors generated.
```

# Problems with static\_assert()

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<Unit ToU>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        static_assert(UnitOf<ToU, quantity_spec>,
                     std::format("Unit '{}' is associated with quantity of kind '{}' "
                                "which is not convertible to the '{}' quantity",
                                unit_symbol(ToU{}),
                                display_string_of(get_quantity_spec(U{})._quantity_spec_),
                                display_string_of(QS)));
        static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,
                     std::format("Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type",
                                unit_symbol(unit), unit_symbol(ToU{}), display_string_of(dealias(^&rep))));
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# Problems with `static_assert()`

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<Unit ToU>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        static_assert(UnitOf<ToU, quantity_spec>,
                     std::format("Unit '{}' is associated with quantity of kind '{}' "
                                "which is not convertible to the '{}' quantity",
                                unit_symbol(ToU{}),
                                display_string_of(get_quantity_spec(U{})._quantity_spec_),
                                display_string_of(QS)));
        static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,
                     std::format("Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type",
                                unit_symbol(unit), unit_symbol(ToU{}), display_string_of(dealias(^^rep))));
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

Even when the `static_assert` fails, the compiler still tries to determine the return type of the function.

# Problems with static\_assert()

```
template<Quantity Q, Unit U>
constexpr Quantity auto try_convert_to(Q q, U u)
{
    if constexpr (requires { q.in(u); })
        return q.in(u);
    else
        return q;
}
```

```
quantity q = 42 * m;
quantity q4 = try_convert_to(q, km);
```

# Problems with static\_assert()

```
template<Quantity Q, Unit U>
constexpr Quantity auto try_convert_to(Q q, U u)
{
    if constexpr (requires { q.in(u); })
        return q.in(u);
    else
        return q;
}
```

```
quantity q = 42 * m;
quantity q4 = try_convert_to(q, km);
```

```
error: static assertion failed: Scaling from 'm' to 'km' is not value-preserving for 'int' representation type
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,
|     ^~~~~~
note: in instantiation of function template specialization 'mp_units::quantity<mp_units::si::metre{{{}}, int>::in<mp_units::si::kilo<mp_units::si::metre>>' requested here
10  |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);
|     ^
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false
256 |     static_assert(ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>,
|     ^
note: because 'treat_as_floating_point<int>' evaluated to false
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))
|     ^
note: and 'integral_conversion_factor(mp_units::si::metre{{{}}, int>,
82  |     (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit))
|     ^
...
...
```

# Problems with static\_assert()

The screenshot shows a GitHub issue page with the following details:

- Title:** Do not use `static_assert()` to prevent template instantiation errors #77
- Status:** Open
- Author:** mpusz opened on Apr 20, 2023
- Description:** Using `static_assert()` allows great error messages but is a really bad solution for verification of a template instantiation. It does not SFINAE and is harmless to overload resolution.
- Code Snippet:** A long build log from a CMake build showing numerous errors related to template instantiation and `static_assert`. The log ends with an error at line 171 of `op_traits_multiplication.hpp`.
- Comments:** One comment below the code snippet states: "After commenting out the `static_assert()` in `op_traits_multiplication.hpp`, my code compiled fine because a better overload was found."
- Body:** A note suggesting: "Use concepts instead to prevent instantiations of types like `multiplication_engine_traits`".
- Right sidebar:** Shows fields for Assignees (No one assigned), Labels (No labels), Projects (No projects), Milestone (No milestone), Relationships (None yet), and Development (with a "Open in Workspace" button). It also indicates "No branches or pull requests".
- Bottom right:** Notifications section with an "Unsubscribe" button and a note: "You're receiving notifications because you're..."

# Problems with static\_assert()

```
template<class COTR, class ET1, class ET2>
struct multiplication_engine_traits
{
    private:
        using element_type_1 = typename ET1::element_type;
        using element_type_2 = typename ET2::element_type;

        static constexpr size_t      R1 = engine_extents_helper<ET1>::rows();
        static constexpr size_t      C1 = engine_extents_helper<ET1>::columns();
        static constexpr size_t      R2 = engine_extents_helper<ET2>::rows();
        static constexpr size_t      C2 = engine_extents_helper<ET2>::columns();

        // Validate the extents.
        //
        static_assert((C1 == R2 || C1 == std::dynamic_extent || R2 == std::dynamic_extent),
                      "mis-matched/invalid number of rows and columns for multiplication");
        //
    };
};
```

# Problems with static\_assert()

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. At the top, there are tabs for 'Code' (which is selected) and 'Blame'. To the right of the tabs are several icons: a copy icon, a raw text icon, a download icon, an edit icon, a dropdown menu, and a refresh/reload icon. The main area displays a block of C++ code. Lines 73 and 74 are highlighted with a dark grey background, indicating they are the focus of the discussion.

