

Unlocking the Value of C++20



Why is it Still Relevant?

	Yes: Pretty much all	Partial: Limited features/usage	No: Not allowed
C++98/03 (e.g., exceptions, templates, RTTI)	84.7%	8.6%	6.7%
C++11 (e.g., auto, move semantics, =delete/=default,...)	91.3%	5.8%	2.9%
C++14 (e.g., generic lambdas, auto return types, general...)	87.1%	9.2%	3.7%
C++17 (e.g., if constexpr, if/switch scoped variables,...)	81.2%	13.3%	5.5%
C++20 (e.g., concepts, coroutines, modules)	43.2%	32.2%	24.6%
C++23 (e.g., expected, mdspan)	26.9%	22.5%	50.6%

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



What to Expect

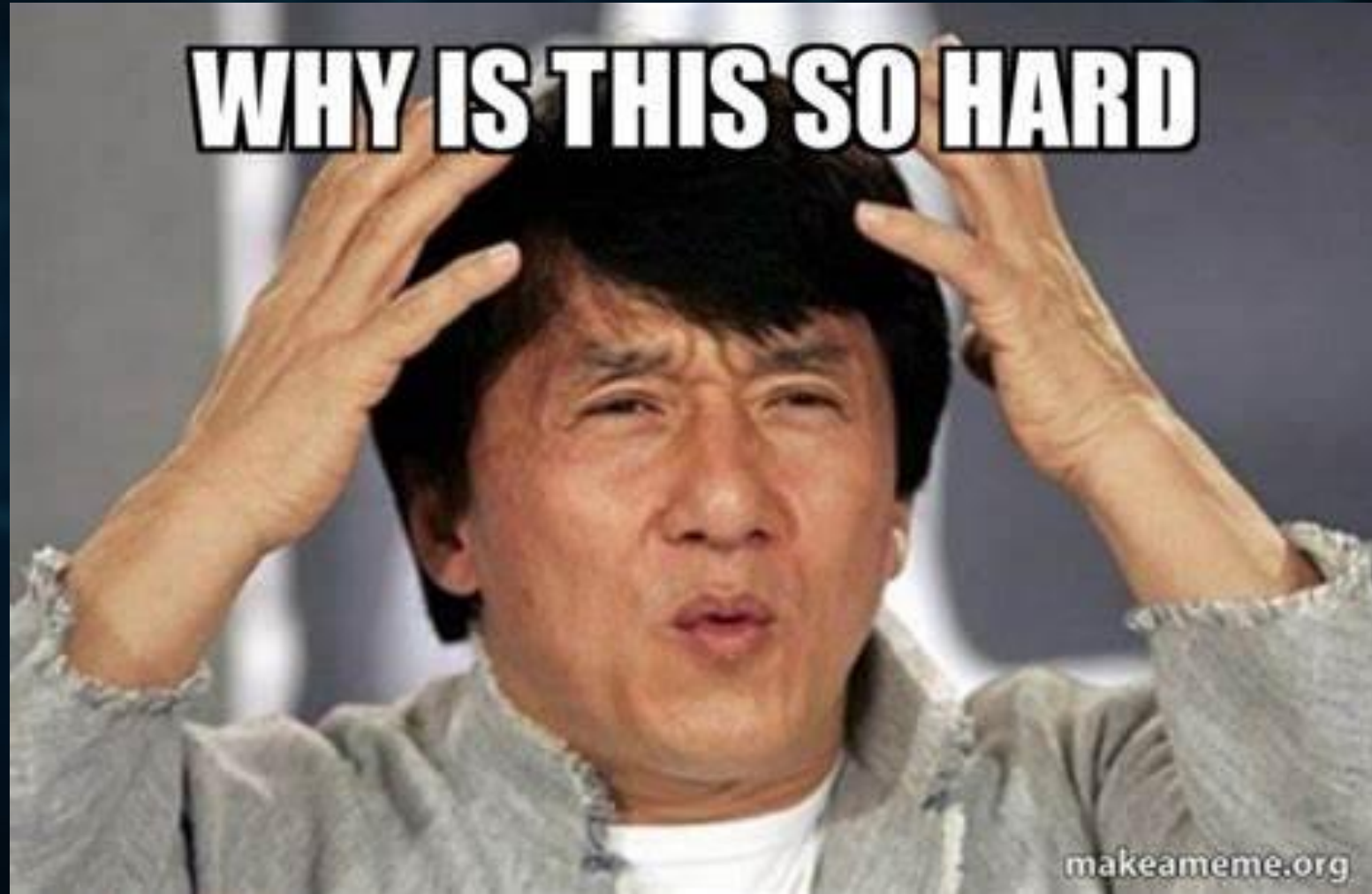
```
11      ([](const auto&... args){
12          auto count = sizeof...(args);
13          [&count](const auto& arg){
14              std::cout << arg << (--count ? ", " : "\n");
15              return std::ignore;
16          }(args) = ...);
17      })(1, 2, 'a', "Hello");
18
```

