

**Core C++ 2024**

# **Unblocking the Value of C++**

**Alex Dathskovsky**



# Unlocking the Value of C++20



About Me:

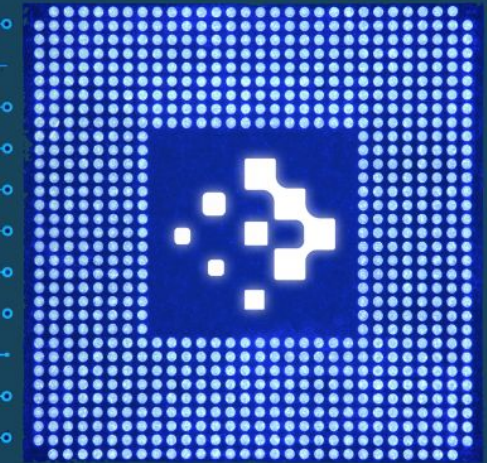


**[alex.dathskovsky@speedata.io](mailto:alex.dathskovsky@speedata.io)**

**[www.linkedin.com/in/alexdatahskovsky](https://www.linkedin.com/in/alexdatahskovsky)**

**[www.cppnext.com](http://www.cppnext.com)**

**<https://www.youtube.com/@cppnext-alex>**





# What to Expect

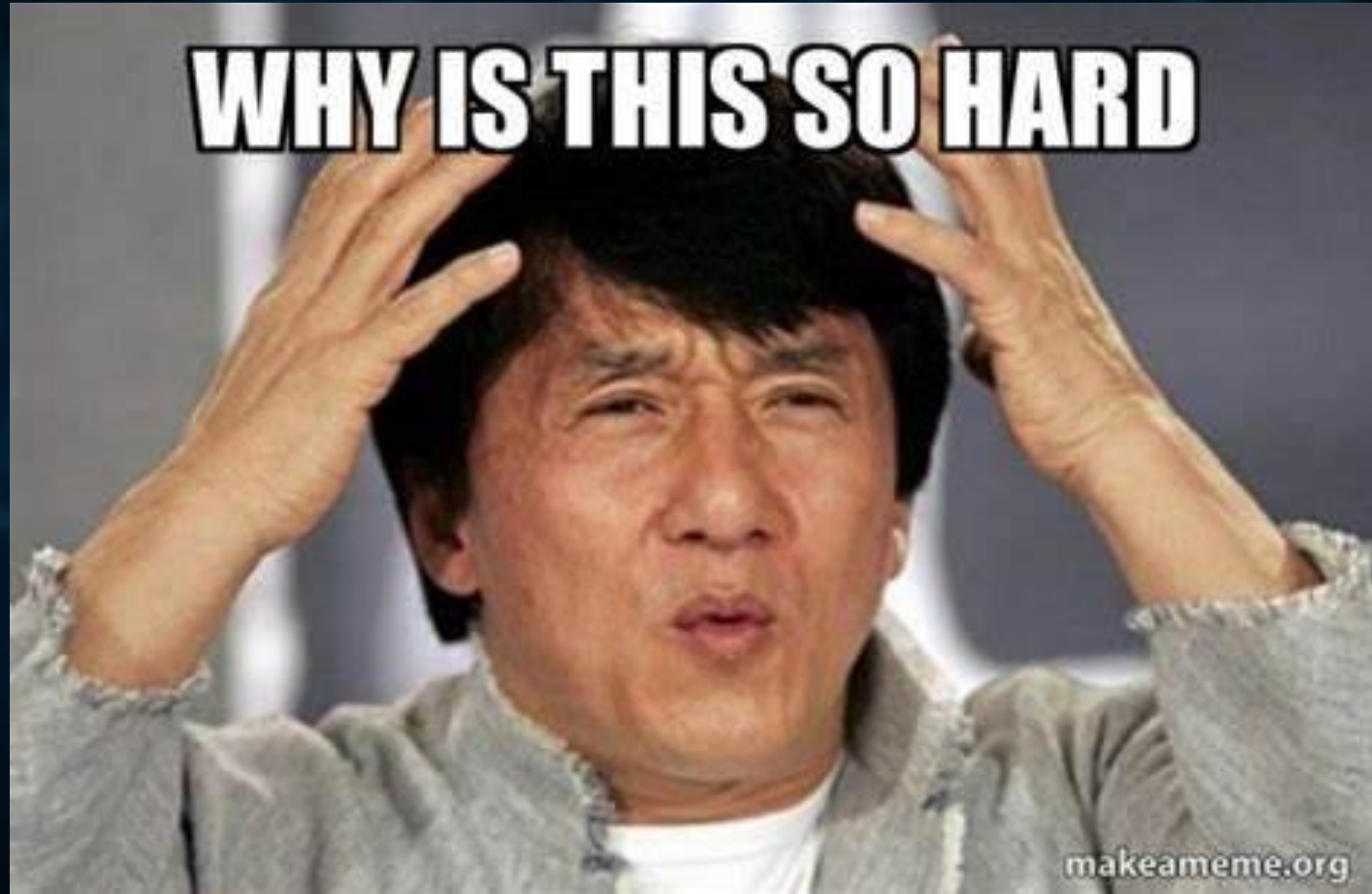
```
11     ([](const auto&... args){
12         auto count = sizeof...(args);
13         [&count](const auto& arg){
14             std::cout << arg << (--count ? ", " : "\n");
15             return std::ignore;
16         }(args) = ...);
17     })(1, 2, 'a', "Hello");
18
```

# What to Expect

```
arc_unsigned(unsigned long):
    test    rdi, rdi
    je     .LBB1_1
    inc    rdi
    cmp    rdi, 3
    mov    ecx, 2
    cmovae rcx, rdi
    lea   rax, [rcx - 2]
    lea   rdx, [rcx - 3]
    mul   rdx
    shld  rdx, rax, 63
    lea   rax, [rdx + 2*rcx]
    add   rax, -3
    ret

.LBB1_1:
    xor   eax, eax
    ret
```

# What to Expect





# What to Expect



# Something Interesting About This Talk



The image shows a presentation slide for 'C++ 17 Key Features'. The main title is 'C++ 17 Key Features' in large white font. Below it, the subtitle is 'A Perfect Move Forward'. At the bottom left, contact information for Alex Dathskovsky is provided. On the right side, there is a logo for 'Core C++ <local> 2021' with the handle '@corecpp'. A small inset image at the bottom right shows a person presenting to an audience in a lecture hall.

