



# Rethinking the Way We Do Templates in C++

Mateusz Pusz  
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# Plan for the talk

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1 User experience

2 New toys in a toolbox

3 Performance

## USER EXPERIENCE

# Physical Units library in a nutshell

---

```
// simple numeric operations
static_assert(10km / 2 == 5km);
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static_assert(1km + 1m == 1001m);
```

# Physical Units library in a nutshell

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// simple numeric operations
static_assert(10km / 2 == 5km);
```

```
// unit conversions
static_assert(1h == 3600s);
static_assert(1km + 1m == 1001m);
```

```
// dimension conversions
static_assert(1km / 1s == 1000mps);
static_assert(2kmpf * 2h == 4km);
static_assert(2km / 2kmpf == 1h);

static_assert(1000 / 1s == 1kHz);

static_assert(10km / 5km == 2);
```

# Toy example

---

```
/* velocity */ avg_speed(/* length */ distance, /* time */ duration)
{
    return distance / duration;
}
```

# Toy example

---

```
/* velocity */ avg_speed(/* length */ distance, /* time */ duration)
{
    return distance / duration;
}
```

```
const auto kmph = avg_speed(/* 220 km */, /* 2 hours */);
std::cout << /* kmph */ << " km/h\n";
```

# Toy example

---

```
/* velocity */ avg_speed(/* length */ distance, /* time */ duration)
{
    return distance / duration;
}
```

```
const auto kmph = avg_speed(/* 220 km */, /* 2 hours */);
std::cout << /* kmph */ << " km/h\n";
```

```
const auto mph = avg_speed(/* 140 miles */, /* 2 hours */);
std::cout << /* mph */ << " mph\n";
```

# Toy example

---

```
/* velocity */ avg_speed(/* length */ distance, /* time */ duration)
{
    return distance / duration;
}
```

```
const auto kmph = avg_speed(/* 220 km */, /* 2 hours */);
std::cout << /* kmph */ << " km/h\n";
```

```
const auto mph = avg_speed(/* 140 miles */, /* 2 hours */);
std::cout << /* mph */ << " mph\n";
```

- **Compile time safety** to make sure that the result is of a correct dimension

# Toy example

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```
/* velocity */ avg_speed(/* length */ distance, /* time */ duration)
{
    return distance / duration;
}
```

```
const auto kmph = avg_speed(/* 220 km */, /* 2 hours */);
std::cout << /* kmph */ << " km/h\n";
```

```
const auto mph = avg_speed(/* 140 miles */, /* 2 hours */);
std::cout << /* mph */ << " mph\n";
```

- **Compile time safety** to make sure that the result is of a correct dimension
- Support for **multiple units and unit prefixes**

# Toy example

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```
/* velocity */ avg_speed(/* length */ distance, /* time */ duration)
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```
const auto kmph = avg_speed(/* 220 km */, /* 2 hours */);
std::cout << /* kmph */ << " km/h\n";
```

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const auto mph = avg_speed(/* 140 miles */, /* 2 hours */);
std::cout << /* mph */ << " mph\n";
```

- **Compile time safety** to make sure that the result is of a correct dimension
- Support for **multiple units and unit prefixes**
- **No runtime overhead**
  - no additional intermediate conversions
  - as fast as a custom code implemented with **doubles**

# User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

---

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

# User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

GCC-8

# User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

## GCC-8 (CONTINUED)

# User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

---

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

## CLANG-7

```
error: no viable conversion from returned value of type 'quantity<unit<list<[...], list<dim<[...],
static_rational<1, [...]>>, [...]>>, [...]>, [...]>' to function return type 'quantity<unit<list<[...], list<dim<[...],
static_rational<-1, [...]>>, [...]>>, [...]>, [...]>'  
    return d * t;  
    ^~~~~~
```

# User experience: Compilation: Boost.Units

```
constexpr bu::quantity<bu::si::velocity> avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::si::length> d, bu::quantity<bu::si::time> t)
{ return d * t; }
```

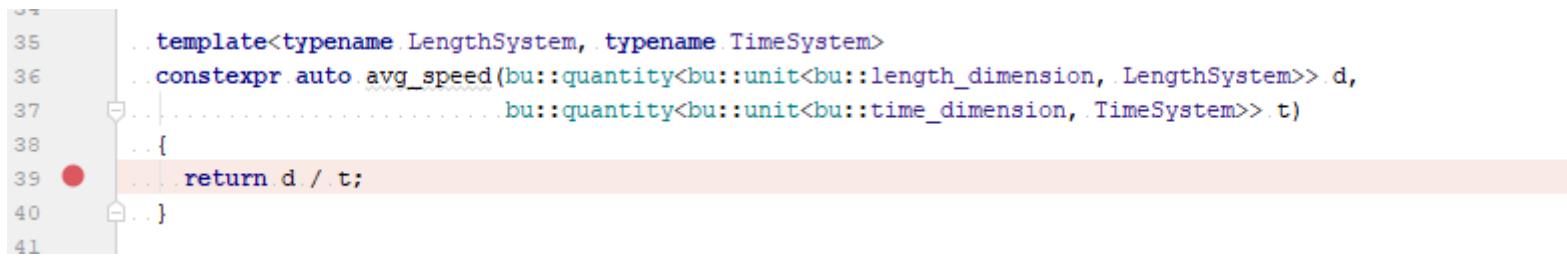
## CLANG-7

```
error: no viable conversion from returned value of type 'quantity<unit<list<[...], list<dim<[...], static_rational<1, [...]>>, [...]>>, [...]>, [...]>' to function return type 'quantity<unit<list<[...], list<dim<[...], static_rational<-1, [...]>>, [...]>>, [...]>, [...]>'  
    return d * t;  
    ^~~~~~
```

Sometimes a shorter error message is not necessarily better ;-)

# User experience: Debugging: Boost.Units

---



A screenshot of a debugger interface showing a C++ code editor. A red circular breakpoint marker is positioned on the left margin of line 39. The code is a template function for calculating average speed:

```
35     ...template<typename LengthSystem, typename TimeSystem>
36     ...constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>> d,
37     ...                                bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>> t)
38     ...
39     ...    return d / t;
40     ...
41 }
```

# User experience: Debugging: Boost.Units

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with a code editor and a variables panel.

**Code Editor:**

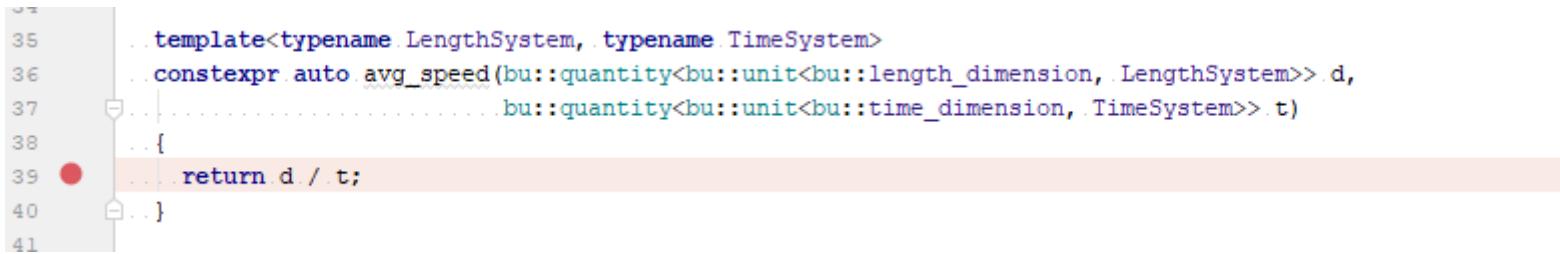
```
35     ...template<typename LengthSystem, typename TimeSystem>
36     ...constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>> d,
37     ...                                bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>> t)
38     ...
39     return d / t;
40 }
41 }
```

A red dot marks the current line of execution (line 39).

**Variables Panel:**

Variable	Type	Value
d	{boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit, double>}	01 val_= {boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit, double>::value_type} 220
t	{boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit, double>}	01 val_= {boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit, double>::value_type} 2

# User experience: Debugging: Boost.Units

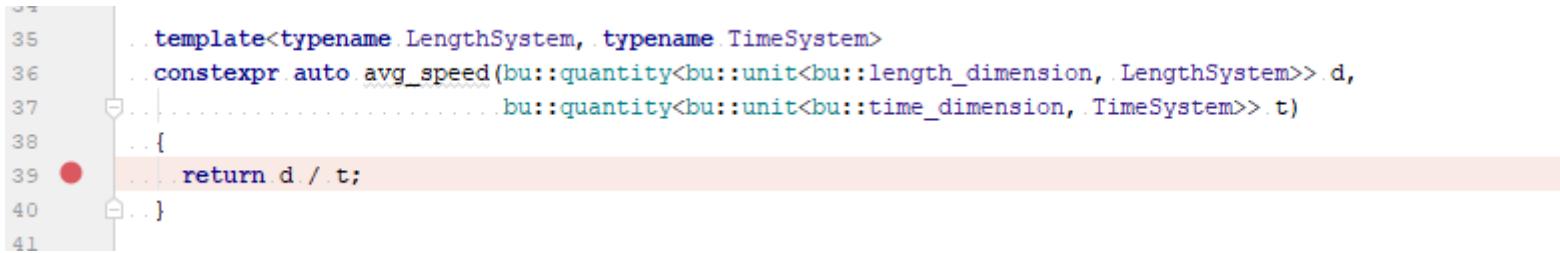


A screenshot of a debugger interface showing a code editor with C++ code. A red dot marks a breakpoint at line 39. The code is a template function for calculating average speed:

```
35     ..template<typename LengthSystem, typename TimeSystem>
36     ..constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>> d,
37     ..                           bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>> t)
38     ..{
39     ..    return d / t;
40     ..}
```

Breakpoint 1, avg\_speed<boost::units::heterogeneous\_system<boost::units::heterogeneous\_system\_impl<boost::units::list<boost::units::heterogeneous\_system\_dim<boost::units::si::meter\_base\_unit, boost::units::static\_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless\_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::length\_base\_dimension, boost::units::static\_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless\_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::scale\_list\_dim<boost::units::scale<10, boost::units::static\_rational<3> >, boost::units::dimensionless\_type> >, boost::units::heterogeneous\_system<boost::units::heterogeneous\_system\_impl<boost::units::list<boost::units::heterogeneous\_system\_dim<boost::units::scaled\_base\_unit<boost::units::si::second\_base\_unit, boost::units::scale<60, boost::units::static\_rational<2> >, boost::units::static\_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless\_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::time\_base\_dimension, boost::units::static\_rational<1> >, boost::units::dimensionless\_type>, boost::units::dimensionless\_type> > > (d=..., t=...) at velocity\_2.cpp:39  
39 return d / t;

# User experience: Debugging: Boost.Units



A screenshot of a debugger interface showing a stack trace. The code is as follows:

```
35     ..template<typename LengthSystem, typename TimeSystem>
36     ..constexpr auto avg_speed(bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::length_dimension, LengthSystem>> d,
37     ..                           bu::quantity<bu::unit<bu::time_dimension, TimeSystem>> t)
38     ..{
39     ..    return d / t;
40     ..}
```

The line `return d / t;` is highlighted with a red circle at the start of the line, indicating it is the current instruction being executed.

```
(gdb) ptype d
type = class boost::units::quantity<boost::units::unit<boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::length_base_dimension,
boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::heterogeneous_system
<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_impl<boost::units::list<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_dim
<boost::units::si::meter_base_unit, boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>, boost::units::dimensionless_type>,
boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::length_base_dimension, boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>,
boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::scale_list_dim<boost::units::scale<10, static_rational<3>>>,
boost::units::dimensionless_type> > >, void>, double> [with Unit = boost::units::unit<boost::units::list<boost::units::dim
<boost::units::length_base_dimension, boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>, boost::units::dimensionless_type>,
boost::units::heterogeneous_system<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_impl<boost::units::list
<boost::units::heterogeneous_system_dim<boost::units::si::meter_base_unit, boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>,
boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::dim<boost::units::length_base_dimension,
boost::units::static_rational<1, 1>, boost::units::dimensionless_type>, boost::units::list<boost::units::scale_list_dim
<boost::units::scale<10, static_rational<3> > >, boost::units::dimensionless_type> > >, void>, Y = double] {
...
...
```

# Boost.Units: Design

---

```
template<typename Dim, typename System, typename Enable = void>
class unit;

template<typename Unit, typename Rep = double>
class quantity;
```

# Boost.Units: Design

---

```
template<typename Dim, typename System, typename Enable = void>
class unit;

template<typename Unit, typename Rep = double>
class quantity;

struct length_base_dimension : base_dimension<length_base_dimension, -9> {};
struct time_base_dimension : base_dimension<time_base_dimension, -7> {};

using velocity_dimension = derived_dimension<length_base_dimension, 1, time_base_dimension, -1>::type;
```

# Boost.Units: Design

```
template<typename Dim, typename System, typename Enable = void>
class unit;

template<typename Unit, typename Rep = double>
class quantity;

struct length_base_dimension : base_dimension<length_base_dimension, -9> {};
struct time_base_dimension : base_dimension<time_base_dimension, -7> {};

using velocity_dimension = derived_dimension<length_base_dimension, 1, time_base_dimension, -1>::type;
```

```
namespace si {
    using system = make_system<meter_base_unit, kilogram_base_unit, second_base_unit, ampere_base_unit,
                           kelvin_base_unit, mole_base_unit, candela_base_unit,
                           angle::radian_base_unit, angle::steradian_base_unit>::type;
}
```

# Boost.Units: Design

```
template<typename Dim, typename System, typename Enable = void>
class unit;

template<typename Unit, typename Rep = double>
class quantity;

struct length_base_dimension : base_dimension<length_base_dimension, -9> {};
struct time_base_dimension : base_dimension<time_base_dimension, -7> {};

using velocity_dimension = derived_dimension<length_base_dimension, 1, time_base_dimension, -1>::type;

namespace si {
    using system = make_system<meter_base_unit, kilogram_base_unit, second_base_unit, ampere_base_unit,
                           kelvin_base_unit, mole_base_unit, candela_base_unit,
                           angle::radian_base_unit, angle::steradian_base_unit>::type;
}

using velocity = unit<velocity_dimension, si::system>;
```

# User experience: Compilation: NHolthaus Units

---

```
constexpr units::velocity::meters_per_second_t avg_speed(units::length::meter_t d, units::time::second_t t)
{ return d * t; }
```

# User experience: Compilation: NHolthaus Units

---

```
constexpr units::velocity::meters_per_second_t avg_speed(units::length::meter_t d, units::time::second_t t)
{ return d * t; }
```

GCC-8

```
error: static assertion failed: Units are not compatible.
 static_assert(traits::is_convertible_unit<UnitFrom, UnitTo>::value, "Units are not compatible.");
           ^~~~~~
```

# User experience: Compilation: NHolthaus Units

```
constexpr units::velocity::meters_per_second_t avg_speed(units::length::meter_t d, units::time::second_t t)
{ return d * t; }
```