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



Shoutout



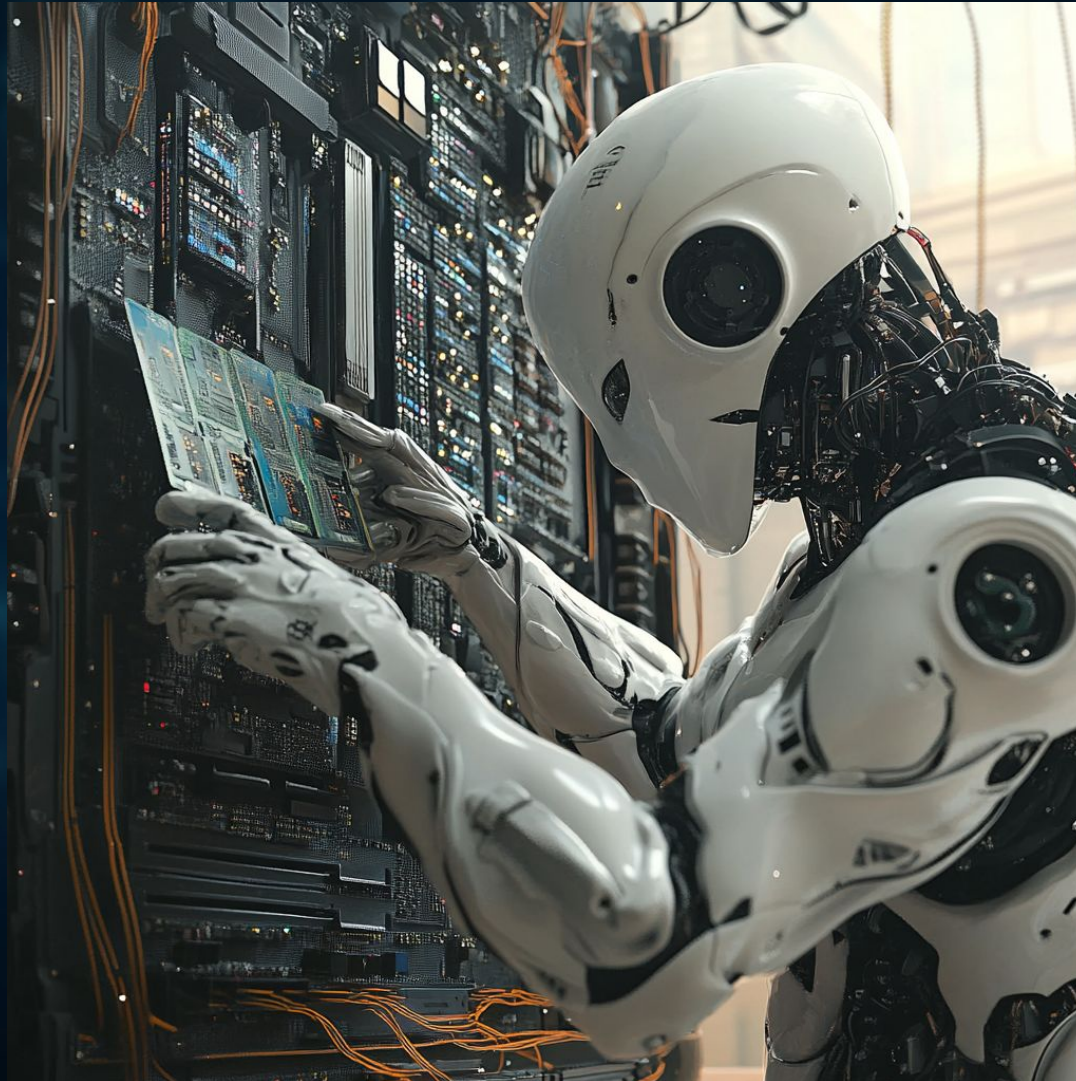
How to understand modern C++ features in practice? Let's create a compiler!

