C++ MODULES

HSAE - Wuhan · 张轶 · github.com/mutouyun

2012

N3347

Modules in C++ (v6)

2016

P0142

A Module System for C++ (v4)

2018

N4720

Module TS

P0947/P0986

P1103/P1156/P1180

Another take on Modules (Atom)

Merging Modules

2014 N4047

A Module System for C++

2017

N4637 - N4681

Working Draft, Extensions to C++ for Modules

ISO/IEC 14882:2017

Programming languages --C++

WHY MODULE

HEADERS

- 脆弱的文本展开
- 内部细节的意外导出
- · 大量的重复处理(NxM)

• • • • •

HELLO WORLD

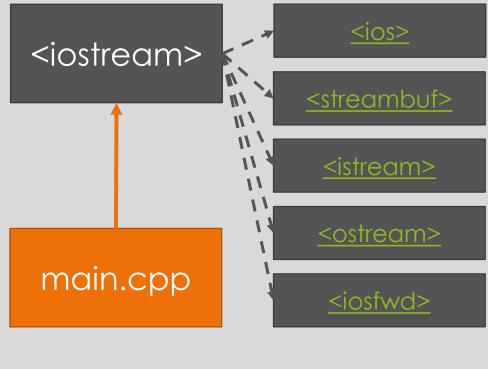
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "hello world!" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

头文件展开

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "hello world!" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```



.

HELLO WORLD

```
#define __s
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "hello world!" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

<WINDOWS.H>

```
#include <iostream>
#include <limits>
#include <Windows.h>
int main() {
    std::cout << std::numeric limits<int>::max() << std::endl;</pre>
       warning C4003: not enough actual parameters for macro 'max'
       error C2589: '(': illegal token on right side of '::'
       error C2143: syntax error : missing ')' before '::'
       error C2059: syntax error : ')'
    return 0;
```



ODR (ONE DEFINITION RULE)

HEADER => MODULE

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

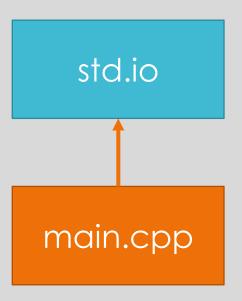
int main() {
   cout << "hello world!" << endl;
   return 0;
}</pre>
import std.io;
using namespace std;

int main() {
   cout << "hello world!" << endl;
   return 0;
}
```

