

Метапрограммирование в C++

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Вычисления в compile-time

```
template<int N> struct Fact {  
    static const int  
        value = N * Fact<N - 1>::value;  
};
```

```
template<> struct Fact<0> {  
    static const int value = 1;  
};
```

```
template<int N> struct Fib {  
    static const int  
        value = Fib<N - 1>::value + Fib<N - 2>::value;  
};
```

```
template<> struct Fib<0> {  
    static const int value = 0;  
};
```

```
template<> struct Fib<1> {  
    static const int value = 1;  
};
```

```
int main() {  
    std::cout << Fact<10>::value << std::endl  
              << Fib<10>::value << std::endl;  
}
```

memoization

Алгебраические типы данных

```
struct nil {};
```

```
template<class H, class T = nil>  
struct cons {  
    typedef T Tail;  
    typedef H Head;  
};
```

```
typedef  
    cons<int, cons<std::string, cons<double, cons<float> > > >  
    TypeList;
```

```
template<class TL>  
void print() {  
    std::cout << typeid(typename TL::Head).name() << std::endl;  
    print<typename TL::Tail>();  
}
```

```
template<>  
void print<nil>() { }
```


Алгоритмы

```
template<class TL>
struct reverse {
  template<class Tail, class List>
  struct reverse_impl {
    typedef typename
      (reverse_impl< cons<typename List::Head, Tail>,
        typename List::Tail >::value) value;
  };

  template<class Tail>
  struct reverse_impl<Tail, nil> {
    typedef Tail value;
  };

  typedef typename reverse_impl<nil, TL>::value value;
};

int main() {
  print<reverse<TypeList>::value>();
}
```



Хранение числовых значений

```
template<int i>
struct Int2Type {
    static const int value = i;
};

template<template<int> class F, int K, int i>
struct generate_impl {
    typedef cons< Int2Type<F<i>::value>,
                typename generate_impl<F, K, i + 1>::value>
                value;
};

template<template<int> class F, int K>
struct generate_impl<F, K, K> {
    typedef nil value;
};

template<template<int> class F, int K>
struct generate
{
    typedef typename
        generate_impl<F, K, 0>::value value;
};

int main() {
    print<generate<Fib, 10>::value>();
```

Генерация классов

```
template<class L>
struct inherit : L::Head, inherit<typename L::Tail> {};

template<> struct inherit<nil> {};

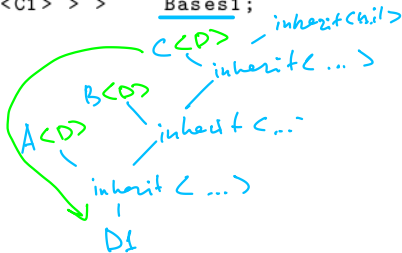
struct A1 { void f() { std::cout << "class A1\n"; } };
struct B1 { void f() { std::cout << "class B1\n"; } };
struct C1 { void f() { std::cout << "class C1\n"; } };

typedef cons< A1, cons<B1, cons<C1> > > Bases1;

struct D1 : inherit<Bases1> {
    void f()
    {
        f_impl<Bases1>();
    }

    template<class List>
    void f_impl()
    {
        static_cast<typename List::Head *>(this)->f();
        f_impl<typename List::Tail>();
    }
};

template<> inline void D1::f_impl<nil>() {}
```



Curiously recurring template pattern

CRTP

```
template<class Derived> struct A2 {  
    | void f() { std::cout << "class A\n"; }  
    | A2 & a() { return *this; }  
};  
template<class Derived> struct B2 {  
    | void f() { std::cout << "class B\n"; }  
    | B2 & b() { return *this; }  
};  
template<class Derived> struct C2 {  
    void g() {  
        | self().a().f(); |  
        | self().b().f(); |  
    }  
    | Derived & self() { return *static_cast<Derived *>(this); } |  
};  
  
template<class L, class D> struct inherit_crtp; |  
template<class D> struct inherit_crtp<nil, D> {}; |  
  
template<template<class> class C, class T, class D> |  
struct inherit_crtp<cons<C<nil>>, T>, D> |  
    : C<D>, inherit_crtp<T, D> {}; |  
  
typedef cons<A2<nil>, cons<B2<nil>, cons<C2<nil>> > > > Bases2; |  
struct D2 : inherit_crtp<Bases2, D2> {};
```

