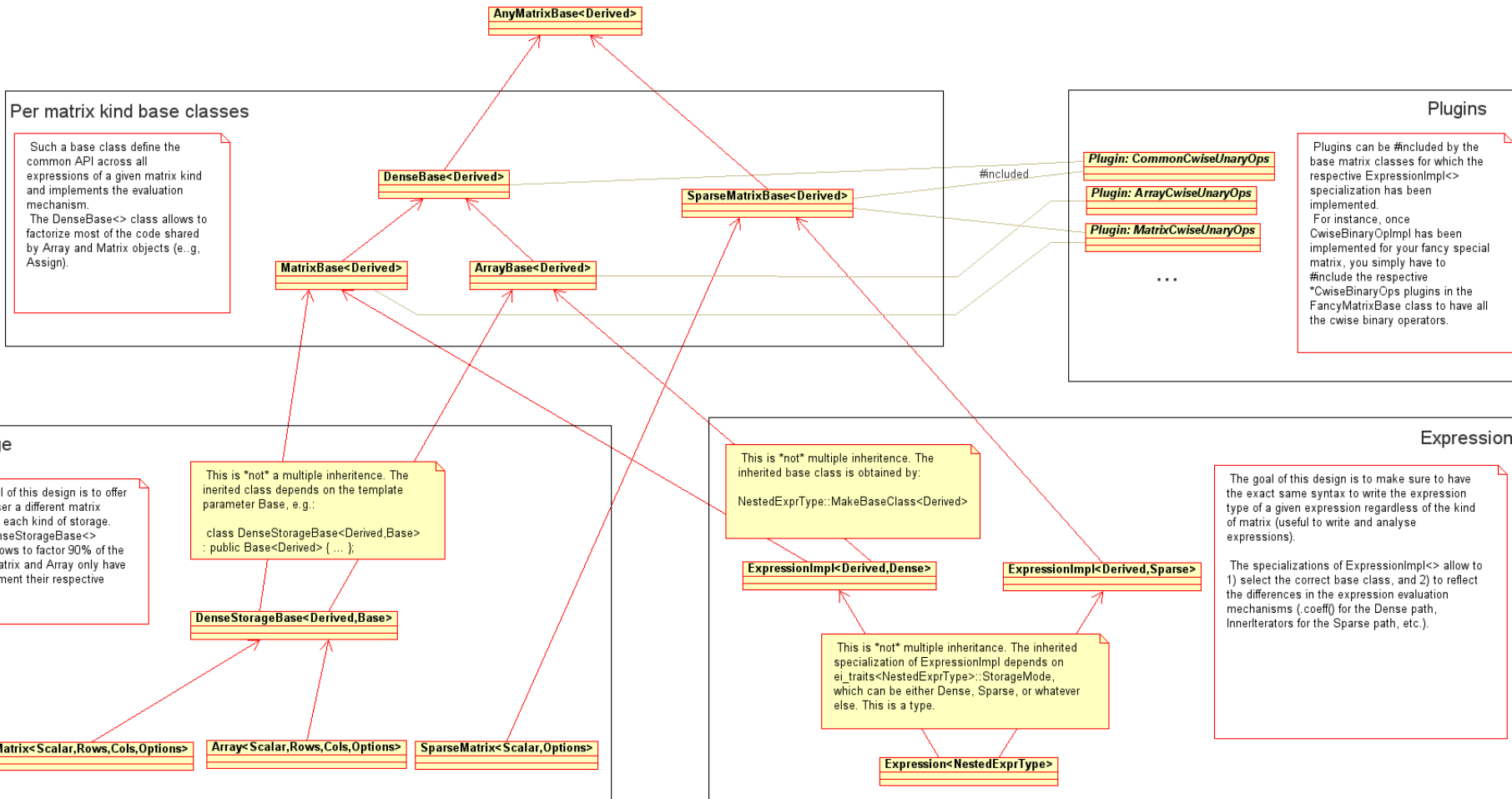


Eigen's class hierarchy



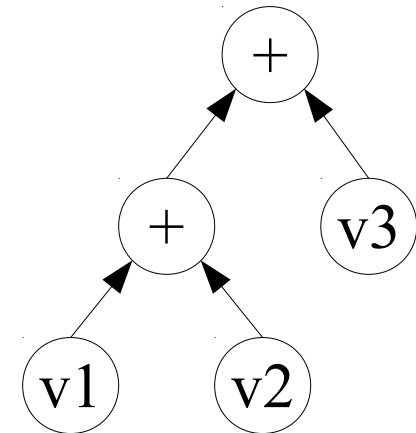
Expression templates

- Example:
- Expression templates:

```
v3 = v1 + v2 + v3;
```

- “+” returns an expression
Sum<typeof(v1),typeof(v2)>

- expression tree
*Sum<Sum<typeof(v1),typeof(v2),
typeof(v3)>*



- evaluation entirely performed in the “=”

```
for(i=0; i<v3.size(); ++i)
    v3[i] = v1[i] + v2[i] + v3[i];
```

E.T. in Eigen 2.0

- $v1 + v2$ returns a Sum expression:
 - $Sum<typeof(v1),typeof(v2)>$
- with:
 - ```
template<Lhs,Rhs> class Sum {
 const Lhs& m_lhs;
 const Rhs& m_rhs;

 Sum(const Lhs& l, const Rhs& r) : m_lhs(l), m_rhs(r) {}

 Scalar coeff(int i, int j) { return m_lhs.coeff(i,j) + m_rhs.coeff(i,j); }

 int rows() {...}
 int cols() {...}
};
```
- What about:  $(v1 + v2) + v3$  ?

