

Advanced Template Meta-programming for

Portable Performance

Matt Might (Chris Earl's Ph.D.)

Advanced Template Meta-meta-programming for Portable Performance

Matt Might (Chris Earl's Ph.D.)

Portable
Performant

Portable

Performant

Expressive

Tolerant

Correct

Problem

James

James says

```
c <<= a + sin(b);
```

“to act exactly like”

```
Field::const iterator ia = a.begin();
Field::const iterator ib = b.begin();
for(Field::iterator ic = c.begin();
    ic != c.end(); ++ic, ++ia, ++ib) {
    *ic = *ia + sin(*ib);
};
```

and

“run multicore or GPU..”

“...or the Xeon Phi.”

HOW?

New language!

You can use any language...

– James

...as long as it's C++.

-- James

C++

Template

Metaprogramming

Different?

Multibackend

Meta-meta-programming

idea

$$\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \sin(\vec{b})$$

```
c <<= a + sin(b);
```

a
b

c

+

```
Field::const iterator ia = a.begin();
Field::const iterator ib = b.begin();
for(Field::iterator ic = c.begin();
    ic != c.end(); ++ic, ++ia, ++ib) {
    *ic = *ia + sin(*ib);
};
```

```
c <<= a + sin(b);
```

```
c <<= a + sin(b);
```

