

A linguagem de programação C++ e por que você deveria aprendê-la

ISO/IEC 14882:2017 (C++ 17)

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Microsoft MVP Visual Studio and Development Technologies https://mvp.microsoft.com/en-us/PublicProfile/9529

Stack Overflow

Developer Survey Results 2017

Programming Languages



TIOBE Index for May 2017

Java and C are in a heavy downward trend since the beginning of 2016. Both languages have lost more than 6% if compared to last year. So which programming languages are taking advantage of this drop? Well, actually all the other languages. Since software is adopted by more and more domains nowadays, C (low level software development) and Java (high level software development) apparently don't suffice any more. To illustrate this point, a rating of 0.6% was sufficient to reach the top 20 in 2012. Nowadays this would put you at position 33.

May 2017	May 2016	Change	Programming Language	Ratings	Change
1	1		Java	14.639%	-6.32%
2	2		С	7.002%	-6.22%
3	3		C++	4.751%	-1.95%
4	5	^	Python	3.548%	-0.24%
5	4	v	C#	3.457%	-1.02%
6	10	*	Visual Basic .NET	3.391%	+1.07%
7	7		JavaScript	3.071%	+0.73%
8	12	*	Assembly language	2.859%	+0.98%
9	6	~	PHP	2.693%	-0.30%
10	9	•	Perl	2.602%	+0.28%
11	8	•	Ruby	2.429%	+0.09%
12	13	^	Visual Basic	2.347%	+0.52%
13	15	^	Swift	2.274%	+0.68%
14	16	^	R	2.192%	+0.86%
15	14	~	Objective-C	2.101%	+0.50%
16	42	*	Go	2.080%	+1.83%

https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/

T	'IOE	BE In	dex	for Au	Igust 2017 w scores in the TIOBE index. And almost all of the other
tion 40. A new set its jump from pos	of languages i sition 60 to 32 i	is gaining ground in one month is	nd, notably Cry doing very we	rstal (#32), Kotlin (#41), Clo ell. The Crystal programmir	w scores in the TIOBE index. And almost all of the other of this? It is all happening down in the charts around piure (#42), Hack (#43) and Julia (#46). Especially Crysting language is a statically typed Ruby variant. Since it is gleasy to use. It seems worthwhile to give it a try.
	Aug 2017	Aug 2016	Change	Programming Language	Ratings Change
	1	1		Java	12.961% -6.05%
	2	2		С	6.477% -4.83%
	3	3		C++	5.550% -0.25%
	4	4		C#	4.195% -0.71%
	5	5		Python	3.692% -0.71%
	6	8	^	Visual Basic .NET	2.569% +0.05%
	7	6	•	PHP	2.293% -0.88%
	8	7	•	JavaScript	2.098% -0.61%
	9	9		Perl	1.995% -0.52%
	10	12	^	Ruby	1.965% -0.31%
	11	14	^	Swift	1.825% -0.16%
	12	11	•	Delphi/Object Pascal	1.825% -0.45%
	13	13		Visual Basic	1.809% -0.24%
	14	10	*	Assembly language	1.805% -0.56%
	15	17	^	R	1.766% +0.16%
	16	20	*	Go	1.645% +0.37%

https://www.tiobe.com/tiobe-index/

IEEE Spectrum The 2016 Top Programming Languages C is No. 1, but big data is still the big winner

The default preset is intended to echo the interests of the average IEEE member. So what are *Spectrum*'s Top Ten Languages for 2016?

Lar	iguage Rank	Types	Spectrum Ranking
1.	С	□ 🖵 🗯	100.0
2.	Java	\bigoplus \square \square	98.1
3.	Python	\bigoplus \Box	98.0
4.	C++		95.9
5.	R	구	87.9
6.	C#	\bigoplus \square \square	86.7
7.	PHP	\oplus	82.8
8.	JavaScript		82.2
9.	Ruby	\oplus \Box	74.5
10.	Go	⊕ 🖵	71.9

After two years in second place, \underline{C} has finally edged out \underline{Java} for the top spot. Staying in the top five, \underline{Python} has swapped places with $\underline{C++}$ to take the No. 3 position, and $\underline{C\#}$ has fallen out of the top five to be replaced with \underline{R} . \underline{R} is following its momentum from previous years, as part of a positive trend in general for modern big-data languages that Diakopoulos $\underline{analyses}$ in \underline{more} detail here.

IEEE Spectrum The 2017 Top Programming Languages Python jumps to No. 1, and Swift enters the Top Ten

So what are the Top Ten Languages for the typical Spectrum reader?

Language Rank	Types	Spectrum Ranking
1. Python	₩ 〒	100.0
2. C	□ 🖵 🛊	99.7
3. Java	\bigoplus \square \square	99.5
4. C++	[] 🖵 🛊	97.1
5. C#	\oplus \Box \Box	87.7
6. R	-	87.7
7. JavaScript		85.6
8. PHP	(81.2
9. Go	⊕ 🖵	75.1
10. Swift		73.7

<u>Python</u> has continued its upward trajectory from last year and jumped two places to the No. 1 slot, though the top four—Python, <u>C</u>, <u>Java</u>, and <u>C++</u>—all remain very close in popularity. Indeed, in Diakopoulos's analysis of what the underlying metrics have to say about the languages currently in demand by recruiting companies, C comes out ahead of Python by a good margin.

<u>C#</u> has reentered the top five, taking back the place it lost to <u>R</u> last year. Ruby has fallen all the way down to 12th position, but in doing so it has given Apple's <u>Swift</u> the chance to join Google's <u>Go</u> in the Top Ten. This is impressive, as Swift debuted on the rankings just two years ago. (Outside the

