

# C++ ecosystem: the renaissance edition

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C++ on Sea Online 2020

# Intro

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- From C++ developer to C++ and .NET product marketing manager
- OKTET Labs, Microsoft Research, Yota / RooX, JetBrains
- St. Petersburg C++ User Group
  - <https://www.meetup.com/St-Petersburg-CPP-User-Group/>
- C++ Tools PMM

# Agenda

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1. C++ today
2. Ecosystem researches
3. C++ in 2020
4. Top usages areas
5. C++ standardization
6. To wrap up

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# C++ today (yesterday)

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```
#define X(a) myVal_##a,                                // xmacro.txt
enum myShinyEnum {
#include "xmacro.txt"                               X(a)
};                                                 X(b)
#define X                                         X(c)
void handle_value(myShinyEnum en) {
switch (en) {
    case myVal_a:break;
    case myVal_b:break;
    case myVal_c:break;
    case myVal_d:break;
}
}
```

# C++ today

---

```
template <class T> int foo(T & t) { return 1; }
template <class T> int foo(T && t) { return 2; }
int foo(signed char t) { return 3; }
int foo(unsigned char t) { return 4; }
int foo(int) { return 5; }

int main() {
    auto c = 'C';
    std::cout << foo(c) << foo('C')
        << foo('C+') << foo("C+");
}
```

# C++ today

---

```
std::ostream& operator<<(std::ostream& out, const Fraction& f) {
    return out << f.num() << '/' << f.den();
}

void fraction_sample() {
    Fraction f1(3, 8), f2(1, 2);

    std::cout << f1 << " * " << f2 << " = " << f1 * f2 << '\n';
}
```

# C++ today

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```
template<class T, int ... X>
T pi(T(X...));  
  
int main() {
    return pi<int, 42>;
}
```

# C++ today

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## Consequences of Uniform Initialization

cppcon | 2018  
THE C++ CONFERENCE • BELLEVUE, WASHINGTON

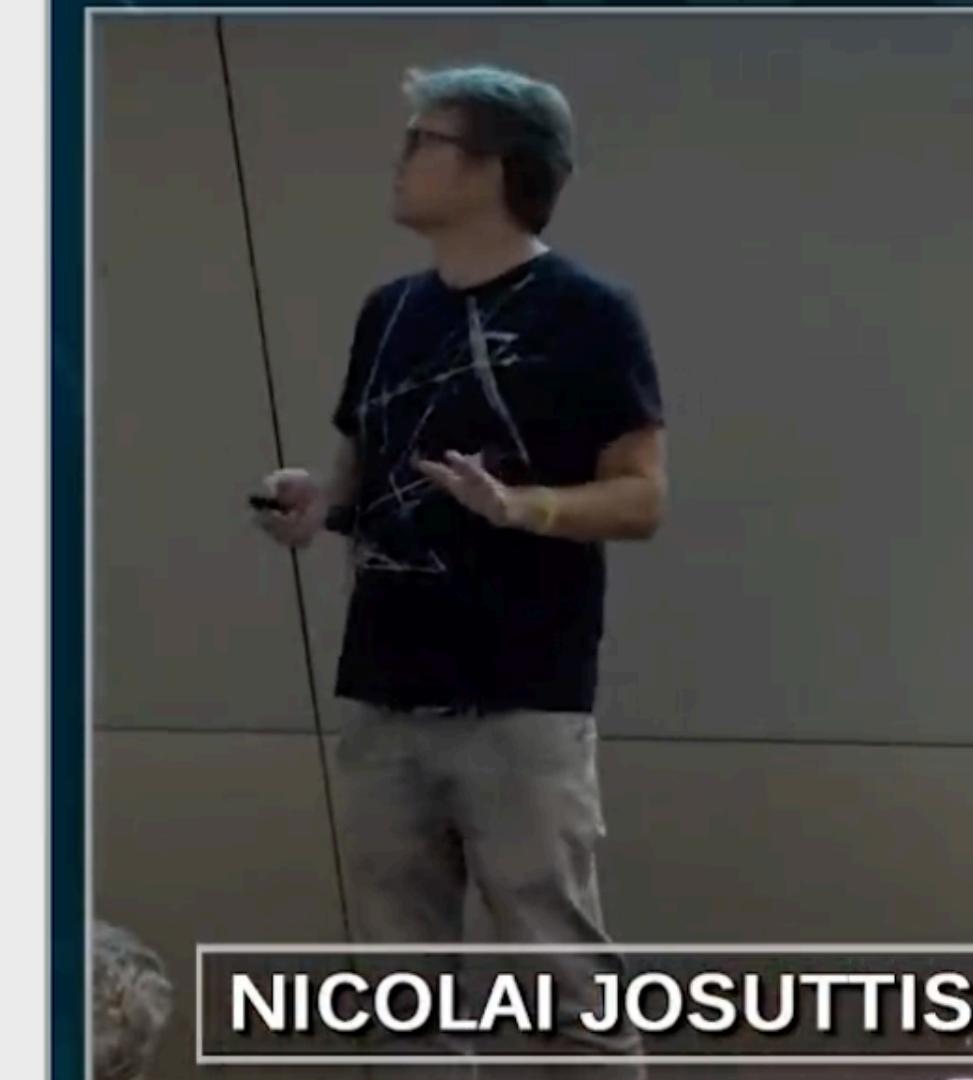
- Couple of ways to initialize an int:

```
int i1;                                // undefined value
int i2 = 42;                            // note: inits with 42
int i3(42);                            // inits with 42
int i4 = int();                          // inits with 0
int i5{42};                            // inits with 42
int i7{};                               // inits with 0
int i6 = {42};                          // inits with 42
int i8 = {};                            // inits with 0
auto i9 = 42;                           // inits int with 42
auto i10{42};                          // C++11: std::initializer_list<int>, C++14: int
auto i11 = {42};                          // inits std::initializer_list<int> with 42
auto i12 = int{42};                      // inits int with 42
int i13();                             // declares a function
int i14(7, 9);                         // compile-time error
int i15 = (7, 9);                       // OK, inits int with 9 (comma operator)
int i16 = int(7, 9);                    // compile-time error
auto i17(7, 9);                         // compile-time error
auto i18 = (7, 9);                       // OK, inits int with 9 (comma operator)
auto i19 = int(7, 9);                    // compile-time error
```

C++ Initialization  
©2018 by IT-communication.com

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josuttis | eckstein  
IT communication



NICOLAI JOSUTTIS

The Nightmare  
of Initialization in C++

CppCon.org

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# C++ today

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“Problem is, just because the “features” are there, some people will use them. If you’re coding alone, all is peachy. But working in a team?  
10 ways of doing 1 thing != good language.”

(Twitter, @ArenMook, 24 Dec 2018)

# C++ today

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“With a sufficient number of uses of an API, it does not matter what you promise in the contract: all observable behaviours of your system will be depended on by somebody.”

(Hyrum's Law,  
Software Engineering at Google,  
by Titus Winter, Tom Manshrek, Hyrum Wright)

# C++ today

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“C++ developers must suffer!”  
(ACCU 2018, JetBrains booth)

“Need naive simple and debuggable code”  
(comments to @aras\_p tweet)

“Cognitive overhead”  
(comments to Sean Parent  
"Modern" C++ Ruminations)

“Towards a more powerful  
and simpler C++”  
(Herb Sutter)

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# Ecosystem researches

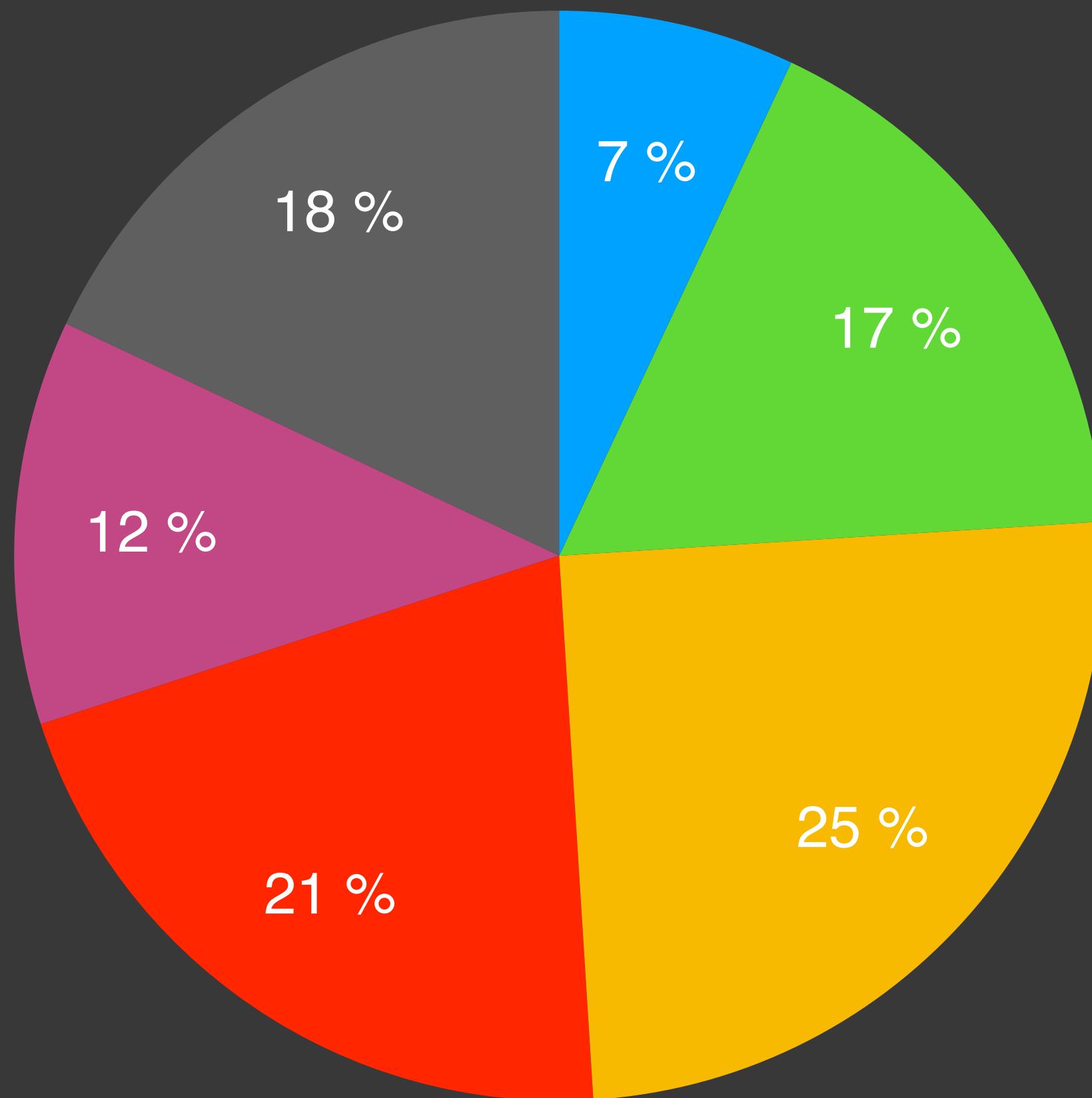
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- C++ Foundation “Lite” Survey
  - 1000+
- JetBrains Developers Ecosystem
  - 1800+ / 19000+