Speaker: Boguslaw Cyganek

Audience level: [Beginner | Intermediate | Advanced]

Recent C++ standards have introduced many new features. We often hear about them, but it would be interesting to test them in practice. Nothing could be simpler! We need to make a relatively simple project in which we will use many of them. And so the implementation of the FORTH compiler-interpreter was created. You may ask – what is that? I've never heard of it. Don't worry, after this talk you will know more about this language and about few cool features of modern C++.

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?

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Alex Dathskovsky
From Templates to Concepts

think-cell | Bloomberg

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);
```

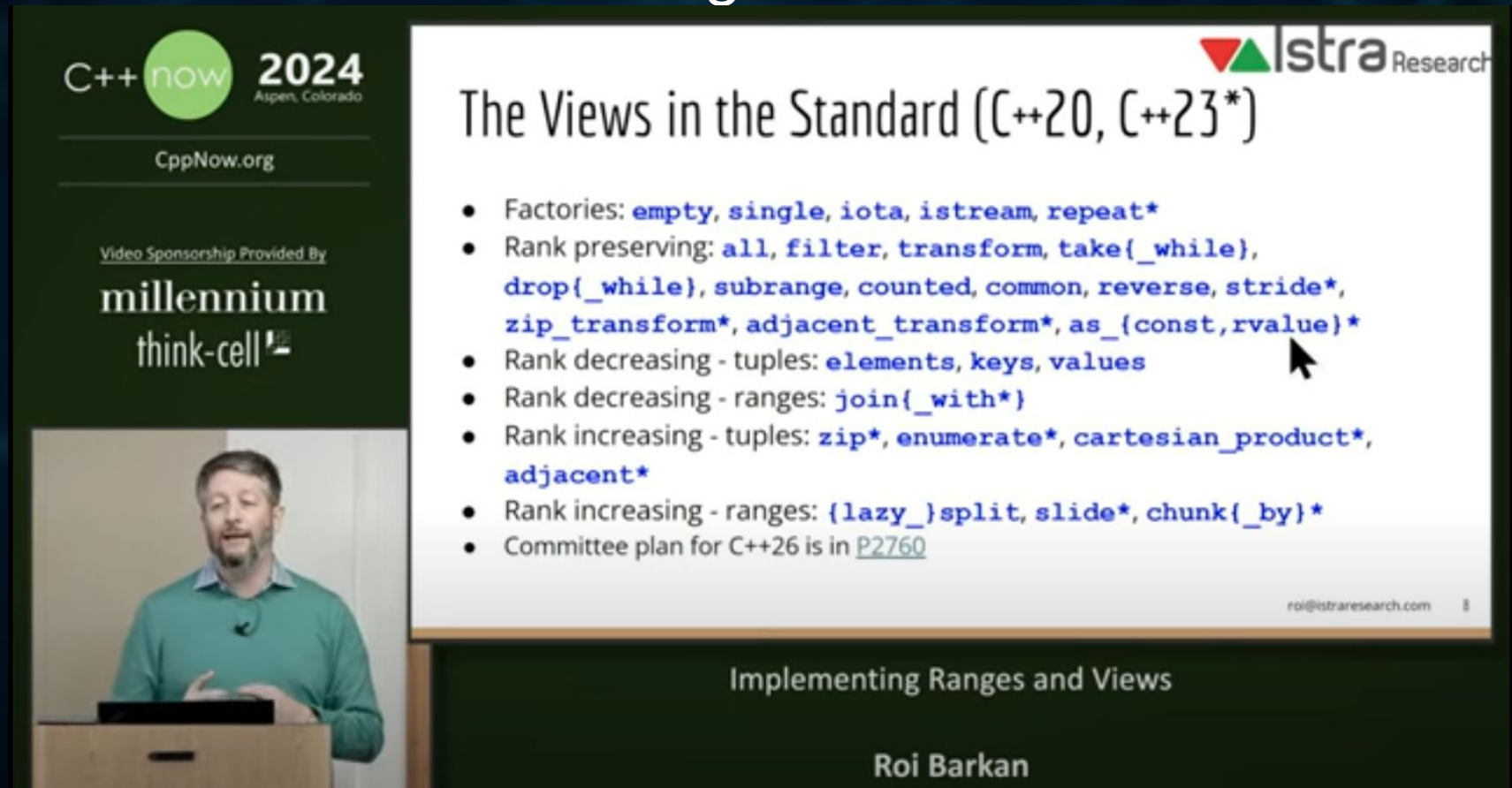
Not About the Big 4 (But Let's Mention Them)

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

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think-cell

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](#)

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Implementing Ranges and Views

Roi Barkan

https://youtu.be/ngaty13aE9M?si=T3OxpnoqFjDHR_mg

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

Modules:

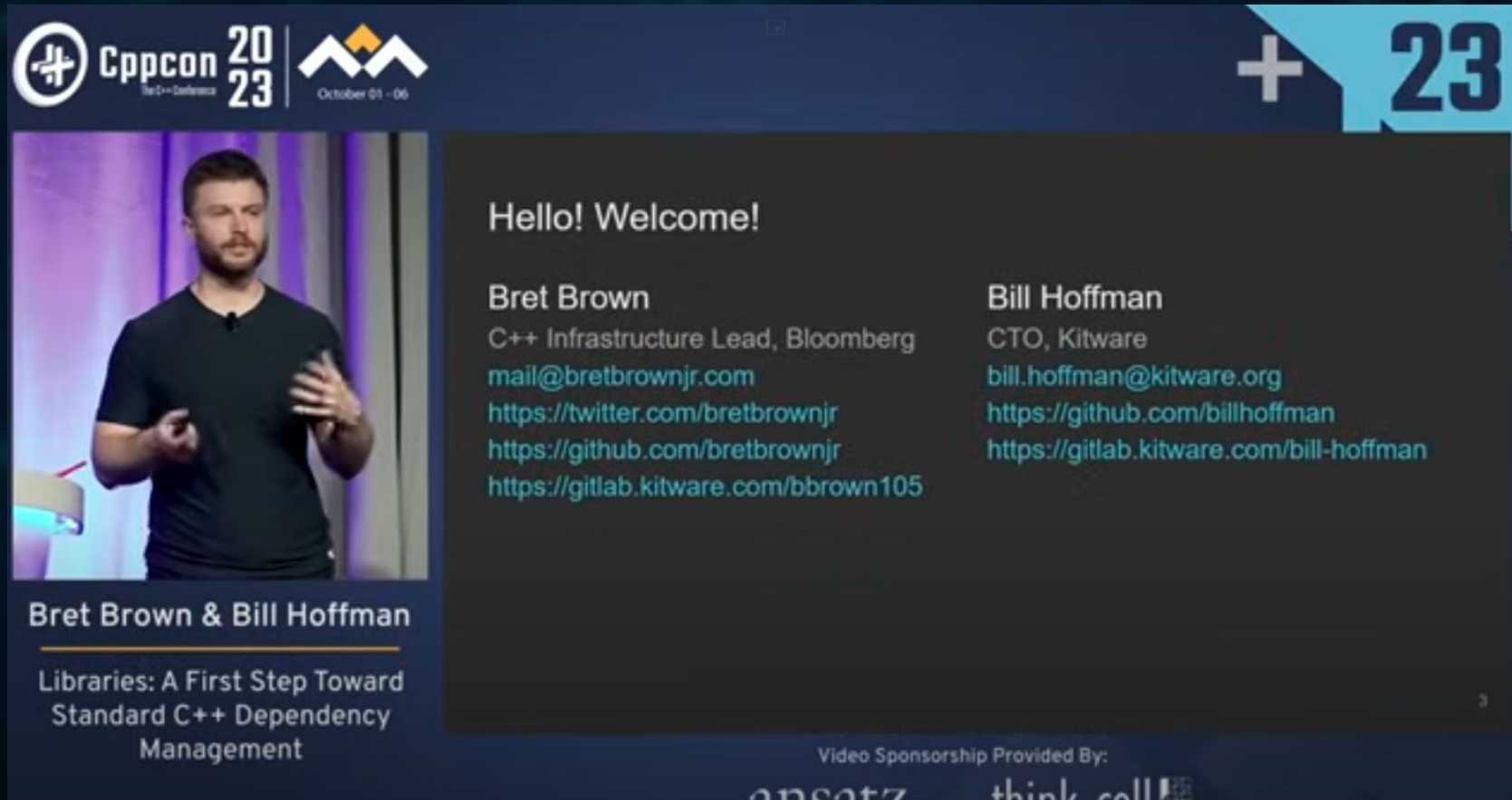
```
export module mymodule; // module declaration