The RedMonk Programming Language Rankings January 2017



2 Java

3 Python

4 PHP

5 C#

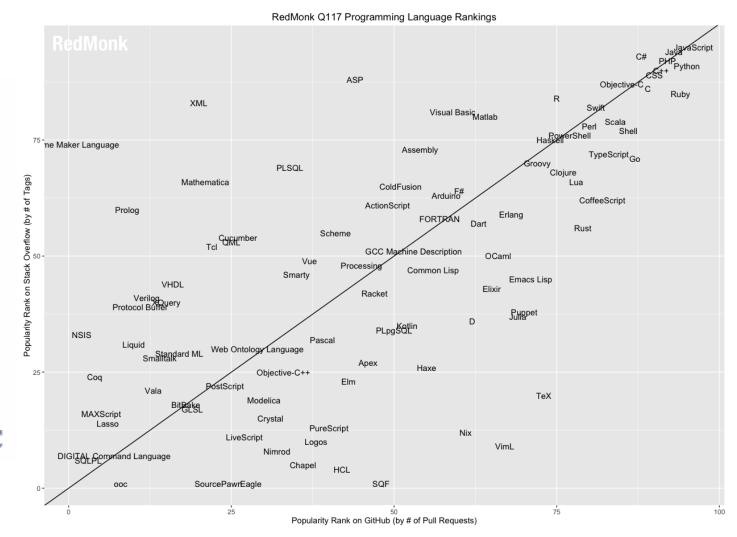
5 C++

7 CSS

7 Ruby

9 C

10 Objective-C



The Computer Language Benchmarks Game C++ g++ programs versus C gcc

n-body						mandelbrot					
source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load	source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load
C++ g++	9.31	1,052	1544	9.30	1% 1% 1% 100%	C++ g++	1.73	34,064	1002	6.80	98% 98% 98% 99%
C gcc	9.96	1,016	1490	9.95	1% 1% 1% 100%	C gcc	1.65	32,684	1135	6.53	99% 99% 100% 99%
binary-tree	s					pidigits					
source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load	source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load
C++ g++	2.36	114,404	809	7.69	86% 71% 87% 85%	C++ g++	1.89	3,868	508	1.89	100% 1% 2% 1%
C gcc	2.38	131,728	836	7.70	98% 87% 73% 68%	C gcc	1.73	2,116	448	1.73	1% 99% 1% 0%
spectral-no	rm					fasta					
source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load	source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load
C++ g++	1.99	1,880	1044	7.89	100% 99% 99% 99%	C++ g++	1.48	4,176	2313	5.25	89% 90% 88% 89%
C gcc	1.99	1,824	1139	7.88	99% 99% 99% 100%	C qcc	1.33	2,856	2249	5.28	100% 99% 100% 99%

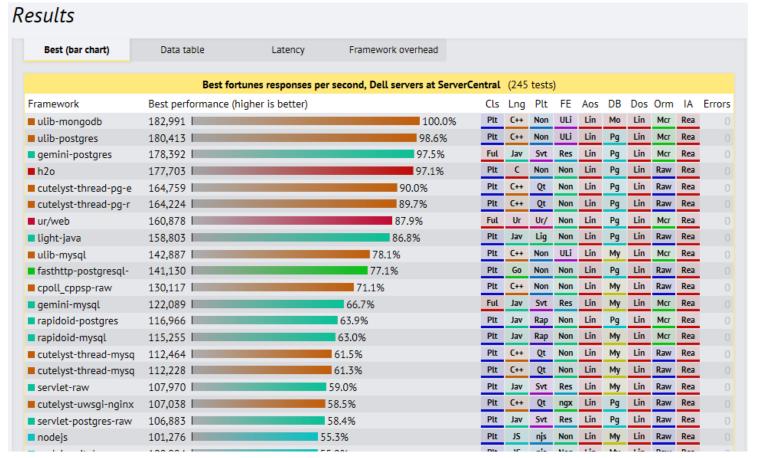
The Computer Language Benchmarks Game C++ g++ programs versus Java

binary-tree	s										
source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load	spectral-no	<u>rm</u>				
C++ g++	2.36	114,404	809	7.69	86% 71% 87% 85%	source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load
Java	11.26	593,156	835	39.02	85% 88% 90% 88%	C++ g++	1.99	1,880	1044	7.89	100% 99% 99% 99%
Java	11.20	393,130	033	33.02		Java	4.29	29,884	950	16.56	96% 97% 99% 95%
mandelbrot	t					pidigits					
source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load	source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load
C++ g++	1.73	34,064	1002	6.80	98% 98% 98% 99%	C++ g++	1.89	3,868	508	1.89	100% 1% 2% 1%
Java	7.10	90,588	796	27.92	99% 99% 98% 98%	Java	3.06	31,760	938	3.16	6% 3% 97% 1%
n-body						<u>fasta</u>					
source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load	source	secs	mem	gz	cpu	cpu load
					•	C++ g++	1.48	4,176	2313	5.25	89% 90% 88% 89%
C++ g++	9.31	1,052	1544	9.30	1% 1% 1% 100%	Java	2.13	36,036	2457	5.66	94% 58% 59% 60%
Java	21.54	27,092	1489	21.56	1% 1% 100% 1%			35,550			

Web Framework Benchmarks

Test type 4: Fortunes

This test exercises the ORM, database connectivity, dynamic-size collections, sorting, server-side templates, XSS countermeasures, and character encoding.



https://github.com/stefanocasazza/ULib

ULib is a mature and well-considered C++ framework for developing high-performance applications that includes a blazingly-fast async HTTP server--more batteries included.



O que é C++?

What is C++?

Template meta-programming!

Class hierarchies

A hybrid language

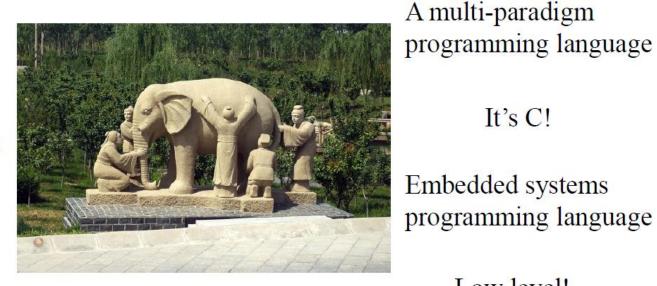
Buffer overflows

Classes

Too big!

An object-oriented

programming language



Generic programming

Low level!

A random collection of features

It's C!