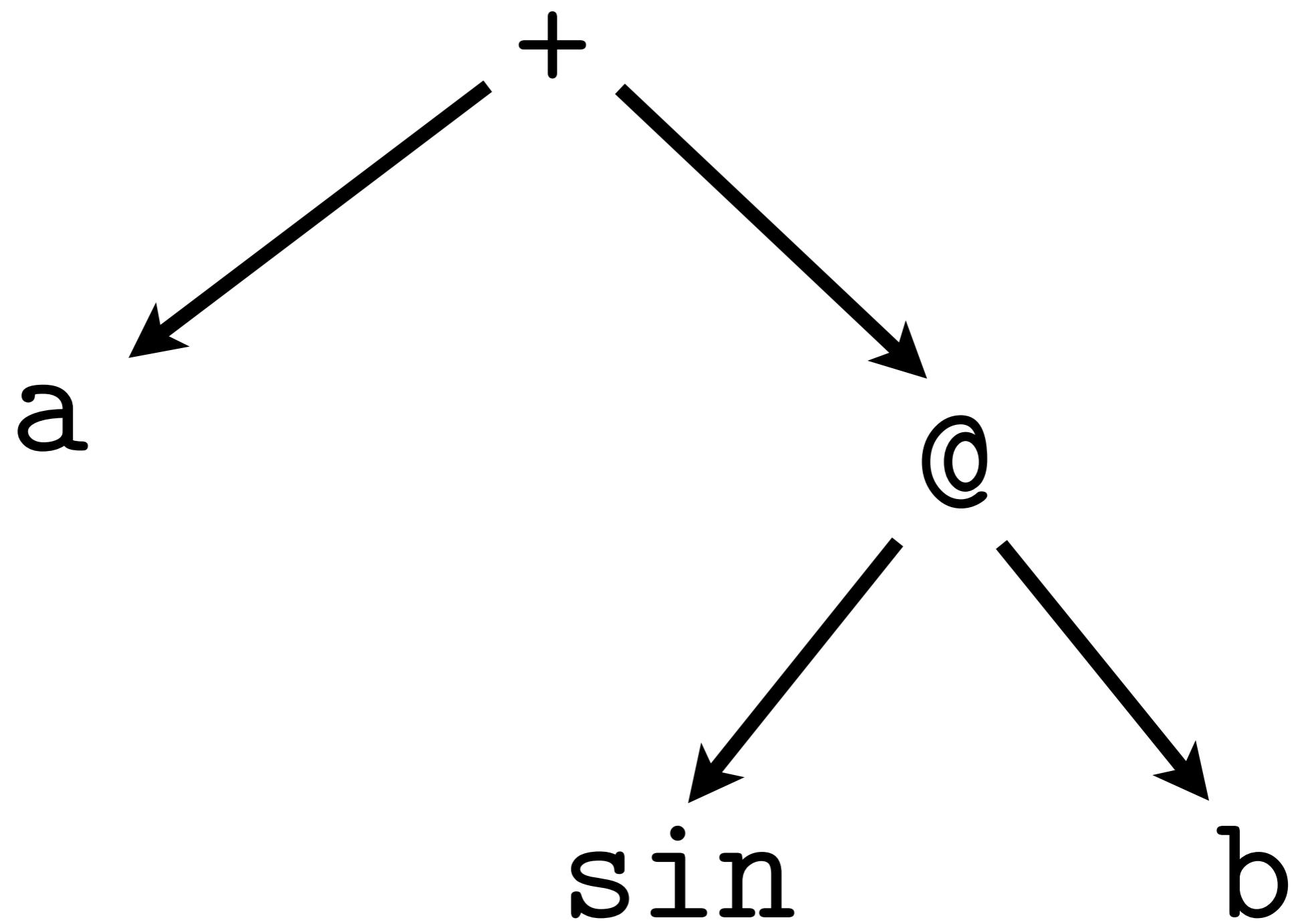
+

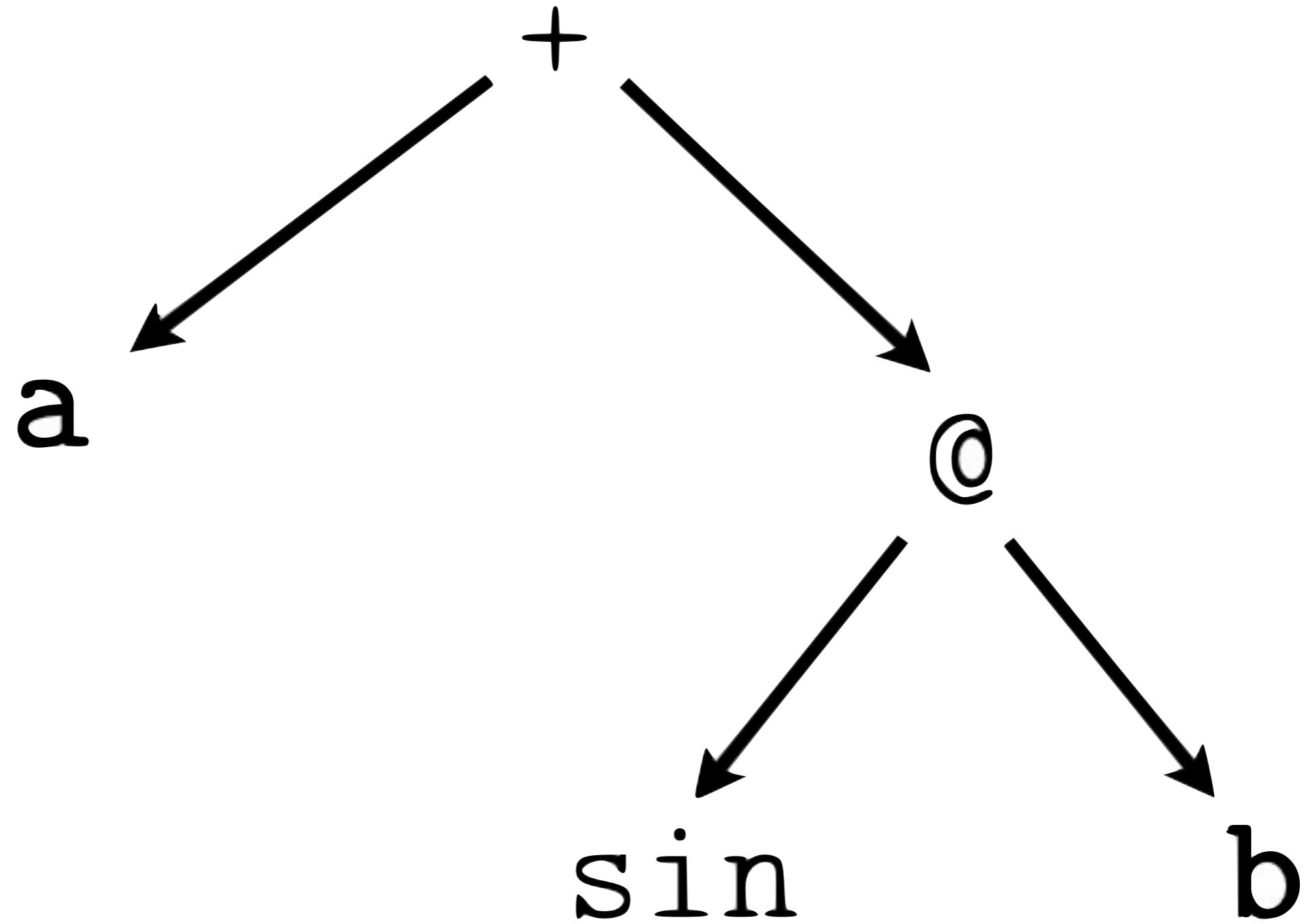
a

@

sin

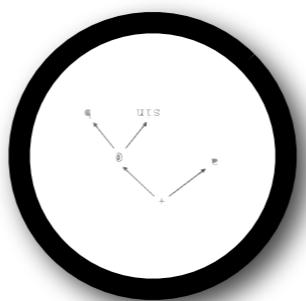
