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**<SDML>**

# Emulating Concepts with C++0x

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# Perspective Perspective

- Research interests
  - Software maintenance, evolution
  - Program comprehension
  - Library design
- PhD dissertation topic
  - Maintenance, evolution of gen. libs.
  - Tools, techniques for concepts



# Research Revisited

- Rephrase gen. prog/gen libs in engineering context
  - Identifying emergent patterns in gen. lib construction [Holeman'09]
  - Role of concepts in architecture of gen. libs.
- Concepts central to these discussions
- Trying to be a user...

# Stop Gap Concepts

- How do we provide concepts...
  - Without compiler, preprocessors, metacompilers?
  - With minimal impact on existing code and practice?
- Emulation via library, idioms
  - Supports experimentation, experience

# From Idioms to Concepts

- Idioms used in GP w/C++
  - Template metaprogramming
  - Traits classes
  - Tag dispatch
  - Constrained polymorphism (SFINAE)
- Concept  $\approx$  metafunction + trait
- Constraint  $\approx$  SFINAE enabled
- Concept overloading  $\approx$  tag dispatch

# Emulation Requirements

- Support “concept-like” usage
- Approximate concept features
- Be amenable to reverse engineering
- Allow experimentation with concept systems, generic libraries
- Support transformation from C++ syntax [future]

# Emulated Features (1)

- Defining concepts, requirements
  - Automatic, explicit
- Requiring operations
- Requiring, deducing type names
- Defining concept maps
- Concept Checking
  - Assert, overloading

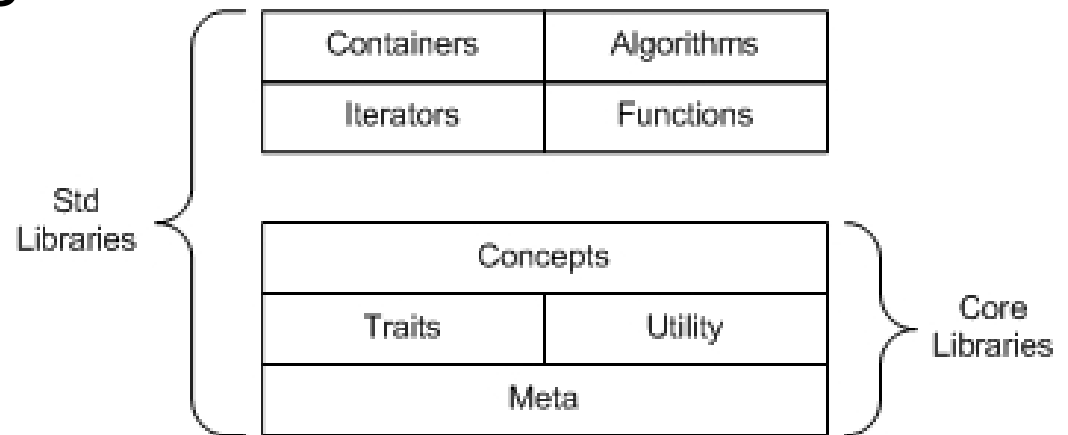
## Emulated Features (2)

- Default overloads (provisions)
- Axioms
- Improved error messages (kind of)
- Archetypes (work in progress)



# Origin C++0x Libraries

- Sandbox for C++0x experiments
- Core Libs
  - Metaprogramming, traits, concepts
- Std Libs
  - Functions, iterators, containers, algorithms



# Experiments

- Experimental concept systems
  - Concepts from n2914
  - Elements of Programming [Stepanov'09]
- Results
  - Replicate problems from WG21 pubs
  - Effective for describing semantics
  - Problems with semantics in syntax
  - Guidelines for concept design

# Afterthoughts, Questions?

- Template metaprogramming is idiomatic, abusive of notation
  - Resists comprehension, static analysis
- Do concepts deprecate template metaprogramming?
- Help concepts with lightweight, compile-time reflection?