# Ecosystem researches

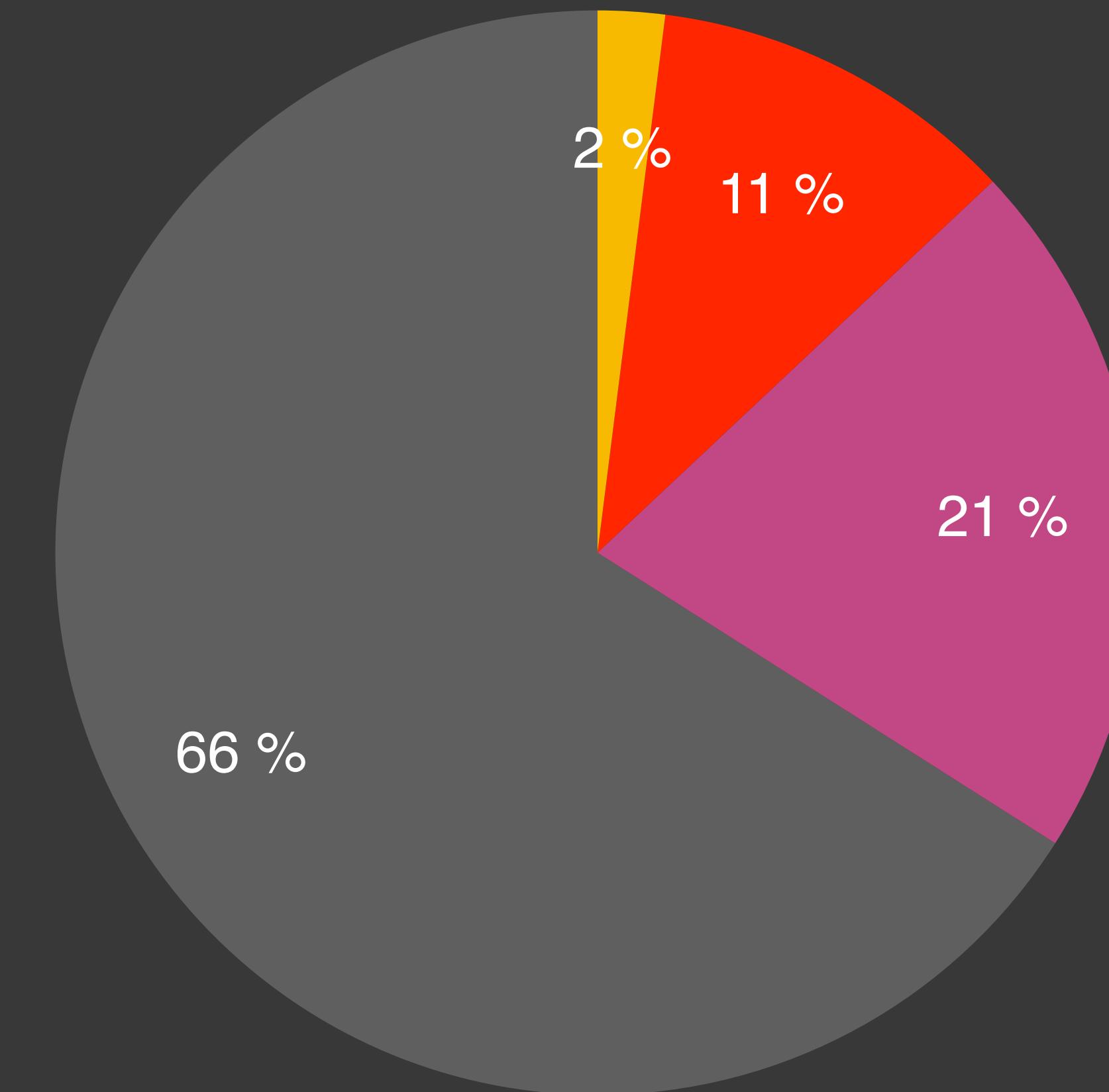
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Dev Eco audience 2020



- no experience
- 1–2 years
- 3–5 years
- 6–10 years
- Less than 1 year

C++ Foundation Lite audience 2020

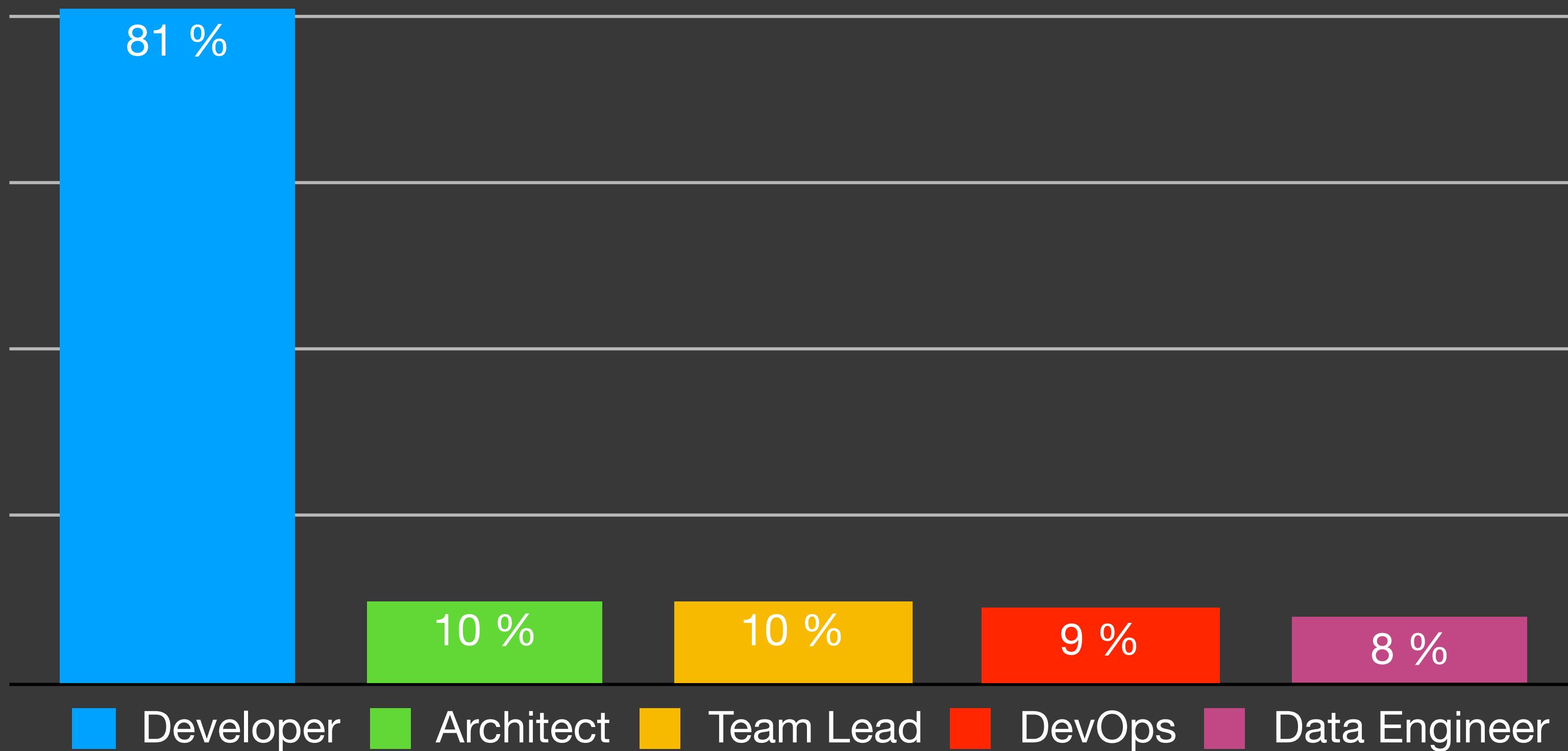


- no experience
- 1–2 years
- 3–5 years
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- Less than 1 year

# Ecosystem researches

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- Fully employed - 42%
- Student - 30%
- Working students - 16%



