

Templight: A Clang Extension for Debugging and Profiling C++ Template Metaprograms

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Agenda

- C++ Template Metaprogramming
- Possible debugging and profiling techniques
- Templight back-end tool
- Front-end tools
- 3rd party applications – please, contribute!
- Vision

C++ Template Metaprograms

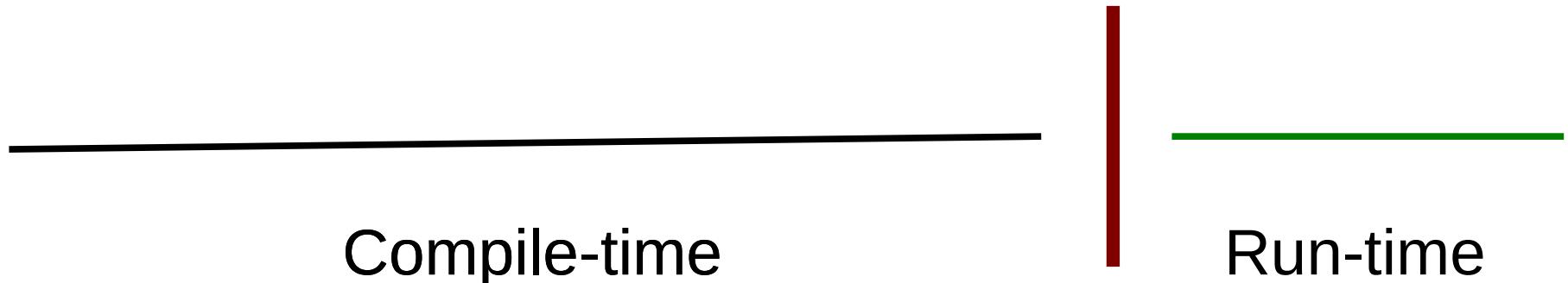
- Expression templates (since 1995!)
- Active libraries, compile-time adaption
- Static interface checking
- Simulating language extensions
- DSL embedding
- Many other areas ...

Motivation – a personal view

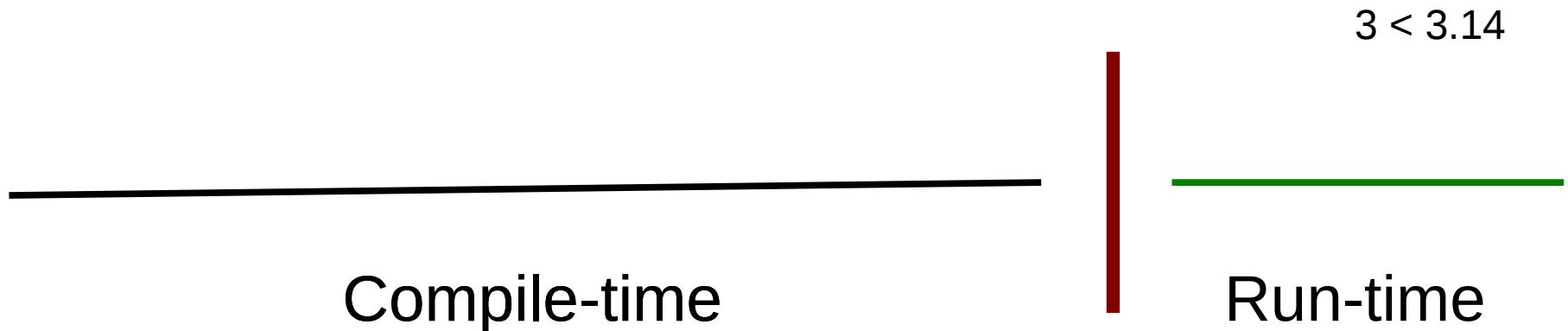
```
template <class T, class S>
? max( T a, S b) // How to define the return type?
{
    if ( a > b )
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}

int main()
{
    short is = 3; long il = 2; double d = 3.14;
    cout << max( il, is);
    cout << max( is, d);
}
```

