

# Why I Love D: An Undergrad Experience

Erich Gubler



## Objectives

- Recount the discovery process of D features during my project development
- What helped me really love D?
- Expose some cool D stuff!



# Why I Love D: An Undergrad Experience

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## development

- What helped me really love D
  - Expose some cool D stuff!



- At the same time, I was implementing a virtual machine in C++ for CS-4380.
- I decided to port and continue development in D so I could get a better grade in CS 4450's D assignments. :)
- I stayed with D through implementing a compiler later!

 Prezi

# Objectives

- Recount the discovery process of D features during my project development
- What helped me really love D?
- Expose some cool D stuff!

## Last Opinions

• We, as the D community, shouldn't be afraid to break stuff as it can make progress.  
- Make transition easy as possible  
- But give priority to language development  
- Making D easy to get into will be essential for D's adoption into mainstream.



## Conclusion

• D removes obstacles from your path, and that makes development fast.  
• D's standard library sets a new standard, making things easier.  
- The fully equipped machine shop  
• D's willingness to pioneer (which may involve breaking occasionally) will be what makes it better in the long run.

That's why I love D. :)

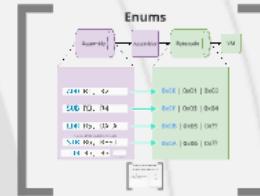
# CS 4450: Where It Began



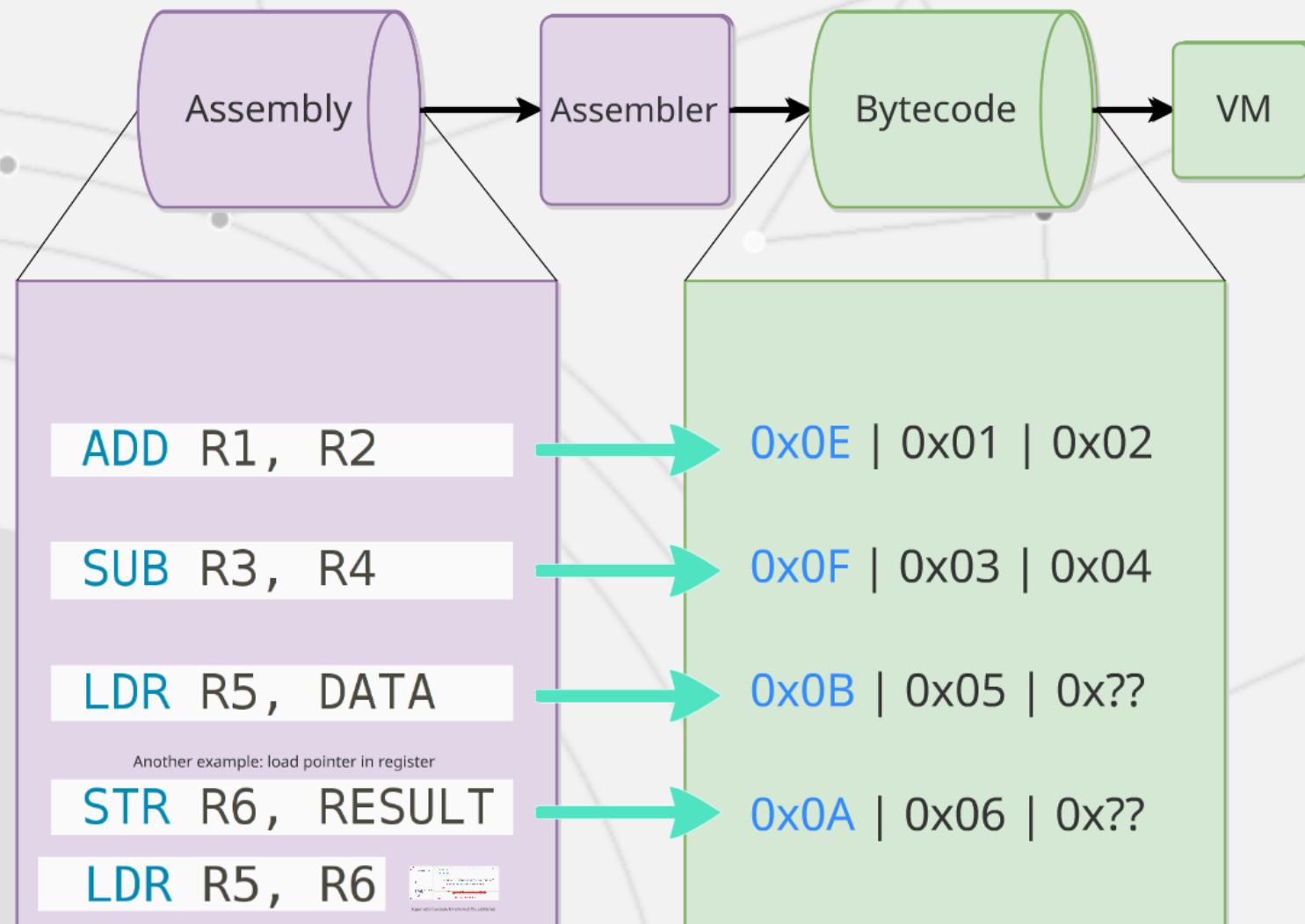
- Chuck Allison got me into D while teaching me CS 4450!
- At the same time, I was implementing a virtual machine in C++ for CS 4380.
- I decided to port and continue development in D so I could get a better grade in CS 4450's D assignments. :)
- I stayed with D through implementing a compiler later!