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 screenshot shows a presentation slide from Cppcon 2023. The top left corner features the Cppcon 2023 logo with the dates October 01 - 06. The top right corner has a large '+ 23' graphic. On the left side, there is a video frame showing a man (Bret Brown) speaking. Below the video frame, the text reads 'Bret Brown & Bill Hoffman' followed by 'Libraries: A First Step Toward Standard C++ Dependency Management'. The main content area of the slide is titled 'Hello! Welcome!' and lists contact information for both speakers. At the bottom, it says 'Video Sponsorship Provided By:' followed by logos for 'oneat7' and 'think cell'.

Cppcon 2023 | October 01 - 06

+ 23

Hello! Welcome!

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Bret Brown & Bill Hoffman

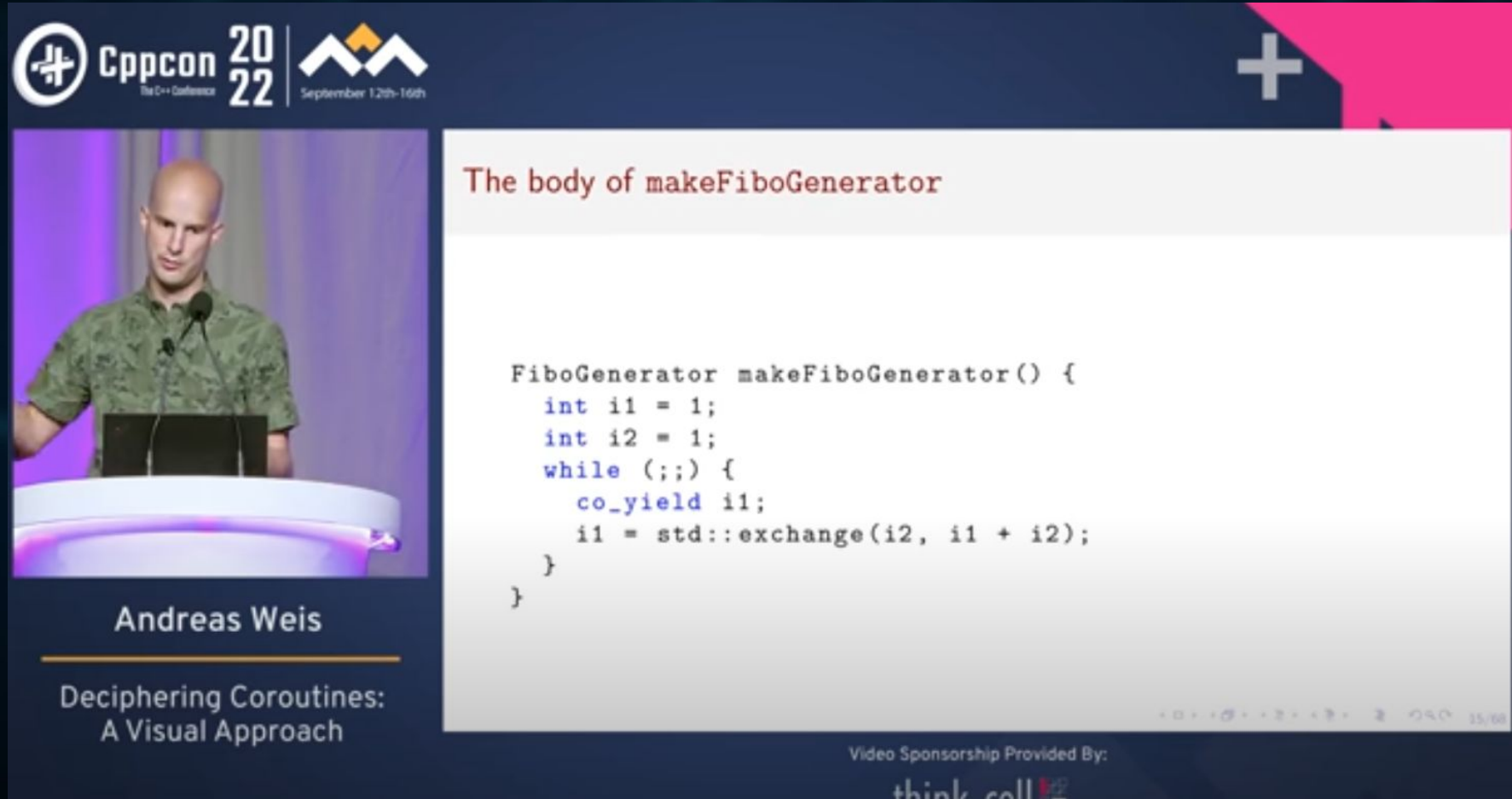
Libraries: A First Step Toward
Standard C++ Dependency
Management

