Module 06: Programming in C++

Constants and Inline Functions

Sourangshu Bhattacharya

Department of Computer Science and Engineering
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

sourangshu@cse.iitkgp.ac.in

Slides taken from NPTEL course on Programming in C++

by **Prof. Partha Pratim Das**

Module Objectives

- Understand `const` in C++ and contrast with Manifest Constants
- Understand `inline` in C++ and contrast with Macros

Module Outline

- const-ness and cv-qualifier
  - Notion of `const`
  - Advantages of `const`
    - Natural Constants – π, e
    - Program Constants – array size
    - Prefer `const` to `#define`
  - `const` and pointer
    - `const`-ness of pointer / pointee. How to decide?
  - Notion of `volatile`
- `inline` functions
  - Macros with params
    - Advantages
    - Disadvantages
  - Notion of `inline` functions
    - Advantages

Program 06.01: Manifest constants in C

- Manifest constants are defined by `#define`
- Manifest constants are replaced by CPP (C Pre-Processor)

Source Program

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;

#define TWO 2
#define PI 4.0*atan(1.0)

int main() {
    int r = 10;
    double peri =
        TWO * PI * r;
    cout << "Perimeter = "
         << peri << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Perimeter = 314.159

- TWO is a manifest constant
- PI is a manifest constant
- TWO & PI look like variables

Program after CPP

```
// Contents of <iostream> header replaced by CPP
// Contents of <cmath> header replaced by CPP
using namespace std;

// #define of TWO consumed by CPP
// #define of PI consumed by CPP

int main() {
    int r = 10;
    double peri =
        2 * 4.0*atan(1.0) * r; // Replaced by CPP
    cout << "Perimeter = "
         << peri << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Perimeter = 314.159

- CPP replaces the token TWO by 2
- CPP replaces the token PI by 4.0*atan(1.0)
- Compiler *sees* them as constants

Notion of const-ness

- The value of a const variable cannot be changed after definition

```
const int n = 10; // n is an int type variable with value 10
                  // n is a constant
...
n = 5; // Is a compilation error as n cannot be changed
...
int m;
int *p = 0;
p = &m; // Hold m by pointer p
*p = 7; // Change m by p; m is now 7
...
p = &n; // Is a compilation error as n may be changed by *p = 5;
```

- Naturally, a const variable *must be initialized when defined*

```
const int n; // Is a compilation error as n must be initialized
```

- A variable of any data type can be declared as const

```
typedef struct _Complex {
    double re;
    double im;
} Complex;
const Complex c = {2.3, 7.5}; // c is a Complex type variable
                              // It is initialized with c.re = 2.3 and c.im = 7.5
                              // c is a constant
...
c.re = 3.5; // Is a compilation error as no part of c can be changed
```

Program 06.02: Compare #define and const

Using #define

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;

#define TWO 2
#define PI 4.0*atan(1.0)

int main() {
    int r = 10;
    double peri =
        TWO * PI * r;
    cout << "Perimeter = "
         << peri << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Perimeter = 314.159

- TWO is a manifest constant
- PI is a manifest constant
- TWO & PI look like variables
- Types of TWO & PI may be indeterminate

Using const

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;

const int TWO = 2;
const double PI = 4.0*atan(1.0);

int main() {
    int r = 10;
    double peri =
        TWO * PI * r; // No replacement by CPP
    cout << "Perimeter = "
         << peri << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Perimeter = 314.159

- TWO is a const variable initialized to 2
- PI is a const variable initialized to 4.0*atan(1.0)
- TWO & PI *are* variables
- Type of TWO is const int
- Type of PI is const double

Advantages of const

- Natural Constants like π, e, Φ (*Golden Ratio*) etc. can be compactly defined and used

```
const double pi = 4.0*atan(1.0);           // pi = 3.14159
const double e = exp(1.0);                 // e = 2.71828
const double phi = (sqrt(5.0) + 1) / 2.0; // phi = 1.61803

const int TRUE = 1;                        // Truth values
const int FALSE = 0;

const int null = 0;                        // null value
```

Note: `NULL` is a manifest constant in C/C++ set to 0.

- Program Constants like number of elements, array size etc. can be defined at one place (at times in a header) and used all over the program

```
const int nArraySize = 100;
const int nElements = 10;

int main() {
    int A[nArraySize];                     // Array size
    for (int i = 0; i < nElements; ++i)   // Number of elements
        A[i] = i * i;

    return 0;
}
```

Advantages of const

- Prefer const over #define

Using #define	Using const
Manifest Constant	**Constant Variable**
• Is not type safe • Replaced textually by CPP • Cannot be *watched* in debugger • Evaluated as many times as replaced	• Has its type • Visible to the compiler • Can be *watched* in debugger • Evaluated only on initialization

const and Pointers

- const-ness can be used with Pointers in one of the two ways:
  - **Pointer to Constant data** where the pointee (pointed data) cannot be changed
  - **Constant Pointer** where the pointer (address) cannot be changed
- Consider usual pointer-pointee computation (without const):