# Porting Over to D

- No more \*.h and \*.cpp
- "I don't have to deal with pointers anymore?"
- Pointers are like an unsheathed knife in your pants pocket...
- No more namespace operator!
- 'Twas a snap! Mostly **stripping** stuff.



## Enums



## String to enum and back

- How would you implement it?

C++ D



# String to enum and back!

- How would you implement it?

C++

- Switch/if-else statements for efficiency
- Map for ease on the mind

```
CapstoneVM::Register getRegister(const std::string &name)
{
    //Singleton-pattern goodness
    static std::map<std::string, CapstoneVM::Register> registerMap;

    if(registerMap.empty())
    {
        registerMap["R0"] = CapstoneVM::R0;
        registerMap["R1"] = CapstoneVM::R1;
        registerMap["R2"] = CapstoneVM::R2;
        registerMap["R3"] = CapstoneVM::R3;
        registerMap["R4"] = CapstoneVM::R4;
        registerMap["R5"] = CapstoneVM::R5;
        registerMap["R6"] = CapstoneVM::R6;
        registerMap["R7"] = CapstoneVM::R7;
        registerMap["PC"] = CapstoneVM::PC;
    }

    std::map<std::string, CapstoneVM::Register>::iterator it = registerMap.find(name);
    return ((it != registerMap.end()) ? registerMap[name] : CapstoneVM::INVALID_REGISTER);
}
```

D

- Can use std.conv's "to" function because enums are smart in D

```
string s = ...;
auto r = s.to!Register;
s = r.toString;
```

Ported:

```
Register toRegister(string name)
{
    try
    {
        return to!Register(name);
    }
    catch {}
    return Register.INVALID_REGISTER;
}
```

...it's like taking a bath, isn't it?

- Switch/it-else statements for efficiency
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# String to enum and back!

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C++

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    }

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}
```

D

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string s = ...;
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Ported:

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Register toRegister(string name)
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    }
    catch {}
    return Register.INVALID_REGISTER;
}
```

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# D

- Can use std.conv's "to" function because enums are smart in D

```
string s = //...
auto r = s.to!Register;
```

```
r = Register.R1;
s = r.toString;
```

- Can use std.conv's "to" function because enums are smart in D

```
string s = //...
auto r = s.to!Register;
r = Register.R1;
s = r.toString;
```

## Ported:

```
Register toRegister(string name)
{
    try
    {
        return to!Register(name);
    }
    catch {}
    return Register.INVALID_REGISTER;
}
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# C++

- Switch/if-else statements for efficiency
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```

# D

- Can use std.conv's "to" function because enums are smart in D

```
string s = ...;
auto r = s.to!Register;
r = Register.R1;
s = r.toString;
```

## Ported:

```
Register toRegister(string name)
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    try
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        return to!Register(name);
    }
    catch {}
    return Register.INVALID_REGISTER;
}
```

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# LDR R5, DATA

Another example: load pointer in register

# STR R6, RESULT

# LDR R5, R6



Super easy because D removed the obstacles.

