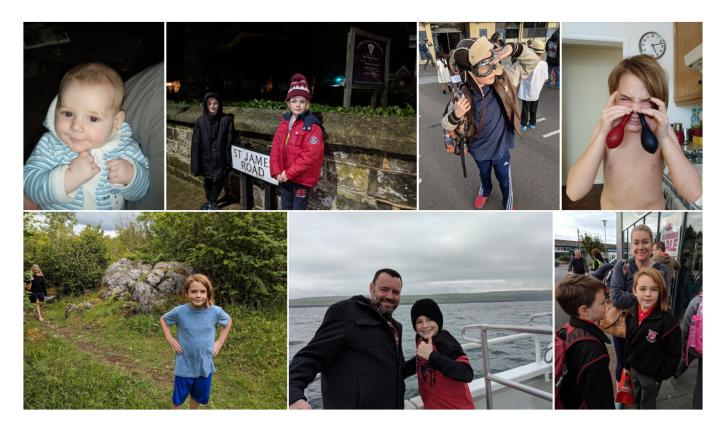
Study Group 14: The Story So Far

John McFarlane

Happy Birthday Jimmy!



John McFarlane, Jaguar Land Rover, Shannon, County Clare, Ireland



jaguarlandrovercareers.com/ireland Ireland

4 Years Ago

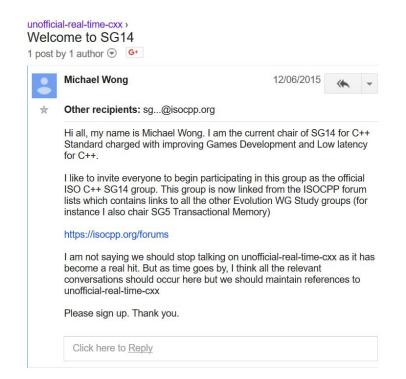
- Entire industries of professional C++ users missing from committee.
- With poor awareness of the state of modern C++
- Lack of recognition of where the zero-overhead principle is not followed.
- Implementers providing leaner language subsets to games, embedded etc..



CppCon 2014: "Grill the Committee"

10,315 views

Study Group 14







SG14 - Game Development & Low Latency

- Game Development
 - Maintaining consistent framerate,
 - reducing HID latency
- High-Frequency Trading (HTF)
 - Rapid turnaround of incoming information
- Embedded Systems
 - Limited resources,
 - hard real-time constraints

Some Objectives

- Do study group stuff
 - centralize low-latency expertise
 - o collaborate on committee work with a shared aim
 - be a sorting house for proposals
- Represent missing C++ users
 - industries who don't traditionally interact with the community
 - o developers who have difficulty attending committee meetings
- Get the modern C++ message to those users
- Relay their grievances to the committee

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Topics of Interest

- Build systems & package management
- Containers
- Error reporting
- Feature tests
- Free-standing implementation
- Graphics
- Low-level APIs
- Numerics
- Parallelism
- Performance hints

How We Collaborate

- Forum
- Telecons
- Face-to-face Meetings
- GitHub

Chair: Michael Wong

Co-chair: John McFarlane

Embedded: Ben Craig, Wooter Van Ooijen and

Odin Holmes

Games: John McFarlane, Guy Davidson and Paul

Hampson

Finance: Carl Cooke, Neal Horlock, Mateusz Pusz

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Get Involved!

- Learn more about the committee: https://isocpp.org/std
- Subscribe to the forum:

https://groups.google.com/a/isocpp.org/forum/#!forum/sq14

- Air your grievances with ISO C++
- Suggest new features or fixes
- Join the telecon
- Clone the repos: https://github.com/WG21-SG14/SG14
 - Test the code and suggest improvements
- Meet up
 - Marriott Courtyard, 8:30am Wednesday (Tomorrow)
 - Observe a real live ISO C++ study group in the wild

[[likely]], [[unlikely]]

Document number: P0479R0

Date: 2016-10-16

Audience: Evolution Working Group, SG14 Reply-to: Clay Trychta <clay.trychta@gmail.com>

Attributes for Likely and Unlikely Branches

I. Table of Contents

- Introduction
- . Impact On the Standard
- Design Decisions
- Technical Specifications
- Acknowledgements
- References

II. Introduction

Two new attributes [[likely]] and [[unlikely]] are proposed. These attributes will serve as hints on the likelihood that a subsequent branch is taken. Compilers may use these hints to improve the code they generate in various ways.

III. Motivation and Scope

Compiler's optimizers often have no information relating to branch probability which can lead to suboptimal code generation. In many cases the excellent dynamic branch predictors on modern processors can make up for this lack of information. However, in some cases code may execute more slowly than necessary even though the programmer knew the probability of particular branches being executed because they did not have an easy way to communicate this to the compiler.

Several existing compilers including GCC and Clang implement | builtin expect which

9 Declarations

[dcl.dcl]

9.11 Attributes

[dcl.attr]

9.11.7 Likelihood attributes

The attribute-tokens likely and unlikely may be applied to labels or statements. The attribute-tokens likely and unlikely shall appear at most once in each attribute-list and no attribute-argument-clause shall be present. The attribute-token likely shall not appear in an attribute-specifier-seq that contains the attribute-token unlikely.

- 2 [Note: The use of the likely attribute is intended to allow implementations to optimize for the case where paths of execution including it are arbitrarily more likely than any alternative path of execution that does not include such an attribute on a statement or label. The use of the unlikely attribute is intended to allow implementations to optimize for the case where paths of execution including it are arbitrarily more unlikely than any alternative path of execution that does not include such an attribute on a statement or label. A path of execution includes a label if and only if it contains a jump to that label. Excessive usage of either of these attributes is liable to result in performance degradation. —end note]
- 3 [Example:

```
void g(int);
int f(int n) {
                                // n > 5 is considered to be arbitrarily unlikely
 if (n > 5) [[unlikely]] {
   q(0);
   return n * 2 + 1;
 switch (n) {
 case 1:
   q(1);
   [[fallthrough]];
                                  // n == 2 is considered to be arbitrarily more
  [[likelv]] case 2:
                                  // likely than any other value of n
   q(2);
   break;
 return 3:
```

- end example]

Forum: https://groups.google.com/a/isocpp.org/forum/#!forum/sg14

Thank You!