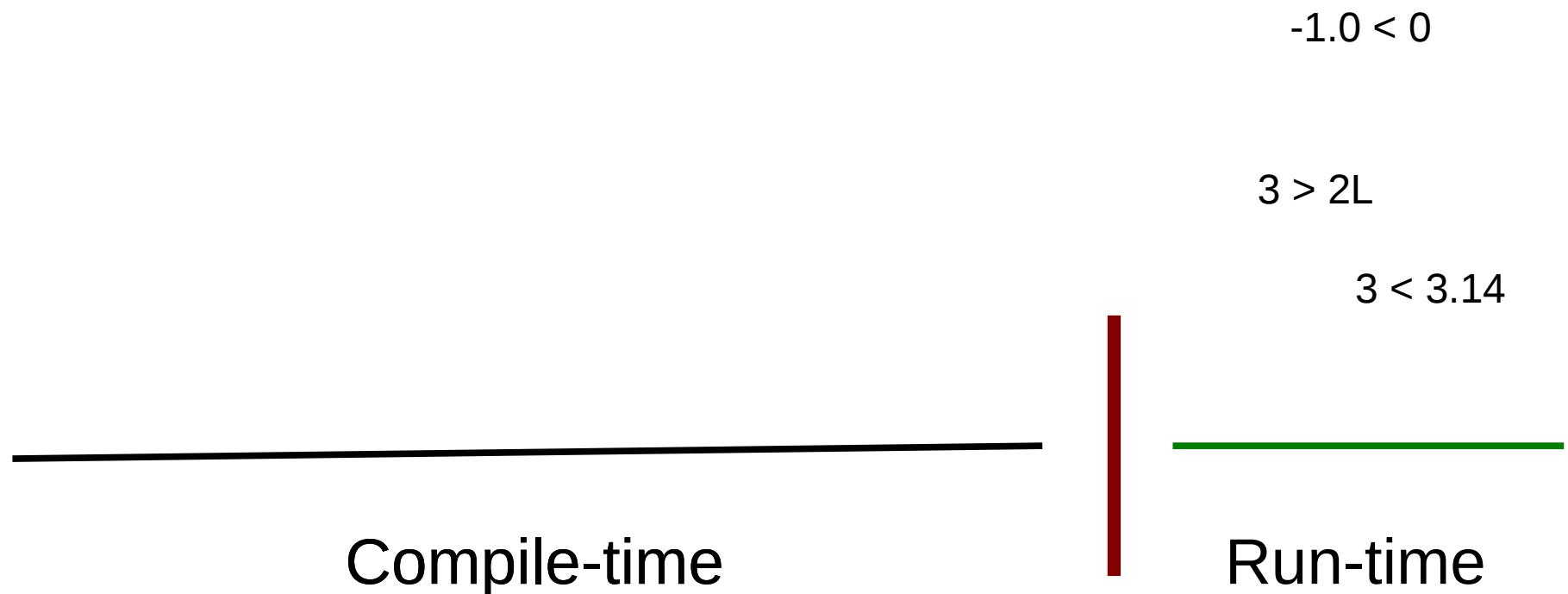
Compile-time vs. Run-time



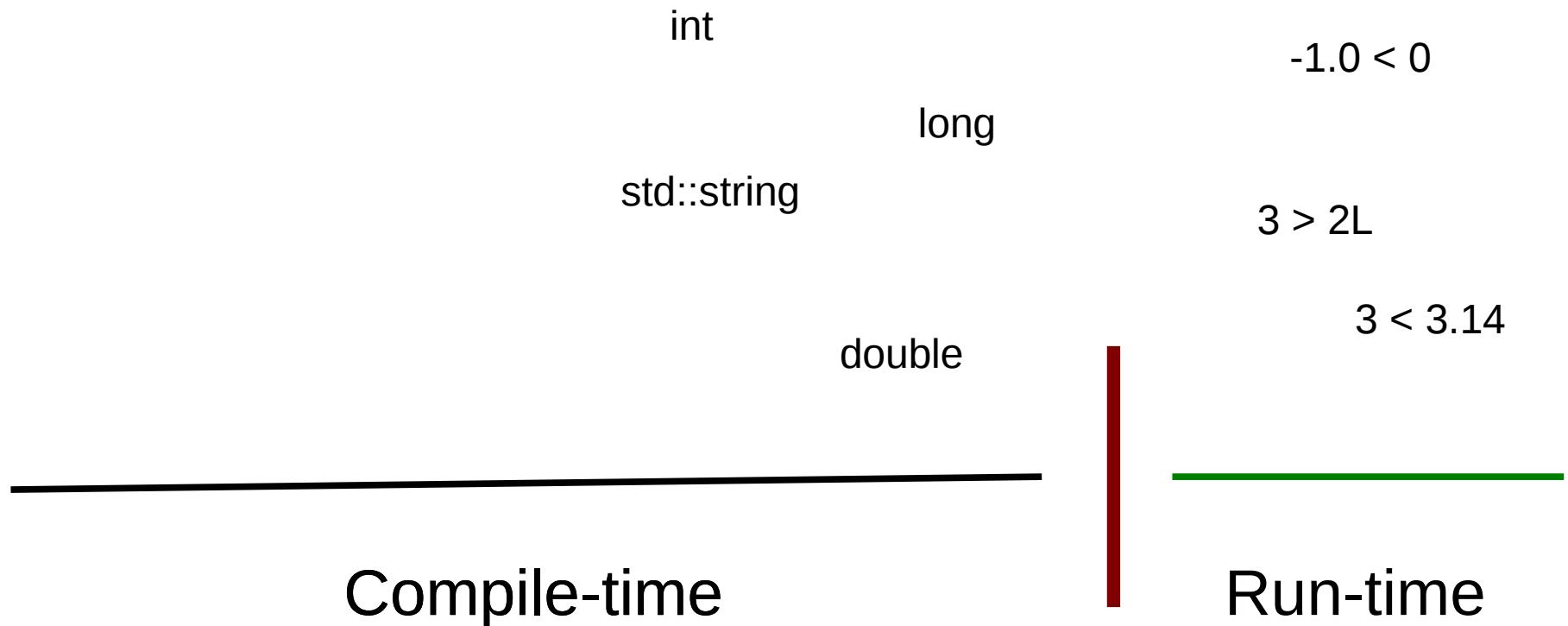
Compile-time vs. Run-time



Compile-time vs. Run-time



Compile-time vs. Run-time



Motivation

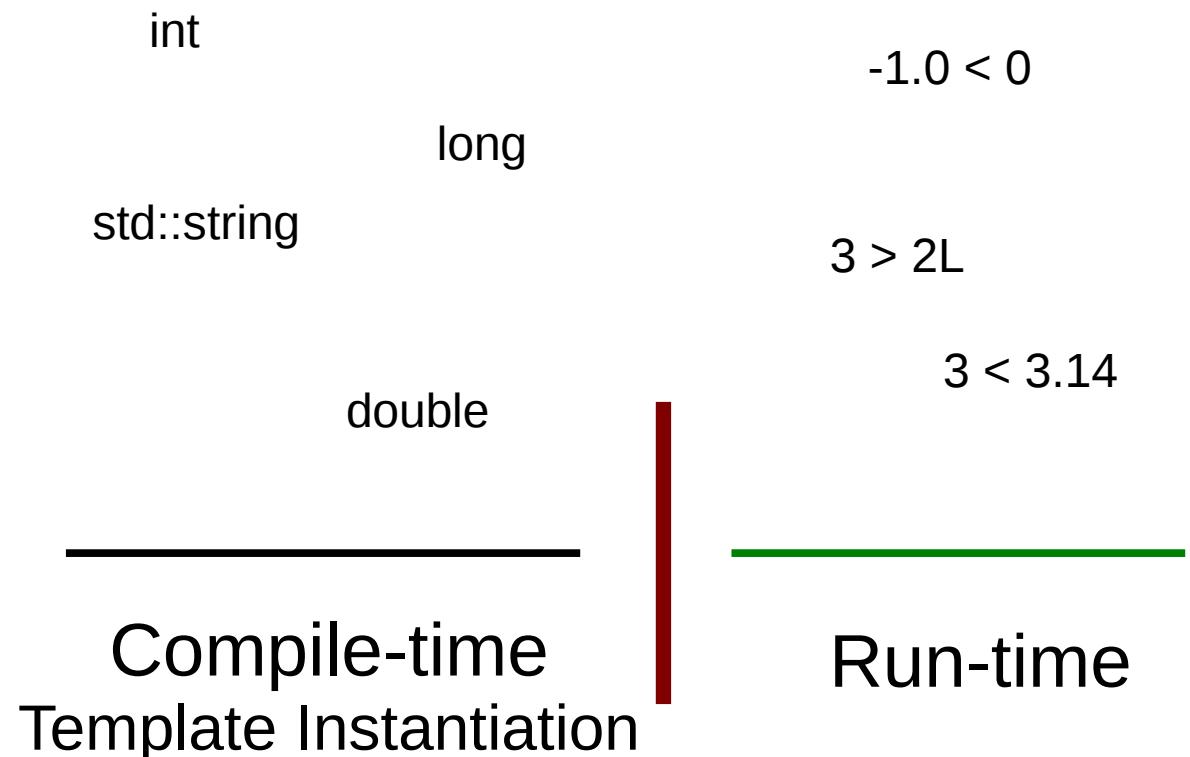
```
template <class T, class S>
? max( T a, S b) // How to define the return type?
{
    if ( a > b )
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}

int main()
{
    short is = 3; long il = 2; double d = 3.14;
    cout << max( il, is); // long is ''better'' than short
    cout << max( is, d); // double is ''better'' than short
}
```