# C++ 17 Key Features

A Perfect  
Move Forward

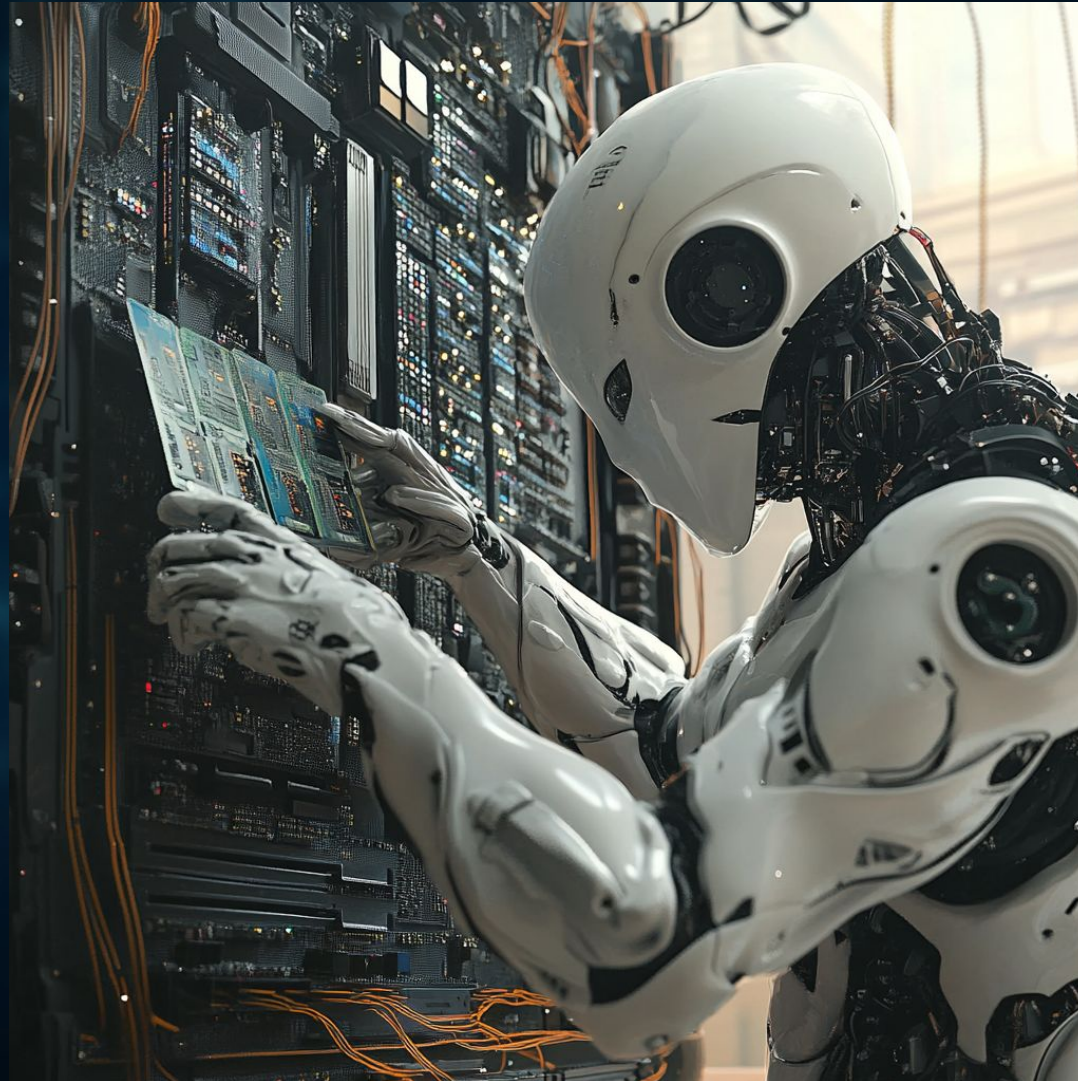
Alex Dathskovsky | 054-7685001 | calebxyz@gmail.com

Core C++  
<local>  
2021  
@corecpp

[https://youtu.be/3gGhP0C-xOY?si=zkZGleMz2\\_yn0RNY](https://youtu.be/3gGhP0C-xOY?si=zkZGleMz2_yn0RNY)



# Let's Start by Getting This Out of the System



# Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

## Concepts:

```
170  template <typename T>
171  requires requires { requires std::is_pointer_v<T>;
172  requires requires { requires std::convertible_to<T, int>;
173  requires requires { requires sizeof(T) > sizeof(int)
174  ;} ;} ;}
175  struct Smile{};
```



# Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

## Concepts:

C++ now | 2023  
MAY 8-12  
Aspen, Colorado, USA

**Templates:**  
What's the first  
thing that comes  
to mind?

Alex Dathskovsky | alex.dathskovsky@speedata.io | www.linkedin.com/in/alexdataskovskiy

Alex Dathskovsky  
From Templates to Concepts

think-cell | Bloomberg

[https://youtu.be/x6\\_o-jz\\_Q-8?si=8fA47fFRy2e4WL-e](https://youtu.be/x6_o-jz_Q-8?si=8fA47fFRy2e4WL-e)

# Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

## Ranges:

```
9     std::vector<uint64_t> iota(30);
10
11     auto odd = [](uint64_t x){return x%2 != 0;};
12
13     std::iota(iota.begin(), iota.end(), 1);
14
```

[19, 17, 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1]

```
17
18     std::copy_if(iota.begin(), iota.end(), temp.begin(), odd);
19
20     std::vector<uint64_t> temp2(temp.begin(), temp.begin()+10);
21
22     std::reverse(temp2.begin(), temp2.end());
23
24     fmt::print("{} ", temp2);
```



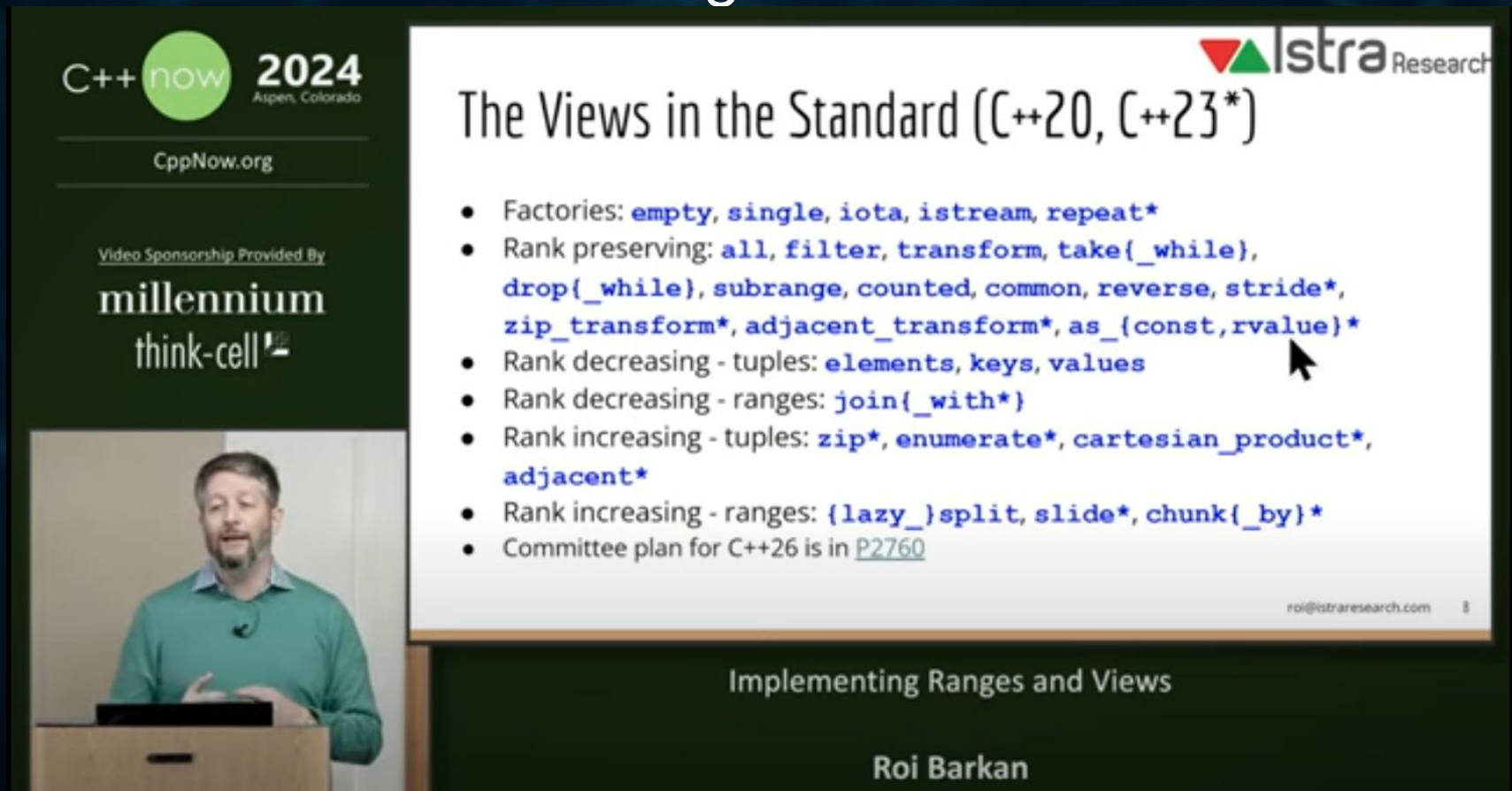
# Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

