

# Zrozumieć lambdy w C++.

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# Hej! Jestem Marcin Lisowski

Pracuję w Siili Szczecin

Prezentacja dostępna na:  
[meetup.com](https://github.com/szczecin-cpp/meetup-03) - <https://github.com/szczecin-cpp/meetup-03>

# Spis treści



Podstawowy  
kontekst

C++11 - 20

Podsumowanie



# NOWE ZNACZY LEPSZE?

PO CO POWSTAŁY LAMBDY?

# Alternatywy

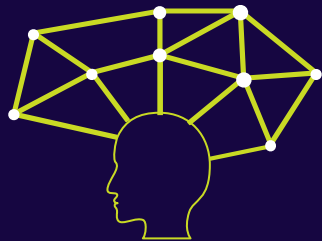


## Funktor

```
struct Functor
{
    ... void operator()()
    ... {
    ...     ... // Do some fancy stuff here
    ... }
};
```

## Funkcja

```
void function()
{
    ... // Do some fancy stuff here
}
```



$[]() \rightarrow \text{type } \{ /* \dots */ \}$

Lambda

# przykłady

```
[](int a) -> int { return a * 2; }  
[(int a, int b) { return a * b; }  
[] { std::cout << "szczecin::cpp\n" }
```

# C++11



# typ lambda

```
auto lambda = [](int a) { return a * 10; };  
std::cout << typeid(lambda).name(); // GCC9 output: Z4mainEUIvE_
```

# typ lambda

```
int main()
{
    auto lambda = [](int a)
    {
        return a * 10;
    };
}
```



```
int main()
{
    class __lambda_5_22
    {
    public:
        inline int operator()(int a) const
        {
            return a * 10;
        }
    };

    __lambda_5_22 lambda = __lambda_5_22{};
}
```

LAMBDA



FUNKTOR



# typ lambda

```
int main()
{
    auto lambda = [](int a){};
    lambda = [](int a){};
}
```



```
int main()
{
    class __lambda_7_26
    {
        // Implementation
    };

    class __lambda_8_20
    {
        // Implementation
    };

    __lambda_8_20 lambda = __lambda_8_20();
    lambda = __lambda_7_26();
}
```

# lambda a std::function

```
int main()
{
    std::function<bool(int)> fnc = [](int a){ return a > 2; };
    fnc = [](int a){ return a < 100; };
}
```

# lambda a std::function

```
void compare(std::function<bool(int, int)> predicate)
{
    // Implementation
}

int main()
{
    compare([](int a, int b)
    {
        return a > b;
    });
}
```

# dedukcja zwracanego typu

```
auto lambda = []() { return 0; };
```

```
auto lambda2 = []() -> SomeClass { return 0; };  
error: could not convert '0' from 'int' to 'SomeClass'
```

# dedukcja zwracanego typu

```
auto lambda = [](int x)
{
    if (x > 0)
        return "OK";
    else
        return "FAIL";
};
```



```
inline const char* operator()(int x) const
{
    if(x > 0) return "OK";
    else return "FAIL";
}
```



# capture lista [=]

```
int x = 0;  
auto lambda1 = [x]() { return x * 2; };  
auto lambda2 = [=]() { return x * 2; };
```

# capture lista [=]

```
int main()
{
    int x = 0;
    auto lambda = [x]()
    {
        std::cout << x;
    };
    lambda();
}
```



```
class __lambda_7_22
{
public:
    __lambda_7_22(int x)
        : _x(x)

    inline void operator()() const
    {
        std::cout << _x;
    }

private:
    int _x;
};
...
```

# capture lista [=]

```
int main()
{
    int x = 0;
    auto lambda = [=]()
    {
        std::cout << x;
    };
    lambda();
}
```



```
class __lambda_7_22
{
public:
    __lambda_7_22(int x)
        : _x(x)

    inline void operator()() const
    {
        std::cout << _x;
    }

private:
    int _x;
};
...
```