GCC-8

```
error: static assertion failed: Units are not compatible.
 static_assert(traits::is_convertible_unit<UnitFrom, UnitTo>::value, "Units are not compatible.");
           ^~~~~~
```

**static\_assert** is often not the best solution

- does not influence the overload resolution process
- for some compilers does not provide enough context

# User experience: Compilation: NHolthaus Units

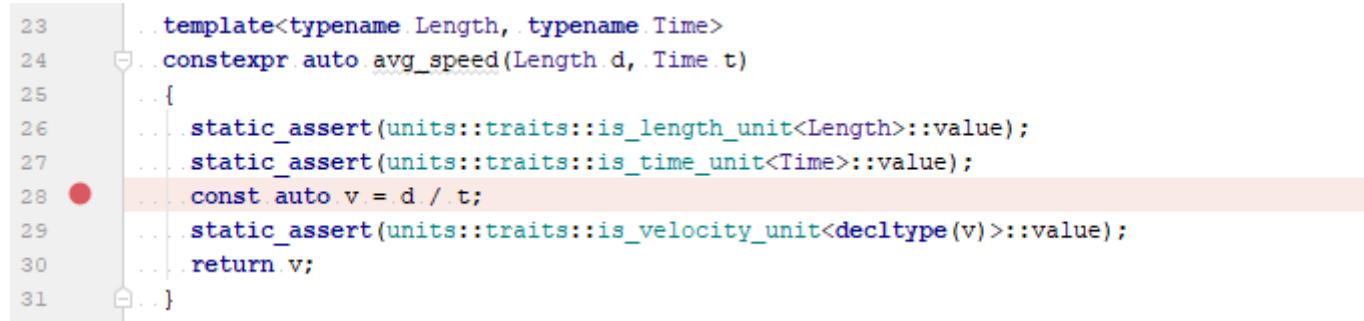
```
constexpr units::velocity::meters_per_second_t avg_speed(units::length::meter_t d, units::time::second_t t)
{ return d * t; }
```

## CLANG-7

```
error: static_assert failed due to requirement 'traits::is_convertible_unit<unit<ratio<1, 1>, base_unit<ratio<1, 1>, ratio<0, 1>, ratio<1, 1>, ratio<0, 1>, ratio<-1, 1>, ratio<0, 1>>::value' "Units are not compatible."
    static_assert(traits::is_convertible_unit<UnitFrom, UnitTo>::value, "Units are not compatible.");
^ ~~~~~~
```

# User experience: Debugging: NHolthaus Units

---



```
23     . . . template<typename Length, typename Time>
24     . . . constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
25     . . .
26     . . . static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
27     . . . static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
28     . . . const auto v = d / t; // Breakpoint here
29     . . . static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
30     . . . return v;
31     . . }
```

# User experience: Debugging: NHolthaus Units

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with two main panes. The top pane displays a portion of C++ code:

```
23     . template<typename Length, typename Time>
24     constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
25     {
26         static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
27         static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
28         const auto v = d / t;
29         static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
30         return v;
31     }
```

A red dot at line 28 indicates a breakpoint. The bottom pane is the "Variables" view, showing the state of variables `d` and `t`:

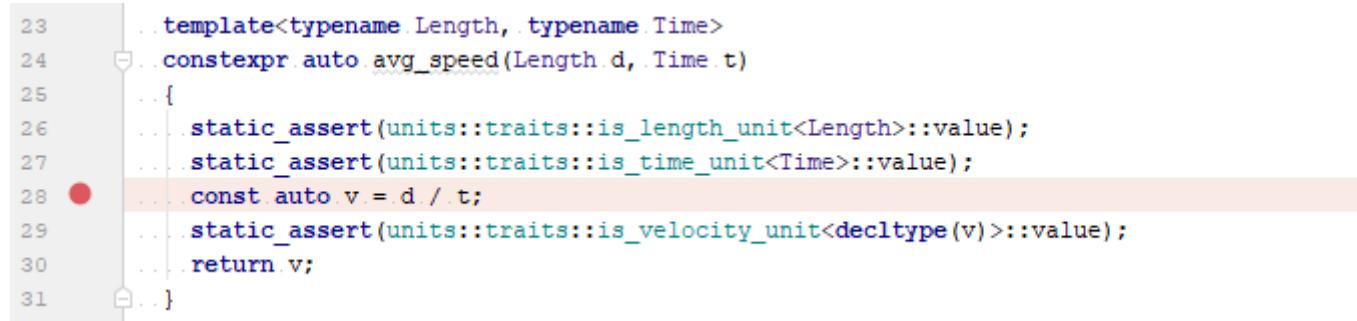
Variable	Type	Value
<code>d</code>	<code>{units::unit_t&lt;units::unit, double, units::linear_scale&gt;}</code>	-
<code>d</code> (expanded)	<code>{units::linear_scale&lt;double&gt;} = {units::linear_scale&lt;double&gt;}</code>	-
<code>m_value</code>	<code>{double}</code>	220
<code>units::detail::_unit_t</code>	<code>{units::detail::_unit_t}</code>	-
<code>t</code>	<code>{units::unit_t&lt;units::unit, double, units::linear_scale&gt;}</code>	-
<code>t</code> (expanded)	<code>{units::linear_scale&lt;double&gt;} = {units::linear_scale&lt;double&gt;}</code>	-
<code>m_value</code>	<code>{double}</code>	2
<code>units::detail::_unit_t</code>	<code>{units::detail::_unit_t}</code>	-

# User experience: Debugging: NHolthaus Units

```
23     ...template<typename Length, typename Time>
24     ...constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
25     ...
26     ...    static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
27     ...    static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
28     ...    const auto v = d / t;
29     ...    static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
30     ...    return v;
31 }
```

```
Breakpoint 1, avg_speed<units::unit_t<units::unit<std::ratio<1000, 1>, units::unit<std::ratio<1>, units::base_unit<std::ratio<1>>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>>, units::unit_t<units::unit<std::ratio<60>, units::unit<std::ratio<60>, units::unit<std::ratio<1>, units::base_unit<std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<1>>>>>>
(d=..., t=...) at velocity.cpp:28
28     const auto v = d / t;
```

# User experience: Debugging: NHolthaus Units



```
23     . template<typename Length, typename Time>
24     . constexpr auto avg_speed(Length d, Time t)
25     . {
26     .     static_assert(units::traits::is_length_unit<Length>::value);
27     .     static_assert(units::traits::is_time_unit<Time>::value);
28     .     const auto v = d / t;
29     .     static_assert(units::traits::is_velocity_unit<decltype(v)>::value);
30     .     return v;
31     . }
```

```
(gdb) ptype d
type = class units::unit_t<units::unit<std::ratio<1000, 1>, units::unit<std::ratio<1, 1>, units::base_unit<std::ratio<1, 1>,
std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>,
std::ratio<0, 1> >, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >, double, units::linear_scale>
[with Units = units::unit<std::ratio<1000, 1>, units::unit<std::ratio<1, 1>, units::base_unit<std::ratio<1, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>,
std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >,
std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >, std::ratio<0, 1>, std::ratio<0, 1> >, T = double] : public units::linear_scale<T>,
private units::detail::_unit_t {
...
}
```

# NHolthaus Units: Design

```
template<class Meter = detail::meter_ratio<0>,
         class Kilogram = std::ratio<0>,
         class Second = std::ratio<0>,
         class Radian = std::ratio<0>,
         class Ampere = std::ratio<0>,
         class Kelvin = std::ratio<0>,
         class Mole = std::ratio<0>,
         class Candela = std::ratio<0>,
         class Byte = std::ratio<0>>
struct base_unit;

template<class Conversion, class BaseUnit, class PiExponent = std::ratio<0>, class Translation = std::ratio<0>>
struct unit;

#ifndef UNIT_LIB_DEFAULT_TYPE
# define UNIT_LIB_DEFAULT_TYPE double
#endif

template<class Units, typename T = UNIT_LIB_DEFAULT_TYPE, template<typename> class NonLinearScale = linear_scale>
class unit_t;
```

# NHolthaus Units: Design

```
template<class Meter = detail::meter_ratio<0>,
         class Kilogram = std::ratio<0>,
         class Second = std::ratio<0>,
         class Radian = std::ratio<0>,
         class Ampere = std::ratio<0>,
         class Kelvin = std::ratio<0>,
         class Mole = std::ratio<0>,
         class Candela = std::ratio<0>,
         class Byte = std::ratio<0>>
struct base_unit;

template<class Conversion, class BaseUnit, class PiExponent = std::ratio<0>, class Translation = std::ratio<0>>
struct unit;

#ifndef UNIT_LIB_DEFAULT_TYPE
# define UNIT_LIB_DEFAULT_TYPE double
#endif

template<class Units, typename T = UNIT_LIB_DEFAULT_TYPE, template<typename> class NonLinearScale = linear_scale>
class unit_t;

using velocity_t = units::unit<std::ratio<1>,
                                         units::base_unit<std::ratio<1>, std::ratio<0>, std::ratio<1>, std::ratio<0>,
                                         std::ratio<0>, std::ratio<0>, std::ratio<0>, std::ratio<0>,
                                         std::ratio<0>>,
                                         std::ratio<0>, std::ratio<0>>;
```

# A need to modernize our toolbox

---

- For most template metaprogramming libraries *compile-time errors are rare*

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- For most template metaprogramming libraries *compile-time errors are rare*
- It is expected that engineers working with a physical units library **will experience compile-time errors very often**
  - generating compile-time errors for invalid calculation is the *main reason to create such a library*

# A need to modernize our toolbox

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- For most template metaprogramming libraries *compile-time errors are rare*
- It is expected that engineers working with a physical units library **will experience compile-time errors very often**
  - generating compile-time errors for invalid calculation is the *main reason to create such a library*

In case of the physical units library we have to rethink the way we do template metaprogramming!

# Type aliases are great for developers but not for end users

---

- **Developers** cannot live without aliases as they hugely *simplify code development and its maintenance*

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## EXAMPLE

```
using velocity = make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>>;  
using kilometre_per_hour = derived_unit<velocity, kilometre, hour>;
```

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## EXAMPLE

```
using velocity = make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>>;  
using kilometre_per_hour = derived_unit<velocity, kilometre, hour>;  
  
void foo(quantity<kilometre_per_hour>(90));
```

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## EXAMPLE

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using kilometre_per_hour = derived_unit<velocity, kilometre, hour>;
```

```
void foo(quantity<kilometre_per_hour>(90));
```

```
[with Q = units::quantity<units::unit<units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>,  
units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, -1> >, units::ratio<5, 18> >, double>]
```

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## EXAMPLE

```
using velocity = make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>>;  
using kilometre_per_hour = derived_unit<velocity, kilometre, hour>;
```

```
void foo(quantity<kilometre_per_hour>(90));
```

```
[with Q = units::quantity<units::unit<units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>,  
    units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, -1> >, units::ratio<5, 18> >, double>]
```

It is a pity that we still do not have strong typedefs in the C++ language :-)

# Inheritance as a workaround

---

```
struct velocity : make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>> {};
```

# Inheritance as a workaround

---

```
struct velocity : make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>> {};
```

- Similarly to strong typedefs
  - *strong types* that do not vanish during compilation process
  - member functions of a base class *taking the base class type as an argument* will still *work with a child class type* provided instead (i.e. `op==`)

# Inheritance as a workaround

---

```
struct velocity : make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>> {};
```

- **Similarly** to strong typedefs
  - *strong types* that do not vanish during compilation process
  - member functions of a base class *taking the base class type as an argument* will still *work with a child class type* provided instead (i.e. `op==`)
- **Alternatively** to strong typedefs
  - do not automatically inherit *constructors and assignment operators*
  - member functions of a base class *returning the base class type* will still *return the same base type for a child class instance*

# Type substitution problem

---

```
Velocity auto v = 10m / 2s;
```

# Type substitution problem

---

```
Velocity auto v = 10m / 2s;
```

```
template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
[[nodiscard]] constexpr Quantity operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                             const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

# Type substitution problem

---

```
Velocity auto v = 10m / 2s;
```

```
template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
[[nodiscard]] constexpr Quantity operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                                             const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

How to form a **velocity** dimension child class type from division of **length** by **time**?

# Downcasting facility

---

## BASE CLASS

```
template<typename BaseType>
struct downcast_base {
    using base_type = BaseType;
};
```

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension : downcast_base<dimension<Es...>> {};
```

# Downcasting facility

## BASE CLASS

```
template<typename BaseType>
struct downcast_base {
    using base_type = BaseType;
};
```

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension : downcast_base<dimension<Es...>> {};
```

## DOWNCASTABLE

```
template<typename T>
concept Downcastable =
    requires {
        typename T::base_type;
    } &&
    std::derived_from<T, downcast_base<typename T::base_type>>;
```

# Downcasting facility

---

## HELPER ALIASES

```
template<Downcastable T>
using downcast_from = T::base_type;

template<Downcastable T>
using downcast_to = std::type_identity<T>;
```

# Downcasting facility

## HELPER ALIASES

```
template<Downcastable T>
using downcast_from = T::base_type;

template<Downcastable T>
using downcast_to = std::type_identity<T>;
```

## DOWNCASTING TRAITS

```
template<Downcastable T>
struct downcasting_traits : downcast_to<T> {};

template<Downcastable T>
using downcasting_traits_t = downcasting_traits<T>::type;
```

# Downcasting facility

---

## EXAMPLE

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension : downcast_base<dimension<Es...>> {};
```

# Downcasting facility

---

## EXAMPLE

```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension : downcast_base<dimension<Es...>> {};
```

```
struct velocity : make_dimension_t<exp<base_dim_length, 1>, exp<base_dim_time, -1>> {};
template<>
struct downcasting_traits<downcast_from<velocity>> : downcast_to<velocity> {};
```

# User experience: Compilation

---

BEFORE

```
[with D = units::quantity<units::unit<units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>,
      units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, -1> >, units::ratio<5, 18> >, double>]
```

# User experience: Compilation

---

BEFORE

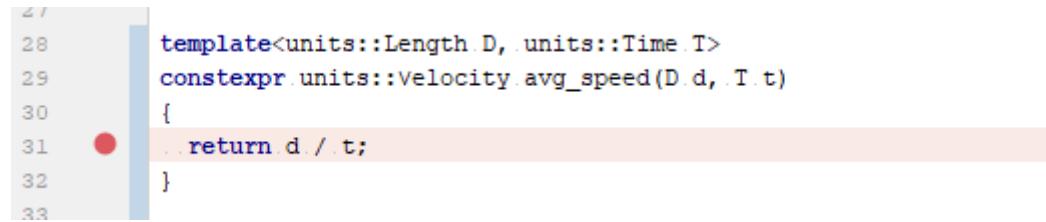
```
[with D = units::quantity<units::unit<units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>,
      units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, -1> >, units::ratio<5, 18> >, double>]
```

AFTER

```
[with D = units::quantity<units::kilometre_per_hour, double>]
```

# User experience: Debugging

---

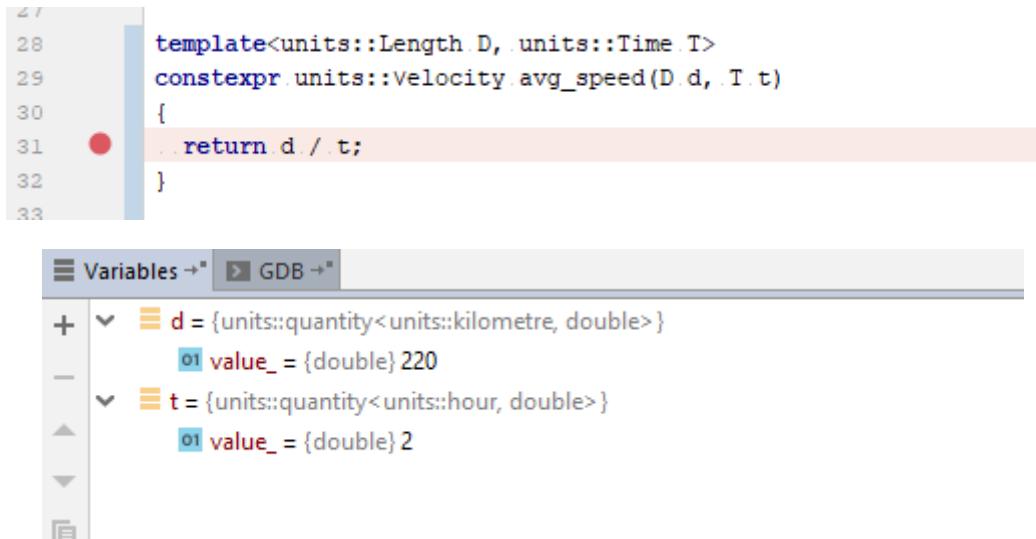


A screenshot of a code editor or debugger interface showing a C++ template function. The code is as follows:

```
27
28     template<units::Length D, units::Time T>
29     constexpr units::Velocity avg_speed(D d, T t)
30     {
31         ● return d / t;
32     }
33 
```

The line `return d / t;` is highlighted with a light orange background, and a red circular breakpoint marker is positioned to the left of the line number 31.

