

Programming in C++

Why and How

Andreas Füglistaler



Top 10 Programming Languages

- 1 JavaScript
- 2 Python
- 3 Java
- 4 PHP
- 5 C#
- 6 C++
- 7 TypeScript
- 8 Ruby
- 9 C
- 10 Swift

Top 10 Programming Languages

- 1 JavaScript
- 2 Python
- 3 Java
- 4 PHP
- 5 C#
- 6 C++
- 7 TypeScript
- 8 Ruby
- 9 C
- 10 Swift

Interpreted

- ✓ No compilation step
- ✗ Interpreter must be available
- ✓ Fast development
- ✗ Slow execution
- ✓ Few security issues
- ✗ Limited hardware access
- ✓ Automatic memory management
- ✓ Buffer overflow check
- ✗ Slow/unpredictable

Top 10 Programming Languages

- 1 JavaScript
- 2 Python
- 3 **Java**
- 4 PHP
- 5 **C#**
- 6 C++
- 7 TypeScript
- 8 Ruby
- 9 C
- 10 Swift

Compile to VM

- ✓ Compile once, run everywhere
- ✗ Limited hardware optimization
- ✓ Few security issues
- ✗ Limited hardware access
- ✓ Automatic memory management
- ✓ Buffer overflow check
- ✗ Slow/unpredictable
- Reasonable fast code
- Reasonable fast compilation

Top 10 Programming Languages

- 1 JavaScript
- 2 Python
- 3 Java
- 4 PHP
- 5 C#
- 6 C++
- 7 TypeScript
- 8 Ruby
- 9 C
- 10 Swift

Procedural programming

- ✓ No hidden costs
- ✗ No hidden safety-nets
- ✓ Few language constructs
- ✗ No code reuse (generics, inheritance)
- ✓ Fast memory and buffer management
- ✗ Prone to errors
- ✓ Favored by the best (Torwalds, Thompson)
- ✗ Too dangerous for mere mortals

Top 10 Programming Languages

- 1 JavaScript
- 2 Python
- 3 Java
- 4 PHP
- 5 C#
- 6 C++
- 7 TypeScript
- 8 Ruby
- 9 C
- 10 **Swift**

Modern Systems Languages

There are many (Rust, Go, D, Nim, Zig, Pony)

- ✓ Learned from past errors
- ✓ Fast compilation
- ✗ Will it still exist in 10 years?

- ✓ Memory and overflow strategy
- ✗ Either Boilerplate or Runtime cost

- Single- or Multi-Paradigm
- Lots or no hidden costs
- Flexible or static

Top 10 Programming Languages

- 1 JavaScript
- 2 Python
- 3 Java
- 4 PHP
- 5 C#
- 6 C++
- 7 TypeScript
- 8 Ruby
- 9 C
- 10 Swift

Legacy Systems Programming

- ✓ Adopts/steals successful features
- ✗ Slow compilation due to header files
- ✗ Lots of non-orthogonal features
- ✓ Multi-paradigms
- ✗ Complicated language
- ✓ Zero-Cost abstractions
- ✗ Mostly a sales pitch
- ✓ Different memory and overflow strategies
- ✗ Default is manual

Future

It's difficult to make predictions, especially about the future

Use two languages

- Python/R/Lua/Scheme for convenience
- Rewrite the slowest part in C/C++/FORTRAN
- numpy, PyTorch, TensorFlow, LAMMPS, pyRosetta

Solving the "Two-language problem"

- Fast compilation:
Swift, D, Go
- Fast interpretation (JIT):
Julia, PyPy, luaJIT

Why C++

Runtime Speed \gg Development Speed

Runtime Speed \approx Safety

Runtime Speed \ll Scalability

- ✓ Industrial standard
- ✓ Scales well in code- and team-size
- ✓ Modern Paradigms

Live C++ Example

TVector.cpp

C++ Tools

Compiler

gcc, clang, VC++

✓ Warnings are your friends

IDE

🖱️ CLion, Eclipse, Visual Studio Code

🖱️ emacs, vim

✓ Find files, grep in project

✓ On the fly compile errors

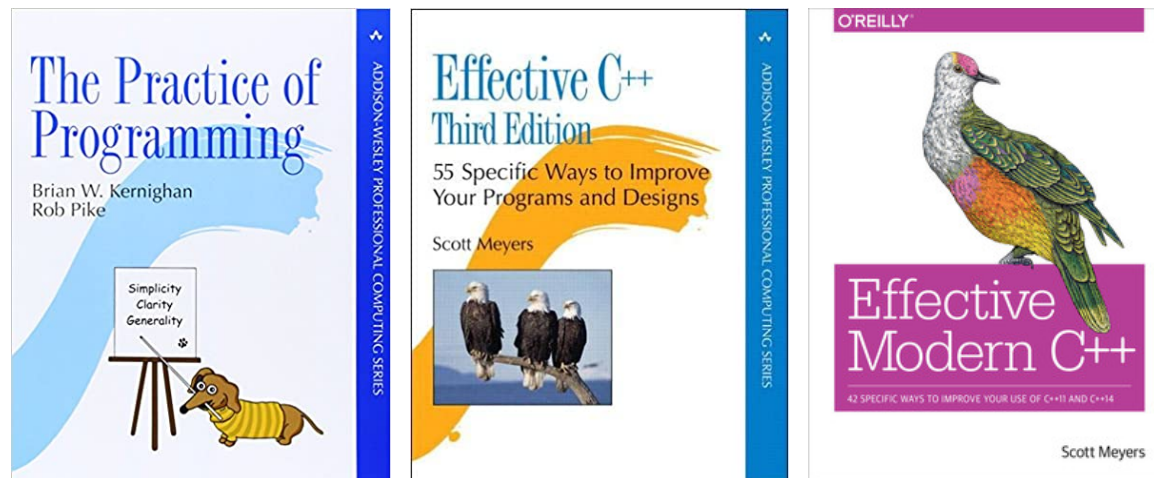
✓ Goto definition/declaration, find references

✓ Code formation, auto-complete

C++ Resources

cppreference.com

godbolt.org



C++ Talks

<https://www.youtube.com/user/CppCon>

<https://www.youtube.com/c/NDCConferences>

Philosophy: Bjarne Stroustrup, Herb Sutter

Basics: Scott Meyers, Jason Turner, Kate Gregory

Advanced: Andrei Alexandrescu, Chandler Carruth

C++ Core Guidelines

Initiated by Bjarne Stroustrup and Herb Sutter
isocpp.github.io/CppCoreGuidelines/CppCoreGuidelines

Aims

- ✓ Less error-prone and more maintainable
- ✓ Faster/easier initial development
- ✓ Zero-overhead principle
- ✓ Guidelines, not rules

THE #1 PROGRAMMER EXCUSE
FOR LEGITIMATELY SLACKING OFF:
"MY CODE'S COMPILING."