```
50     [[nodiscard]] constexpr Quantity auto sudo_cast(const quantity<R, Rep>& q)
51
52     using multiplier_type = decltype([] {
53         // widen the type to prevent overflows
54         using wider_type = decltype(rep_type{} * std::intmax_t{});
55         // check if `wider_type` supports scaling operations
56         if constexpr (requires(wider_type v) { v* v / v; })
57             // if the `wider_type` can handle scaling operations then use it to improve accuracy
58             return wider_type{};
59         else
60             // needed for example for linear algebra where `op/` on matrix types is not available
61             return std::intmax_t{};
62     }());
```

# Problems with static\_assert()

```
template<template<auto, typename> typename Q>
concept invalid_unit_conversion = requires {
    requires !requires { Q<isq::length[m], int>(2000 * m).in(km); } ; // truncating conversion
    requires !requires { Q<isq::length[m], int>(2 * m).in(s); } ; // unit of a different quantity & dimension
    requires !requires { Q<isq::frequency[Hz], int>(60 * Hz).in(Bq); } ; // unit of a different kind (same dimension)
    requires !requires { Q<isq::length[m], int>(2 * m).force_in(s); } ; // unit of a different quantity & dimension
    requires !requires {
        Q<isq::frequency[Hz], int>(60 * Hz).force_in(Bq);
    }; // unit of a different kind (same dimension)
};

static_assert(invalid_unit_conversion<quantity>);
```

# Problems with `static_assert()`

```
template<template<auto, typename> typename Q>
concept invalid_unit_conversion = requires {
    requires !requires { Q<isq::length[m], int>(2000 * m).in(km); } ; // truncating conversion
    requires !requires { Q<isq::length[m], int>(2 * m).in(s); } ; // unit of a different quantity & dimension
    requires !requires { Q<isq::frequency[Hz], int>(60 * Hz).in(Bq); } ; // unit of a different kind (same dimension)
    requires !requires { Q<isq::length[m], int>(2 * m).force_in(s); } ; // unit of a different quantity & dimension
    requires !requires {
        Q<isq::frequency[Hz], int>(60 * Hz).force_in(Bq);
    } ; // unit of a different kind (same dimension)
};

static_assert(invalid_unit_conversion<quantity>);
```

Usage of `static_assert` prevents unit testing of negative scenarios.

# Problems with `static_assert()`

---

Introduction of requires-expressions in C++20 made it so easy to enable user-friendly development of smarter, safer, faster libraries.

# Problems with `static_assert()`

---

Introduction of requires-expressions in C++20 made it so easy to enable user-friendly development of smarter, safer, faster libraries.

`static_assert` is not SFINAE-friendly. Prefer the usage of constraints and concepts to diagnose errors.

# P2758 Emitting messages at compile time

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<Unit ToU>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        if constexpr (!UnitOf<ToU, quantity_spec>)
            std::constexpr_error_str("invalid-unit-conversion",
                                    std::format("Unit '{}' is associated with quantity of kind '{}' "
                                                "which is not convertible to the '{}' quantity",
                                                unit_symbol(ToU{}),
                                                display_string_of(get_quantity_spec(U{})._quantity_spec_),
                                                display_string_of(QS)));
        if constexpr (!ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>)
            std::constexpr_error_str("invalid-unit-conversion",
                                    std::format("Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving "
                                                "for '{}' representation type",
                                                unit_symbol(unit), unit_symbol(ToU{}),
                                                display_string_of(dealias(^^rep))));
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{})>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# Future extensions to P2758 with `constexpr std::format`

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<Unit ToU>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        if constexpr (!UnitOf<ToU, quantity_spec>)
            std::constexpr_error("invalid-unit-conversion",
                "Unit '{}' is associated with quantity of kind '{}' "
                "which is not convertible to the '{}' quantity",
                unit_symbol(ToU{}),
                display_string_of(get_quantity_spec(ToU{})._quantity_spec_),
                display_string_of(QS));
        if constexpr (!ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>)
            std::constexpr_error("invalid-unit-conversion",
                "Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type",
                unit_symbol(unit), unit_symbol(ToU{}), display_string_of(dealias(^rep)));
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

## P2758 Emitting messages at compile time

---

```
template<Quantity Q, Unit U>
constexpr Quantity auto try_convert_to(Q q, U u)
{
    if constexpr (requires { q.in(u); })
        return q.in(u);
    else
        return q;
}
```

```
quantity q = 42 * m;
quantity q4 = try_convert_to(q, km);
```

## P2758 Emitting messages at compile time

```
template<Quantity Q, Unit U>
constexpr Quantity auto try_convert_to(Q q, U u)
{
    if constexpr (requires { q.in(u); })
        return q.in(u);
    else
        return q;
}
```

