Advanced C++ Programming

Introduction

Background

Goals of this Lecture

- Become literate in modern C++ (both reading and writing)
- Become better programmers
- Be prepared for real-world development rather than just "University programs"

I use this as a shorthand for "a relatively small program which accomplishes a single, well-defined task, and is written in a few days or weeks".

Most real programming tasks aren't like that.

Prerequisites

- This lecture assumes a few prerequisites it is called "Advanced C++ Programming" after all
- 1. Some general programming experience
- 2. Familiarity with the C programming language
- 3. Familiarity with at least one object-oriented language

This includes the **pre-processor** and basics of **translation units / linking**– we will touch on some of the finer details of those during the lecture.

About Me

- C++ programming for ~19 years now
- I have been working on the Insieme C/C++ source-to-source compiler since 2011
- Industry consulting experience
 - Bachmann electronic
 - **Enhance Games**
 - XSEED Games

NIS America













Additional Materials – Internet



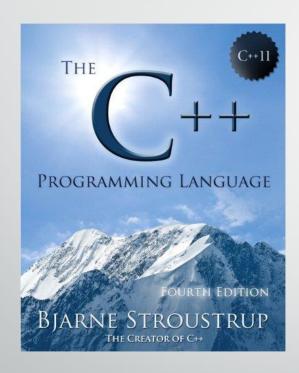
https://github.com/isocpp/CppCoreGuidelines

Best practices for how to write good C++

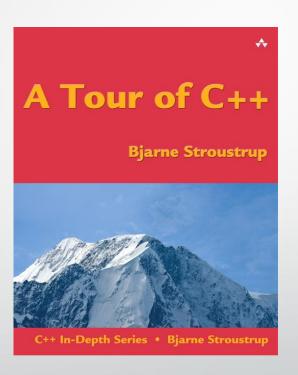
C++ Reference: http://en.cppreference.com

Collection: https://github.com/rigtorp/awesome-modern-cpp

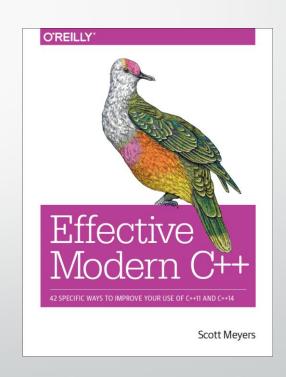
Additional Material – Books



Reference (but really, use the internet)



Keeping up-to-date on Modern C++



All of Scott Meyer's "effective ..." books are worth reading

Organizational

Lecture Style

- I'll try to interleave theory and code as much and as frequently as possible
- This is the only second time I'm doing this lecture, and I'm using entirely new material made by myself, so please do provide feedback

Test

- Will consist entirely of reading, understanding, and answering questions about the behaviour of code
- Is designed to be closed-book

Lab

- Handled by Alexander Hirsch
- Right after the lecture
- In **RR15**

 Hands-on programming experience is fundamentally important for getting the most out of this lecture

Basic C++ Facts

C++ is a Language with many Applications

- Many languages target only one or a few niches
 - Often makes them very well-suited for those, but completely inapplicable to others
- C++ is used in many distinct fields:

Desktop Applications	System-level Tools
Games	High-Performance Computing
Embedded Systems	GPUs
Drivers	Server Software

Why is C++ used in those Scenarios?

Static Type Safety → Well-specified interfaces

Resource Safety

 Resource Acquisition is Initialization (RAII)

• Abstraction → Often with zero overhead

• Encapsulation → Classes

• Generic Programming → Templates

Large Ecosystem → Industrial-strength tools, high-quality libraries

Many languages offer some of these, but rarely all

What are the weaknesses of C++?

- Compile times for large applications
- Hard-to-interpret compiler error messages for highly templated code
- Legacy baggage, both in terms of overall architecture and in terms of language features
- Steep learning curve; large, complicated language specification
- No memory safety

C++ is an ISO standard

- ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22/WG21
- This is rather rare many popular languages are defined by an informal process or just a single implementation
- Advantages: many mature implementations, industry trust, well-defined process should weed out destructive changes
- Disadvantages: slower adaptation, bureaucracy

Common C++ Myths

- C++ is C with a few extra bits attached
 - → No! Idiomatic C++ is often very different from idiomatic C
- C++ is an object-oriented language
 - → It can be, but it can also be a functional language, or an imperative language, or ...
 - → C++ is a multi-paradigm language, use whatever is appropriate for the problem at hand

Sometimes, the elegant implementation is just a function. Not a method. Not a class. Not a framework. Just a function.

- John Carmack

