
Boost and C++11

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Administrivia

- Assignment two is out tonight, LaIR times will be posted on the website
 - Sunday 8-12 this week
 - If you have questions, send me email or come to LaIR hours
-

Administrivia

Apply to section lead!

Assignment One Feedback

Overall, submissions were very good.

Let's go over some of the common problems
though

Assignment One Feedback

There were four main lessons in this assignment

- File I/O
 - Basic usage of data structures to transform values
 - Reading basic user input
 - Looping for a specified amount of time
-

Assignment One Feedback

Biggest issue: File I/O

Many used `getline` and a `stringstream` to read integers from the file

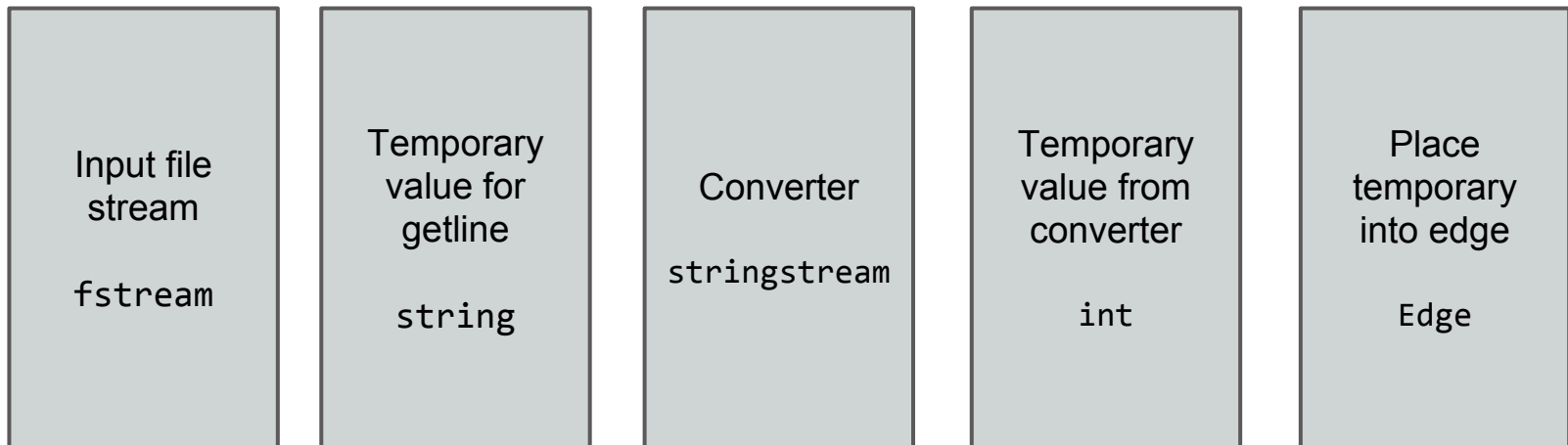
Assignment One Feedback

Let's look at some correct but overly verbose
file reading code.

Assignment One Feedback

Biggest issue: File I/O

Many used getline and a stringstream to read integers from the file



Assignment One Feedback

Biggest issue: File I/O

The following code is the easiest way to read in a graph:

```
size_t numNodes;  
input >> numNodes;
```

```
Edge e;  
while (input >> e.start >> e.end)  
    graph.edges.push_back(e);
```

Assignment One Feedback

- Mixing `getline` and `>>` will result in bad things!
 - Extraneous data can be left sitting on the stream
 - In general, you should only use one or the other
 - See slides on streams for more details

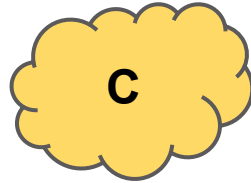
Assignment One Feedback

- Updating nodes as you iterate through them
 - If you apply attractive or repulsive forces before calculating **all** forces, then nodes will have different positions
 - This will affect the computation of later forces!
-

Changing C++

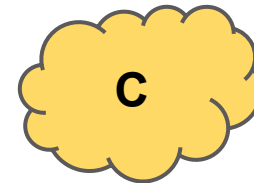
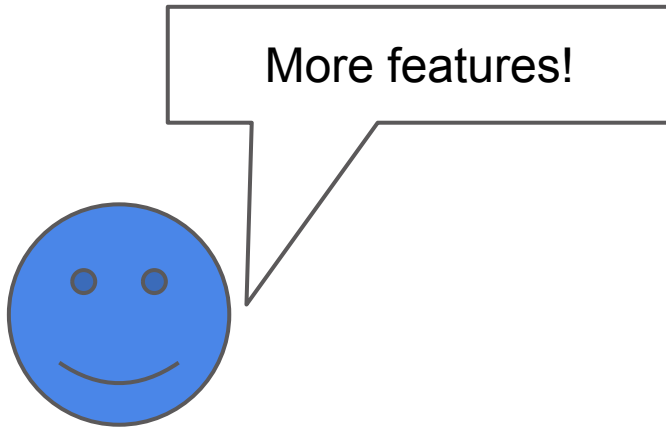
Now let's take a quick look at the growth of C++
as a language over the years