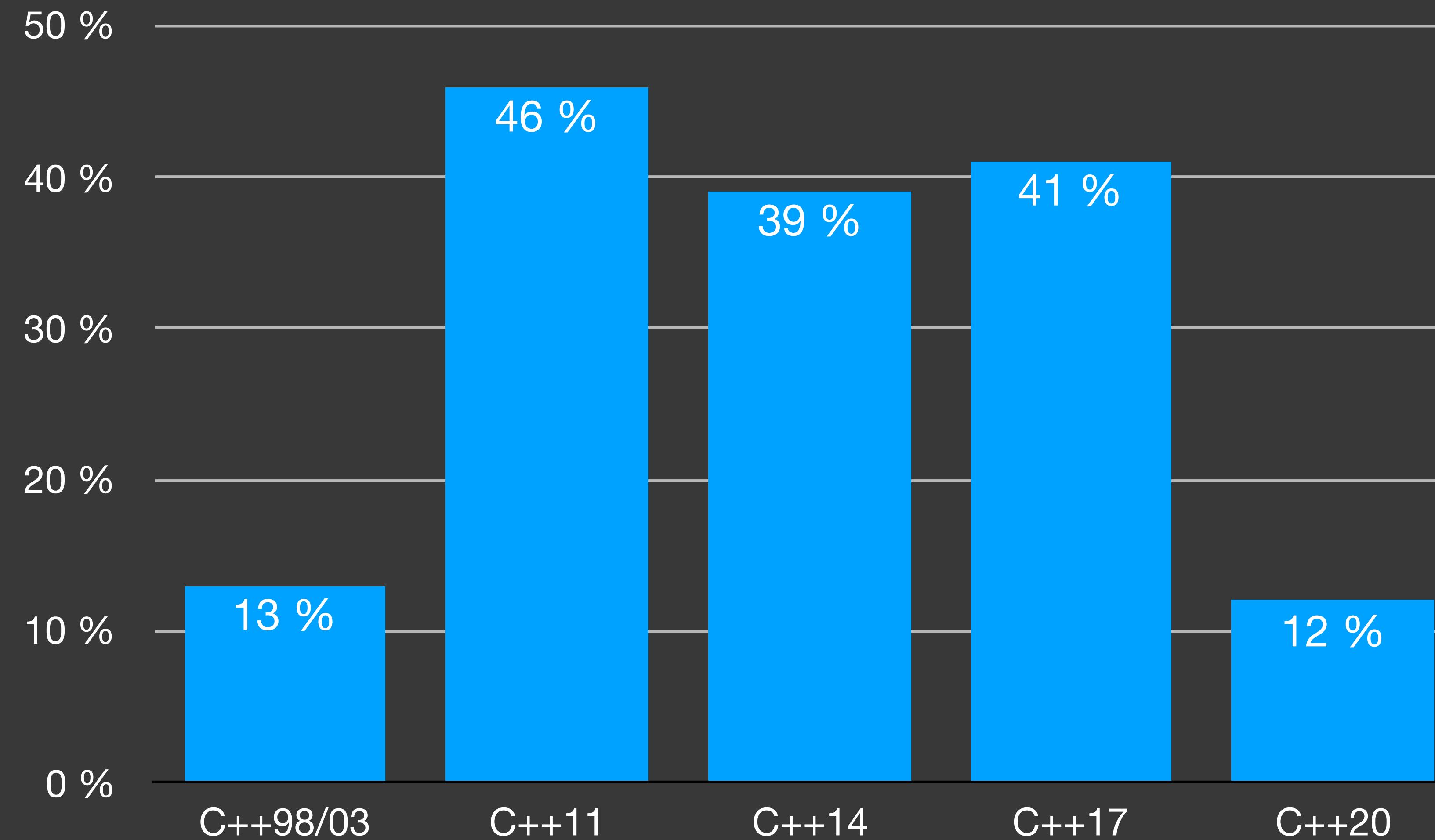
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# C++ in 2020

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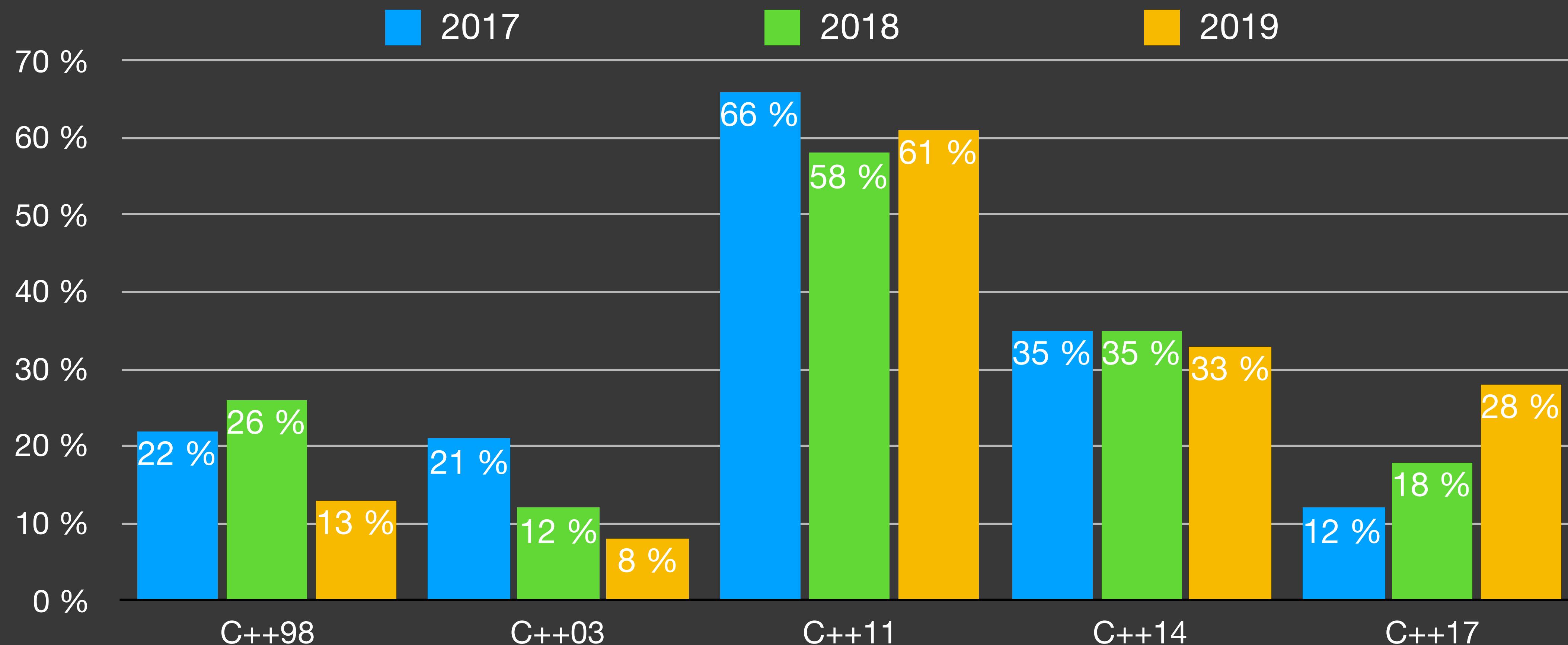
# C++ in 2020

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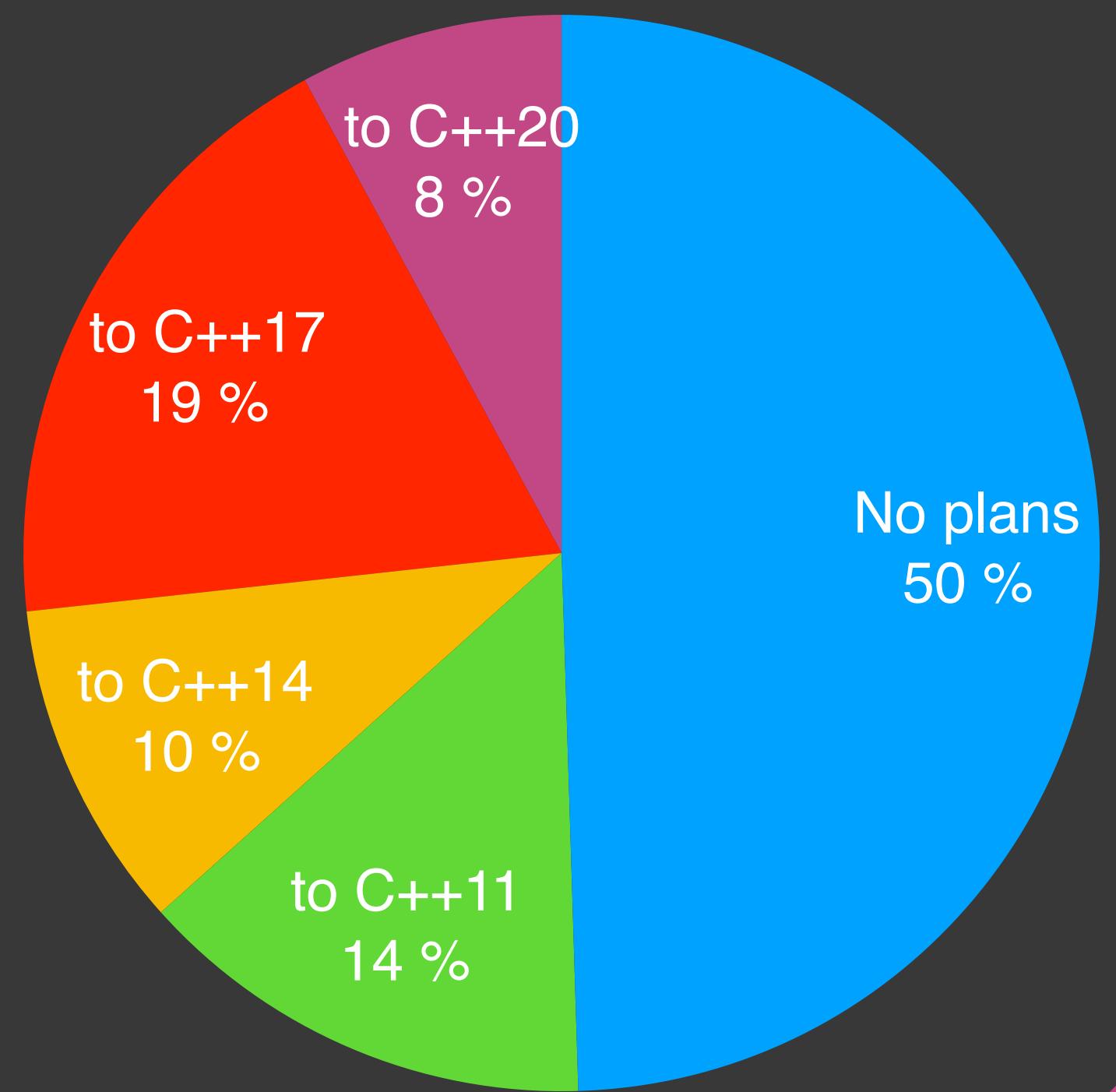
C++ Standards	Features	YES: PRETTY MUCH ALL	PARTIAL: LIMITED FEATURES/	NO: NOT ALLOWED
<b>C++98/03</b>	(e.g., exceptions, templates, RTTI)	82 %	13 %	5 %
<b>C++11</b>	(e.g., auto, move semantics, =delete/=default, shared_ptr, lambdas)	89 %	7 %	3 %
<b>C++14</b>	(e.g., generic lambdas, auto return types, general constexpr functions)	74 %	15 %	11 %
<b>C++17</b>	(e.g., if constexpr, if/switch scoped variables, structured bindings, string_view, optional/any/variant, Parallel STL)	54 %	21 %	25 %
<b>C++20</b>	(e.g., concepts, coroutines, modules)	22 %	17 %	61 %

