Idiomatic Modern C++ for Linux

Week 1: Let's Go to Class

Today's agenda

- About the class
- Motivation
- About Docker
- Intro to CMake
- Our very first C++ Program
- Maybe the start of the next lesson if we blaze thru this one in under an hour lol $-\ (\ \mathcal{Y}\)_{/}^-$

About the class

- Learn how to write performant, safe C++ libraries and applications through lecture, discussion, and practical buildable / tweakable code examples
- Learn common C++ build tools and how to organize and build your C++ projects using CMake
- Learn powerful language features and how to leverage them in your projects
- Learn pitfalls of the language and how to avoid them

About the class

- Language standard: C++17
- Compiler gcc13
- All code examples will be built and run inside the docker container
- Code examples to illustrate concepts

Why care about C++?

- One of the fastest programming languages
- Popular
- Significant developer community
- C++ == Salary++
- Portable
- Enormous ecosystem. Abundance of libraries



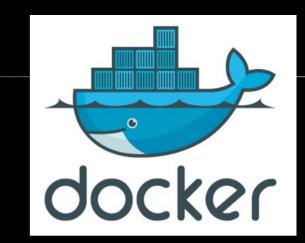
Non-exhaustive list of things that you can make with C++

- Robots
- Operating systems
- Video games
- Embedded systems / IoT
- Hardware drivers
- Financial tools
- Medical devices
- Search engines

- Databases
- Navigation systems
- Machine Learning
- Web browsers
- Flight software
- Video editors
- Simulators
- Scientific research

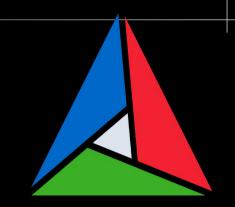
About Docker

- Docker is an OS-level virtualization platform
- Allows you to run your applications inside a container
- Avoid dirtying your host machine with dependencies
- Consistent, disposable build and runtime environments for all
- No messing with system dependency mismatches
- Container build / run scripts are available for student convenience (on linux host machines)
- Unless you wish to add new system dependencies to the container, you should only need to build it once



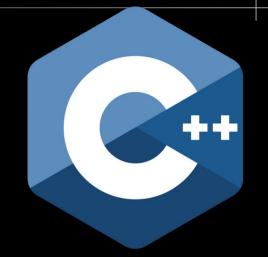
About CMake

- free, open source cross-platform development tool for building software
- "meta-build" system: Generates config files for gnu make / ninja / visual studio / xcode
- light scripting language
- Automates testing, packaging and installation
- Vast adoption in industry, academia and open source projects



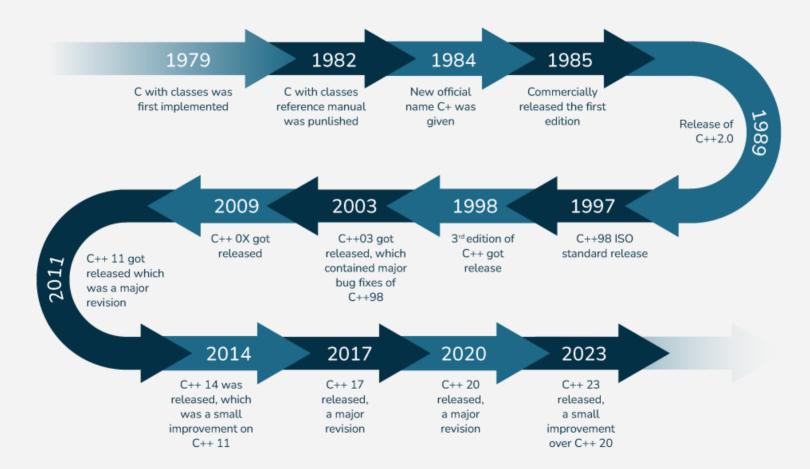
About C++

- cross-platform, general purpose compiled programming language
- Invented by Bjarne Stroustrup and Bell Labs
- "Modern" C++: C++11 and beyond



Timeline of C++ Language Versions





Why C++17 and not C++20 or C++23?

