Zongxiong Chen The Most Vexing Parse

Outline

- root cause
- function declarations
- cases study
- how to fix it

Root cause

 In C++, pretty much anything can be parsed as a function declaration

function declarations

```
int foo(double d);
int foo(double (d));
                          // same as above; parens around d are
 ignored
                          // same as above; parameter name is omitted
int foo(double);
int bar(double (*pf)());
                          // takes a pointer to a function a parameter
int bar(double pf());
                          // same as above; pf is implicitly a pointer
int bar(double ());
                          // same as above; parameter name is omitted
```

```
64#include <iostream>
65int f1(double a);
66int f2(double (a));
67int f3(double);
68
69int f1(double a) {
70 std::cout << "f1(a): " << a << std::endl;
71 return 0;
72}
73int f2(double (a)) {
74 std::cout << "f2(a): " << a << std::endl;
75 return 0;
76}
77int f3(double a) {
78 std::cout << "f3(a): " << a << std::endl;
79 return 0;
80}
81int main() {
82 std::cout << "Function Declarations" << std::endl;</pre>
83 f1(1.0);
84 f2(2.0);
85 f3(3.0);
86 return 0;
87}
```

```
77~/.emacs.d/notes $ ./ex1
78Function Declarations
79f1(a): 1
80f2(a): 2
81f3(a): 3
```

A degenerated case

int foo(); // no paramters and return an integral

Case 1

```
45#include <iostream>
46
47class A {
48public:
49 A(){ std::cout << "A() is called" << std::endl; }
50 A(int) { std::cout << "A(int) is called" << std::endl; }
51};
52
53int main() {
54 std::cout << "The Most Vexing Parse" << std::endl;</pre>
55 A a1();
56 std::cout << "-----" << std::endl;
57 \quad A \quad a2(5);
58 std::cout << "-----" << std::endl;
59 A a3;
61 return 0;
62}
```

clang

```
109~/.emacs.d/notes $ g++ -v
110Configured with: --prefix=/Applications/Xcode.app/Contents/Developer/usr --with-gxx-include-dir=/Applications/Xcode.app/Conten\
   ts/Developer/Platforms/MacOSX.platform/Developer/SDKs/MacOSX10.14.sdk/usr/include/c++/4.2.1
111Apple LLVM version 10.0.0 (clang-1000.11.45.5)
112Target: x86_64-apple-darwin18.2.0
113Thread model: posix
114InstalledDir: /Applications/Xcode.app/Contents/Developer/Toolchains/XcodeDefault.xctoolchain/usr/bin
115~/.emacs.d/notes $ make
116q++ ex1.cpp -o ex1
117ex1.cpp:55:7: warning: empty parentheses interpreted as a function declaration [-Wvexing-parse]
118 A a1();
120ex1.cpp:55:7: note: remove parentheses to declare a variable
121 \quad A \quad a1();
122
1231 warning generated.
124~/.emacs.d/notes $ ./ex1
   The Most Vexing Parse
   A(int) is called
   A() is called
```

gcc

```
12~ $ g++ -v
13Using built-in specs.
14COLLECT_GCC=/usr/bin/g++
15COLLECT_LTO_WRAPPER=/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/5/lto-wrapper
16Target: x86_64-linux-gnu
17Configured with: ../src/configure -v --with-pkgversion='Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.11' --with-bugurl=file:///usr/share/doc/gcc-5/README.Bug\
  s --enable-languages=c,ada,c++,java,go,d,fortran,objc,obj-c++ --prefix=/usr --program-suffix=-5 --enable-shared --enable-linker-build-id --l\
  ibexecdir=/usr/lib --without-included-gettext --enable-threads=posix --libdir=/usr/lib --enable-nls --with-sysroot=/ --enable-clocale=gnu --\
  enable-libstdcxx-debug --enable-libstdcxx-time=yes --with-default-libstdcxx-abi=new --enable-gnu-unique-object --disable-vtable-verify --ena\
  ble-libmpx --enable-plugin --with-system-zlib --disable-browser-plugin --enable-java-awt=gtk --enable-gtk-cairo --with-java-home=/usr/lib/jv\
  m/java-1.5.0-gcj-5-amd64/jre --enable-java-home --with-jvm-root-dir=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.5.0-gcj-5-amd64 --with-jvm-jar-dir=/usr/lib/jvm-expo\
  rts/java-1.5.0-gcj-5-amd64 --with-arch-directory=amd64 --with-ecj-jar=/usr/share/java/eclipse-ecj.jar --enable-objc-gc --enable-multiarch --\
  disable-werror --with-arch-32=i686 --with-abi=m64 --with-multilib-list=m32,m64,mx32 --enable-multilib --with-tune=generic --enable-checking=\
  release --build=x86_64-linux-gnu --host=x86_64-linux-gnu --target=x86_64-linux-gnu
18Thread model: posix
19gcc version 5.4.0 20160609 (Ubuntu 5.4.0-6ubuntu1~16.04.11)
20~ $ q++ 1.cpp -o ex1
21~ $ ./ex1
  The Most Vexing Parse
  A(int) is called
  A() is called
```