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<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 (true) {  
        co_yield i1;  
        i1 = std::exchange(i2, i1 + i2);  
    }  
}
```

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

Language Features

Abbreviated Function Templates

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  }
```


What is the Problem With Decay

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<decaytype(a),  
44  std::decay_t<decaytype(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 Solution

```
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

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)

Ranged For Initializers

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 s1==s2: false
107 S s2{1
108 fmt::println, s1 == s2);
109 fmt::println, s1 > s2);
110 fmt::println, s1 < s2);
111 fmt::println, s1 != s2);
112 fmt::println, s1 >= s2);
113 fmt::println, 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 < = >

```
520
521     auto operator<=>(const S& other) const noexcept {
522         auto mag = [](const S& v) -> float {
523             return std::sqrt(v.x * v.x + v.y * v.y + v.z * v.z);
524         };
525         float lhs_len = mag(*this);
526         float rhs_len = mag(other);
527         if (lhs_len < rhs_len) return std::strong_ordering::less;
528         if (lhs_len > rhs_len) return std::strong_ordering::greater;
529         return std::strong_ordering::equal;
530     }
```

Operator < = >

```
532     bool operator==(const S& other) const {  
533         return (*this <=> other) == std::strong_ordering::equal;  
534     }
```

Operator < = >

```
S s1{1, 3, 3.2};  
S s2{3, 1, 3.2};  
fmt::print("s1==s2: {}\n", s1 == s2);  
fmt::print("s1>s2: {}\n", s1 > s2);  
fmt::print("s1<s2: {}\n", s1 < s2);  
fmt::print("s1!=s2: {}\n", s1 != s2);  
fmt::print("s1>=s2: {}\n", s1 >= s2);  
fmt::print("s1<=s2: {}\n", s1 <= s2);
```

Signed Integer Rules

Signed integer representation

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



no_unique_address

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

no_unique_address attribute

```
537     template <int i>
538     struct Placeholder{};
539
540     struct S5{
541         uint32_t x;
542         [[no_unique_address]] Placeholder<0> p0;
543         [[no_unique_address]] Placeholder<1> p1;
544     };
```

Lambdas Got better

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
```

Constant Evaluation Got Better

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     consteval 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 is More Relaxed

NTPP Relaxation

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

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

NTPP 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     };
```

NTPP 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     };
```


NTP Relaxation

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

```
Last Letter is: o
```

Explicit or is it ?