```
public enum Opcode
{
    INVALID_OPCODE = -1,
    // ...
    STR,
    LDR,
    STB,
    LDB,
    // ...
    //Indirect load/stores
    STR_INDIRECT,
    LDR_INDIRECT,
    STB_INDIRECT,
    LDB_INDIRECT,
}
```

```
// Instructions
case Opcode::OPCODE_ADD:
    OPCODE_ADD();
    OPCODE_ADD();
    OPCODE_ADD();
    OPCODE_ADD();
{
    auto& op = ops[i];
    if (op.opcode == OPCODE_ADD)
    {
        auto& add = dynamic_cast<OpAdd>(op);
        if (add.m_immediate > 0)
        {
            auto& reg = dynamic_cast<Reg*>(add.m_dst);
            auto& src1 = dynamic_cast<Reg*>(add.m_src1);
            auto& src2 = dynamic_cast<Reg*>(add.m_src2);
            reg->value += src1->value + src2->value;
        }
        else
        {
            auto& reg = dynamic_cast<Reg*>(add.m_dst);
            auto& src1 = dynamic_cast<Reg*>(add.m_src1);
            auto& src2 = dynamic_cast<Reg*>(add.m_src2);
            reg->value = src1->value + src2->value;
        }
    }
    else
    {
        break;
}
```

```
// Instructions that need some top-down parsing to decide what they need
case Opcode.STR
    , Opcode.LDR
    , Opcode.STB
    , Opcode.LDB:
{
    auto match = matchAll(argumentString, doubleArgumentRegex);
    if(match.front[2].toRegister == Register.INVALID_REGISTER)
    {
        p = new RegisterLabelParser(argumentString);
    }
    else
    {
        oToUse = (o.to!string ~ "_INDIRECT").to!Opcode;
        p = new RegisterRegisterParser(argumentString);
    }
}
break;
```

This is pretty neat!

easy because D removed the obstacles.

```
public enum Opcode
{
    INVALID_OPCODE = -1,
    // ...
    STR,
    LDR,
    STB,
    LDB,
    // ...
    //Indirect load/stores
    STR_INDIRECT,
    LDR_INDIRECT,
    STB_INDIRECT,
    LDB_INDIRECT,
}
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    if(match.front[2].toRegister == Register.INVALID_REGISTER)
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        p = new RegisterLabelParser(argumentString);
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    }
}
break;
```

This is pretty neat!

Super easy because D removed the obstacles.

# The D std: Raising the Bar

- I've never been so rewarded by just reading through the docs!
- Because of this, it's tempting to say to newbies, "RTD or get out" (but we shouldn't)
- Of special note:
  - std getopt
  - std csv
  - std json
  - std database (?)

## Why are these so nice?

- Reducing the reinvention of the wheel increases productivity.
- Employers and clients are willing to listen if you've got it done, not necessarily if you've got things done "right"..
  - This is what happens with application development!
- Sensible defaults
- You can optimize later if you need to.





# Using the original GNU getopt

```
//Command-line argument parsing
int argFlag;
while ((argFlag = getopt(argc, argv, "i:o:")) != -1)
    switch (argFlag)
    {
        case 'i':
            //...
            break;
        case 'o':
            //...
            break;
        case '?':
            if (optopt == 'o' || optopt == 'i')
                ReturnError(ERRORCODE_BADARGS, "Option -%c requires an argument.\n", optopt);
            return 1;
        default:
            goto EXIT;
    }
EXIT:;
```

Domain-specific language (eek!)

Same error-prone while loop

Switch statement is error prone

# As fast as prototyping

