

Why modules?

Pay only for what is being used approach is awesome

- holds for runtime
- kind of does not hold for compilation time
 - long headers with lots of template instantiating
 - such as Boost
 - such as STL

Why modules?

Problem: Long compilation time penalty

Solution:

version	solution	pros	cons
$C{+}{+}17$ and before	precompiled headers	some*	lots*
C++20	modules	lots	still not widely supported

https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/language/modules

```
// helloworld.cpp
export module helloworld; // module declaration
import <iostream>;  // import declaration
export void hello() { // export declaration
   std::cout << "Hello world!\n":
// main.cpp
import helloworld; // import declaration
int main() {
   hello():
```

Compiler support

You'll need a modern compiler with support for modules.

(note: at the time of writing this, modules support is partial/incomplete for every existing compiler. However, it is complete enough to compile the example code.)

- -std=c++20 or -std=c++2a
- **clang**: works out of the box since 11.0. See P1766R1.
- gcc: works.
 - P1766R1 is **not** supported, but many others are
 - requires g++ version 11
 - requires extra flag: -fmodules-ts
- MSVC: basic support is claimed
 - VS 2019 with Modules (16.8 preview 3) or later required
 - I was unable to verify this :-)

How to compile?

Compile c++ sources and link them clang++ -std=c++2a -fprebuilt-module-path=. main.cpp helloworld.cpp

Taken from Arthur O'Dwyer 's excellent article.

Granular control over exports

```
export module MyModule;
void Foo() { /* do important stuff */ }
export void Bar() {
 Foo():
import MyModule;
int main() {
  Bar(): // OK
 // Foo(); // won't compile!
```

What next?

```
https://eel.is/c++draft/module
https://blog.ecosta.dev/en/tech/explaining-cpp20-modules
```

Thank you!