

Range-v3

Nowa biblioteka standardowa C++

Adam Mizerski

`adam@mizerski.pl`

Warsaw C++ Users Group

24 maja 2017

STL dziś

```
1 auto v = std::vector<int>{};
2 std::generate_n(std::back_inserter(v), 10, my_rand(0, 10));
3 std::sort(v.begin(), v.end());
4 v.erase(std::unique(v.begin(), v.end()), v.end());
5 std::copy(v.begin(), v.end(), std::ostream_iterator<int>(std::cout, "\\n"));
```

2017-05-29

Range-v3

└─ STL dziś

└─ STL dziś

STL dziś

```
1 auto v = std::vector<int>{};
2 std::generate_back_inserter(v), 10, my_rand(0, 10));
3 std::sort(v.begin(), v.end());
4 v.erase(std::unique(v.begin(), v.end()), v.end());
5 std::copy(v.begin(), v.end(), std::ostream_iterator<int>(std::cout, "\n"));
```

- 10 iteratorów

A meme featuring Woody and Buzz Lightyear from the movie Toy Story. Woody is on the left, looking slightly to the right with a neutral expression. Buzz is on the right, wearing his iconic green and purple space suit, with his right arm raised and hand open as if gesturing. The background is a simple, slightly blurred indoor setting.

ITERATORY

ITERATORY WSZĘDZIE

memegenerator.net

Co to jest iterator?

Co to jest iterator?

Lekki interfejs do przeglądania kontenera.

- ▶ `*it`
- ▶ `++it`

2017-05-29

Range-v3

└─ STL dziś

└─ Co to jest iterator?

- jak pointer do tablicy
- kopie, wszędzie kopie

Co to jest iterator?

Lekki interfejs do przeglądania kontenera.

- `it`
- `++it`

Co to jest iterator?

Kategorie

- ▶ OutputIterator (write, increment single pass)
- ▶ InputIterator (read, compare, increment single pass)
- ▶ ForwardIterator (increment multiple pass)
- ▶ BidirectionalIterator (decrement)
- ▶ RandomAccessIterator
- ▶ ContiguousIterator (C++17)

└─ Co to jest iterator?

- OutputIterator (write, increment single pass)
- InputIterator (read, compare, increment single pass)
- ForwardIterator (increment multiple pass)
- BidirectionalIterator (decrement)
- RandomAccessIterator
- ContiguousIterator (C++17)

- To nie są typy, tylko koncepty
- Podanie InputIterator do `std::sort` spowoduje brzydki błąd kompilacji

Co to jest iterator?

Zakresy

```
#define ALL(v) v.begin(), v.end()
```

```
1 template<class InputIt, class UnaryFunction>  
2 UnaryFunction for_each(InputIt first, InputIt last, UnaryFunction f)  
3 {  
4     for (; first != last; ++first) {  
5         f(*first);  
6     }  
7     return f;  
8 }
```

└─ Co to jest iterator?

- iteratory brane przez wartość = kopia
- zakres półotwarty?

```
#define ALL(v) v.begin(), v.end()

1 template<class InputIt, class UnaryFunction>
2 UnaryFunction for_each(InputIt first, InputIt last, UnaryFunction f)
3 {
4     for (; first != last; ++first) {
5         f(*first);
6     }
7     return f;
8 }
```

Co jest nie tak z iteratorami?

Problem 1

`std::istream_iterator<std::string>`

Problem 1

`std::istream_iterator<std::string>`

- ▶ Czyta ze strumienia w konstruktorze
- ▶ Trzyma kopię `std::string`
- ▶ `end` trzyma pusty `std::string`
- ▶ `pair<It,It>` jest gruba

Problem 2

end

Problem 2

end

begin i end muszą być tego samego typu

2017-05-29

Range-v3

└─ STL dziś

└─ Problem 2

Problem 2
end

begin i end muszą być tego samego typu

- czas na dowcip

Problem 2

end

Co to jest czasoprzestrzeń?
„Kopiecie rów stąd do wieczora”

- para iterator, predykat
- np. string od początku do null
- teraz trzeba przeglądać 2 razy

Problem 3

reference_type == value_type&

Problem 3

reference_type == value_type&

- ▶ `std::vector<bool>`
- ▶ `zip`

Range-v3

STL dziś

przypomnienie

```
1 auto v = std::vector<int>{};
2 std::generate_n(std::back_inserter(v), 10, my_rand(0, 10));
3 std::sort(v.begin(), v.end());
4 v.erase(std::unique(v.begin(), v.end()), v.end());
5 std::copy(v.begin(), v.end(), std::ostream_iterator<int>(std::cout, "\\n"));
```