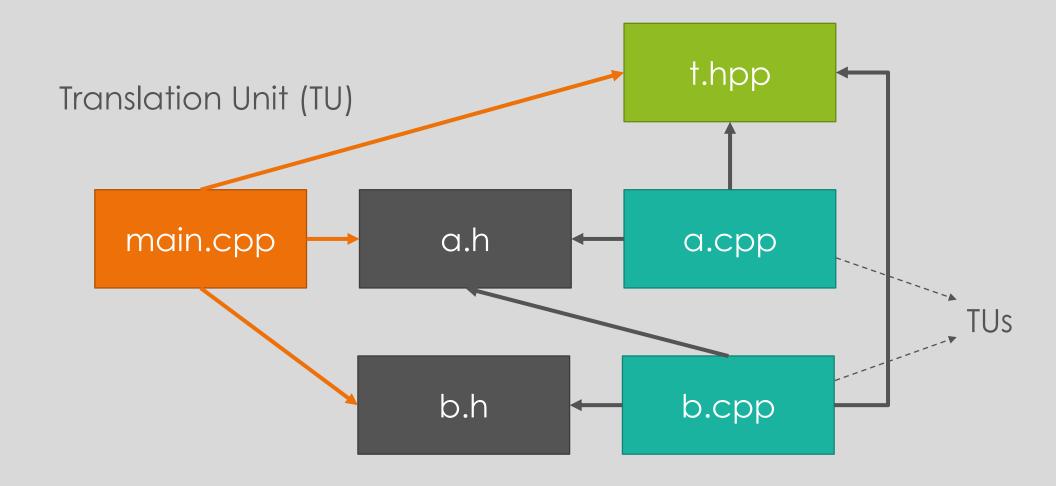
HEADER => MODULE

```
import std.io;
using namespace std;

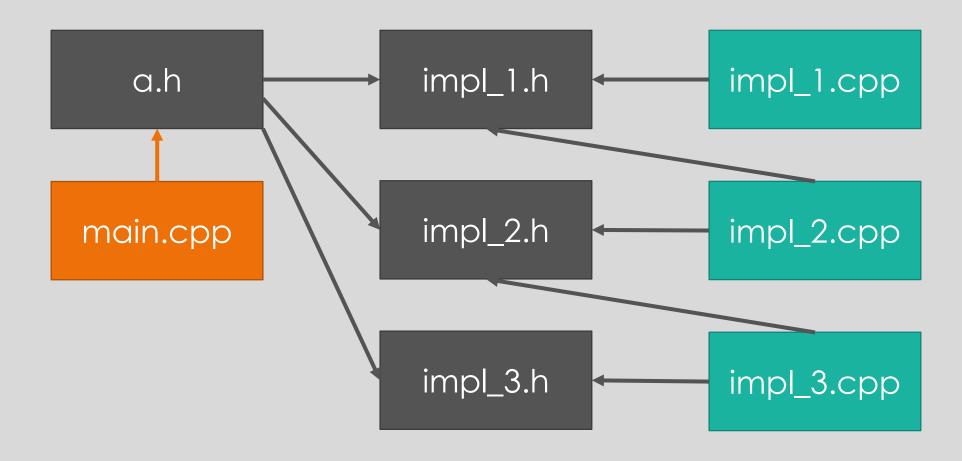
int main() {
    cout << "hello world!" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```



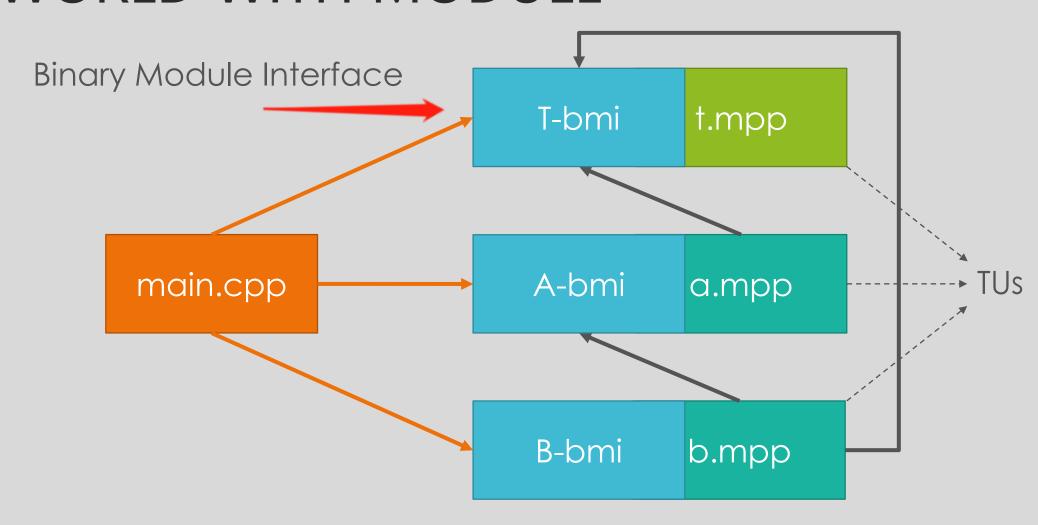
WORLD WITH HEADER



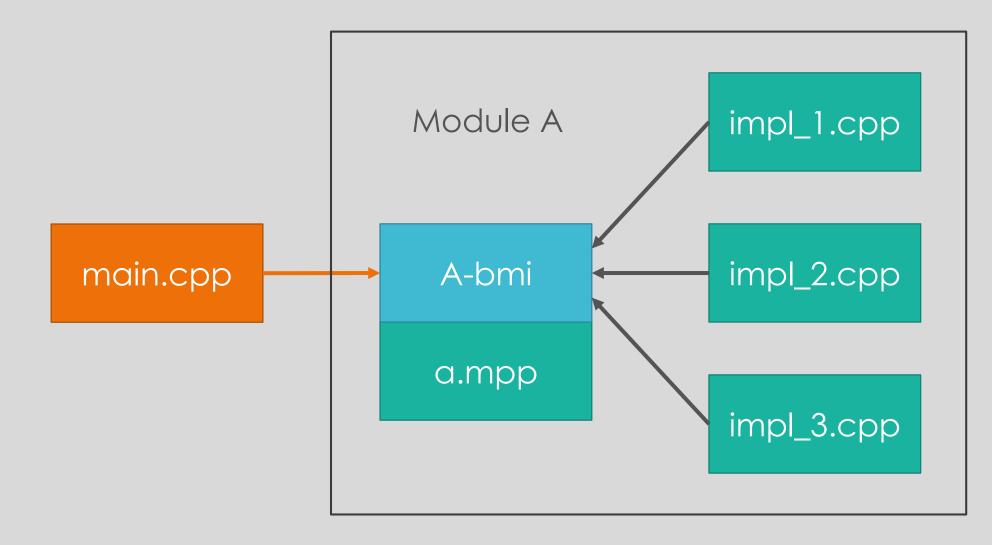
WORLD WITH HEADER