## Ranges:

```
26 | auto odd = [](uint64_t x){return x%2 != 0;};  
27 | auto v = std::views::iota(1, 30) | std::views::filter(odd)  
28 | [19, 17, 15, 13, 11, 9, 7, 5, 3, 1]  
29 |  
30 | fmt::print("{} ", v);
```

# Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

## Ranges:



C++ now 2024  
Aspen, Colorado  
CppNow.org

Video Sponsorship Provided By  
millennium  
think-cell

Istra Research

### The Views in the Standard (C++20, C++23\*)

- Factories: `empty`, `single`, `iota`, `istream`, `repeat*`
- Rank preserving: `all`, `filter`, `transform`, `take{_while}`, `drop{_while}`, `subrange`, `counted`, `common`, `reverse`, `stride*`, `zip_transform*`, `adjacent_transform*`, `as_{const,rvalue}*`
- Rank decreasing - tuples: `elements`, `keys`, `values`
- Rank decreasing - ranges: `join{_with*}`
- Rank increasing - tuples: `zip*`, `enumerate*`, `cartesian_product*`, `adjacent*`
- Rank increasing - ranges: `{lazy_}split`, `slide*`, `chunk{_by}*`
- Committee plan for C++26 is in [P2760](#)

roi@istraresearch.com

Implementing Ranges and Views

Roi Barkan

[https://youtu.be/ngaty13aE9M?si=T3OxpnoqFjDHR\\_mg](https://youtu.be/ngaty13aE9M?si=T3OxpnoqFjDHR_mg)



# Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

## Modules:

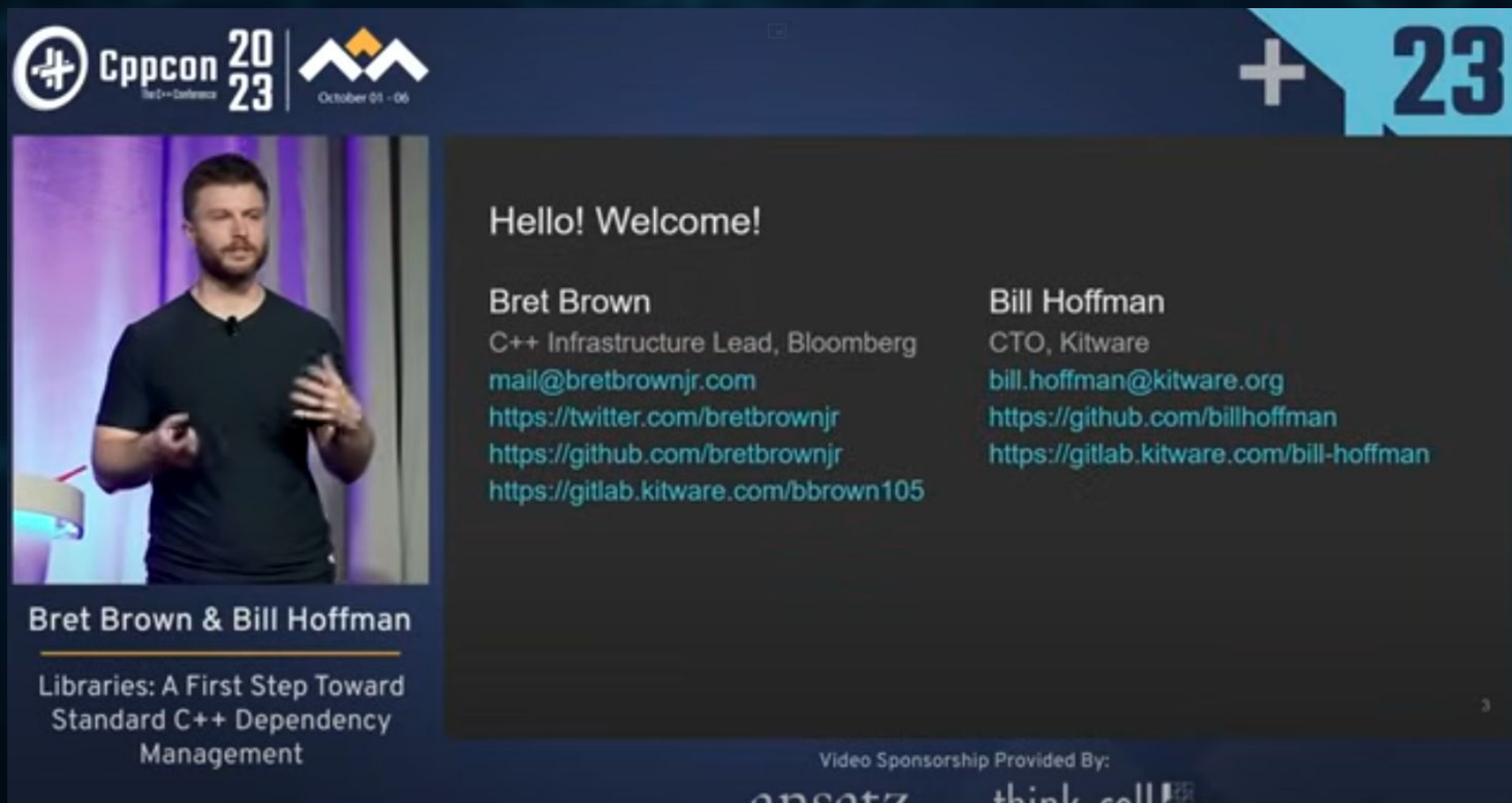
```
export module mymodule; // module declaration

import <iostream>;      // import declaration

export void hello()    // export declaration
{
    |   fmt::print("Hello my name is Alex!");
}
```

# Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

## Modules:



The image is a screenshot of a presentation slide from Cppcon 2023. The slide features a dark blue background with white and light blue text. In the top left corner, there is a logo for Cppcon 2023, which includes a stylized plus sign in a circle, the text 'Cppcon 2023', and the dates 'October 01 - 06'. To the right of this logo is another logo consisting of three stylized mountain peaks. In the top right corner, there is a large white plus sign followed by the number '23' in a light blue box. The main content of the slide is a video player area. On the left side of the video player, there is a small video thumbnail showing a man (Bret Brown) speaking. To the right of the thumbnail, the text reads: 'Hello! Welcome!' followed by the names and contact information for Bret Brown and Bill Hoffman. Below the video player, there is a title 'Bret Brown & Bill Hoffman' and a subtitle 'Libraries: A First Step Toward Standard C++ Dependency Management'. At the bottom of the slide, there is a line of text that says 'Video Sponsorship Provided By:' followed by logos for 'oneatz' and 'think cell'.

Cppcon 2023 | October 01 - 06

23

Hello! Welcome!

**Bret Brown**  
C++ Infrastructure Lead, Bloomberg  
mail@bretbrownjr.com  
<https://twitter.com/bretbrownjr>  
<https://github.com/bretbrownjr>  
<https://gitlab.kitware.com/bbrown105>

**Bill Hoffman**  
CTO, Kitware  
bill.hoffman@kitware.org  
<https://github.com/billhoffman>  
<https://gitlab.kitware.com/bill-hoffman>