Range-v3

```
1 namespace r = ranges;
2 namespace ra = r::action;
3 namespace rv = r::view;
4
5 auto v = rv::generate_n(my_rand(0, 10), 10) |
6     r::to_<std::vector<int>>();
7 v |= ra::sort | ra::unique;
8 r::copy(v, r::ostream_iterator<>(std::cout, "\\n"));
```

Range-v3

```
1 namespace r = ranges;
2 namespace ra = r::action;
3 namespace rv = r::view;
4
5 const auto v = rv::generate_n(my_rand(0, 10), 10) |
6     r::to_<std::vector<int>>() |
7     ra::sort | ra::unique;
8 r::copy(v, r::ostream_iterator<>(std::cout, "\\n"));
```

ranges::action

- ▶ gorliwy
- ▶ operuje na kontenerach

`ranges::view`

- ▶ leniwy
- ▶ lekki jak iterator
- ▶ nie modyfikuje danych

Przykłady

pythags

haskell

```
1 import Control.Monad
2
3 pythags = do
4     z <- [1..]
5     x <- [1..z]
6     y <- [x..z]
7     guard (x^2 + y^2 == z^2)
8     return (x, y, z)
9
10 main = print $ take 1000 pythags
```

pythags

haskell

```
1 import Control.Monad
2
3 pythags =
4     [1..] >>= \ z ->
5     [1..z] >>= \ x ->
6     [x..z] >>= \ y ->
7     guard (x^2 + y^2 == z^2) >>
8     [(x, y, z)]
9
10 main = print $ take 1000 pythags
```

pythags

range-v3

```
1  #include <iostream>
2  #include <tuple>
3
4  #include <range/v3/all.hpp>
5  namespace r = ranges;
6  namespace rv = ranges::view;
7
8  template <typename... Args>
9  std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& o, const std::tuple<Args...>& t)
10 {
11     o << '(';
12     r::tuple_for_each(t, [&o](const auto& v) {
13         o << v << ',';
14     });
15     o << ')';
16     return o;
17 }
```

pythags

range-v3

```
1 auto pythags()
2 {
3     return rv::for_each(rv::ints(1), [ ](auto z) {
4     return rv::for_each(rv::ints(1, z), [ z](auto x) {
5     return rv::for_each(rv::ints(x, z), [x,z](auto y) {
6     return r::yield_if(
7         x*x + y*y == z*z,
8         std::make_tuple(x, y, z)
9     );});});});
10 }
11
12 int main()
13 {
14     std::cout << (pythags() | rv::take(1000)) << '\n';
15 }
```

pythags

czas

	kompilacja	wykonanie
haskell	0.826s	15.7s
range-v3	5.734s	0.56s

primes

haskell

```
1 primes = filterPrime [2..]
2     where filterPrime (p:xs) =
3           p : filterPrime [x | x <- xs, x `mod` p /= 0]
4
5 main = print $ take 1000 primes
```

primes

range-v3: próba 1

```
1 auto filterPrime(auto rng) {
2     const auto p = r::front(rng);
3     return rv::concat(
4         rv::single(p),
5         filterPrime(rng | rv::tail |
6             rv::remove_if( [=](auto x){ return x % p == 0; })))
7     );
8 }
9
10 auto primes() { return filterPrime(rv::ints(2)); }
11
12 int main() { std::cout << (primes() | rv::take(100)) << std::endl; }
```

2017-05-29

Range-v3

└─ Przykłady

└─ primes

└─ primes

primes
range-v3 - prueba 1

```
1 auto filterPrime(auto rng) {  
2     const auto p = r::front(rng);  
3     return rv::concat(  
4         rv::single(p),  
5         filterPrime(rng | rv::tail |  
6             rv::remove_if([](auto x){ return x % p == 0; }));  
7     };  
8 }  
9  
10 auto primes() { return filterPrime(rv::ints(2)); }  
11  
12 int main() { std::cout << (primes() | rv::take(100)) << std::endl; }
```

Nie kompiluje się, bo typ filterPrime puchnie w nieskończoność.

primes

range-v3

```
1 template <typename T>
2 r::any_view<T> filterPrime(r::any_view<T> rng) {
3     const auto p = r::front(rng);
4     return rv::concat(
5         rv::single(p),
6         filterPrime<T>(rng | rv::tail |
7             rv::remove_if(=[](auto x){ return x % p == 0; })))
8     );
9 }
10
11 auto primes() { return filterPrime<int>(rv::ints(2)); }
12
13 int main() { std::cout << (primes() | rv::take(100)) << std::endl; }
```