# User experience: Debugging



The screenshot shows a debugger interface with a code editor and a variables panel.

**Code Editor:**

```
27
28     template<units::Length D, units::Time T>
29     constexpr units::velocity avg_speed(D d, T t)
30     {
31         ● return d / t;
32     }
33
```

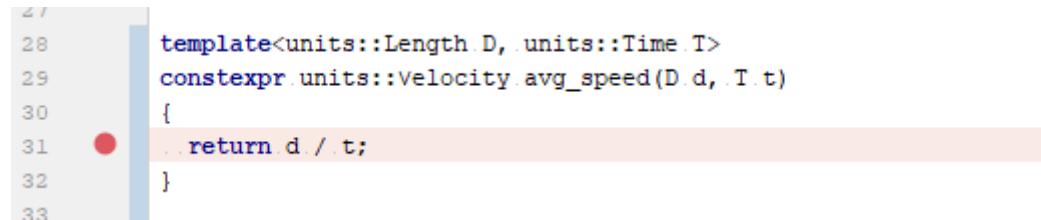
A red dot at line 31 indicates the current execution point.

**Variables Panel:**

Variable	Type	Value
d	{units::quantity<units::kilometre, double>}	01 value_ = {double} 220
t	{units::quantity<units::hour, double>}	01 value_ = {double} 2

# User experience: Debugging

---



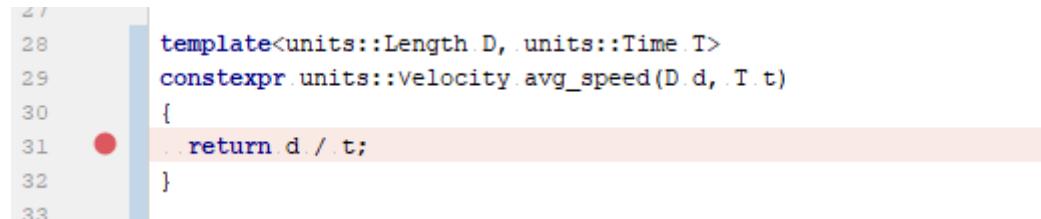
A screenshot of a debugger interface showing a code editor with C++ code. A red dot at line 31 indicates a breakpoint. The code is a template function for calculating average speed:

```
27
28     template<units::Length D, units::Time T>
29     constexpr units::Velocity avg_speed(D d, T t)
30     {
31         ● return d / t;
32     }
33 
```

Breakpoint 1, avg\_speed<units::quantity<units::kilometre, double>,<br/>  
                  units::quantity<units::hour, double> ><br/>  
(d=..., t=...) at velocity.cpp:31  
31      return d / t;

# User experience: Debugging

---



A screenshot of a code editor showing a C++ file. A red dot indicates a breakpoint is set on line 31. The code is as follows:

```
27
28     template<units::Length D, units::Time T>
29     constexpr units::Velocity avg_speed(D d, T t)
30     {
31         ● return d / t;
32     }
33
```

```
(gdb) ptype d
type = class units::quantity<units::kilometre, double>
[with U = units::kilometre, Rep = double] {
...
}
```

## NEW TOYS IN A TOOLBOX

# Traditional implementation of std::ratio

---

```
template<intmax_t Num, intmax_t Den = 1>
struct ratio {
    static constexpr intmax_t num = Num * static_sign<Den>::value / static_gcd<Num, Den>::value;
    static constexpr intmax_t den = static_abs<Den>::value / static_gcd<Num, Den>::value;
    using type = ratio<num, den>;
};
```

# Traditional implementation of std::ratio

```
template<intmax_t Num, intmax_t Den = 1>
struct ratio {
    static constexpr intmax_t num = Num * static_sign<Den>::value / static_gcd<Num, Den>::value;
    static constexpr intmax_t den = static_abs<Den>::value / static_gcd<Num, Den>::value;
    using type = ratio<num, den>;
};
```

```
template<intmax_t Pn>
struct static_sign : integral_constant<intmax_t, (Pn < 0) ? -1 : 1> {};
```

# Traditional implementation of std::ratio

```
template<intmax_t Num, intmax_t Den = 1>
struct ratio {
    static constexpr intmax_t num = Num * static_sign<Den>::value / static_gcd<Num, Den>::value;
    static constexpr intmax_t den = static_abs<Den>::value / static_gcd<Num, Den>::value;
    using type = ratio<num, den>;
};
```

```
template<intmax_t Pn>
struct static_sign : integral_constant<intmax_t, (Pn < 0) ? -1 : 1> {};
```

```
template<intmax_t Pn>
struct static_abs : integral_constant<intmax_t, Pn * static_sign<Pn>::value> {};
```

# Traditional implementation of std::ratio

```
template<intmax_t Num, intmax_t Den = 1>
struct ratio {
    static constexpr intmax_t num = Num * static_sign<Den>::value / static_gcd<Num, Den>::value;
    static constexpr intmax_t den = static_abs<Den>::value / static_gcd<Num, Den>::value;
    using type = ratio<num, den>;
};
```

```
template<intmax_t Pn, intmax_t Qn>
struct static_gcd : static_gcd<Qn, (Pn % Qn)> {};
```

```
template<intmax_t Pn>
struct static_gcd<Pn, 0> : integral_constant<intmax_t, static_abs<Pn>::value> {};
```

```
template<intmax_t Qn>
struct static_gcd<0, Qn> : integral_constant<intmax_t, static_abs<Qn>::value> {};
```

# Traditional implementation of std::ratio\_multiply

```
namespace detail {

template<typename R1, typename R2>
struct ratio_multiply_impl {
private:
    static constexpr intmax_t gcd1 = static_gcd<R1::num, R2::den>::value;
    static constexpr intmax_t gcd2 = static_gcd<R2::num, R1::den>::value;
public:
    using type = ratio<safe_multiply<(R1::num / gcd1), (R2::num / gcd2)>::value,
                      safe_multiply<(R1::den / gcd2), (R2::den / gcd1)>::value>;
    static constexpr intmax_t num = type::num;
    static constexpr intmax_t den = type::den;
};

template<typename R1, typename R2>
using ratio_multiply = detail::ratio_multiply_impl<R1, R2>::type;
```

# constexpr-based implementation of ratio

```
template<typename T>
[[nodiscard]] constexpr T abs(T v) noexcept { return v < 0 ? -v : v; }
```

```
template<std::intmax_t Num, std::intmax_t Den = 1>
struct ratio {
    static constexpr std::intmax_t num = Num * (Den < 0 ? -1 : 1) / std::gcd(Num, Den);
    static constexpr std::intmax_t den = abs(Den) / std::gcd(Num, Den);

    using type = ratio<num, den>;
};
```

# constexpr-based implementation of ratio

```
template<typename T>
[[nodiscard]] constexpr T abs(T v) noexcept { return v < 0 ? -v : v; }
```

```
template<std::intmax_t Num, std::intmax_t Den = 1>
struct ratio {
    static constexpr std::intmax_t num = Num * (Den < 0 ? -1 : 1) / std::gcd(Num, Den);
    static constexpr std::intmax_t den = abs(Den) / std::gcd(Num, Den);

    using type = ratio<num, den>;
};
```

- *Better code reuse* between run-time and compile-time programming
- *Less instantiations* of class templates

# constexpr-based implementation of ratio\_multiply

```
namespace detail {

template<typename R1, typename R2>
struct ratio_multiply_impl {
private:
    static constexpr std::intmax_t gcd1 = std::gcd(R1::num, R2::den);
    static constexpr std::intmax_t gcd2 = std::gcd(R2::num, R1::den);
public:
    using type = ratio<safe_multiply(R1::num / gcd1, R2::num / gcd2),
                        safe_multiply(R1::den / gcd2, R2::den / gcd1)>;
    static constexpr std::intmax_t num = type::num;
    static constexpr std::intmax_t den = type::den;
};

template<Ratio R1, Ratio R2>
using ratio_multiply = detail::ratio_multiply_impl<R1, R2>::type;
```

# P0732 P1185 Class Types in Non-Type Template Parameters

---

- Allow *non-union class types* to appear in non-type template parameters (**NTTP**)
- Require that types used as such, have **strong structural equality**
  - a type T is having strong structural equality if *each subobject recursively has defaulted == and none of the subobjects are floating point types*

# P0732 P1185 Class Types in Non-Type Template Parameters

- Allow *non-union class types* to appear in non-type template parameters (**NTTP**)
- Require that types used as such, have **strong structural equality**
  - a type T is having strong structural equality if *each subobject recursively has defaulted == and none of the subobjects are floating point types*

C++17

```
template<size_t seconds>
class fixed_timer { /* ... */ };
```

C++20

```
template<std::chrono::seconds seconds>
class fixed_timer { /* ... */ };
```

# NTTP support and controversies

---

- gcc is the only compiler supporting NTTP for now
  - standard compliant *support in gcc-9.2*
- *QoI and compile-time performance* might improve over time

# NTTP support and controversies

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- gcc is the only compiler supporting NTTP for now
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- There are some *controversies regarding the NTTP feature* ([P1837](#))
  - Identity and Equality are not the same thing

# NTTP support and controversies

---

- gcc is the only compiler supporting NTTP for now
  - standard compliant *support in gcc-9.2*
- *QoI and compile-time performance* might improve over time
- There are some *controversies regarding the NTTP feature (P1837)*
  - Identity and Equality are not the same thing

NTTP support in the Physical Units library will not be merged to a master branch before the ISO C++ Committee meeting in Belfast

# NTTP-based implementation of ratio

```
struct ratio {
    std::intmax_t num;
    std::intmax_t den;

    explicit constexpr ratio(std::intmax_t n, std::intmax_t d = 1) :
        num(n * (d < 0 ? -1 : 1) / std::gcd(n, d)),
        den(abs(d) / std::gcd(n, d))
    {
    }

    [[nodiscard]] constexpr bool operator==(const ratio&) = default;
    // ...
};
```

# NTTP-based implementation of ratio\_multiply

```
struct ratio {
    // ...
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr ratio operator*(const ratio& lhs, const ratio& rhs)
    {
        const std::intmax_t gcd1 = std::gcd(lhs.num, rhs.den);
        const std::intmax_t gcd2 = std::gcd(rhs.num, lhs.den);
        return ratio(safe_multiply(lhs.num / gcd1, rhs.num / gcd2),
                     safe_multiply(lhs.den / gcd2, rhs.den / gcd1));
    }
};

};
```

# NTTP-based implementation of ratio\_multiply

```
struct ratio {
    // ...
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr ratio operator*(const ratio& lhs, const ratio& rhs)
    {
        const std::intmax_t gcd1 = std::gcd(lhs.num, rhs.den);
        const std::intmax_t gcd2 = std::gcd(rhs.num, lhs.den);
        return ratio(safe_multiply(lhs.num / gcd1, rhs.num / gcd2),
                     safe_multiply(lhs.den / gcd2, rhs.den / gcd1));
    }

    [[nodiscard]] friend consteval ratio operator*(std::intmax_t n, const ratio& rhs)
    {
        return ratio(n) * rhs;
    }

    [[nodiscard]] friend consteval ratio operator*(const ratio& lhs, std::intmax_t n)
    {
        return lhs * ratio(n);
    }
};
```

# NTTP in action

```
// US customary units
struct yard : unit<length, ratio(9'144, 10'000)> {};
template<> struct downcasting_traits<downcast_from<yard>> : downcast_to<yard> {};

struct foot : unit<length, yard::ratio / 3> {};
template<> struct downcasting_traits<downcast_from<foot>> : downcast_to<foot> {};

struct inch : unit<length, foot::ratio / 12> {};
template<> struct downcasting_traits<downcast_from<inch>> : downcast_to<inch> {};

struct mile : unit<length, 1'760 * yard::ratio> {};
template<> struct downcasting_traits<downcast_from<mile>> : downcast_to<mile> {};
```

# NTTP in action

---

## BEFORE

```
template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
    requires (std::ratio_divide<typename U1::ratio, typename U2::ratio>::den == 1)
[[nodiscard]] quantity<downcasting_traits_t<unit<dimension_divide_t<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>, std::ratio_divide<typename U1::ratio, typename U2::ratio>>,
    std::common_type_t<Rep1, Rep2>>
constexpr operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                    const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

# NTTP in action

## BEFORE

```
template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
    requires (std::ratio_divide<typename U1::ratio, typename U2::ratio>::den == 1)
[[nodiscard]] quantity<downcasting_traits_t<unit<dimension_divide_t<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>, std::ratio_divide<typename U1::ratio, typename U2::ratio>>,
    std::common_type_t<Rep1, Rep2>>
constexpr operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                    const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

## AFTER

```
template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
    requires ((U1::ratio / U2::ratio).den == 1)
[[nodiscard]] quantity<downcasting_traits_t<unit<dimension_divide_t<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>, U1::ratio / U2::ratio>>,
    std::common_type_t<Rep1, Rep2>>
constexpr operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                    const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

# NTTP in action

---

## BEFORE