Changing C++



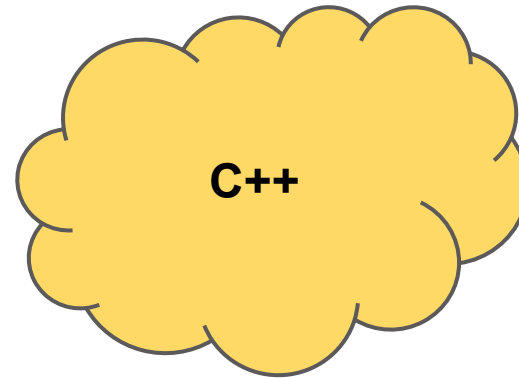
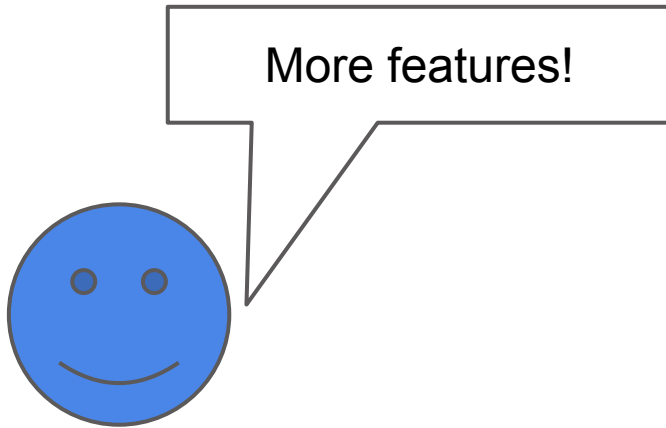
Changing C++

1979: 1 user



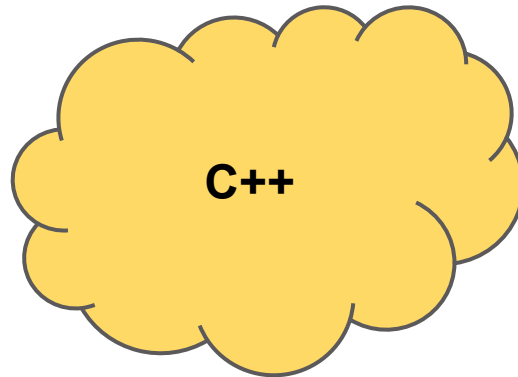
Changing C++

1979: 1 user



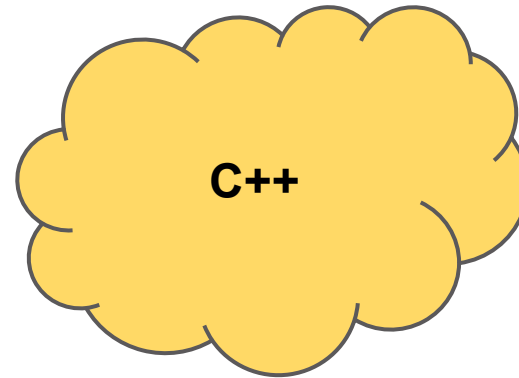
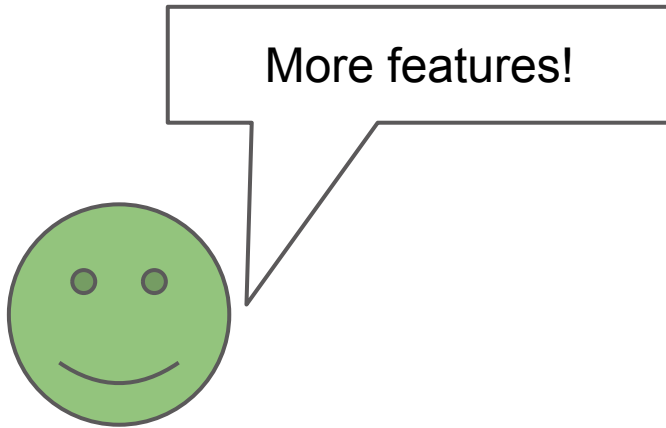
Changing C++