```
int m = 4;
int n = 5;
int * p = &n; // p points to n. *p is 5
...
n = 6;        // n and *p are 6 now
*p = 7;       // n and *p are 7 now. POINTEE changes
...
p = &m;       // p points to m. *p is 4. POINTER changes
*p = 8;       // m and *p are 8 now. n is 7. POINTEE changes
```

const and Pointers: *Pointer to Constant data*

Consider pointed data

```
int m = 4;
const int n = 5;
const int * p = &n;
...
n = 6;  // Error: n is constant and cannot be changed
*p = 7; // Error: p points to a constant data (n) that cannot be changed
p = &m; // Okay
*p = 8; // Okay
```

Interestingly,

```
int n = 5;
const int * p = &n;
...
n = 6;  // Okay
*p = 6; // Error: p points to a 'constant' data (n) that cannot be changed
```

Finally,

```
const int n = 5;
int * p = &n;  // Error: If this were allowed, we would be able to change constant n
...
n = 6;  // Error: n is constant and cannot be changed
*p = 6; // Would have been okay, if declaration of p were valid
```

const and Pointers: Example

What will be the output of the following program:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
const int a = 5;
int *b;
b = (int *) &a;
*b = 10;
cout << a << " " <<b<<" "<< &a <<" "<< *b <<"\n";
}
```

const and Pointers: Example

What will be the output of the following program:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
const int a = 5;
int *b;
b = (int *) &a;
*b = 10;
cout << a << " " <<b<<" "<< &a <<" "<< *b <<"\n";
}
```

Standard g++ compiler prints: 5 0x16b58f4ec 0x16b58f4ec 10
b actually points to a
But when accessed through a the compiler substitutes the constant expression
Technically the behavior is **undefined**

const and Pointers: *Constant Pointer*

Consider pointer

```
int m = 4, n = 5;
int * const p = &n;
...
n = 6;  // Okay
*p = 7; // Okay. Both n and *p are 7 now
...
p = &m; // Error: p is a constant pointer and cannot be changed
```

By extension, both can be const

```
const int m = 4;
const int n = 5;
const int * const p = &n;
...
n = 6;  // Error: n is constant and cannot be changed
*p = 7; // Error: p points to a 'constant' data (n) that cannot be changed
...
p = &m; // Error: p is a constant pointer and cannot be changed
```

Finally, to decide on const-ness, draw a mental line through *

```
int n = 5;
int * p = &n;             // non-const-Pointer to non-const-Pointee
const int * p = &n;       // non-const-Pointer to const-Pointee
int * const p = &n;       // const-Pointer to non-const-Pointee
const int * const p = &n; // const-Pointer to const-Pointee
```

const and Pointers: The case of C-string

Consider the example:

```
char * str = strdup("IIT, Kharagpur");
str[0] = 'N';                   // Edit the name
cout << str << endl;
str = strdup("JIT, Kharagpur"); // Change the name
cout << str << endl;
```

Output is:

```
NIT, Kharagpur
JIT, Kharagpur
```

To stop editing the name:

```
const char * str = strdup("IIT, Kharagpur");
str[0] = 'N';                   // Error: Cannot Edit the name
str = strdup("JIT, Kharagpur"); // Change the name
```

To stop changing the name:

```
char * const str = strdup("IIT, Kharagpur");
str[0] = 'N';                   // Edit the name
str = strdup("JIT, Kharagpur"); // Error: Cannot Change the name
```

To stop both:

```
const char * const str = strdup("IIT, Kharagpur");
str[0] = 'N';                   // Error: Cannot Edit the name
str = strdup("JIT, Kharagpur"); // Error: Cannot Change the name
```

Notion of `volatile`

- Variable Read-Write
  - The value of a variable can be read and / or assigned at any point of time
  - The value assigned to a variable does not change till a next assignment is made (value is persistent)
- `const`
  - The value of a `const` variable can be set only at initialization – cannot be changed afterwards
- `volatile`
  - *In contrast*, the value of a `volatile` variable may be different every time it is read – *even if no assignment has been made to it*
  - A variable is taken as `volatile` if it can be changed by hardware, the kernel, another thread etc.
- `cv-qualifier`: A declaration may be prefixed with a qualifier – `const` or `volatile`

Using volatile

Consider:

```
static int i;
void fun(void) {
    i = 0;
    while (i != 100);
}
```

This is an infinite loop! Hence the compiler should optimize as:

```
static int i;
void fun(void) {
    i = 0;
    while (1);        // Compiler optimizes
}
```

Now qualify `i` as `volatile`:

