0.10 — Configuring your compiler: Compiler extensions

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The C++ standard defines rules about how programs should behave in specific circumstances. And in most cases, compilers will follow these rules. However, many compilers implement their own changes to the language, often to enhance compatibility with other versions of the language (e.g. C99), or for historical reasons. These compiler-specific behaviors are called compiler extensions.

Writing a program that makes use of a compiler extension allows you to write programs that are incompatible with the C++ standard. Programs using non-standard extensions generally will not compile on other compilers (that don't support those same extensions), or if they do, they may not run correctly.

Frustratingly, compiler extensions are often enabled by default. This is particularly damaging for new learners, who may think some behavior that works is part of official C++ standard, when in fact their compiler is simply over-permissive.

Because compiler extensions are never necessary, and cause your programs to be non-compliant with C++ standards, we recommend turning compiler extensions off.

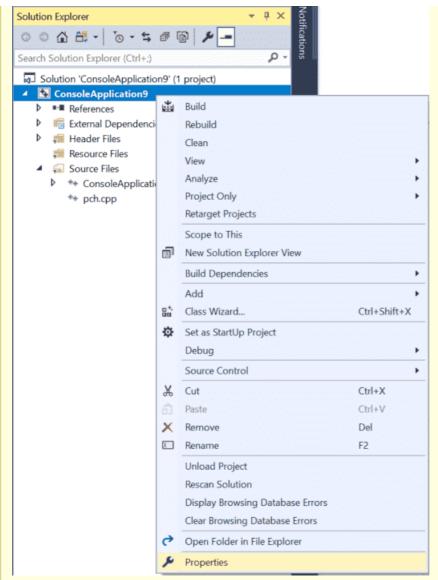
Best practice

Disable compiler extensions to ensure your programs (and coding practices) remain compliant with C++ standards and will work on any system.

Disabling compiler extensions

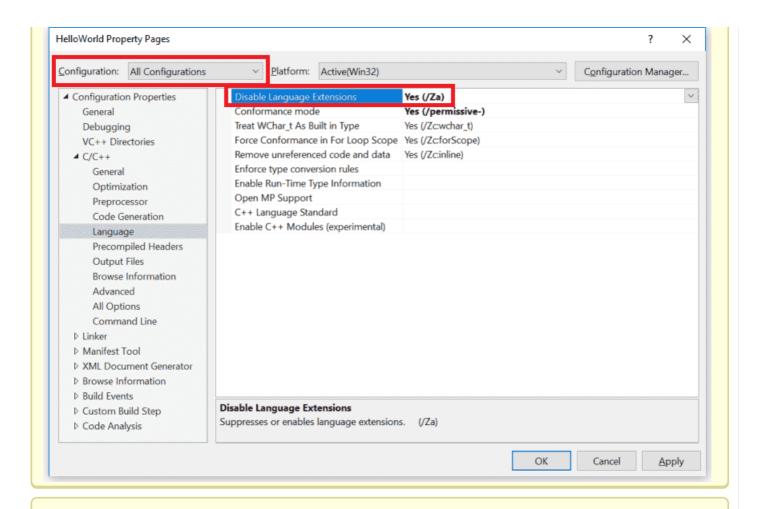
For Visual Studio users

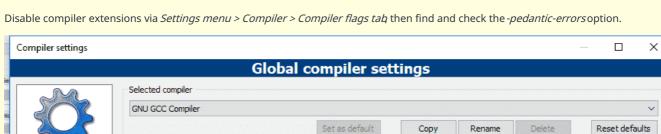
To disable compiler extensions, right click on your project name in the Solution Explorer window, then choose Properties.

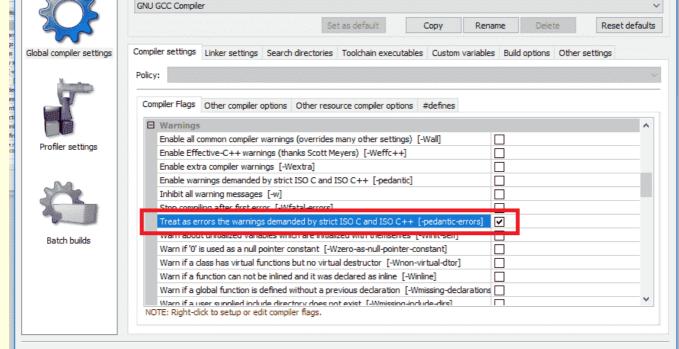


From the Project dialog, first make sure the Configuration field is set to All Configurations.

Then, click C/C++ > Language tab, and set Disable Language Extensions to Yes (/Za).







OK

Cancel

For GCC/G++ users

For Code::Blocks users

You can disable compiler extensions by adding the -pedantic-errors flag to the compile command line.

Related content

Xcode users can refer to Rory's comment, who kindly provided instructions.

A reminder

These settings are applied on a per-project basis. You need to set them every time you create a new project, or create a template project with those settings once and use that to create new projects.



Next lesson



0.11 Configuring your compiler: Warning and error levels



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Previous lesson



0.9 Configuring your compiler: Build configurations

Leave a comment... Put C++ code between triple-backticks (markdown style): ```Your C++ code



Name*