```
1 import std.stdio;
2 import std.getopt;
3
4 int main(string[] args)
5 {
6     // Opt variables
7     string myString;
8     bool verboseFlag = false;
9
10    auto result = getopt(args
11        , "s|myString", &myString // -s or --myString
12        , "verboseFlag", &verboseFlag); // --verboseFlag[...]
13
14    writeln("myString: ", myString);
15    writeln("verboseFlag: ", verboseFlag);
16
17    writeln("args left: ", args);
18
19    // Print help
20    if(result.helpWanted)
21        defaultGetoptPrinter("Help:", result.options);
22
23    return 0;
24 }
```



# Modular getopt calls

- IO

```
/// Grabs a single output file and any number of input files from command args
100ptResult parseIOFiles(ref string[] args)
{
    100ptResult io;
    try
    {
        getopt(args
            , 'outfile|o', &io.output
            , config.passThrough
            );
    }
    catch(GetOptException e){ /* ... */}
    io.inputs = args[1..S];
    args.length - 1;
    return io;
}
```

Return data structure

- Putting it all together

```
void main(string[] args)
{
    auto logging = CompilerLogger.parseArgs(args); ← Call opt parsing modules
    auto io = parseIOFiles(args);

    if(logging.result.helpWanted || io.result.helpWanted)
    {
        import std.getopt : defaultGetoptPrinter;
        defaultGetoptPrinter("Usage: " - args[0] - "<source file>", logging.result.options - io.result.options);
    }

    // Validate IO args
    if(io.inputs.length == 0)
        returnError!(ErrorLevel.BAD_ARGS)("no input file specified");
    else if(io.inputs.length > 1)
        returnError!(ErrorLevel.BAD_ARGS)("multiple input files not supported");
}

Use builtin help
Misc. validation
```

- Logging with channels

```
./compiler --channel=tg
```

```
class ChannelLogger(ChannelEnum, PresetEnum)
{
    // ...
    static ChannelLoggerResult parseArgs(ref string[] args)
    {
        // ...
        try
        {
            results.result = getopt(args
                , 'channel|c', &results.channels
                , 'preset|p', &results.preset
                , config.passThrough
                );
        }
        catch(GetOptException e){ /* ... */}
    }
}

Getopt makes this all work
```

```
class ChannelLogger(ChannelEnum, PresetEnum)
{
    // ...
    static ChannelLoggerResult parseArgs(ref string[] args)
    {
        // ...
        try
        {
            results.result = getopt(args
                , 'channel|c', &results.channels
                , 'preset|p', &results.preset
                , config.passThrough
                );
        }
        catch(GetOptException e){ /* ... */}
    }
}
```

```
usage: compiler [options] <source file>
  --version           Print compiler version
  --help              Print help message
  --channel=tg        Use compiler output from the tg channel
  --preset=...         Set compiler preset
  --pass-through     Pass through compiler options
  --log-level=...     Set log level
  --log-file=...      Set log file
  --log-format=...    Set log format
  --log-level=...     Set log level
  --log-file=...      Set log file
  --log-format=...
```

Reuse and factorization of getopt options = win!



# • IO

```
/// Grabs a single output file and any number of input files from command args
I0OptResult parseIOFiles(ref string[] args)
{
    I0OptResult io; // Declared here, highlighted by a magenta box
    try
    {
        getopt(args
            , "outfile|o"
            , &io.output
            , config.passThrough
            );
    }
    catch(GetOptException e){ /* ... */ }
    io.inputs = args[1..$];
    args.length = 1;
    return io;
}
```

Annotations:

- A magenta box highlights the declaration of `I0OptResult io;`.
- An orange box highlights the `getopt` call and its parameters.
- A magenta box highlights the assignment to `io.inputs` and the modification of `args.length`.
- Two arrows point from the text "getopt call" to the `getopt` call in the code.
- One arrow points from the text "Return data structure" to the `return io;` statement.

# • Logging with channels

