

**ACCU
2021**
VIRTUAL EVENT

Bloomberg
Engineering

undo



The Point Challenge: Returning Different Types for the Same Operation

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Strong Types

```
Distance distance(Duration t, Speed s) {  
    return t * s; // distance = time * speed  
}
```

```
// usage:
```

```
auto d = distance(1.5h, 10_kmh); // 1.5h = 1.5 hours (std::chrono duration)  
                                   // 10_kmh = 10 km/h (with our own literal type)
```

```
// following would fail to compile:
```

```
auto d1 = distance(1h, 1h);  
auto d2 = distance(10_km, 10_kmh);
```

Strong Types - not every operation is allowed!

```
// future / historical point in time - ok
```

```
Time operator+(Time p, Duration t);
```

```
Time operator+(Duration t, Time t);
```

```
// Duration between points in time - ok
```

```
Duration operator-(Time p1, Time p2);
```

```
// adding or subtracting durations - ok
```

```
Duration operator+(Duration d1, Duration d2);
```

```
Duration operator-(Duration d1, Duration d2);
```

```
// But the following should NOT be allowed:
```

```
operator+(Time p1, Time p2); // 12:00pm + 9:00am = ??
```

Point Arithmetics

```
Point p1 {3, 7}; // assume proper ctor  
Point p2 {10, 10};
```

```
Point p3 = p1 + p2;
```

Should we allow adding two points?



Point Arithmetics

```
Point p1 {3, 7}; // assume proper ctor  
Point p2 {10, 10};
```

```
Point p3 = p1 + p2;
```

Should we allow adding two points?

What does {13, 17} represent?

Maybe there is a point in adding Point and *PointDiff...*

But two points?



Point Arithmetics

```
Point p1 {3, 7}; // assume proper ctor  
Point p2 {10, 10};
```

```
Point p3 = p1 + p2;
```

On the other hand maybe there is a need...



Point Arithmetics

```
Point p1 {3, 7}; // assume proper ctor  
Point p2 {10, 10};
```

```
Point p3 = p1 + p2;
```

On the other hand maybe there is a need...

Averaging:

```
Point middle = (p1 + p2) / 2;
```



Adding two Points

```
auto twoPoints = p1 + p2;
```

Then, averaging:

```
Point middle = twoPoints / 2;
```


Adding two Points

```
auto twoPoints = p1 + p2; // what should be the type of twoPoints ?
```

Then, averaging:

```
Point middle = twoPoints / 2;
```



Multiplying by N

```
auto twoPoints = p1 * 2;
```

Should we allow that ?



Multiplying by N

```
// p3 should be closer to p2 (in ratio  $\frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}$ ):
```

```
Point p3 = (p1 + p2 * 2) / 3;
```

```
// however, (p2 * 2) shouldn't be a point!
```



Dividing by N

```
// p3 should be closer to p2 (in ratio  $\frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow \frac{2}{3}$ ):
```

```
Point p3 = p1 / 3 + 2 * p2 / 3;
```

```
// however, (p1 / 3) and (2 * p2 / 3) shouldn't be points!
```



The Challenge

Allow:

- Adding Points (2 points, 3 points, N points)
- Multiplying and Dividing by any number
- Result cannot be used as a *Point* unless getting it back to a Single Unit Point

Rules:

- We would rely only on compile time information
- Implementation shouldn't be specific to class Point



Explaining the rules (pseudo code)

```
auto twoPoints = p1 + p2; // twoPoints is NOT a Point
```

```
// middle is a Point, but only since 2 is known at compile time
```

```
Point middle = twoPoints / 2;
```

```
auto thirdOfP1 = p1 / 3; // is NOT a Point
```

```
auto twoThirdsOfP2 = p2 * 2 / 3; // is NOT a Point
```

```
Point closerToP2 = thirdOfP1 + twoThirdsOfP2; // is a Point!
```

Step 1

```
// that's not a good approach... just let's review it...
TwoPoints operator+(Point p1, Point p2) {
    return TwoPoints{p1, p2};
}

// for class TwoPoints
Point TwoPoints::operator/(int num) {
    // how can we tell if num == 2 and the operation is allowed?
}
```

Step 1 - before C++17 - Specialization

```
// “base template” for Divider - we do not allow dividing by any number rather than 2
template<class T, int num> struct Divider;
```

```
// specialized version for Divider
template<class T> struct Divider<T, 2> {
    static T divide() { return T{}; }
};
```

```
Point TwoPoints::operator/(int num) {
    return Divider<Point, num>::divide();
}
```

Oops...