```
quantity q = 42 * m;
quantity q4 = try_convert_to(q, km);
```

Not SFINAE-friendly 😠

# C++ exceptions

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<Unit ToU>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        if constexpr (!UnitOf<ToU, quantity_spec>)
            throw invalid_unit_conversion(std::format("Unit '{}' is associated with quantity of kind '{}' "
                                                       "which is not convertible to the '{}' quantity",
                                                       unit_symbol(ToU{}),
                                                       display_string_of(get_quantity_spec(U{})._quantity_spec_),
                                                       display_string_of(QS)));
        if constexpr (!ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>)
            throw invalid_unit_conversion(std::format("Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving "
                                                       "for '{}' representation type",
                                                       unit_symbol(unit), unit_symbol(ToU{}),
                                                       display_string_of(dealias(^rep))));
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# C++ exceptions

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: no matching constructor for initialization of 'quantity<detail::make_reference(quantity_spec, kilo<metre>{}, int)>'  
281 |     return quantity<detail::make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};  
      ^  
~~~~~  
132 lines more...  
1 error generated.
```

# C++ exceptions

---

```
struct unsatisfied_constraints {
    std::string msg;
    [[nodiscard]] consteval const char* what() const noexcept { return msg.c_str(); }
};

template<mp_units::fixed_string Fmt, typename... Args>
[[nodiscard]] consteval bool unsatisfied([[maybe_unused]] Args&&... args)
{
    throw unsatisfied_constraints{std::format(Fmt.c_str(), std::forward<Args>(args)...)};
}
```

# C++ exceptions

```
struct unsatisfied_constraints {
    std::string msg;
    [[nodiscard]] consteval const char* what() const noexcept { return msg.c_str(); }
};

template<mp_units::fixed_string Fmt, typename... Args>
[[nodiscard]] consteval bool unsatisfied([[maybe_unused]] Args&&... args)
{
    throw unsatisfied_constraints{std::format(Fmt.c_str(), std::forward<Args>(args)...)};
}
```

```
template<auto FromUnit, auto ToUnit, typename Rep>
concept ValuePreservingScaling =
    SaneScaling<FromUnit, ToUnit, Rep> &&
    (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit) ||
     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(
         unit_symbol(FromUnit), unit_symbol(ToUnit), type_name<Rep>()));
```

# C++ exceptions

---

```
template<Reference auto R, RepresentationOf<get_quantity_spec(R)> Rep = double>
class quantity {
public:
    template<UnitOf<quantity_spec> ToU>
        requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>
    [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
    {
        return quantity<make_reference(quantity_spec, ToU{}), Rep>{*this};
    }
    // ...
};
```

# C++ exceptions

```
quantity q = 42 * m;
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: substitution into constraint expression resulted in a non-constant expression
 83 |     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(
  ~~~~~
 84 |         unit_symbol(FromUnit), unit_symbol(ToUnit), type_name<Rep>()));
  ~~~~~
note: while checking the satisfaction of concept 'ValuePreservingScaling<mp_units::si::metre{{}}, mp_units::si::kilo<mp_units::si::metre>{{}, {}, int}>' requested here
 248 |     requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>
  ~~~~~
note: while substituting template arguments into constraint expression here
 248 |     requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>
  ~~~~~
note: while checking constraint satisfaction for template 'in<mp_units::si::metre{{}}, int>' required here
 25 |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);
  ~~~
note: in instantiation of function template specialization 'mp_units::quantity<mp_units::si::metre{{}}, int>::in<mp_units::si::kilo<mp_units::si::metre>>' requested here
note: subexpression not valid in a constant expression
 66 |     throw unsatisfied_constraints{std::format(Fmt.c_str(), std::forward<Args>(args)...)};
  ~~~~~
note: in call to 'unsatisfied<mp_units::basic_fixed_string<char, 79UL - 1>["Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not v[...]", std::string_view, std::string_view, std::string_view>(unit_symbol(mp_units::si::metre{{}}, mp_units::si::kilo<mp_units::si::metre>{{}, {}, int}), std::string_view, std::string_view, std::string_view)];
 83 |     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(
  ~~~~~
 84 |         unit_symbol(FromUnit), unit_symbol(ToUnit), type_name<Rep>()));
  ~~~~~
error: no matching member function for call to 'in'
 25 |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);
  ~~~
note: candidate template ignored: couldn't infer template argument 'ToRep'
 264 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
  ^~~~~
note: candidate template ignored: failed template argument deduction
 249 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
  ^~~~~
note: candidate function template not viable: requires 0 arguments, but 1 was provided
 256 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in() const
  ^~~~~
```

# P3068 Allowing exception throwing in constant-evaluation (C++26)

```
consteval auto hello(std::string_view input)
{
    if (input.empty())
        throw invalid_argument{"empty name provided"}; // BEFORE: compile-time error at throw expression site when reached
    return concat_into_a_fixed_string("hello ", input);
}
```

```
const auto a = hello("");                                // AFTER: compile-time error at call site "empty name provided"
const auto b = hello("Hana");                            // OK

try {
    const auto c = hello("");                            // AFTER: this exception is caught
} catch(const invalid_argument&) {
    // everything is fine
}
```

# P3068 Allowing exception throwing in constant-evaluation (C++26)

```
consteval auto hello(std::string_view input)
{
    if (input.empty())
        throw invalid_argument{"empty name provided"}; // BEFORE: compile-time error at throw expression site when reached
    return concat_into_a_fixed_string("hello ", input);
}
```

```
const auto a = hello("");                                // AFTER: compile-time error at call site "empty name provided"
const auto b = hello("Hana");                            // OK

try {
    const auto c = hello("");                            // AFTER: this exception is caught
} catch(const invalid_argument&) {
    // everything is fine
}
```