Stroustrup - ACCU'13

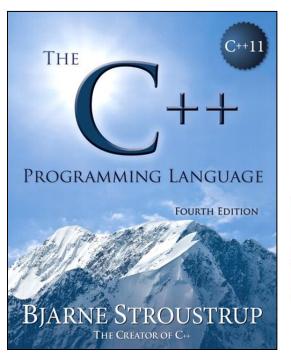
Fonte: http://www.stroustrup.com/

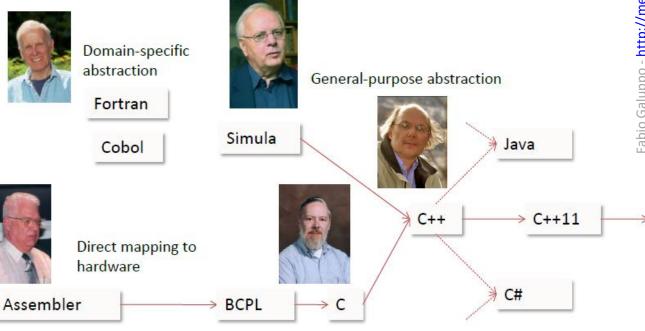
The C++ Programming Language

C++ is a general purpose programming language with a bias towards systems programming that

- is a better C
- supports <u>data abstraction</u>
- supports <u>object-oriented programming</u>
- supports generic programming.

C++ is a general purpose programming language designed to make programming more enjoyable for the serious programmer.

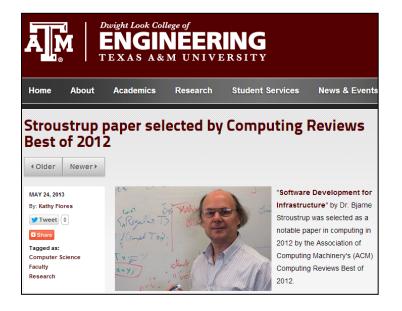


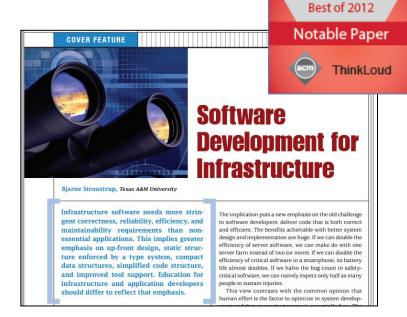


Fonte: http://www.stroustrup.com/

Computing Reviews







IEEE Computer Magazine Volume:45, Issue: 1

http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/MC.2011.353

"A light-weight abstraction programming language

Key strengths:

C++ 11 The Future is here

- software infrastructure
- resource-constrained applications"
- -- <u>http://www.infoq.com/presentations/Cplusplus-11-Bjarne-Stroustrup</u>

C++: o início

- 1979 (C com Classes)
- 1985 (Primeira versão comercial)

http://www.softwarepreservation.org/projects/c_plus plus

1979 April

Work on C with Classes began

1979 October

First C with Classes (Cpre) running

1983 August

First C++ in use at Bell Labs

1984

C++ named

1985 February

Cfront Release E (first external C++ release)

1985 October

Cfront Release 1.0 (first commercial release)

The C++ Programming Language



http://www.softwarepreservation.org/projects/c_plus_plus/cfront/release_1.0/src/cfront/

Release 1.0

Cfront 1.0, in October 1985, was the first commercial release.

Source Code

Release 1.0, AT&T Technologies, Inc. Files timestamped February 7, 1986.

C++: o caminho para o ISO C++

- 1990 (ANSI C++ Standard baseado no "ARM")
- 1998 (Primeira versão do padrão ISO C++) https://www.iso.org/standard/25845.html
- 2003 (Segunda versão do padrão ISO C++)
 https://www.iso.org/standard/38110.html
- 2011 (Terceira versão do padrão ISO C++) https://www.iso.org/standard/50372.html
- 2014 (Quarta versão do padrão ISO C++)
 https://www.iso.org/standard/64029.html
- 2017 (Quinta versão do padrão ISO C++)

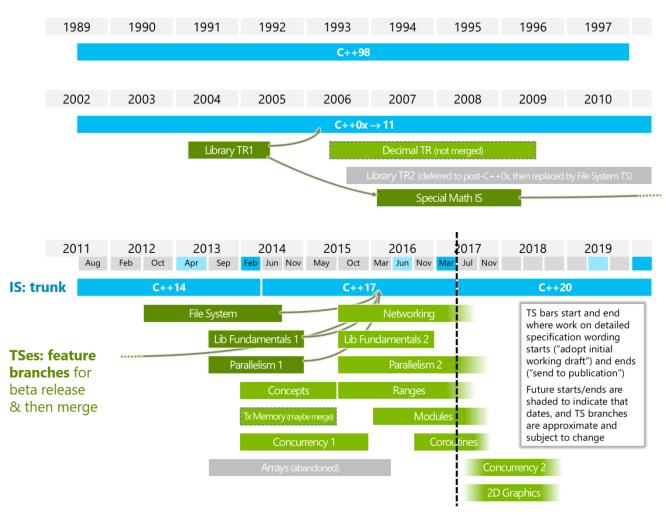
https://www.iso.org/standard/68564.html (em andamento)
http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2017/n4659.pdf (draft atual)



ISO C++ (WG 21)



http://isocpp.org/



The committee has completed work on C++17, which is now in its final ISO balloting process, and aims to begin work on C++20 in July.

Linguagem + Biblioteca

C++ 17: https://github.com/cplusplus/draft

 Document Number:
 N4659

 Date:
 2017-03-21

 Revises:
 N4640

 Reply to:
 Richard Smith

 Google Inc
 cxxeditor@gmail.com

Working Draft, Standard for Programming Language C++

acesso em: 01 de Junho de 2017

C++ 14: ISO/IEC 14882:2014

ISO/IEC 14882:2014 specifies requirements for implementations of the C++ programming language. The first such requirement is that they implement the language, and so this International Standard also defines C++. Other requirements and relaxations of the first requirement appear at various places within this International Standard.

C++ is a general purpose programming language based on the C programming language as described in ISO/IEC 9899:1999 *Programming languages*? *C* (hereinafter referred to as the *C standard*). In addition to the facilities provided by C, C++ provides additional data types, classes, templates, exceptions, namespaces, operator overloading, function name overloading, references, free store management operators, and additional library facilities.

