



Multiplatform C++

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Who we are



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It's really multiplatform

Windows

- From XP to 8 32 and 64-bit
- Visual Studio 2012
- Dinkum's STL

FreeBSD

- 9.x 64-bit
- Clang 3.3
- libc++

Linux

- 2.x 3.x 64-bit
- Glibc 2.5+
- gcc 4.8.2
- · libstd++





But...

...isn't C++ multiplatform?



```
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>
int main(int argc, char ** argv)
       std::cout << "giggidy" << std::endl;</pre>
       return EXIT_SUCCESS;
```



```
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>
int main(int argc, char ** argv)
       std::cerr.sync_with_stdio(false);
      std::cout << "giggidy" << std::endl;</pre>
       return EXIT_SUCCESS;
```



```
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>
int main(int argc, char ** argv)
{
      const char * const char blah [] = "giggidy\n";
      fwrite(blah, sizeof(blah), stdout);
      return EXIT SUCCESS;
```



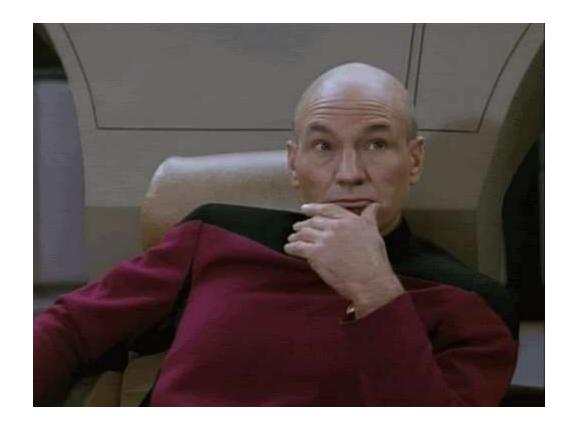
```
int main(int argc, char ** argv)
#if BOOST OS WINDOWS
#ifndef DEBUG
      _set_abort_behavior(0, _WRITE_ABORT_MSG);
      _set_abort_behavior(1, _CALL_REPORTFAULT);
      _set_error_mode(_OUT_TO_STDERR);
#endif
#endif
      const char * const char blah [] = "giggidy\n";
      fwrite(blah, sizeof(blah), stdout);
      return EXIT SUCCESS;
}
```



```
int main(int argc, char ** argv)
#if BOOST OS WINDOWS
#ifndef DEBUG
      _set_abort_behavior(0, _WRITE_ABORT_MSG);
      _set_abort_behavior(1, _CALL_REPORTFAULT);
      _set_error_mode(_OUT_TO_STDERR);
#endif
#endif
      std::setlocale(LC ALL, "en US.UTF-8");
      const char * const char blah [] = "Привет!\n";
      fwrite(blah, sizeof(blah), stdout);
      return EXIT SUCCESS;
}
```