Not SFINAE-friendly 😠

# P3679 SFINAEable constexpr exceptions

---

- [temp.constr.atomic]

To determine if an atomic constraint is satisfied, the parameter mapping and template arguments are first substituted into its expression. If substitution results in an invalid type or expression in the immediate context of the atomic constraint ([temp.deduct.general]), the constraint is not satisfied. Otherwise, the lvalue-to-rvalue conversion is performed if necessary, and E shall be a constant expression of type bool. If an uncaught exception is thrown during constant evaluation ([expr.const]) of a constraint then the outermost constraint is evaluated as false. The constraint is satisfied if and only if evaluation of E results in true. If, at different points in the program, the satisfaction result is different for identical atomic constraints and template arguments, the program is ill-formed, no diagnostic required.

# P3679 SFINAEable constexpr exceptions

```
quantity q = 42 * m;
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: no matching member function for call to 'in'
10 |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);
|     ~~~~  
note: candidate template ignored: couldn't infer template argument 'ToRep'
264 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
|           ^  
note: candidate template ignored: constraints not satisfied [with ToU = kilo_<decltype(metre{{}})>]
244 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
|           ^
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false
248 |     requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>
|           ^
note: because 'unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(
|       unit_symbol(mp_units::si::metre{{}}), unit_symbol(mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{{{}, {}}}), type_name<int>())'
throws an exception
83 |     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(
|           ^
note: unhandled exception: Scaling from 'm' to 'km' is not value-preserving for 'int' representation type
66 |     throw unsatisfied_constraints{constexpr_format(FMT_COMPILE(Fmt.c_str()), std::forward<Args>(args)...)};  
|           ^
note: candidate function template not viable: requires 0 arguments, but 1 was provided
256 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in() const
|           ^
1 error generated.
```

# P3679 SFINAEable constexpr exceptions

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: no matching member function for call to 'in'  
10 |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);  
|     ~~^~  
note: candidate template ignored: couldn't infer template argument 'ToRep'  
264 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|         ^  
note: candidate template ignored: constraints not satisfied [with ToU = kilo<decltype(metre{{}})>]  
244 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|         ^  
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false  
248 |     requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>  
|         ^  
note: because 'unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(unit_symbol(mp_units::si::metre{{}}), unit_symbol(mp_units::si::kilo<mp_units::si::metre>{})) throws an exception  
83 |     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(  
|         ^  
note: unhandled exception: Scaling from 'm' to 'km' is not value-preserving for 'int' representation type  
66 |     throw unsatisfied_constraints{constexpr_format(FMT_COMPILE(Fmt.c_str()), std::forward<Args>(args)...)}  
|         ^  
note: candidate function template not viable: requires 0 arguments, but 1 was provided  
256 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in() const  
|         ^  
1 error generated.
```



<https://godbolt.org/z/KhxTbnfKG>

# P3679 SFINAEable constexpr exceptions

```
quantity q = 42 * m;
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: no matching member function for call to 'in'
10 |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);
|     ~~^~~
note: candidate template ignored: couldn't infer template argument 'ToRep'
264 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToRep) const
|           ^
note: candidate template ignored: constraints not satisfied with exception "Scaling from 'm' to 'km' is not value-preserving for 'int' representation type"
[with ToU = kilo_<decltype(metre{{}})>]
244 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const
|           ^
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false
248 |     requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>
|           ^
note: because 'treat_as_floating_point<int>' evaluated to false
73 |             (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || (integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit)));
|             ^
note: and 'integral_conversion_factor(mp_units::si::metre{{}}, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{{{}, {}}})' evaluated to false
73 |             (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || (integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit)));
|             ^
note: and 'unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(
|         unit_symbol(mp_units::si::metre{{}}), unit_symbol(mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{{{}, {}}}), type_name<int>())
throws an exception
83 |     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(
|         ^
note: candidate function template not viable: requires 0 arguments, but 1 was provided
256 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in() const
|           ^
1 error generated.
```

# P3679 SFINAEable constexpr exceptions