b



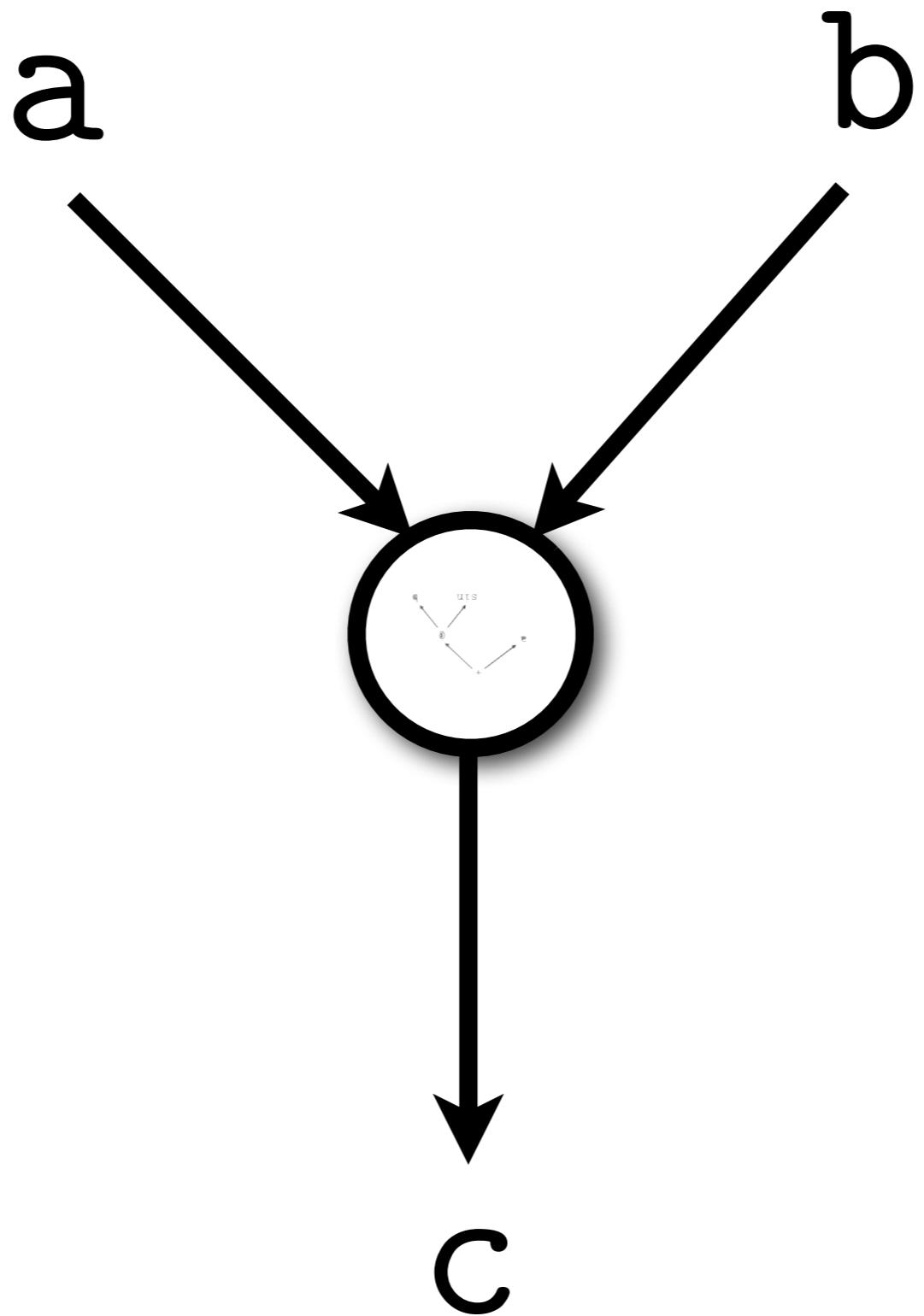


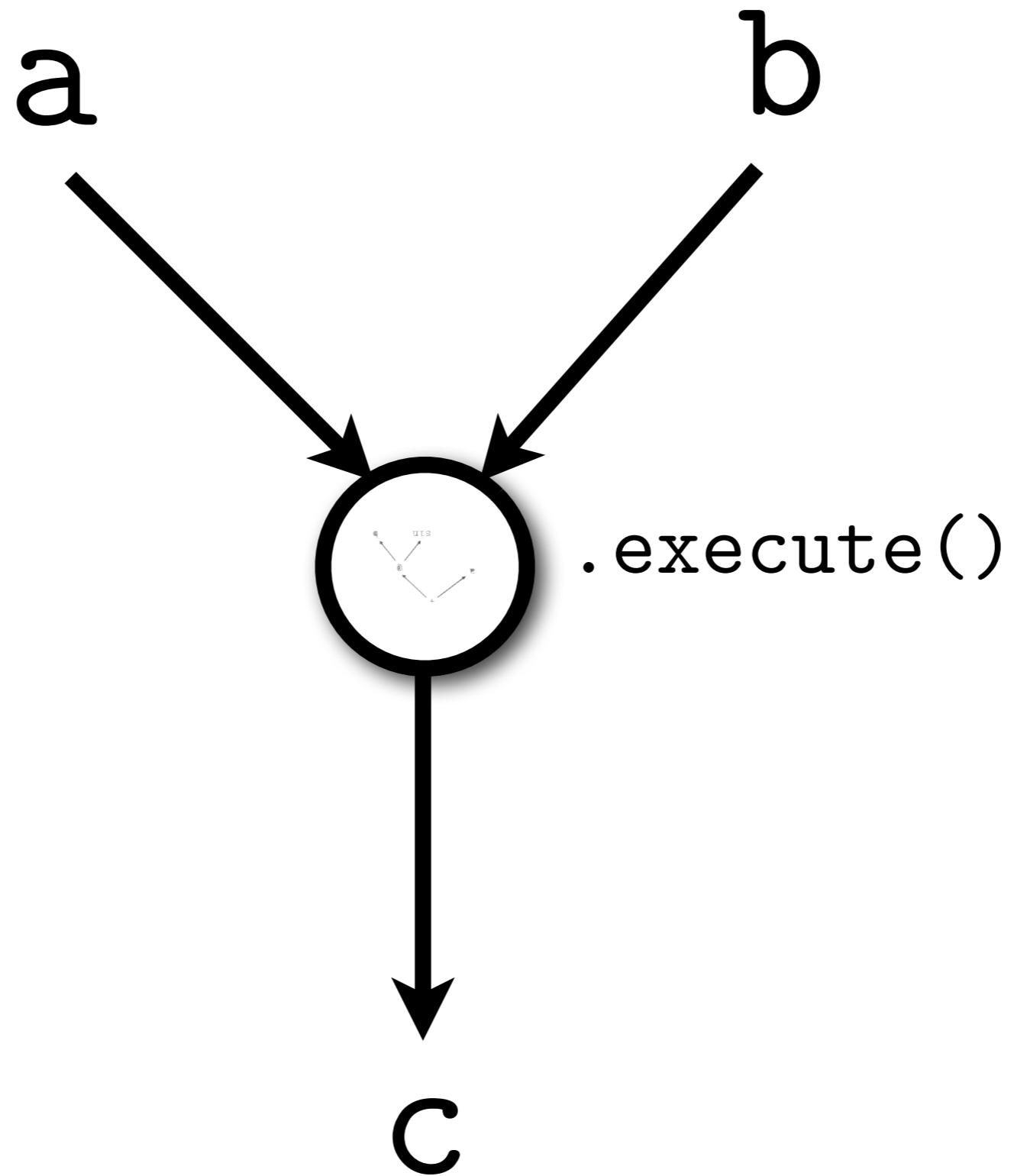
a

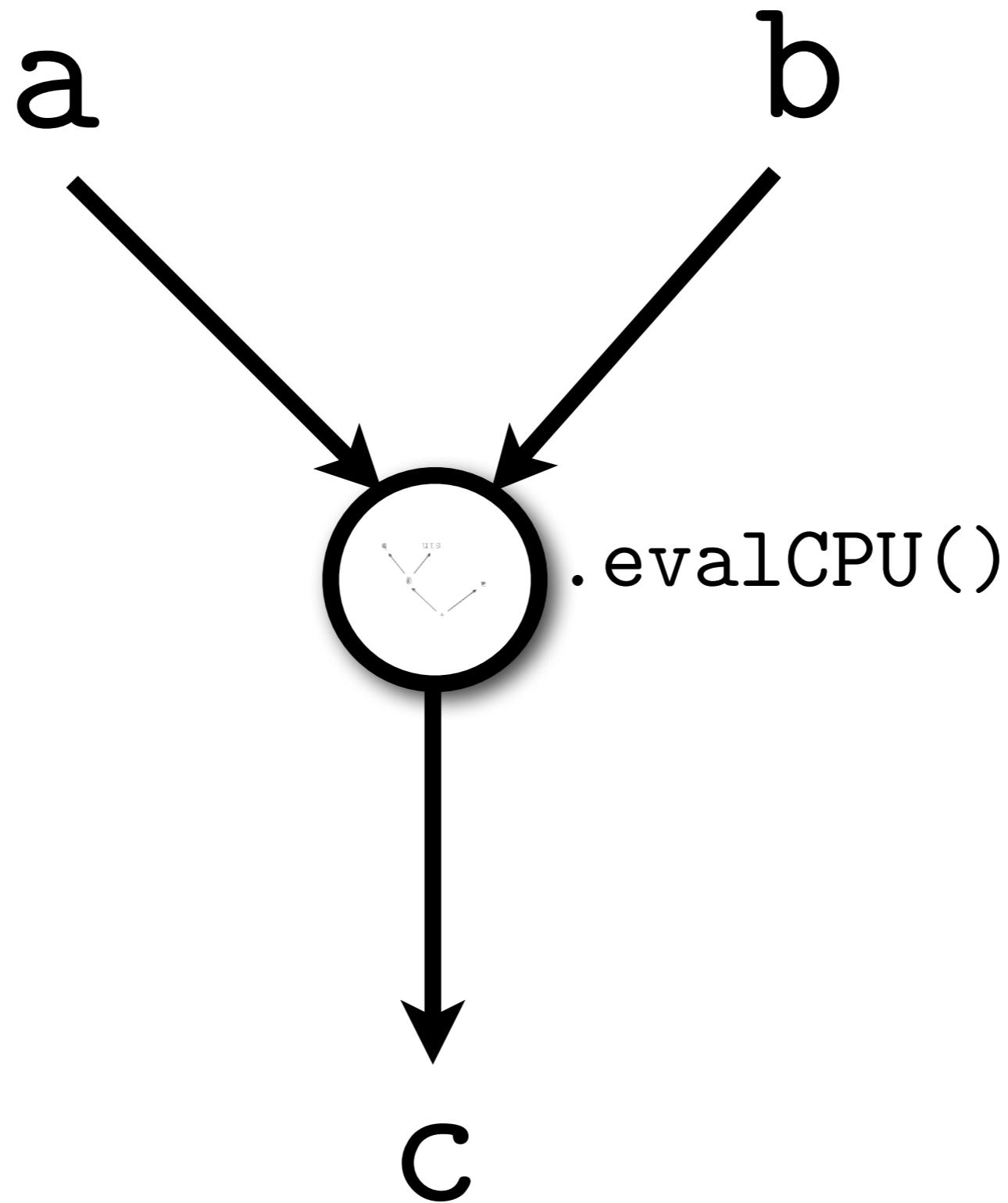