Conclusion



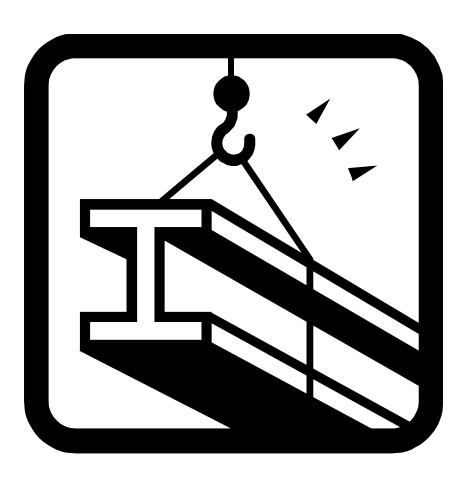


Topics not covered



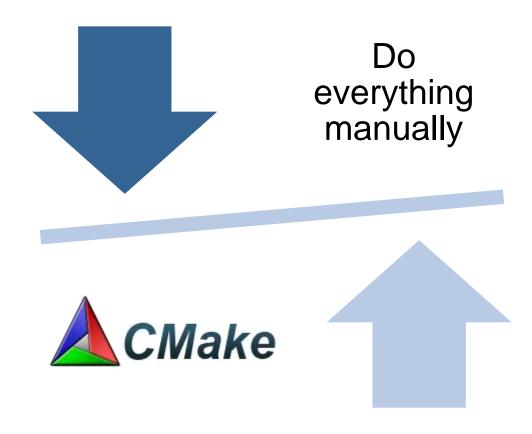


First things first



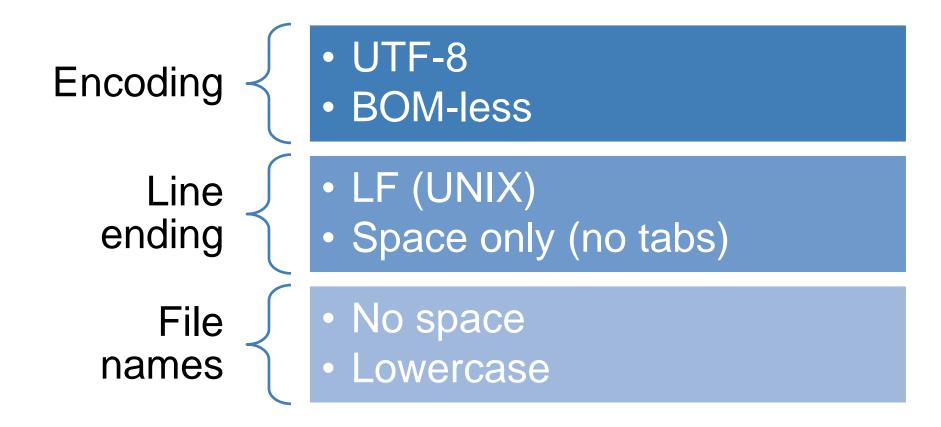


How to compile





Important trivialities





STL

Recommended

<thread>

<atomic>

<chrono>

<mutex>

<system_error>

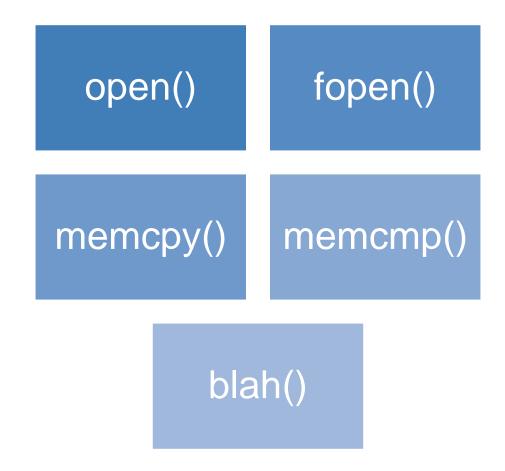
<iostream>

<fstream>

<locale>

Careful!

C to the rescue!





You didn't expect it to be that easy, did you?

```
const unsigned char buf[1] = { 0 };
static assert(sizeof(buf) == 1, "unexpected size");
#if BOOST OS WINDOWS
  int fd = ::_open("file", _O_BINARY | _O_RDONLY, 0);
  :: lseeki64(fd, 0, SEEK END);
  ::_write(fd, buf, sizeof(buf));
  :: close(fd);
#else
  int fd = ::open("file", O RDONLY, 0);
  ::lseek(fd, 0, SEEK END);
  ::write(fd, buf, sizeof(buf));
  ::close(fd);
#endif
```