WORLD WITH MODULE



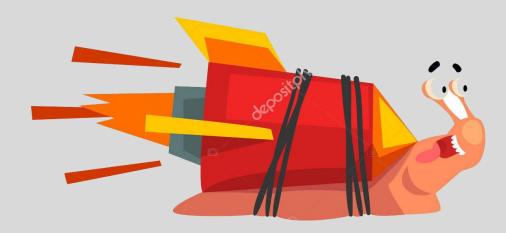
WORLD WITH MODULE



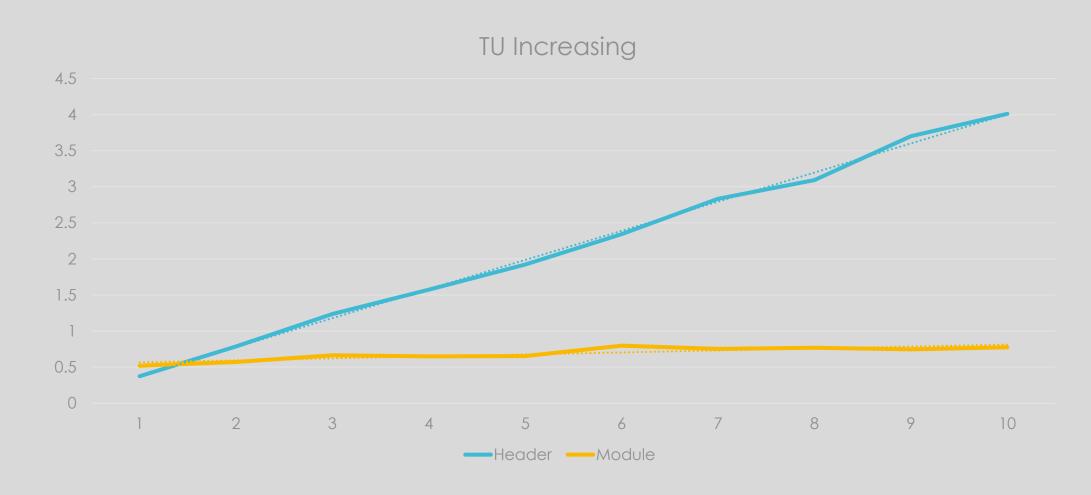
MODULES

- · 为编译单元 (Translation Unit) 提供二进制符号信息
- ODR (One Definition Rule)
- · 基于依赖关系 (Dependency Graph) 的构建
- · 避免大量的重复解析-编译过程

• • • • •

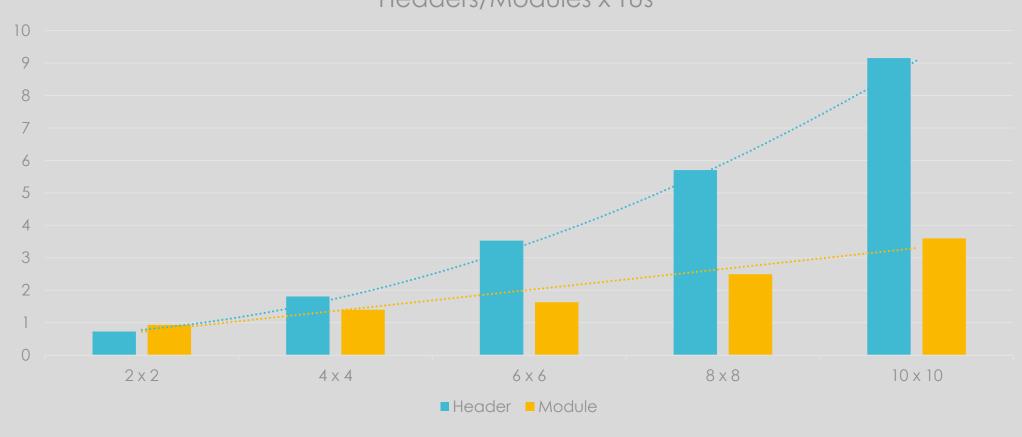


PERFORMANCE



PERFORMANCE









HOW TO USE

SAY HELLO