```
template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
    requires (std::ratio_divide<typename U1::ratio, typename U2::ratio>::den == 1)
[[nodiscard]] quantity<downcasting_traits_t<unit<dimension_divide_t<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>,
                           std::ratio_divide<typename U1::ratio, typename U2::ratio>>>,
                           std::common_type_t<Rep1, Rep2>>
constexpr operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                    const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

# NTTP in action

## BEFORE

```
template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
    requires (std::ratio_divide<typename U1::ratio, typename U2::ratio>::den == 1)
[[nodiscard]] quantity<downcasting_traits_t<unit<dimension_divide_t<typename U1::dimension, typename U2::dimension>,
                           std::ratio_divide<typename U1::ratio, typename U2::ratio>>>,
                           std::common_type_t<Rep1, Rep2>>>
constexpr operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                    const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

## AFTER

```
template<typename U1, typename Rep1, typename U2, typename Rep2>
    requires ((U1::ratio / U2::ratio).den == 1)
[[nodiscard]] quantity<downcasting_traits_t<unit<U1::dimension / U2::dimension, U1::ratio / U2::ratio>>>,
                           std::common_type_t<Rep1, Rep2>>>
constexpr operator/(const quantity<U1, Rep1>& lhs,
                    const quantity<U2, Rep2>& rhs);
```

# NTTP in action

---

```
struct exp {
    base_dimension base;
    int num;
    int den;
    constexpr exp(base_dimension b, int n, int d = 1): base(b), num(n), den(d) {}
};
```

# NTTP in action

---

```
struct exp {
    base_dimension base;
    int num;
    int den;
    constexpr exp(base_dimension b, int n, int d = 1): base(b), num(n), den(d) {}
};
```

```
struct dimension {
    std::vector<exp> exponents; // compile-time vector
    constexpr dimension(std::initializer_list<exp> init);
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr dimension operator*(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr dimension operator/(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
};
```

# NTTP in action

---

```
struct exp {
    base_dimension base;
    int num;
    int den;
    constexpr exp(base_dimension b, int n, int d = 1): base(b), num(n), den(d) {}
};
```

```
struct dimension {
    std::vector<exp> exponents; // compile-time vector
    constexpr dimension(std::initializer_list<exp> init);
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr dimension operator*(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr dimension operator/(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
};
```

```
inline constexpr dimension velocity = { exp(base_dim_length, 1), exp(base_dim_time, -1) };
```

# NTTP in action

```
struct exp {
    base_dimension base;
    int num;
    int den;
    constexpr exp(base_dimension b, int n, int d = 1): base(b), num(n), den(d) {}
};
```

```
struct dimension {
    std::vector<exp> exponents; // compile-time vector
    constexpr dimension(std::initializer_list<exp> init);
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr dimension operator*(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
    [[nodiscard]] friend constexpr dimension operator/(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
};
```

```
inline constexpr dimension velocity = { exp(base_dim_length, 1), exp(base_dim_time, -1) };
```

**exp** and **dimension** values are only used as NTTP so those types and their implementation should exist only during compile-time

# P1073 Immediate functions

```
struct exp {
    base_dimension base;
    int num;
    int den;
    consteval exp(base_dimension b, int n, int d = 1): base(b), num(n), den(d) {}
};
```

```
struct dimension {
    std::vector<exp> exponents; // compile-time vector
    consteval dimension(std::initializer_list<exp> init);
    [[nodiscard]] friend consteval dimension operator*(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
    [[nodiscard]] friend consteval dimension operator/(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
};
```

```
inline consteval dimension velocity = { exp(base_dim_length, 1), exp(base_dim_time, -1) };
```

# P1073 Immediate functions

```
struct exp {
    base_dimension base;
    int num;
    int den;
    consteval exp(base_dimension b, int n, int d = 1): base(b), num(n), den(d) {}
};
```

```
struct dimension {
    std::vector<exp> exponents; // compile-time vector
    consteval dimension(std::initializer_list<exp> init);
    [[nodiscard]] friend consteval dimension operator*(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
    [[nodiscard]] friend consteval dimension operator/(const dimension& lhs, const dimension& rhs);
};
```

```
inline consteval dimension velocity = { exp(base_dim_length, 1), exp(base_dim_time, -1) };
```

C++20 does not allow us yet to create **consteval** objects :-(

# Class Types in Non-Type Template Parameters

---

Usage of class types as non-type template parameters (NTTP) might be *one of the most significant C++ improvements in template metaprogramming* during the last decade

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t);
```

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t);
```

```
template<typename T>
auto foo(T&& t);
```

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t);
```

```
template<typename T>
auto foo(T&& t);
```

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

# How do you feel about such an interface?

---

```
void* foo(void* t);
```

```
template<typename T>
auto foo(T&& t);
```

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

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

# Concepts

---

- Class/Function/Variable/Alias templates, and non-template functions (typically members of class templates) may be associated with a constraint

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- Class/Function/Variable/Alias templates, and non-template functions (typically members of class templates) may be associated with a constraint
- Constraint specifies the requirements on template arguments
  - can be used *to select the most appropriate function overloads and template specializations*

# Concepts

---

- Class/Function/Variable/Alias templates, and non-template functions (typically members of class templates) may be associated with a constraint
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# Concepts

---

- Class/Function/Variable/Alias templates, and non-template functions (typically members of class templates) may be associated with a constraint
- Constraint specifies the requirements on template arguments
  - can be used *to select the most appropriate function overloads and template specializations*
- Named sets of such requirements are called concepts
- Concept
  - is a *named predicate*
  - evaluated *at compile time*
  - a *part of the interface of a template*

# Concept example

---

```
template<typename T>
concept Velocity = QuantityOf<T, velocity>;
```

```
template<Velocity V>
constexpr price calc_fine(V speed);
```

# Concept example

---

```
template<typename T, typename D>
concept QuantityOf = Quantity<T> && Dimension<D> && std::same_as<typename T::dimension, D>;
```

```
template<typename T>
concept Velocity = QuantityOf<T, velocity>;
```

```
template<Velocity V>
constexpr price calc_fine(V speed);
```

# Concept example

```
template<typename T>
concept Dimension =
    std::is_empty_v<T> &&
    detail::is_dimension<downcast_from<T>>;
```

```
template<typename T, typename D>
concept QuantityOf = Quantity<T> && Dimension<D> && std::same_as<typename T::dimension, D>;
```

```
template<typename T>
concept Velocity = QuantityOf<T, velocity>;
```

```
template<Velocity V>
constexpr price calc_fine(V speed);
```

# Concept example

---

```
template<typename T>
concept Quantity = detail::is_quantity<T>;  
  
template<typename T>
concept Dimension =
    std::is_empty_v<T> &&
    detail::is_dimension<downcast_from<T>>;  
  
template<typename T, typename D>
concept QuantityOf = Quantity<T> && Dimension<D> && std::same_as<typename T::dimension, D>;  
  
template<typename T>
concept Velocity = QuantityOf<T, velocity>;
```

```
template<Velocity V>
constexpr price calc_fine(V speed);
```

# Not just a syntactic sugar for `enable_if` and `void_t`

---

# Not just a syntactic sugar for `enable_if` and `void_t`

---

- Constraining *function template return types*

```
constexpr Velocity auto avg_speed(Length auto d, Time auto t)
{
    return d / t;
}
```

# Not just a syntactic sugar for `enable_if` and `void_t`

---

- Constraining *function template return types*

```
constexpr Velocity auto avg_speed(Length auto d, Time auto t)
{
    return d / t;
}
```

- Constraining the *deduced types* of user's variables

```
const Velocity auto speed = avg_speed(220.km, 2.h);
```

# Not just a syntactic sugar for `enable_if` and `void_t`

---

- Constraining *function template return types*

```
constexpr Velocity auto avg_speed(Length auto d, Time auto t)
{
    return d / t;
}
```

- Constraining the *deduced types* of user's variables

```
const Velocity auto speed = avg_speed(220.km, 2.h);
```

- Constraining *class template parameters* without the need to introduce new class template parameters

```
template<Dimension D, Ratio R = ratio<1>>
    requires (R::num * R::den > 0)
struct unit;
```

# Concept categories

---

# Concept categories

---

## PREDICATES

```
template<class T>
concept signed_integral =
    integral<T> &&
    is_signed_v<T>;
```

# Concept categories

---

## PREDICATES

```
template<class T>
concept signed_integral =
    integral<T> &&
    is_signed_v<T>;
```

## CAPABILITIES

```
template<class T>
concept swappable =
    requires(T& a, T& b) {
        ranges::swap(a, b);
    };
```

# Concept categories

---

## ABSTRACTIONS

```
template<class I>
concept bidirectional_iterator =
    forward_iterator<I> &&
    derived_from<ITER_CONCEPT(I), bidirectional_iterator_tag> &&
    requires(I i) {
        { --i } -> same_as<I&>;
        { i-- } -> same_as<I>;
    };
```

# Concept categories

---

## FAMILY OF INSTANTIATIONS

```
template<typename T>
concept Ratio = is_ratio<T>;
```

# Concept categories

---

## FAMILY OF INSTANTIATIONS

```
template<typename T>
inline constexpr bool is_ratio = false;

template<intmax_t Num, intmax_t Den>
inline constexpr bool is_ratio<ratio<Num, Den>> = true;

template<typename T>
concept Ratio = is_ratio<T>;
```

# Concept categories

## FAMILY OF INSTANTIATIONS

```
template<typename T>
inline constexpr bool is_ratio = false;

template<intmax_t Num, intmax_t Den>
inline constexpr bool is_ratio<ratio<Num, Den>> = true;

template<typename T>
concept Ratio = is_ratio<T>;
```

## USAGE EXAMPLES

```
template<Ratio R1, Ratio R2>
using ratio_multiply = detail::ratio_multiply_impl<R1, R2>::type;
```

# Concept categories

## FAMILY OF INSTANTIATIONS

```
template<typename T>
inline constexpr bool is_ratio = false;

template<intmax_t Num, intmax_t Den>
inline constexpr bool is_ratio<ratio<Num, Den>> = true;

template<typename T>
concept Ratio = is_ratio<T>;
```

## USAGE EXAMPLES

```
template<Ratio R1, Ratio R2>
using ratio_multiply = detail::ratio_multiply_impl<R1, R2>::type;
```

```
template<Unit U, Scalar Rep = double>
class quantity;
```

# User experience: Compilation

---

```
constexpr units::Velocity auto avg_speed(units::Length auto d, units::Time auto t)
{
    return d * t;
}
```

# User experience: Compilation

```
constexpr units::Velocity auto avg_speed(units::Length auto d, units::Time auto t)
{
    return d * t;
}
```

```
example.cpp: In instantiation of ‘constexpr units::Velocity avg_speed(D, T)
[with D = units::quantity<units::kilometre>; T = units::quantity<units::hour>]’:
```

```
example.cpp:49:49:   required from here
```

```
example.cpp:34:14: error: placeholder constraints not satisfied
```

```
34 |     return d * t;
|     ^
```

```
include/units/dimensions/velocity.h:34:16: note: within ‘template<class T> concept units::Velocity<T>
[with T = units::quantity<units::unit<units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>,
       units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >, units::ratio<3600000, 1> >, double>]’
```

```
34 |     concept Velocity = Quantity<T> && std::same_as<typename T::dimension, velocity>;
|     ^~~~~~
```

```
include/stl2/detail/concepts/core.hpp:37:15: note: within ‘template<class T, class U> concept std::same_as<T, U>
[with T = units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>, units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >;
 U = units::velocity]’
```

```
37 |     META_CONCEPT same_as = meta::Same<T, U> && meta::Same<U, T>;
|     ^~~~~~
```

```
...
```

# User experience: Compilation

```
constexpr units::Velocity auto avg_speed(units::Length auto d, units::Time auto t)
{
    return d * t;
}
```

```
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: within ‘template<class T, class U> concept meta::Same<T, U>
      [with T = units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>, units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >;
       U = units::velocity]’
224 |     META_CONCEPT Same =
      |     ^~~~
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: ‘meta::detail::barrier’ evaluated to false
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: within ‘template<class T, class U> concept meta::Same<T, U>
      [with T = units::velocity;
       U = units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>, units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >]’
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: ‘meta::detail::barrier’ evaluated to false
```

# User experience: Compilation

```
constexpr units::Velocity auto avg_speed(units::Length auto d, units::Time auto t)
{
    return d * t;
}
```

```
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: within ‘template<class T, class U> concept meta::Same<T, U>
      [with T = units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>, units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >;
       U = units::velocity]’
224 |     META_CONCEPT Same =
      |     ^~~~
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: ‘meta::detail::barrier’ evaluated to false
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: within ‘template<class T, class U> concept meta::Same<T, U>
      [with T = units::velocity;
       U = units::dimension<units::exp<units::base_dim_length, 1, 1>, units::exp<units::base_dim_time, 1, 1> >]’
include/meta/meta_fwd.hpp:224:18: note: ‘meta::detail::barrier’ evaluated to false
```

Concepts support in C++ compilers is still experimental and largely based on Concepts TS. We can expect even better diagnostics in the future.

