

C++: λ Demystified



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fertig
adjective /'fɛrtɪç/

finished
ready
complete
completed



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Lambda Evolution

The diagram illustrates the evolution of lambda syntax in C++ across different versions:

- C++11 (11):** Captures: `=, &, name, this, name ..., &name...`
- C++14 (14):** Captures: `name = oname, &name = oname`
- C++17 (17):** Captures: `*this`
- C++20 (20):** Captures: `<tparams>`
- Specifiers:** `mutable`, `constexpr`, `constexpr`
- Exception:** `noexcept`, `[[nodiscard]]`
- Return value:** `int`, `requires`
- Attributes:** `Attributes`
- Parameters:** `Parameters`

Hand-drawn symbols below the diagram represent: `{ ... }` for captures, `(...)` for parameters, and `:` for specifiers.

panther concepts

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Valid or Not?

```

1 int main()
2 {
3   (+[]() {})(());
4 }
```

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Lambda Internals

```
1 int main()
2 {
3     const char hello[]{"Hello, code dive!"};
4
5     [&] { printf("%s\n", hello); }();
6 }
```



Lambdas can appear everywhere...

```
1 int main()
2 {
3     int x = 5;
4     for(
5         --x;
6         ) {
7         printf("x: %d\n", x);
8     }
9 }
```



Lambdas can appear everywhere...

```
1 int main()
2 {
3     int x = [] { return 5; }();
4     for([] { printf("started\n"); }());
5         [&] { return --x; }();
6         [] { printf("after\n"); }();
7         [&] { printf("x: %d\n", x); }();
8     }
9 }
```

Capturing Global Variables

```
1 int x{2};
2
3 int main()
4 {
5     [] { ++x; }();
6 }
```

Captureless Lambda and Function Pointer

```
1 int (*fp)(int, char) = [](int a, char b) { return a + b; };
```



Size of a Lambda

```
1 int main()  
2 {  
3   char a{2};  
4   int b{3};  
5   char c{2};  
6  
7   auto f = [=] {  
8     a;  
9     b;  
10    c;  
11   };  
12 }
```

Assume a x64 Platform.



Size of a Lambda

```

1 int main()
2 {
3     char a{2};
4     int b{3};
5     char c{2};
6
7     auto s = [=] {
8         a;
9         c;
10        b;
11    };
12 }

```

Assume a x64 Platform.



Size of a Lambda

“ [...] An implementation may define the closure type differently from what is described below provided this does not alter the observable behavior of the program other than by changing:

- (2.1) the size and/or alignment of the closure type,
 - (2.2) whether the closure type is trivially copyable (10.1), or
 - (2.3) whether the closure type is a standard-layout class (10.1).
- [...]”

— N4800 § 7.5.5.1 p2 [1]



Generic Lambda

C++14

- Have a call operator which is a operator template with return type auto.
- The auto parameters are template parameters.

```

1 auto l = []( auto v) { return v * 2; };
2
3 auto d = l(2.0);
4 auto i = l(2);

```



Generic Lambda

C++14

- In combination with C++17's constexpr if we can have Lambdas with multiple return types.

```

1 auto l = [](auto v) {
2   if constexpr(std::is_same_v<decltype(v), double>) {
3     return v * 2.0;
4   } else {
5     return v * 2;
6   }
7 };
8
9 auto d = l(2.0);
10 auto i = l(2);

```



The Dangling Reference Trap

- Is that innocent looking lambda okay?

```

1 auto Func()
2 {
3   int x{22};
4
5   auto l = [&] { return x * x; };
6
7   // a bunch of code follows.
8
9   return l;
10 }

```

The Dangling Reference Trap

- Is that innocent looking lambda okay?

“ [...] If a non-reference entity is implicitly or explicitly captured by reference, invoking the function call operator of the corresponding lambda-expression after the lifetime of the entity has ended is **likely** to result in undefined behavior. [...]”