solution 1

```
45#include <iostream>
46
47class A {
48public:
49 A(){ std::cout << "A() is called" << std::endl; }
50 A(int) { std::cout << "A(int) is called" << std::endl; }
51};
52
53int main() {
54 std::cout << "The Most Vexing Parse" << std::endl;</pre>
55 A a1 {};
56 std::cout << "-----" << std::endl;
57 \quad A \quad a2(5);
                                   141~/.emacs.d/notes $ ./ex1
58 std::cout << "-------------------142The Most Vexing Parse
                                   143A() is called
59 A a3;
60 std::cout << "-----
                                   145A(int) is called
61 return 0;
                                   146-----
                                   147A() is called
62}
```

Case 2

```
89#include <iostream>
90class B;
91class A {
92public:
93 explicit A() { std::cout << "A() is called" << std::endl; }
94 explicit A(const B &b) { std::cout << "A(const B &) is called" << std::endl; }
95 void foo() { std::cout << "A.foo is called" << std::endl; }
96};
97class B {
98public:
99 B() { std::cout << "B() is called " << std::endl; }
L00};
L01
L02
L03int main() {
L04 \quad A \quad a(B());
L05 a.foo();
L06 return 0;
L07}
```

Compiling messages

```
.~/.emacs.d/notes $ make
g++ -std=c++11 ex1.cpp -o ex1
ex1.cpp:104:6: warning: parentheses were disambiguated as a function declaration [-Wvexing-parse]
 A a(B());
     1
ex1.cpp:104:7: note: add a pair of parentheses to declare a variable
 A a(B());
ex1.cpp:105:4: error: member reference base type 'A (B (*)())' is not a structure or union
 a.foo();
  ~^~~~
1 warning and 1 error generated.
make: *** [make] Error 1
```

Case 2

```
89#include <iostream>
90class B;
91class A {
92public:
   explicit A() { std::cout << "A() is called" << std::endl; }</pre>
94 explicit A(const B &b) { std::cout << "A(const B &) is called" << std::endl; }
95 void foo() { std::cout << "A.foo is called" << std::endl; }
96};
97class B {
98public:
99 B() { std::cout << "B() is called " << std::endl; }
L00};
L01
L02
L03int main() {
                  Compared with function declaration:
L04 \quad A \quad a(B());
                  It takes a parameter of type B and return an object of type A
L05 a.foo();
    return 0;
L06
L07}
```

Solution

107}

```
89#include <iostream>
90class B;
91class A {
92public:
93 explicit A() { std::cout << "A() is called" << std::endl; }
94 explicit A(const B &b) { std::cout << "A(const B &) is called" << std::endl; }
 95 void foo() { std::cout << "A.foo is called" << std::endl; }
96};
97class B {
98public:
 99 B() { std::cout << "B() is called " << std::endl; }
                                                             ∂6~/.emacs.d/notes $ ./ex1
100};
                                                               B() is called
101
                                                               A(const B &) is called
102
                                                               A.foo is called
103int main() {
                      using curly brace instead
                                                               ~/.emacs.d/notes $
   A a(B\{\});
105 a.foo();
106 return 0;
```

Solution 2

```
89#include <iostream>
90class B;
91class A {
92public:
93 explicit A() { std::cout << "A() is called" << std::endl; }
94 explicit A(const B &b) { std::cout << "A(const B &) is called" << std::endl; }
95 void foo() { std::cout << "A.foo is called" << std::endl; }
96};
97class B {
98public:
99 B() { std::cout << "B() is called " << std::endl; }
100};
101
102
103int main() {
                            add extra parentheses
104
   A a((B()));
105
    a.foo();
106
   return 0;
107}
```

Solution 3

```
89#include <iostream>
 90class B;
 91class A {
 92public:
 93 explicit A() { std::cout << "A() is called" << std::endl; }
 94 explicit A(const B &b) { std::cout << "A(const B &) is called" << std::endl; }
 95 void foo() { std::cout << "A.foo is called" << std::endl; }
 96};
 97class B {
 98public:
 99 B() { std::cout << "B() is called " << std::endl; }
100};
101
102
103int main() {
                       introduce a helper variable
104
    B b;
105
    A a(b);
106
    a.foo();
107
    return 0;
1083
```

How to fix

- In C++11, we can use curly braces {} instead of parentheses ()
- Before C++11
 - add extra parentheses around the constructor
 - introduce a helper variable

Reference

- Effective STL (Item 6)
- https://www.fluentcpp.com/2018/01/30/most-vexing-parse/
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Most_vexing_parse
- https://mbevin.wordpress.com/2012/11/16/uniform-initialization/