# Benefits of using C++ Concepts

---

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---

- 1 Clearly **state the design intent** of the interface of a class/function template

# Benefits of using C++ Concepts

---

- 1 Clearly **state the design intent** of the interface of a class/function template
- 2 **Embedded in a template signature**

# Benefits of using C++ Concepts

---

- 1 Clearly **state the design intent** of the interface of a class/function template
- 2 Embedded in a template signature
- 3 Simplify and extend SFINAE
  - *disabling specific overloads* for specific constraints (compared to `std::enable_if`)
  - constraints *based on dependent member types/functions existence* (compared to `void_t`)
  - *no dummy template parameters* allocated for SFINAE needs
  - constraining *function return types and deduced types of user's variables*

# Benefits of using C++ Concepts

---

1 Clearly **state the design intent** of the interface of a class/function template

2 Embedded in a template signature

3 Simplify and extend SFINAE

- *disabling specific overloads* for specific constraints (compared to `std::enable_if`)
- constraints *based on dependent member types/functions existence* (compared to `void_t`)
- *no dummy template parameters* allocated for SFINAE needs
- constraining *function return types and deduced types of user's variables*

4 Greatly **improve error messages**

- raise *compilation error* about failed compile-time contract *before instantiating a template*
- no more errors from *deeply nested implementation details of a function template*

## PERFORMANCE

# Compile-time benchmarking with Metabench

---

- Started in 2016 by *Louis Dionne*



# Compile-time benchmarking with Metabench

---

- Started in 2016 by *Louis Dionne*
- *CMake module* that simplifies compile-time microbenchmarking



# Compile-time benchmarking with Metabench

---

- Started in 2016 by *Louis Dionne*
- *CMake module* that simplifies compile-time microbenchmarking
- Can be used *to benchmark precise parts* of a C++ file, such as the instantiation of a single function



# Compile-time benchmarking with Metabench

---

- Started in 2016 by *Louis Dionne*
- *CMake module* that simplifies compile-time microbenchmarking
- Can be used *to benchmark precise parts* of a C++ file, such as the instantiation of a single function
- <http://metaben.ch> *compares the performance* of several MPL algorithms implemented in various libraries



# A short intro to Metabench: CMake

---

```
metabench_add_dataset(metabench.data.ratio.create.std_ratio
    all_std_ratio.cpp.erb "[10, 50, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, 2000]"
    NAME "std::ratio"
)
metabench_add_dataset(metabench.data.ratio.create.ratio_type_constexpr
    all_ratio_type_constexpr.cpp.erb "[10, 50, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, 2000]"
    NAME "ratio constexpr"
)
metabench_add_dataset(metabench.data.ratio.create.ratio_nttp
    all_ratio_nttp.cpp.erb "[10, 50, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, 2000]"
    NAME "ratio NTTP"
)
metabench_add_chart(metabench.chart.ratio.all
    TITLE "Creation of 2*N ratios"
    SUBTITLE "(smaller is better)"
    DATASETS
        metabench.data.ratio.create.std_ratio
        metabench.data.ratio.create.ratio_type_constexpr
        metabench.data.ratio.create.ratio_nttp
)
```

# A short intro to Metabench: ERB file

---

## CREATE\_RATIO\_TYPE\_CONSTEXPR.CPP.ERB

```
#include "ratio_type_constexpr.h"

<% (1..n).each do |i| %>
struct test<%= i %> {
#if defined(METABENCH)
    using r1 = units::ratio<<%= 2 * i - 1 %>, <%= 2 * n %>>;
    using r2 = units::ratio<<%= 2 * i %>, <%= 2 * n %>>;
#else
    using r1 = void;
    using r2 = void;
#endif
};
<% end %>

int main() {}
```

# A short intro to Metabench: Generated C++ code

---

```
#include "ratio_type_constexpr.h"

struct test1 {
#ifndef METABENCH
    using r1 = std::ratio<1, 20>;
    using r2 = std::ratio<2, 20>;
#else
    using r1 = void;
    using r2 = void;
#endif
};

struct test2 {
#ifndef METABENCH
    using r1 = std::ratio<3, 20>;
    using r2 = std::ratio<4, 20>;
#else
    using r1 = void;
    using r2 = void;
#endif
};

// ...

int main() {}
```

# A short intro to Metabench: Generated C++ code

```
#include "ratio_type_constexpr.h"

struct test1 {
#ifndef METABENCH
    using r1 = std::ratio<1, 20>;
    using r2 = std::ratio<2, 20>;
#else
    using r1 = void;
    using r2 = void;
#endif
};

struct test2 {
#ifndef METABENCH
    using r1 = std::ratio<3, 20>;
    using r2 = std::ratio<4, 20>;
#else
    using r1 = void;
    using r2 = void;
#endif
};

// ...

int main() {}
```

```
#include "ratio_nttp.h"

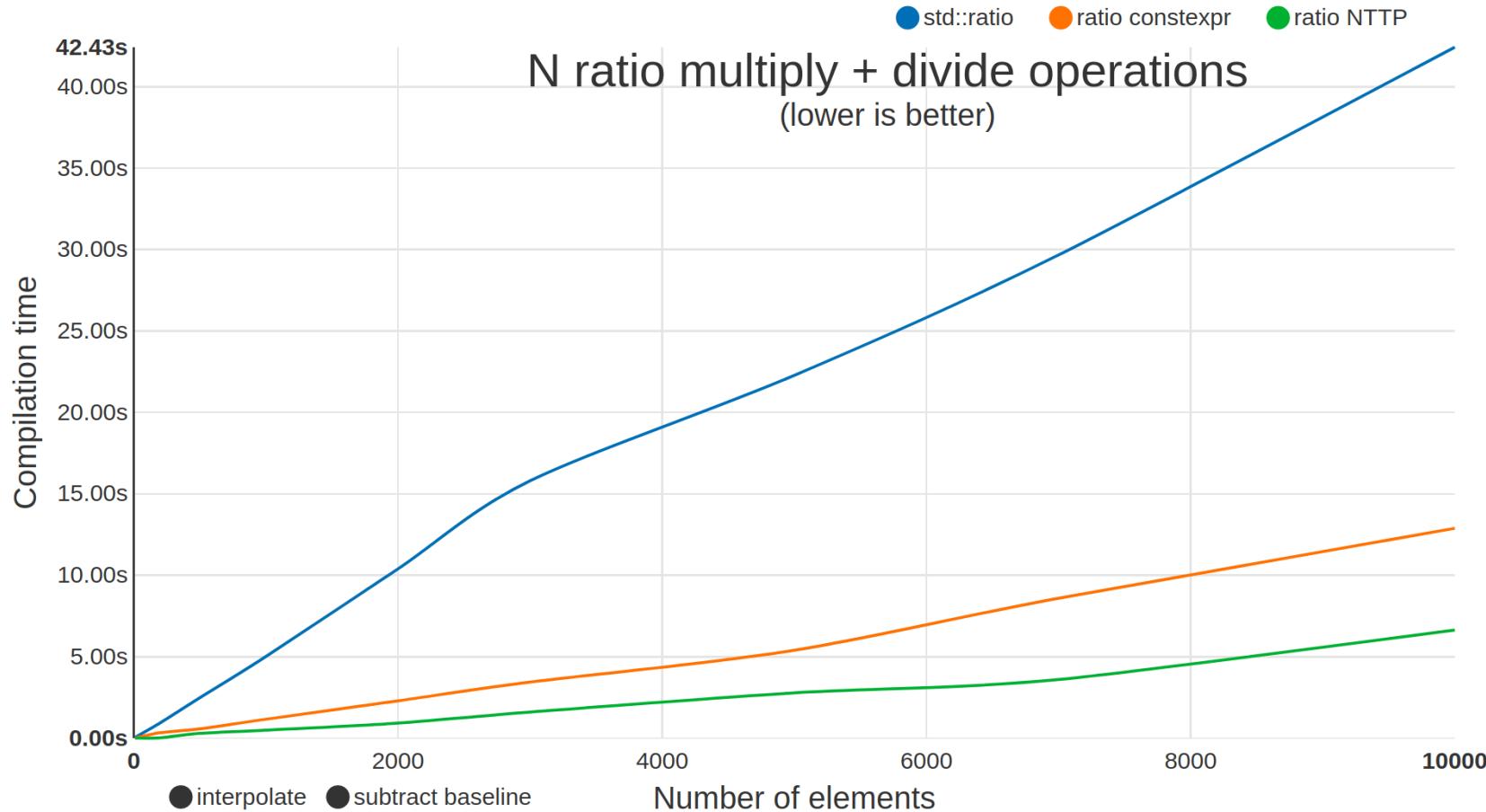
struct test1 {
#ifndef METABENCH
    static constexpr units::ratio r1{1, 20};
    static constexpr units::ratio r2{2, 20};
#else
    static constexpr bool r1 = false;
    static constexpr bool r2 = false;
#endif
};

struct test2 {
#ifndef METABENCH
    static constexpr units::ratio r1{3, 20};
    static constexpr units::ratio r2{4, 20};
#else
    static constexpr bool r1 = false;
    static constexpr bool r2 = false;
#endif
};

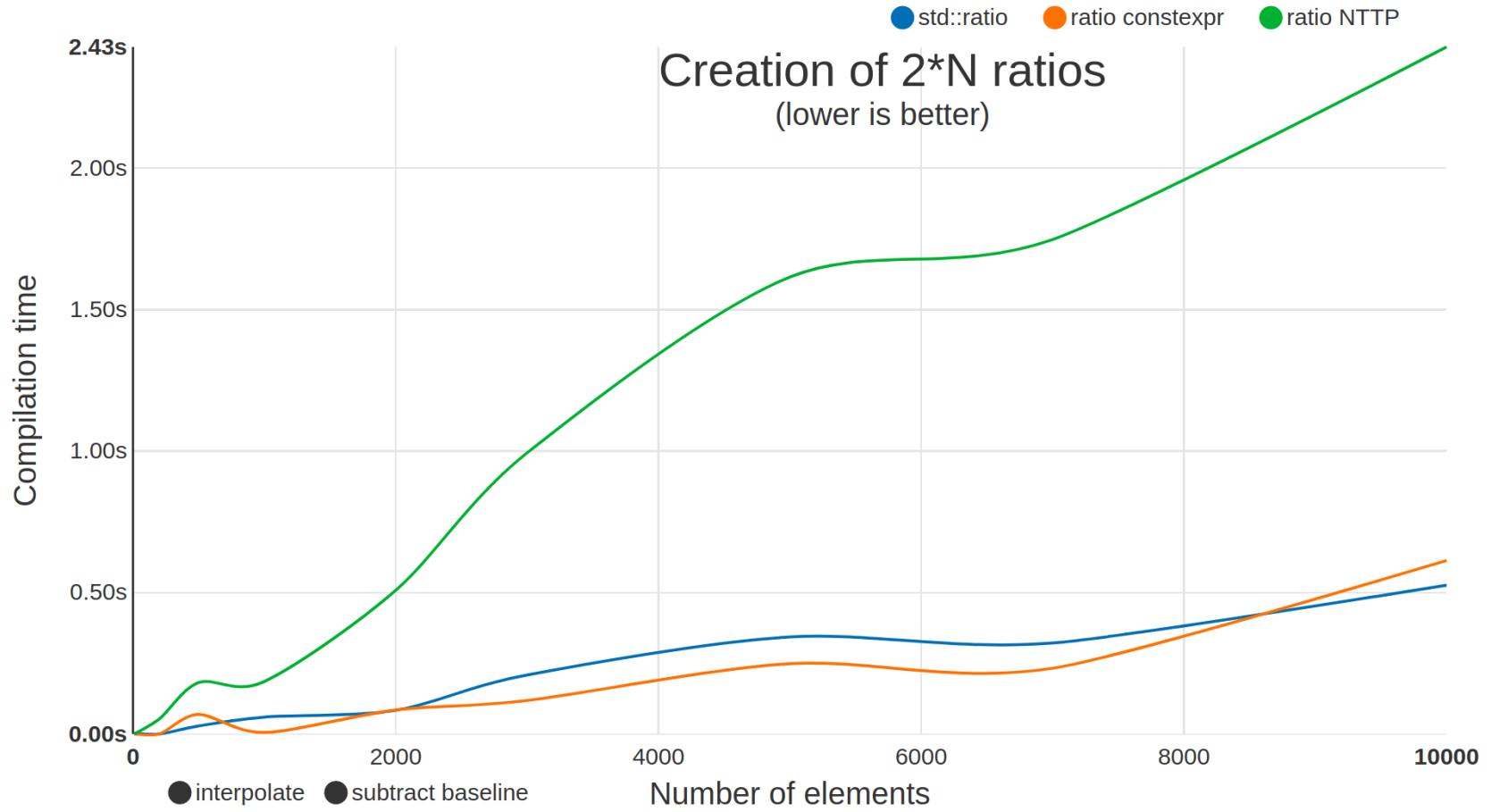
// ...

int main() {}
```

# ratio performance



# ratio performance



# Current `constexpr` QoI is slow

The screenshot shows a presentation slide titled "THE CONSTEXPR PROBLEM". The slide contains the following text:

sloooooooooow  
2 minutes (gcc 9.1)  
40 seconds (clang 8)  
< 5 second ([php 7.1](#))  
(NFA determinization)

At the bottom left, there is a small footer: "@hankadusikova | [compile-time.re](#)". On the right side of the slide, there is a photo of Hana Dusíková, the speaker, standing at a podium.

The video player interface includes a progress bar at 42:36 / 1:33:02, a timestamp of 64 / 124, and standard video control buttons (play, stop, volume, etc.). The video is sponsored by JetBrains, as indicated by the logo and text "Video Sponsorship Provided By JET BRAINS".

C++Now 2019: Hana Dusíková "Compile Time Regular Expressions with A Deterministic Finite Automaton"