**Bret Brown & Bill Hoffman**

Libraries: A First Step Toward Standard C++ Dependency Management

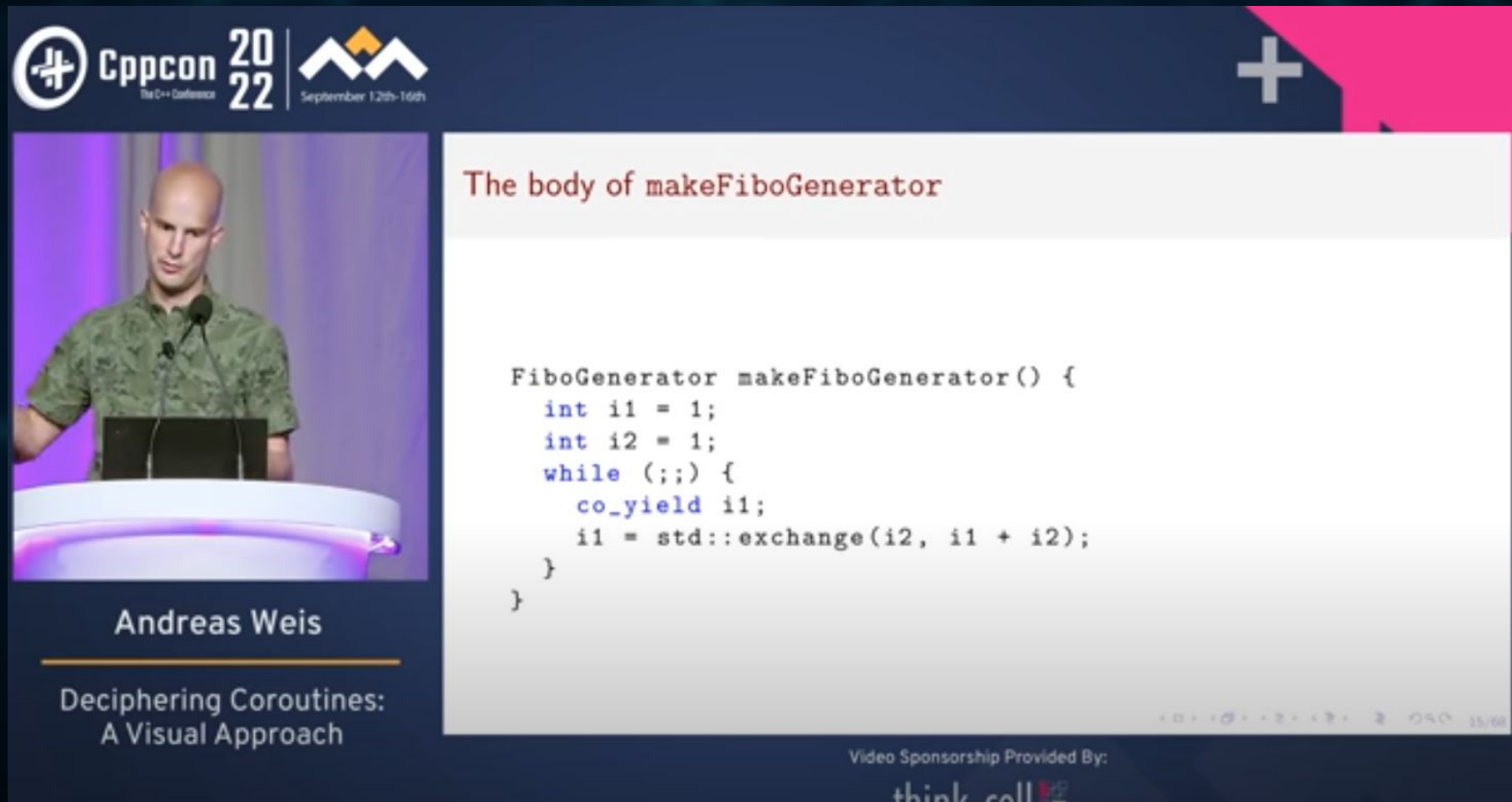
Video Sponsorship Provided By:  
oneatz think cell

<https://youtu.be/lwuBZpLUq8Q?si=LLaAlfPQsS26f5pD>



# Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

## Coroutines:



Cppcon 2022 | September 12th-16th

Andreas Weis

Deciphering Coroutines:  
A Visual Approach

The body of makeFiboGenerator

```
FiboGenerator makeFiboGenerator() {  
    int i1 = 1;  
    int i2 = 1;  
    while (;;) {  
        co_yield i1;  
        i1 = std::exchange(i2, i1 + i2);  
    }  
}
```

Video Sponsorship Provided By:  
think cell

<https://youtu.be/J7fYddsIH0Q?si=diBr43nbXdRIOvkH>

# Language Features



# Abbreviated Function Templates

```
9  template <typename T, typename U>  
10 void dothings(const T& t, U u){  
11     ...  
12 }  
13
```

# Abbreviated Function Templates

```
11 void dothings(const auto& t, auto u){  
12     ...  
13 }
```



# Abbreviated Function Templates

```
10  template <typename T>
11  concept I = std::integral<T>;
12
13  ✓ auto dothings(I auto t, I auto u)->
14      |   std::common_type_t<decltype(t), decltype(u)>{
15      |   return t + u;
16      |   }
```

# Abbreviated Function Templates: Homogeneity

```
18     template <typename T>  
19     T dothings(T a, T b){  
20         |     return a + b;  
21     }
```



# Abbreviated Function Templates: Homogeneity

```
23 auto dothings(auto a, decltype(a) b){  
24     return a + b;  
25 }
```

# Abbreviated Function Templates: Homogeneity

```
34 auto dothings(auto a, std::decay_t<decltype(a)> b){  
35     |     return a + b;  
36 }
```



# Abbreviated Function Templates: Homogeneity

```
27  template <typename T, typename U>
28  concept H = std::same_as<std::decay_t<T>, std::decay_t<U>>;
29
30  auto dothings(auto a, H<decltype(a)> auto b){
31      |   return a + b;
32  }
```

# Short Detour to Library changes

1. Decay will decay arrays to pointers.
2. Decay will decay any function like object to a function pointers



## std::decay pitfalls

```
42  int a[] = {1, 2, 3};
43  static_assert(std::same_as<decay_t(a),
44  decay_t<decay_t<decay_t(a)>>>);
```

because 'std::is\_same\_v<int[3], int \*>' evaluated to false

## std::decay pitfalls

```
39 using f = int(int);  
40 static_assert(std::same_as<f, std::decay_t<f>>);
```

because 'std::is\_same\_v<int (int), int (\*)(int)>' evaluated to false

## std::decay pitfalls

```
46  int a[] = {1, 2, 3};  
47  using A = decltype(a);  
48  static_assert(std::same_as<A,  
49  std::remove_cv_t<std::remove_reference_t<A>>>);
```



## std::decay solution

```
51  int a[] = {1, 2, 3};  
52  using A = decltype(a);  
53  static_assert(std::same_as<A, std::remove_cvref_t<A>>);
```

# Back to language Features

# Designated Initializers

```
56  ✓ struct S{
57      int x;
58      float y;
59      std::vector<int> z;
60  };
61
62  S s1{.x=10, .y=1.1};
63  //S s2{.y=1.1, .x=10}; #error
64  S s3{.x=10, .z{1,2,3}};
```



# Designated Initializers: class type rules

- class types that has

- no user-declared constructors (until C++11)

- no user-provided, inherited, or explicit constructors (since C++11)  
(until C++20)

- no user-declared or inherited constructors (since C++20)

- no private or protected direct non-static data members

- no base classes (until C++17)

- no virtual base classes (since C++17)
- no private or protected direct base classes

- no virtual member functions

- no default member initializers (since C++11)  
(until C++14)

# Initializer in Ranged-For

```
68     std::array say_it = {"hello", "world"};
69     uint64_t i=0;
70     for (const auto& v : say_it){
71         |     fmt::print("word index:{} word:{}", i++, v);
72     }
```

# Initializer in Ranged-For

```
74     for (std::size_t i = 0; i < say_it.size(); ++i) {  
75         |     fmt::print("word index:{} word:{}", i, say_it[i]);  
76     }
```



# Initializer in Ranged-For

```
78     for (uint64_t i=0; const auto& v : say_it){  
79         |     fmt::print("word index:{{}} word:{{}}", i++, v);  
80     }  
    }
```

# Default Comparison

```
65 struct S{
66     int x,y;
67     float z;
68
69     bool operator==(const S& o) const{
70         return o.x == x and o.y == y and o.z == z;
71     }
72     bool operator<(const S& o) const{
73         return o.x > x or o.y > y or o.z > z;
74     };
75
76     bool operator>(const S& o) const{
77         return o.x < x or o.y < y or o.z < z;
78     };
79
80     //more operators
81 };
```