b

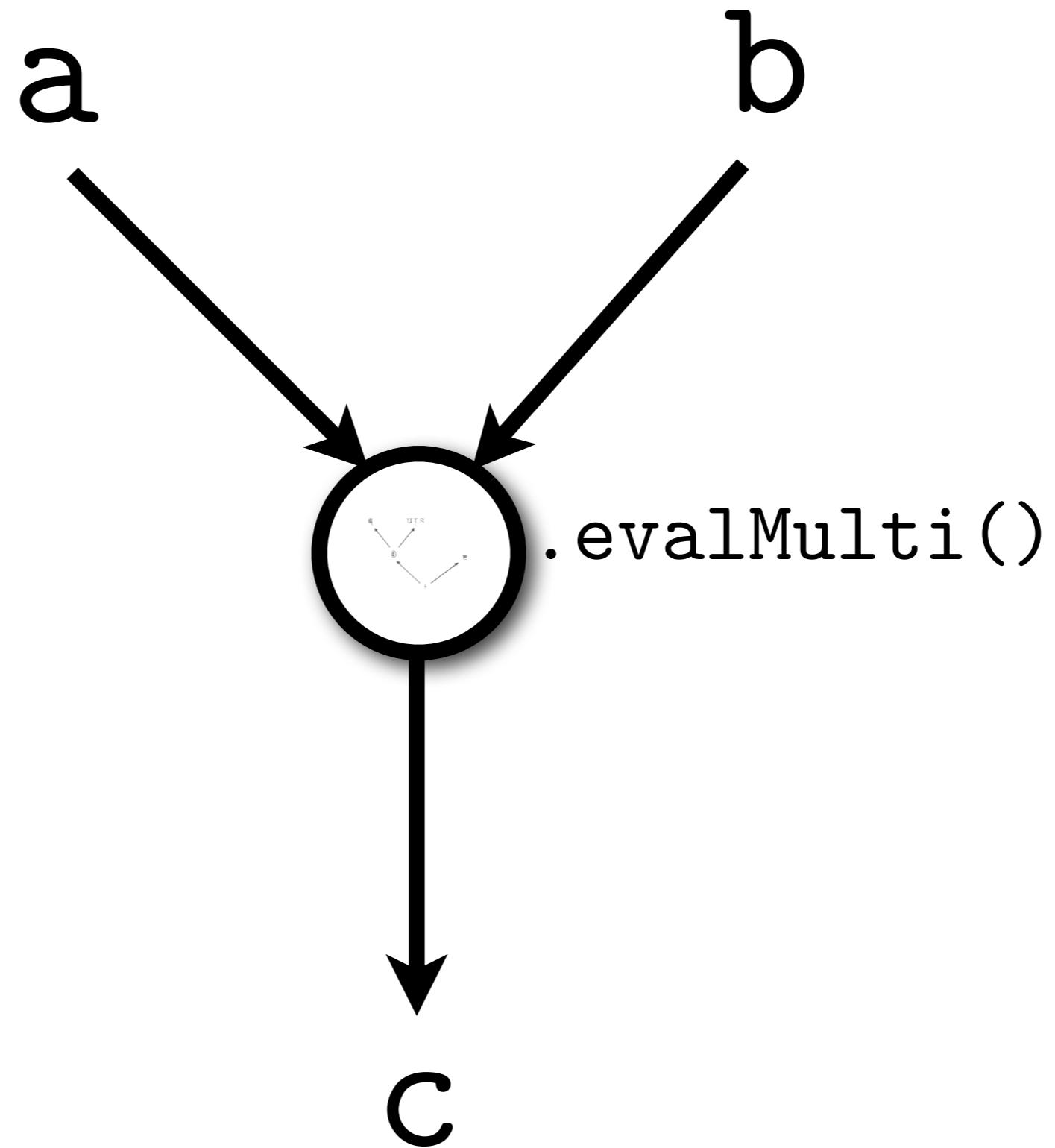


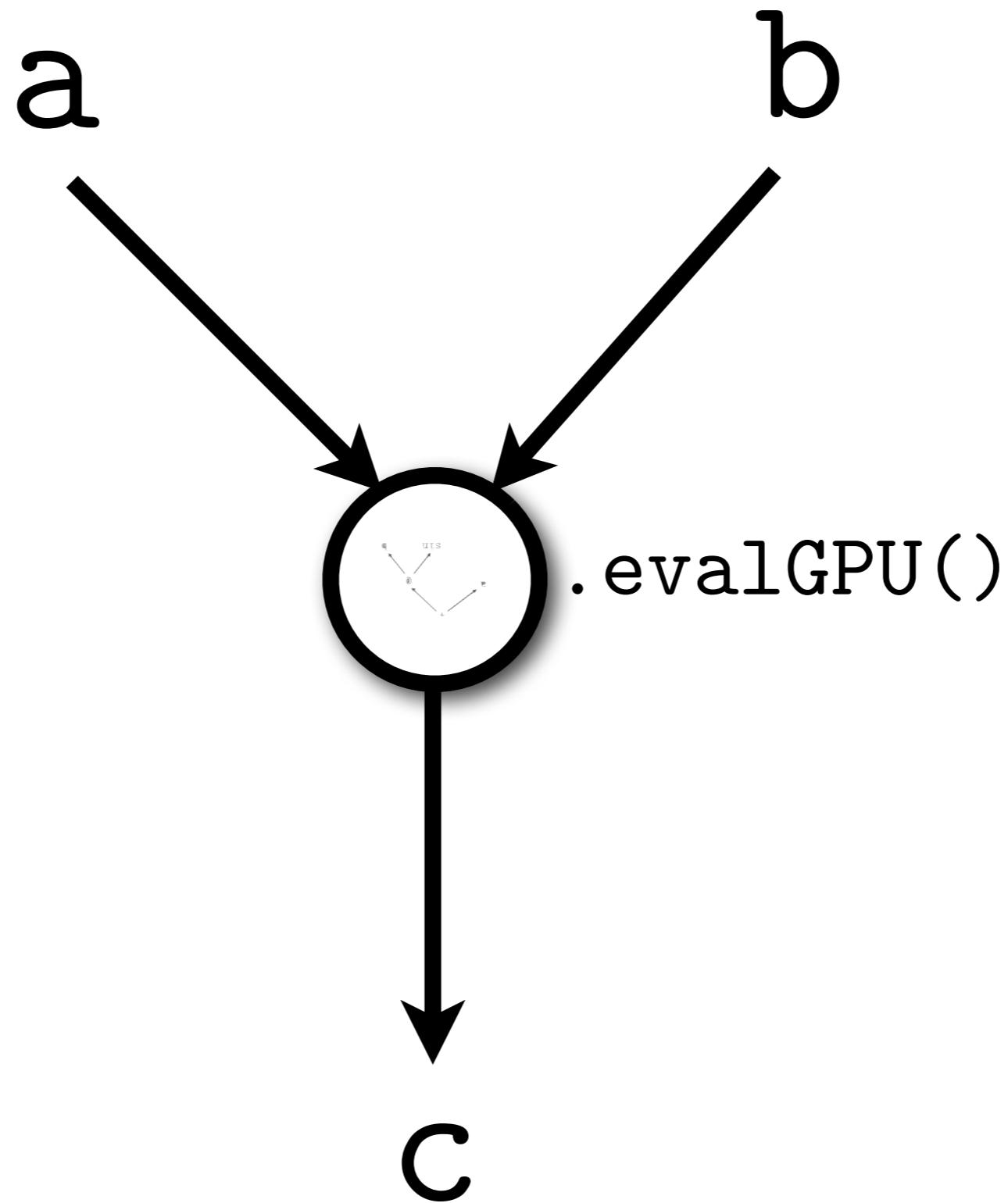
c

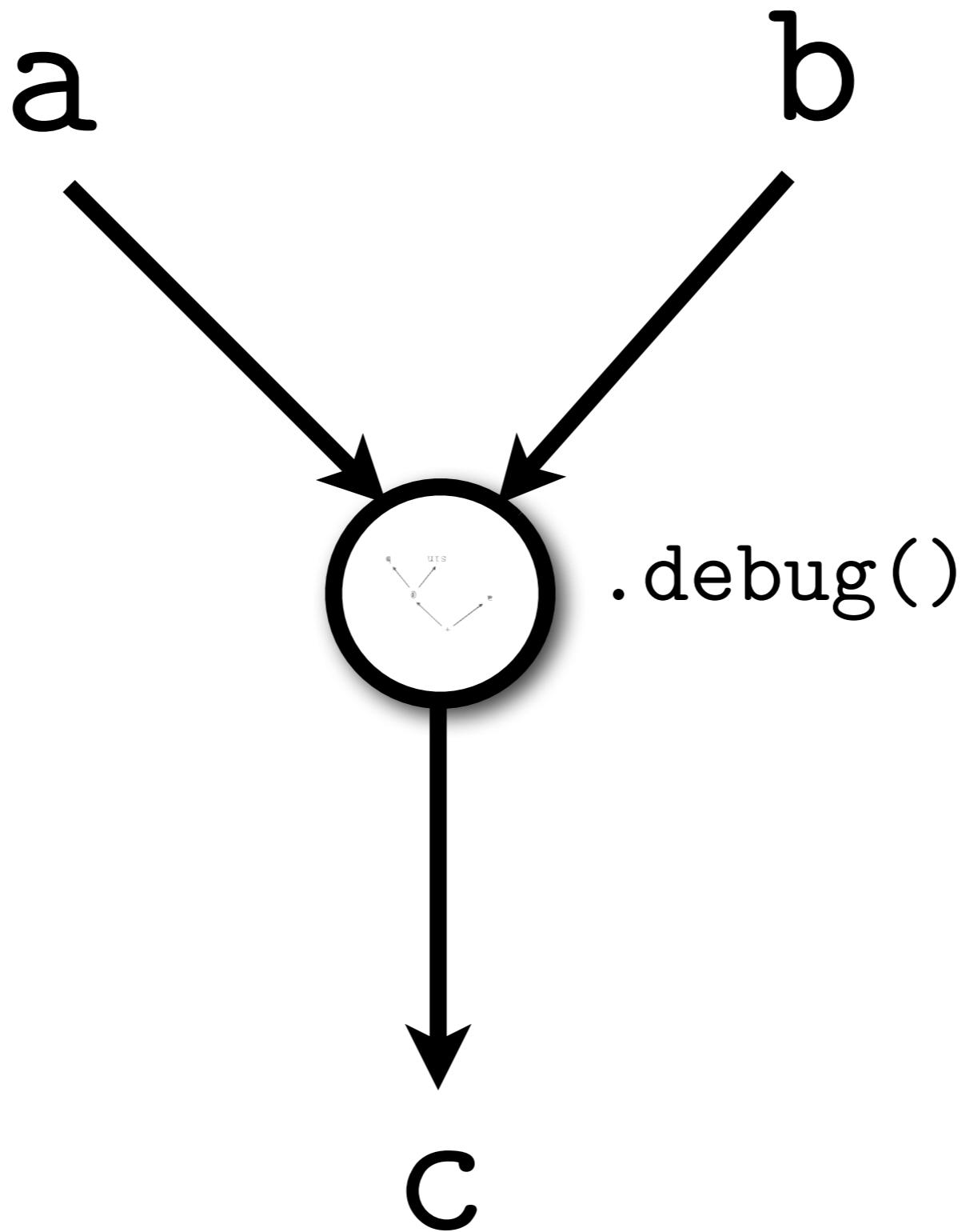


