

Attributes introspection

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Reply-to: Aurelien Cassagnes
<aurelien.cassagnes@gmail.com>

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1 Introduction

The current draft aims at getting the conversation and work started on supporting introspection of attributes. There is ongoing work to refine that draft, especially when it comes to motivating examples.

2 Motivation

Attributes are used to great extent and there likely will be attributes added as the language evolve. What is missing now is a way for generic code to look into the attributes appertaining to an entity. A motivating toy example is the following

```
[[nodiscard]] bool foo(int i) { return i % 2 ; }
```

```
template <class F, class... Args>  
constexpr std::invoke_result_t<F, Args...> logInvoke(F&& f, Args&&... args) {  
    // Do some extra work, log the call...  
    // Fwd call  
    return std::invoke(std::forward<F>(f), std::forward<Args>(args)...);  
}
```

```
int main() {
```

```
foo(0); // Warning on discarded return
logInvoke(foo, 0); // No warning on discarded return
}
```

Ideally we would want a mechanism to recover the `[[nodiscard]]` attribute that originally appertained to `foo` declaration. Other examples of wrapping around callables can be found, whether by closure or explicitly registering callbacks for dispatch, etc. The current example deals with code as it is in a c++23 world, but other applications can easily be thought of in the context of code injection [P2237R0] where one may want to skip over `[[deprecated]]` members for example.

3 Optionality rule

There is a long standing and confusing discussion around how ignorable are attributes allowed to be. We'll refer the reader to [P2552R3] for an at-length discussion of this problem, and especially on what 'ignorability' really mean. This proposal agrees with the discussion carried there and in [CWG2538]. We also feel that whether an implementation decide to semantically ignore a standard attribute should not matter.

What matters more is self-consistency, when introspecting an entity:

- We should be able to discover appertaining attributes
- Declaring an entity with attributes discovered via introspection yield the same result as what the implementation would offer if directly declaring that entity with those attributes.

4 Proposal

We put ourselves in the context of [P2996R2] for the current proposal to be more illustrative in terms of what is being proposed.

4.1 Scope

Attributes are split into standard and non standard. This proposal wishes to limit itself to standard attributes (`[decl.attr]`). We feel that since it is up to implementation to define how they handle non standard attributes, it would lead to obscure situations that we don't claim to tackle here.

A fairly (admittedly ridiculous) example can be built as such: Given an implementation supporting a non standard `[[no_introspect]]` attributes that suppress all reflection information appertaining to an entity, we would have a hard time coming up with a self-consistent system of rules to start with.

4.2 Reflection operator

If our understanding is correct, the proposition for `^` grammar does not cover attributes, as in `^[[deprecated]]` is meaningless. We think this will limit the potential use of attributes introspection. The current proposal advocates for

```
^ attribute
```

to be well formed.

4.3 Splicers

We propose that the form

```
attribute [: r :]
```

be supported. This implicitly means that `std::meta::info` definition must be extended, this will be discussed thereafter.

- `attribute [: r :]` produces a potentially empty sequence of attributes corresponding to the attributes that are attached to `r`

4.4 `std::meta::info`

We propose that attributes be a supported *reflectable* property of the expression that are reflected upon. That means value of type `std::meta::info` should be able to represent an attribute in addition to the current supported set.

4.5 Metafunctions

We propose to add a metafunction to what is discussed already in [P2996R2]

```
template<typename E>
constexpr auto attributes_of(E entity) -> vector<info>;
```

This being applied to an entity `E` will yield a sequence of `std::meta::info` representing the attributes attached to `E`. In particular we think this addresses the case where `attribute-list` is of the form `[[attribute...]]`.

4.6 Queries

We do not think it is necessary to introduce query or queries at this point. Especially we would not recommend to introduce a dedicated query per attribute (eg `is_nodiscard`, `is_nouniqueaddress`, etc.)

5 Discussion

Originally the idea of introducing a `declattr(Expression)` keyword seemed the most straightforward to tackle on this problem, but from feedback the concern of introspecting on expression attributes was a concern that belongs with the reflection SG. The current proposal shifted away from the original `declattr` idea to align better with the reflection toolbox. Note also that as we advocate here for `attribute [: r :]` to be supported, we recover the ease of use that we first envisioned `declattr` to have.

6 References

- [CWG2538] Jens Maurer. 2021-12-02. Can standard attributes be syntactically ignored?
<https://wg21.link/cwg2538>
- [P2237R0] Andrew Sutton. 2020-10-15. Metaprogramming.
<https://wg21.link/p2237r0>
- [P2552R3] Timur Doumler. 2023-06-14. On the ignorability of standard attributes.
<https://wg21.link/p2552r3>
- [P2996R2] Barry Revzin, Wyatt Childers, Peter Dimov, Andrew Sutton, Faisal Vali, Daveed Vandevoorde, Dan Katz. 2024-02-15. Reflection for C++26.
<https://wg21.link/p2996r2>