# Default Comparison

```
S s1{1, 2, 3.12};  
S s2{1, 2, 3.13};  
fmt::print("s1==s2: {}\\n", s1 == s2);  
fmt::print("s1>s2: {}\\n", s1 > s2);  
fmt::print("s1<s2: {}\\n", s1 < s2);
```

```
s1==s2: false  
s1>s2: false  
s1<s2: true
```



# Default Comparison

```
83  struct S{
84      int x,y;
85      float z;
86
87      bool operator==(const S& o) const = default;
88      bool operator<(const S& o) {
89          |   return o.x > x or o.y > y or o.z > z;
90      };
91      bool operator>(const S& o) const{
92          |   return o.x < x or o.y < y or o.z < z;
93      }
94      //more operators
95  };
```

## Operator < = >

1. 3way comparison operator
2. may return
  - a. `std::strong_ordering`
  - b. `std::weak_ordering`
  - c. `std::partial_ordering`
3. Generates all operator in simple cases

# Operator < = >

```
97     struct S{
98         int x,y;
99         float z;
100
101         auto operator<=>(const S& o) const = default;
102     };
```



# Operator < = >

```
106 S s1{1}
107 S s2{1}
108 fmt::print("{}\n", s1 == s2);
109 fmt::print("{}\n", s1 > s2);
110 fmt::print("{}\n", s1 < s2);
111 fmt::print("{}\n", s1 != s2);
112 fmt::print("{}\n", s1 >= s2);
113 fmt::print("{}\n", s1 <= s2);
```

# Strong Ordering

1. Denotes if  $a == b$  then  $f(a) == f(b)$
2. exactly one of  $a < b$ ,  $a == b$ , or  $a > b$  must be true

# Weak Ordering

1. if  $a == b$  there may be some functions where  $f(a) \neq f(b)$
2. equivalent values may be distinguishable
3. exactly one of  $a < b$ ,  $a == b$ , or  $a > b$  must be true



# Partial ordering

1. if  $a == b$  there may be some functions where  $f(a) \neq f(b)$
2. equivalent values may be distinguishable
3.  $a < b$ ,  $a == b$ , and  $a > b$  may all be false
4. `<compare>` header must be included to use special `partial_ordering` functionality

# Operator < = >

```
97 struct S{
98     int x,y;
99     float z;
100     bool operator==(const S& o) const {
101         return std::sqrt(x*x + y*y + z*z) ==
102             std::sqrt(o.x*o.x + o.y*o.y + o.z*o.z);
103     }
104     auto operator<=>(const S& o) const = default;
105 };
```

# Operator < = >

```
S s1{1, 3, 2, 2}.
S s2{3, 1, 2, 2}.
s1==s2: true
s1>s2: false   s1 == s2);
s1<s2: true    s1 > s2);
s1!=s2: false  s1 < s2);
s1!=s2: false  s1 != s2);
s1>=s2: false  s1 >= s2);
s1<=s2: true   s1 <= s2);
```



# Signed integer representation

- Stored using:
  - Sign and magnitude
  - One's complement
  - Two's complement



## no\_unique\_address attribute

```
110 struct Placeholder{};
111
112 struct S1{
113     uint32_t x;
114     Placeholder p;
115 };
116
117 struct S2{
118     uint32_t x;
119     [[no_unique_address]] Placeholder p;
120 };
```

## no\_unique\_address attribute

```
124     fmt::print("Size of Placeholder: {}\n", sizeof(Placeholder));
125     Size of Placeholder: 1
126
127     fmt::print("Size of S1: {}\n", sizeof(S1));
128     Size of S1:8
129
130     fmt::print("Size of S2: {}\n", sizeof(S2));
131     Size of S2:4
132
```



## no\_unique\_address attribute

```
122 struct S3{  
123     uint32_t x;  
124     [[no_unique_address]] Placeholder p1, p2;  
125 };
```

Size of S3:8

## no\_unique\_address attribute

```
127 struct Empty{};
128
129 struct S4{
130     uint32_t x;
131     [[no_unique_address]] Placeholder p;
132     [[no_unique_address]] Empty e;
133 };
```

Size of S4:4

# Lambda parameter expansion

```
135     template <typename... T>
136     void func(T&&... a){
137         auto s = [&...x = a]() { return (x + ...); }();
138         fmt::print("sum={}\n", s);
139     }
```



# Generic Lambdas

```
145     auto glambda = []<typename T>(T a, T b, auto c){  
146         |     return a+b-c;  
147     };
```

# Generic Lambdas

```
141  template <size_t... IS, typename... T>
142  auto sum_N_first(std::index_sequence<IS...>, T&&... data){
143  |      return (std::get<IS>(std::tuple(data...)) + ...);
144  }
145
146  template <typename... T>
147  auto sum_first_5(T&&... a){
148  |      constexpr uint64_t num_args = sizeof...(T);
149  |      return sum_N_first(std::make_index_sequence<
150  |          num_args >= 5ul ? 5ul : num_args>(), a...);
151  }
```

# Generic Lambdas

```
264     fmt::print("sum of the first 5 elements is:\n{}\n",  
265     sum_first_5(1, 2, 2.1, 3.6f, 3.3, "hello", 'a', 22));
```

```
sum of the first 5 elements is:  
11.9999999904632569
```



# Generic Lambdas

```
153  template <typename... T>
154  auto sum_first_5(T&&... a){
155      constexpr uint64_t num_args = sizeof...(T);
156      return [t = std::tuple(a...)]<size_t... IS>(
157          std::index_sequence<IS...>){
158          return (std::get<IS>(t) + ...);
159      }(std::make_index_sequence<
160      num_args >= 5ul ? 5ul : num_args>());
161  }
```

# Generic Lambdas

```
264     fmt::print("sum of the first 5 elements is:\n{}\n",  
265     sum_first_5(1, 2, 2.1, 3.6f, 3.3, "hello", 'a', 22));
```

```
sum of the first 5 elements is:  
11.9999999904632569
```

# Consteval

```
160  consteval int mult1(int x, int y){
161  |      return x*y;
162  |  }
163
164  constexpr int mult2(int x, int y){
165  |      return mult1(x, y);
166  |  }
```

**error:** call to consteval function 'mult1' is not a constant expression



# Consteval

```
160     consteval int mult1(int x, int y){
161         |     return x*y;
162     }
163
164     consteval int mult2(int x, int y){
165         |     return mult1(x, y);
166     }
```

# ConstInit

```
172     static constinit auto mult = mult1(10, 20);  
173     mult += 20;  
174     fmt::print("mult=={}\n", mult);
```

```
mult==220
```

# Memory Allocation During Compile Time

```
168     constexpr auto foo(){
169         auto x = new int[10];
170         delete[] x;
171         return true;
172     }
```



# Memory Allocation During Compile Time

```
168     consteval auto foo(){
169         auto x = new int[10];
170         //delete[] x;
171         return true;
172     }
```

**note:** allocation performed here was not deallocated

# NTTP Relaxation

```
174     template <float x>  
175     void doit(){}  
                ~
```

**error:** a non-type template parameter cannot have type 'float' before C++20

# NTTP Relaxation

```
177     template <std::size_t Size>
178     struct fixed_string {
179         char data_[Size + 1]{0};
180         static constexpr std::size_t size_ = Size;
181
182         constexpr fixed_string(char const* str) {
183             std::copy_n(str, Size + 1, data_);
184         }
185
186         constexpr fixed_string() = default;
187
188         constexpr const char* data() const {
189             return data_;
190         }
191
192         constexpr auto operator<=>(const fixed_string&) const = default;
193     };
```



# NTTP Relaxation

```
195     template <unsigned int Size>
196     fixed_string(char const (&)[Size]) -> fixed_string<Size - 1>;
197
198     template<fixed_string Name>
199     constexpr auto operator""_fs() { return Name; };
200
201     template <fixed_string fs>
202     char get_last_letter(){
203     |     return fs.data()[decltype(fs)::size_-1];
204     };
```

# NTTP Relaxation

```
208     fmt::print("Last Letter is: {}",  
209     get_last_letter<"Hello"_fs>());
```

```
Last Letter is: o
```

