

D1771r1 - `[[nodiscard]]` for constructors

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1 Introduction

The paper p0189 that introduced the `[[nodiscard]]` attribute did not consider constructors. However, gcc for example implements the checking for constructors, even so it warns about putting `[[nodiscard]]` on a constructor definition. Here I propose to allow `[[nodiscard]]` also on constructors (which it implicitly is allowed by the current wording) and suggest checking it for cast expressions so that we can put it on things like `scoped_lock` etc.

The need is more obvious in C++ 17 and later, where CTAD allows for fewer factory functions and thus the easy to make mistake by just typing the type and constructor arguments instead of defining a local variable.

Since this change is editorial only, it might be considered to be applied for the current working paper.

R1 of this paper extends the example to demonstrate the added cases and integrates feedback by CWG in Cologne 2019.

Reviewers, please note that a constructor declaration is a function declaration.

Thanks to EWG, CWG, Mike Miller, and Alisdair Meredith for helping with this paper and giving feedback.

2 Wording

The following changes are relative to n4820.

Change section `[dcl.attrnodiscard]` as follows.

2.0.1 Nodiscard attribute

[**dcl.attr.nodiscard**]

- ¹ The *attribute-token* **nodiscard** may be applied to the *declarator-id* in a function declaration or to the declaration of a class or enumeration. It shall appear at most once in each *attribute-list* and no *attribute-argument-clause* shall be present.
- ² [Note: A *nodiscard type* is a possibly cv-qualified class or enumeration type marked **nodiscard**. A *nodiscard call* is either
 - (2.1) — a function call expression (7.6.1.2 [expr.call]) that calls a function previously declared **nodiscard**, or whose return type is a ~~possibly cv-qualified class or enumeration type marked **nodiscard**~~ *nodiscard type*, or
 - (2.2) — an explicit type conversion (7.6.1.8 [expr.static.cast], 7.6.3 [expr.cast], 7.6.1.3 [expr.type.conv]) that constructs an object through a constructor previously declared **nodiscard**, or that initializes an object of a *nodiscard type*.

Appearance of a **nodiscard** call as a potentially-evaluated discarded-value expression (7.2) is discouraged unless explicitly cast to **void**. Implementations should issue a warning in such cases. This is typically because discarding the return value of a **nodiscard** call has surprising consequences. — *end note*

³ [Example:

```

struct [[nodiscard]] my_scopeguard { /* ... */ };
struct my_unique {
    my_unique() = default; // does not acquire resource
    [[nodiscard]] my_unique(int fd) { /* ... */ } // acquires resource
    ~my_unique() noexcept { /* ... */ } // releases resource, if any
    /* ... */
};

struct [[nodiscard]] error_info { /* ... */ };
error_info enable_missile_safety_mode();
void launch_missiles();
void test_missiles() {
    my_scopeguard();           // warning encouraged
    void(my_scopeguard()),     // warning not encouraged, cast to void
        launch_missiles();     // comma operator, statement continues
    my_unique(42);             // warning encouraged
    my_unique();               // warning not encouraged
    enable_missile_safety_mode(); // warning encouraged
    launch_missiles();
}
error_info &foo();
void f() { foo(); }           // warning not encouraged: not a nodiscard call, because neither
                               // the (reference) return type nor the function is declared nodiscard

```

— *end example*]