

```
1: // $Id: gnu-string.cpp,v 1.21 2016-08-03 16:23:58-07 - - $
2:
3: // G++ basic_string for gcc 4.*.
4: // Documentation taken from source code.
5: // Code cleaned up a little.
6:
7: #include <cstring>
8: #include <iostream>
9: using namespace std;
10:
11: template <typename char_type>
12: struct basic_gnustr {
13:     struct repr_ {
14:         size_t size_;
15:         size_t capacity_;
16:         size_t refcount_;
17:     }; // NOTE: not a field.
18:     static constexpr size_t repr_size = sizeof (repr_);
19:     static constexpr size_t char_size = sizeof (char_type);
20:     static constexpr size_t repr_chars = repr_size / char_size;
21:     char_type* pointer_;
22:
23:     repr_* repr() {
24:         repr_* repr_addr = reinterpret_cast<repr_*>(pointer_);
25:         return &repr_addr[-1];
26:     }
27:
28:     size_t size() { return repr()->size_; }
29:     size_t capacity() { return repr()->capacity_; }
30:     char_type& operator[] (size_t index) { return pointer_[index]; }
31:     const char_type* c_str() { return pointer_; }
32:
33:     basic_gnustr(): pointer_(nullptr) {}
34:     ~basic_gnustr() { if (pointer_) delete[] repr(); }
35:
36:     basic_gnustr (size_t size) {
37:         pointer_ = new char_type[repr_chars + size + 1] + repr_chars;
38:         repr()->size_ = size;
39:         repr()->capacity_ = size + 1;
40:         repr()->refcount_ = 1;
41:         pointer_[0] = 0;
42:     }
43:
44:     basic_gnustr (const char_type* str): basic_gnustr (
45:         [] (const char_type* begin) {
46:             const char_type* end = begin;
47:             while(*end++) continue;
48:             return end - begin;
49:         })(str)
50:     ) {
51:         memcpy (pointer_, str, sizeof (char_type) * size());
52:         pointer_[size()] = 0;
53:     }
54:
55: };
56:
```

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57:
58: using gnu_string = basic_gnustr<char>;
59:
60: #define SHOW(X) cout << #X << " = " << X << endl;
61: int main() {
62:     gnu_string s ("Hello");
63:     SHOW (s.repr());
64:     SHOW (static_cast<void*>(s.pointer_));
65:     SHOW (s.repr()->size_);
66:     SHOW (s.repr()->capacity_);
67:     SHOW (s.repr()->refcount_);
68:     SHOW (s.pointer_);
69:     SHOW (s.c_str());
70: }
71:
72: //TEST// valgrind gnu-string >gnu-string.out 2>gnu-string.err
73: //TEST// more gnu-string.out gnu-string.err >gnu-string.lis </dev/null
74: //TEST// rm gnu-string.out gnu-string.err
75: //TEST// mkpspdf gnu-string.ps gnu-string.cpp* gnu-string.lis
76:
77: /**
78:  * @class basic_string basic_string.h <string>
79:  * @brief Managing sequences of characters and character-like objects.
80:  *
81:  * @ingroup strings
82:  * @ingroup sequences
83:  *
84:  * @tparam _CharT Type of character
85:  * @tparam _Traits Traits for character type, defaults to
86:  *         char_traits<_CharT>.
87:  * @tparam _Alloc Allocator type, defaults to allocator<_CharT>.
88:  *
89:  * Meets the requirements of a container, a
90:  * reversible container, and a
91:  * sequence. Of the
92:  * optional sequence requirements, only
93:  * @c push_back, @c at, and @c %array access are supported.
94:  *
95:  * @doctodo
96:  *
97:  *
98:  * Documentation? What's that?
99:  * Nathan Myers <ncm@cantrip.org>.
100:  *
```

```
101:
102: * A string looks like this:
103: *
104: * @code
105: *                                     [_Rep]
106: *                                     _M_length
107: * [basic_string<char_type>]         _M_capacity
108: * _M_dataplus                      _M_refcount
109: * _M_p ----->                    unnamed array of char_type
110: * @endcode
111: *
112: * Where the _M_p points to the first character in the string, and
113: * you cast it to a pointer-to-_Rep and subtract 1 to get a
114: * pointer to the header.
115: *
116: * This approach has the enormous advantage that a string object
117: * requires only one allocation. All the ugliness is confined
118: * within a single %pair of inline functions, which each compile to
119: * a single @a add instruction: _Rep::_M_data(), and
120: * string::_M_rep(); and the allocation function which gets a
121: * block of raw bytes and with room enough and constructs a _Rep
122: * object at the front.
123: *
124: * The reason you want _M_data pointing to the character %array and
125: * not the _Rep is so that the debugger can see the string
126: * contents. (Probably we should add a non-inline member to get
127: * the _Rep for the debugger to use, so users can check the actual
128: * string length.)
129: *
130: * Note that the _Rep object is a POD so that you can have a
131: * static <em>empty string</em> _Rep object already @a constructed before
132: * static constructors have run. The reference-count encoding is
133: * chosen so that a 0 indicates one reference, so you never try to
134: * destroy the empty-string _Rep object.
135: *
136: * All but the last paragraph is considered pretty conventional
137: * for a C++ string implementation.
138: */
```

[illegible]

```
1: ::::::::::::::
2: gnu-string.out
3: ::::::::::::::
4: s.repr() = 0x9c9b090
5: static_cast<void*>(s.pointer_) = 0x9c9b0a8
6: s.repr()->size_ = 6
7: s.repr()->capacity_ = 7
8: s.repr()->refcount_ = 1
9: s.pointer_ = Hello
10: s.c_str() = Hello
11: ::::::::::::::
12: gnu-string.err
13: ::::::::::::::
14: ==15487== Memcheck, a memory error detector
15: ==15487== Copyright (C) 2002-2013, and GNU GPL'd, by Julian Seward et al
.
16: ==15487== Using Valgrind-3.10.1 and LibVEX; rerun with -h for copyright
info
17: ==15487== Command: gnu-string
18: ==15487==
19: ==15487==
20: ==15487== HEAP SUMMARY:
21: ==15487==      in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
22: ==15487==    total heap usage: 2 allocs, 2 frees, 47 bytes allocated
23: ==15487==
24: ==15487== All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible
25: ==15487==
26: ==15487== For counts of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -v
27: ==15487== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 1 from 1)
```