

librcm — reusable C modules

Frank Braun

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This document describes how to write *reusable C modules* and documents **librcm**.

Check <https://librcm.org> for updates. Source code on [GitHub](#).

Introduction

The C programming language was first introduced in 1972 and first standardized in 1989 as ANSI C (called C89). The most important revision of ANSI C in regards to this document is C99. We ignore all later revisions.

The importance of C today

According to the [TIOBE Index for August 2020](#) C is the most popular programming language in the world.

Many operating systems, programming languages, and widely used libraries are written in C.

High-quality examples:

- The [OpenBSD](#) operating system.
- The [Lua](#) programming language.
- The [SQLite](#) database engine.

Many higher-level programming languages allow to interface with the C [ABI](#).

Several new programming languages have the explicit goal to produce libraries compatible with the C ABI, for example [Zig](#) and [Rust](#). Others, like [Go](#), are criticized for not conforming to the C ABI. Conforming to the C ABI is mutually exclusive with garbage collection.

The importance of C in the future

Given the importance of C today, its high performance, its high portability (if written correctly), and the rise of low-performance [IoT](#) devices, C is likely to stay for many decades.

This means that **well written** C can be used and reused for a very long time. However, C suffers from a lot of poor quality code. The C ecosystem also lacks a repository of **easily reusable** C libraries, especially ones that can be embedded in other libraries, can be used in embedded devices, and are highly portable.

The problem of poor quality code is being addressed by restrictive coding standards and static analysis tools.

Reusable C libraries, however, are still a major problem. This is mostly due to the fact that the C programming language is so low-level and flexible that it neither defines a standard way on *how* to write libraries, nor does it have a standardized way to handle errors, manage memory, and deal with dependencies.

Having standardized ways to do things greatly helps to reduce cognitive overhead thereby and raises program quality and programmer productivity.

This is arguable a big reason that Go became so successful. The language itself is not extremely powerful, but making [package names](#) part of the language specification and having widely shared

opinions in the Go community what comprises idiomatic code makes Go highly reusable and reduces the cognitive burden when reading and editing code written by others.

In this document we describe a method on how to write highly quality, future-proof C code, giving rationales for decisions made. The power of this approach mainly comes from the **simplicity** that comes from standardizing on the *only true-way of doing things* [™]. It forces the programmer in standardized way of writing C code with less decisions to be made along the way, freeing up mental capacity for writing the *actual* code.

But it comes at the cost that even less C code is reusable, because it doesn't conform to the future-proof C method. However, as more and more C code becomes a future-proof **reusable C module** this is less and less of a problem.

Reusable C modules

What does module mean?

A C module is a single C header file which defines and implements an API that can be used by *consumers* of the module. The module should *consume* as little other modules and header files as possible, to keep the dependency graph small.

What does reusable mean?

Reusable means that such a module should be useful on as many platforms as possible. Supported platforms include:

- All major POSIX systems: Linux, Mac OS, OpenBSD, and FreeBSD.
- Both major mobile platforms: Android and iOS.
- Embedded systems (like Arduino/AVR microcontrollers).
- 32-bit and 64-bit systems.
- Little-endian and big-endian systems.
- All major compilers: GCC, Clang, MinGW, and Visual Studio.
- All major processor architectures: x86, ARM, and PowerPC.

Goals

- Modules must not leak symbols into the global name space.
- Modules must be compilable as `static` in an amalgamation file, to make them reusable in libraries without any symbol leakage.
- Modules must minimize cognitive overhead. Standardize everything.
- Modules should avoid dynamic memory allocation wherever possible.

See also the [STB how-to](#).

Error handling

TODO:

- error codes
- error messages
- error flow
- exceptions

Memory managment

TODO

How to write a module

TODO

Rules

- Write portable ANSI C89.
- `#include <stdbool.h>` is OK.
- Modules are single header files.
- Public domain for new code (use the [Unlicense]).
- Permissive license (BSD, MIT, or ISC) for modified third party code.
- No GPL.
- Format the code with `clang-format` (standardized `.clang-format` file).
- Write unit tests for the code with the `greatest` testing library.