```
main.cpp: #include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "hello world!" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

SAY HELLO

```
main.cpp: import std.io;
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "hello world!" << endl;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

自定义MODULE

module interface unit

```
export module hello;
hello.mpp:
                    import std.io;
                     export namespace hello {
                         void say_hello() {
                             std::cout << "hello world!" << std::endl;</pre>
                     import hello;
main.cpp:
                     int main() {
                         hello::say_hello();
                         return 0;
```

自定义MODULE

```
export module hello;
hello.mpp:
                    import std.io;
                      export namespace hello {
                         void say_hello() {
                              std::cout << "hello world!" << std::endl;</pre>
                      import hello; // no import std.io
main.cpp:
                      int main() {
                         hello::say_hello();
                         std::cout << "hello!" << std::endl; // error</pre>
                         return 0;
```

自定义MODULE

```
export module hello;
hello.mpp:
                    export import std.io;
                      export namespace hello {
                         void say_hello() {
                              std::cout << "hello world!" << std::endl;</pre>
                      import hello; // import std.io
main.cpp:
                      int main() {
                         hello::say_hello();
                         std::cout << "hello!" << std::endl; // ok</pre>
                         return 0;
```

```
hello.mpp : export module hello;
export import std.io;

/* module linkage */
namespace hello {
    void say_hi();
}

/* external linkage */
export namespace hello {
    void say_hello();
    void say_xz ();
}
```

module implementation unit

```
module hello;
hello_impl.cpp:
                       namespace hello {
                          void say_hello() { std::cout << "hello world!" << std::endl; }</pre>
                          void say_xz () { std::cout << "hello xz!" << std::endl; }</pre>
                       import hello;
      main.cpp:
                       int main() {
                          hello::say_hello(); // ok
                          hello::say_xz(); // ok
                          hello::say_hi(); // error
                          return 0;
```

```
hello.mpp: export module hello; export import std.io;

/* module Linkage */
namespace hello {
    void say_hi () { std::cout << "hello hi!" << std::endl; }
}

/* external Linkage */
export namespace hello {
    void say_hello() { std::cout << "hello world!" << std::endl; }
    void say_xz () { std::cout << "hello xz!" << std::endl; }
```

MODULE PARTITIONS

```
hello.mpp: export module hello;
export import std.io;

/* module linkage */
namespace hello {
    void say_hi();
}

/* external linkage */
export namespace hello {
    void say_hello();
    void say_xz ();
}
```

MODULE PARTITIONS

module implementation partition