Boost.Predef



- Header only and in Boost
- Externalizes the problem
- Simple macros



Boost.Predef example 1

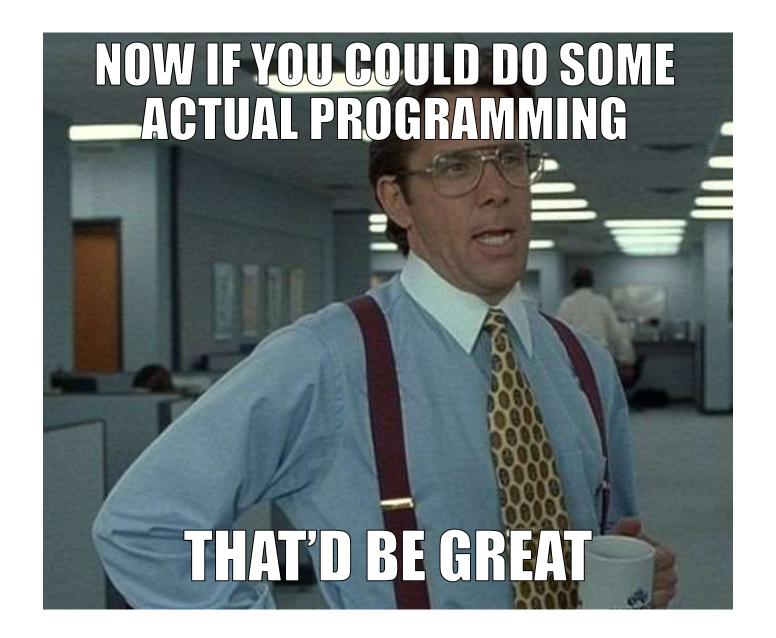
```
void func(void)
#if BOOST_OS_WINDOWS
       // something Windows
#endif
#if BOOST_OS_BSD_FREE
       // something FreeBSD
#endif
#if BOOST_OS_LINUX
       // something Linux
#endif
```



Boost.Predef example 2

```
void func(void)
#if BOOST_COMP_GNUC
 static_assert(BOOST_COMP_GNUC
             > BOOST_VERSION_NUMBER(4, 0, 0),
             "invalid gcc version");
#endif
#if BOOST_ARCH_X86_64
      // something AMD64
#endif
#if BOOST_ARCH_IA64
      // something IA64
#endif
```







Windows vs UNIXes – Some major differences

Windows

UTF-16

Drive letters, UNC

GUI

Local library 1st

Locks files like there is no tomorrow

UNIX

Depends

Mount points

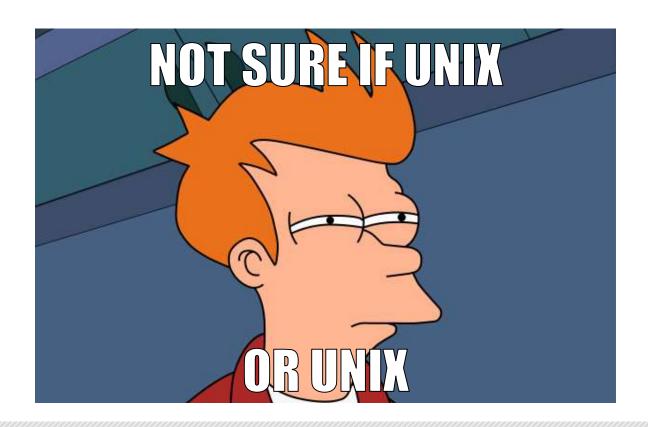
Terminals

System library 1st

Rarely locks files



- Unavailable functions
 - backtrace(), fread_unlocked() (FreeBSD)
- Different configurations
- Different parameters
 - statfs() (FreeBSD vs Linux)
 - sockets (Old UNIXes)
- Different libraries
 - epoll() vs kqueue()
 - libc++ vs stdlibc++
 - glibc versions





Paths

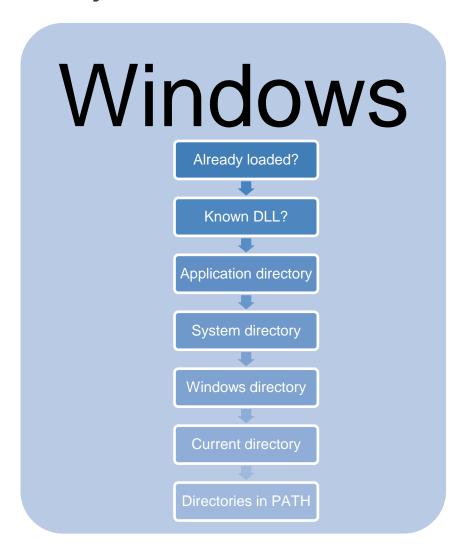
C:\Users\Edouard\AppData\Roaming\My Application\Settings