Table 5 — Keywords

alignas	continue	friend	register	true
alignof	decltype	goto	reinterpret_cast	try
asm	default	if	return	typedef
auto	delete	inline	short	typeid
bool	do	int	signed	typename
break	double	long	sizeof	union
case	dynamic_cast	mutable	static	unsigned
catch	else	namespace	static_assert	using
char	enum	new	static_cast	virtual
char16_t	explicit	noexcept	struct	void
char32_t	export	nullptr	switch	volatile
class	extern	operator	template	wchar_t
const	false	private	this	while
constexpr	float	protected	thread_local	
const_cast	for	public	throw	

Compiladores







5.11 Keywords [lex.key] [5. Lexical conventions [lex]]

!"Hello, World!"

```
unsigned Long Long pow(unsigned int base, unsigned int exponent) {
    Long Long result = 1;
    while (exponent-- > 0) {
        result *= base;
    }
    return result;
}

#include <iostream>

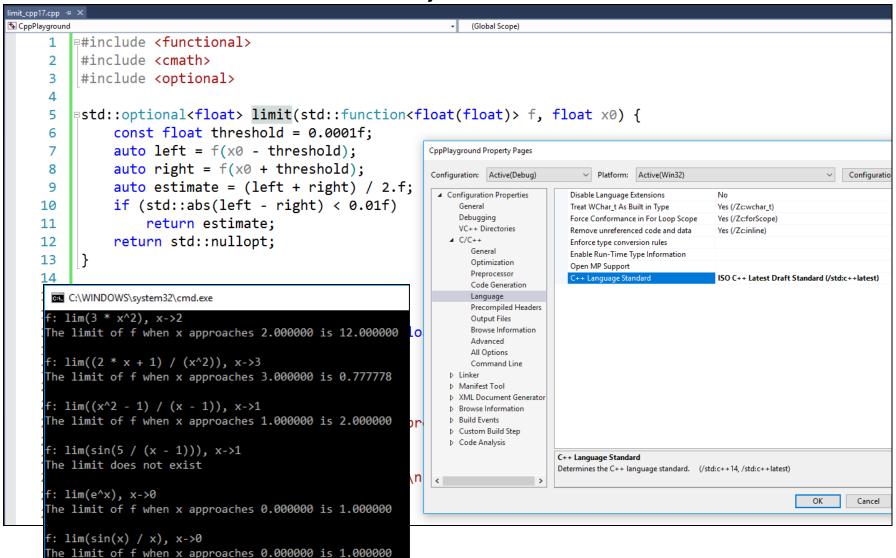
int main() {
    std::cout << "2^4 = " << pow(2, 4) << "\n";
    std::cout << "3^3 = " << pow(3, 3) << "\n";
    std::cout << "4^3 = " << pow(4, 3) << "\n";
    std::cout << "5^2 = " << pow(5, 2) << "\n";
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

```
MinGW with g++ 5.3.0 and boost 1.60.0

C:\___repo\cpp>g++ -pipe -Wall -O2 -std=c++14 -S pow_test.cpp

C:\__repo\cpp>a
2^4 = 16
3^3 = 27
4^3 = 64
5^2 = 25
```

!"Hello, World!"



C++ Explorer

Assembly At Your Fingertips