1979: 1 user



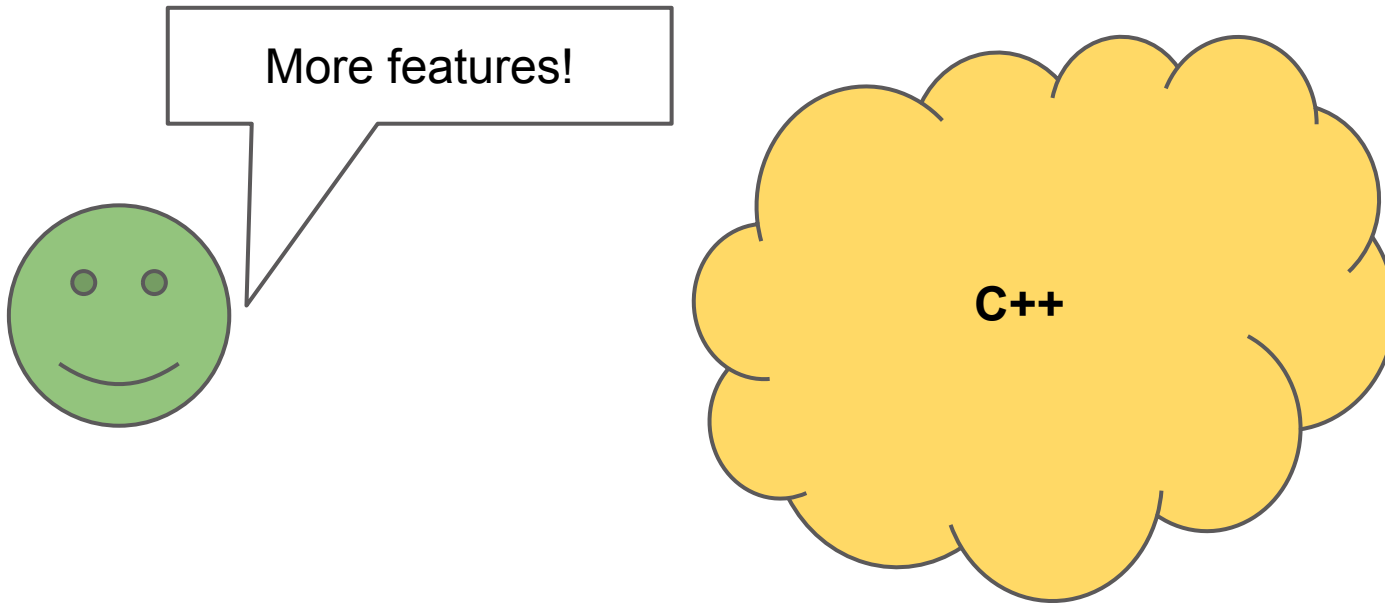
Changing C++

1985: 500 users



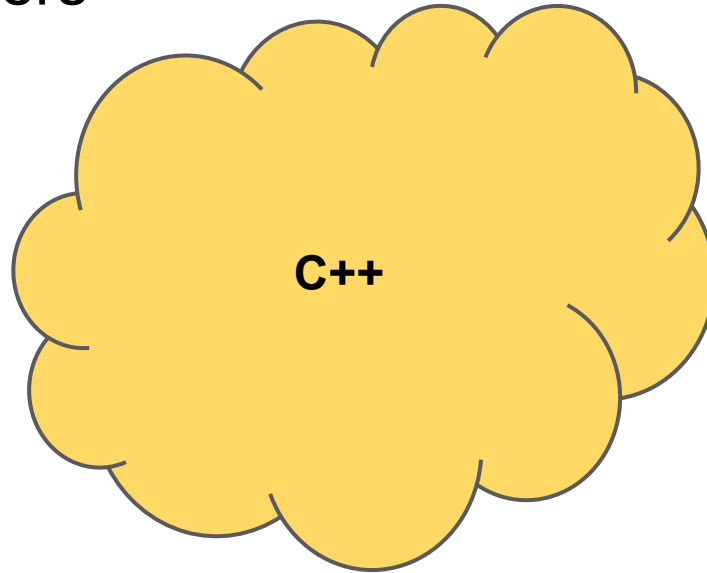
Changing C++

1985: 500 users



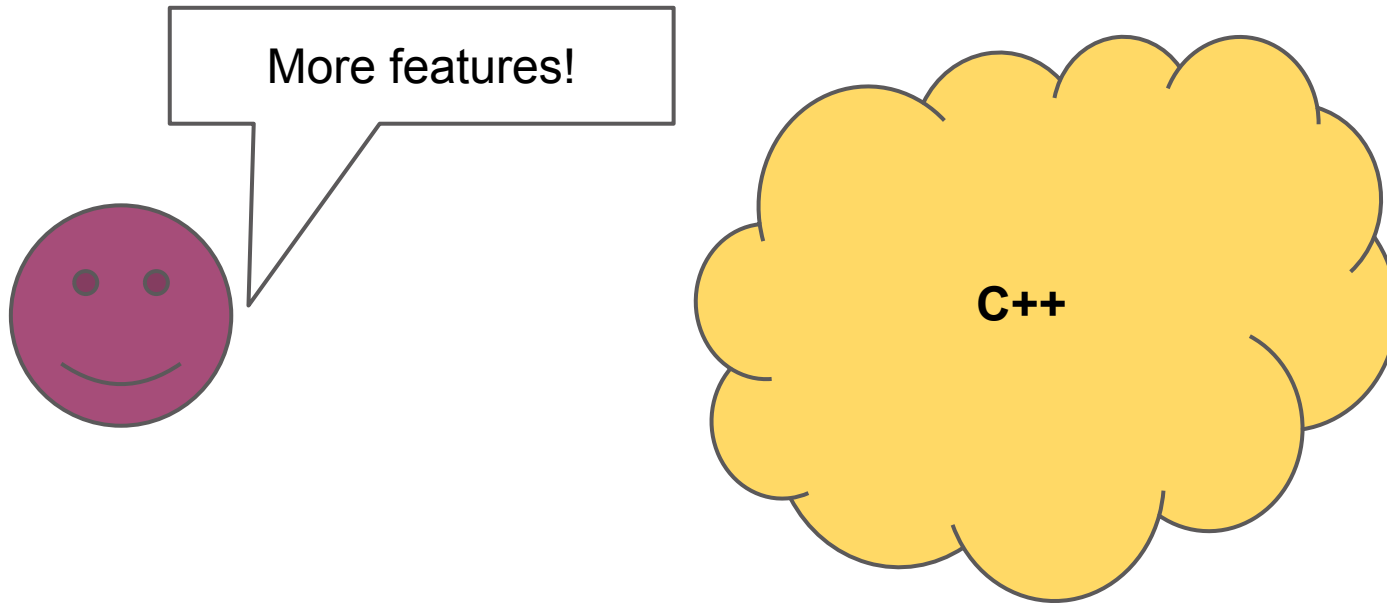
Changing C++

1985: 500 users



Changing C++

2013: 3.3M users



Changing C++

2013: 3.3M users

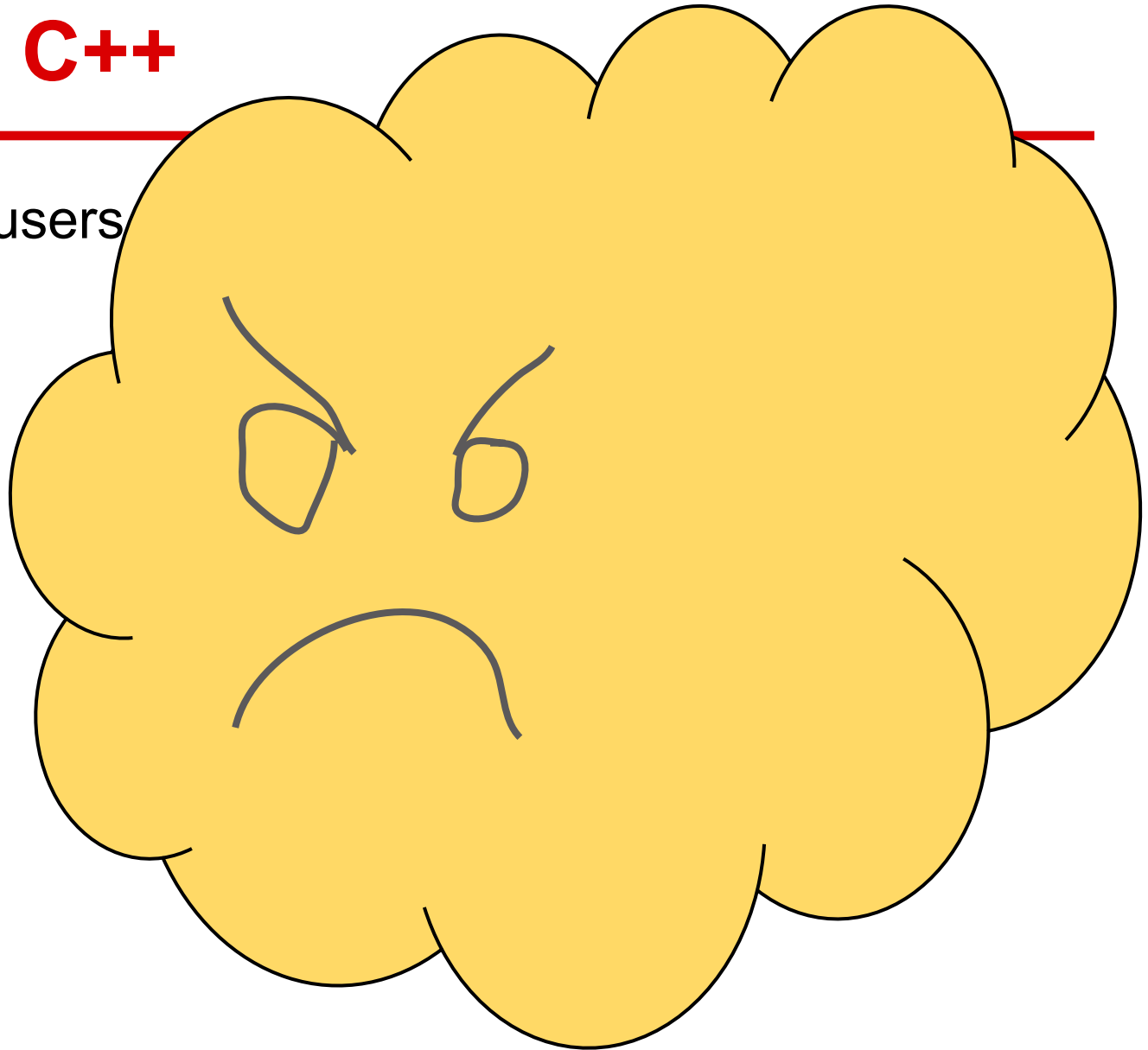
More
features!



C++

Changing C++

2013: 3.3M users



Solution: Extensible Language

Extensibility

Let C++ users add features to the language without changing the definition of the language

Boost

- Huge (19 million lines of code) collection of third party C++ code
 - High quality
 - Many libraries incorporated into C++11
-

Boost

How much C++ you need to
know to understand...


Pretty much none

ALL OF IT

Boost

How much C++ you need to know to fully understand...

Hello World



```
graph TD; A[Hello World] --> B[ ]; B --- C[Pretty much none]; B --- D[ALL OF IT];
```

Pretty much none

ALL OF IT

Boost

How much C++ you need to know to fully understand...

CS106B
assignment

Hello World

Pretty much none

ALL OF IT



Boost

How much C++ you need to know to fully understand...

