

**ACCU  
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# **HOW TO MASTER C++**

**JIM PASCOE**



# HOW TO MASTER C++

(PRACTICAL TIPS FOR IMPROVING YOUR C++ KNOWLEDGE)

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# WHY THIS TALK?

- Learning C++ is fun but challenging
- Complex language
- Continually evolving
- Lots of styles, paradigms and idioms
- Fun and rewarding if approached correctly
- **Goal: share insights from my learning**

# MINDSET

- *noun.* a way of thinking
- C++ has lots of facets, requiring different mindsets:
  - Imperative
  - Functional
  - Performance
  - Concurrent
  - Testing
  - Object-Oriented ...
- Focus on each. Blend mindsets to master C++.

# IMPERATIVE MINDSET

- Solve problems by expressing each step
- Lots of advantages:
  - ... easy to read, learn and switch
- Focus on the basics (and continually reinforce them)
  - **Refs:** [A Tour of C++ \(3rd ed.\)](#), [C++ Core Guidelines](#)
- Understand the History
  - **Ref:** [Thriving in a Crowded and Changing World](#)
- Optimise code for readability

# FUNCTIONAL MINDSET

- Evaluate expressions (rather than statements)
- Expressions consist of functions
- **Declarative:** the programmer states what needs to be done and the language determines how
- The `std::ranges` library is very functional
- **Ref:** [Functional Programming in C++ \(Ivan Čukić\)](#)

# FUNCTIONAL EXAMPLE

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <vector>
3 #include <ranges>
4
5 int main() {
6     std::vector vec{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6};
7     auto v = vec | std::views::reverse | std::views::drop(2);
8
9     std::cout << *v.begin() << '\n';
10 }
```

Credit to: [Hannes Hauswedell](#) for the example



# PERFORMANCE MINDSET

- **Efficiency:** don't do unnecessary work
- **Performance:** do the work fast
- Improving Performance (rules-of-thumb):
  1. Memory hierarchy (D\$/I\$ misses)
  2. Branch prediction/mis-predictions
  3. Pipeline optimisations
- Define 'performance' using KPIs and stats
- Measure performance from the outset
- **Ref:** Agner Fog's Optimisation Manuals



# CONCURRENCY MINDSET

- Concurrency: items 'in progress' at the same time
- Parallelism: items are processed at the same instant
  - ... often implies extra hardware: cores, ILP etc.
- C++ makes it easy to add concurrency
- ... `std::jthread`, `std::async` etc.
- Design is important:
  - Eliminate bugs by design (e.g. race conditions)
- **Ref:** [Concurrency in Action \(Antony Williams\)](#)

# WHICH MINDSET?

```
1 //
2 // lua_fiber_connector_action.cpp
3 //
4
5 #include "lua_fiber_action_connector.hpp"
6
7 #include "lua_fiber_log_manager.hpp"
8
9 Connector::Connector(unsigned short port)
10     : m_acceptor(m_io_context, tcp::endpoint(tcp::v4(), port)) {
11     start_accept();
12
13     m_thread = std::thread([this]() { m_io_context.run(); });
14
15     log_trace("Connector action starting");
```

# DEBUG MINDSET

- Debugging starts when you design the code
- Proactive design vs. reacting to bugs in the field
- Predict (and prepare for) common bug categories
  - Concurrency issues: design, synchronised logging
  - Reliability issues: crash dump retrieval
- Debug performance problems in terms of KPIs

# MASTERING C++

- C++ has lots of mindsets:
  - ■ ... compile-time, testing, hardware
- Think about them individually:
  1. What are the key idioms and pitfalls?
  2. Recognise transitions between mindsets
- **Blend ideas together to master C++**

# QUESTIONS?

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