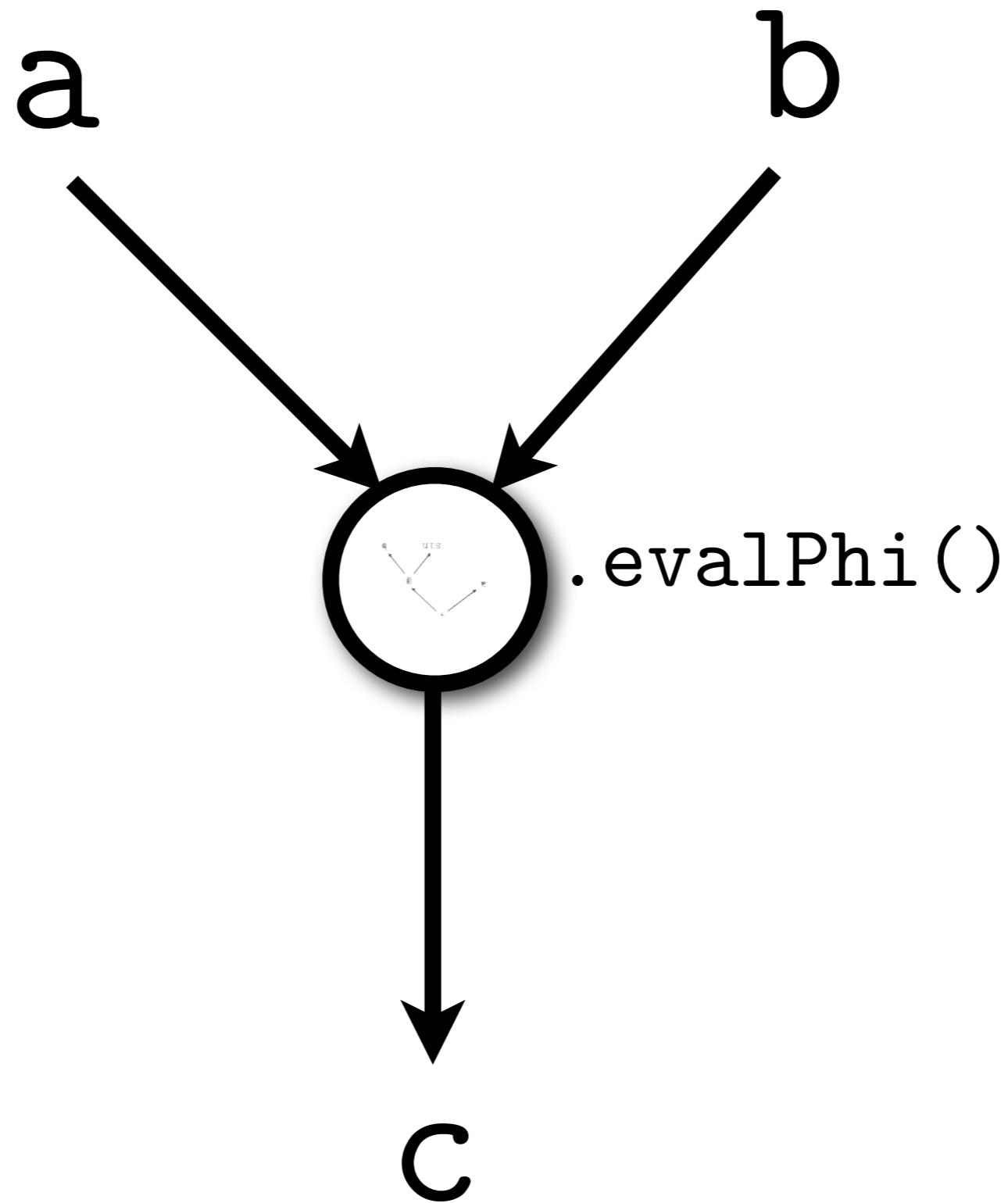


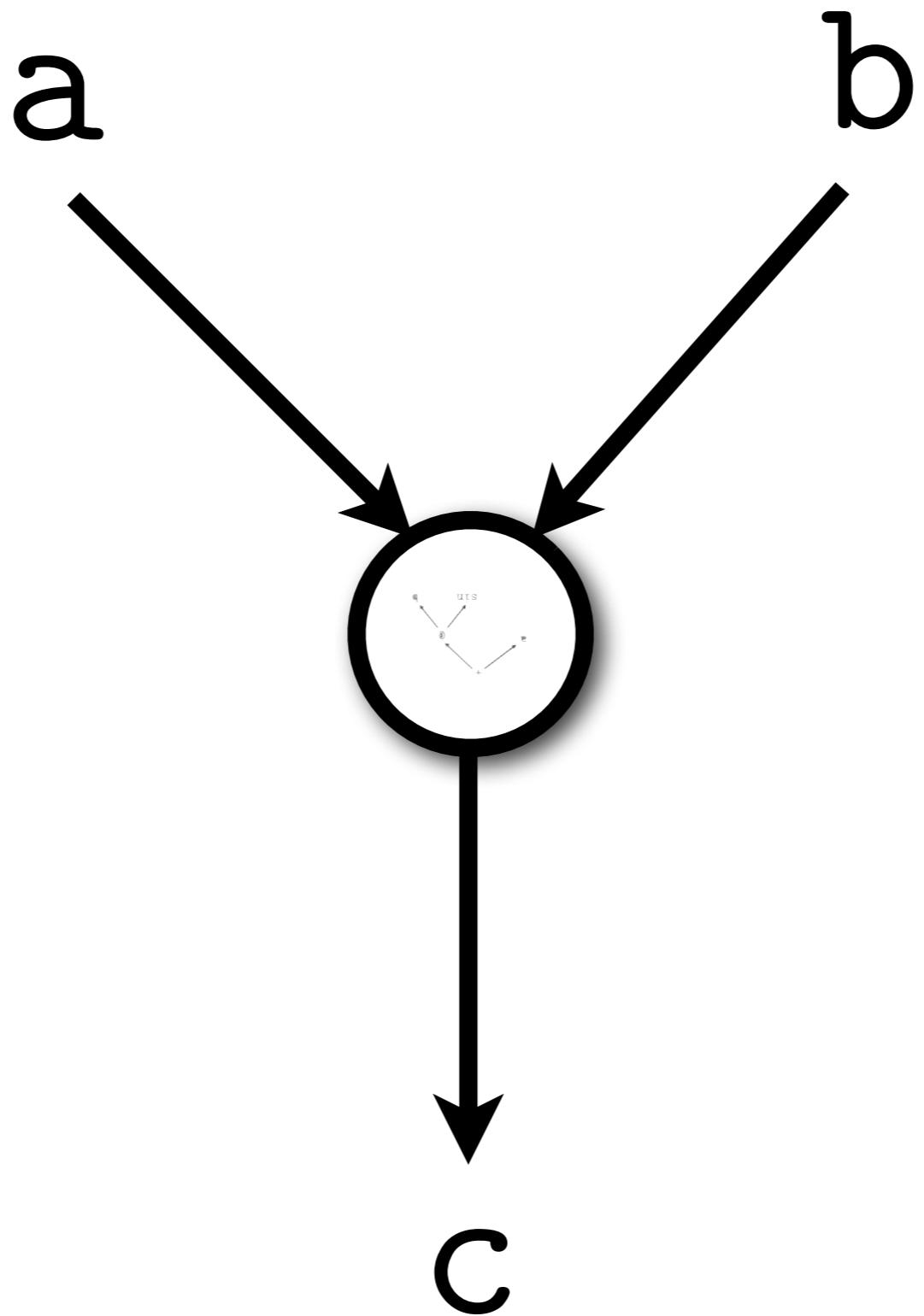












For example...