# C++ in 2020

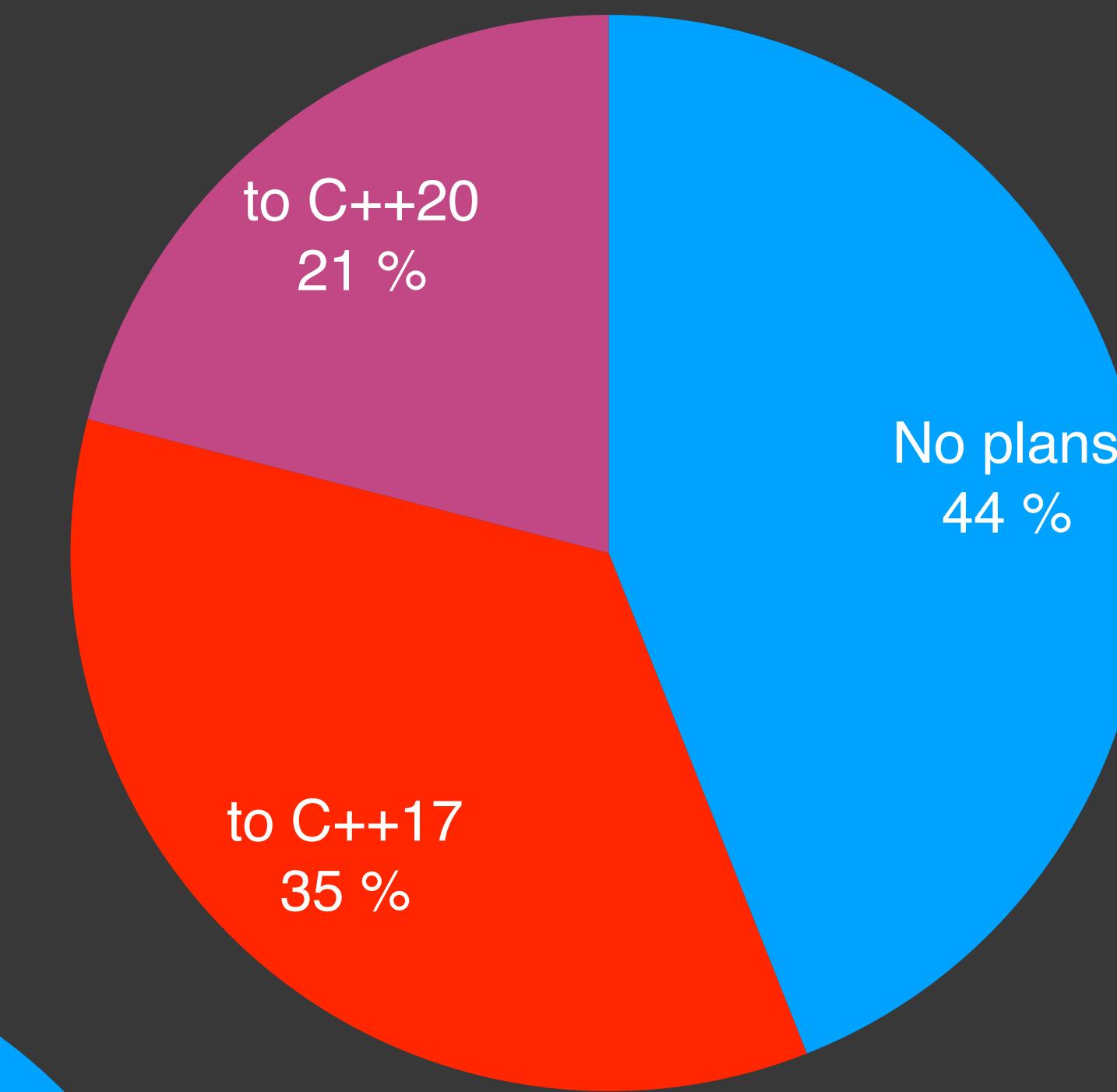
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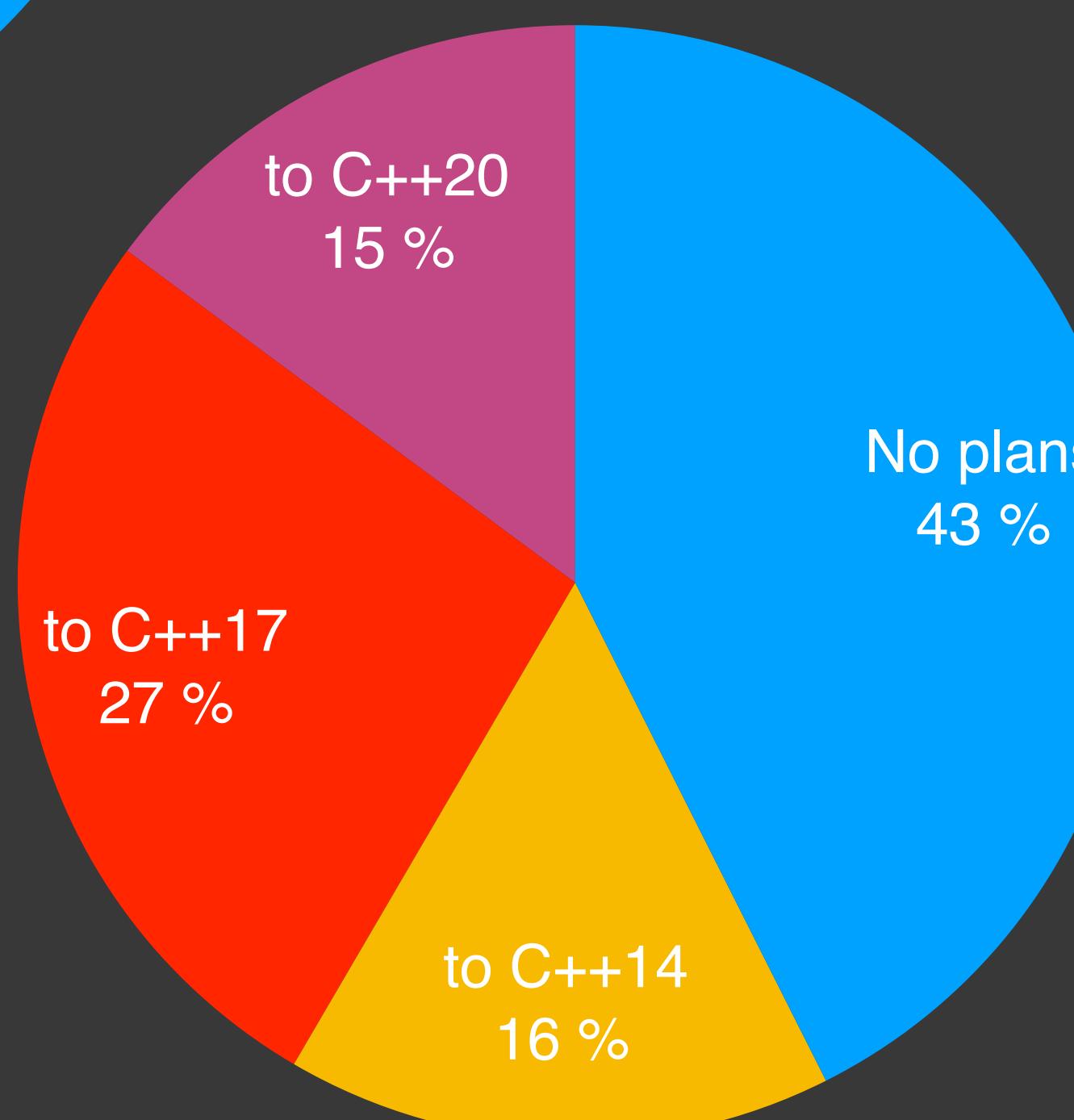
From C++98/03



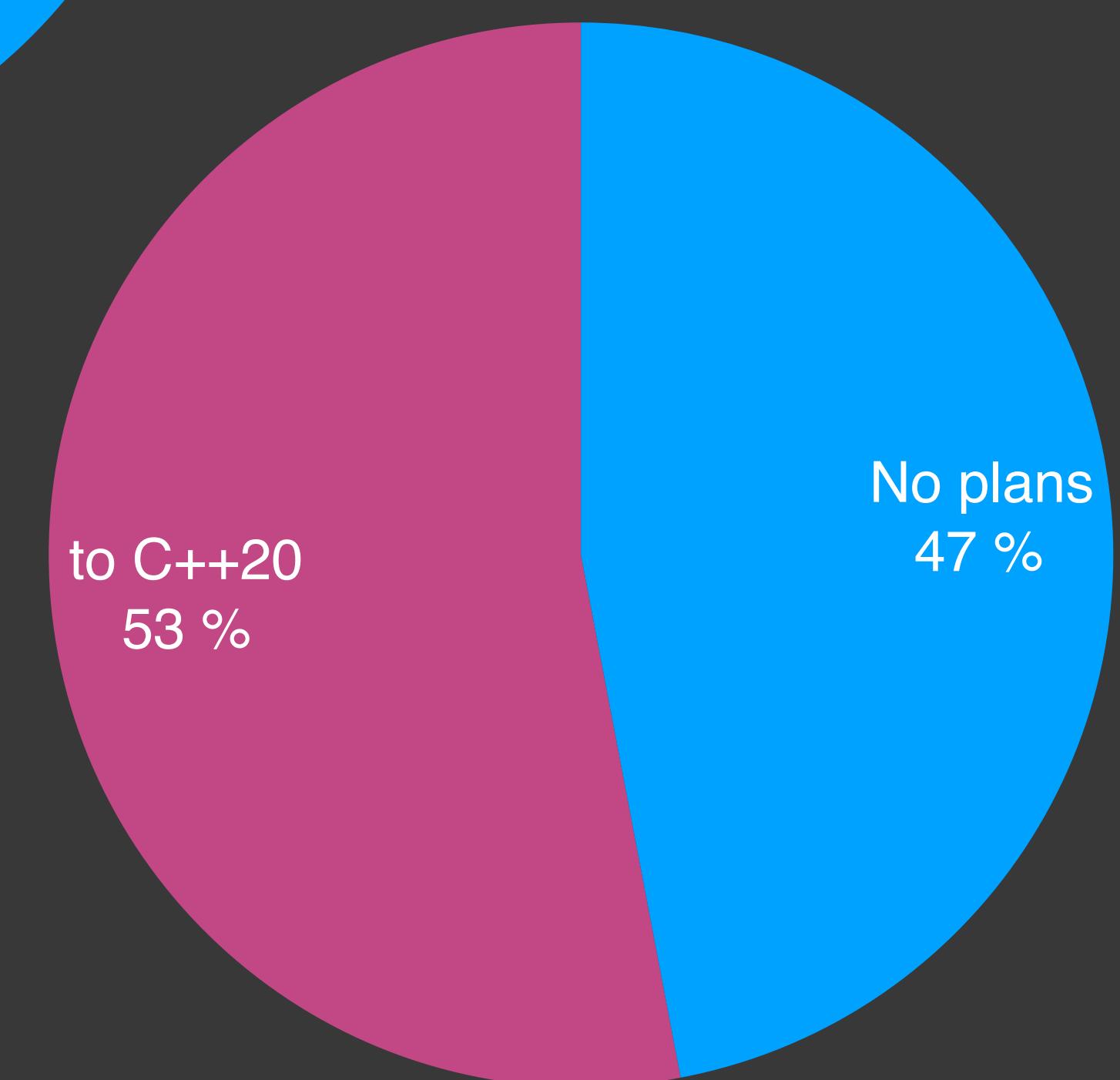
From C++14



From C++11



From C++17



# C++ in 2020

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“Moving existing code to the latest language standard”