# E.T. in Eigen 2.0

- $v1 + v2$  returns a Sum expression:
  - `Sum<typeof(v1),typeof(v2)>`
- with:
  - `template<Lhs,Rhs> class Sum : MatrixBase<Sum<Lhs,Rhs>> {`  
`const Lhs& m_lhs;`  
`const Rhs& m_rhs;`  
  
`Sum(const Lhs& l, const Rhs& r) : m_lhs(l), m_rhs(r) {`  
  
`Scalar coeff(int i, int j) { return m_lhs.coeff(i,j) + m_rhs.coeff(i,j); }`  
  
`int rows() {...}`  
`int cols() {...}`  
`};`
- What about:  $(v1 + v2) + v3$  ?
  - > common base class: MatrixBase

# The base class

```
template<Derived> class MatrixBase {
 /* ... */

 template<OtherDerived> Sum<Derived, OtherDerived>
 operator+(const MatrixBase<OtherDerived>& other)
 { return Sum<Derived, OtherDerived>(*this, other); }

 template<Src> Derived& operator=(const MatrixBase<Src>& src) {
 foreach coeffs i,j do
 *this.coeff(i,j) = other.coeff(i,j);
 }
};
```

# The ei\_traits class

```
template<Lhs,Rhs> class Sum : MatrixBase<Sum<Lhs,Rhs>> {
 /* ... */
 typedef typename Lhs::Scalar Scalar;
};
```

```
template<Derived> class MatrixBase {
 /* ... */
 typedef typename Derived::Scalar Scalar;
};
```

**! circular dependency !**

# The ei\_traits class

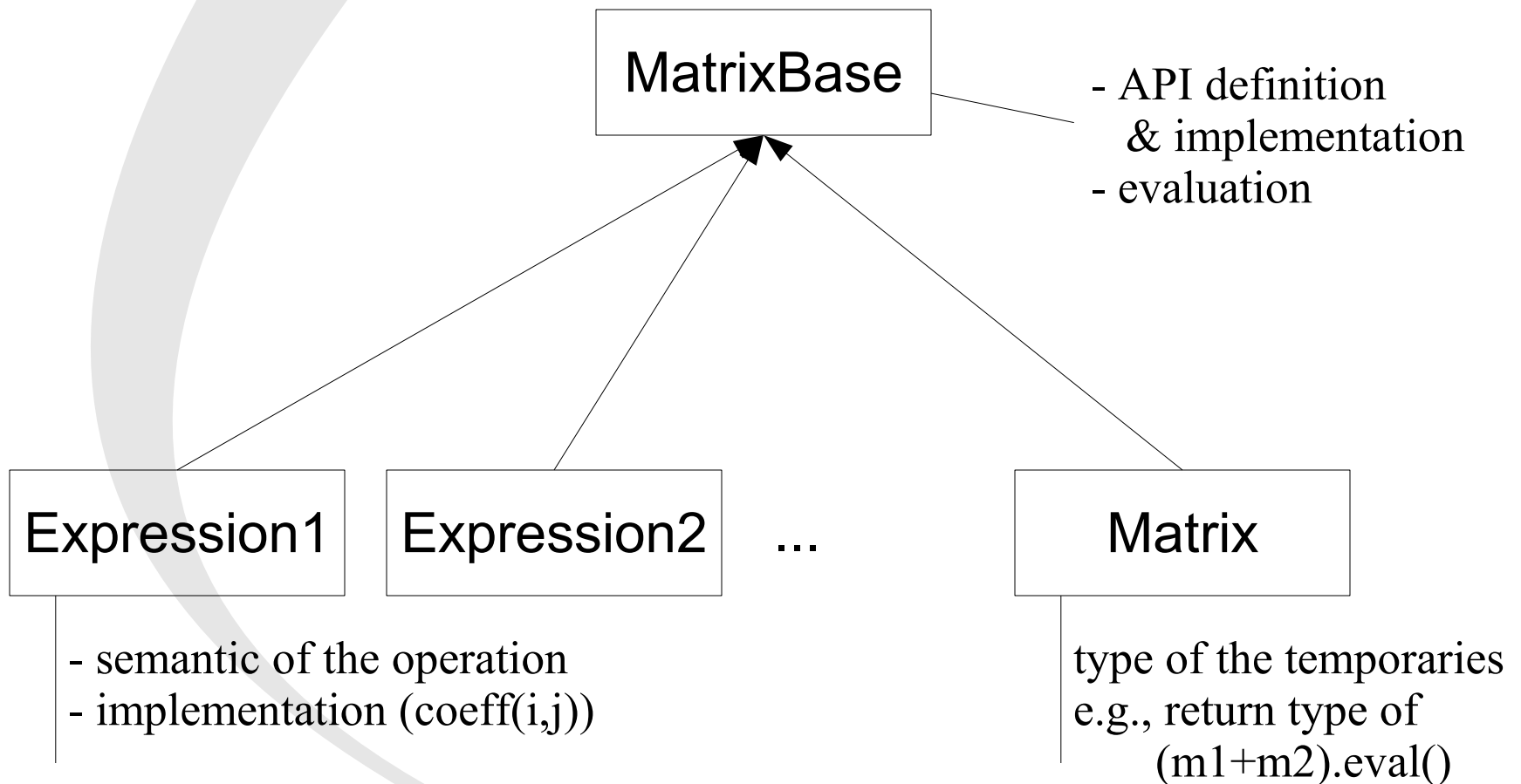
```
template<Lhs,Rhs> struct ei_traits<Sum<Lhs,Rhs>> {
 /* .. */
 typedef typename Lhs::Scalar Scalar;
};
```

```
template<Lhs,Rhs> class Sum : MatrixBase<Sum<Lhs,Rhs>> {
 /* ... */
 typedef typename ei_traits<Sum>::Scalar Scalar;
};
```

```
template<Derived> class MatrixBase {
 /* ... */
 typedef typename ei_traits<Derived>::Scalar Scalar;
};
```



# Eigen 2.0: Class hierarchy



# Motivations for 3.0

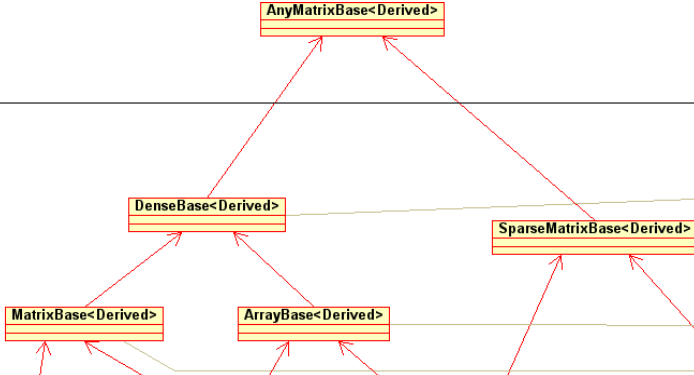
- Eigen 2.0: limited to a single type of Matrix
  - we want E.T. for all kind of objects
  - different storages
    - dense, sparse matrices, triangular matrices, etc.
      - require different evaluation mechanisms
      - coeffs based, iterators, etc.
  - different semantics
    - matrix, array, transform, etc.
      - slightly different API