```
hello_hi.cpp:

namespace hello {

void say_hi() { std::cout << "hello hi!" << std::endl; }
}
```

MODULE PARTITIONS

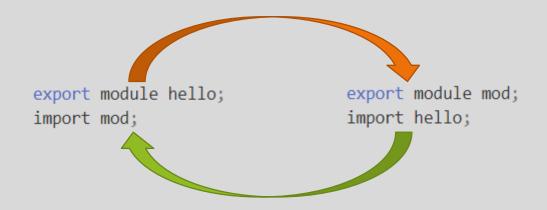
module interface partition

re-export is necessary

```
hello.mpp : export module hello;
export import :xz; // say_xz

export namespace hello {
    void say_hello();
}
```

MODULES的循环依赖



hello => mod => hello



MODULES的循环依赖

```
module hello:impl;
import std.io;
import mod;
void inner() {
    std::cout << "hello world! data: "</pre>
               << mod::foo() << std::endl;
```

```
export module mod;
import hello;
export namespace mod {
   int foo {
       hello::data__ = 123;
       return hello::data ;
```

hello:impl => mod => hello

GLOBAL MODULE FRAGMENT

```
hello_impl.cpp : module hello;
#include <iostream> // error

void inner();

namespace hello {
    int data_;
    void say_hello() { ::inner(); }
}

void inner() {
    int data = hello::data_;
    std::cout << "hello world! data: " << data << std::endl;</pre>
```

GLOBAL MODULE FRAGMENT

GLOBAL MODULE FRAGMENT

```
module;
hello.mpp:
                    #include <string>
                    export module hello;
                    export namespace hello {
                                                            Different view of
                       extern int data ;
                       void say_hello();
                                                            global module
                    import hello;
main.cpp:
                    #include <iostream>
                    int main() {
                       hello::data = 123;
                       hello::say hello();
                       std::cout << "hello world!" << std::endl;</pre>
                       return 0;
```

LEGACY HEADER UNITS

```
hello_impl.cpp : module hello;
import <iostream>; // import everything, including macros

void inner();

namespace hello {
    int data_;
    void say_hello() { ::inner(); }
}

void inner() {
    int data = hello::data_;
    std::cout << "hello world! data: " << data << std::endl;</pre>
```

LEGACY HEADER UNITS

```
#pragma once
    legacy.hpp:
                          inline void legacy() {
                          #define LEGACY
                          module hello;
hello_impl.cpp:
                         import "legacy.hpp";
                          #if defined(LEGACY)
                          void func() {
                             legacy();
                          #endif
```

LEGACY HEADER UNITS

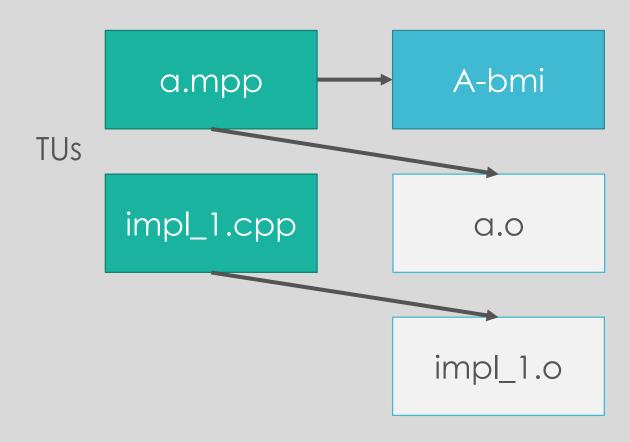
```
hello.mpp: export module hello;
export import <iostream>; // export everything, except macros