```
./compiler --channel=tg
```

```
class ChannelLogger(ChannelEnum, PresetEnum)
{
    // ...

    static ChannelLoggerResult parseArgs(ref string[] args)
    {
        // ...

        try
        {
            results.result = getopt(args
                , "channel|c"
                , "preset|p"
                , config.passThrough
                );
        }
        catch(GetOptException e){ /* ... */ }
    }
}
```

Getopt makes this all work

```
enum CompilerLogChannel
{
    TOKENIZING = 't', // Prints output from the tokenizer
    GRAMMAR_STEP = 'g', // Prints output as the grammar is walked
    SEMANTIC_ANALYSIS = 'e', // Prints output from semantic analysis
    SYMBOL_RESOLUTION = 'y', // Prints output from the symbol table as it is built
    ICODE_GENERATION = 'i', // Prints icode as it is generated
}

import std.traits : EnumMembers;
enum CompilerChannelPreset
{
    QUIET = new CompilerLogChannel[0],
    VERBOSE = new CompilerLogChannel[0],
    DEBUG = [ EnumMembers!CompilerLogChannel ]
}

import capstone.utils : ChannelLogger;
alias CompilerLogger = ChannelLogger!(CompilerLogChannel, CompilerChannelPreset);
```

# Logging with channels

```
./compiler --channel=tg
```

```
channelEnum, PresetEnum)
```

```
erResult parseArgs(ref string[] args)
```

getopt makes this all work

```
result = getopt(args  
channel|c", &rawChannels  
set|p", &rawPreset  
ig.passThrough
```

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    QUIET = new CompilerLogChannel[0],  
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}
```

```
import capstone.utils : ChannelLogger;  
alias CompilerLogger = ChannelLogger!(CompilerLogChannel);
```

```
class ChannelLogger(ChannelEnum, PresetEnum)
{
    // ...

    static ChannelLoggerResult parseArgs(ref string[] args)
    {
        // ...
        try
        {
            results.result = getopt(args
                , "channel|c"
                , &rawChannels
                , "preset|p"
                , &rawPreset
                , config.passThrough
                );
        }
        catch(GetOptException e){ /* ... */ }
    }
}
```

Getopt makes this all work



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```

- Putting it all together

```
void main(string[] args)
{
    auto logging = CompilerLogger.parseArgs(args);
    auto io = parseIOFiles(args);
```

Call opt parsing modules

```
if(logging.result.helpWanted || io.result.helpWanted)
{
    import std.getopt : defaultGetoptPrinter;
    defaultGetoptPrinter("Usage: " ~ args[0] ~ " <source file>", logging.result.options ~ io.result.options);
}
```

```
// Validate IO args
if(io.inputs.length == 0)
    returnError!(ErrorLevel.BAD_ARGS)("no input file specified");
else if(io.inputs.length > 1)
    returnError!(ErrorLevel.BAD_ARGS)("multiple input files not supported");
```

Use builtin help

Misc. validation

Reuse and factorization of getopt options = win!