— N4800 § 7.5.5.2 p16 [1]

- As a rule: Only capture by reference, if you pass the lambda into a function or use it locally.

```

1 auto Func()
2 {
3   int x{22};
4
5   auto l = [=] { return x * x; };
6
7   // a bunch of code follows.
8
9   return l;
10 }

```


The Dangling Reference Trap

- Is that innocent looking lambda okay?
- As a rule: Only capture by reference, if you pass the lambda into a function or use it locally.
- A slight change, but still capturing by copy.

```

1 auto Func()
2 {
3   int* x = new int{22};
4
5   auto l = [=] { return (*x) * (*x); };
6
7   // a bunch of code follows.
8
9   return l;
10 }

```



The Dangling Reference Trap

- Is that innocent looking lambda okay?
- As a rule: Only capture by reference, if you pass the lambda into a function or use it locally.
- A slight change, but still capturing by copy.
- Ouch...

```

1 auto Func()
2 {
3   int* x = new int{22};
4
5   auto l = [=] { return (*x) * (*x); };
6
7   // a bunch of code follows.
8   // and in the middle of that code:
9   delete x;
10
11  return l;
12 }

```



The Dangling Reference Trap

- Is that innocent looking lambda okay?
- As a rule: Only capture by reference, if you pass the lambda into a function or use it locally.
- A slight change, but still capturing by copy.
- Ouch...
- Not an issue with smart pointers.

```

1 auto Func()
2 {
3     auto x = make_shared<int>(22);
4
5     auto l = [=] { return (*x) * (*x); };
6
7     // a bunch of code follows.
8
9     return l;
10 }

```

Captures

```

1 class Test
2 {
3 public:
4     Test(int x)
5     : a{x}
6     {
7         auto l1 = [=] { return a + 2; };
8
9         printf("l1: %d\n", l1());
10
11         ++a;
12
13         printf("l1: %d\n", l1());
14     }
15
16     int a;
17 };
18
19 int main()
20 {
21     Test t{2};
22 }

```

Captures

```

1 class Test
2 {
3 public:
4     Test(int x)
5     : a{x}
6     {
7         auto l1 = [=] { return a + 2; };
8
9         printf("l1: %d\n", l1());
10
11        ++a;
12
13        printf("l1: %d\n", l1());
14    }
15
16    int a;
17 };
18
19 int main()
20 {
21     Test t{2};
22 }

```

```

$ ./a.out
l1: 4
l1: 5

```



Captures

C++17

```

1 class Test
2 {
3 public:
4     Test(int x)
5     : a{x}
6     {
7         auto l1 = [ * this ] { return a + 2; };
8
9         printf("l1: %d\n", l1());
10
11        ++a;
12
13        printf("l1: %d\n", l1());
14    }
15
16    int a;
17 };
18
19 int main()
20 {
21     Test t{2};
22 }

```

```

$ ./a.out
l1: 4
l1: 4

```



Captures

C++17

```
1 class Test
2 {
3 public:
4     Test(int x)
5     : a{x}
6     {
7         auto l2 = [*this] { return a + 2; };
8     }
9
10    int a;
11    int b;
12};
```



Captures

C++14

```
1 class Test
2 {
3 public:
4     Test(int x)
5     : a{x}
6     {
7         auto l2 = [a1 = a] { return a1 + 2; };
8     }
9
10    int a;
11    int b;
12};
```



Size of a Lambda - Part II

```

1 class Test
2 {
3 public:
4     Test(int x)
5     : a{x}
6     {
7         const int size = 2;
8
9         auto l2 = [=] {
10            int x[size]{};
11
12            return a + 2;
13        };
14    }
15
16    int a;
17 };