# capture lista [&]

```
int x = 0;  
auto lambda1 = [&x]() { return ++x; };  
auto lambda2 = [&]() { return ++x; };
```

# capture lista [=]

```
int main()
{
    int x = 0;
    auto lambda = [&x]()
    {
        std::cout << x;
    };
    lambda();
}
```



```
class __lambda_7_22
{
public:
    __lambda_7_22(int& x)
        : _x(x)

    inline void operator()() const
    {
        std::cout << _x;
    }

private:
    int& _x;
};
...
```

# modyfikacja kontekstu

```
int x = 0;  
auto lambda = [x]()  
{  
    x += 1;  
};
```

error: assignment of read-only variable 'x'

# modyfikacja kontekstu

```
int x = 0;  
auto lambda = [x]()  
{  
    x += 1;  
};
```



```
...  
class __lambda_6_22  
{  
public:  
    inline void operator()() const  
    {  
        x += 1;  
    }  
  
private:  
    int x;  
...  
}
```

# mutable

```
const int x = 0;  
auto lambda = [x]() mutable  
{  
    x += 1;  
};
```



## bez mutable

```
int x = 0;

class __lambda_7_18
{
public:
    inline void operator()() const
    {
        x += 1;
    }

private:
    int x;

    ...
}
```

## z mutable

```
int x = 0;

class __lambda_7_18
{
public:
    inline void operator()()
    {
        x += 1;
    }

private:
    int x;

    ...
}
```

# przechwytywanie const

```
const int x = 0;  
auto lambda = [x]() mutable  
{  
    x += 1;  
};
```

error: assignment of read-only variable 'x'

# zmienne globalne

```
int global = 0;

int main()
{
    auto lambda = [=]() mutable
    {
        global += 1;
    };

    lambda();
    std::cout << global;
}
```

output: 1

# zmienne globalne

```
int global = 0;

int main()
{
    auto lambda = [global]() mutable
    {
        global += 1;
    };

    lambda();
    std::cout << global;
}
```

error: 'global' cannot be captured  
because it does not have automatic  
storage duration

# zmienna klasy

```
class SampleClass
{
public:
    int _x;

    void print()
    {
        auto lambda = [=]()
        {
            std::cout << _x;
        };
        lambda();
    }
};
```

# zmienna klasy

```
class SampleClass
{
public:
    int _x;

    std::function<void()> get()
    {
        return [=]()
        {
            std::cout << _x;
        };
    }
};
```



```
class __lambda_11_23
{
public:
    inline void operator()() const
    {
        std::cout << __this->_x;
    }

private:
    SampleClass* __this;

    ...
};
```

# lambdy bezstanowe

```
void(*function)(int) = [](int x)
{
    std::cout << x;
};

function(5);
```

# lambdy bezstanowe

```
void(*function)(int) = [](int x)
{
    std::cout << x;
};
```



...

```
using RawFunctionPtr = void(*)(int);
inline operator RawFunctionPtr() const noexcept
{
    return __invoke;
}
```

private:

```
static inline void __invoke(int x)
{
    std::cout << x;
}
```

...



# lambdy bezstanowe

```
typedef void (*callback)(uint32_t* new_address);  
error_code old_important_api(uint32_t* address, uint32_t length, callback fnc);
```

```
old_important_api(frame_buffer, 1024, [](uint32_t new_address)  
{  
    // Handle function callback here  
});
```

# C++14

# inicjowanie przechwytywanych obiektów

```
auto lambda = [x = a + b]() { std::cout << x; };
```

```
auto lambda = [ptr = std::move(p)] { /* use ptr normally */ };
```

# generyczne lambda

```
int main()
{
    auto lambda = [](auto x) { std::cout << x; };
    lambda(3);
}
```

# generyczne lambda

```
int main()
{
    class __lambda_6_20
    {
    public:
        template<class T>
        inline auto operator()(T x) const
        {
            std::cout << x;
        }
    };

    __lambda_6_20 lambda = __lambda_6_20();
    lambda(3);
}
```

# generyczne lambdy

```
auto lambda = []<typename T>(T a)
{
    std::cout << a;
};
```

# generyczne lambdy :(

```
auto lambda = []<typename T>(std::vector<T> a)
{
    std::cout << a;
};
```

# C++17



# lambda jako constexpr

```
constexpr auto lambda = [] (int x) { return x * x; };  
static_assert(lambda(2) == 4);
```

# lambda jako constexpr

```
constexpr auto factorial = [](int x)
{
    int result = 1;
    while (x)
    {
        result *= x;
        --x;
    }
    return result;
};

const big_number = factorial(5); // big_number == 120
```