# The Rule of Chiel

---

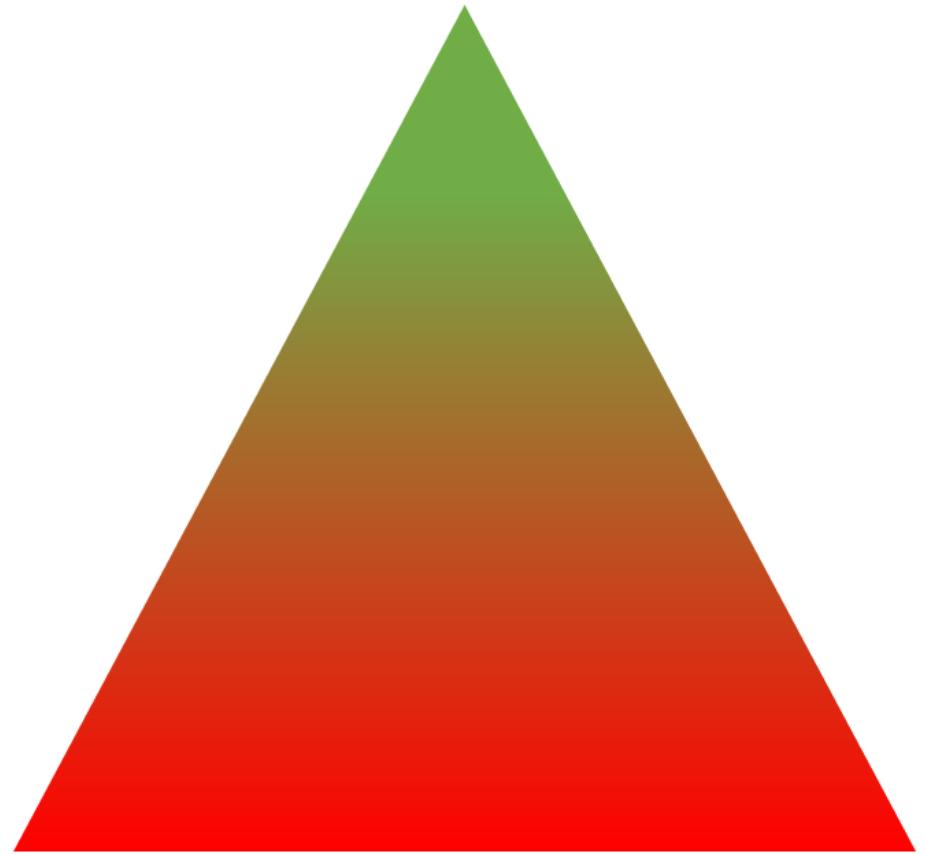
# The Rule of Chiel

---



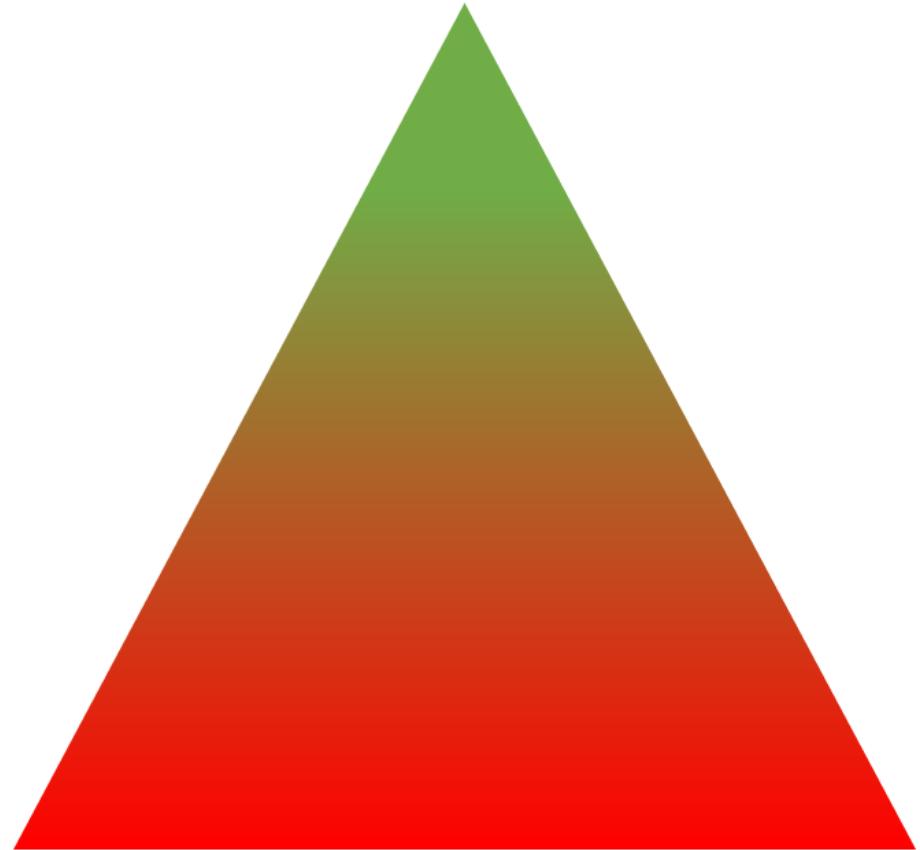
# Cost of operations: The Rule of Chiel

---



# Cost of operations: The Rule of Chiel

---

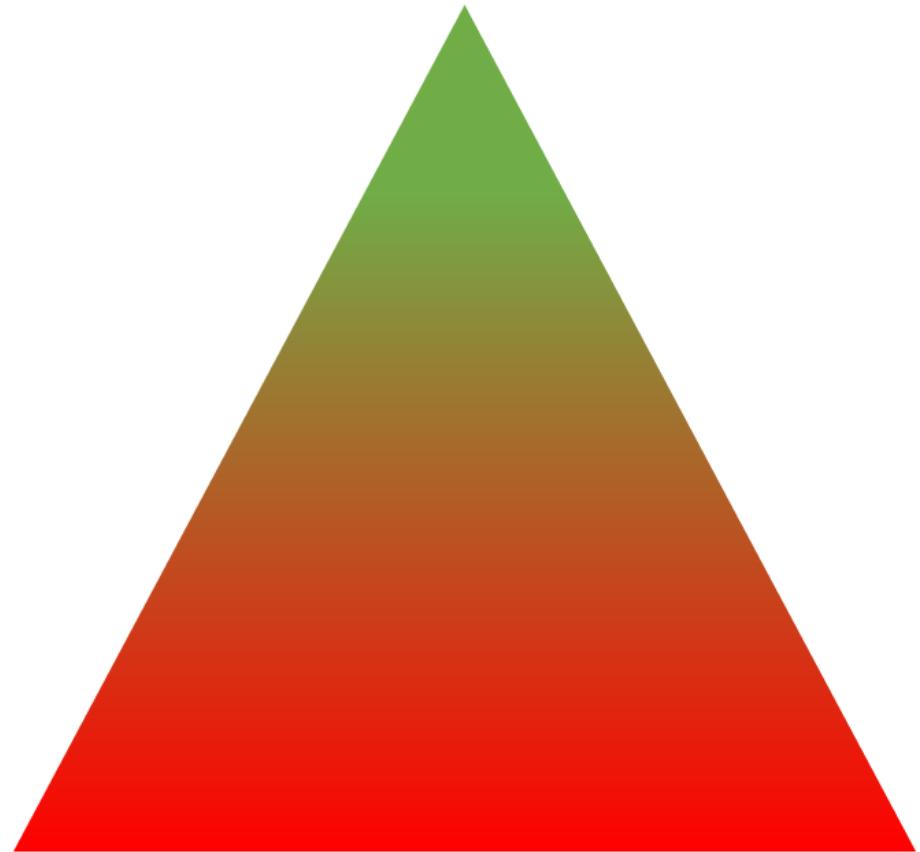


1

Looking up a memoized type

# Cost of operations: The Rule of Chiel

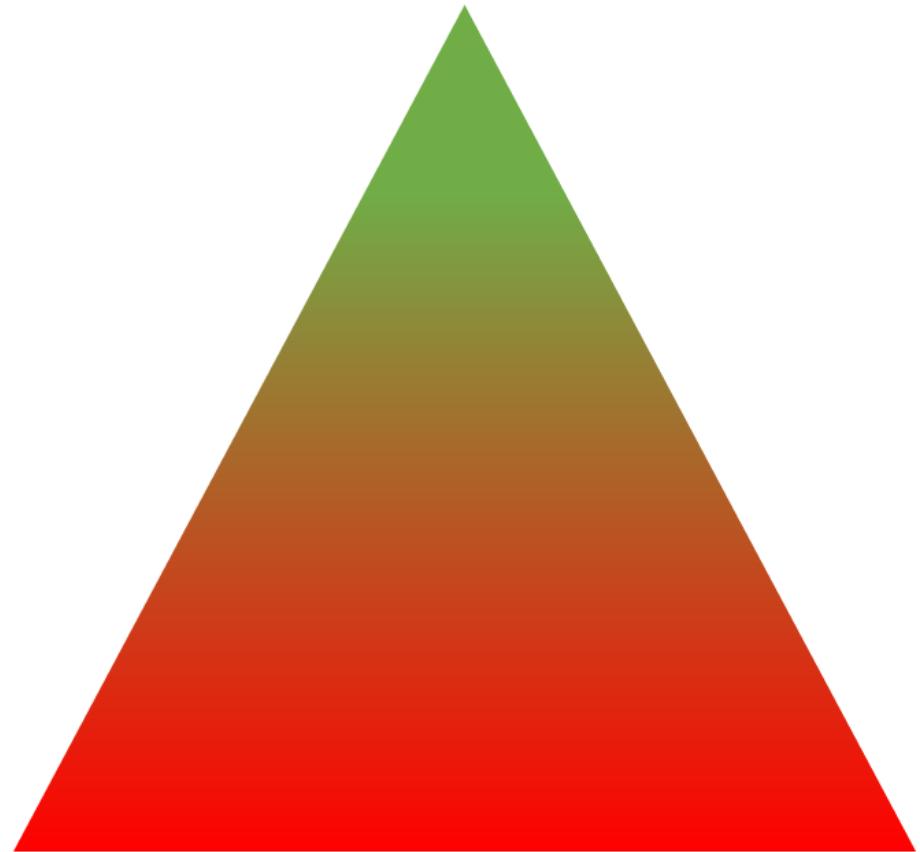
---



- 1 Looking up a memoized type
- 2 Adding a parameter to an alias call

# Cost of operations: The Rule of Chiel

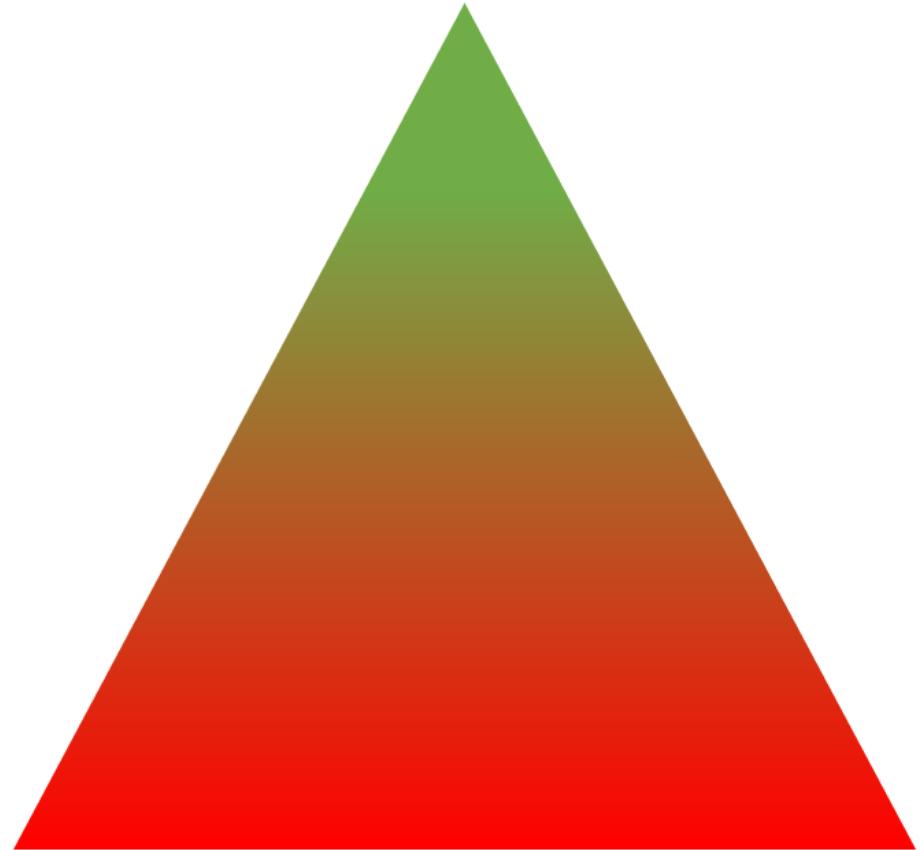
---



- 1 Looking up a memoized type
- 2 Adding a parameter to an alias call
- 3 Adding a parameter to a type

# Cost of operations: The Rule of Chiel

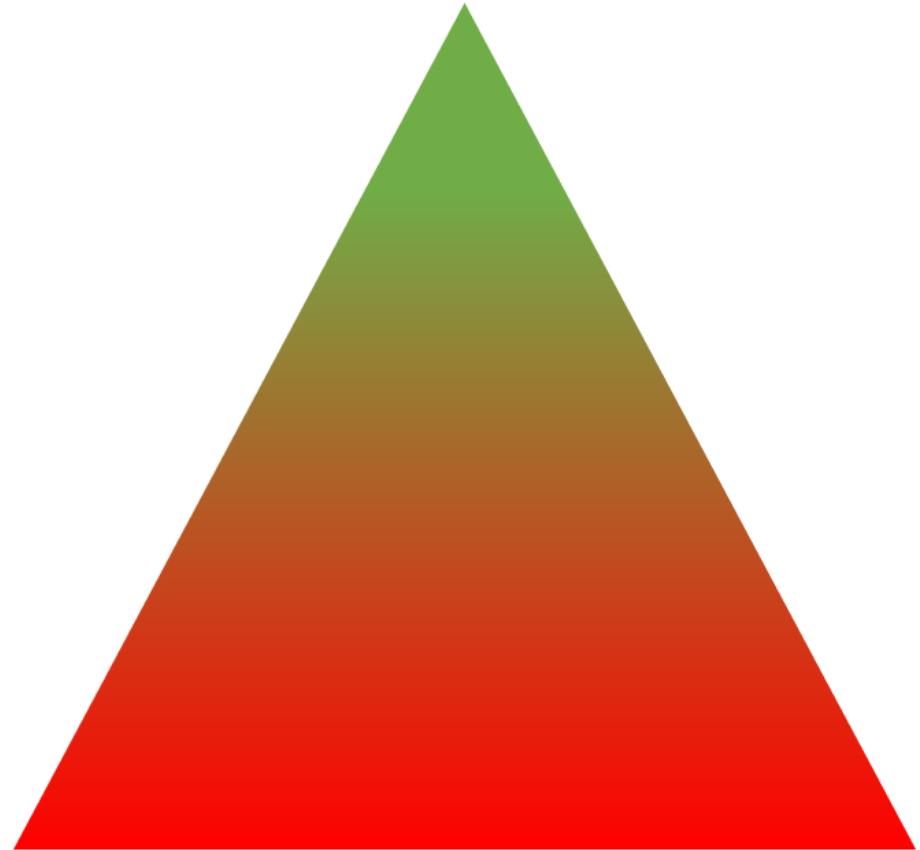
---



- 1 Looking up a memoized type
- 2 Adding a parameter to an alias call
- 3 Adding a parameter to a type
- 4 Calling an alias

# Cost of operations: The Rule of Chiel

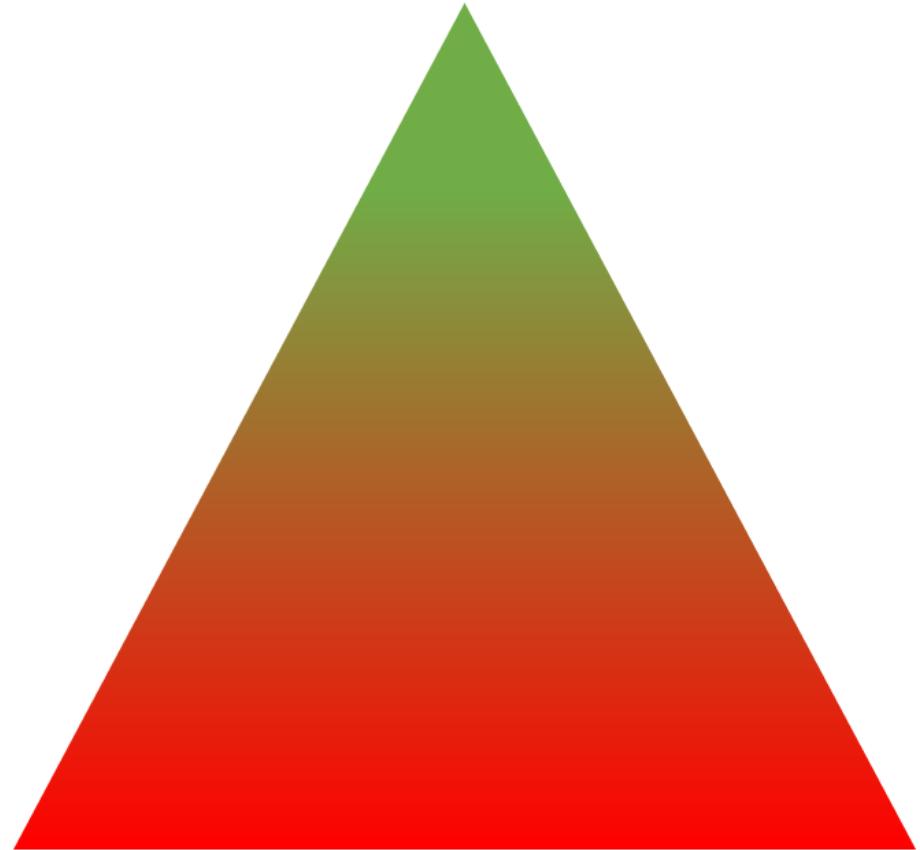
---



- 1 Looking up a memoized type
- 2 Adding a parameter to an alias call
- 3 Adding a parameter to a type
- 4 Calling an alias
- 5 Instantiating a class