```

Sleeping Lambda

```

1 int main()
2 {
3     std::string foo;
4
5     auto a = [=] () { printf( "%s\n", foo.c_str()); };
6
7     auto b = [=] () { };
8
9     auto c = [foo] () { printf( "%s\n", foo.c_str()); };
10
11    auto d = [foo] () { };
12
13    auto e = [&foo] () { printf( "%s\n", foo.c_str()); };
14
15    auto f = [&foo] () { };
16 }

```

Assume a x64 Platform.

constexpr Lambdas

C++17

- With C++17 usable in constexpr contexts. Algorithm functions from [2].

```

1  template<class InputIt, class UnaryPredicate>
2  constexpr InputIt find_if_not(InputIt first, InputIt last, UnaryPredicate q)
3  {
4      for(; first != last; ++first) {
5          if(!q(*first)) {
6              return first;
7          }
8      }
9      return last;
10 }
11
12 template<class InputIt, class UnaryPredicate>
13 constexpr bool all_of(InputIt first, InputIt last, UnaryPredicate p)
14 {
15     return find_if_not(first, last, p) == last;
16 }
17
18 int main()
19 {
20     constexpr int ar[5]{1, 3, 5, 7, 9};
21     constexpr bool allEven =
22         all_of(&ar[0], &ar[5], [](int i) { return (i % 2) == 0; });
23
24     return allEven;
25 }

```



constexpr Lambdas

C++20

- With C++17 usable in constexpr contexts.
- Thanks to P0202 [3] more algorithms (will) work in C++20.

```

1  #include <algorithm>
2  #include <array>
3
4  int main()
5  {
6      constexpr std::array<int, 5> ar{1, 3, 5, 7, 9};
7      constexpr bool allEven =
8          std::all_of(ar.begin(), ar.end(), [](int i) { return (i % 2) == 0; });
9
10     return allEven;
11 }

```



Lambdas Applied

- Where / how can lambdas be useful?

- If additional functionality is required before and / or after a code fragment.

```

1 template<typename T>
2 void CodeGenerator::WrapInParensOrCurlys(const BraceKind      braceKind,
3                                         T&&                  lambda,
4                                         const AddSpaceAtTheEnd addSpaceAtTheEnd)
5 {
6     if(BraceKind::Curlys == braceKind) {
7         mOutputFormatHelper.Append('{');
8     } else {
9         mOutputFormatHelper.Append('(');
10    }
11
12    lambda();
13
14    if(BraceKind::Curlys == braceKind)
15    {
16        mOutputFormatHelper.Append('}');
17    }
18    else { mOutputFormatHelper.Append(')'); }
19
20    if(AddSpaceAtTheEnd::Yes == addSpaceAtTheEnd) {
21        mOutputFormatHelper.Append(' ');
22    }
23 }

```

From C++ Insights.



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Lambdas Applied

- Where / how can lambdas be useful?

- If additional functionality is required before and / or after a code fragment.

```

1 template<typename T, typename Lambda>
2 static inline void ForEachArg(const T&      arguments,
3                               OutputFormatHelper& outputFormatHelper,
4                               Lambda&&     lambda)
5 {
6     OnceFalse needsComma{};
7
8     for(const auto& arg : arguments) {
9         if(needsComma) {
10            outputFormatHelper.Append(", ");
11        }
12
13        lambda(arg);
14    }
15 }

```

From C++ Insights.



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Lambdas Applied

- Where / how can lambdas be useful?

- To achieve more const'ness for variables.
- Also known as *Immediately-invoked function expression* [4].

```

1 const auto name = [&]() -> std::string {
2 // Handle a special case where we have a lambda
3 // static invoke operator. In that case use the
4 // appropriate using retType as return type
5 if(const auto* m = dyn_cast_or_null<CXXMethodDecl>(meDecl)) {
6     if(const auto* rd = m->getParent(); rd && rd->isLambda()) {
7         skipTemplateArgs = true;
8     }
9     return StrCat("operator ", GetLambdaName(*rd), ":", BuildRetTypeName(*rd));
10 }
11 }
12
13 return stmt->getMemberNameInfo().getName().getAsString();
14 }();

```

From C++ Insights.