```
quantity q = 42 * m;  
quantity q3 = q.in(km);
```

```
error: no matching member function for call to 'in'  
10 |     quantity q3 = q.in(km);  
|     ~~^~  
note: candidate template ignored: couldn't infer template argument 'ToRep'  
264 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|           ^  
note: candidate template ignored: constraints not satisfied with exception "Scaling from 'm' to 'km' is not value-preserving for 'int' representation type"  
[with ToU = kilo_<decltype(metre{{}})>]  
244 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in(ToU) const  
|           ^  
note: because 'ValuePreservingScaling<unit, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{}, rep>' evaluated to false  
248 |     requires ValuePreservingScaling<unit, ToU{}, rep>  
|           ^  
note: because 'treat_as_floating_point<int>' evaluated to false  
73 |             (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || (integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit  
|           ^  
note: and 'integral_conversion_factor(mp_units::si::metre{{}}, mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{{{}}, {}}<int>, {  
73 |               (treat_as_floating_point<Rep> || (integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit  
|           ^  
note: and 'unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(  
|               unit_symbol(mp_units::si::metre{{}})), unit_symbol(mp_units::si::kilo_<mp_units::si::metre>{{{}}, {}}<int>),  
throws an exception  
83 |     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' to '{}' is not value-preserving for '{}' representation type">(  
|           ^  
note: candidate function template not viable: requires 0 arguments, but 1 was provided  
256 |     [[nodiscard]] constexpr QuantityOf<quantity_spec> auto in() const  
|           ^  
1 error generated.
```



## P3378 `constexpr` exception types (C++26)

```
struct unsatisfied_constraints : std::logic_error {
    consteval explicit unsatisfied_constraints(const std::string& msg) : std::logic_error(msg)
    {
    }
};
```

## **IMPROVING SAFETY**

# Preventing truncation of data

**Improving Our Safety With a Quantities and Units Library**

## Preventing truncation of data

```
quantity q1 = 5 * m;
std::cout << q1.in(km) << '\n';           // Compile-time error
quantity<si::kilo<si::metre>, int> q2 = q1; // Compile-time error
```

- Floating-point representation type is considered value-preserving

```
quantity q1 = 5. * m;           // source quantity uses 'double' as a representation type
std::cout << q1.in(km) << '\n';
quantity<si::kilo<si::metre>> q2 = q1;
```

```
quantity q1 = 5 * m;           // source quantity uses 'int' as a representation type
std::cout << q1.in<double>(km) << '\n';
quantity<si::kilo<si::metre>> q2 = q1; // 'double' by default
```

**Mateusz Pusz**

45:37 / 1:31:14 2024

Improving Our Safety With a Modern C++ Quantities and Units Library - Mateusz Pusz - C++ on Sea 2024

# Preventing truncation of data

---

```
template<typename FromRep, typename ToRep, auto FromUnit, auto ToUnit>
concept ValuePreservingTo =
    Unit<decltype(FromUnit)> && Unit<decltype(ToUnit)> &&
    std::AssignableFrom<ToRep&, FromRep> &&
    (treat_as_floating_point<ToRep> ||
     (!treat_as_floating_point<std::remove_cvref_t<FromRep>> &&
      integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit) &&
      !overflows_non_zero_values<ToRep>(FromUnit, ToUnit)));
```

## C++'s Superpower: Abstractions

---

```
class Second
{
public:
    constexpr Second() = default;

    template< typename U > requires std::same_as<U,double>
    explicit constexpr Second( U value ) : value_{value} { /*possible checks*/ }

    template< typename U > requires std::same_as<U,double>
    constexpr Second& operator=( U value ) { /*Possible checks*/ value_ = value; return *this; }

    [[nodiscard]] constexpr double value() const { return value_; }

    // ...

private:
    double value_{};
};
```



This prevents any kind of conversion!

# Klaus Iglberger: The Real Problem of C++

---

## C++'s Superpower: Abstractions

---

```
class Second
{
public:
    constexpr Second() = default;

    template< typename U > requires no_narrowing_conversion<U,double>
    explicit constexpr Second( U value ) : value_{value} { /*possible checks*/ }

    template< typename U > requires no_narrowing_conversion<U,double>
    constexpr Second& operator=( U value ) { /*Possible checks*/ value_ = value; return *this; }

    [[nodiscard]] constexpr double value() const { return value_; }

    // ...

private:
    double value_{};
};
```



YOU control the conversions!

(7.1) **29.10 Data-parallel types**

[simd]

(7.1.1) **29.10.1 General**

[simd.general]

- 8 The conversion from an arithmetic type  $U$  to a vectorizable type  $T$  is *value-preserving* if all possible values of  $U$  can be represented with type  $T$ .

# P0870 A proposal for a type trait to detect narrowing conversions

```
template<auto FromUnit, typename FromRep, auto ToUnit, typename ToRep>
concept ValuePreservingConversion =
    SaneScaling<FromUnit, ToUnit, ToRep> &&
    std::AssignableFrom<ToRep&, FromRep> &&
    std::is_convertible_without_narrowing_v<FromRep, ToRep> &&
    (treat_as_floating_point<ToRep> ||
     (!treat_as_floating_point<FromRep> && integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit)) ||
     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' as '{}' to '{}' as '{}' is not value-preserving">(
         unit_symbol(FromUnit), type_name<FromRep>(), unit_symbol(ToUnit), type_name<ToRep>()));
```

# P0870 A proposal for a type trait to detect narrowing conversions