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

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

```
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  }
```

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 }
```


Library Features

Safer Integers

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

Signed integer representation

Cpp
North
2024

think-cell



JETBRAINS

To INT Or
To UINT



**Alex
Dathskovsky**

To Int or to Uint



Heterogeneous Lookup

Lookup in Ordered Containers

```
498     std::map<std::string, int> bigMap{
499         {"/api/v1/users/profile/get", 1},
500         {"/api/v1/users/profile/update", 2},
501         {"/api/v1/users/orders/history", 3},
502         {"/api/v1/admin/config/reload", 4},
503         {"/api/v1/system/health/check", 5},
504         {"/api/v1/system/metrics/collect", 6}
505     };
```


Lookup in Ordered Containers

```
508     if (bigMap.find("/api/v1/users/profile/get") !=  
509         bigMap.end()){ /*...*/ }
```

Lookup in Ordered Containers

```
499     std::map<std::string, int, std::less<>>  
500     bigMap{  
501         {"/api/v1/users/profile/get", 1},  
502         {"/api/v1/users/profile/update", 2},  
503         {"/api/v1/users/orders/history", 3},  
504         {"/api/v1/admin/config/reload", 4},  
505         {"/api/v1/system/health/check", 5},  
506         {"/api/v1/system/metrics/collect", 6}  
507     };
```

Lookup in Ordered Containers

```
500 struct hetro_str_hash {
501     using is_transparent = void;
502     [[nodiscard]] size_t operator()(const char* s) const {
503         return std::hash<std::string_view>{}(s);
504     }
505     [[nodiscard]] size_t operator()(std::string_view s) const {
506         return std::hash<std::string_view>{}(s);
507     }
508     [[nodiscard]] size_t operator()(const std::string& s) const {
509         return std::hash<std::string>{}(s);
510     }
511 };
```

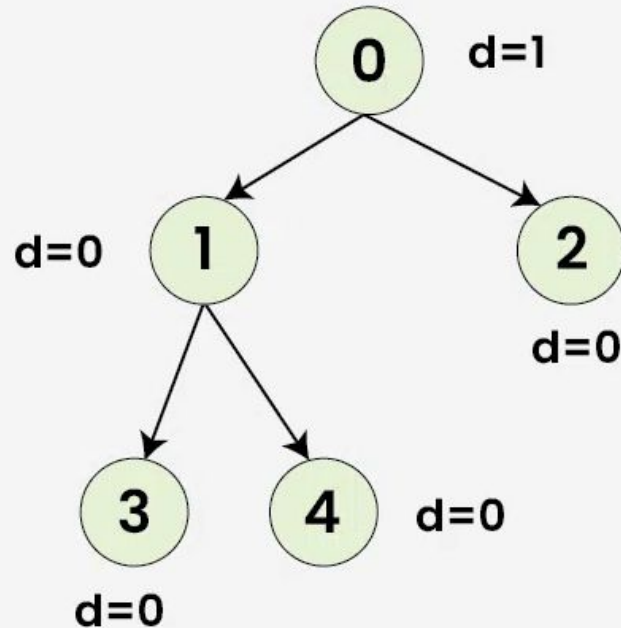

Lookup in Ordered Containers