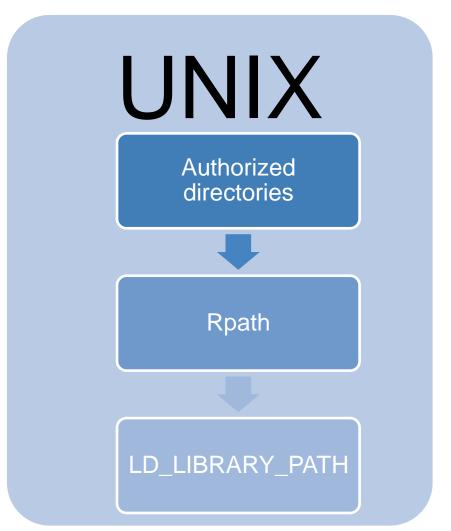
\\MyServer\Share\Music

~edouard/.app



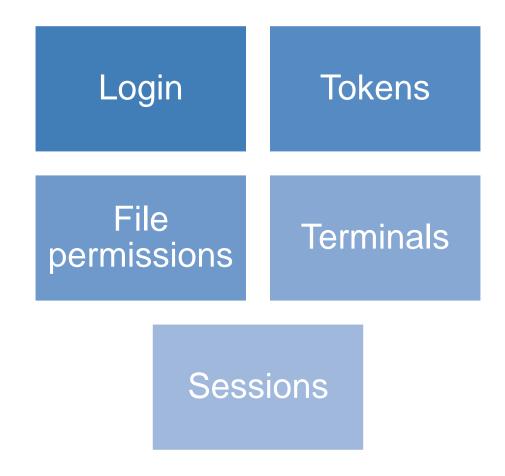
Library search order







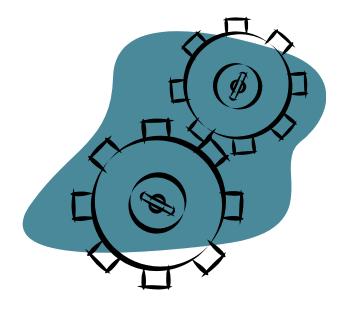
Credentials





Configuration

- /proc
- Windows registry
- sysctl
- Configuration files nightmare

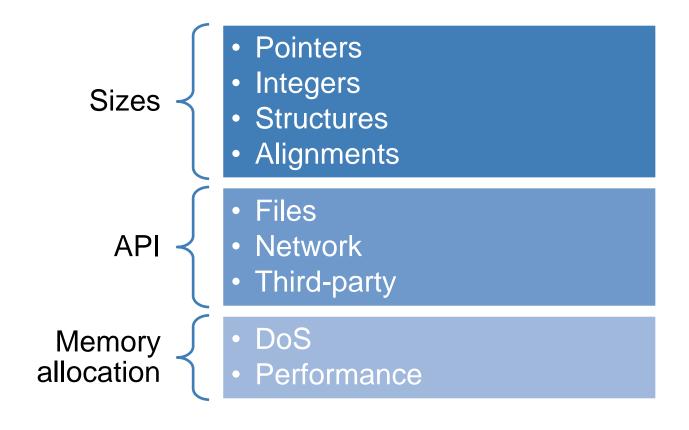


Serialization

- Endianness
- Floats
- Alignment
- Sizes

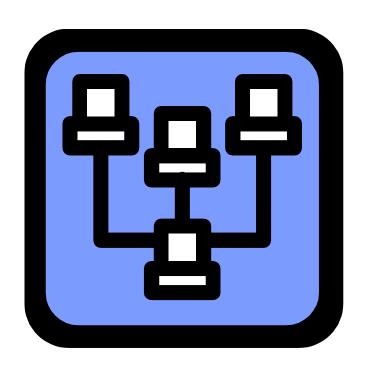


32-bit vs 64-bit





Networking



Create your own library... ...if you like pain and failure.