$c \ll= a + \sin(b); \Rightarrow$

Thread 1 {

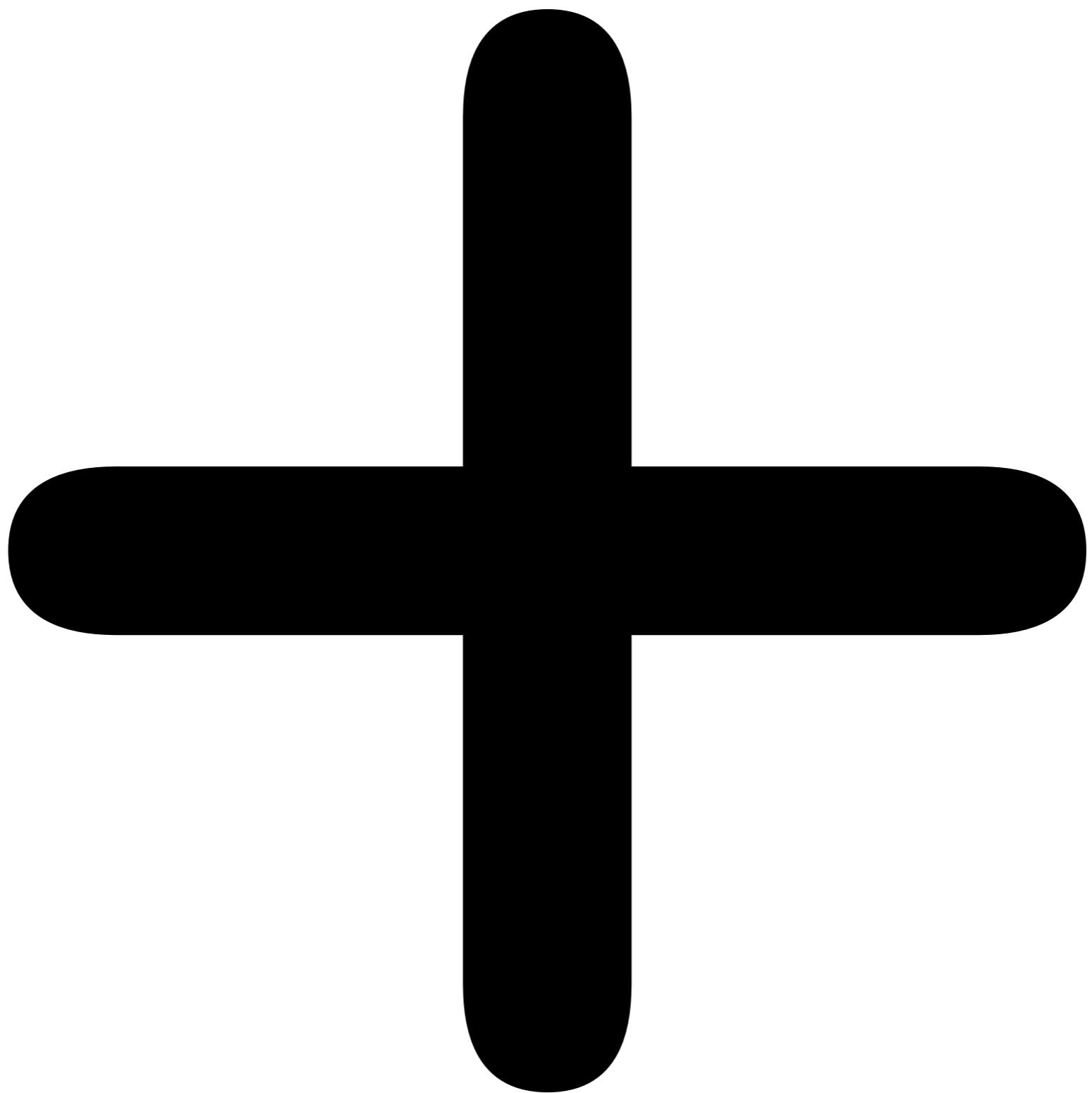
```
Field::const_iterator ia1 = a1.begin();
Field::const_iterator ib1 = b1.begin();
for(Field::iterator ic1 = c1.begin();
    ic1 != c1.end();
    ++ic1, ++ia1, ++ib1) {
    *ic1 = *ia1 + sin(*ib1);
}
...
:
```

Thread n {

```
Field::const_iterator ian = an.begin();
Field::const_iterator ibn = bn.begin();
for(Field::iterator icn = cn.begin();
    icn != cn.end();
    ++icn, ++ian, ++ibn) {
    *icn = *ian + sin(*ibn);
}
```

Under the hood

f <<= x + y ;



```
namespace SpatialOps {
    template<typename CurrentMode, typename Operand1, typename Operand2>
    struct SumOp;
    template<typename Operand1, typename Operand2>
    struct SumOp<Initial, Operand1, Operand2> {
        public:
            SumOp<SeqWalk,
                  typename Operand1::SeqWalkType,
                  typename Operand2::SeqWalkType> typedef SeqWalkType;

#define ENABLE_THREADS
        SumOp<Resize,
              typename Operand1::ResizeType,
              typename Operand2::ResizeType> typedef ResizeType;
#endif
/* ENABLE_THREADS */

#define __CUDACC__
        SumOp<GPUWalk,
              typename Operand1::GPUWalkType,
              typename Operand2::GPUWalkType> typedef GPUWalkType;
#endif
/* __CUDACC__ */

    SumOp(Operand1 const & operand1, Operand2 const & operand2)
        : operand1_(operand1), operand2_(operand2)
    {}

    inline GhostData ghosts_with_bc(void) const {
        return min(operand1_.ghosts_with_bc(), operand2_.ghosts_with_bc());
    }

    inline GhostData ghosts_without_bc(void) const {
        return min(operand1_.ghosts_without_bc(), operand2_.ghosts_without_bc());
    }

    inline bool has_extents(void) const {
        return (operand1_.has_extents() || operand2_.has_extents());
    }

    inline IntVec extents(void) const {
#ifndef NDEFRIUC
        return IntVec();
#else
        return IntVec(1);
#endif
    }
}
```

```

const & arg1,
NeboExpression<SubExpr2, FieldType> const & arg2) {
SumOp<Initial, SubExpr1, SubExpr2> typedef ReturnType;

NeboExpression<ReturnType, FieldType> typedef ReturnTerm;

return ReturnTerm(ReturnType(arg1.expr(), arg2.expr()));
}

/* SingleValueExpr X SingleValue */
template<typename SubExpr1, typename T>
inline NeboSingleValueExpression<SumOp<Initial,
                                    SubExpr1,
                                    NeboConstSingleValueField<Initial,
                                    T> >,
T> operator +(NeboSingleValueExpression<SubExpr1,
                           T>
                           const & arg1,
                           SpatialOps::SpatialField<SpatialOps:::
                           SingleValue,
                           T>
                           const & arg2) {
SumOp<Initial, SubExpr1, NeboConstSingleValueField<Initial, T> >
typedef ReturnType;

NeboSingleValueExpression<ReturnType, T> typedef ReturnTerm;

return ReturnTerm(ReturnType(arg1.expr(),
                           NeboConstSingleValueField<Initial, T>(arg2)));
}

/* SingleValueExpr X SingleValueExpr */
template<typename SubExpr1, typename SubExpr2, typename T>
inline NeboSingleValueExpression<SumOp<Initial, SubExpr1, SubExpr2>, T>
operator +(NeboSingleValueExpression<SubExpr1, T> const & arg1,
           NeboSingleValueExpression<SubExpr2, T> const & arg2) {
SumOp<Initial, SubExpr1, SubExpr2> typedef ReturnType;

NeboSingleValueExpression<ReturnType, T> typedef ReturnTerm;

return ReturnTerm(ReturnType(arg1.expr(), arg2.expr()));
};