# Additional goals / constraints

- zero code duplication
  - operator+ declared, documented, implemented only once!
- uniform expression tree
  - `typeof(v1+v2) == Sum<typeof(v1),typeof(v2)>`
- decouple the semantic and the implementation of the expressions

### Per matrix kind base classes

Such a base class define the common API across all expressions of a given matrix kind and implements the evaluation mechanism. The `DenseBase<>` class allows to factorize most of the code shared by `Array` and `Matrix` objects (e. g. `Assign`).



### Plugins

- Plugin: `CommonCwiseUnaryOps`
- Plugin: `ArrayCwiseUnaryOps`
- Plugin: `MatrixCwiseUnaryOps`
- ...

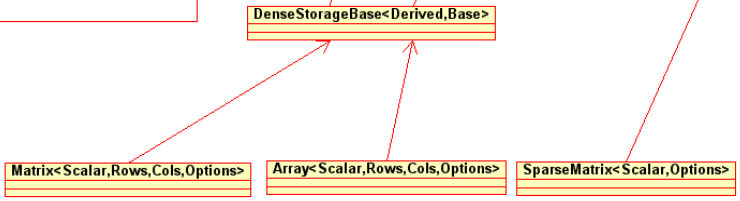
Plugins can be `#included` by the base matrix classes for which the respective `ExpressionImpl<>` specialization has been implemented. For instance, once `CwiseBinaryOpImpl` has been implemented for your fancy special matrix, you simply have to `#include` the respective `*CwiseBinaryOps` plugins in the `FancyMatrixBase` class to have all the `cwise` binary operators.

### Storage

The goal of this design is to offer to the user a different matrix class for each kind of storage. The `DenseStorageBase<>` class allows to factor 90% of the code. `Matrix` and `Array` only have to implement their respective ctors.

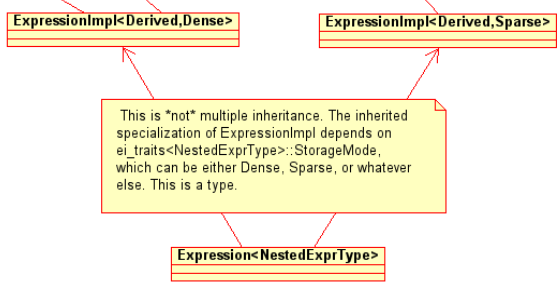
This is "not" a multiple inheritance. The inherited class depends on the template parameter `Base`, e.g.:

```
class DenseStorageBase<Derived,Base>
: public Base<Derived> { ... };
```



This is "not" multiple inheritance. The inherited base class is obtained by:

```
NestedExprType::MakeBaseClass<Derived>
```

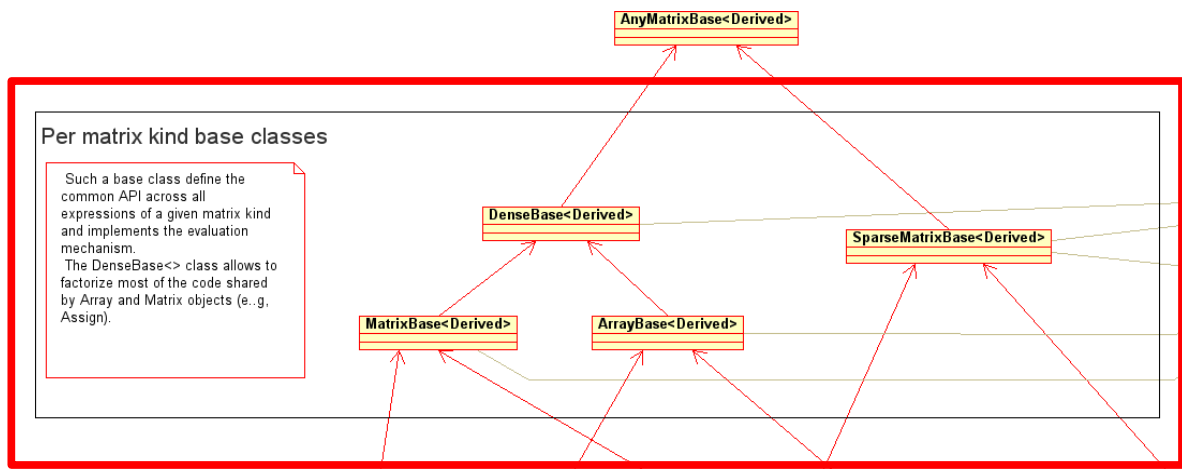


This is "not" multiple inheritance. The inherited specialization of `ExpressionImpl` depends on `ei_traits<NestedExprType>::StorageMode`, which can be either `Dense`, `Sparse`, or whatever else. This is a type.

### Expression

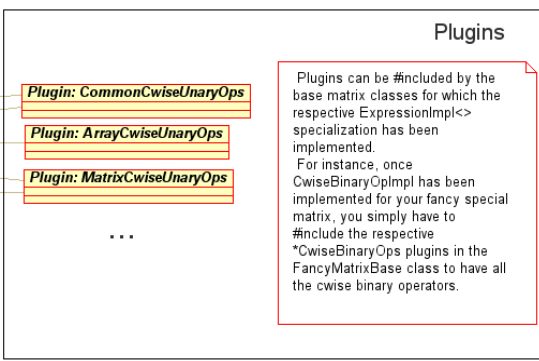
The goal of this design is to make sure to have the exact same syntax to write the expression type of a given expression regardless of the kind of matrix (useful to write and analyse expressions).