```
Compiler Explorer
                                  Editor
                                           Diff View
                                                      More ▼
                                                                                        x86-64 gcc 6.3 (Editor #1, Compiler #1) ×
C++ source #1 X
                                                                                        x86-64 gcc 6.3
                                                                                                                   -O2 -march=native
    1 unsigned long long pow(unsigned int base, unsigned int exponent) {
           long long result = 1;
                                                                                         11010
                                                                                                LX0:
           while (exponent-- > 0) {
                                                                                               pow(unsigned int, unsigned int):
                result *= base:
                                                                                                                  edx. [rsi-1]
                                                                                                         lea
    5
                                                                                                                 esi, esi
                                                                                                         test
           return result;
                                                                                                                  .L4
                                                                                                         jе
    7 }
                                                                                                                 edi, edi
                                                                                                         mov
                                                                                                                 eax, 1
                                                                                                         mov
                                                                                                .L3:
                                                                                                                 edx, 1
                                                                                                         sub
                                                                                                                 rax, rdi
                                                                                             9
                                                                                                         imul
                                                                                                                  edx. -1
                                                                                            10
                                                                                                         cmp
                                                                                            11
                                                                                                         jne
                                                                                                                  .L3
                                                                                            12
                                                                                                         ret
                                                                                            13 .L4:
                                                                                            14
                                                                                                         mov
                                                                                                                  eax, 1
                                                                                            15
                                                                                                         ret
```

Eu quero aprender C++! Por onde começar?

Bjarne Stroustrup

The Essence of C++: With Examples in C++84, C++98, C++11, and C++14

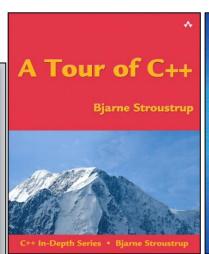
Abstract

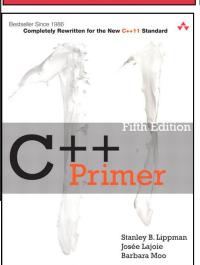
- C++11 is being deployed and the shape of C++14 is becoming clear. This talk
 examines the foundations of C++. What is essential? What sets C++ apart from
 other languages? How does new and old features support (or distract from) design
 and programming relying on this essence.
- I focus on the abstraction mechanisms (as opposed to the mapping to the machine): Classes and templates. Fundamentally, if you understand vector, you understand C++.
- Type safety and resource safety are key design aims for a program. These aims must be met without limiting the range of applications and without imposing significant run-time or space overheads. I address issues of resource management (garbage collection is not an ideal answer and pointers should not be used as resource handles), generic programming (we must make it simpler and safer), compile-time computation (how and when?), and type safety (casts belongs in the lowest-level hardware interface). I will touch upon move semantics, exceptions, concepts, type aliases, and more. My aim is not so much to present novel features and technique, but to explore how C++'s feature set supports a new and more effective design and programming style.
- Primary audience
 - Experienced programmers with weak C++ understanding
 - Academics/Teachers/Mentors

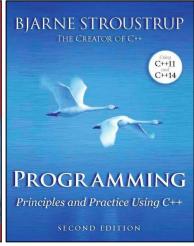
- Architects (?)

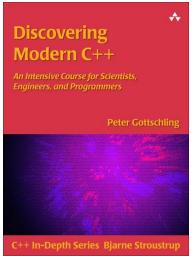
Stroustrup - Essence - Going Native/13

http://channel9.msdn.com/Events/GoingNative/2013/Opening-Keynote-Bjarne-Stroustrup

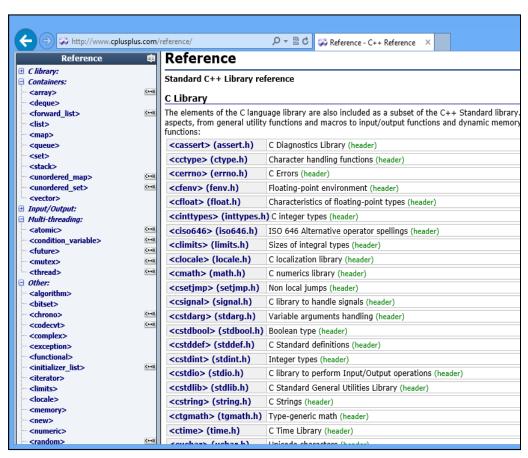






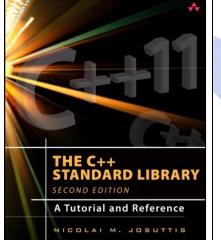


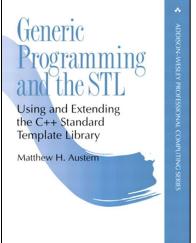
Standard Template Library (STL)



http://www.cplusplus.com

	Selected Standard Library Headers	
<algorithm></algorithm>	copy(), find(), sort()	§iso.25
<array></array>	array	§iso.23.3.2
<chrono></chrono>	duration, time_point	§iso.20.11.2
<cmath></cmath>	sqrt(), pow()	§iso.26.8
<complex></complex>	complex, sqrt(), pow()	§iso.26.8
<forward_list></forward_list>	forward_list	§iso.23.3.4
<fstream></fstream>	fstream, ifstream, ofstream	§iso.27.9.1
<future></future>	future, promise	§iso.30.6
<ios></ios>	hex,dec,scientific,fixed,defaultfloat	§iso.27.5
<iostream></iostream>	istream, ostream, cin, cout	§iso.27.4
<map></map>	map, multimap	§iso.23.4.4
<memory></memory>	unique_ptr, shared_ptr, allocator	§iso.20.6
<random></random>	default_random_engine, normal_distribution	§iso.26.5
<regex></regex>	regex, smatch	§iso.28.8
<string></string>	string, basic_string	§iso.21.3
<set></set>	set, multiset	§iso.23.4.6
<sstream></sstream>	istrstream, ostrstream	§iso.27.8
<stdexcept></stdexcept>	length_error, out_of_range, runtime_error	§iso.19.2
<thread></thread>	thread	§iso.30.3
<unordered_map></unordered_map>	unordered_map, unordered_multimap	§iso.23.5.4
<utility></utility>	move(), swap(), pair	§iso.20.1
<vector></vector>	vector	§iso.23.3.6



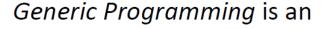


Stepanov, STL e Programação Genérica

• The Standard Template Library, or *STL*, is a C++ library of **container classes**, **algorithms**, and **iterators**; it provides many of the basic algorithms and data structures of computer science. The STL is a *generic* library, meaning that its components are heavily parameterized: almost every component in the STL is a template. You should make sure that you understand how templates work in C++ before you use the STL.

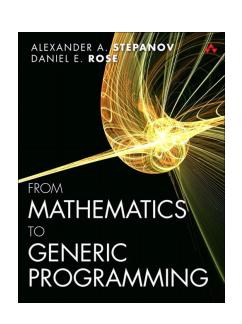
https://www.sgi.com/tech/stl/stl introduction.html

Alexander Stepanov



- approach to programming...
- focused on designing algorithms and data structures so that they work in the most general setting...
- without loss of efficiency





#include <algorithm>

<algorithm> <algorithm>

Standard Template Library: Algorithms

return first;

The header <algorithm> defines a collection of functions especially designed to be used on ranges of elements.

A range is any sequence of objects that can be accessed through iterators or pointers, such as an array or an instance of some of the STL containers. Notice though, that algorithms operate through iterators directly on the values, not affecting in any way the structure of any possible container (it never affects the size or storage allocation of the container).

```
template<ForwardIterator I, typename T, Compare C>
I lower bound(I first, I last, const T& val, C compare)
    using std::distance;
    using std::advance;
    using D = DifferenceType(I);
                                                           std::binary search
    D count = distance<>(first, last);
                                                                        template <class ForwardIterator, class T>
    while (count > D(0))
                                                                          bool binary_search (ForwardIterator first, ForwardIterator last,
                                                                                            const T& val);
        I it = first;
        D step = half<>(count);
        advance<>(it, step);
        if (compare(it, val))
                                                          1 template <class ForwardIterator, class T>
                                                             bool binary search (ForwardIterator first, ForwardIterator last, const T& val)
            first = it;
                                                             first = std::lower bound(first, last, val);
            ++first;
                                                             return (first!=last && !(val<*first));
            count = count - step - D(1);
        else
            count = step:
```

http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/algorithm/

Programação Concorrente com C++