Boost.ASIO custom socket option example

```
#if BOOST_OS_WINDOWS
// on Windows we use the better and more secure
// SO_EXCLUSIVEADDRUSE option
int optval = 1;
auto native_socket = acceptor.native_handle();
if (::setsockopt(native_socket,
   SOL_SOCKET,
   SO_EXCLUSIVEADDRUSE,
   reinterpret_cast<const char *>(&optval), sizeof(optval)) != 0)
{ /* error management */ }
#else
acceptor.set_option(boost::asio::ip::tcp::acceptor::reuse_address(tru
e));
#endif
```

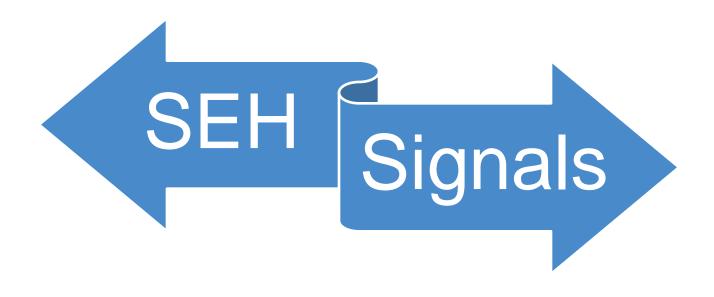


Debugging

- DEBUG=1
- DEBUG=1
- _SECURE_SCL=1
- _HAS_ITERATOR_DEBUGGING=1
- GLIBCXX_DEBUG=1



Error management





Important announcement





When things get real



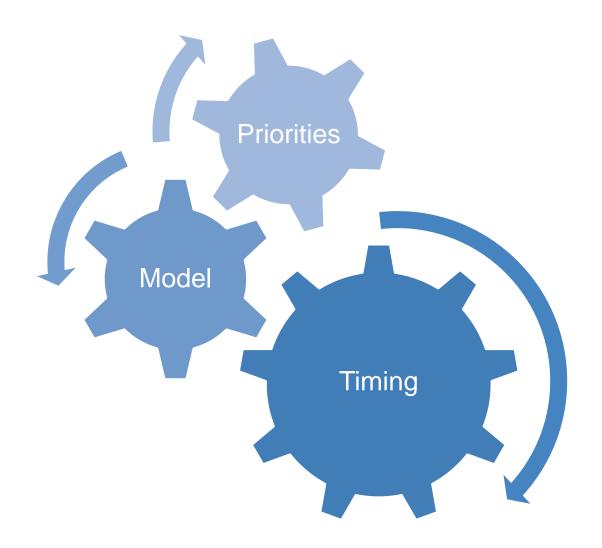


Performance discrepancies



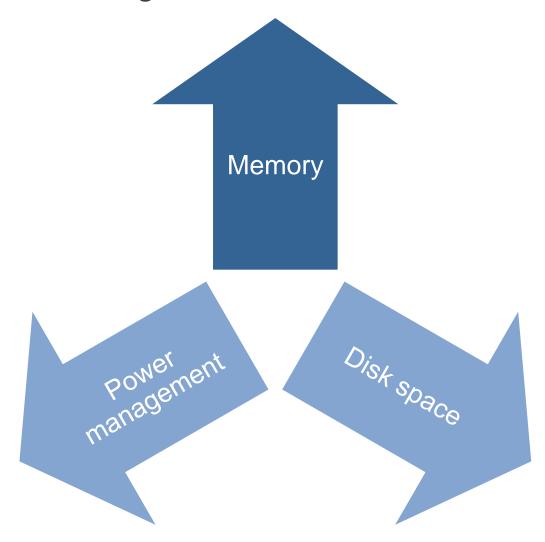


Multithreading "issues"





When it goes wrong





Tools of the trade

The Boost libraries

http://www.boost.org/

CMake

http://www.cmake.org/

Buildbot

http://buildbot.net/

Intel Threading Building blocks

http://threadingbuildingblocks.org/

Valgrind

http://valgrind.org/

Microsoft Application Verifier

http://www.microsoft.com/en-us/download/details.aspx?id=20028



Questions and answers