The specializations of `ExpressionImpl<>` allow to 1) select the correct base class, and 2) to reflect the differences in the expression evaluation mechanisms (`coeff()` for the `Dense` path, `InnerIterators` for the `Sparse` path, etc.).



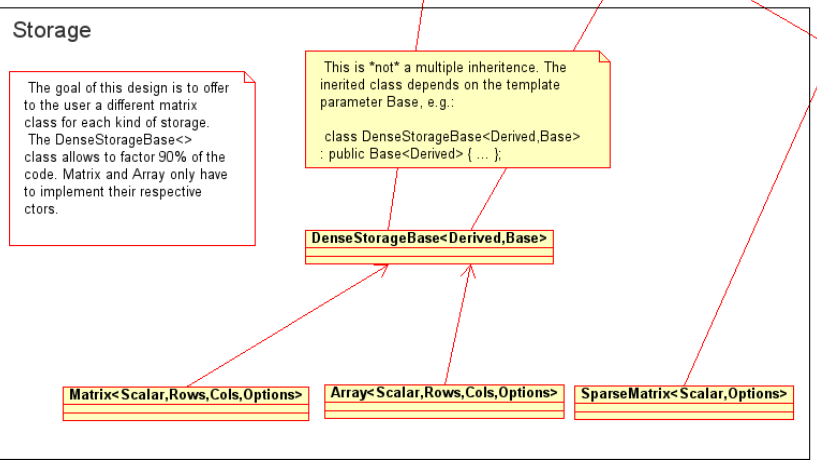
**Per matrix kind base classes**

Such a base class define the common API across all expressions of a given matrix kind and implements the evaluation mechanism. The DenseBase<> class allows to factorize most of the code shared by Array and Matrix objects (e. g. Assign).



**Plugins**

Plugins can be #included by the base matrix classes for which the respective ExpressionImpl<> specialization has been implemented. For instance, once CwiseBinaryOpImpl has been implemented for your fancy special matrix, you simply have to #include the respective \*CwiseBinaryOps plugins in the FancyMatrixBase class to have all the cwise binary operators.

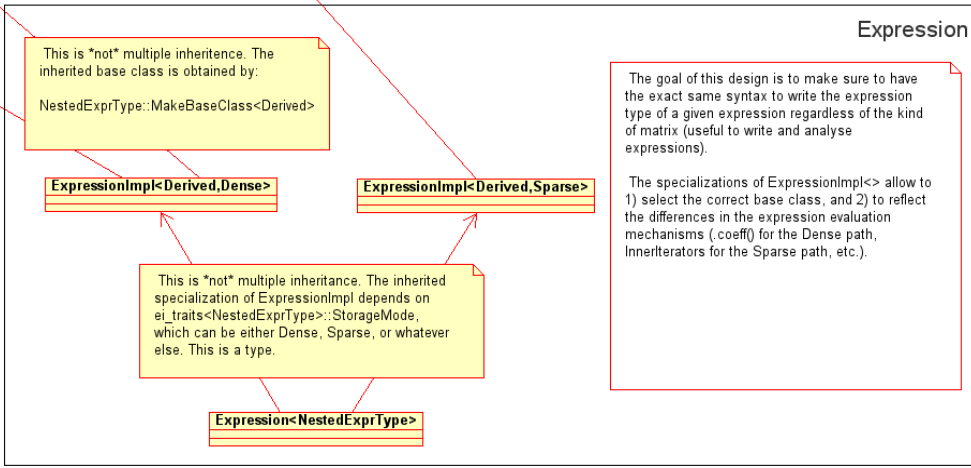


**Storage**

The goal of this design is to offer to the user a different matrix class for each kind of storage. The DenseStorageBase<> class allows to factor 90% of the code. Matrix and Array only have to implement their respective ctors.

This is "not" a multiple inheritance. The inherited class depends on the template parameter Base, e.g.:

```
class DenseStorageBase<Derived,Base>
: public Base<Derived> { ... };
```