# Cost of operations: The Rule of Chiel

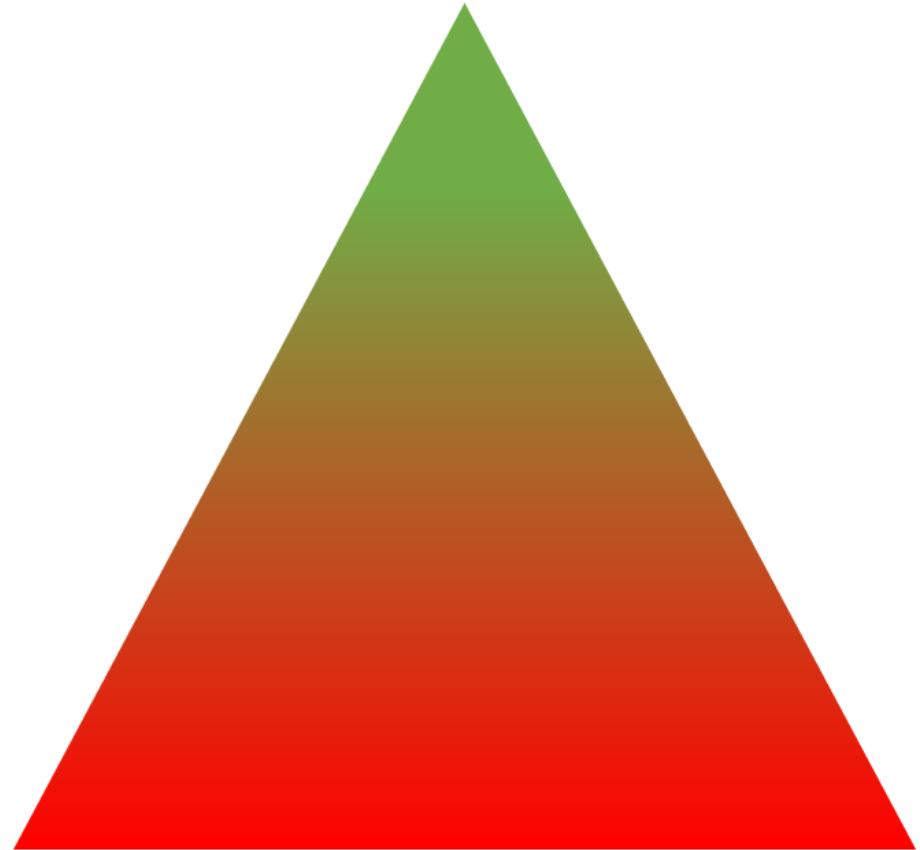
---



- 1 Looking up a memoized type
- 2 Adding a parameter to an alias call
- 3 Adding a parameter to a type
- 4 Calling an alias
- 5 Instantiating a class
- 6 Instantiating a function template

# Cost of operations: The Rule of Chiel

---



- 1 Looking up a memoized type
- 2 Adding a parameter to an alias call
- 3 Adding a parameter to a type
- 4 Calling an alias
- 5 Instantiating a class
- 6 Instantiating a function template
- 7 SFINAE

# std::conditional<B, T, F>

---

## TRADITIONAL

```
template<bool B, class T, class F>
struct conditional {
    using type = T;
};

template<class T, class F>
struct conditional<false, T, F> {
    using type = F;
};

template<bool B, class T, class F>
using conditional_t = conditional<B,T,F>::type;
```

# std::conditional<B, T, F>

## TRADITIONAL

```
template<bool B, class T, class F>
struct conditional {
    using type = T;
};

template<class T, class F>
struct conditional<false, T, F> {
    using type = F;
};

template<bool B, class T, class F>
using conditional_t = conditional<B,T,F>::type;
```

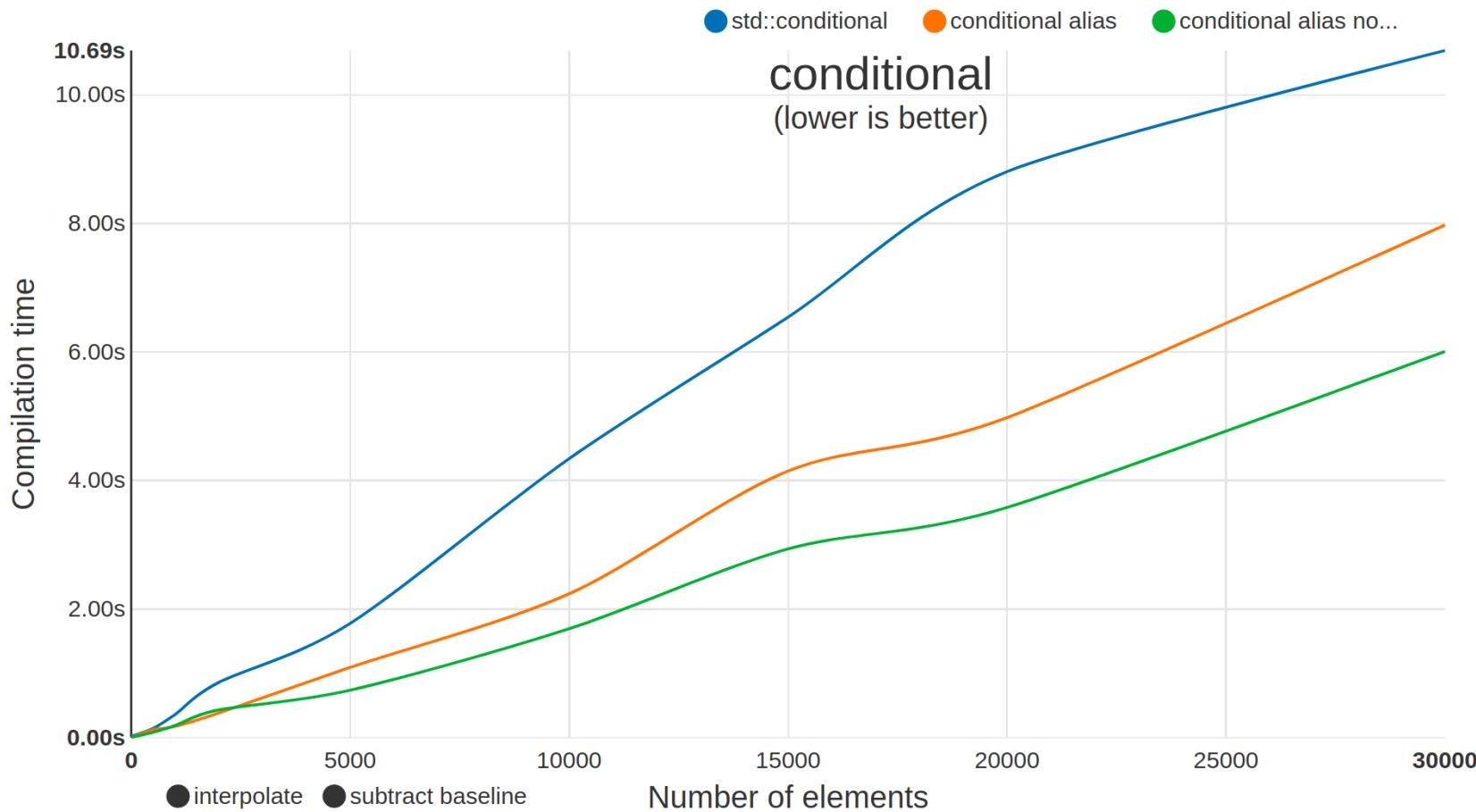
## WITH ALIAS TEMPLATE

```
template<bool>
struct conditional {
    template<typename T, typename F>
    using type = F;
};

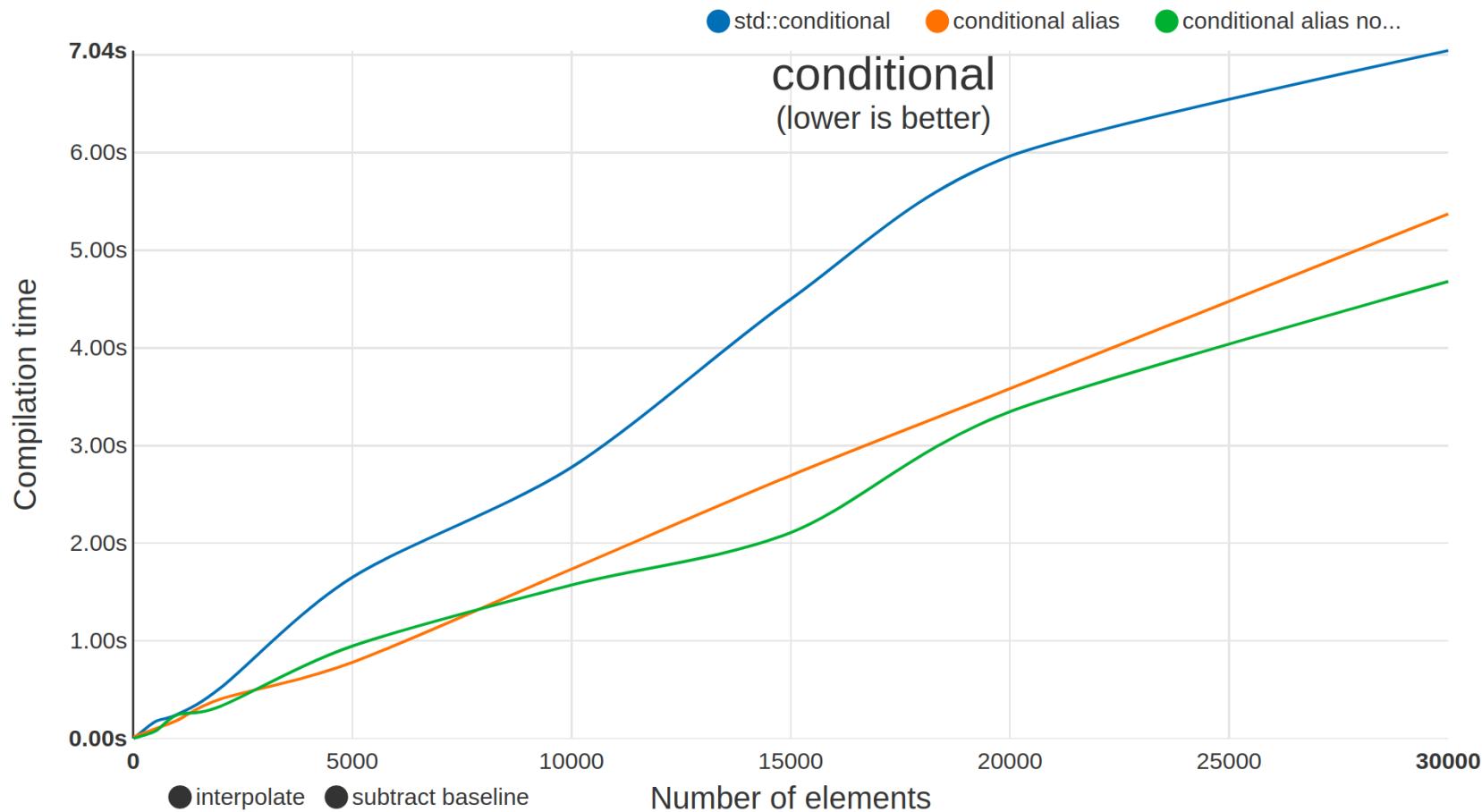
template<>
struct conditional<true> {
    template<typename T, typename F>
    using type = T;
};

template<bool B, typename T, typename F>
using conditional_t =
conditional<B>::template type<T, F>;
```

# conditional performance (gcc-9)



# conditional performance (clang-8)



# std::is\_same<T, U>

---

## TRADITIONAL

```
template<class T, class U>
struct is_same : std::false_type {};  
  
template<class T>
struct is_same<T, T> : std::true_type {};
```

```
template<class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool is_same_v =
    is_same<T, U>::value;
```

# std::is\_same<T, U>

## TRADITIONAL

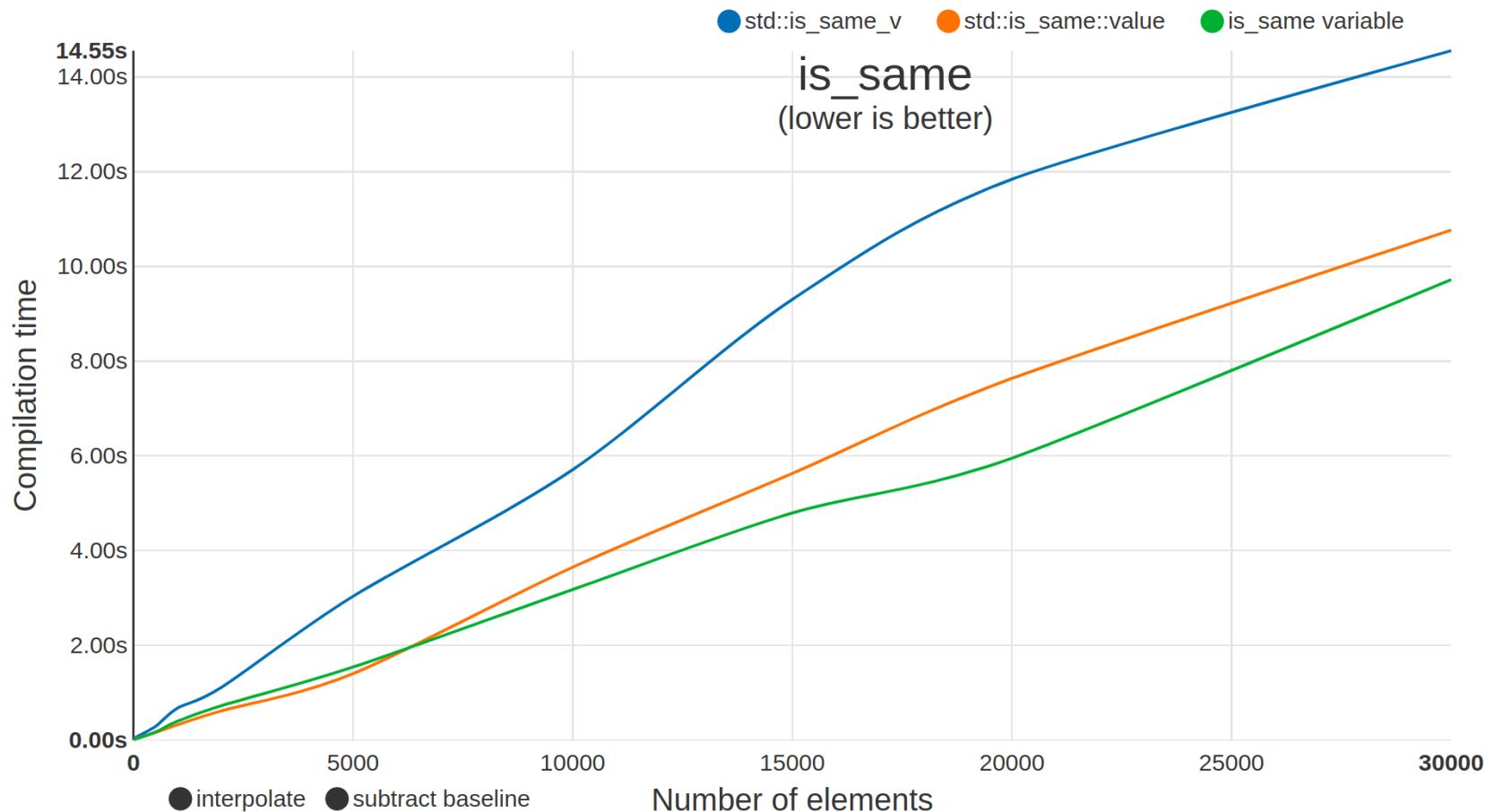
```
template<class T, class U>
struct is_same : std::false_type {};  
  
template<class T>
struct is_same<T, T> : std::true_type {};
```

```
template<class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool is_same_v =
    is_same<T, U>::value;
```