```
template<auto FromUnit, typename FromRep, auto ToUnit, typename ToRep>
concept ValuePreservingConversion =
    SaneScaling<FromUnit, ToUnit, ToRep> &&
    std::AssignableFrom<ToRep&, FromRep> &&
    std::is_convertible_without_narrowing_v<FromRep, ToRep> &&
    (treat_as_floating_point<ToRep> ||
     (!treat_as_floating_point<FromRep> && integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit)) ||
     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' as '{}' to '{}' as '{}' is not value-preserving">(
         unit_symbol(FromUnit), type_name<FromRep>(), unit_symbol(ToUnit), type_name<ToRep>()));
```

```
quantity<si::metre, int> q1 = 3.14 * m; // Compile-time error
quantity<si::metre> q2 = 42 * m;       // Compile-time error :-)
```

# P2509 A proposal for a type trait to detect value-preserving conversions

```
template<auto FromUnit, typename FromRep, auto ToUnit, typename ToRep>
concept ValuePreservingConversion =
    SaneScaling<FromUnit, ToUnit, ToRep> &&
    std::AssignableFrom<ToRep&, FromRep> &&
    std::is_value_preserving_convertible_v<FromRep, ToRep> &&
    (treat_as_floating_point<ToRep> ||
     (!treat_as_floating_point<FromRep> && integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit)) ||
     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' as '{}' to '{}' as '{}' is not value-preserving">(
         unit_symbol(FromUnit), type_name<FromRep>(), unit_symbol(ToUnit), type_name<ToRep>()));
```

# P2509 A proposal for a type trait to detect value-preserving conversions

```
template<auto FromUnit, typename FromRep, auto ToUnit, typename ToRep>
concept ValuePreservingConversion =
    SaneScaling<FromUnit, ToUnit, ToRep> &&
    std::AssignableFrom<ToRep&, FromRep> &&
    std::is_value_preserving_convertible_v<FromRep, ToRep> &&
    (treat_as_floating_point<ToRep> ||
     (!treat_as_floating_point<FromRep> && integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit)) ||
     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' as '{}' to '{}' as '{}' is not value-preserving">(
         unit_symbol(FromUnit), type_name<FromRep>(), unit_symbol(ToUnit), type_name<ToRep>()));
```

```
quantity<si::metre, int> q1 = 3.14 * m; // Compile-time error
quantity<si::metre> q2 = 42 * m;        // OK (on most platforms)
```

# P2509 A proposal for a type trait to detect value-preserving conversions

```
template<auto FromUnit, typename FromRep, auto ToUnit, typename ToRep>
concept ValuePreservingConversion =
    SaneScaling<FromUnit, ToUnit, ToRep> &&
    std::AssignableFrom<ToRep&, FromRep> &&
    std::is_value_preserving_convertible_v<FromRep, ToRep> &&
    (treat_as_floating_point<ToRep> ||
     (!treat_as_floating_point<FromRep> && integral_conversion_factor(FromUnit, ToUnit)) ||
     unsatisfied<"Scaling from '{}' as '{}' to '{}' as '{}' is not value-preserving">(
         unit_symbol(FromUnit), type_name<FromRep>(), unit_symbol(ToUnit), type_name<ToRep>()));
```

```
quantity<si::metre, int> q1 = 3.14 * m; // Compile-time error
quantity<si::metre> q2 = 42 * m; // OK (on most platforms)
```

Might be non portable!

## A NEED FOR ADDITIONAL TEXT UTILITIES

# A simple "legacy" C++ program

---

```
std::cout << "What is your name?\n";
std::string name;
std::cin >> name;
std::cout << "Hello " << name << "!\n";
```

# A Modern C++ program

---

```
std::println("What is your name?");  
std::string name;  
std::cin >> name;  
std::println("Hello {}!", name);
```

# A Modern C++ program

---

```
std::println("What is your name?");  
std::string name;  
std::cin >> name;  
std::println("Hello {}!", name);
```



# NOT a Modern C++ program

---

```
std::println("What is your name?");  
std::string name;  
std::cin >> name;  
std::println("Hello {}!", name);
```

# NOT a Modern C++ program

---

```
std::println("What is your name?");  
std::string name;  
std::cin >> name;  
std::println("Hello {}!", name);
```

- I/O streams
- Default construction followed by assignment
- No error handling

# P1729 Text Parsing

---

## WITH EXCEPTIONS

```
auto [name] = scn::prompt<std::string>("What is your name?\n", "{}")->values();
std::println("Hello {}!", name);
```

# P1729 Text Parsing

## WITH EXCEPTIONS

```
auto [name] = scn::prompt<std::string>("What is your name?\n", "{}")->values();
std::println("Hello {}!", name);
```

## NO EXCEPTIONS

```
if (auto result = scn::prompt<std::string>("What is your name?\n", "{}")) {
    auto [name] = result->values();
    std::println("Hello {}!", name);
}
else
    std::println(stderr, "Error: {}", result.error().msg());
```

# Internationalization

---

Isn't it embarrassing that in 2025 we do not have a standardized tools for Unicode or text internationalization?

## **IMPROVING DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION OF LIBRARIES**

# Question

---

Who likes writing CMake config files and installation scripts?

# P2673 Common Description Format for C++ Libraries and Packages

## BEFORE

- mp-unitsConfig.cmake