- C++17 is the default standard used in our docker container
 (Check via "c++ -dM -E -x c++ /dev/null | grep -F __cplusplus")
- Many compilers still do not support a lot of features from newer C++ versions (demonstrated on the next slide)
- In particular, nvcc (nvidia cross compiler, for gpu programming)
 does not support C++23 yet
- We'll still discuss relevant examples and changes in newer versions of the language when applicable

Compilei	supp	port 1	or C]++1	L /							
- hover over a c OR <i>nn</i> - the numb								rt is app	lied to, e	.g., DR2	0 → C+-	
C++17 cor	e langı	uage f	eatur	es								
C++17 feature	Paper(s)	ecc	Clang	MSVC	Apple Clang	EDG eccp	Intel C++	Nvidia HPC C++ (ex PGI)*	Nvidia nvcc	Cray	Embarcadero C++ Builder	IBM Open XL C++ for AIX
DR11: New auto ules for direct-list- nitialization	N3922 🖺			19.0 (2015)*								17.1.0
typename in a emplate template parameter	N4051 🖀			19.0 (2015)*								
Removing trigraphs	N4086 😭											
Nested namespace definition	N4230 🚔			19.0 (Update 3)*								
static_assert with no message (FTM)*	N3928 😭											
Attributes for namespaces and enumerators FTM)* (FTM)*	N4266 🙍	4.9 (partial)* 6		19.0 (2015)*								

u8 character literals N4267 🚊

N4268 🗂

Allow constant evaluation for al

empty paramete

Remove deprecated

specifications part of

the type system

DR11: New specification fo

(DR1941 🗂 et al

with base classes

Lambda capture of

Direct-list-

initialization of

keyword

Compiler support for C++20

C++20 core language features

C++20 feature

generic lambdas (FTM)*

Initializer list constructors in class template argument deduction

st&-qualified pointers to

Three-way comparison operator

Default constructible and

Access checking on

DR11: Specify when

Attribute

Attributes [[likely]] and

Conditionally trivial special

member functions (FTM)*

bindings customization point

customization point finding rules

to accessible members

Make typename more optional

Type mismatch of defaulted

ADI and function templates that

capture

Allow Lambda capture [=, this] P0409R2 @

* - hover over a cell marked with the star * to see additional pop-up notes.

P0306R4 😭

P1042R1

P0428R2 6

P0641R2 @

P0692R1

P0634R3 @

P0780R2 6

P0961R1 @

P0732R2

P0329R4 @ (partial)* (partial)

DRnn - the number nn after "DR" denotes target C++ revision the Defect Report is applied to, e.g., DR20 → C+-

20		
	Cray	
	11.0 11.0 11.0	

Compiler support for C++23

C++23 core language features

C++23 feature

Literal suffix for (signed) size_f (FTM)*

Make () more optional for

Removing Garbage Collection

Removing mixed wide string

(deducing this) (FTM)*

Consistent character literal

Extend init-statement (of fo

Attributes on lambdas

character literals and

literals

loop) to allow alias-declaration

Remove non-encodable wide

multicharacter wide character

Labels at the end of compound

Simpler implicit move (FTM)*

Attribute [[assume]]

Extending the lifetime of

Permitting sta

Support for UTF-8 as a portable

Trimming whitespaces before line splicing

Make declaration order layout

* - hover over a cell marked with the star * to see additional pop-up notes.

P1102R2 @

P1938R3

P2186R2 👸

P0849R8 @ P2334R1 @ P2242R3 @

P2316R2 👩

P2128R6

P2173R1 🛅

P2437R1 👸

P2362R3 🖨

P2324R2 🛅

P2290R3 😭

P2071R2

P2448R2 👸

P2266R3

P1169R4 👩

P1467R9 🛅

P2582R1 🗂

P1774R8 👸

P2295R6 @

P2589R1 👩

P2644R1 😭

stexpr functions P2647R1 6

DRnn - the number nn after "DR" denotes target C++ revision the Defect Report is applied to, e.g., DR20 \rightarrow C++20.

Let's get started!

- Clone the git repo: https://github.com/skyegalaxy/learning-cpp
- Build the docker container
- We'll try building the example code and viewing the output

Examining our CMakeLists.txt

- This is obviously a very basic example
- As projects grow in complexity, we'll add new tools onto our CMake toolbelt and discuss them together

```
1 cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.20)
```

- 2 project(HelloWorld)
- 3 add_executable(hello-world src/hello-world.cpp)