2017-05-29

Range-v3

└─ Przykłady

└─ primes

└─ primes

primes
range-v3

```
1 template <typename T>
2 r::any_view<T> filterPrimes(r::any_view<T> rng) {
3     const auto p = r::front(rng);
4     return r::concat(
5         r::single(p),
6         filterPrimes<T>(rng | r::tail |
7             r::remove_if([](auto x){ return x % p == 0; })));
8 }
9
10 auto primes() { return filterPrimes<int>(r::ints(2)); }
11
12 int main() { std::cout << (primes() | r::take(100)) << std::endl; }
```

Zapęta się, próbując gorliwie wyliczyć wynik.

primes

range-v3

```
1  template <typename Rng, typename Fun>
2  auto lazy(Rng&& rng, Fun&& fun)
3  { return rv::single(rng) | rv::transform(fun) | rv::join; }
4
5  template <typename T>
6  r::any_view<T> filterPrime(r::any_view<T> rng) {
7      const auto p = r::front(rng);
8      return rv::concat(
9          rv::single(p),
10         lazy(rng | rv::tail |
11             rv::remove_if( [= ](auto x){ return x % p == 0; } ),
12             filterPrime<T>
13         )
14     );
15 }
16
17 auto primes() { return filterPrime<int>(rv::ints(2)); }
18
19 int main() { std::cout << (primes() | rv::take(100)) << std::endl; }
```

primes

czas kompilacji

haskell 0.750s

range-v3 8.971s

primes

czas wykonania

	10
haskell	0.002s
range-v3	0.004s

primes

czas wykonania

	10	100
haskell	0.002s	0.003s
range-v3	0.004s	0.380s

primes

czas wykonania

	10	100	1000
haskell	0.002s	0.003s	0.04s
range-v3	0.004s	0.380s	

primes

czas wykonania

	10	100	1000
haskell	0.002s	0.003s	0.04s
range-v3	0.004s	0.380s	73m

shell

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
ls test/* | xargs cat | grep "-"
```

shell

range-v3: ls

```
1 namespace fs = boost::filesystem;
2
3 // Out: range<fs::path>
4 auto ls(const fs::path& path)
5 {
6     return r::make_iterator_range(
7         fs::directory_iterator{path},
8         fs::directory_iterator{}
9     );
10 }
```

shell

range-v3: cat

```
1 // Out: range<std::string>
2 auto read_file(const fs::path& path)
3 {
4     return
5         rv::single(std::make_shared<fs::ifstream>(path)) |
6         rv::transform([](auto streamPtr) {
7             return r::getlines(*streamPtr);
8         }) |
9         rv::join;
10 }
11
12 // Args: range<fs::path>
13 // Out: range<std::string>
14 const auto cat = [](auto rng) {
15     return rng | rv::transform(read_file) | rv::join;
16 };
```

shell

range-v3: xargs

```
1 template <typename Fun>
2 auto xargs(Fun fun)
3 {
4     return r::make_pipeable([fun](auto rng) {
5         return fun(rng);
6     });
7 }
```

shell

range-v3: grep

```
1 // In: range<std::string>
2 // Out: range<std::string>
3 auto grep(const std::string& pattern)
4 {
5     return rv::remove_if([pattern](const std::string& line) {
6         return line.find(pattern) == std::string::npos;
7     });
8 }
```

shell

range-v3: main

```
1 // In: range<std::string>
2 const auto print = r::make_pipeable([](auto rng) {
3     r::copy(rng, r::ostream_iterator<>(std::cout, "\n"));
4 });
5
6 int main()
7 {
8     ls("test") | xargs(cat) | grep("-") | print;
9 }
```

shell

czas

	kompilacja	wykonanie
bash	0s	1.430s
range-v3	7.939s	0.846s

100000 plików, w każdym 3 linijki

shell

strace

```
$ strace -e open,close ./shell
[...]  
open("test", O_RDONLY|O_NONBLOCK|O_DIRECTORY|O_CLOEXEC) = 3  
[...]  
open("test/0", O_RDONLY)           = 4  
-0  
-1  
open("test/1", O_RDONLY)           = 5  
-2  
open("test/2", O_RDONLY)           = 6  
close(5)                            = 0  
-3  
-4  
open("test/3", O_RDONLY)           = 5  
close(6)                            = 0  
-5  
open("test/4", O_RDONLY)           = 6  
close(5)                            = 0  
-6  
-7  
close(3)                            = 0  
close(4)                            = 0  
close(6)                            = 0
```

Podsumowując...

Korzyści

- ▶ Haskell w C++!
- ▶ Leniwe przetwarzanie nieskończonych strumieni danych
- ▶ komponowalne elementy

Problemy

- ▶ długi czas kompilacji
- ▶ brak konceptów – okropne błędy kompilacji¹
- ▶ śladowe ilości dokumentacji (ale za to są dobre testy)

¹Jest 'emulacja' konceptów na szablonach, więc nie jest tragicznie

<https://github.com/ericniebler/range-v3>

https://github.com/etam/ranges_presentation