**Expression**

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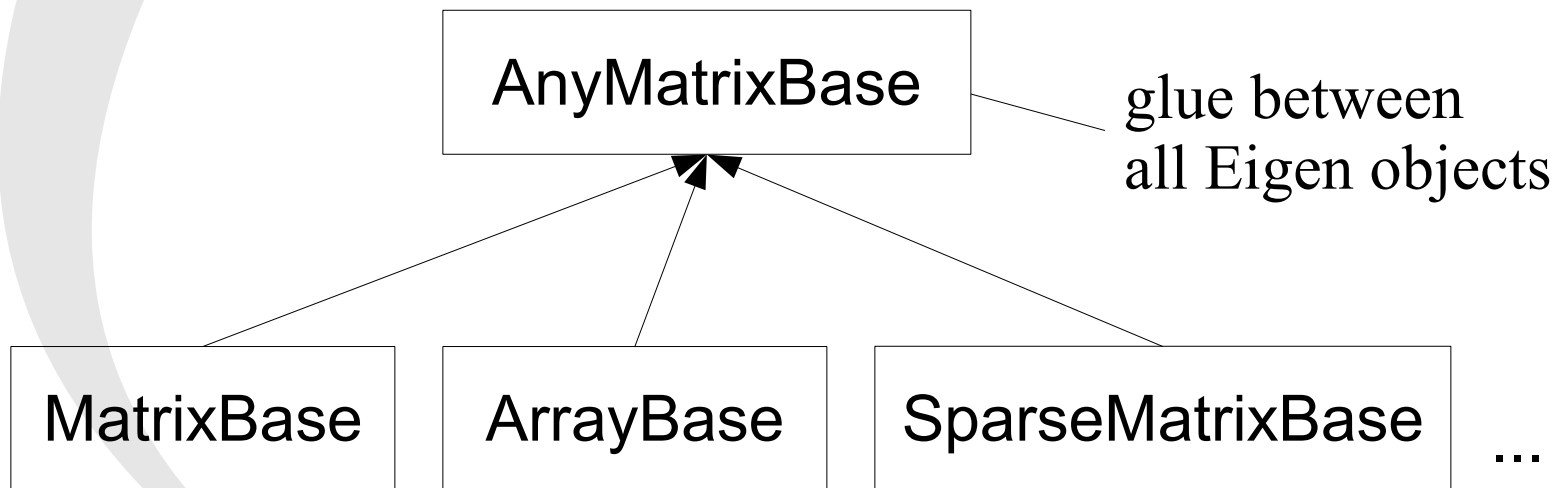
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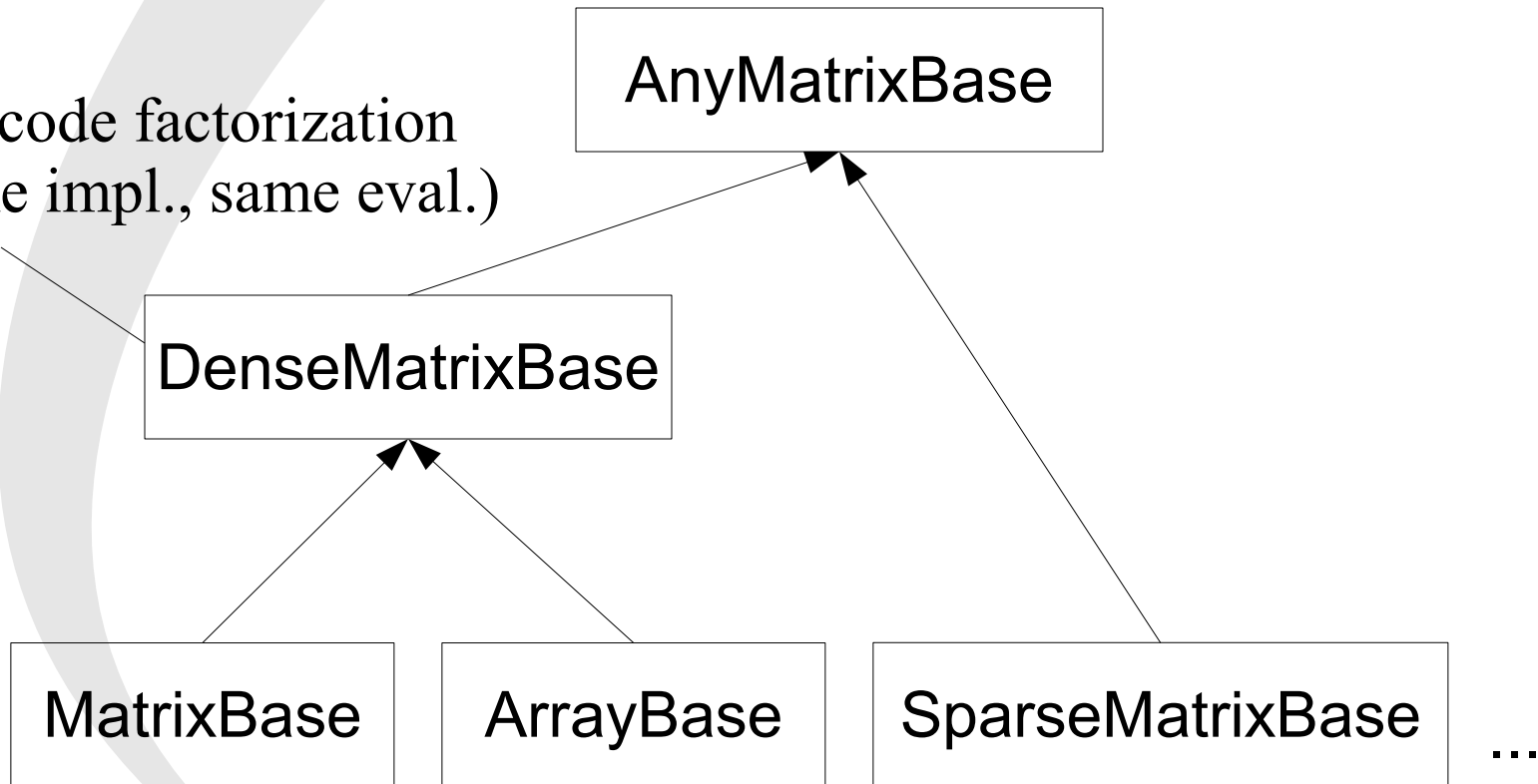
# One base class per kind of matrix

- Why?
  - slightly different API
  - different evaluation mechanisms (coeff, iterators, etc.)



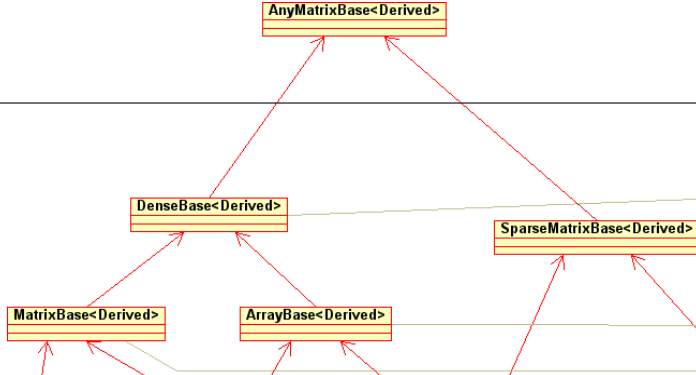
# One base class per kind of matrix

API/code factorization  
(same impl., same eval.)



### Per matrix kind base classes

Such a base class define the common API across all expressions of a given matrix kind and implements the evaluation mechanism. The DenseBase<> class allows to factorize most of the code shared by Array and Matrix objects (e. g., Assign).



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- Plugin: CommonCwiseUnaryOps
- Plugin: ArrayCwiseUnaryOps
- Plugin: MatrixCwiseUnaryOps
- ...