```
514     std::unordered_map<std::string, int,  
515     hetro_str_hash, std::equal_to<>>  
516     bigMap{  
517         {"/api/v1/users/profile/get", 1},  
518         {"/api/v1/users/profile/update", 2},  
519         {"/api/v1/users/orders/history", 3},  
520         {"/api/v1/admin/config/reload", 4},  
521         {"/api/v1/system/health/check", 5},  
522         {"/api/v1/system/metrics/collect", 6}  
523     };
```

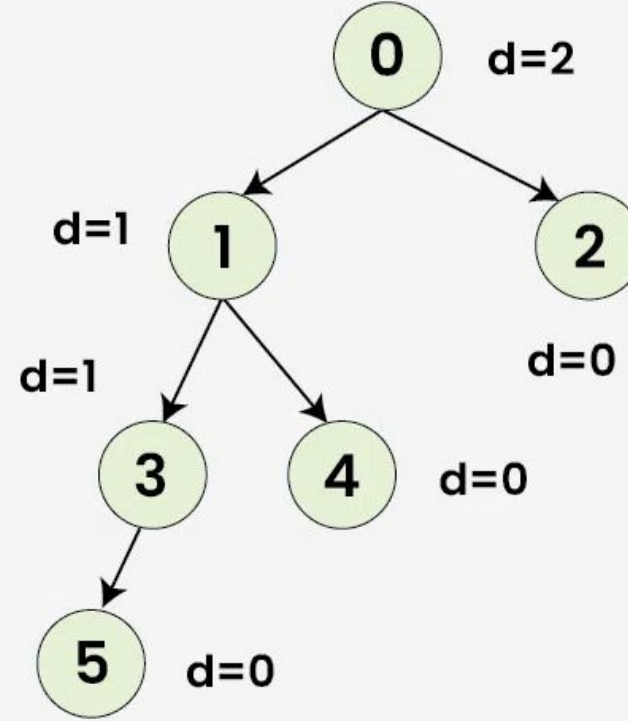

Span

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

<bit> header

Types

endian (C++20)	indicates the endianness of scalar types (enum)
-----------------------	--

Functions

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



<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



Meme-Generator.com

<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

```
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

Cpp
North
2025

Misusing reinterpret_cast ?! You Probably Are :)

Alex Dathskovsky



JETBRAINS

Optiver 

Alex Dathskovsky - Misusing reinterpret_cast?! You Probably Are :) (Keynote)



<bit> header: bit_cast is Not Perfect



Source Location

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



Better Threading

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}, person1_spoke{0},
9      person2_spoke{0};
10
11
12 void person_speak(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(person_speak, "Hello Person2\n", std::ref(startSpeaking), std::ref(person1_spoke));
22     std::jthread p2(person_speak, "Hello person1\n", std::ref(person1_spoke), std::ref(person2_spoke));
23     startSpeaking.release();
24     person2_spoke.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("{} ", text);
16          std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
17      }
18      r.release();
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          std::this_thread::sleep_for(std::chrono::seconds(1));
24          ssrc[i].request_stop();
25      }
26  }
27
28  int main() {
29      std::jthread p1(person_speak, "Hello Peson2 im Person1", start_speaking, p1_done);
30      std::jthread p2(person_speak, "Hello Peson1 im Person2", start_speaking, p2_done);
31
32      start_speaking.release();
33
34      std::jthread sched(stop_speaking, std::array{p1.get_stop_source(), p2.get_stop_source()});
35
36      p2_done.acquire();
37      fmt::print("Goodby!");
38  }
```

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

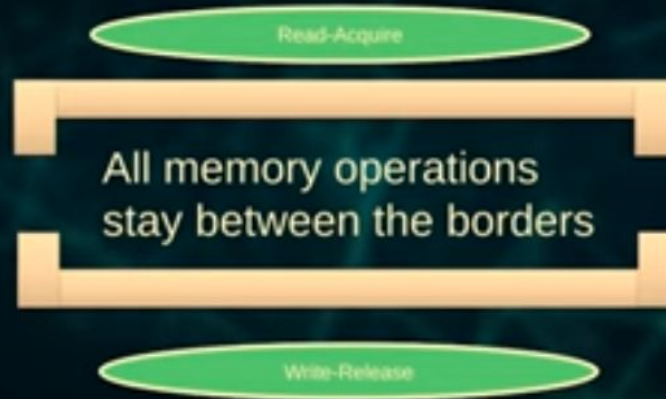
```
162  int main(){
163      std::vector<std::string_view> ppl{"Alex", "Dani", "Benny", "Guy"};
164      std::vector<std::jthread> workers;
165      auto on_complete = [](){
166          static int x = 0;
167          not x++ ? fmt::print("Go Home!\n") : fmt::print("Done!\n"); };
168      std::barrier 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!
```

Memory Barrier / Acquire Release Order



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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