- major pain point for 7%

(C++ Foundation “Lite” 2020)

# C++ in 2020

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1. “Managing libraries my application depends on”
  - major pain point for 47%
2. “Build times”
  - major pain point for 42%
3. “Setting up a continuous integration pipeline from scratch (automated builds, tests, ... ) ”
  - major pain point for 32%

# C++ in 2020

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- Risks when moving to a newer standard:
  - Libraries, SDKs, etc.
  - Compiler support is missing.
  - Other tooling support is missing (IDE, static analyzer, etc.)
  - Things compile but don't link.
  - Things compile but work differently.
  - Developers expertise is lower.

# C++ in 2020: Unit Testing

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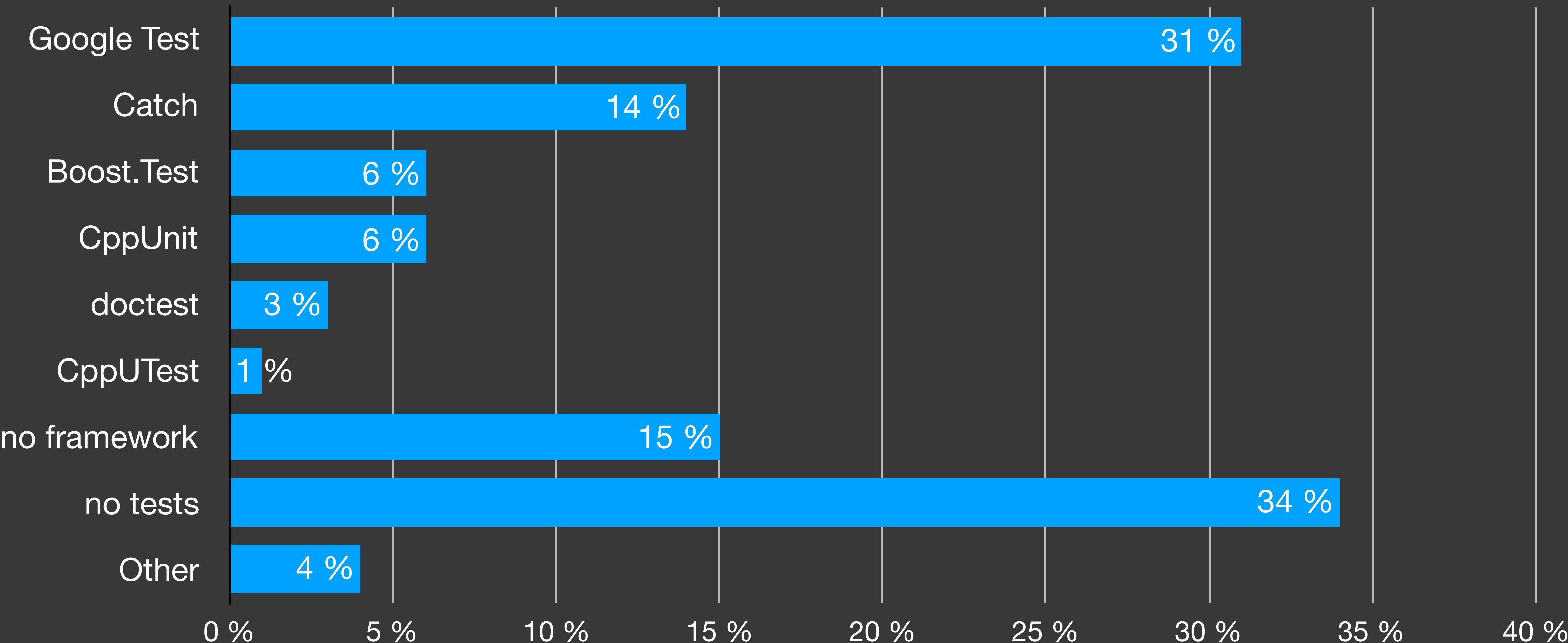
- 101 “reasons” not to write unit tests
  - This is GUI code
  - This depends on disk / network / etc.
  - I already know the code is correct.
  - I need to ship this thing.

[CppCon 2016] David Sankel

“Building Software Capital: How to write the highest quality code and why”

# C++ in 2020: Unit Testing

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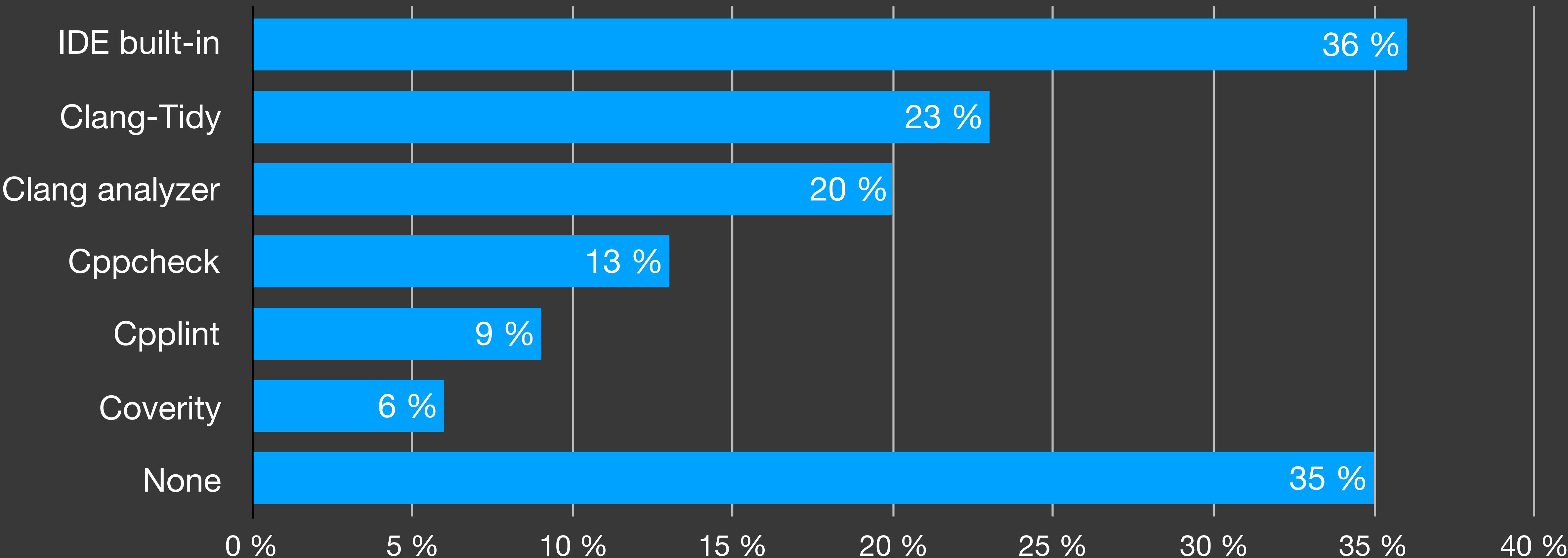
# C++ in 2020: Static Analysis

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- Adoption static analysis into your workflow:
  - I don't run it
  - I run it manually from time to time
  - I run it weekly (Friday evenings) on the CI server
  - I keep it always-on in my IDE

# C++ in 2020: Static Analysis

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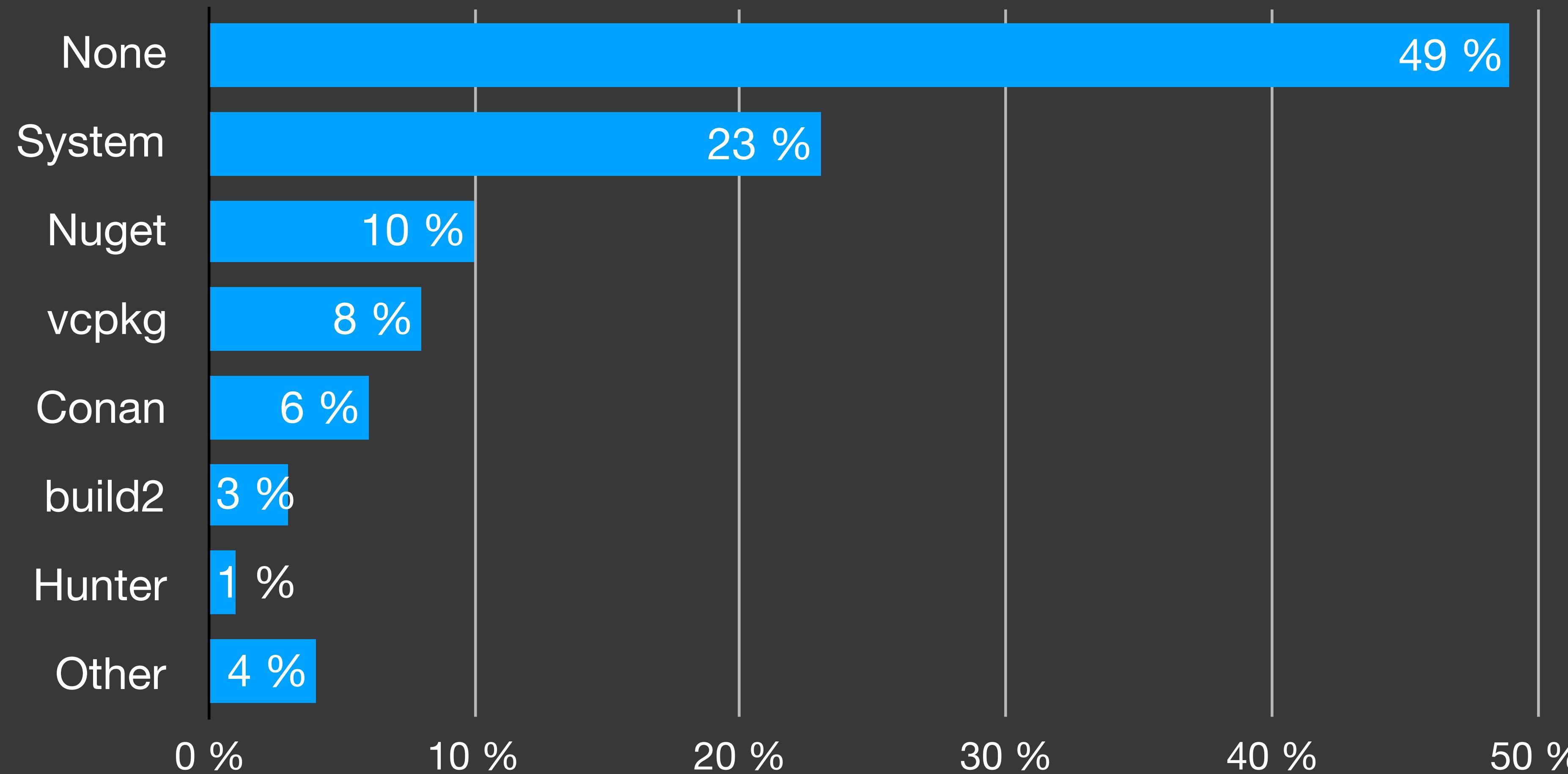
# C++ in 2020