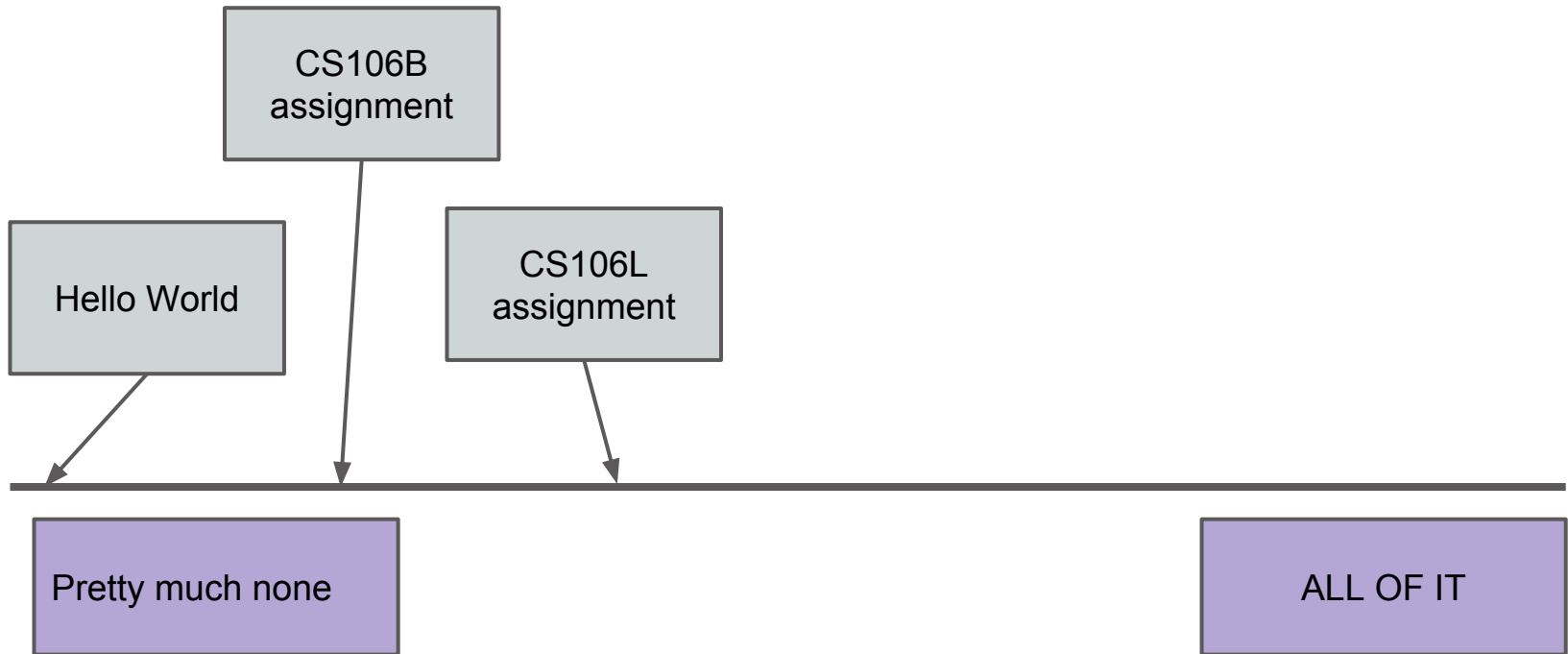
CS106B
assignment

Hello World

CS106L
assignment

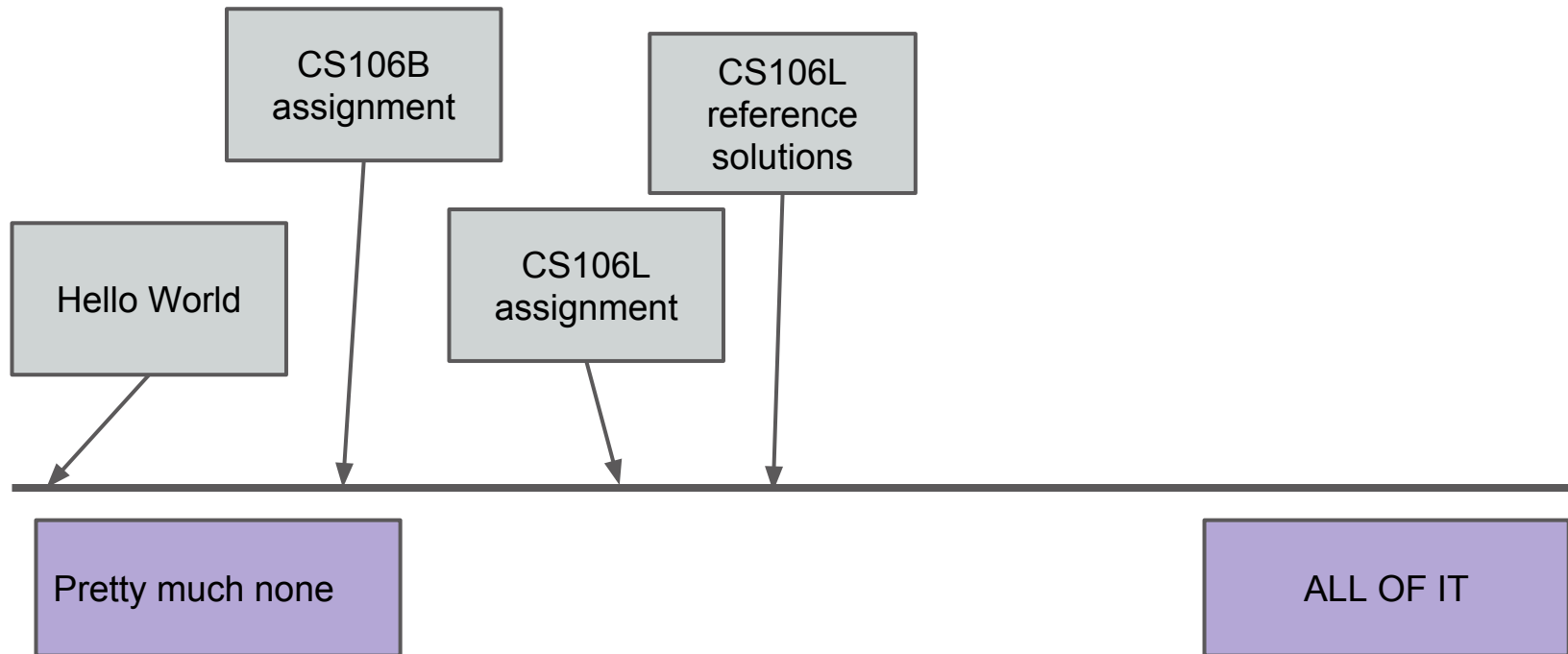