# Designing Concepts

# Concept Design Issues

- Aggregation of requirements
- Casual modeling
- Syntactic differentiation
- Axiomatic Concepts

# Requirement Aggregation

- Refinement complicates concept
  - Multiple, orthogonal hierarchies
  - Combinatoric explosion in number of refined concepts
- Example: Iterators
  - Traversal requirements
  - Read/Write requirements

# Casual Modeling

- A type “accidentally” models a concept without intent
  - Problem with automatic concepts
  - Concepts differentiated semantically
- Examples:
  - InputIter casually models FwdIter
  - Container casually models Range

# Casual Modeling Problem

- Automatic concepts only evaluate syntax, not semantics
  - Can lead to subtle semantic errors
- Solutions
  - Syntactic differentiation within the same concept hierarchy
  - Explicit concepts



# Syntactic Differentiation

- Disambiguate concepts that differ by semantic (axiomatic) requirements
- Example:
  - `operator++` for Input, Fwd Iterators...  
same syntax, different semantics
- Solution?
  - InputIterator—rename `++` to `next`

# Axiomatic Concepts

- Isolate non-checkable properties in explicit concepts
  - `MultipassIterator<X>`
    - Aggregate requirement: X is an Iterator
    - Multipass axiom
- Fwd Iterator aggregates requirement on Multipass

# Axiomatic Concepts

- Explicit, axiomatic concepts are viral
- Type provider must affirm Multipass
  - FwdIterator is still automatically checked



# Problems and Stuff

# Emulation Problems

- Library rooted in idiomatic structures
- Preprocessor could be used...
- Fragile type traits
  - Variadic templates, forwarding seem to cause false negatives
  - Private members break traits
  - Existence of operators (`.`, `->`)

# Compiler Issues?

- More compiler support for traits
  - Visibility, lifetime, virtuality?
- Strict requirements
- Injected type names
- Unbound type names

# Visibility Checks

- Private members break type traits
  - E.g., `has_constructor<T, Args...>`
    1. Look up constructor
    2. Check visibility
    3. Private? Compiler error!
- Solution?
  - More metaprogramming (ugh)
  - Compiler support?

# Strict Requirements

- Traits based on SFINAE traps
  - Effectively implements checks on valid expressions, not pseudo-signatures
- Given a requirement
  - `result_type operator+(T, int)`
- Currently, this will match
  - `operator+(T, char)`
- Strict checks should cause failure...



# Injected Associated Types

- Shorthand notation for requirements injects type names
  - `template<Iterator Iter>` allows use of `Iter::reference`?
- Syntax “injects” associated types into template parameters
- Not easily approximated

# Kinds of Typenames

- *Deduced*—unconstrained, appears only as the result of an operation
- *Adapted*—specified with default, specialized by concept map
- *Unbound*—unspecified or undeduced typename within constraint



# Examples



# Ex: Automatic Concept

## `std::Callable`

```
auto concept Callable<typename F,  
                    typename... Args> {  
    typename result_type;  
    result_type operator()(F&&, Args...);  
}
```



# Ex: Automatic Concept `origin::Callable`

```
template <typename F, typename... Args>
struct Callable {
    typedef call_result<F, Args...>::type
        result_type;
    typedef has_call<F, Args...>::type check;
    struct assertion {
        ~assertion() {
            static_assert(check::value,
                "failed Callable");
        }
    };
};
```



# Ex: Concept Checking

## `std::find_if`

```
template <typename Iter, typename Pred>
    requires InputIterator<Iter> &&
           Predicate<Pred, ...>
Iter find_if(Iter f, Iter l, Pred p) {
    ...
}
```



# Ex: Concept Checking

## `origin::find_if`

```
template <
    typename Iter, typename Pred,
    typename = typename concept_assert<
        InputIterator<Iter>,
        Predicate<Pred, ...>
    >::type>
Iter find_if(Iter f, Iter l, Pred p) {
    ...
}
```



# Ex: Explicit Concepts

## MultipassIterator

```
concept MultipassIterator<typename X> {  
    axiom Multipass(X x, X y) {  
        (x == y) ==> (*x == &y) && (++x == ++y);  
    }  
}
```

```
template <typename T>  
concept_map MultipassIterator<T*> {  
    // ...  
};
```