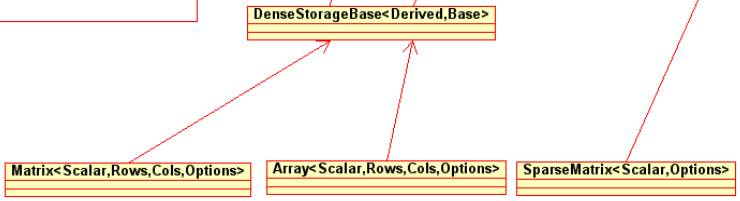
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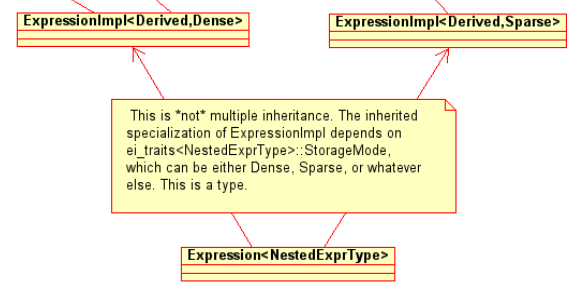
```
class DenseStorageBase<Derived,Base> : public Base<Derived> { ... };
```



### Expression

This is "not" multiple inheritance. The inherited base class is obtained by:

```
NestedExprType::MakeBaseClass<Derived>
```



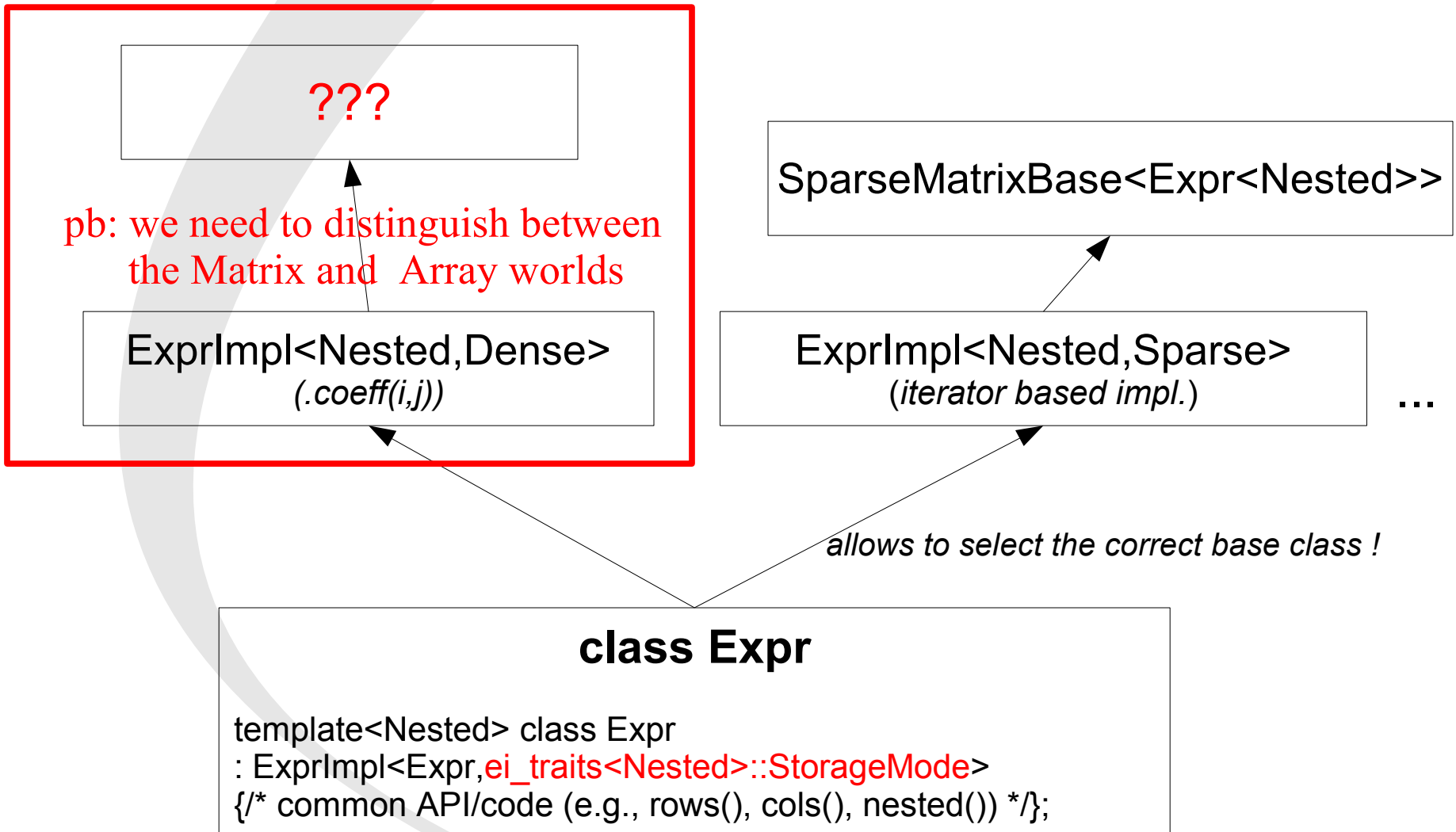
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The specializations of ExpressionImpl<> allow to 1) select the correct base class, and 2) to reflect the differences in the expression evaluation mechanisms (.coeff() for the Dense path, InnerIterators for the Sparse path, etc.).



# Semantic/implementation decoupling



# Semantic/implementation decoupling

```
template <typename OtherDerived>
struct MakeBase { typedef MatrixBase<OtherDerived> Type; };
```

MatrixBase<Expr<Nested>>

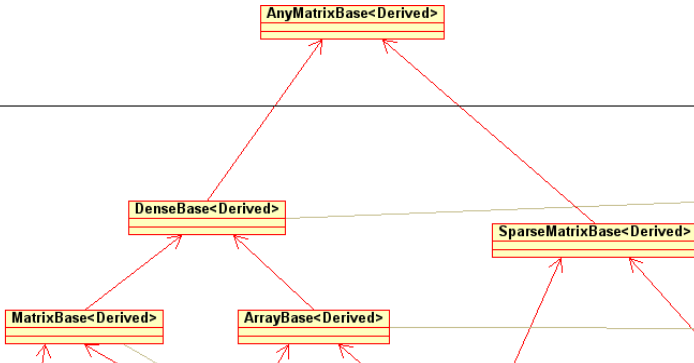
ArrayBase<Expr<Nested>>

**class ExprImpl<Nested,Dense>**

```
template<Nested> class ExprImpl<Nested,Dense>
: Nested::template MakeBase< Expr<Nested> >::Type
{ /* ... */ }
```

### Per matrix kind base classes

Such a base class define the common API across all expressions of a given matrix kind and implements the evaluation mechanism. The DenseBase<> class allows to factorize most of the code shared by Array and Matrix objects (e. g. Assign).