```



```
template<typename FieldType>
inline NeboExpression<SumOp<Initial,
                      NeboConstField<Initial,
                                      typename NeboFieldCheck<typename
                                                        FieldType:::
                                                        field_type,
                                                        FieldType>:::
                                                        Result>,
                      NeboConstField<Initial,
                                      typename NeboFieldCheck<typename
                                                        FieldType:::
                                                        field_type,
                                                        FieldType>:::
                                                        Result> >,
                      FieldType> operator +(FieldType const & arg1,
                                              FieldType const & arg2) {
    SumOp<Initial,
          NeboConstField<Initial, FieldType>,
          NeboConstField<Initial, FieldType> > typedef ReturnType;
    NeboExpression<ReturnType, FieldType> typedef ReturnTerm;
    return ReturnTerm(ReturnType(NeboConstField<Initial, FieldType>(arg1),
                                 NeboConstField<Initial, FieldType>(arg2)));
}
```

```
NeboFieldCheck<typename  
    FieldType::  
    field_type,  
    FieldType>::
```

Result

```
template<typename Type1, typename Type2>
struct NeboFieldCheck;

template<typename Type>
struct NeboFieldCheck<Type, Type> { Type typedef Result; };
```

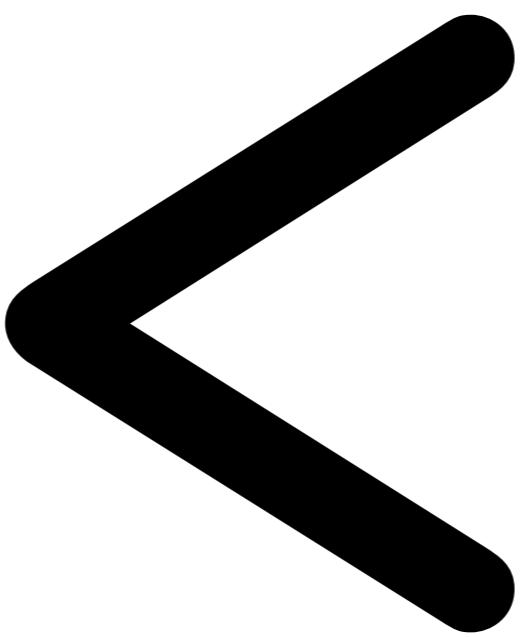
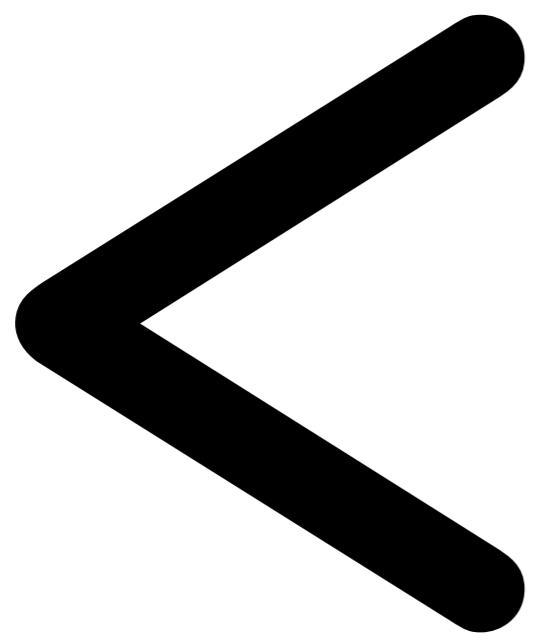
```
template<typename FieldType>
inline NeboExpression<SumOp<Initial,
                      NeboConstField<Initial,
                                      typename NeboFieldCheck<typename
                                                        FieldType:::
                                                        field_type,
                                                        FieldType>:::
                                                        Result>,
                      NeboConstField<Initial,
                                      typename NeboFieldCheck<typename
                                                        FieldType:::
                                                        field_type,
                                                        FieldType>:::
                                                        Result> >,
                      FieldType> operator +(FieldType const & arg1,
                                              FieldType const & arg2) {
    SumOp<Initial,
          NeboConstField<Initial, FieldType>,
          NeboConstField<Initial, FieldType> > typedef ReturnType;
    NeboExpression<ReturnType, FieldType> typedef ReturnTerm;
    return ReturnTerm(ReturnType(NeboConstField<Initial, FieldType>(arg1),
                                 NeboConstField<Initial, FieldType>(arg2)));
}
```

```
NeboExpression<SumOp<Initial,  
                NeboConstField<Initial,  
                                typename NeboFieldCheck<typename  
                                                FieldType::  
                                                field_type,  
                                                FieldType>::  
                                                Result>,  
                NeboConstField<Initial,  
                                typename NeboFieldCheck<typename  
                                                FieldType::  
                                                field_type,  
                                                FieldType>::  
                                                Result> >,  
                FieldType>
```

```
NeboExpression<SumOp<Initial,  
NeboConstField<Initial,  
FieldType  
>,  
NeboConstField<Initial,  
FieldType  
>>,  
FieldType>
```

```
NeboExpression<SumOp<
    NeboConstField<
        FieldType
    >, 
    NeboConstField<
        FieldType
    >>, 
    FieldType>
```