export namespace hello {
    extern int data__;
    void say_hello();
}
```

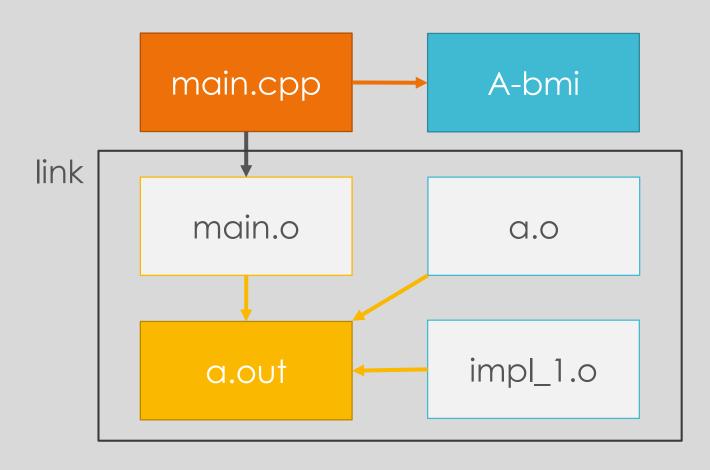
HOW IT WORKS



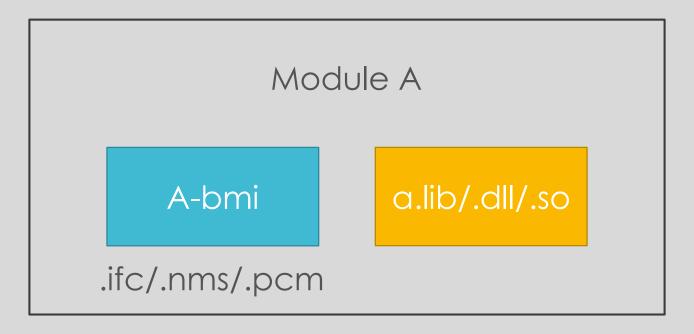
COMPILE



LINK



RELEASE

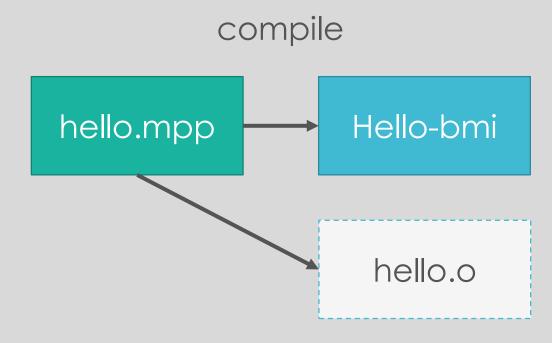


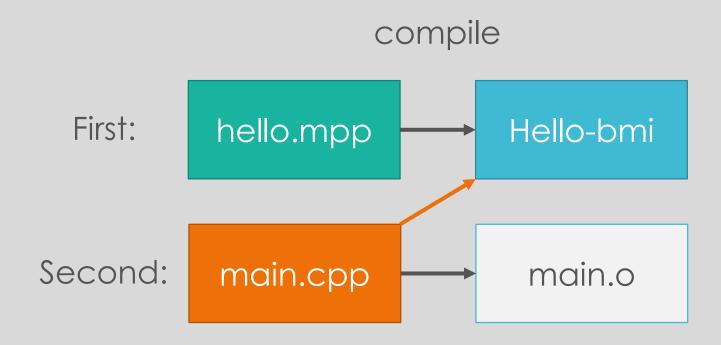
No Header

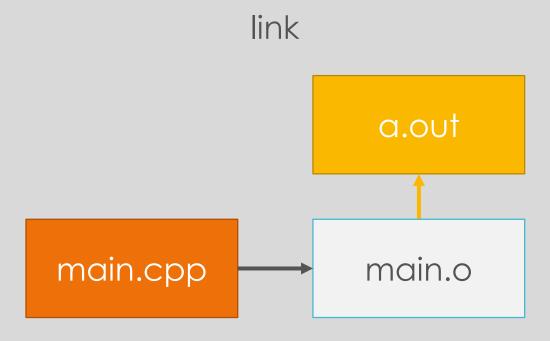


hello.mpp:

```
export module hello;
export namespace hello {
   include void func {
       // ...
   template <int N>
   struct square { constexpr static int value = N * N; };
   class foo {
       int a_ = 123;
   public:
       int bar() const { return a_; }
   };
```







RELEASE HELLO

Module Hello

Hello-bmi

.ifc/.nms/.pcm

NOTES

'SUBMODULE'

'SUBMODULE'