### Plugins

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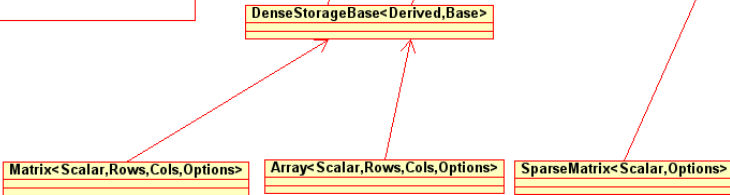
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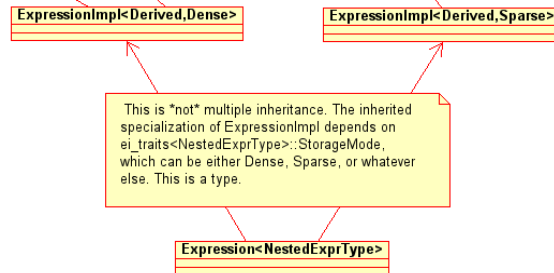
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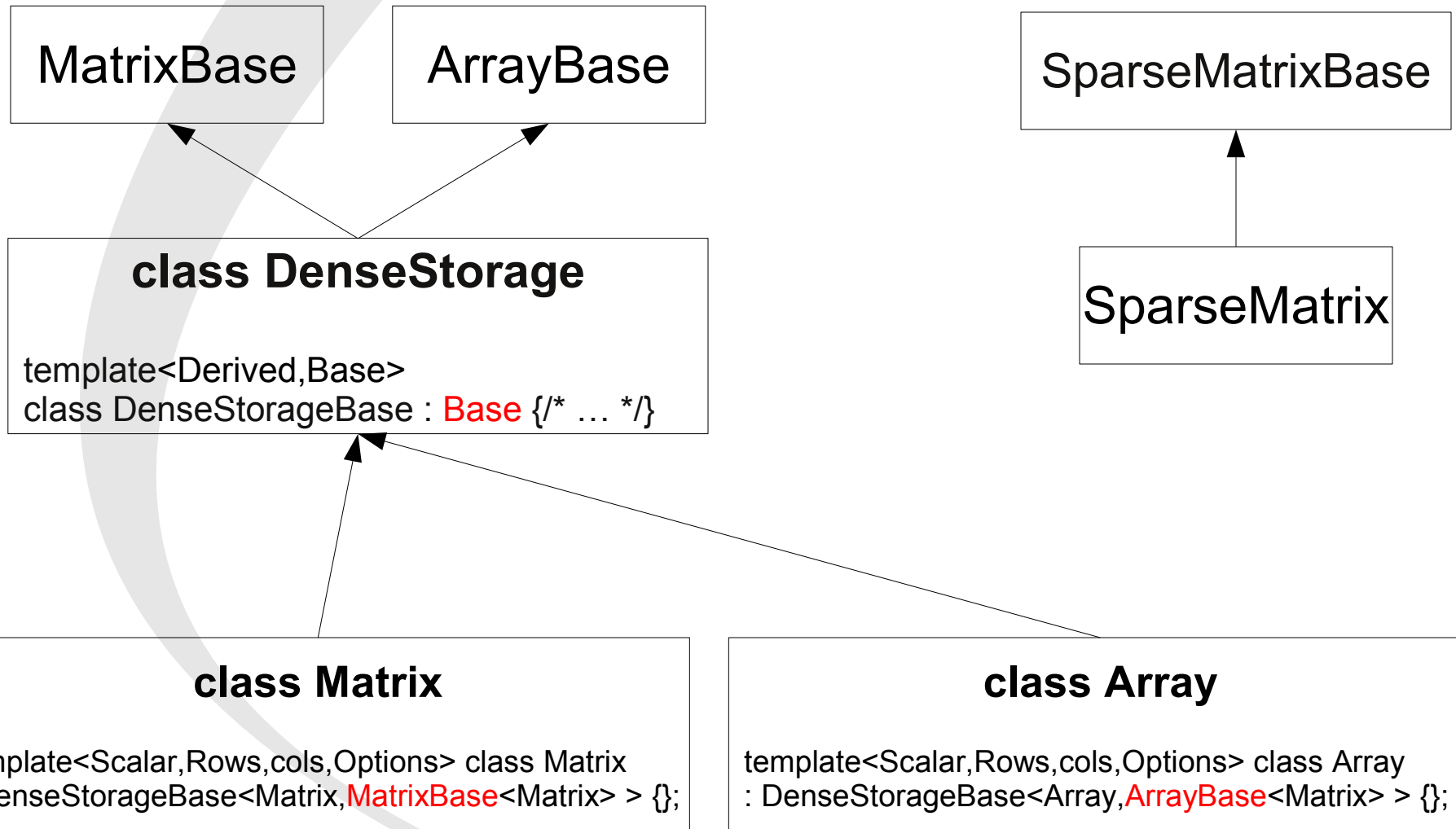
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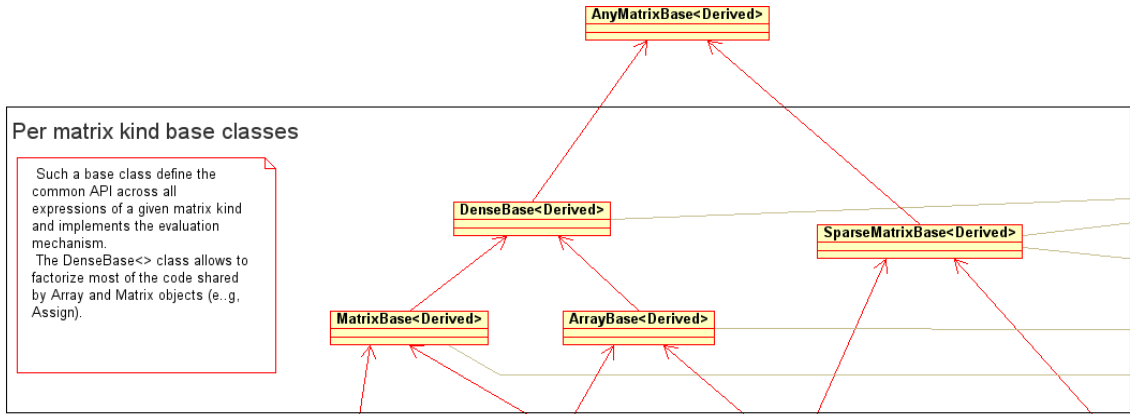
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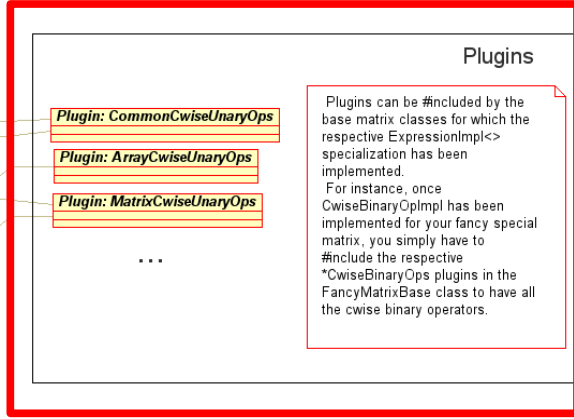
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# Storage classes