# EPIC WIN

This is the face of an epic win

# Where was this in C++?

- After using D's getopt, I nerdraged from not having something nice like it in C++...so I wrote it. :)
- <https://github.com/ErichDonGubler/getopt>

```
GetOpt::GetOptResultAndArgs results;
try
{
    results = GetOpt::getopt(argc, argv
    , "l|length", &length
    , "file|f", &data
    , "verbose|v+", &verbosity
    , "color|c|colour", &color
    , "pretty|p", &usePrettyOutput);
}
catch(GetOpt::GetOptException e)
{
    cerr << e.what() << endl;
    return 1;
}
```

```
GetOpt::GetOptResultAndArgs results;
try
{
    results = GetOpt::getopt(argc, argv,
    , "l|length", &length
    , "file|f", &data
    , "verbose|v+", &verbosity
    , "color|c|colour", &color
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  - This is what happens with application development!
- Sensible defaults
- You can optimize later if you need to.



# The Machine Shop

## *Quote from Walter:*

When I was in London for the 2010 ACCU (when the volcano stranded me there), I took a chance to tour the Belfast cruiser sitting in the Thames. One interesting aspect of it was the ship's machine shop.



It was full of carefully selected machine tools. It was pretty clear to me that an expert machinist could quickly and accurately make or repair about anything that broke on that ship.



Sure, you can make do with fewer, more general purpose machines. But it'll take you considerably longer, and the result won't be as good. For example, I've used electric drills for years. I was