Pretty much none

ALL OF IT



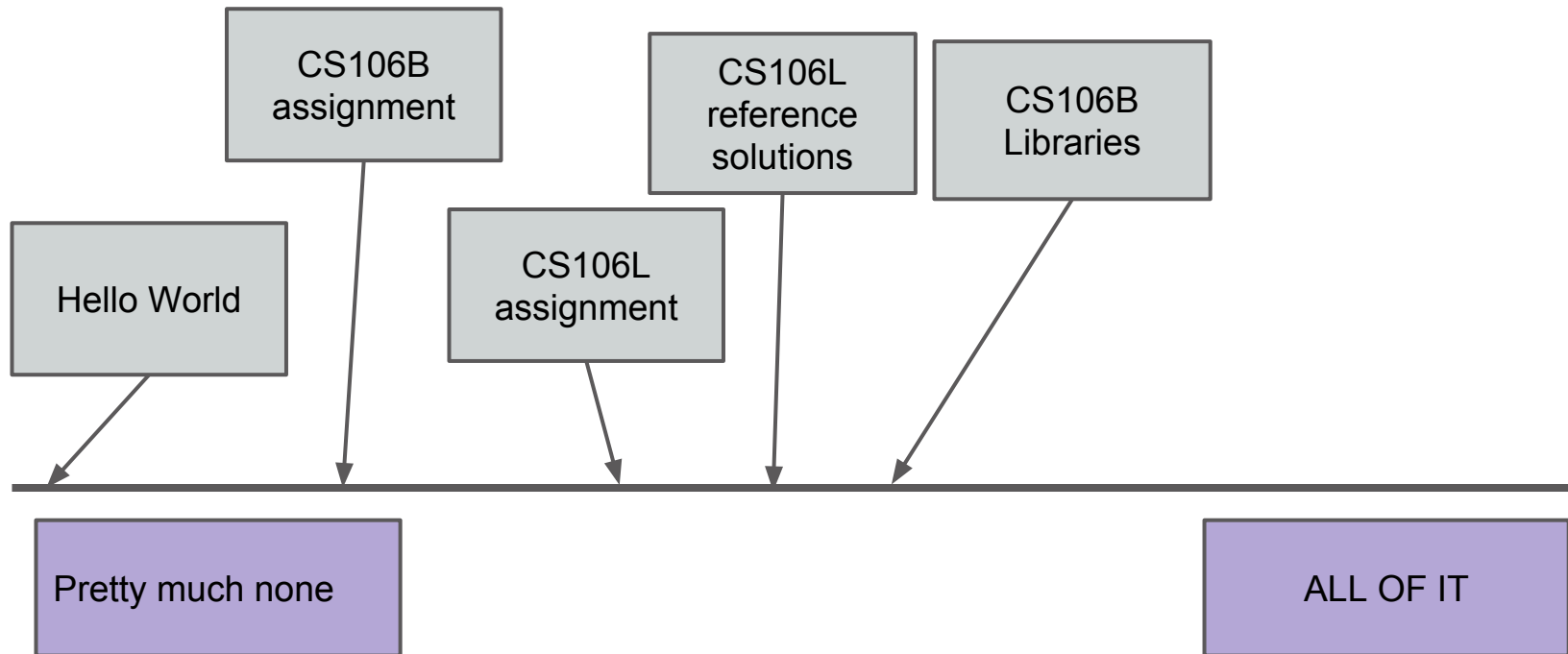
Boost

How much C++ you need to know to fully understand...