```
static volatile int i;
void fun(void) {
    i = 0;
    while (i != 100);  // Compiler does not optimize
}
```

Being `volatile`, `i` can be changed by hardware anytime. It waits till the value becomes 100 (possibly some hardware writes to a port).

Program 06.03: Macros with Parameters

- Macros with Parameters are defined by `#define`
- Macros with Parameters are replaced by CPP

Source Program	Program after CPP

`#include <iostream>`
`using namespace std;`
 	
`#define SQUARE(x) x * x`
 	
`int main() {`
`    int a = 3, b;`
 	
`    b = SQUARE(a);`
 	
`    cout << "Square = "`
`         << b << endl;`
`    return 0;`
`}`
	`// Contents of <iostream> header replaced by CPP`
	`using namespace std;`
	
	`// #define of SQUARE(x) consumed by CPP`
	
	`int main() {`
	`    int a = 3, b;`
	
	`    b = a * a; // Replaced by CPP`
	
	`    cout << "Square = "`
	`         << b << endl;`
	`    return 0;`
	`}`

Square = 9	Square = 9
• `SQUARE(x)` is a macro with one param • `SQUARE(x)` looks like a function	• CPP replaces the `SQUARE(x)` substituting `x` with `a` • Compiler does not *see* it as function

Pitfalls of macros

Consider the example:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#define SQUARE(x) x * x

int main() {
    int a = 3, b;

    b = SQUARE(a + 1); // Wrong macro expansion

    cout << "Square = " << b << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Output is 7 in stead of 16 as expected. On the expansion line it gets:

```
b = a + 1 * a + 1;
```

To fix:

```
#define SQUARE(x) (x) * (x)
```

Now:

```
b = (a + 1) * (a + 1);
```

Pitfalls of macros

Continuing ...

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

#define SQUARE(x) (x) * (x)

int main() {
    int a = 3, b;

    b = SQUARE(++a);

    cout << "Square = " << b << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Output is 25 in stead of 16 as expected. On the expansion line it gets:

```
b = (++a) * (++a);
```

and a is incremented twice before being used! There is no easy fix.

inline Function

- An `inline` function is just another functions
- The function prototype is preceded by the keyword `inline`
- An `inline` function is expanded (inlined) at the site of its call and the overhead of passing parameters between caller and callee (or called) functions is avoided

Program 06.04: Macros as inline Functions

Module 06

Sourangshu Bhattacharya

Objectives & Outline

const-ness & cv-qualifier
const-ness
Advantages
Pointers
volatile

inline functions
Macros
inline

Summary

- Define the function
- Prefix function header with inline
- Compile function body and function call together

Using macro	Using inline

`#include <iostream>`
`using namespace std;`
`#define SQUARE(x) x * x`
`int main() {`
`    int a = 3, b;`
`    b = SQUARE(a);`
`    cout << "Square = "`
`         << b << endl;`
`    return 0;`
`}`
	`#include <iostream>`
	`using namespace std;`
	`inline int SQUARE(int x) { return x * x; }`
	`int main() {`
	`    int a = 3, b;`
	`    b = SQUARE(a);`
	`    cout << "Square = "`
	`         << b << endl;`
	`    return 0;`
	`}`

Square = 9	Square = 9
• SQUARE(x) is a macro with one param • Macro SQUARE(x) is efficient • SQUARE(a + 1) fails • SQUARE(++a) fails • SQUARE(++a) does not check type	• SQUARE(x) is a function with one param • inline SQUARE(x) is equally efficient • SQUARE(a + 1) works • SQUARE(++a) works • SQUARE(++a) checks type

Macros & inline Functions: Compare and Contrast

Macros	inline Functions
• Expanded at the place of calls • Efficient in execution • Code bloats • Has syntactic and semantic pitfalls • Type checking for parameters is not done • Helps to write `max` / `swap` for all types • Errors are not checked during compilation • Not available to debugger	• Expanded at the place of calls • Efficient in execution • Code bloats • No pitfall • Type checking for parameters is robust • Needs `template` for the same purpose • Errors are checked during compilation • Available to debugger in DEBUG build

Limitations of Function `inlineing`

- `inlineing` is a directive – compiler may not inline functions with large body
- `inline` functions may not be recursive
- Function body is needed for `inlineing` at the time of function call. Hence, implementation hiding is not possible. *Implement* `inline` *functions in header files*
- `inline` functions must not have two different definitions

Module 06

Sourangshu Bhattacharya

Module Summary

- Revisit manifest constants from C
- Understand `const`-ness, its use and advantages over manifest constants
- Understand the interplay of `const` and pointer
- Understand the notion and use of `volatile` data
- Revisit macros with parameters from C
- Understand `inline` functions and their advantages over macros
- Limitations of `inline`ing