Using CMake to build the examples

root@cec045503ba5:/code-examples/W1-intro# mkdir build && cmake -B build && cmake --build build --verbose -- The C compiler identification is GNU 13.3.0 -- The CXX compiler identification is GNU 13.3.0 -- Detecting C compiler ABI info -- Detecting C compiler ABI info - done -- Detecting C compile features -- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info -- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info - done -- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++ - skipped -- Detecting CXX compile features -- Detecting CXX compile features - done -- Configuring done (0.2s) -- Generating done (0.0s) -- Build files have been written to: /code-examples/W1-intro/build Change Dir: '/code-examples/W1-intro/build' Run Build Command(s): /usr/bin/cmake -E env VERBOSE=1 /usr/bin/gmake -f Makefile /usr/bin/cmake -S/code-examples/W1-intro -B/code-examples/W1-intro/build --check-build-system CMakeFiles/Makefile.cmake 0 /usr/bin/cmake -E cmake progress start /code-examples/W1-intro/build/CMakeFiles /code-examples/W1-intro/build//CMakeFiles/pr ogress.marks /usr/bin/gmake -f CMakeFiles/Makefile2 all gmake[1]: Entering directory '/code-examples/W1-intro/build' /usr/bin/gmake -f CMakeFiles/hello-world.dir/build.make CMakeFiles/hello-world.dir/depend gmake[2]: Entering directory '/code-examples/W1-intro/build' cd /code-examples/W1-intro/build && /usr/bin/cmake -E cmake depends "Unix Makefiles" /code-examples/W1-intro /code-examples/ W1-intro /code-examples/W1-intro/build /code-examples/W1-intro/build /code-examples/W1-intro/build/CMakeFiles/hello-world.di gmake[2]: Leaving directory '/code-examples/W1-intro/build' /usr/bin/gmake -f CMakeFiles/hello-world.dir/build.make CMakeFiles/hello-world.dir/build gmake[2]: Entering directory '/code-examples/W1-intro/build' [50%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/hello-world.dir/src/hello-world.cpp.o [100%] Linking CXX executable hello-world gmake[2]: Leaving directory '/code-examples/W1-intro/build' [100%] Built target hello-world gmake[1]: Leaving directory '/code-examples/W1-intro/build' /usr/bin/cmake -E cmake progress start /code-examples/W1-intro/build/CMakeFiles 0

Using CMake to build the examples

cmake -B build: run cmake and configure build, store results in the build
folder

cmake --build build: Actually build the binaries, invoking GCC (or other compiler like clang)

Building in *Debug* mode adds debug symbols. Extremely useful in gdb cmake -B build-debug -D CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release && cmake -build build-debug

Building in *Release* mode strips all debug symbols and performs more extensive compiler optimizations

Using CMake to build the examples

```
root@cec045503ba5:/code-examples/Wl-intro# cmake -B build ბა cmake --build build
-- The C compiler identification is GNU 13.3.0
-- The CXX compiler identification is GNU 13.3.0
-- Detecting C compiler ABI info
-- Detecting C compiler ABI info - done
-- Detecting C compile features
-- Detecting C compile features - done
-- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info
-- Detecting CXX compiler ABI info - done
-- Check for working CXX compiler: /usr/bin/c++ - skipped
-- Detecting CXX compile features
-- Detecting CXX compile features - done
-- Configuring done (0.1s)
-- Generating done (0.0s)
-- Build files have been written to: /code-examples/W1-intro/build
[ 50%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/hello-world.dir/src/hello-world.cpp.o
[100%] Linking CXX executable hello-world
[100%] Built target hello-world
root@cec045503ba5:/code-examples/W1-intro# ls -la build/ | grep hello-w
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 16504 Sep 8 03:30 hello-world
root@cec045503ba5:/code-examples/W1-intro# cmake -B build -DCMAKE BUILD TYPE=Debug && cmake --build build
-- Configuring done (0.0s)
-- Generating done (0.0s)
-- Build files have been written to: /code-examples/W1-intro/build
[ 50%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/hello-world.dir/src/hello-world.cpp.o
[100%] Linking CXX executable hello-world
[100%] Built target hello-world
root@cec045503ba5:/code-examples/W1-intro# ls -la build/ | grep hello-w
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 31880 Sep 8 03:31 hello-world
root@cec045503ba5:/code-examples/W1-intro# cmake -B build -DCMAKE BUILD TYPE=Release && cmake --build build
-- Configuring done (0.0s)
-- Generating done (0.0s)
-- Build files have been written to: /code-examples/W1-intro/build
[ 50%] Building CXX object CMakeFiles/hello-world.dir/src/hello-world.cpp.o
[100%] Linking CXX executable hello-world
[100%] Built target hello-world
root@cec045503ba5:/code-examples/W1-intro# ls -la build/ | grep hello-w
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 16384 Sep 8 03:31 hello-world
root@cec045503ba5:/code-examples/W1-intro#
```

Hello, World!

```
#include <iostream>: bring in the headers
for streaming to console
Every C++ binary uses a function named main
as its entrypoint. This main takes an arg
count and list of args
std: standard namespace
cout: Global stream buffer object to stdout
<< operator: output to the buffer
std::endl: insert newline to output
sequence
```

```
code-examples > W1-intro > src > G hello-world.cpp > ...

#include <iostream>

int main(int argc, char** argv) {

std::cout<<"Hello world!"<<std::endl;

return 0;

}</pre>
```

Additional Resources

 https://cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/guide/ tutorial/Packaging%20Debug%20and%20Release.html