Lambdas Applied

- Where / how can lambdas be useful?

- Clean up / release resources.

```

1 size_t ReadData(span<char> buffer)
2 {
3     int fd = Open(/*some well known file*/);
4
5     if(!fd) {
6         return 0;
7     }
8
9     const auto len =
10     read(fd, buffer.data(), buffer.size());
11
12     if(!len) {
13         return 0;
14     }
15
16     ftruncate(fd, len);
17
18     close(fd);
19
20     return gsl::narrow_cast<size_t>(len);
21 }

```



Lambdas Applied

- Where / how can lambdas be useful?
 - Clean up / release resources.

```

1 size_t ReadData(span<char> buffer)
2 {
3     int fd = Open(/* some well known file*/);
4     FinalAction cleanup{[&] {
5         if(-1 != fd) {
6             close(fd);
7         }
8     }};
9
10    if(-1 == fd) {
11        return 0;
12    }
13
14    const auto len =
15        read(fd, buffer.data(), buffer.size());
16
17    if(-1 == len) {
18        return 0;
19    }
20
21    ftruncate(fd, len);
22
23    return gsl::narrow_cast<size_t>(len);
24 }

```



Lambdas Applied

- Where / how can lambdas be useful?
 - Clean up / release resources.

```

1 template<typename T>
2 class FinalAction
3 {
4 public:
5     explicit FinalAction(T&& action)
6         : mAction{std::forward<T>(action)}
7     {
8     }
9
10    ~FinalAction() { mAction(); }
11
12 private:
13     T mAction;
14 };

```

```

1 size_t ReadData(span<char> buffer)
2 {
3     int fd = Open(/* some well known file*/);
4     FinalAction cleanup{[&] {
5         if(-1 != fd) {
6             close(fd);
7         }
8     }};
9
10    if(-1 == fd) {
11        return 0;
12    }
13
14    const auto len =
15        read(fd, buffer.data(), buffer.size());
16
17    if(-1 == len) {
18        return 0;
19    }
20
21    ftruncate(fd, len);
22
23    return gsl::narrow_cast<size_t>(len);
24 }

```



Lambda capture pack expansion and use move

C++20

```

1 template<typename... Args>
2 void foo(Args&&... args)
3 {
4     (... , (std::cout << args));
5 }
6
7 template<class... Args>
8 auto InvokeLater(Args&&... args)
9 {
10     return [... margs = std::forward<Args>(args)] { return foo(margs...); };
11 }
12
13 int main()
14 {
15     auto il = InvokeLater("Hello"s, " "s, "World"s);
16     il();
17 }

```

Currently, not supported in Clang and C++ Insights.

Templated Lambdas

C++20

```

1 int main()
2 {
3     auto max = [](auto x, auto y) {
4         return (x > y) ? x : y;
5     };
6
7     max(2, 3); // ok
8     max(2, 3.0); // not wanted
9 }

```

Templated Lambdas

C++20

```

1 int main()
2 {
3     auto max = []<typename T>(T x, T y)
4     {
5         return (x > y) ? x : y;
6     };
7
8     max(2, 3); // ok
9     // max(2, 3.0); // does not compile anymore
10 }

```



Templated Lambdas

C++20

```

1 auto lambda = []<typename T>(std::vector<T> t){};
2 std::vector<int> v{};
3
4 lambda(v);
5 // lambda(20);

```

```

1 #include <array>
2
3 int main()
4 {
5     auto l = []<size_t N>(std::array<int, N> x) {};
6
7     std::array<int, 2> a{};
8
9     l(a);
10 }

```



Default Constructible Lambdas & decltype

C++20

C++14 version:

```

1 auto compare = [](auto x, auto y) { return x > y; };
2 std::map<std::string, int, decltype(compare)> map{{"a", 1}, {"b", 2}};
3
4 for(const auto& [v, k] : map) {
5     printf("%s\n", v.c_str());
6 }

```

Currently, not supported in Clang and C++ Insights.