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# C++ in 2020: dependency management

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# C++ in 2020: dependency management

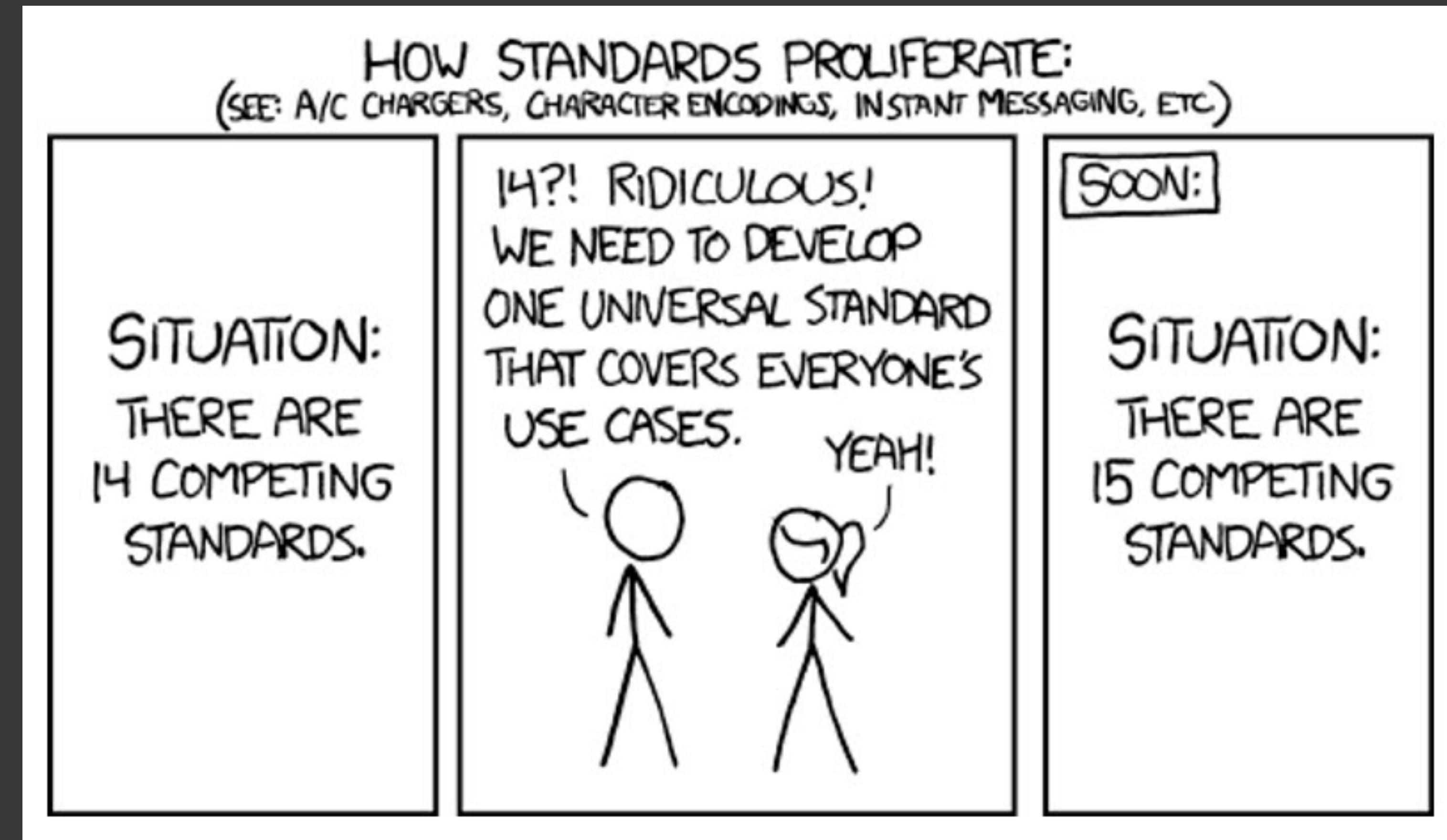
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1. “The library source code is part of my build” - 67%
2. “I compile the libraries separately using their instructions” - 58%
3. “System package managers (e.g., apt, brew, …)” - 39%
4. “I download prebuilt libraries from the Internet” - 33%
5. Conan, vcpkg - 14% each

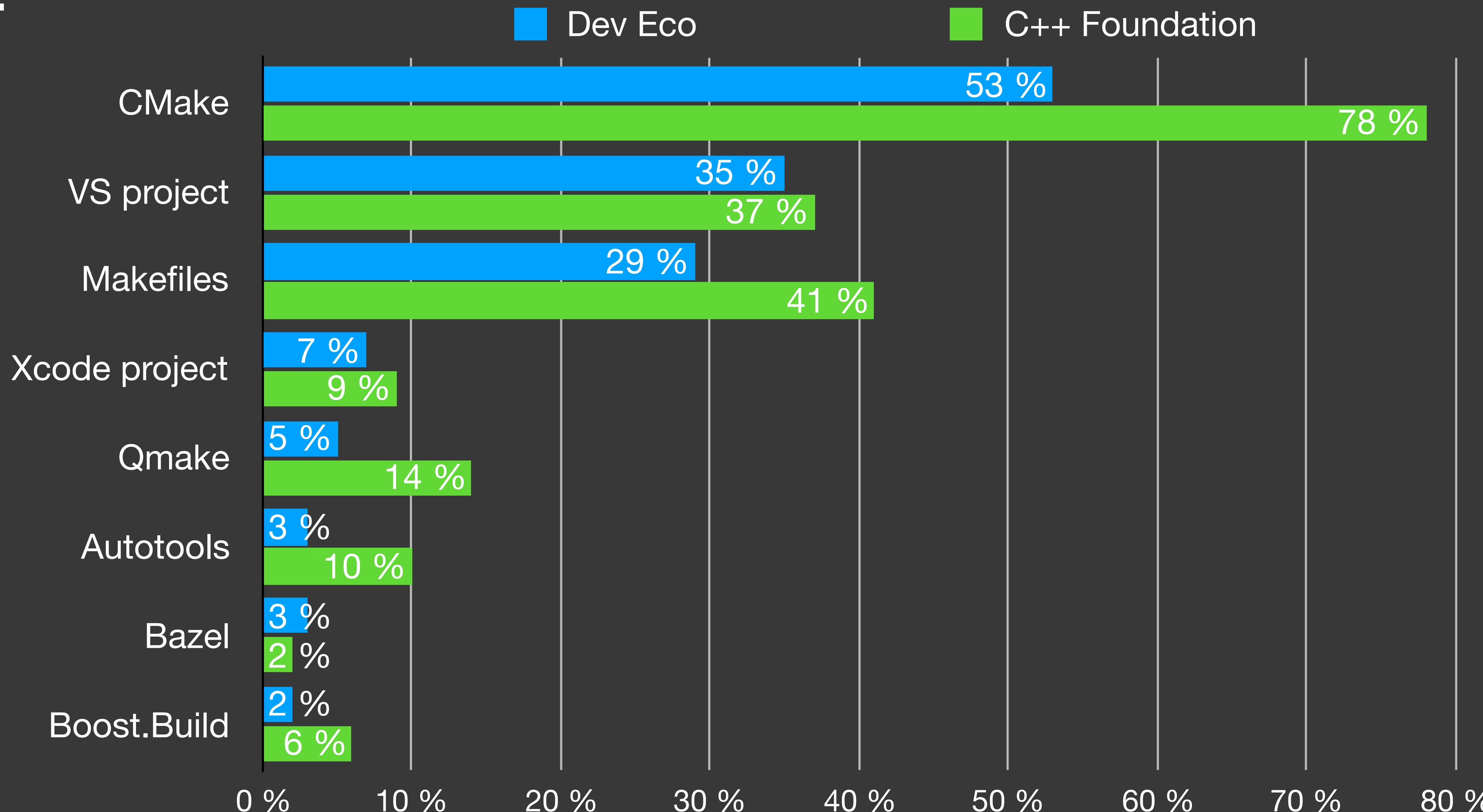
(C++ Foundation “Lite” 2020)

# C++ in 2020: project models

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# C++ in 2020: project models



# C++ in 2020: project models

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“Managing CMake projects”

- major pain point for 27%

“Managing Makefiles ”

- major pain point for 22%

“Managing MSBuild projects”

- major pain point for 19%

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# Top C++ area

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- Finances / Banking / Trading (HFT)
- Embedded systems
- Game Dev
- Machine Learning, Networking, AI, ...

