Modernes C++

...für Programmierer

Unit 06: Attribute

by

Dr. Günter Kolousek

Überblick

- ▶ [[deprecated]]
- [[maybe_unused]]
- ▶ [[nodiscard]]
- ► [[fallthrough]]
- ▶ [[noreturn]]

```
g++ -Wall -Wextra -std=c++2a ...
```

[[deprecated]]

```
#include <iostream> // deprecated.cpp
using namespace std;
[[deprecated]] int f() { return 1; }
[[deprecated("g() is legacy; use h() instead")]]
int g() { return 2; }
int h() { return 3; }
int main() {
    cout << g() << endl; // warning!</pre>
}
2
```

[[nodiscard]] und [[maybe_unused]]

```
#include <iostream> // nodiscard_unused.cpp
using namespace std;
[[nodiscard]]
int f(int x) { return x; }
// warning: unused parameter...
void g(int y) { cout << 42 << endl; }</pre>
void h([[maybe unused]] int y) { cout<<42<<endl; }</pre>
int main() {
    f(42); // warning: ignoring return value...
    g(1);
    h(1);
```

[[fallthrough]]

```
#include <iostream> // fallthrough.cpp
using namespace std;
int main() {
    enum class X {A, B, C, D};
    X \times \{X::A\};
    switch (x) {
      case X::A:
        cout << "A" << endl;
        break;
      case X::B:
        cout << "B" << endl;
         [[fallthrough]];
      case X::C:
        // warning: this statement may fall through
        cout << "C" << endl;</pre>
      case X::D:
        cout << "D" << endl:
```

[[noreturn]]

```
#include <cstdlib> // fallthrough.cpp
#include <string>
using namespace std;
// UB if f() returns!
[[noreturn]] void f(bool x){
    if (x)
       throw "error";
[[noreturn]] void usage(std::string msg) {
    std::exit(1);
}
int main() {
```