downcast

CRTP: Polymorphic copy construction

```
// Base class has a pure virtual function for cloning
struct Shape {
    virtual ~Shape() {}
    virtual Shape *clone() const = 0;
};

// This CRTP class implements clone() for Derived
template <typename Derived>
struct Shape_CRTP : public Shape {
    virtual Shape *clone() const {
        return new Derived(static_cast<Derived const*>>(*this));
    }
};

// Nice macro which ensures correct CRTP usage
#define Derive_Shape_CRTP(Type) struct Type: Shape_CRTP<Type>

// Every derived class inherits from Shape_CRTP instead of Shape
Derive_Shape_CRTP(Square) {};
Derive_Shape_CRTP(Circle) {};
```


Как определить наличие метода?

```
struct A3 { void f() { std::cout << "class A\n"; } };
struct B3 { /*void f() { std::cout << "class B\n"; } */};
struct C3 { void f() { std::cout << "class C\n"; } };

typedef cons< A3, cons<B3, cons<C3> > > Bases3;

struct D3 : inherit<Bases3> {
    void f()
    {
        f_impl<Bases1>();
    }

    template<class List>
    void f_impl()
    {
//         static_cast<typename List::Head *>(this)->f();
        f_impl<typename List::Tail>();
    }
};

template<>
inline void D3::f_impl<nil>()
{}
```

Как проверить наличие родственных связей?

```
typedef char YES;  
struct NO { YES m[2]; };
```

```
template< class D, class B >  
struct is_derived_from  
{  
    static YES test(B *); 1  
    static NO test(...); 2  
  
    static bool const value =  
        sizeof(test((D *)0)) == sizeof(YES);  
};
```

```
template< class B >  
struct is_derived_from<B, B> {  
    static bool const value = false;  
};
```

```
int main()  
{  
    std::cout << is_derived_from<B1, A1>::value << std::endl;  
}
```

Используем SFINAE

SFINAE = Substitution Failure Is Not An Error.

Ошибка при подстановке шаблонных параметров не является сама по себе ошибкой.

```
template<class T>
struct f_defined
{
    template<class Z, void (Z::*)() = &Z::f>
        struct wrapper {};

    template<class C>
    static YES check(wrapper<C> * p);

    template<class C>
    static NO check(...);

    static bool const value = sizeof(check<T>(0)) == sizeof(YES);
};

template<bool b> struct Bool2Type { typedef YES value; };
template<> struct Bool2Type<false> { typedef NO value; };
```

Используем эту информацию

```
struct D4 : inherit<Bases3> {
    void f() {
        f_impl<Bases3>();
    }

    template<class List>
    void f_impl() {
        call_f<typename List::Head>(
            typename
            Bool2Type <f_defined <typename List::Head>::value>
                ::value());
        f_impl<typename List::Tail>();
    }

    template<class T>
    void call_f(YES) {
        static_cast<T *>(this)->f();
    }

    template<class T>
    void call_f(NO) {
    }
};
```

```
template<>
inline void D4::f_impl<nil>() {}
```

enable_if

```
template<bool B, class T = void>
struct enable_if {};

template<class T>
struct enable_if<true, T> { typedef T type; };

template<class T>
typename std::enable_if<std::is_floating_point<T>::value, T>::type
foo1(T t) { return t * 2; }

template<class T>
typename std::enable_if<std::is_integral<T>::value, T>::type
foo1(T t) { return t / 2; }

template<class T>
T foo2(T t, typename std::enable_if<std::is_integral<T>::value >::type* = 0)
{ return t + 2; }

template<class T, class = typename std::enable_if<std::is_integral<T>::value>::type >
T foo3(T t) { return t - 2; }

template<class T, class Enable = void>
class A;

template<class T>
class A<T, typename std::enable_if<std::is_floating_point<T>::value >::type> {
};

int main() {
    foo1(1.2);
    foo1(10);
    foo2(0.1);
    foo2(7);
    A<int> a1;
    A<double> a1;
}
```

Enable?

- Meta-programming library является частью библиотеки boost.
- Создатели: David Abrahams и Aleksey Gurtovoy.
- Реализует аналог STL для метапрограммирования (контейнеры, итераторы, алгоритмы, ...)
- Реализует поддержку compile-time лямбда-выражений.