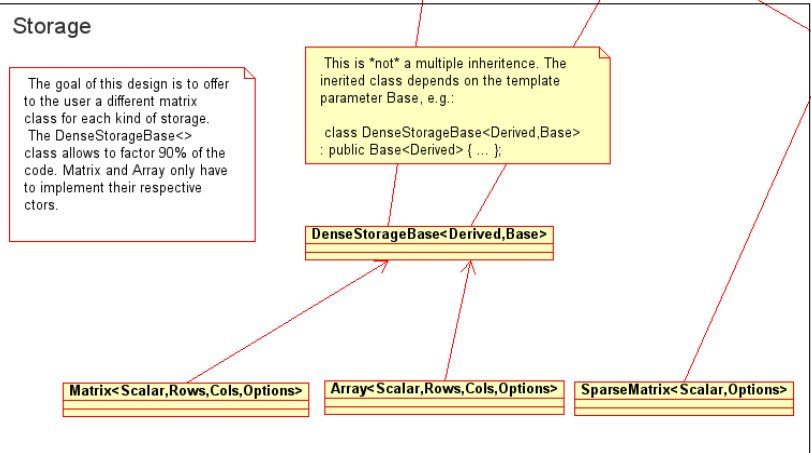




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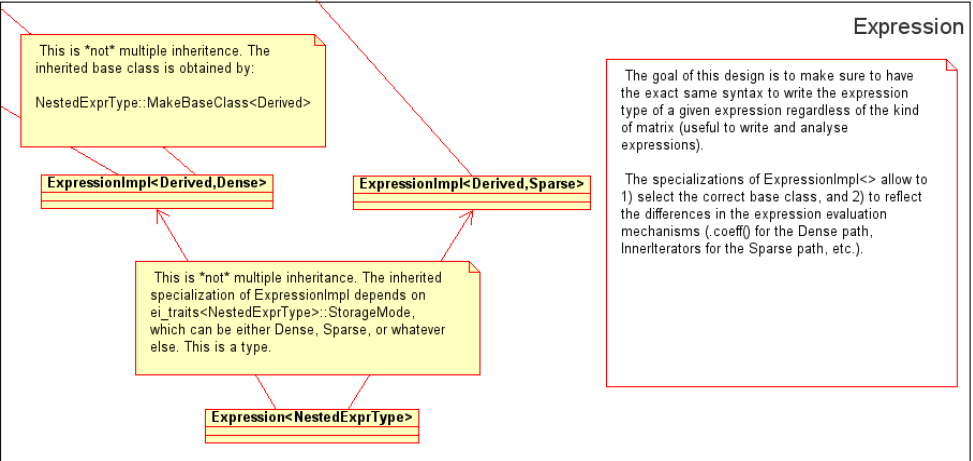
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The specializations of ExpressionImpl<> allow to 1) select the correct base class, and 2) to reflect the differences in the expression evaluation mechanisms (.coeff() for the Dense path, InnerIterators for the Sparse path, etc.).

# Objective Zero Code Duplication

- How to factor common API between, e.g., Dense and Sparse objects ?
  - Notion of set of “features”:
    - one feature set per kind of expression (unary, binary, etc.)
    - split feature set wrt matrix/array world
  - create one “plugin” per feature set
    - 1 plugin = 1 header file
    - plugins are `#included` in the body of the base classes
  - examples:
    - common unary operators (e.g., `minCoeff`)
    - matrix specific binary operators (matrix product)
    - array specific binary operators (`<`, `>`, `&`, `|`, etc.)
    - etc.

# Objective Zero Code Duplication

plugins/MatrixCwiseUnaryOps.h:

```
/** nice documentation here */
const CwiseUnaryOp<ei_scalar_abs_op<Scalar>,Derived> cwiseAbs() const { return derived(); }
/* ... */
```

Core/MatrixBase.h

```
class MatrixBase {
#define EIGEN_CURRENT_STORAGE_BASE_CLASS Eigen::MatrixBase
include "../plugins/CommonCwiseUnaryOps.h"
include "../plugins/CommonCwiseBinaryOps.h"
include "../plugins/MatrixCwiseUnaryOps.h"
include "../plugins/MatrixCwiseBinaryOps.h"
#undef EIGEN_CURRENT_STORAGE_BASE_CLASS
};
```

plugins/MatrixCwiseBinaryOps.h:

```
template<typename OtherDerived>
const CwiseBinaryOp<max<Scalar>, Derived, OtherDerived>
cwiseMax(const EIGEN_CURRENT_STORAGE_BASE_CLASS<OtherDerived> &other) const
{
 return CwiseBinaryOp<max<Scalar>, Derived, OtherDerived>(derived(), other.derived());
}
```

# Matrix products