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I prefer to view D as a fully equipped machine shop with the right tools for the right job. Yes, it



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I prefer to view D as a fully equipped machine shop with the right tools for the right job. Yes, it will take longer to master it than a simpler language. But we're professionals, we program all day. The investment of time to master it is trivial next to the career productivity improvement.



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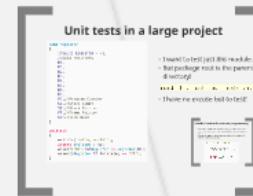
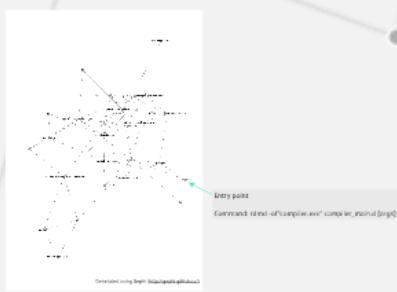
Sure, you can make do with fewer, more general purpose machines. But it'll take you considerably longer, and the result won't be as good. For example, I've used electric drills for years. I was never able to get it to drill a hole perfectly perpendicular. I finally got a drill press, and problem solved. Not only is it far more accurate, it's much faster when you've got a lot of holes to drill.

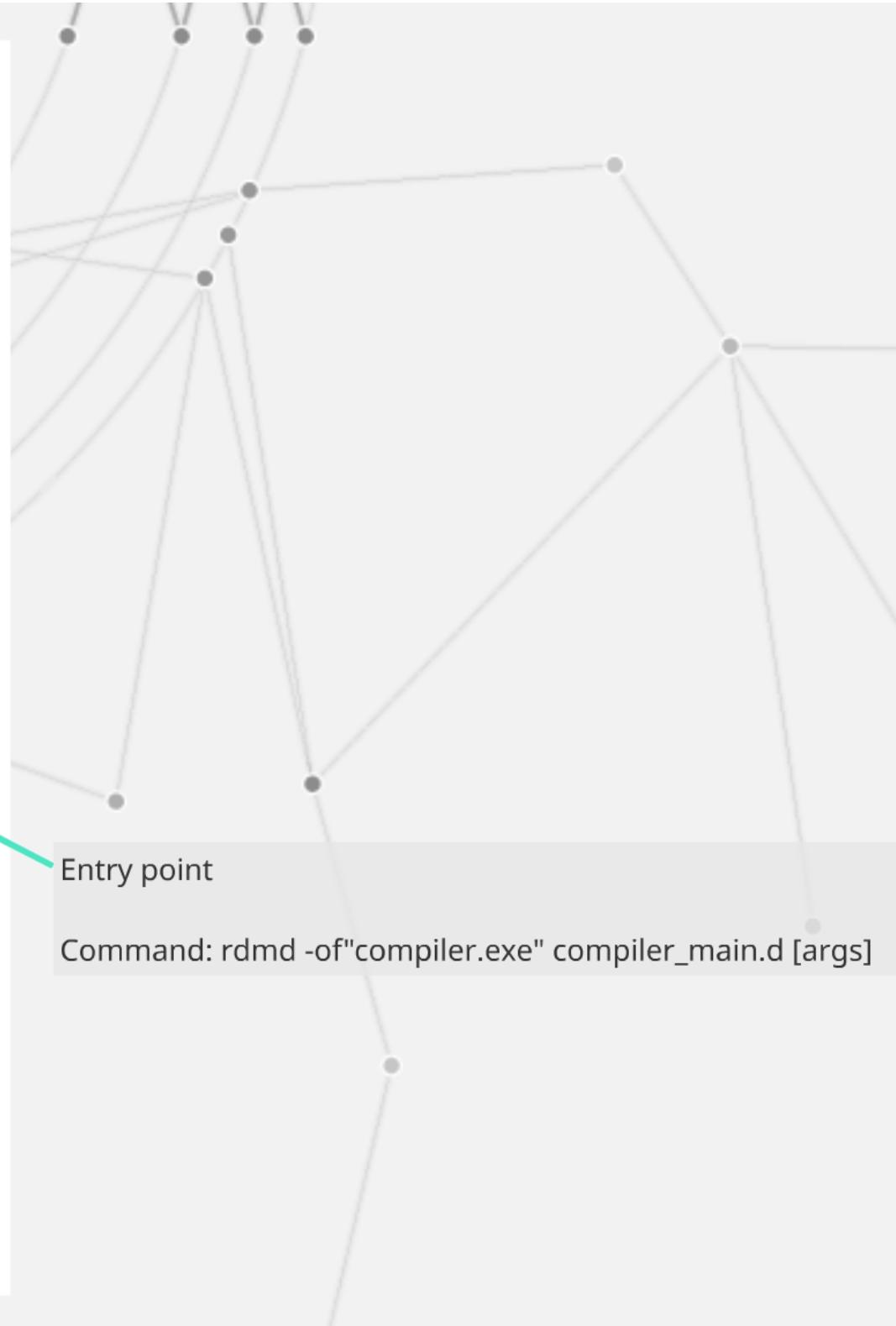
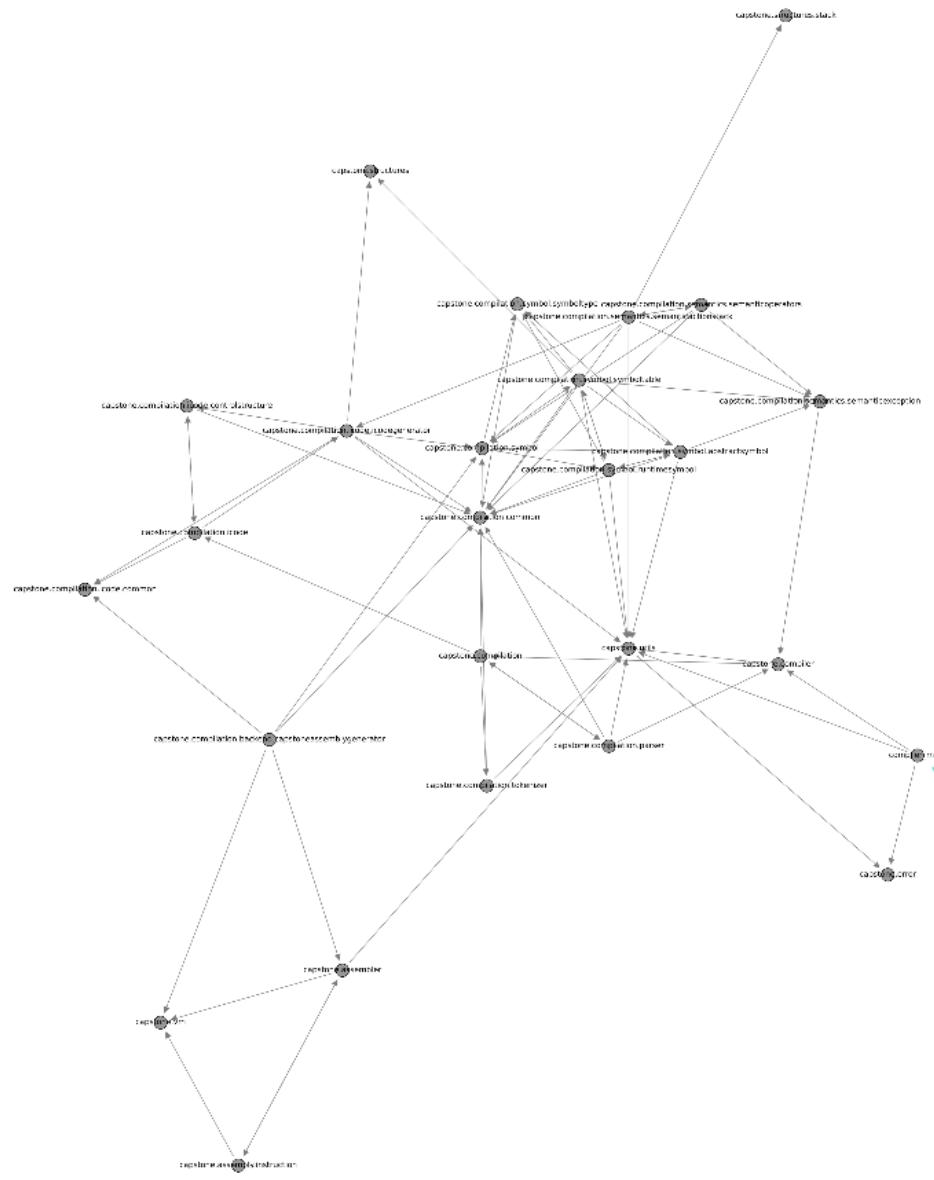
I prefer to view D as a fully equipped machine shop with the right tools for the right job. Yes, it will take longer to master it than a simpler language. But we're professionals, we program all day. The investment of time to master it is trivial next to the career productivity improvement.



# D tools: rdmd

- Lots of awesome tools for D I've seen!
- rdmd is an excellent example
- No need for big compiler commands
- Why is rdmd cool?





# Unit tests in a large project