f <<= x + y ;



```
template<typename FieldType>
inline FieldType const & operator <<=(FieldType & lhs,
                                         typename FieldType::value_type
                                         const & rhs) {
    NeboScalar<Initial, typename FieldType::value_type> typedef RhsType;

    NeboField<Initial, FieldType>(lhs).template assign<RhsType>(true,
                                                               RhsType(rhs));

    return lhs;
};

template<typename FieldType>
inline FieldType const & operator <<=(FieldType & lhs,
                                         FieldType const & rhs) {
    NeboConstField<Initial, FieldType> typedef RhsType;

    NeboField<Initial, FieldType>(lhs).template assign<RhsType>(true,
                                                               RhsType(rhs));

    return lhs;
};

template<typename RhsType, typename FieldType>
inline FieldType const & operator <<=(FieldType & lhs,
                                         NeboExpression<RhsType, FieldType>
                                         const & rhs) {
    NeboField<Initial, FieldType>(lhs).template assign<RhsType>(true, rhs.expr());
```

```
operator <<=(SpatialOps::SpatialField<SpatialOps::SingleValue, T> & lhs,
              SpatialOps::SpatialField<SpatialOps::SingleValue, T> const &
              rhs) {
    NeboConstSingleValueField<Initial, T> typedef RhsType;

    NeboField<Initial,
               SpatialOps::SpatialField<SpatialOps::SingleValue, T> >(lhs).template
    assign<RhsType>(true,
                    RhsType(rhs));

    return lhs;
};

template<typename RhsType, typename T>
inline SpatialOps::SpatialField<SpatialOps::SingleValue, T> const &
operator <<=(SpatialOps::SpatialField<SpatialOps::SingleValue, T> & lhs,
              NeboSingleValueExpression<RhsType, T> const & rhs) {
    NeboField<Initial,
               SpatialOps::SpatialField<SpatialOps::SingleValue, T> >(lhs).template
    assign<RhsType>(true,
                    rhs.expr()));

    return lhs;
};
```

```
template<typename RhsType, typename FieldType>
inline FieldType const & operator <<=(FieldType & lhs,
                                         NeboExpression<RhsType, FieldType>
                                         const & rhs) {
    NeboField<Initial, FieldType>(lhs).template assign<RhsType>(true, rhs.expr());
    return lhs;
};
```

```
NeboField<Initial, FieldType>(lhs).template assign<RhsType>(true, rhs.expr());
```

```
template<typename CurrentMode, typename FieldType>
struct NeboField;

template<typename FieldType>
struct NeboField<Initial, FieldType> {
    public:
        FieldType typedef field_type;

        NeboField<SeqWalk, FieldType> typedef SeqWalkType;

#define ENABLE_THREADS
        NeboField<Resize, FieldType> typedef ResizeType;
#endif
/* ENABLE_THREADS */

#define __CUDACC__
        NeboField<GPUWalk, FieldType> typedef GPUWalkType;
#endif
/* __CUDACC__ */
```

```
template<typename RhsType>
inline void assign(bool const useGhost, RhsType rhs) {
    // ...
    if(gpu_ready()) {
        if(rhs.gpu_ready(gpu_device_index())) {
            gpu_assign<RhsType>(rhs,
                                extents,
                                ghosts,
                                hasBC,
                                limits);
        }
        else {
            // ...
            throw(std::runtime_error(msg.str()));
        };
    }
    else {
        if(cpu_ready()) {
            if(rhs.cpu_ready()) {
                cpu_assign<RhsType>(rhs,
                                    extents,
                                    ghosts,
                                    hasBC,
                                    limits);
            }
            else {
                // ...
                throw(std::runtime_error(msg.str()));
            };
        }
        else {
            // ...
            throw(std::runtime_error(msg.str()));
        };
    }
    // ...
    cpu_assign<RhsType>(rhs, extents, ghosts, hasBC, limits)
}
```

```
if(gpu_ready()) {  
    if(rhs.gpu_ready(gpu_device_index())) {
```

```
        if(cpu_ready()) {  
            if(rhs.cpu_ready()) {
```

```
// sequential:  
template<typename FieldType>  
struct NeboField<SeqWalk, FieldType> {  
  
// multicore:  
template<typename FieldType>  
struct NeboField<Resize, FieldType> {  
  
// GPU  
template<typename FieldType>  
struct NeboField<GPUWalk, FieldType> {
```

```
template<typename Operand1, typename Operand2>
struct SumOp<SeqWalk, Operand1, Operand2> {
public:
    typename Operand1::value_type typedef value_type;

    SumOp(Operand1 const & operand1, Operand2 const & operand2)
        : operand1_(operand1), operand2_(operand2)
    {}

    inline value_type eval(int const x, int const y, int const z) const {
        return (operand1_.eval(x, y, z) + operand2_.eval(x, y, z));
    }

private:
    Operand1 operand1_;
    Operand2 operand2_;
};
```

```
#ifdef __CUDACC__
    template<typename Operand1, typename Operand2>
    struct SumOp<GPUWalk, Operand1, Operand2> {
        public:
            typename Operand1::value_type typedef value_type;

            SumOp(Operand1 const & operand1, Operand2 const & operand2)
            : operand1_(operand1), operand2_(operand2)
            {}

            __device__ inline value_type eval(int const x,
                                              int const y,
                                              int const z) const {
                return (operand1_.eval(x, y, z) + operand2_.eval(x, y, z));
            }

        private:
            Operand1 operand1_;
            Operand2 operand2_;
    }
#endif
/* __CUDACC__ */;
```

How do I add a feature?

750 lines

Fulmar

C++

Template

Metaprogramming

C++

Template

MetaMetaprogramming

a <= b + c;

a <= b + c;

template
template
template
template
template

a <= b + c;

template
template
template
template
template
template
template

a <= b + c;

template
template
template
template
template
template
template

a <= b + c;

metametaprogram



template
template
template
template
template
template
template

a <= b + c;

metaprogram

```
(build-binary-operator 'SumOp '+ (add-spaces 'operator '+))
```

```
(build-binary-operator 'SumOp '+ (add-spaces 'operator '+))
```

(+ about 500 lines of Scheme)

(build-binary-operator 'DivOp '/ (add-spaces 'operator '/))

<https://github.com/cwearl/fulmar>

Questions?

[Latest](#): Travel hacks

[Next](#): Self-inlining anonymous functions in C++

[Prev](#): A pipelined, non-blocking, extensible web server in Scala

[Rand](#): Relational shell programming

Lambda-style anonymous functions for C++ in less than 500 lines of code

[\[article index\]](#) [\[email me\]](#) [\[@mattmight\]](#) [\[+mattmight\]](#) [\[rss\]](#)

I prefer functional languages like Scheme, Scala or Haskell over C++ for most tasks. So, when I'm forced to program in C++, I write functional C++.

Fortunately, it's possible to add the most important ingredient in functional languages--lambda-style anonymous functions--to standard C++.

For example, the expression

```
lambda<int> (x) --> 3*x + 7
```

represents a function that multiplies by 3 and then adds 7. (The `<int>` means that the anonymous function returns an integer.)

These anonymous functions are first-class; that is, they can be assigned to variables, passed as parameters or returned from functions; for instance:

```
f = lambda<int> (x,y) --> x + y ;
```

[Latest: Travel hacks](#)

[Next: A non-blocking lexing toolkit for Scala from regex derivatives](#)

[Prev: Lambda-style anonymous functions in C++](#)

[Rand: A Ph.D. thesis proposal is a contract](#)

Self-inlining anonymous functions in C++

[\[article index\]](#) [\[email me\]](#) [\[@mattmight\]](#) [\[+mattmight\]](#) [\[rss\]](#)

In my last post, I explored a domain-specific embedded language for lambda-style anonymous functions in C++. Many liked the idea, but some quibbled about the potential run-time cost. Personally, I didn't think it was a large overhead, but some programmers aren't satisfied until the compiler outputs the assembly they would have written themselves.

To show that the overhead can be eliminated, I've created a second demo of anonymous functions. In this implementation, anonymous functions without free variables automatically inline themselves at their point of use, eliminating all run-time overhead.

For example, suppose you wanted to numerically integrate several functions repeatedly over different ranges. A sensible abstraction might involve an integration function that takes in a function pointer, a range and a number of partitions; for example:

```
double integrate (double (*f)(double), double a, double b, int n) ;
```

[Latest: Travel hacks](#)

[Next: Logical literacy](#)

[Prev: 10 reasons Ph.D. students fail](#)

[Rand: HOWTO: Catalog a library with a \\$10 barcode scanner](#)

Episode III: Self-inlining anonymous closures in C++

[\[article index\]](#) [\[email me\]](#) [\[@mattmicht\]](#) [\[+mattmicht\]](#) [\[rss\]](#)

C++ doesn't leap to mind when one thinks of pure, functional languages.

But, it should.

C++ template meta-programming is not just pure and functional by itself; meta-programming allows programmers to add functional features to C++.

In previous posts, I've explored

- [how to add lambda-like lexical closures](#); and
- [how to create self-inlining anonymous functions](#).

In this post, I'll combine these techniques to create a powerful, efficient hybrid: *self-inlining anonymous static closures*.

Like the lexical closures, static closures can have free variables (or really, free values), yet like the self-inlining anonymous functions, they have no run-time penalty either.

[Latest: Travel hacks](#)

[Next: Fast vector-structs in Scheme from syntax-rules](#)

[Prev: Lazy-list-based streams in Scala](#)

[Rand: Parsing with derivatives \(Yacc is dead: An update\)](#)

C++ templates: Creating a compile-time higher-order meta-programming language

[\[article index\]](#) [\[email me\]](#) [\[@mattmight\]](#) [\[+mattmight\]](#) [\[rss\]](#)

For the Halloween lecture in my [advanced compilers](#) class, I scare students with C++ template meta-programming.

To prove that C++ templates are Turing-complete, we constructed a higher-order functional programming language out of them.

The language supports higher-order functions, literal values (raw types), natural numbers (as types), booleans and conditionals.

Specifically, we made an [SICP](#)-like eval/apply interpreter out of templates.

This embedded language shows that any computable function can be computed at compile-time in C++.

Questions?