# Conditional Explicit

```
206     template <size_t N>
207     struct S{
208         int y_;
209         explicit(N % 2 == 0) S(int y): y_{y} {};
210     };
```



# Conditional Explicit

```
212     template <size_t N>  
213     void foo(S<N> s){};
```

```
217     foo<3>(2);
```

```
218
```

```
219     foo<2>(2);
```

**note:** candidate function template not viable: no known conversion from 'int' to 'S<2UL>'

# Constexpr Polymorphism

```
3 struct Animal {
4     virtual constexpr ~Animal() = default;
5     virtual constexpr std::size_t num_legs() const = 0;
6 };
7
8 struct Duck : public Animal {
9     constexpr std::size_t num_legs() const override { return 2; }
10 };
11
12 struct Cat : public Animal {
13     constexpr std::size_t num_legs() const override { return 4; }
14 };
```

# constexpr Polymorphism

```
16 constexpr std::size_t count_legs(auto animals){
17     std::size_t legs = 0;
18     for (const auto* a : animals) {
19         legs += a->num_legs();
20     }
21     return legs;
22 }
```



# Constexpr Polymorphism

```
24  int main(){
25      constexpr Duck d;
26      constexpr Cat c;
27      static_assert(count_legs(std::array<const Animal*, 2>{{&d, &c}}) == 6);
28  }
```

# Library Features

# Safe Compare

```
4  int64_t func(auto x, auto y){  
5      if (x < y) return y;  
6      return x;  
7  }
```

`func(-10, 20ul) —> -10`



# Safe Compare

- `std::cmp_equal: ==`
- `std::cmp_not_equal: !=`
- `std::cmp_less: <`
- `std::cmp_less_equal: <=`
- `std::cmp_greater: >`
- `std::cmp_greater_equal: >=`

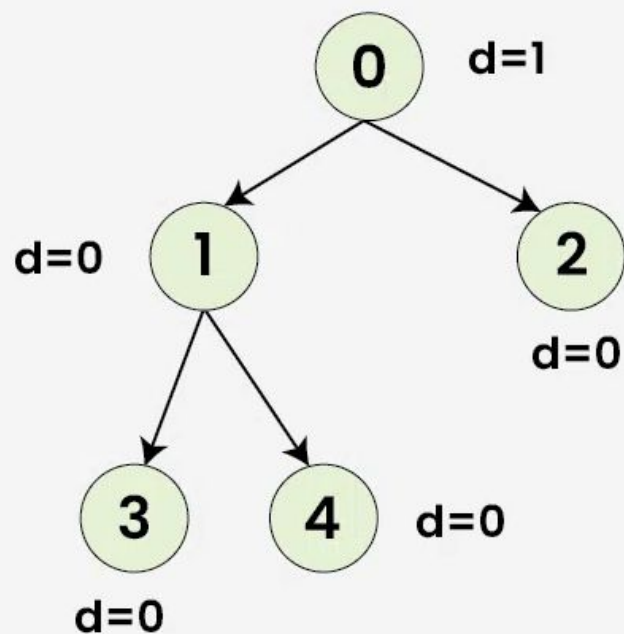
# Safe Compare

```
4  ✓ int64_t func(auto x, auto y){  
5      if (std::cmp_less(x, y)) return y;  
6      return x;  
7  }
```

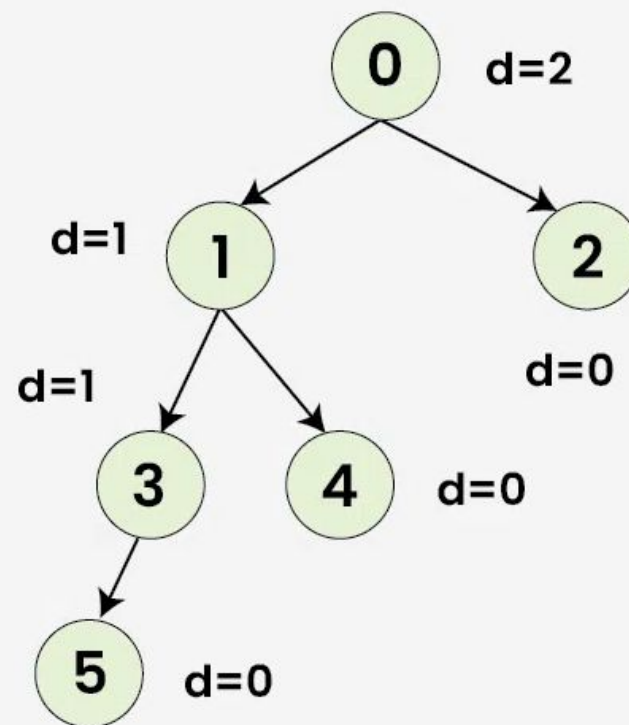
`func(-10, 20ul) —> 20`

# Span: Creating a Balanced Tree From a Vector

## Balanced Binary Tree



## Unbalanced Binary Tree





# Span: Creating a Balanced Tree From a Vector

```
1  #include <fmt/format.h>
2  #include <vector>
3  #include <span>
4  #include <memory>
5
6  struct Node{
7      explicit Node(int v): value{v} {};
8      int value;
9      std::unique_ptr<Node> left = nullptr;
10     std::unique_ptr<Node> right = nullptr;
11 };
12
```

# Span: Creating a Balanced Tree From a Vector

```
13  std::unique_ptr<Node> create_tree(std::span<int> s){
14      auto get_span = [](std::size_t size, std::span<int> ret){
15          return (size <= 0) ? std::span<int>() : ret;};
16      if (s.empty()){
17          return nullptr;
18      }
19      std::size_t middle = s.size()/2;
20      auto root = std::make_unique<Node>(s[middle]);
21      root->left = create_tree(get_span(middle, {s.begin(), middle}));
22      root->right = create_tree(get_span(s.size()-middle-1, {s.begin()+middle+1, s.size()-middle-1}));
23      return root;
24  }
```

# Span: Creating a Balanced Tree From a Vector

```
27  int main(){
28      std::vector<int> v{1,2,3,4,5,6};
29      auto tree = create_tree(v);
30      return 0;
31  }
```



# <bit> header

## Types

<code>endian</code> (C++20)	indicates the endianness of scalar types (enum)
-----------------------------	--

## Functions

<code>bit_cast</code> (C++20)	reinterpret the object representation of one type as that of another (function template)
<code>byteswap</code> (C++23)	reverses the bytes in the given integer value (function template)
<code>has_single_bit</code> (C++20)	checks if a number is an integral power of 2 (function template)
<code>bit_ceil</code> (C++20)	finds the smallest integral power of two not less than the given value (function template)
<code>bit_floor</code> (C++20)	finds the largest integral power of two not greater than the given value (function template)
<code>bit_width</code> (C++20)	finds the smallest number of bits needed to represent the given value (function template)
<code>rotr</code> (C++20)	computes the result of bitwise right-rotation (function template)
<code>rotl</code> (C++20)	computes the result of bitwise left-rotation (function template)
<code>countl_zero</code> (C++20)	counts the number of consecutive 0 bits, starting from the most significant bit (function template)
<code>countl_one</code> (C++20)	counts the number of consecutive 1 bits, starting from the most significant bit (function template)
<code>countr_zero</code> (C++20)	counts the number of consecutive 0 bits, starting from the least significant bit (function template)
<code>countr_one</code> (C++20)	counts the number of consecutive 1 bits, starting from the least significant bit (function template)
<code>popcount</code> (C++20)	counts the number of 1 bits in an unsigned integer (function template)

<https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/bit>

## <bit> header: Endian

```
216     enum class Endian {
217         Little,
218         Big,
219         Unknown
220     };
221
222     Endian check_endian() {
223         uint16_t number = 0x1; // 16-bit number
224         uint8_t* ptr = reinterpret_cast<uint8_t*>(&number);
225
226         if (*ptr == 0x1) {
227             return Endian::Little;
228         } else if (*ptr == 0x0) {
229             return Endian::Big;
230         } else {
231             return Endian::Unknown;
232         }
233     }
```