Default Constructible Lambdas & decltype

C++20

```

1 std::map<std::string, int, decltype([](auto x, auto y) { return x > y; })> map{
2     {"a", 1},
3     {"b", 2}};
4
5 for(const auto& [v, k] : map) {
6     printf("%s\n", v.c_str());
7 }

```

Currently, not supported in Clang and C++ Insights.

Lambda Overuse

- Can we have an overuse of lambdas?

```
1 const bool isListInitialization{  
2   [&]() { return stmt->getLParenLoc().isInvalid(); }()};
```



Lambda Overuse

- Can we have an overuse of lambdas?

```
1 const bool isListInitialization{stmt->getLParenLoc().isInvalid()};
```



The Work of Others

- Meeting C++ 2018: Higher Order Functions for ordinary developers - Björn Fahller [5]
- compile-time iteration with C++20 lambdas - Vittorio Romeo [6]
- C++ Weekly - Ep 152 - Lambdas: The Key To Understanding C++ - Jason Turner [7]
- Lambdas: From C++11 to C++20, Part 1 - Bartłomiej Filipek [8]
- ...



}

I am Fertig.

<https://cppinsights.io>

Available online:



<https://www.AndreasFertig.Info>

Images by Franziska Panter:



<https://panther-concepts.de>



Used Compilers

- Compilers used to compile (most of) the examples.
 - g++ (Homebrew GCC 9.2.0_1) 9.2.0
 - clang version 9.0.0 (<https://github.com/llvm/llvm-project.git> 0399d5a9682b3cef71c653373e38890c63c4c365)



References

- [1] Smith R., "Working Draft, Standard for Programming Language C++", *N4800*, May 2019. <http://wg21.link/n4800>
- [2] "cppreference: std::find, std::find_if, std::find_if_not". <https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/find>
- [3] Polukhin A., "Add constexpr modifiers to functions in <algorithm> and <utility> headers". <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2017/p0202r3.html>
- [4] Filipek B., "life for complex initialization". <https://www.bfilipek.com/2016/11/iife-for-complex-initialization.html>
- [5] Fahler B., "Higher order functions for ordinary developers". <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qL6zUn7iiLg>
- [6] Romeo V., "compile-time iteration with c++20 lambdas". https://vittorioromeo.info/index/blog/cpp20_lambdas_compiletime_for.html
- [7] Turner J., "C++ weekly - ep 152 - lambdas: The key to understanding c++". <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CjExHyCVRyg>
- [8] Filipek B., "Lambdas: From c++11 to c++20, part 1". <https://www.bfilipek.com/2019/02/lambdas-story-part1.html>

Images:

- 3: Franziska Panter
- 47: Franziska Panter



Upcoming Events

Talks

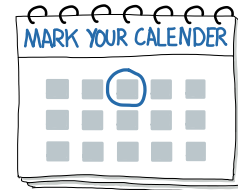
- C++: *λ Demystified*, ESE Kongress, December 03, 2019
- C++ *Insights: How stuff works, Lambdas and more!*, OOP, February 06, 2020

Training Classes

- *Programmieren mit C++11 bis C++17*, Andreas Fertig, March 18, 2020

For my upcoming talks check my *Talks* (<https://andreasfertig.info/talks.html>) page.

For my training services you can check <https://andreasfertig.info/services.html>.



About Andreas Fertig



Andreas is an independent trainer and consultant for C++ specializing in embedded systems. Since his computer science studies in Karlsruhe, he has dealt with embedded systems and the associated requirements and peculiarities. He worked for about 10 years for Philips Medizin Systeme GmbH as a C++ software developer and architect with focus on embedded systems.

Andreas is involved in the C++ standardization committee, especially in SG14 which deals with embedded systems.

He also develops macOS applications and is the creator of cppinsights.io.