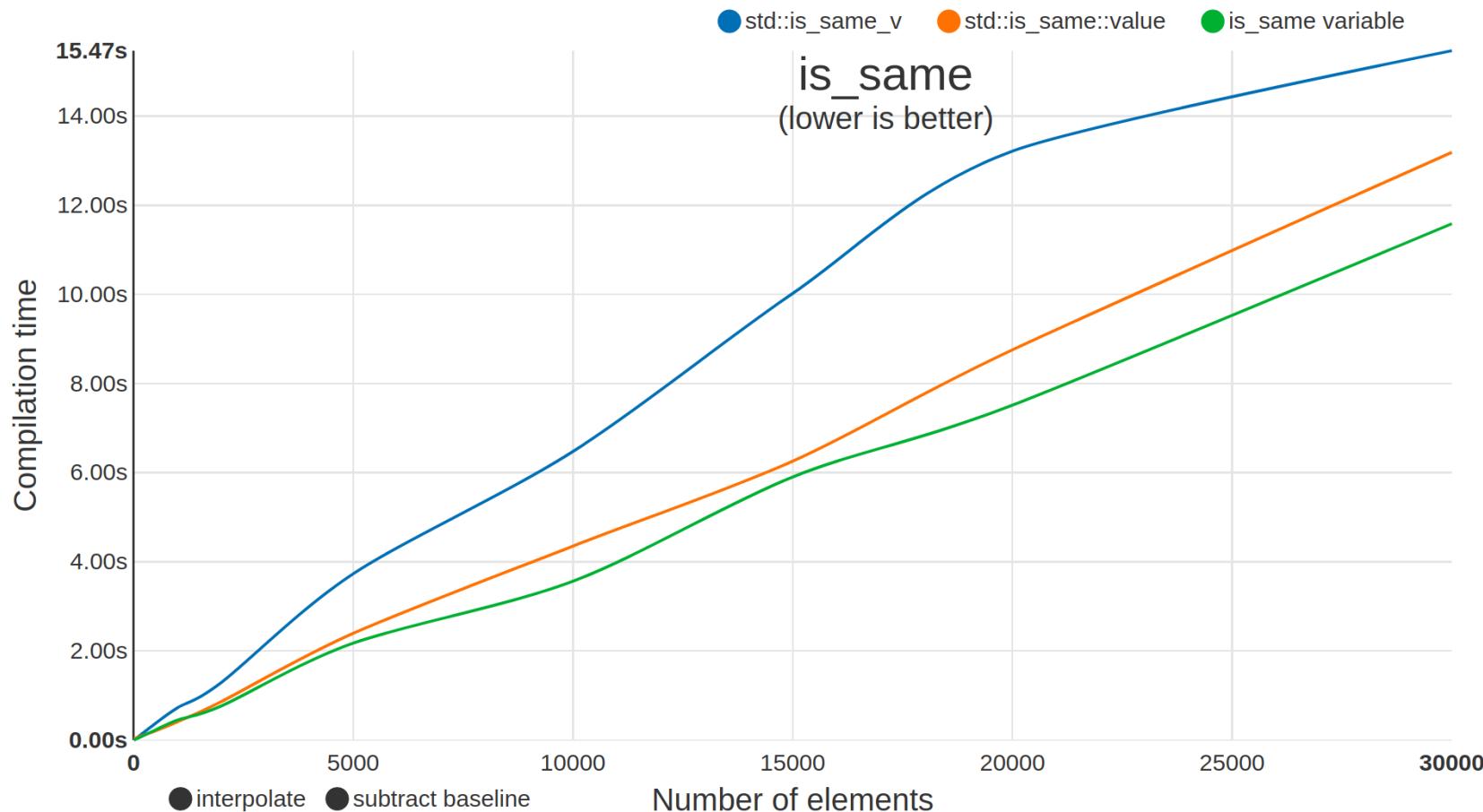
## USING VARIABLE TEMPLATES

```
template<class T, class U>
inline constexpr bool is_same = false;  
  
template<class T>
inline constexpr bool is_same<T, T> = true;
```

# `is_same` performance (gcc-9)



# `is_same` performance (clang-8)



# What about C++ Concepts?

---

# What about C++ Concepts?

---

- C++ Concepts are great and *not too expensive at compile-time*

# What about C++ Concepts?

- C++ Concepts are great and *not too expensive at compile-time*
- Compile-time performance impact might be *limited by using concepts only in the user interfaces*

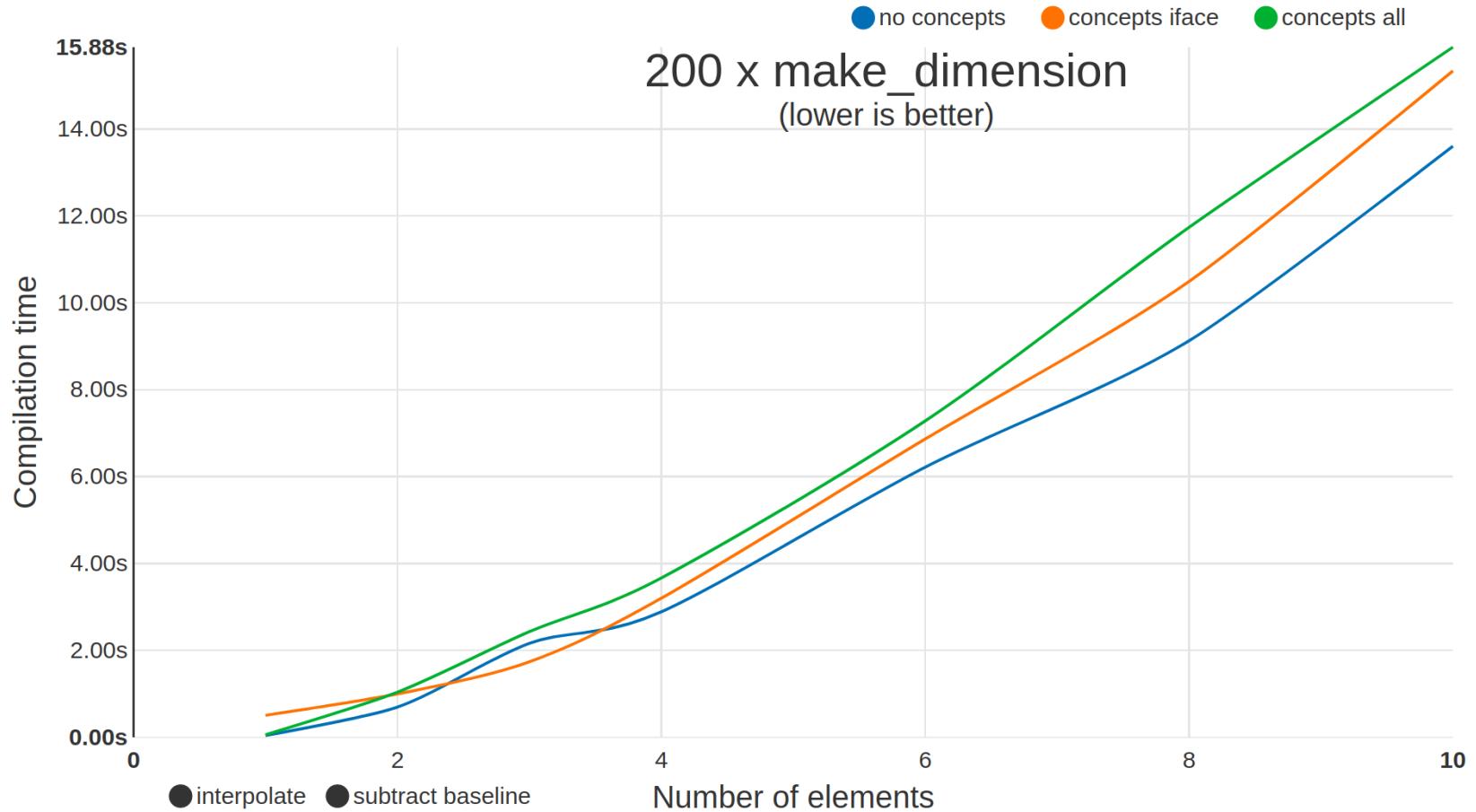
```
template<Exponent... Es>
struct dimension : downcast_base<dimension<Es...>> {};
```

```
namespace detail {
    template<typename D1, typename D2>
    struct dimension_divide;

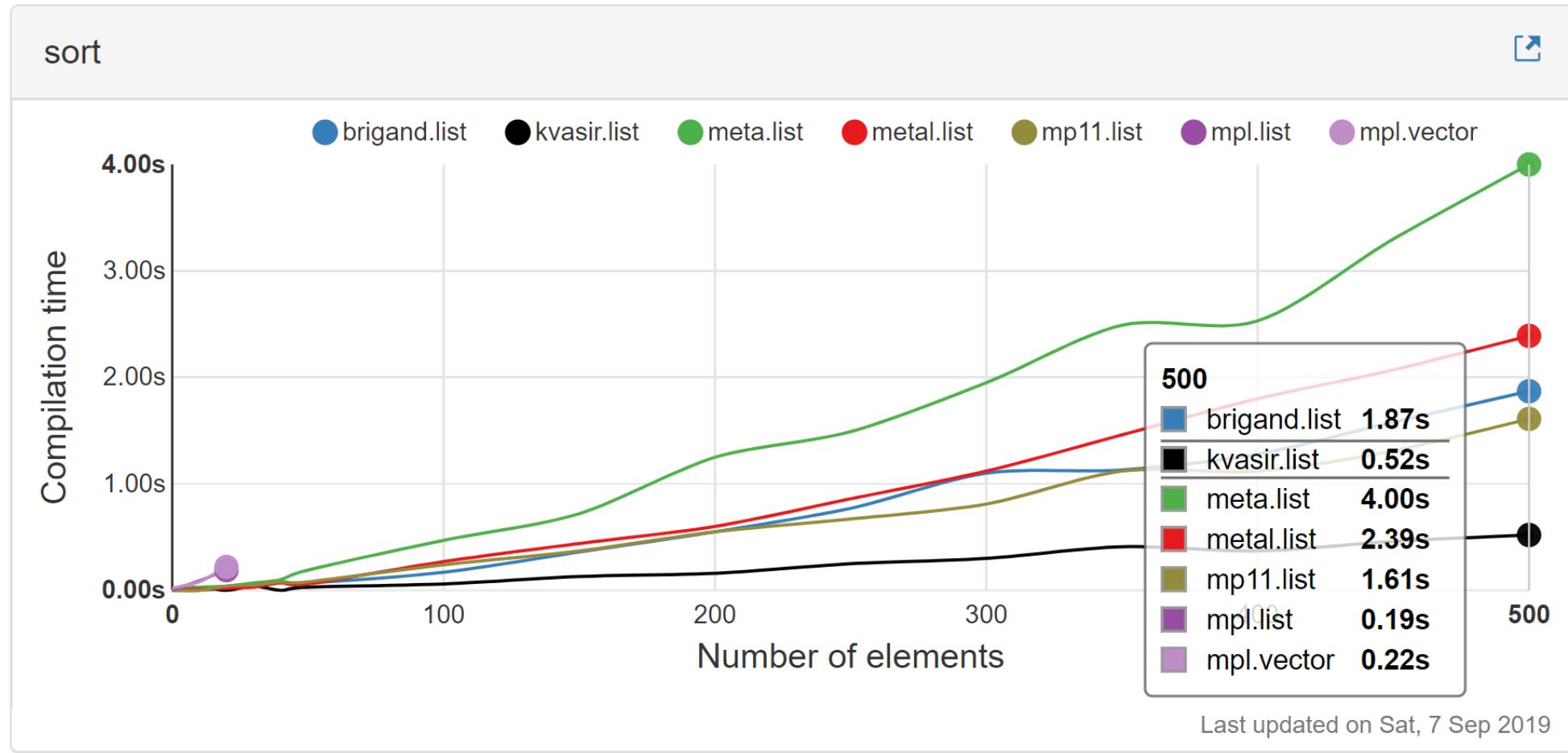
    template<typename... E1, typename... E2>
    struct dimension_divide<dimension<E1...>, dimension<E2...>>
        : dimension_multiply<dimension<E1...>, dimension<exp_invert_t<E2>...>> {};
}
```

```
template<Dimension D1, Dimension D2>
using dimension_divide_t = detail::dimension_divide<typename D1::base_type,
                                                 typename D2::base_type>::type;
```

# C++ Concepts performance



More info on MPL performance on <http://metaben.ch>



## TAKEAWAYS

# Rethinking C++ templates

---

# Rethinking C++ templates

---

- 1 Think about **end users' experience** and not only about your convenience as a developer

# Rethinking C++ templates

---

- 1 Think about **end users' experience** and not only about your convenience as a developer
- 2 Use **C++ Concepts** to
  - express compile-time contracts
  - improve productivity
  - improve compile-time errors

# Rethinking C++ templates

---

1 Think about **end users' experience** and not only about your convenience as a developer

2 Use **C++ Concepts** to

- express compile-time contracts
- improve productivity
- improve compile-time errors

3 Use **NTTPs** when a template parameter represents a value rather than a type

# Rethinking C++ templates

---

1 Think about **end users' experience** and not only about your convenience as a developer

2 Use **C++ Concepts** to

- express compile-time contracts
- improve productivity
- improve compile-time errors

3 Use **NTTPs** when a template parameter represents a value rather than a type

4 Optimize **compile-time performance**

- MPL is free at run-time but can be really expensive at compile-time
- the same MPL algorithm may be implemented using different techniques and take different amount of time to compile



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