

C++ Club Meeting Notes

Gleb Dolgich

2018-04-05

- ▶ Trip reports
 - ▶ [Timur Doumler, JetBrains](#)
 - ▶ [Going Native 65, Microsoft](#)
- ▶ Previously
 - ▶ [Vittorio Romeo](#)
 - ▶ [Guy Davidson](#)
 - ▶ [using std::cpp](#)
 - ▶ [CppCast with Patrice Roy](#)
 - ▶ [Botond Ballo / Reddit thread](#)

- ▶ The Plan (according to Herb Sutter – Thanks Bjarne):
 - ▶ Executors: TS in the C++20 timeframe, standard in C++23
 - ▶ Networking: C++23 (delayed by Executors)
 - ▶ Coroutines: C++20
 - ▶ Modules: Partially in C++20 with more in C++23 (blame Google)
 - ▶ Contracts: C++20
 - ▶ Reflection: TS in C++20 timeframe, standard in C++23
 - ▶ Ranges: Core in C++20, cool stuff in C++23

No, I'm not going to link to that.

MSVC's STL is 99% C++17 feature complete! In VS 2017 15.7, we're shipping Filesystem, Parallel Algorithms (all signatures available, many actually parallelized, more later), constexpr char_traits (for string_view), Special Math, hypot(x, y, z), launder(), and Deduction Guides.

15.7 will contain a partial implementation of Elementary String Conversions in <charconv>: integers only. The floating-point part is the last STL feature that needs to be implemented. We're also almost done with LWG issues: 33 added in 15.7, 14 done in future branches, 15 remain.

CLion 2018.1 released

► Announcement

► What's New Video

- Better C++17 support
- Support for Clang-tidy configuration files
- Produce Linux binaries on Windows
- Built-in Valgrind memcheck in WSL
- Open single file/folder without CMake
- Breadcrumbs in the editor
- Partial Git commits
- Support for Rust, Fortran, Objective-C/C++

► [Home page](#)

C++ auto-generated comparison operators

- ▶ Bjarne Stroustrup's post
- ▶ N3950: Defaulted comparison operators, by Oleg Smolsky
- ▶ N4175: Default comparisons, by Bjarne Stroustrup
- ▶ N4239: Defaulted Comparison Using Reflection
- ▶ N4401: Defaulted comparison operator semantics should be uniform
- ▶ P0221: Proposed wording for default comparisons, revision 2
- ▶ P0515: Consistent comparison (the spaceship operator)
- ▶ Reddit: Immutable objects in C++

True parallelism, with no concept of threads - Alfred Bratterud - Meeting C++ 2017

- ▶ [Video](#)
- ▶ [IncludeOS](#)
- ▶ [GitHub](#)

Fibers, green threads, channels, lightweight processes, coroutines, pthreads - there are lots of options for parallelism abstractions. But what do you do if you just want your application to run a specific task on a specific core on your machine? In IncludeOS we have proper multicore support allowing you to do just that in C++: assign a task - for instance a lambda - directly to an available CPU. <...> In this talk we'll <...> explore how direct per-core processing can be combined with threading concepts like C++14 fibers or coroutines, without taking away from the simplicity of getting work done uninterrupted.

True parallelism, with no concept of threads - Alfred Bratterud - Meeting C++ 2017 (cont.)

Conclusions:

- ▶ You don't need classical threads to utilize CPU cores
 - ▶ Fibers and coroutines can run directly on them
- ▶ A pthreads backend requires true blocking
 - ▶ Might require fibers, yielding directly to scheduler
- ▶ Coroutines TS beats the simplest stack switch
- ▶ Stackful coroutines would replace our fibers
- ▶ Expect more multicore magic from IncludeOS

- ▶ Video
- ▶ How undefined signed overflow enables optimizations in GCC
- ▶ Guidelines for integers:
 - ▶ Signed: when you need normal arithmetic
 - ▶ Unsigned: flags, IDs, enumerations (enum class), bits
 - ▶ Avoid viral promotion of unsigned types wider than int
 - ▶ Avoid implicit sign conversions: `-Wsign-conversion -Werror`

```
1 int32_t a = -1; uint32_t b = 1;  
2 if (a > b) std::cout << "wat"; // `a` --> 0xffffffff
```

C++20: Signed Integers are Two's Complement

Video: Deep Learning with C++ - Peter Goldsborough - Meeting C++ 2017

- ▶ [YouTube](#)
- ▶ [Google's TensorFlow C++ API](#)
- ▶ [How to train a Deep Neural Network using only TensorFlow C++ – GitHub](#)

► Part 1

- Program order versus memory order
- Atomic operations
- Barriers

► Part 2

- A hardware model to explain acquire/release
- Sequential Consistency

HPX v1.1 released

- ▶ [Download](#)
- ▶ [Changelog](#)
- ▶ Requires GCC 5.9+, VS2015.5+, Boost 1.55+, CMake 3.3.2+

HPX is a general purpose parallel C++ runtime system for applications of any scale. It implements all of the related facilities as defined by the C++ Standard. <...> HPX provides the only widely available open-source implementation of the new C++17 parallel algorithms. Additionally, HPX implements <...> large parts of the C++ Concurrency TS, task blocks, data-parallel algorithms, executors, index-based parallel for loops, and many more.

As a C++ developer I think that Rust is...

Reddit

- ▶ is a good language but the community is toxic towards people not using Rust
- ▶ lacks function overloading, value generics, variadic generics and exceptions
- ▶ is much nicer, though I doubt I'll get to use it in my current job any time soon
- ▶ solves a non-problem if you use modern C++
- ▶ is a topic way too often spawning on this C++ subreddit
- ▶ would have been a compelling alternative if it came out 10 years ago
- ▶ lacks library support
- ▶ less powerful but more user-friendly than C++



Stephan T. Lavavej @StephanTLavavej

There's something delightful about implementing C++17 Filesystem's character encoding conversions in MSVC, using the Unicode CAT emoji (U+1F408) as test data, debugging into the code, and being surprised by seeing a little kitty in the debugger. 🐱





Simon Brand
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Godwin's Law: C++ Edition -- As an online C++ discussion grows longer, the probability of someone mentioning Rust approaches 1.

28/03/2018, 10:36

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