```
它们之间没什么关系
main.cpp: import std.io;
import std.thread;
import std.string;
int main() {
```

'submodule'是另一个不同的module

'SUBMODULE'

```
hello.mpp: export module hello;
// export import :xz;
export import hello.xz // say_xz

export namespace hello {
    void say_hello();
}

这里是另一个独立的module
```

NAMESPACE

```
hello.mpp : export module hello;
export void say_hello();

main.cpp : import hello;
int main() {
    hello::say_hello(); // error
    say_hello(); // ok
    return 0;
}
```

NAMESPACE

```
hello.mpp : export module hello;
export void say_hello();

main.cpp : import hello;
int main() {
    hello::say_hello(); // error
    say_hello(); // ok
    return 0;
}
```

module并不引入namespace

NAMESPACE

```
hello.mpp: export module hello; export import std.io;

export namespace hello {
    void say_hello() {
        std::cout << "hello world!" << std::endl;
        }
    }

export namespace {
    void anonymous() {
        void anonymous() {
        }
}
```

类的PRIVATE成员 & PIMPL

hello.mpp:

```
export module hello;

export namespace hello {
    class say {
    public:
        say(int data);
        void hello();

    private:
        int data_;
    };
}
```



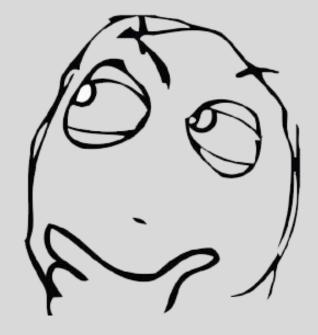
```
export module mod;

export template <int N, int M, int Loops = 1000000>

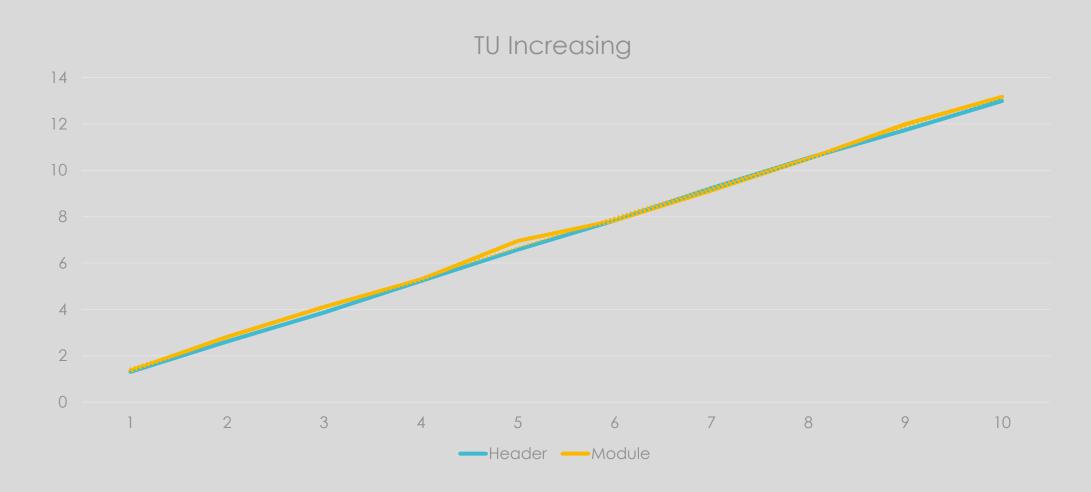
void test_prod_cons() { ...
}
```

```
export template <int N>
struct foo {};
export inline void test_performance(foo<1>, foo<1>) {
    test prod cons<1, 1>();
export template <int N>
void test_performance(foo<N>, foo<1>) {
    test_performance(foo<N - 1>{}, foo<1>{});
    test prod cons<N, 1>();
export template <int N, int M>
void test_performance(foo<N>, foo<M>) {
    test_performance(foo<N>{}, foo<M - 1>{});
    test_prod_cons<N, M>();
```