```
#include <thread>
#include <future>
#include <atomic>
#include <mutex>
#include <condition_variable>
```



reads:
Atomic (header)
Thread (header)
Mutex (header)
Condition variable (header)
Future (header)

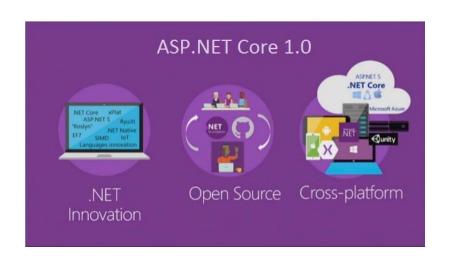


DIEGO DAGUM is a software developer with more than 20 years of experience. He's currently a Visual C++ community program manager with Microsoft.

artigo online: http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/hh852594.aspx código fonte: http://archive.msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/magazine/hh852594.aspx

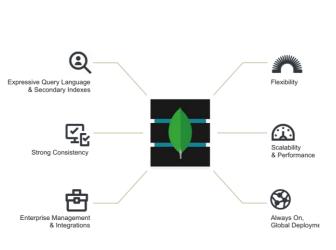
THANKS to the following technical experts for reviewing this article: David Cravey, Alon Fliess, Fabio Galuppol and Marc Gregoire

TECNOLOGIAS QUE UTILIZAM C++





amd64	[x64/Linux] Use correct argument registers in InterpreterStub (#12002
arm arm	Finish deleting dead CAS code from CoreLib (#11436)
arm64	[Arm64/Win] Revise JIT_MemSet (#11420)
corecir corecir	$\label{thm:condition} \mbox{Initial change to support System.Private.} \mbox{CoreLib.dll as Core Library.}$
crossgen	Finish deleting dead CAS code from CoreLib (#11436)
crossgen_mscorlib	Remove files related to legacy build system (#8723)
dac dac	Remove files related to legacy build system (#8723)
i386 i386 i386 i386 i386 i386 i386 i386	Linux/x86: Fix clang 4.0 build (#11610)
wks	Fix AsmConstants.inc to be incrementally rebuilt as necessary
gitmirror	Initial commit to populate CoreCLR repo
CMakeLists.txt	Finish deleting dead CAS code from CoreLib (#11436)
CIrEtwAll.man	Fix Externally reported issue with are ETW logging messages (#11722
CIrEtwAllMeta.lst	adding more context
appdomain.cpp	Finish deleting dead CAS code from CoreLib (#11436)
appdomain.hpp	Finish deleting dead CAS code from CoreLib (#11436)
appdomain.inl	Finish deleting dead CAS code from CoreLib (#11436)
appdomainconfigfactory.hpp	Update license headers
appdomainnative.cpp	Finish deleting dead CAS code from CoreLib (#11436)
appdomainnative.hpp	Finish deleting dead CAS code from CoreLib (#11436)
appxutil.cpp	Remove hosting methods that always return false (#9930)
appxutil.h	Delete dead code
argdestination.h	For Reflection invoke, use ArgLocDesc
argslot.h	Update license headers
armsinglestepper.h	Update license headers
array.cpp	Refactor MethodTable::ContainsStackPtr (#5754)
array.h	Update license headers
assembly.cpp	Finish deleting dead CAS code from CoreLib (#11436)



a background.cpp	SERVER-23971 Clang-Format code	a year ago
a background.h	SERVER-23971 Clang-Format code	a year ago
client.cpp	SERVER-28201 Allow detatching of the current Client	a month ago
client.h	SERVER-28201 Allow detatching of the current Client	a month ago
clientcursor.cpp	SERVER-28327 Revamp cursor timeout logic.	29 days ago
clientcursor.h	SERVER-21754 Partition CursorManager's structures	6 days ago
cloner.cpp	SERVER-29088 Cache uuid in Collection class to fix perf regression	24 days ago
cloner.h	SERVER-27938 Rename all OperationContext variables to opCtx	3 months ago
collection_index_usage_tracker.cpp	SERVER-20520 Include index key in \$indexStats return documents	2 years ago
collection_index_usage_tracker.h	SERVER-20520 Include index key in \$indexStats return documents	2 years ago
collection_index_usage_tracker_test	SERVER-24508 BSONObj::ComparatorInterface	10 months ago
commands.cpp	SERVER-29264 Replace RequestInterface with OpMsgRequest in mongod com	2 days ago
commands.h	SERVER-29264 Replace RequestInterface with OpMsgRequest in mongod com	2 days ago
commands_test.cpp	SERVER-27773 add operationTime field to the command response	3 months ago
conn_pool_options.cpp	SERVER-20096: ExportedServerParameter <t> is not thread-safe for param</t>	2 years ago
conn_pool_options.h	SERVER-18579: Clang-Format - reformat code, no comment reflow	2 years ago
curop.cpp	SERVER-28575 Profile entry for update/delete should contain entire ra	9 days ago
curop.h	SERVER-28575 Profile entry for update/delete should contain entire ra	9 days ago
curop_metrics.cpp	SERVER-23971 Clang-Format code	a year ago
curop_metrics.h	SERVER-18579: Clang-Format - reformat code, no comment reflow	2 years ago
cursor_id.h	SERVER-18766 Pull definition of Cursorld out into its own header	2 years ago
db.cpp	SERVER-29254 Moved MinValid into ReplicationProcess	2 days ago
i db.h	SERVER-27987 Create and persist UUIDs for newly created collections	3 months ago



inspector_io.cc	inspector: bind to random port withinspect=0	2 days ago
inspector_io.h	inspector: bind to random port withinspect=0	2 days ago
inspector_socket.cc	inspector: handle socket close before close frame	20 days ago
inspector_socket.h	inspector: zero out structure members	8 months ago
inspector_socket_server.cc	inspector: fix processdebugEnd() for inspector	10 days ago
inspector_socket_server.h	inspector: fix processdebugEnd() for inspector	10 days ago
js_stream.cc	src: implement native changes for async_hooks	22 days ago
js_stream.h	src: implement native changes for async_hooks	22 days ago
node.cc	inspector: bind to random port withinspect=0	2 days ago
node.d	dtrace: add missing translator	5 years ago
node.h	async_hooks: implement C++ embedder API	5 days ago
node.stp	meta: restore original copyright header	3 months ago
node_api.cc	n-api: enable napi_wrap() to work with any object	3 hours ago
node_api.h	n-api: add napi_get_version	6 days ago
node_api_types.h	n-api: implement async helper methods	2 months ago
node_buffer.cc	lib,src: refactor buffer out of range index	5 days ago
node_buffer.h	meta: restore original copyright header	3 months ago
node_config.cc	src: addpending-deprecation and NODE_PENDING_DEPRECATION	a month ago
node_constants.cc	src: reduce number of exported symbols	2 months ago
node_constants.h	crypto: add sign/verify support for RSASSA-PSS	2 months ago
node_contextify.cc	vm: fix race condition with timeout param	9 days ago
node_counters.cc	meta: restore original copyright header	3 months ago