```
enum Register
{
    INVALID_REGISTER = -1,
    //Data registers
    R0,
    R1,
    R2,
    R3,
    R4,
    R5,
    R6,
    R7,
    PC, //Program Counter
    SL, //Stack Limit
    SP, //Stack Pointer
    FP, //Frame Pointer
    SB //Stack Base
}

unittest
{
    writeln("Hello, world!");
    import std.conv : to;
    assert("R0".to!Register == Register.R0);
    assert(Register.FP.to!string == "FP");
}
```

- I want to test just *this* module.
- But package root is the parent directory!

```
rdmd -I.. -unittest -main vm.d
```

- I have no excuse but to test!

## Another hack with contract programming

- At one point during development, I became convinced that a bug was in one of my harder-to-debug modules because of how it was called
- Because of logging, it was easy to track where I was, but I didn't want to insert a ton of code...

```
class ICodeGenerator : SimpleLogger
{
    // TONS of functions here
    // ...but which one is the problem? D:
    invariant
    {
        import std.stdio : writeln;
        writeln("Blooo!");
    }
}
```

# Another hack with contract programming

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```

# Last Opinions

- We, as the D community, shouldn't be afraid to break stuff so it can make progress.
  - Make transition easy as possible
  - But give priority to language development
- Making D easy to get into will be essential for D's adoption into mainstream.



# Conclusion

- D removes obstacles from your path, and that makes development *fast*.
- D's standard library sets a new standard, much like its predecessors.
  - The fully-equipped machine shop!
- D's willingness to pioneer (which may involve breaking occasionally) will be what makes it better in the long run.

**That's why I love D. :)**



# Why I Love D: An Undergrad Experience

Erich Gubler



## Objectives

- Recount the discovery process of D features during my project development
- What helped me really love D?
- Expose some cool D stuff!



# Credits

- **Quote from Walter about the Belfast:**
  - <http://forum.dlang.org/thread/fbdeybmbxpbgyxflmvny@forum.dlang.org?page=3#post-ki59uk:24fjc:241:40digitalmars.com>
- **Images of the HMS Belfast:**
  - <http://www.practicalmachinist.com/vb/machinery-photos/machine-shop-hms-belfast-173211/>
- **Countdown image**
  - <http://www.iab.net/media/image/countdown1.jpg>
- **D Logo:**
  - <https://github.com/D-Programming-Language/dlang.org/blob/master/images/dlogo.svg>