Step 1 - before C++17 - Specialization

```
// “base template” for Divider - we do not allow dividing by any number rather than 2
template<class T, int num> struct Divider;
```

```
// specialized version for Divider
template<class T> struct Divider<T, 2> {
    static T divide() { return T{}; }
};
```

```
template<int num> Point TwoPoints::operator/(int) {
    return Divider<Point, num>::divide();
}
```

<= Now OK, but ugly

Step 1 - before C++17 - Specialization

```
// “base template” for Divider - we do not allow dividing by any number rather than 2
template<class T, int num> struct Divider;
```

```
// specialized version for Divider
template<class T> struct Divider<T, 2> {
    static T divide() { return T{}; }
};
```

```
template<int num>
Point TwoPoints::operator/(Number<num>) {
    return Divider<Point, num>::divide();
}
```

<= Now OK

Step 1 - before C++17 - class Number

```
template<int num> class Number {};
```

Step 1 - before C++17 - main

```
int main() {  
    Point p = TwoPoints{} / Number<2>();  
}
```

<http://coliru.stacked-crooked.com/a/7fda5ead44c0eef5>

Step 2 - replace Number<int> with...

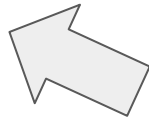
```
std::ratio<N, D>
```

```
Point p1 = TwoPoints{} / std::ratio<2>();
```

```
auto twoThirdsOfaPoint = Point{} * std::ratio<2, 3>();
```

Step 3 - use a generic “*Aggregator*” (instead of “TwoPoints” ...)

```
template<class T, long Numerator = 1, long Denominator = 1>
class Aggregator {
    T t;
public:
    ...
};
```



operator+
operator/
operator*

return either T or Aggregator<T, ...>

Step 3 - Point

```
class Point {  
    double x, y;  
public:  
    Point(double x1, double y1): x(x1), y(y1) {}  
  
    friend Aggregator<Point, 2> operator+(Point p1, Point p2) {  
        return Aggregator<Point, 2>{Point{p1.x + p2.x, p1.y + p2.y}};  
    }  
  
    ...  
}
```

Step 4 - “Aggregator” using C++17 *if constexpr*

```
template<class T1, long Numerator1, long Denominator1,  
        long MultNum, long MultDenom>  
auto constexpr operator*(Aggregator<T1, Numerator1, Denominator1> a,  
                        std::ratio<MultNum, MultDenom> n) {  
    if constexpr(Numerator1*MultNum != Denominator1*MultDenom) {  
        return Aggregator<T1, Numerator1*MultNum, Denominator1*MultDenom>  
            {a.getT()};  
    } else {  
        return a.getT().unsafe_multiply(n);  
    }  
}
```


Step 4 - “Aggregator” using C++17 *if constexpr*

```
template<class T1, long Numerator1, long Denominator1,  
        long MultNum, long MultDenom>  
auto constexpr operator*(Aggregator<T1, Numerator1, Denominator1> a,  
                        std::ratio<MultNum, MultDenom> n) {  
    if constexpr(Numerator1*MultNum != Denominator1*MultDenom) {  
        return Aggregator<T1, Numerator1*MultNum, Denominator1*MultDenom>  
            {a.getT()};  
    } else {  
        return a.getT().unsafe_multiply(n);  
    }  
}
```

Step 4 - “Aggregator” using C++17 *if constexpr*

```
template<class T1, long Numerator1, long Denominator1,  
        long MultNum, long MultDenom>  
auto constexpr operator*(Aggregator<T1, Numerator1, Denominator1> a,  
                        std::ratio<MultNum, MultDenom> n) {  
    if constexpr(Numerator1*MultNum != Denominator1*MultDenom) {  
        return Aggregator<T1, Numerator1*MultNum, Denominator1*MultDenom>  
            {a.getT()};  
    } else {  
        return a.getT().unsafe_multiply(n);  
    }  
}
```

and it works...

```
Point p1 { 5, 10 }, p2 { 25, 30 };
```

```
std::cout << "p1 + p2: " << p1 + p2 << std::endl;
```

```
    // prints: p1 + p2: [ Aggregate (2/1) ] : {30,40}
```

```
std::cout << "(p1 + p2)/2: " << (p1 + p2) / std::ratio<2>() << std::endl;
```

```
    // prints: (p1 + p2)/2: {15,20}
```

...we can even calculate average

```
auto s = sum(p1, p2, p3 * std::ratio<2>()); // variadic template method sum  
std::cout << "average = " << s.average() << std::endl;
```

<http://coliru.stacked-crooked.com/a/fd1e09191504e5e5>

Same code, with friend functions implemented outside the template class:

<https://godbolt.org/z/GsgL2F>

(to comply with http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/cwg_defects.html#2174)

See also (1)

Adi Shavit's blog:

<http://videocortex.io/2018/Affine-Space-Types>

This talk ignores overflow and signed/unsigned issues.

To take that into account see:

[CppCon 2019: Marshall Clow "std::midpoint? How Hard Could it Be?"](#)

See also (2)

[boost::units](#)

[CppCon 2015: Robert Ramey "Boost Units"](#)

<https://github.com/nholthaus/units>

https://github.com/pierreblavy2/unit_lite

<https://github.com/bernedom/SI>

<https://github.com/mpusz/units>

Jonathan Boccara's NamedType:

<https://github.com/joboccara/NamedType>

Thank you!

```
void conclude(auto greetings) {  
    while(still_time() && have_questions()) {  
        ask();  
    }  
    greetings();  
}  
  
conclude([]{ std::cout << "Thank you!"; });
```