Addons

Node.js Addons are dynamically-linked shared objects, written in C or C++, that can be loaded into Node.js using the require() function, C/C++ libraries.

Sounds pretty well right but, why should I write C++ code since I'm very comfortable with Javascript and the last time I saw C++ code was in the university... the answer is nothing else than **Performance!**

https://medium.com/developers-writing/how-to-get-a-performance-boost-using-node-js-native-addons-fd3a24719c85

https://github.com/nodejs/node/tree/master/src



Executor.cpp	Add keepAlive() mechanism	4 months ago
Executor.h	Add keepAlive() mechanism	4 months ago
Expected.h	Suppress more warnings for MSVC	2 months ago
FBString.h	Enable -Wimplicit-fallthrough	11 days ago
FBVector.h	Don't use macros for FBVector::insert	2 months ago
File.cpp	Helper utility to construct, returns an Expected<>	a month ago
File.h	Helper utility to construct, returns an Expected<>	a month ago
FileUtil.cpp	2017	5 months ago
FileUtil.h	2017	5 months ago
Fingerprinth	2017	5 months ago
FixedString.h	FixedString gets comparisons with folly::Range and hence with std::st	28 days ago
Foreach.h	folly/Foreach.h: avoid shadowing warnings	3 months ago
Format-inl.h	Fix FBString with MSVC	24 days ago
Format.cpp	add FOLLY_FALLTHROUGH throughout to satisfy internal linter	22 days ago

Folly: Facebook Open-source Library

What is folly?

Folly (acronymed loosely after Facebook Open Source Library) is a library of C++11 components designed with practicality and efficiency in mind. Folly contains a variety of core library components used extensively at Facebook. In particular, it's often a dependency of Facebook's other open source C++ efforts and place where those projects can share code.

It complements (as opposed to competing against) offerings such as Boost and of course std. In fact, we embark on defining our own component only when something we need is either not available, or does not meet the needed performance profile. We endeavor to remove things from folly if or when std or Boost obsoletes them.

Performance concerns permeate much of Folly, sometimes leading to designs that are more idiosyncratic than they would otherwise be (see e.g. PackedSyncPtr.h , SmallLocks.h). Good performance at large scale is a unifying theme in all of Folly.

https://github.com/facebook/folly



PackedNormal.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
RenderCommandFence.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
RenderCore.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
RenderResource.h	Copying //UE4/Dev-Core to //UE4/Dev-Main (Source: //UE4/Dev-Core @ 33	3 months ago
RenderUtils.h	Copying //UE4/Dev-Rendering to //UE4/Dev-Main (Source: //UE4/Dev-Rend	6 months ago
RendererInterface.h	Copying //UE4/Dev-Rendering to //UE4/Dev-Main (Source: //UE4/Dev-Rend	2 months ago
RenderingThread.h	Copying //UE4/Dev-Core to //UE4/Dev-Main (Source: //UE4/Dev-Core @ 33	3 months ago
TickableObjectRenderThread.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
UniformBuffer.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago

AtmosphereTextureParameters.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
DecalRenderingCommon.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
DrawingPolicy.h	Copying //UE4/Dev-Rendering to //UE4/Dev-Main (Source: //UE4/Dev-Rend	2 months ago
GlobalDistanceFieldParameters.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
HdrCustomResolveShaders.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
MaterialShader.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
MeshMaterialShader.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
PostProcessParameters.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
PrimitiveSceneInfo.h	Updating copyright notices to 2017 (copying from //Tasks/UE4/Dev-Copy	6 months ago
SceneRenderTargetParameters.h	Require explicit material domain when setting deferred params safety	13 days ago
VolumeRendering.h	Copying //UE4/Dev-Rendering to //UE4/Dev-Main (Source: //UE4/Dev-Rend	2 months ago

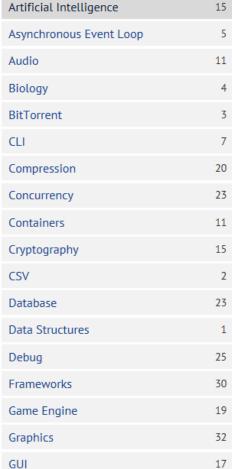
https://www.unrealengine.com/ue4-on-github

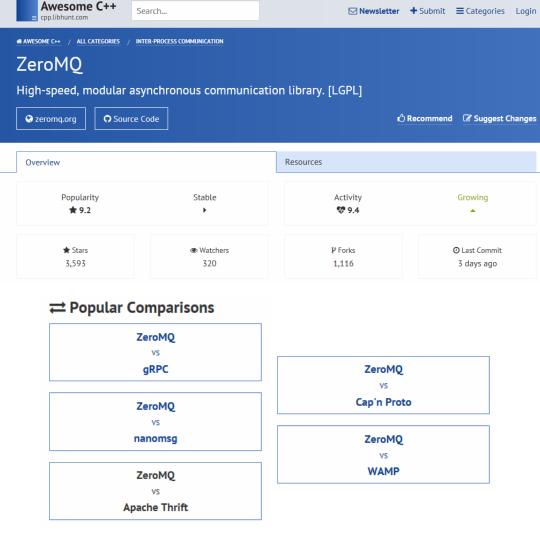
BIBLIOTECAS PARA C++

Awesome C++

A curated list of awesome C/C++ frameworks, libraries, resources, and shiny things

All Categories Artificial Intelligence





https://cpp.libhunt.com/

ZeroMQ

http://zeromq.org

- Intelligent socket library for messaging
 - Variedade nos padrões de comunicação
 - Request-Reply, Publisher-Subscriber, Push-Pull, Dealer-Router, ...
 - Suporta: inproc, IPC, TCP, TIPC, multicast
- Modelo de concorrência baseado em atores (Erlang-style)
- Open Source (escrita em C++)
- Multiplas plataformas
- Integração com diversas linguagens (mais de 30)
 - C, C++, Java, C#, Python, ...
- Deploy simples (uma library)
- Alta performance
 - http://zeromq.org/results:multicore-tests
 - ~6 milhões de mensagens por segundo



Boost

http://boost.org/



Boost provides free peer-reviewed portable C++ source libraries.

We emphasize libraries that work well with the C++ Standard Library. Boost libraries are intended to be widely useful, and usable across a broad spectrum of applications. The Boost license encourages both commercial and non-commercial use.

I. RAII and Memory Management

- 1. Boost.SmartPointers
- 2. Boost.PointerContainer
- 3. Boost.ScopeExit
- 4. Boost.Pool

II. String Handling

- 5. Boost.StringAlgorithms
- 6. Boost.LexicalCast
- 7. Boost.Format
- 8. Boost.Regex
- 9. Boost.Xpressive
- 10. Boost.Tokenizer
- 11. Boost.Spirit

V. Algorithms

- 29. Boost.Algorithm
- 30. Boost.Range
- 31. Boost.Graph

III. Containers

- 12. Boost.MultiIndex
- 13. Boost.Bimap
- 14. Boost.Array
- 15. Boost.Unordered
- 16. Boost.CircularBuffer
- 17. Boost.Heap
- 18. Boost.Intrusive
- 19. Boost.MultiArray
- 20. Boost.Container

IV. Data Structures

- 21. Boost.Optional
- 22. Boost.Tuple
- 23. Boost.Anv