# Ex: Explicit Concept

## `origin::MultipassIterator`

```
template <typename X>
struct MultipassIterator {
    typedef True<false>::check check;
    typedef True<false>::assertion assertion;
};
```

```
template <typename T>
struct MultipassIterator<T*> {
    typedef True<>true>::check check;
    typedef True<>true>::assertion assertion;
};
```



# Ex: Axioms

## MultipassIterator

```
namespace MultipassIterator_ {  
    template <typename X>  
    void Multipass(X x, X Y) {  
        if(x == y) {  
            assert((*x == *y) && (++x == ++y))  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# Ex: Refinement, Aggregation

## `std::Semiregular`

```
concept Semiregular<typename T>
    : CopyConstructible<T>, CopyAssignable<T>
{
    requires SameType<
        CopyAssignable<T>::result_type, T&
    >;
}
```

# Ex: Refinement, Aggregation

## `origin::Semiregular`

```
template <typename T>
struct Semiregular
    : CopyConstructible<T>, CopyAssignable<T>
{
    typedef typename concept_check<
        CopyConstructible<T>, CopyAssignable<T>,
        SameType<
            CopyAssignable<T>::result_type, T&
        >
    >::type check;
}
```



# Ex: Associated Types Graph

```
concept Graph<typename G> {  
    typename vertex_desc = G::vertex_desc  
}
```

```
template <typename G>  
    requires Graph<G>  
void bfs(G const& g) {  
    typename Graph<G>::vertex_desc s =  
        begin(g.vertices());  
}
```



# Ex: Associated Types Graph

```
template <typename G>
struct Graph<typename G> {
    typedef typename vertex_desc_<G>::type
        vertex_desc;
    typedef typename has_vertex_desc_<G>::type
        check;
}
```



# Ex: Associated Types Graph

```
template <
    typename G, requires(Graph<G>)>
void bfs(G const& g) {
    typename Graph<G>::vertex_desc s =
        begin(g.vertices());
}
```



# Ex: Default Overloads

## `std::EqualityComparable`

```
concept EqualityComparable<typename X> {  
    bool operator==(X const&, X const&);  
    bool operator!=(X const& x, X const& y) {  
        return !(x == y);  
    }  
}
```





# Ex: Default Overloads

## `origin::EqualityComparable`

```
template <typename T>
struct EqualityComparable<typename T> {
    // ...
}

namespace EqualityComparable_ {
    template <typename T>
    bool operator!=(T const& x, T const& y) {
        return !(x == y);
    }
};
```



# Ex: Using Default Overloads

## `origin::equal_to`

```
template <
    typename T,
    requires (EqualityComparable<T>) >
struct not_equal_to {
    bool operator() (T const& x,
                    T const& y) const
    {
        using namespace EqualityComparable_;
        return x != y;
    }
};
```



# Ex: Concept Overloading

## `std::distance`

```
template <typename Iter>  
    requires InputIterator<Iter>  
int distance(Iter f, Iter l) { ... }
```

```
template <typename Iter>  
    requires RandomAccessIterator<Iter>  
int distance(Iter f, Iter l) { ... }
```



# Ex: Concept Overloading

## `origin::distance`

```
template <
    typename Iter,
    requires (InputIterator<Iter>)>
int distance(Iter f, Iter l,
    typename concept_enable<
        InputIterator<Iter>,
        Not<RandomAccessIterator<Iter>>
    >::type* = nullptr)
{ ... }
```



# Ex: Concept Overloading

## `origin::distance`

```
template <
    typename Iter,
    requires(InputIterator<Iter>)>
int distance(Iter f, Iter l,
    typename concept_enable<
        RandomAccessIterator<Iter>
    >::type* = nullptr)
{ ... }
```



# Origin.Traits: SFINAE Trap `call`

```
template <typename F, typename... Args>  
auto call(F&& f, Args&&... args)  
    -> decltype(f(args...));  
  
lookup_failure call(...);
```



# Origin.Traits

## call\_result

```
template <typename F, typename... Args>
struct call_result {
    typedef decltype(
        call(value<F>(), value<Args>()...)
    ) type;
};
```



# Origin.Traits

## **is\_callable**

```
template <typename F, typename... Args>
struct is_callable
    : lookup_succeeded<
        typename call_result<F, Args...>::type
    >::type
{ };
```