```
# mp-unitsConfig.cmake
include(CMakeFindDependencyMacro)

if(NOT MP_UNITS_API_FREESTANDING AND NOT MP_UNITS_API_STD_FORMAT)
    find_dependency(fmt)
endif()

if(MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS STREQUAL "GSL-LITE")
    find_dependency(gsl-lite)
elseif(MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS STREQUAL "MS-GSL")
    find_dependency(Microsoft.GSL)
endif()

include("${CMAKE_CURRENT_LIST_DIR}/mp-unitsTargets.cmake")
```

- CMakeLists.txt

```
# ...
configure_file("mp-unitsConfig.cmake" "." COPYONLY)
include(CMakePackageConfigHelpers)
write_basic_package_version_file(mp-unitsConfigVersion.cmake
                                COMPATIBILITY SameMajorVersion)

install(EXPORT mp-unitsTargets
       DESTINATION ${CMAKE_INSTALL_LIBDIR}/cmake/mp-units
       NAMESPACE mp-units::)

install(FILES mp-unitsConfig.cmake
       ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}/mp-unitsConfigVersion.cmake
       DESTINATION ${CMAKE_INSTALL_LIBDIR}/cmake/mp-units)
```

# P2673 Common Description Format for C++ Libraries and Packages

## BEFORE

- mp-unitsConfig.cmake

```
# mp-unitsConfig.cmake
include(CMakeFindDependencyMacro)

if(NOT MP_UNITS_API_FREESTANDING AND NOT MP_UNITS_API_STD_FORMAT)
    find_dependency(fmt)
endif()

if(MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS STREQUAL "GSL-LITE")
    find_dependency(gsl-lite)
elseif(MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS STREQUAL "MS-GSL")
    find_dependency(Microsoft.GSL)
endif()

include("${CMAKE_CURRENT_LIST_DIR}/mp-unitsTargets.cmake")
```

- CMakeLists.txt

```
# ...
configure_file("mp-unitsConfig.cmake" "." COPYONLY)
include(CMakePackageConfigHelpers)
write_basic_package_version_file(mp-unitsConfigVersion.cmake
                                COMPATIBILITY SameMajorVersion)

install(EXPORT mp-unitsTargets
        DESTINATION ${CMAKE_INSTALL_LIBDIR}/cmake/mp-units
        NAMESPACE mp-units::)

install(FILES mp-unitsConfig.cmake
        ${CMAKE_CURRENT_BINARY_DIR}/mp-unitsConfigVersion.cmake
        DESTINATION ${CMAKE_INSTALL_LIBDIR}/cmake/mp-units)
```

## AFTER

- CMakeLists.txt

```
# ...
install(PACKAGE_INFO mp-units
        EXPORT mp-unitsTargets)
```

# P2673 Common Description Format for C++ Libraries and Packages

BEFORE

```
class MPUnitsConan(ConanFile):
    # ...
    def package_info(self):
        compiler = self.settings.compiler
        # TODO remove the branch when Conan will learn to handle C++ modules
        if self.options.cxx_modules:
            # CMakeDeps does not generate C++ modules definitions for now
            # Skip the Conan-generated files and use the mp-unitsConfig.cmake bundled with mp-units
            self.cpp_info.set_property("cmake_find_mode", "none")
            self.cpp_info.build_dirs = ["."]
        else:
            # handle contracts
            if self.options.contracts == "none":
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
                    "MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS=0"
                )
            elif self.options.contracts == "gsl-lite":
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].requires.append("gsl-lite:gsl-lite")
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
                    "MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS=2"
                )
            elif self.options.contracts == "ms-gsl":
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].requires.append("ms-gsl::ms-gsl")
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
                    "MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS=3"
                )
        # handle API options
        self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
            "MP_UNITS_NO_CRTP=" + str(int(self.options.no_crtp == True))
        )
        self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
            "MP_UNITS_API_STD_FORMAT=" + str(int(self.options.std_format == True))
        )
        if not self.options.std_format:
            self.cpp_info.components["core"].requires.append("fmt::fmt")

        # handle hosted configuration
        if not self.options.freestanding:
            self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append("MP_UNITS_HOSTED=1")

        # handle import std
        if self.options.import_std:
            self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append("MP_UNITS_IMPORT_STD")
            if compiler == "clang" and Version(compiler.version) < 19:
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].cxxflags.append(
                    "-Wno-deprecated-declarations"
                )

        if compiler == "msvc":
            self.cpp_info.components["core"].cxxflags.append("/utf-8")

        self.cpp_info.components["systems"].requires = ["core"]
```

AFTER

```
class MPUnitsConan(ConanFile):
    # ...
    def package_info(self):
        from conan.cps import CPS
        self.cpp_info = CPS.load("cps/mp-units.cps").to_conan()
```

# P2673 Common Description Format for C++ Libraries and Packages

## BEFORE