```
import mod;
int main(void) {
    test_performance(foo<1000>{}, foo<1000>{});
    return 0;
}
```



import mod; int main(void) { test_performance(foo<1000>{}, foo<1000>{}); return 0; }



module mod interface unit:

```
export extern template void test_performance(foo<1000>, foo<1000>);
```

BUILDING

MSVC 2017 VERSION 15.9

```
cl /experimental:module /std:c++latest /c hello.ixx
cl /experimental:module /std:c++latest /c hello_impl.cxx
cl /experimental:module /std:c++latest /c mod.ixx
cl /experimental:module /std:c++latest main.cxx *.obj
```

GCC

svn://gcc.gnu.org/svn/gcc/branches/c++-modules

GCC

```
g++ -c -fmodule-legacy legacy.hpp
g++ -c -fmodules-ts -x c++ hello.mxx
g++ -c -fmodules-ts hello_impl.cxx
g++ -c -fmodules-ts -x c++ mod.mxx

g++ -fmodules-ts -o hello \
hello.o hello_impl.o mod.o main.cxx
```

CLANG 8

```
svn co http://llvm.org/svn/llvm-project/llvm/trunk llvm
cd llvm/tools
svn co http://llvm.org/svn/llvm-project/cfe/trunk clang
```



CLANG 8

```
clang++ -fmodules-ts --precompile hello.cppm
clang++ -fmodules-ts -c hello.pcm
clang++ -fmodules-ts -fmodule-file=hello.pcm -c hello impl.cxx
clang++ -fmodules-ts --precompile -x c++-module \
        -fprebuilt-module-path=. mod.mxx
clang++ -fmodules-ts -c mod.pcm
clang++ -fmodules-ts -fprebuilt-module-path=. \
        -o hello hello.o hello impl.o mod.o main.cxx
```

BUILD2

build2 | C++ Build Toolchain

https://build2.org/

BUILD2

To build a hello executable from these files we can write the following buildfile:

```
exe{hello}: cxx{driver} {mxx cxx}{hello}
```

Or, if you prefer to use wildcard patterns:

```
exe{hello}: {mxx cxx}{*}
```

REFERENCE

- MSVC <u>https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/vcblog/2018/11/27/better-template-support-and-error-detection-in-c-modules-with-msvc-2017-version-15-9/</u>
- GCC https://gcc.gnu.org/wiki/cxx-modules
- Clang https://clang.llvm.org/docs/Modules.html
- build2 <u>https://build2.org/build2/doc/build2-build-system-manual.xhtml</u>

UNDERWAY

- P1213R0 : Global Module Fragment is Unnecessary
- P1203R0 : Modular main()
- P1303R0 : Inline Module Partitions
- P1300R0: Remember the FORTRAN

• • • • •

Feature	Status	Depends On	Current Target (Conservative Estimate)	Current Target (Optimistic Estimate)
<u>Concepts</u>	Concepts TS v1 published and merged into C++20		C++20	C++20
Ranges	Ranges TS v1 published and merged into C++20	Concepts	C++20	C++20
Contracts	Merged into C++20		C++20	C++20
Modules	Merged design approved for C++20		C++23	C++20
Coroutines	Coroutines TS v1 published		C++23	C++20
Executors	Proposed v1 design approved for C++20		TS in C++20 timeframe and IS in C++23	C++20
Networking	Networking TS v1 published	Executors	C++26	C++23
<u>Futures</u>	Proposal	Executors	TS in C++23 timeframe and IS in C++26	TS in C++20 timeframe and IS in C++23
Reflection	Draft Reflection TS v1 is out for ballot		TS in C++20 timeframe and IS in C++26	TS in C++20 timeframe and IS in C++23

• 2018

November 5-10

San Diego, CA, USA

2020?

ISO/IEC 14882:2020

Programming languages -- C++

2019

February 18-23

Kailua-Kona, HI, USA

July 15-20

Cologne, Germany

THANKS!