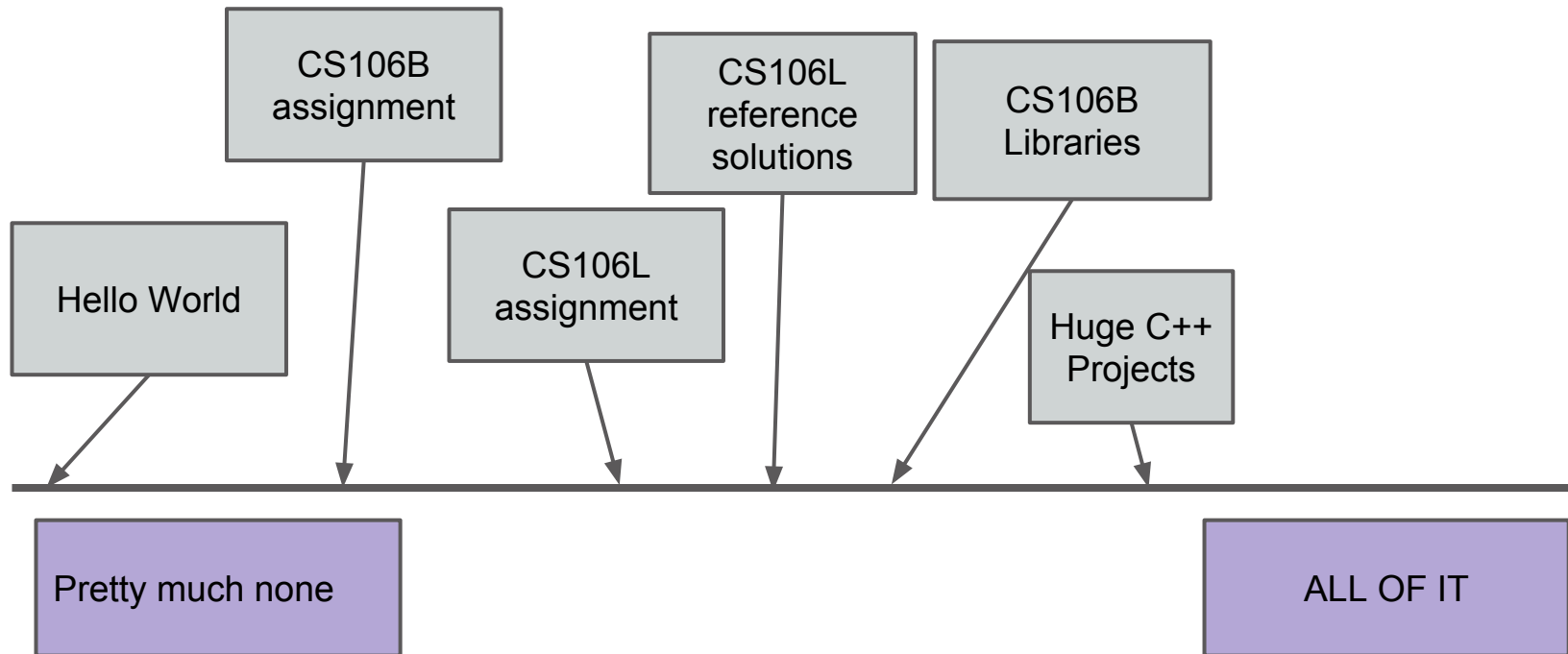
Boost

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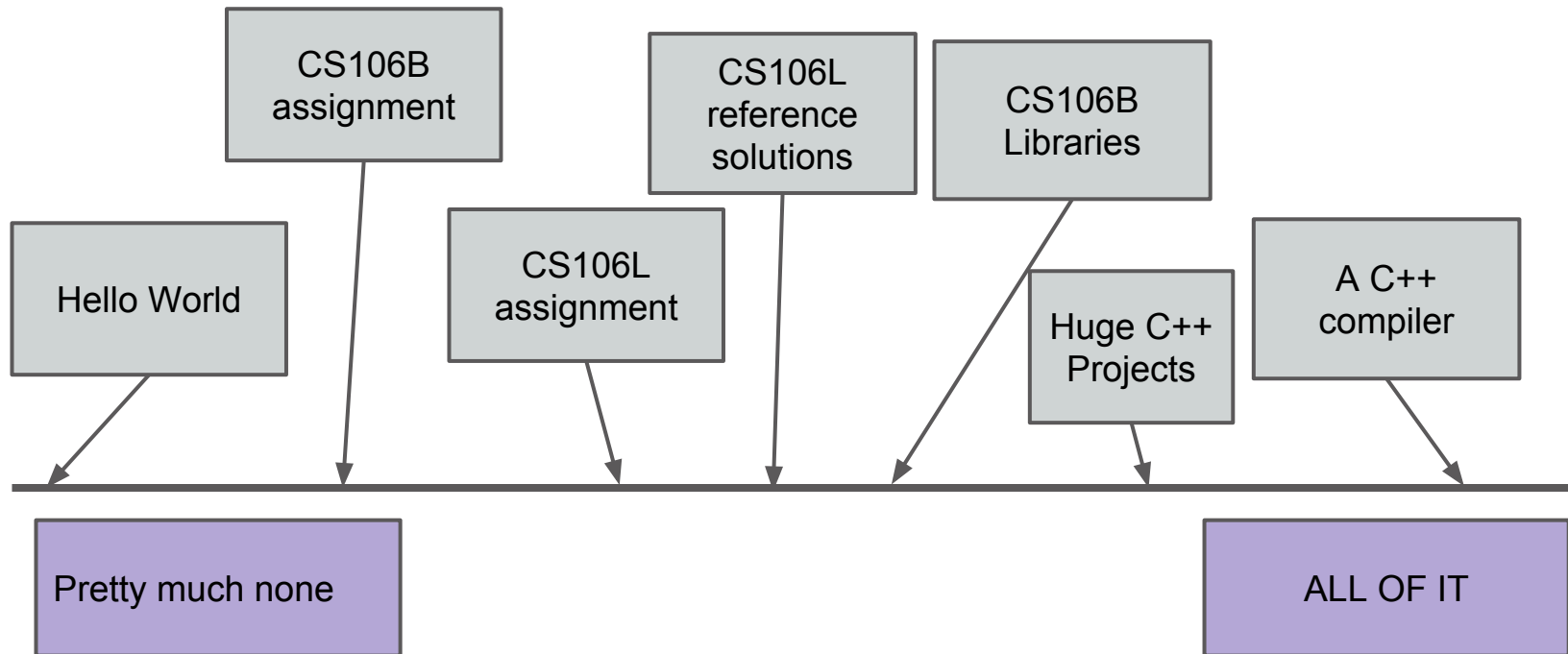
Boost

