





Brrow-Clacker



Borrowing

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Difficulties

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Introduction

A common question raised when comparing C++ and Rust is whether the Rust borrow checker is really unique to Rust, or if it can be implemented in C++ too. C++ is a very flexible language, so it seems like it should be possible. In this article we'll explore if it is possible to do borrow checking at compile time in C++.

Some background on C++ efforts

Many folks are working on [improving C++](#), including improving its memory safety. [Clang](#) has [experimental -Wlifetime warnings](#) to help catch a class of use-after-free bugs. The cases it catches are typically [dangling references to temporaries](#), which makes them a valuable set of warnings to enable when it is available. But the cases it would solve do not seem to intersect with the set of cases [MiraclePtr](#) is attempting to protect against, which is an effort to frustrate exploits we've observed in Chrome. MiraclePtr would be used to rewrite and verify pointer dereferences of fields in heap-allocated objects at runtime. This article asks if we could do the same sort of verification at compile time, similar to Rust.

What's a borrow checker?

One tool the Rust compiler uses to ensure the memory safety of a program is its borrow checker. The borrow checker ensures that an object is always in one of 3 states:



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