## <bit> header: Endian

```
237     Endian endian = check_endian();
238
239     switch (endian) {
240         case Endian::Little:
241             fmt::print("System is Little Endian\n");
242             break;
243         case Endian::Big:
244             fmt::print("System is Big Endian\n");
245             break;
246         default:
247             fmt::print("System Endianness is Unknown\n");
248     }
```

System is Little Endian



<bit> header: Endian

**You have to know bit tricks to understand this**

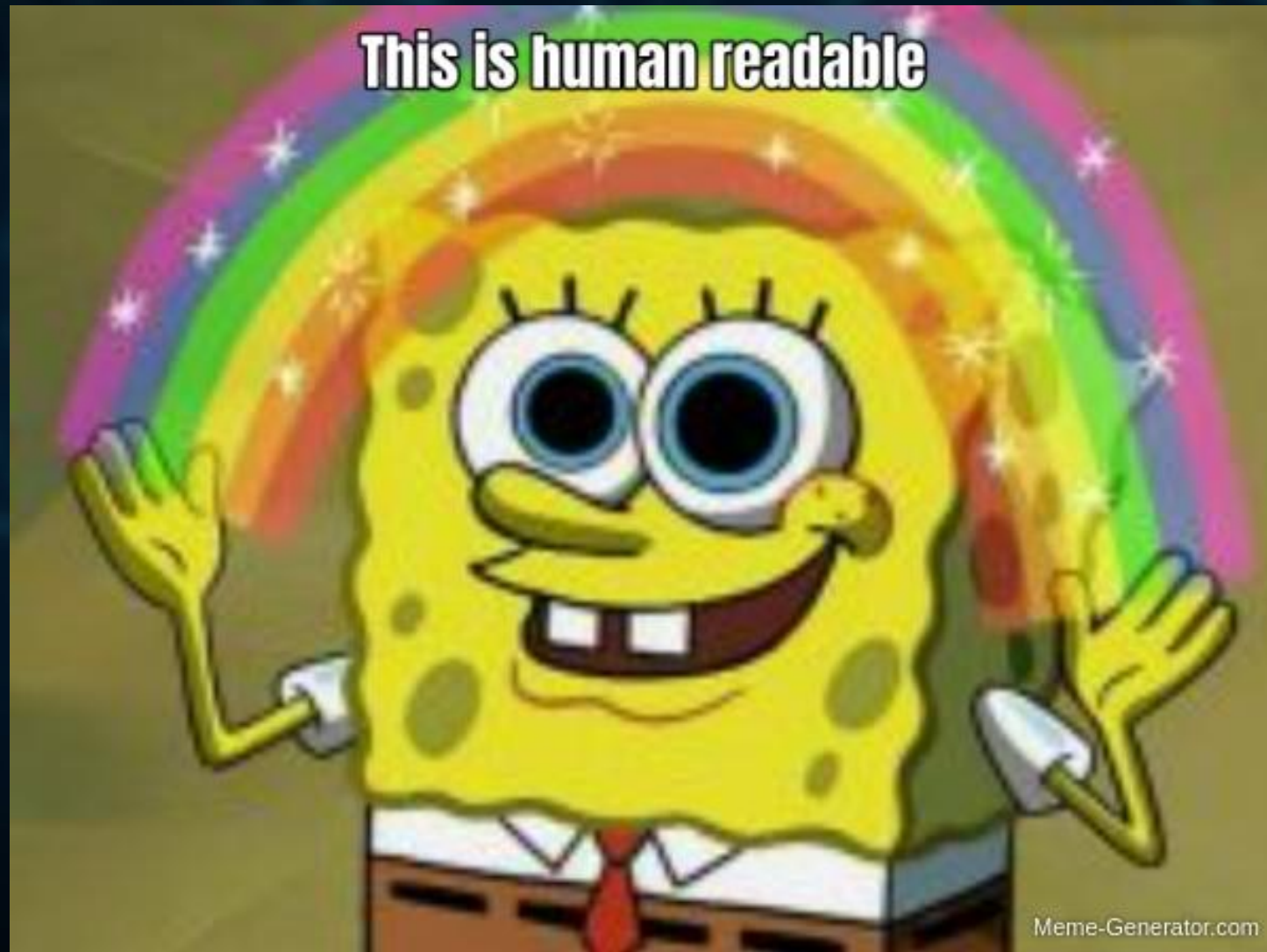


## <bit> header: Endian

```
238     if (std::endian::native == std::endian::little){
239         fmt::print("System is Little Endian\n");
240     } else if (std::endian::native == std::endian::big){
241         fmt::print("System is Big Endian\n");
242     }
```

```
System is Little Endian
```

<bit> header: Endian





## <bit> header: popcount

```
239 struct S{
240     uint32_t a: 4;
241     uint32_t b: 28;
242 };
243
244 constexpr uint32_t popcount(uint32_t val){
245     uint32_t res{};
246     while (val){
247         res += val & 0x1;
248         val >>= 1;
249     }
250     return res;
251 }
```

## <bit> header: popcount

```
256     static constexpr S s{~0u, ~0u};  
257     static constexpr auto ca = popcount(s.a);  
258     static constexpr auto cb = popcount(s.b);  
259     static_assert(ca == std::popcount(s.a));  
260     static_assert(cb == std::popcount(s.b));  
261  
262
```

<bit> header: popcount





<bit> header: bit\_cast

reinterpret\_cast is dangerous!!!

<https://youtu.be/0N5QWBxE5hs?si=dt8GJmFMliK1qZF>

<https://youtu.be/ZEPL7HgWH44>

<https://youtu.be/1UZjCvIWB7M>

## <bit> header: bit\_cast

```
238     float y = 0.256;  
239     auto z = std::bit_cast<uint32_t>(y);  
240  
241     fmt::print("y={}, z={}", y, z);
```

```
y=0.256, z=1048777327
```

<bit> header: bit\_cast





<bit> header: bit\_cast is Not Perfect

# Safe Cast Library

[https://github.com/calebxyz/safe\\_cast](https://github.com/calebxyz/safe_cast)

<https://youtu.be/tsOzWNVwoO4>

# source\_location

```
template <>
struct fmt::formatter<std::source_location> :
fmt::formatter<std::string_view>{
    constexpr auto format(std::source_location sl, fmt::format_context& ctx){
        auto formatted = fmt::format("[{}]-[{}]:{}:{}", sl.file_name(),
sl.function_name(), sl.line(), sl.column());
        return formatter<std::string_view>::format(formatted, ctx);
    }
};

void log_error(std::string_view sf,
              std::source_location loc=std::source_location::current()){
    fmt::print("location: {} message: {}\n", loc, sf);
}

int main(){
    //location: [/app/example.cpp]-[int main()]:69:5 message: This is error1
    log_error("This is error1");
    //location: [/app/example.cpp]-[int main()]:71:5 message: This is error2
    log_error(fmt::format("This is error{}", 2));
};
```

source\_location





# Jthread

- Same as `std::thread` but is joinable by default
- Jthread is stoppable with `std::stop_source`
- Provides easier implementation where user don't have to think about joins

# semaphore

```
7
8  std::binary_semaphore startSpeaking{0}, person1Spoke{0},
9  |         |         |         |         |         |
10 |         |         |         |         |         |
11 |         |         |         |         |         |
12 void personSpeak(std::string_view text, std::binary_semaphore& w, std::binary_semaphore& r){
13     w.acquire();
14     fmt::print("{} ", text);
15     std::this_thread::sleep_for(
16     r.release());
17 }
18
19
20 int main(){
21     std::jthread p1(personSpeak, "Hello Person2\n", std::ref(startSpeaking), std::ref(person1Spoke));
22     std::jthread p2(personSpeak, "Hello person1\n", std::ref(person1Spoke), std::ref(person2Spoke));
23     startSpeaking.release();
24     person2Spoke.acquire();
25
26     fmt::print("GoodBye!");
27
28     return 0;
29 }
```

Hello Person2  
Hello person1  
GoodBye!