- 24. Boost.Variant
- 25. Boost.PropertyTree
- 26. Boost.DynamicBitset
- 27. Boost.Tribool
- 28. Boost.CompressedPair

VI. Communication

- 32. Boost.Asio
- 33. Boost.Interprocess
- VII. Streams and Files
- 34. Boost.IOStreams
- 35. Boost.Filesystem

VIII. Time

- 36. Boost.DateTime
- 37. Boost.Chrono
- 38. Boost.Timer

IX. Functional Programming

- 39. Boost.Phoenix
- 40. Boost.Function
- 41. Boost.Bind
- 42. Boost.Ref
- 43. Boost.Lambda

X. Parallel Programming

- 44. Boost.Thread
- 45. Boost. Atomic
- 46. Boost.Lockfree
- 47. Boost.MPI

XI. Generic Programming

- 48. Boost.TypeTraits
- 49. Boost.EnableIf
- 50. Boost.Fusion

XII. Language Extensions

- 51. Boost.Coroutine
- 52. Boost.Foreach
- 53. Boost.Parameter
- 54. Boost.Conversion

XIII. Error Handling

- 55. Boost.System
- 56. Boost.Exception

XIV. Number Handling

- 57. Boost.Integer
- 58. Boost. Accumulators
- 59. Boost.MinMax
- 60. Boost.Random
- 61. Boost. Numeric Conversion

XV. Application Libraries

- 62. Boost.Log
- $63.\ Boost. Program Options$
- 64. Boost.Serialization
- 65. Boost. Uuid

XVI. Design Patterns

- 66. Boost.Flyweight
- 67. Boost.Signals2
- 68. Boost.MetaStateMachine

XVII. Other Libraries

- 69. Boost. Utility
- 70. Boost.Assign
- 71. Boost.Swap
- 72. Boost.Operators

https://theboostcpplibraries.com/
http://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_64_0/

EA Standard Template Library (EASTL)

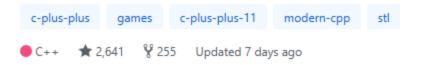
https://github.com/electronicarts/EASTL



EASTL stands for Electronic Arts Standard Template Library. It is a C++ template library of containers, algorithms, and iterators useful for runtime and tool development across multiple platforms. It is a fairly extensive and robust implementation of such a library and has an emphasis on high performance above all other considerations.

EASTL

EASTL stands for Electronic Arts Standard Template Library. It is an extensive and robust implementation that has an emphasis on high performance.







The EASTL we've been using in Battlefield and all other Frostbite games is now open source:



Cinder C++

http://libcinder.org/



Cinder is a C++ library for programming with aesthetic intent - the sort of development often called *creative coding*. This includes domains like graphics, audio, video, and computational geometry. Cinder is cross-platform, with official support for macOS, Windows, Linux, iOS, and Windows UWP.

Cinder is production-proven, powerful enough to be the primary tool for professionals, but still suitable

for learning and experimentation.



Dia Lights

by Kollision, Transform, Martin Professional, Danish Industry

As Denmark's biggest permanent interactive media facade, Dia Lights comprises more than 80.000 individual LEDs and covers an area of 190 x 20 meters on the recently rebuilt HQ of the Confederation of Danish Industry in the heart of Copenhagen.



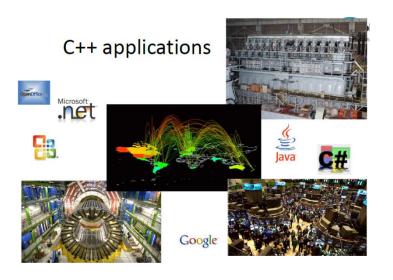
Planetary iPad App

Visualize your music collection on your iPad as a galaxy of stars, planets and moons. This project became Cooper Hewitt National Design Museum's first digital acquisition.

https://libcinder.org/gallery

PORQUE APRENDER C++?

Mais aplicações de C++







http://www.stroustrup.com/applications.html

http://www.lextrait.com/vincent/implementations.html

It's all about Polyglot Programming!



C++ supports systems programming. This implies that C++ code is able to effectively interoperate with software written in other languages on a system. The idea of writing all software in a single language is a fantasy. From the beginning, C++ was designed to interoperate simply and efficiently with C, assembler, and Fortran. By that, I meant that a C++, C, assembler, or Fortran function could call functions in the other languages without extra overhead or conversion of data structures passed among them.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NvWTnloQZj4



Bjarne Stroustrup: The 5 Programming Languages You Need to Know

"Nobody should call themselves a professional if they only knew one language."

...C++, of course; Java; maybe Python for mainline work... And if you know those, you can't help know sort of a little bit about Ruby and JavaScript, you can't help knowing C because that's what fills out the domain and of course C#. But again, these languages create a cluster so that if you knew either five of the ones that I said, you would actually know the others...

Conclusão

ou

por que você eu deveria aprendê-la?

- Software Infrastructure
- Desempenho e Controle
 - Zero-cost abstraction
- Eficiente em termos de consumo de recursos
 - Bateria, Memória, ...
- Interoperável
- Relevante
 - Diversas aplicações com dependência direta ou indireta
 - Bem posicionada no mercado
- Multiparadigma
- Desafiador

Se quiser saber mais sobre:



C++
Programação Genérica
Iterators
Policy-based Design
Algoritmos

. .

visite:

Simply C++
C++ Moderno para o Mundo Real

INÍCIO SOBRE O SITE

Iterator com predicado, o que
é isso?

13 de outubro de 2015 - Fabio Galuppo

O iterator é um objeto que aponta ou indica um elemento em uma extensão de elementos, tais como containers da STL (por exemplo: std::vector) ou um array.

www.simplycpp.com



Simply C++ C++ Moderno para o Mundo Real INÍCIO SOBRE O SITE Por quem os ponteiros dobram, estrelando std::accumulate 8 de dezembro de 2015 ~ Fabio Galuppo O std::accumulate é um algoritmo de operação numérica, da mesma forma que std::iota explorado

anteriormente (http://simplycpp.com/2015/11/06/mestre-iota/), reside no header <numeric> da STL:

http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/numeric/accumulate/.

http://www.simplycpp.com



A linguagem de programação C++ e por que você deveria aprendê-la

ISO/IEC 14882:2017 (C++ 17)

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@FabioGaluppo

Microsoft MVP Visual Studio and Development Technologies https://mvp.microsoft.com/en-us/PublicProfile/9529