# C++ in Finances

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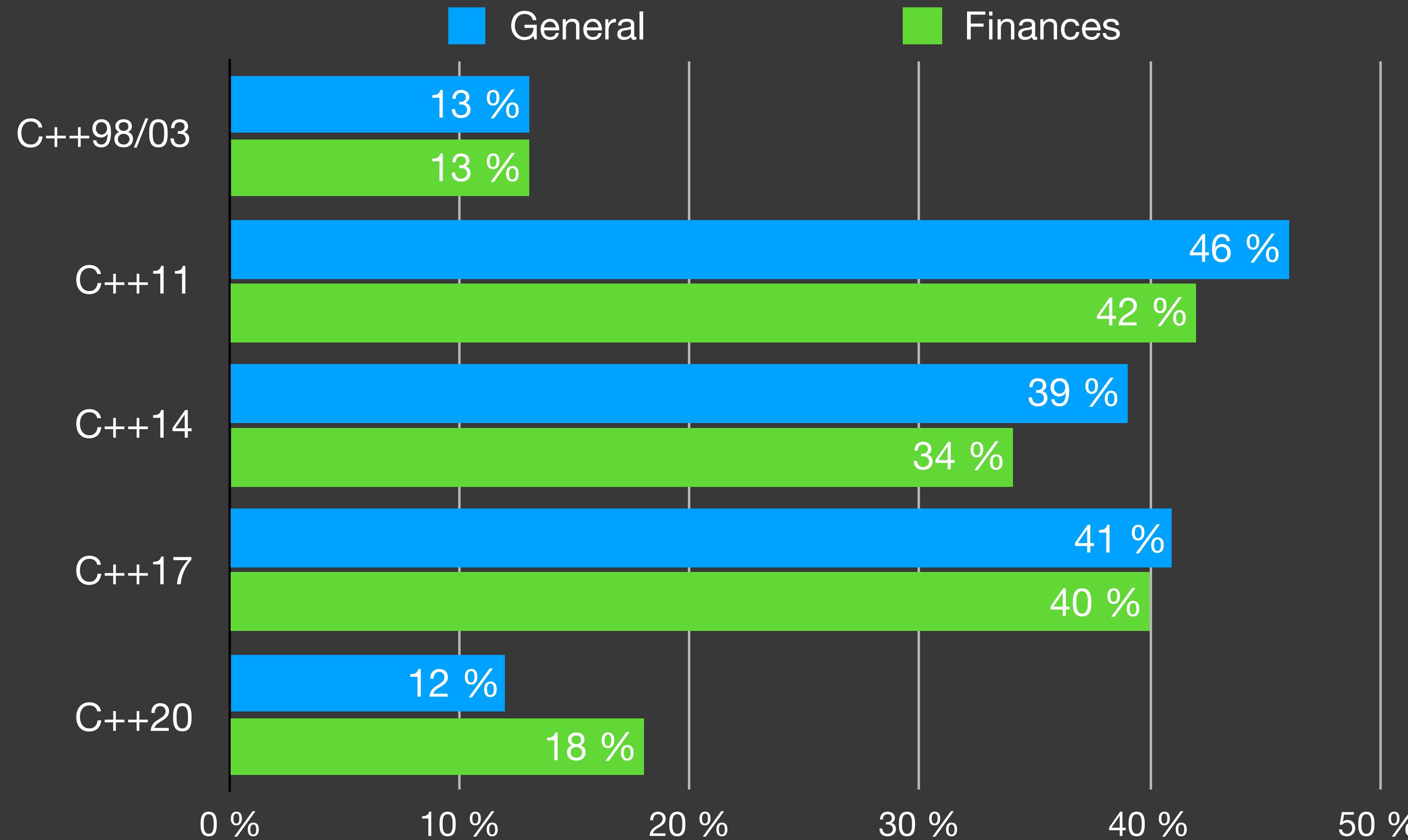
# C++ in Finances

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- Performance = low latency.
- Know what your compiler is generating.
- Branch prediction is important.
- Pools of the preallocated objects. Reuse instead of reallocate.
- 18% C++20!
- Widely using unit testing with the known frameworks.

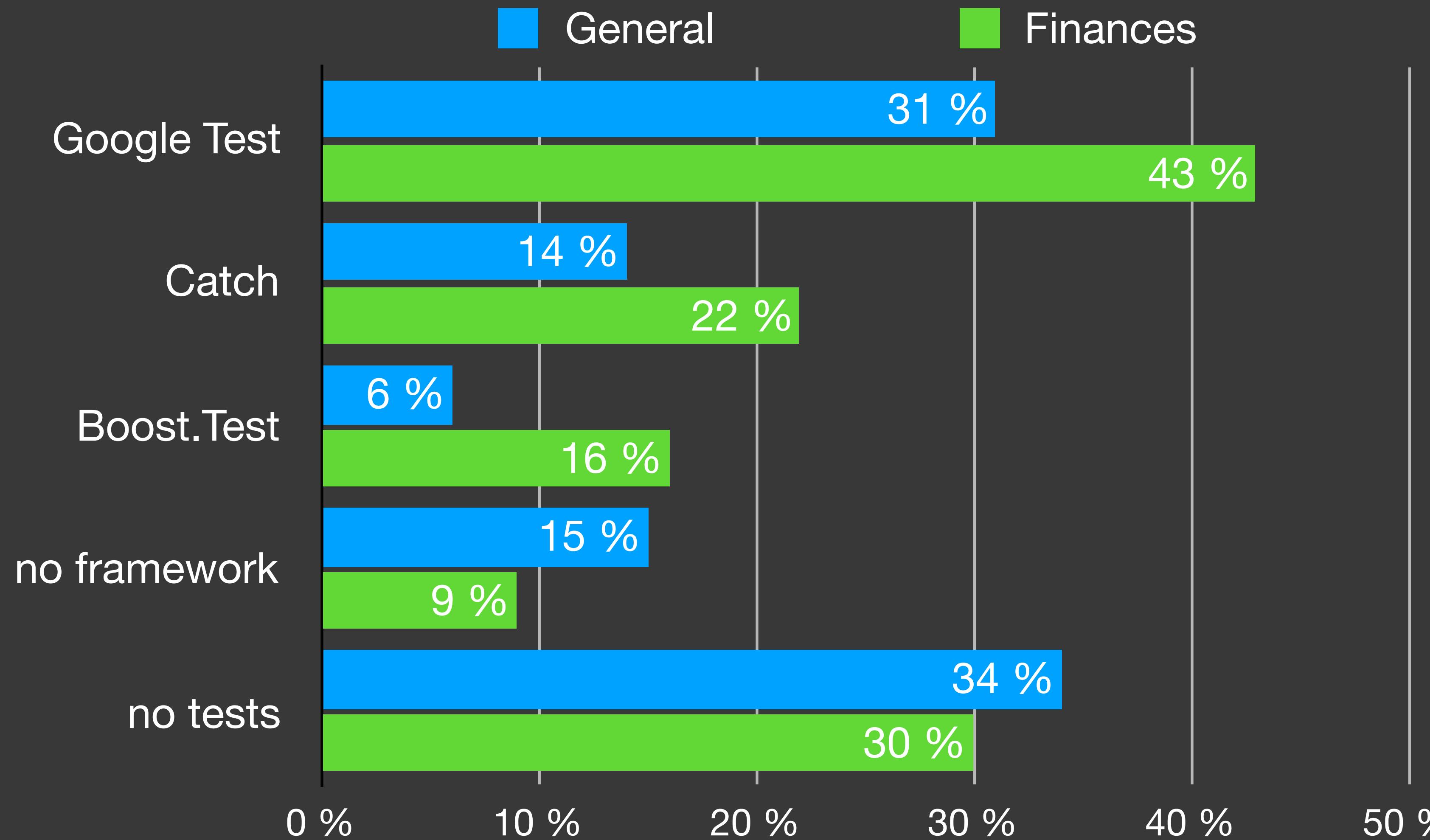
# C++ in Finances

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# C++ in Finances

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# C++ in Embedded

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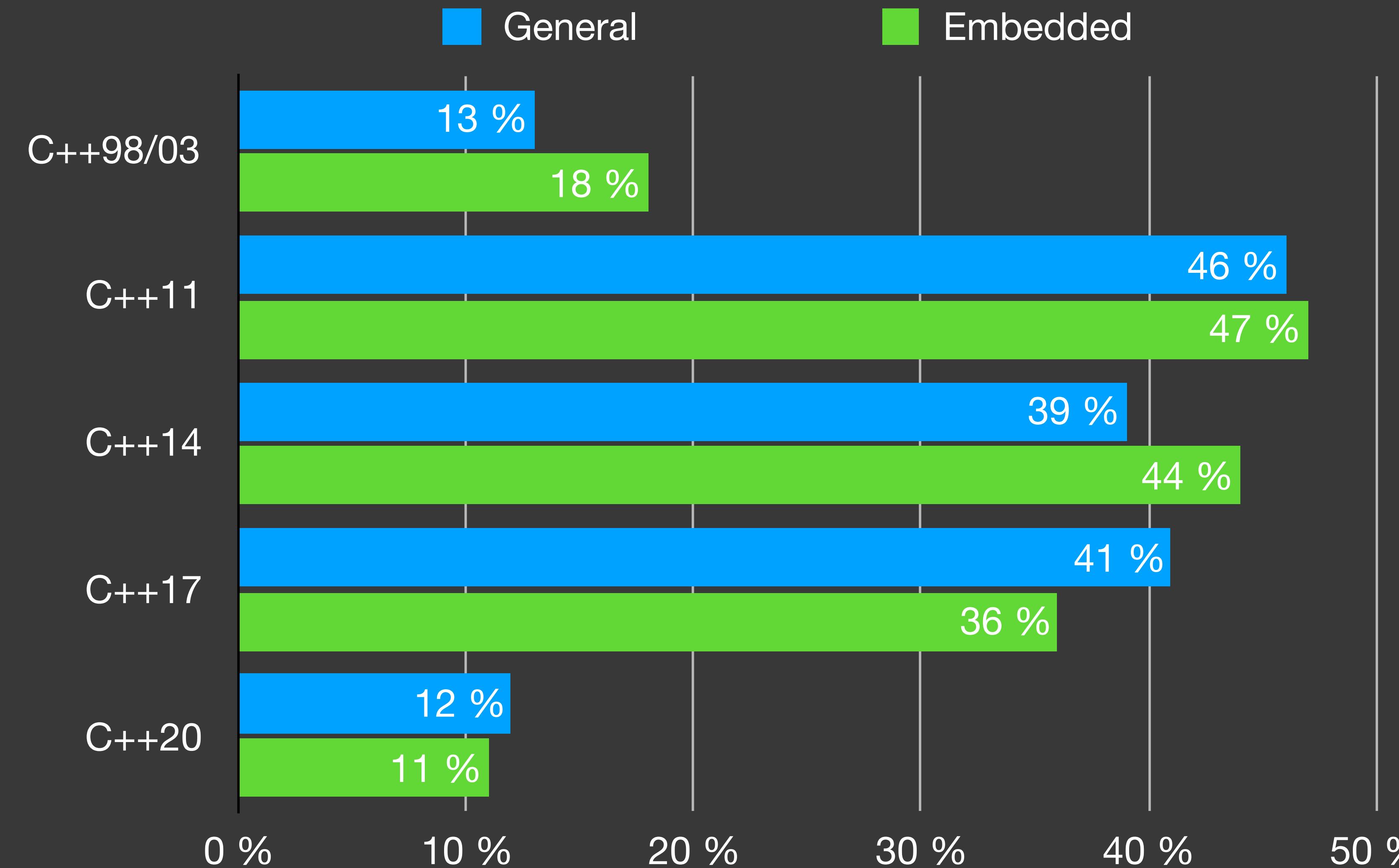
# C++ in Embedded

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- MCU vendors, SDK, starter kits, custom compilers.
- Testing / Standards compliance / Certification tools.
- C-structs with function pointers. Address arithmetics.
- Special memory structure / data packaging.
- Older C++ standards are more popular.