Allowed defines

The number of defines used in reusable C modules must be kept to the absolute minimum! Otherwise `#ifdef`-hell ensues.

List of allowed `#ifdef`-statements:

- `ANDROID`: Android.
- `APPLE`: Apple platform (MacOS *and* iOS).
- `linux`: Linux (also defined on Android).
- `FreeBSD`: FreeBSD.
- `OpenBSD`: OpenBSD.
- `_MSC_VER`: The Visual Studio compiler is used. Defined as an integer literal that encodes the major and minor number elements of the compiler's version number.
- `NDEBUG`: combined with `#ifndef` to disable debugging code.
- `TARGET_OS_IOS`: Is `== 0` for Mac OS and `> 0` for iOS (on Apple platform).
- `_WIN32`: Windows (usually with `#ifndef` to implement POSIX first).

Coding style

- Error buffer: `char err[ERRBUF_SIZE]` (module `rcm_errbuf.h`)
- Return variables: `int ret`

Example module

TODO: `rcm_mod.h` example module.

How to test

TODO:

- valgrind, clang, greatest
- assertions
- allowed types
- licensensing

Use ANSI C89

Stick to C89 with the following exceptions from C99:

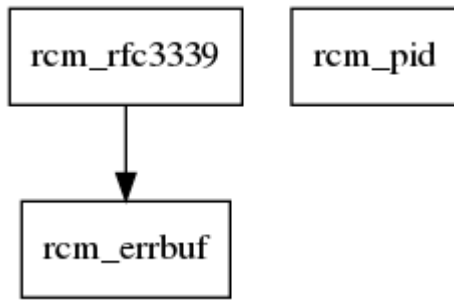
- `#include <stdbool.h>` is allowed.

Rationale

Visual Studio has poor support for C99.

goto is not allowed

librcm module dependencies



librcm module APIs

rcm_errbuf.h — Error buffer

RCM_ERRBUF_SIZE

The default error buffer size.

```
void rcm_errbuf_set(char *err, const char *format, ...);
```

Sets error buffer `err` to `format` string (`printf(3)`-like) with arguments `...`. Does nothing, if `err` is `NULL`.

rcm_pid.h — Process ID

```
int pid_get(void);
```

Returns the process ID (PID) of the calling process.

rcm_rfc3339.h — RFC3339 time

RCM_RFC3339_BUFSIZE

The RCM3339 buffer size.

rcm_rfc3339_t

The RFC3339 time type.

```
int rcm_rfc3339_parse(rcm_rfc3339_t *time, const char *value, char *err);
```

Parse time `value` in RFC3339 format and store the result in `time` (if not `NULL`). Returns -1, if the parsing failed. 0, otherwise. In case of error, the error message is written to `err`.

```
int rcm_rfc3339_now(rcm_rfc3339_t *t, char *err);
```

Return the current time (now) in UTC and store it in `t`. Returns -1, if the time could not be determined. 0, otherwise. In case of error, the error message is written to `err`. MT-Unsafe.

```
void rcm_rfc3339_format(char *out, rcm_rfc3339_t time);
```

Format time as RFC3339 in UTC to `out` buffer (`\0`-terminated). The `out` buffer must have at least size `RCM_RFC3339_BUFSIZE`!

```
bool rcm_rfc3339_after(rcm_rfc3339_t ltime, rcm_rfc3339_t rtime);
```

Return true if `ltime` is after `rtime`, false otherwise.

```
bool rcm_rfc3339_before(rcm_rfc3339_t ltime, rcm_rfc3339_t rtime);
```

Return true if `ltime` is before `rtime`, false otherwise.

```
rcm_rfc3339_t rcm_rfc3339_from_time_t(time_t time);
```

Convert from `time_t` to `rfc3339_t`. MT-Unsafe.

Deliverables

- user guide: How to write future-proof C. With coding rules and rationales.
- reference: What APIs are offered?
- tutorials: How to write library module. How to use library.