# poprawione przechwytywanie this

```
auto lambda = [this]{};           // C++11  
auto lambda = [self=*this]{};     // C++14  
auto lambda = [*this]{};         // C++17
```

The image features a dark blue background with the text 'C++20' in the center. The corners are decorated with various geometric shapes: top-left has yellow triangles, orange circles, and a blue circle; top-right has a blue triangle, orange circle, and a series of colored dots; bottom-left has yellow and blue triangles, orange circles, and a pink circle; bottom-right has a yellow hexagon, orange triangles, and a pink circle.

# C++20

# [=, this]

```
class SampleClass
{
public:
    int _x;

    std::function<void()> get()
    {
        return [=]()
        {
            std::cout << _x;
        };
    }
};
```

warning: implicit capture of  
'this' via '[=]' is deprecated  
in C++20

# [=, this]

```
class SampleClass
{
public:
    int _x;

    std::function<void()> get()
    {
        return [=](){
            {
                std::cout << _x;
            }
        };
    }
};
```

# generyczne lambdy to teraz pełnoprawne szablony

```
auto vector_size = [<typename T>(std::vector<T>& x)
{
    return x.size();
};

std::vector<std::string> vec { "1", "2" };
std::cout << vector_size(vec); // output: 2
```

The slide features a dark blue background with the title 'Tips & Tricks' in a large, bold, yellow font. The corners are decorated with various geometric shapes: top-left has yellow circles, a blue circle, and yellow triangles; top-right has a blue triangle, a yellow circle, and a blue circle; bottom-left has yellow triangles, a blue circle, and a yellow circle; bottom-right has a yellow hexagon, a blue circle, and a yellow circle.

# Tips & Tricks



# brak wpływu na wydajność

## zwykła funkcja

```
function(int):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-4], edi  
    mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-4]  
    add     eax, 2  
    pop     rbp  
    ret
```

## lambda / funktor

```
lambda::operator()(int):  
    push    rbp  
    mov     rbp, rsp  
    mov     QWORD PTR [rbp-8], rdi  
    mov     DWORD PTR [rbp-12], esi  
    mov     eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-12]  
    add     eax, 2  
    pop     rbp  
    ret
```

# natychmiastowe wywołanie

```
struct SampleObject
{
    const int i = []()
    {
        // Complicated logic
        return 0;
    }();
};
```



# Podsumowanie



## Lambda == funktor

Lambdy to składnia pomagająca zadeklarować funktor.



## Lambdy bezstanowe

Lambdy które nie przechwytyją zmiennych, są nazywane bezstanowymi. Można je przekonwertować do wskaźnika na funkcję.



## Wydajne

Lambdy nie obciążają dodatkowo wydajności.



## Zmienne klasy

Przechwytywanie zmiennych z klasy odbywa się poprzez dereferencję wskaźnika do obiektu.



## Zmienne globalne

Zmienne globalne / statyczne dostępne są w lambdach bez konieczności przechwytywania.



## Kopia przenosi stan

Kopiowanie lambdy kopiuje także jej aktualny stan.

# Linki

- ♦ [cppinsights.io](https://cppinsights.io)
- ♦ [godbolt.org](https://godbolt.org)
- ♦ [medium.com/lambdas-are-not-magic](https://medium.com/lambdas-are-not-magic)
- ♦ [web.mst.edu/lambdas-under-the-hood](https://web.mst.edu/lambdas-under-the-hood)

The slide features a dark blue background with decorative geometric elements in the corners. The top-left corner has yellow triangles, orange circles, and a blue circle. The top-right corner has a blue triangle, an orange circle, and a series of colored circles (blue, green, yellow) along a dotted line. The bottom-left corner has yellow and blue triangles, orange circles, and a pink circle. The bottom-right corner has a yellow hexagon, orange triangles, and a pink circle.

**Dzięki!**  
Czas na pytania :)