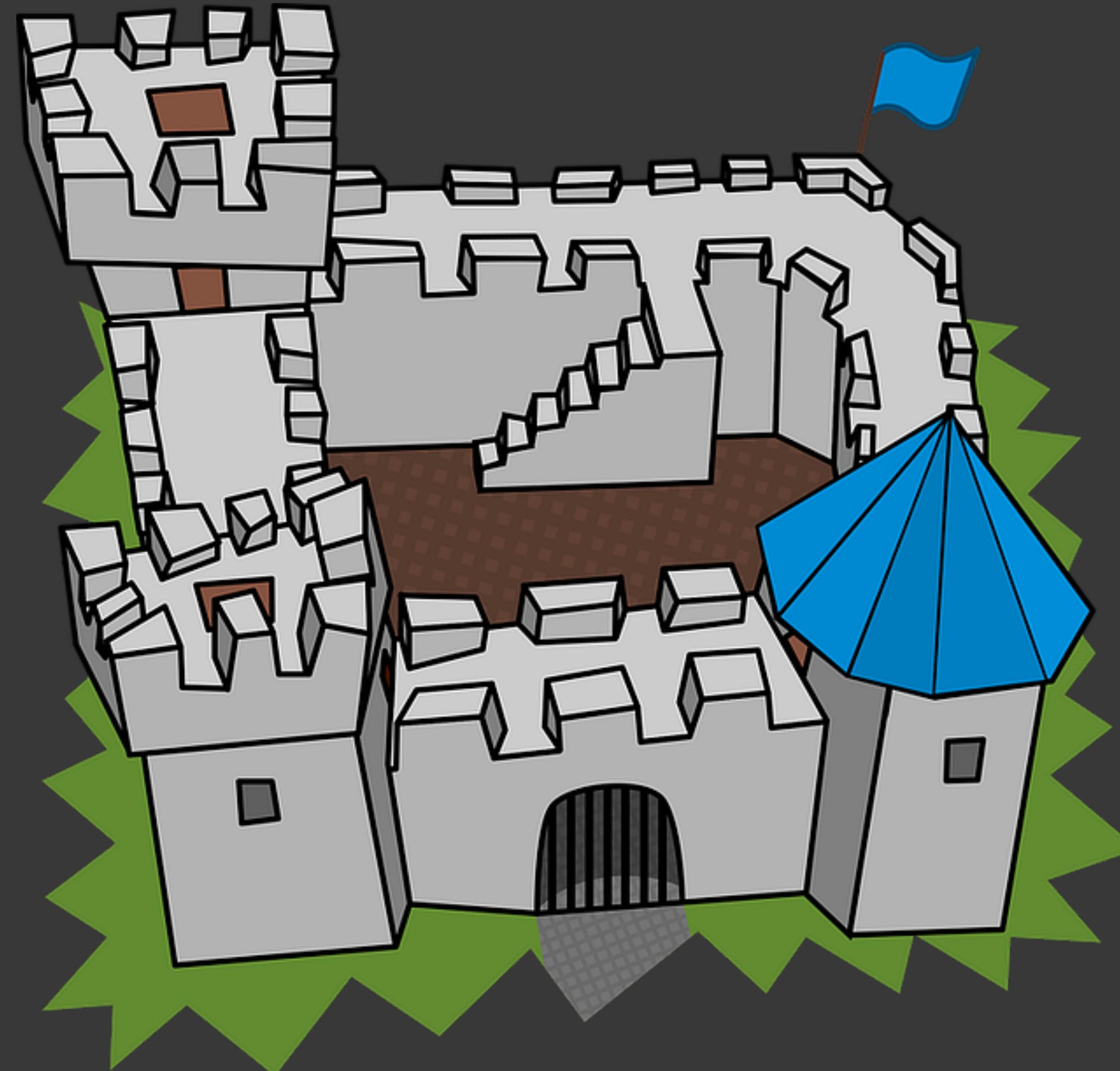
# C++ in Embedded

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# C++ in Games

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# C++ in Games

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- Windows platform.
- AAA games are mostly C++, custom engines.
- Rendering is in C.
- SDK for consoles.
- Reflection mechanisms.
- Specific allocators (`InplaceArray<ubi32, 8>`).
- Specific STL (EASTL, etc.).

# C++ in Games

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```
UCLASS(config=Game)
class APremiumGameProjectile : public AActor
{
    GENERATED_BODY()

    /** Sphere collision component */
    UPROPERTY(VisibleDefaultsOnly, Category=Projectile)
    class USphereComponent* CollisionComp;

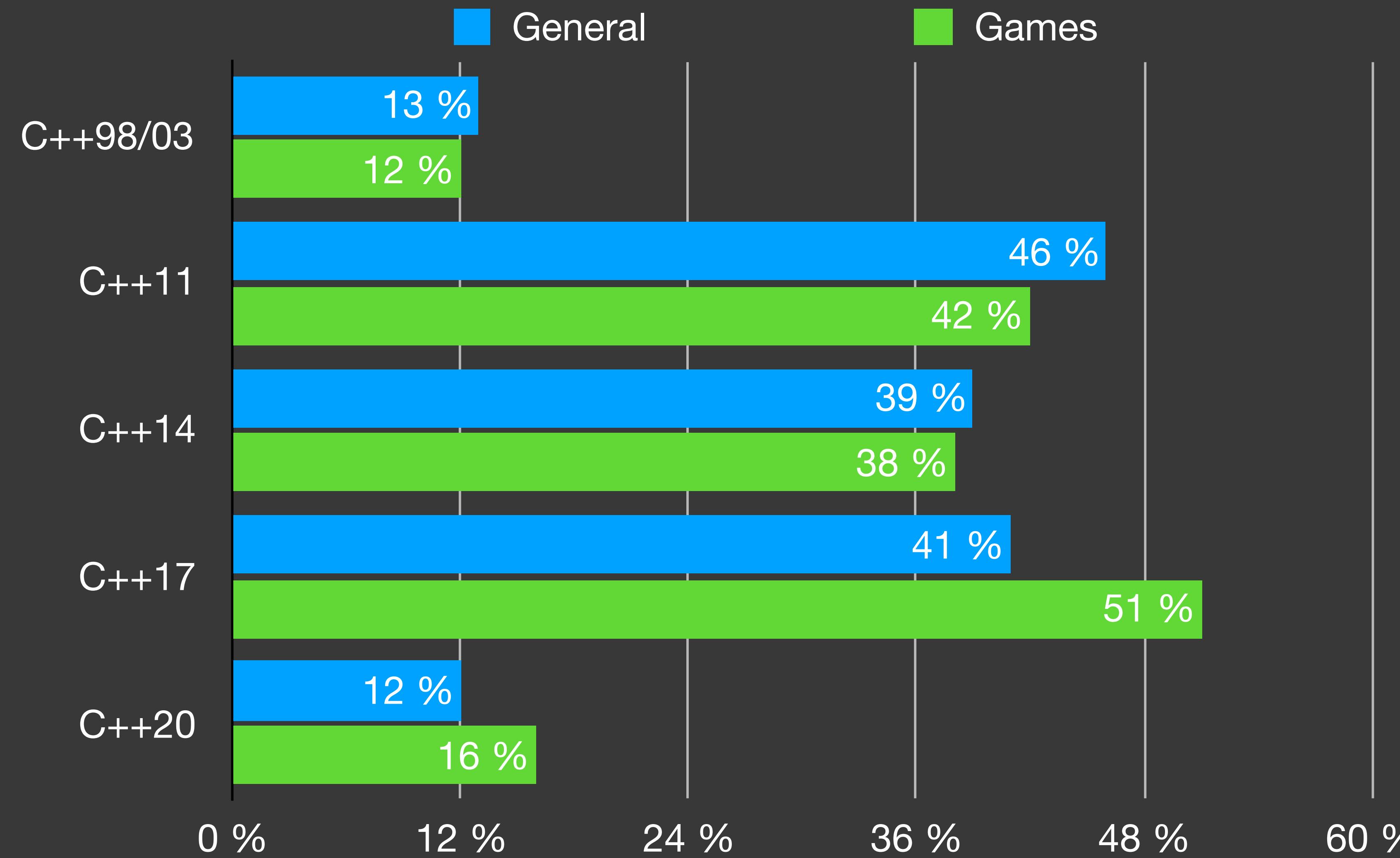
public:
    APremiumGameProjectile();

    /** called when projectile hits something */
    UFUNCTION()
    void OnHit(UPrimitiveComponent* HitComp, AActor* OtherActor,
               UPrimitiveComponent* OtherComp, FVector NormalImpulse,
               const FHitResult& Hit);

    // ...
}
```

# C++ in Games

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# C++ standardization in 2020

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- Towards a more powerful and simpler C++ © Herb Sutter
  - Static exceptions, Lifetime, Metaclasses
- Post-C++20
  - A modular standard library
  - Coroutine-supporting types in standard library
  - Contracts, Reflection, Pattern Matching
  - Networking, Audio, etc.

“Overall plan for C++23” (<http://wg21.link/P0592>)

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## To wrap up

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- C++ developers are constantly comparing and learning from Rust, Go, D, and others.
- C++ developers often discuss what they would remove from the language.
- The complexity looks scaring.
- “Thriving in a crowded and changing world: C++ 2006-2020” ([https://  
dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3386320](https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3386320))

# Thank you!

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# References

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