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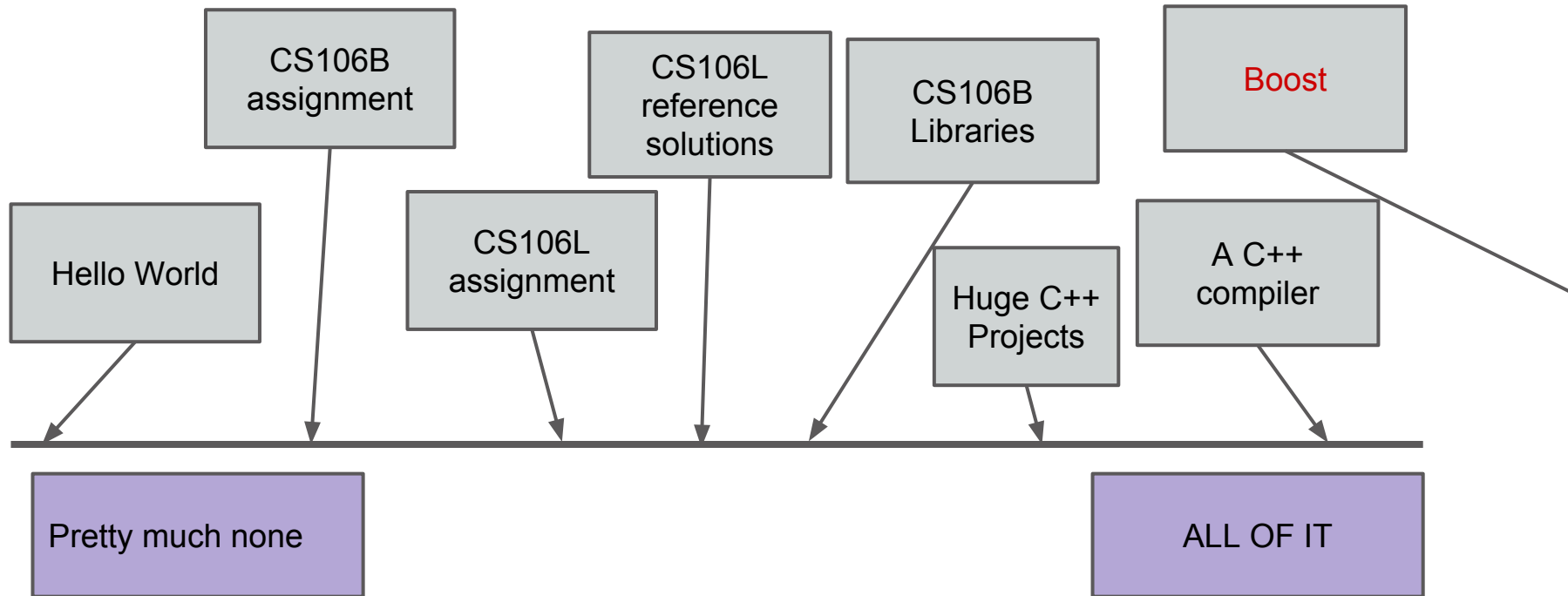
Boost

How much C++ you need to know to fully understand...



Boost

How much C++ you need to know to fully understand...



Boost and C++11

- Boost uses the extensibility of C++ to add features to the language without requiring a new version of the language itself
 - Sometimes, Boost's changes will be incorporated into C++ itself
 - Let's take a look at some examples.
-

Boost

- We often talk about converting between integers and strings
 - What if there was an easier way?
 - Like, **much** easier
-

Boost

See code in `LexicalCast.pro`

Boost

- Let's take a look at how foreach came to be included in the language
- BOOST_FOREACH first introduced in 2004
- Stanford's foreach loop does similar stuff
- This was standardized to the “range-based for” loop we know and love in C++11

```
set<int> s;  
for (int x : s)  
    cout << x << endl;
```

Boost

See code in ForEach.pro

Boost

- Now let's look at a C++11 feature, `auto`
- The new keyword `auto` allows a programmer to simplify the declaration of a variable
- Variables declared `auto` have their type inferred from the right of the `=` sign

```
auto x = 0;
```

```
auto y = 0.0;
```

Boost

See code in Auto.pro

Boost

- Let's look at one last cool feature: lambdas
 - Lambdas allow us to define a function just like we define a variable
 - It's tricky to explain why this is useful, but let's take a look at a few examples to understand why
-

Boost

See code in BasicLambda.pro and Lambda.pro