# stop\_source

```
10  std::binary_semaphore start_speaking{0}, p1_done{0}, p2_done{0};
11
12  void person_speak(std::stop_token s, std::string_view text, std::binary_semaphore& w, std::binary_semaphore& r){
13      w.acquire();
14      while (not s.stop_requested())
15          fmt::print("{}\n", text, std::this_thread::get_id());
16      r.release();
17  }
18
19  }
20
21  void stop_speaking(std::stop_token s, std::array<std::string_view, 2> ssrc){
22      for (auto i = 0u; i < ssrc.size(); ++i)
23          ssrc[i].request_stop(s);
24  }
25  }
26
27
28
29  int main() {
30      std::jthread p1(person_speak, "Hello Peson2 im Person1", start_speaking, p1_done);
31      std::jthread p2(person_speak, "Hello Peson1 im Person2", start_speaking, p2_done);
32
33      start_speaking.release();
34      std::jthread sched(stop_speaking, std::array{p1.get_stop_source(), p2.get_stop_source()});
35      p2_done.acquire();
36      fmt::print("Goodby!\n");
37  }
```



# Latch

```
139 int main(){
140     std::vector<std::string_view> ppl{"Alex", "Dani", "Benny", "Guy"};
141     std::vector<std::jthread> workers;
142     std::latch jobs{ppl.size()}, go_home{1};
143     auto job = [&jobs, &go_home](std::string_view name){
144         fmt::print("{} is doing a job\n", name);
145         jobs.count_down();
146         go_home.wait();
147         fmt::print("{} is going home\n", name);
148     };
149
150     for (const auto& p : ppl) {
151         workers.push_back(std::jthread(job, p));
152     }
153     jobs.wait();
154     fmt::print("Go home!\n");
155     go_home.count_down();
156 }
```

# Latch

```
Alex is doing a job  
Dani is doing a job  
Guy is doing a job  
Benny is doing a job  
Go home!  
  
Alex is going home  
Dani is going home  
Guy is going home  
Benny is going home
```

# Barrier

```
162 int main(){
163     std::vector<std::string_view> ppl{"Alex", "Dani", "Benny", "Guy"};
164     std::vector<std::jthread> workers;
165     auto on_complete = [](){
166         static int x = 0;
167         not x++ ? fmt::print("Go Home!\n") : fmt::print("Done!\n"); };
168     std::barrier sync{ppl.size(), on_complete};
169     auto job = [&sync](std::string_view name){
170         fmt::print("{} is doing a job\n", name);
171         sync.arrive_and_wait();
172         fmt::print("{} is going home\n", name);
173         sync.arrive_and_wait();
174     };
175
176     for (const auto& p : ppl) {
177         workers.push_back(std::jthread(job, p));
178     }
179 }
```



# Barrier


```
Dani is doing a job  
Guy is doing a job  
Benny is doing a job  
Alex is doing a job  
Go Home!  
  
Benny is going home  
Alex is going home  
Dani is going home  
Guy is going home  
Done!
```

# Barrier

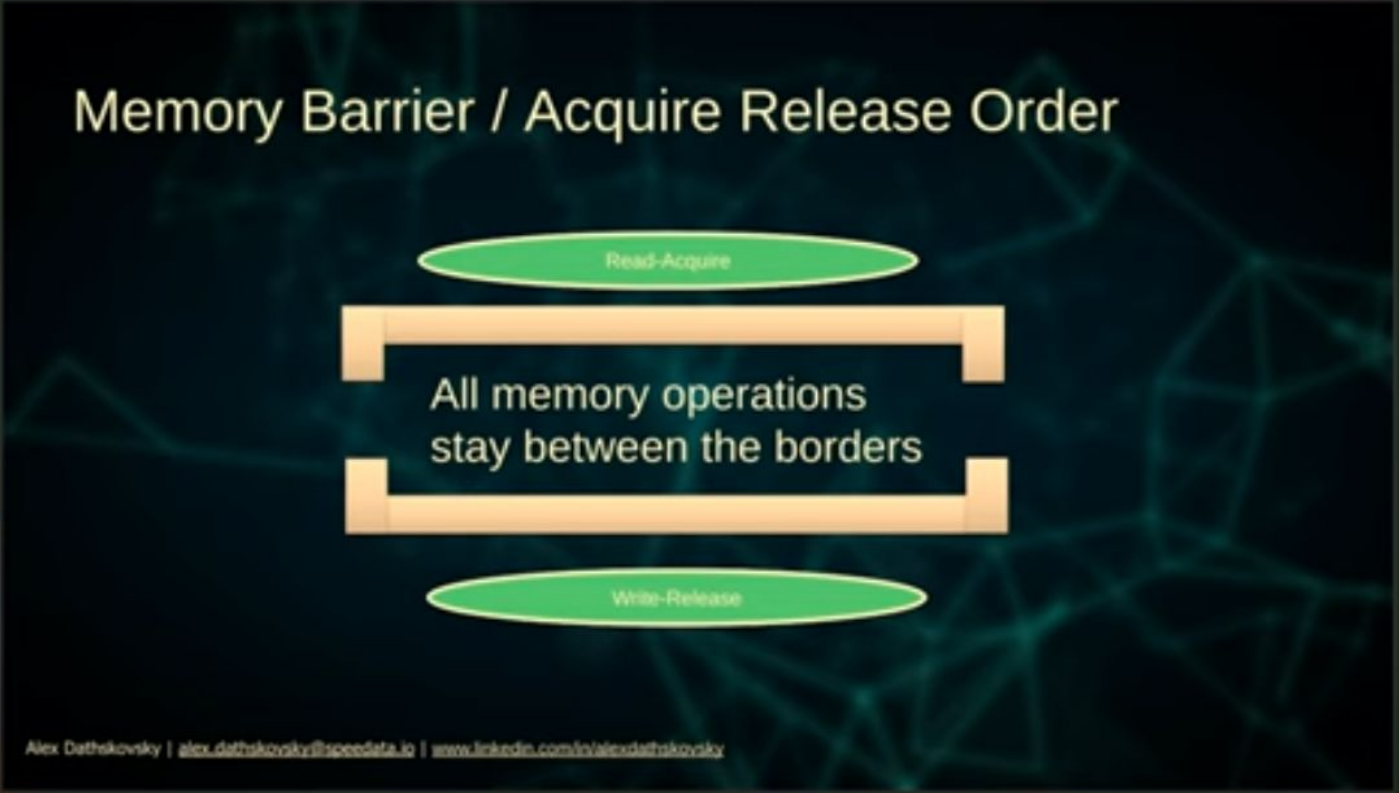
C++ **now** 2024  
Aspen, Colorado

CppNow.org

Video Sponsorship Provided By  
**millennium**  
think-cell



## Memory Barrier / Acquire Release Order



Read-Acquire

All memory operations stay between the borders

Write-Release

Alex Dathskovsky | alex.dathskovsky@speedata.io | www.linkedin.com/in/alexdatkovsky

C++ Memory Model  
From C++11 to C++23

Alex Dathskovsky

<https://youtu.be/VWiUYbtSWRI?si=kfhuZK-ZgorpKTDi>

# Barrier





# Pop Quiz

```
11     ([](const auto&... args){
12         auto count = sizeof...(args);
13         [&count](const auto& arg){
14             std::cout << arg << (--count ? ", " : "\n");
15             return std::ignore;
16         }(args) = ...);
17     })(1, 2, 'a', "Hello");
18
```

# QUESTIONS



# THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

**ALEX DATHSKOVSKY**

**+97254-7685001**

[ALEX.DATHSKOVSKY@SPEEDATA.IO](mailto:ALEX.DATHSKOVSKY@SPEEDATA.IO)

[WWW.LINKEDIN.COM/IN/ALEXDATHSKOVSKY](http://WWW.LINKEDIN.COM/IN/ALEXDATHSKOVSKY)