```
class MPUnitsConan(ConanFile):
    # ...
    def package_info(self):
        compiler = self.settings.compiler
        # TODO remove the branch when Conan will learn to handle C++ modules
        if self.options.cxx_modules:
            # CMakeDeps does not generate C++ modules definitions for now
            # Skip the Conan-generated files and use the mp-unitsConfig.cmake bundled with mp-units
            self.cpp_info.set_property("cmake_find_mode", "none")
            self.cpp_info.build_dirs = ["."]

        else:
            # handle contracts
            if self.options.contracts == "none":
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
                    "MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS=0"
                )
            elif self.options.contracts == "gsl-lite":
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].requires.append("gsl-lite:gsl-lite")
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
                    "MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS=2"
                )
            elif self.options.contracts == "ms-gsl":
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].requires.append("ms-gsl::ms-gsl")
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
                    "MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS=3"
                )

            # handle API options
            self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
                "MP_UNITS_API_NO_CRTP=" + str(int(self.options.no_crtp == True))
            )
            self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append(
                "MP_UNITS_API_STD_FORMAT=" + str(int(self.options.std_format == True))
            )
            if not self.options.std_format:
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].requires.append("fmt::fmt")

            # handle hosted configuration
            if not self.options.freestanding:
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append("MP_UNITS_HOSTED=1")

            # handle import std
            if self.options.import_std:
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].defines.append("MP_UNITS_IMPORT_STD")
                if compiler == "clang" and Version(compiler.version) < 19:
                    self.cpp_info.components["core"].cxxflags.append(
                        "-Wno-deprecated-declarations"
                    )

            if compiler == "msvc":
                self.cpp_info.components["core"].cxxflags.append("/utf-8")

        self.cpp_info.components["systems"].requires = ["core"]
```

## FUTURE

```
class MPUnitsConan(ConanFile):
    # ...
```

# P2673 Common Description Format for C++ Libraries and Packages

```
cmake --install . --config Release
```

BEFORE

```
$ tree lib
.
└── include
    └── mp-units
        └── ...
└── lib
    └── cmake
        └── mp-units
            ├── mp-unitsConfig.cmake
            ├── mp-unitsConfigVersion.cmake
            └── mp-unitsTargets.cmake
```

# P2673 Common Description Format for C++ Libraries and Packages

```
cmake --install . --config Release
```

BEFORE

```
$ tree lib
.
└── include
    └── mp-units
        └── ...
└── lib
    └── cmake
        └── mp-units
            ├── mp-unitsConfig.cmake
            ├── mp-unitsConfigVersion.cmake
            └── mp-unitsTargets.cmake
```

AFTER

```
$ tree lib
.
└── include
    └── mp-units
        └── ...
└── lib
    └── cps
        └── mp-units
            └── mp-units.cps
```

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```
{  
  "components" :  
  {  
    "core" :  
    {  
      "compile_definitions" :  
      {  
        "*" :  
        {  
          "MP_UNITS_API_NO_CRTP" : "1",  
          "MP_UNITS_API_STD_FORMAT" : "0",  
          "MP_UNITS_HOSTED" : "1"  
        }  
      },  
      "compile_features" : [ "c++26" ],  
      "compile_flags" : [ "-Wno-unused-result" ],  
      "requires" : [ "fmt:fmt", ":mp-units-contracts" ],  
      "type" : "interface"  
    },  
    "mp-units" :  
    {  
      "compile_features" : [ "c++26" ],  
      "requires" : [ ":core", ":systems" ],  
      "type" : "interface"  
    },  
  },  
}
```

```
"mp-units-contracts" :  
{  
  "compile_definitions" :  
  {  
    "*" :  
    {  
      "MP_UNITS_API_CONTRACTS" : "0"  
    }  
  },  
  "type" : "interface"  
},  
"systems" :  
{  
  "compile_features" : [ "c++26" ],  
  "requires" : [ ":core" ],  
  "type" : "interface"  
}  
},  
"cps_path" : "@prefix@/lib/cps/mp-units",  
"cps_version" : "0.12.0",  
"name" : "mp-units",  
"requires" :  
{  
  "fmt" : null  
}  
}
```

# SUMMARY

# C++ is awesome!

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C++ is probably the best programming language to implement fast generic libraries.

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- **Zero-cost abstractions** thanks to C++ templates
  - runtime performance
  - memory usage

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- Constraints and concepts improve **interfaces**

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  - runtime performance
  - memory usage
- Constraints and concepts improve **interfaces**
- Contracts will improve **safety** and **interfaces**

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C++ is probably the best programming language to implement fast generic libraries.

- Zero-cost abstractions thanks to C++ templates
  - runtime performance
  - memory usage
- Constraints and concepts improve interfaces
- Contracts will improve safety and interfaces
- Reflection will change the C++ world

# Please help!

---

Some features are still missing to make C++ even better.

# Please help!

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Some features are still missing to make C++ even better.

If you are an expert or just care about a specific subject, please help!



**CAUTION**  
**Programming**  
**is addictive**  
**(and too much fun)**