Compile-time vs. Run-time

Template
design time

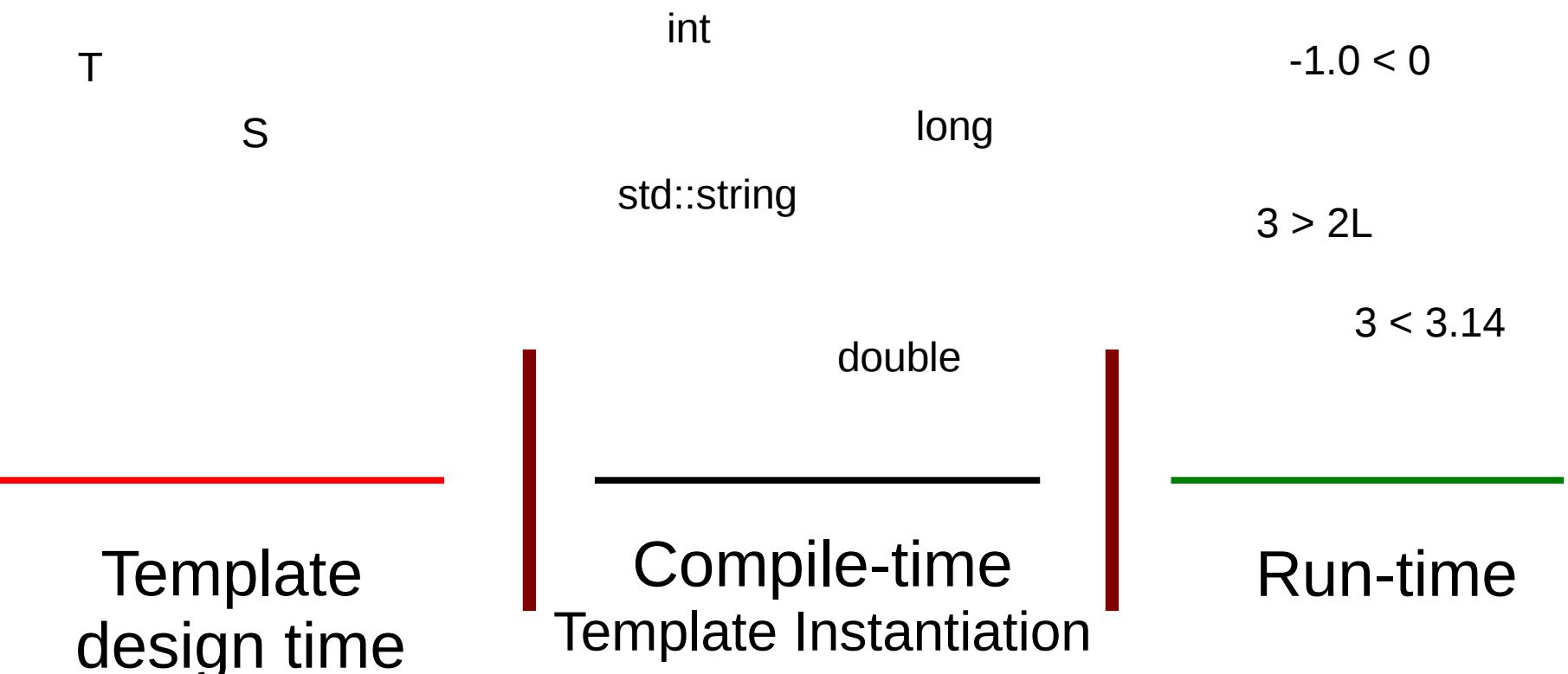
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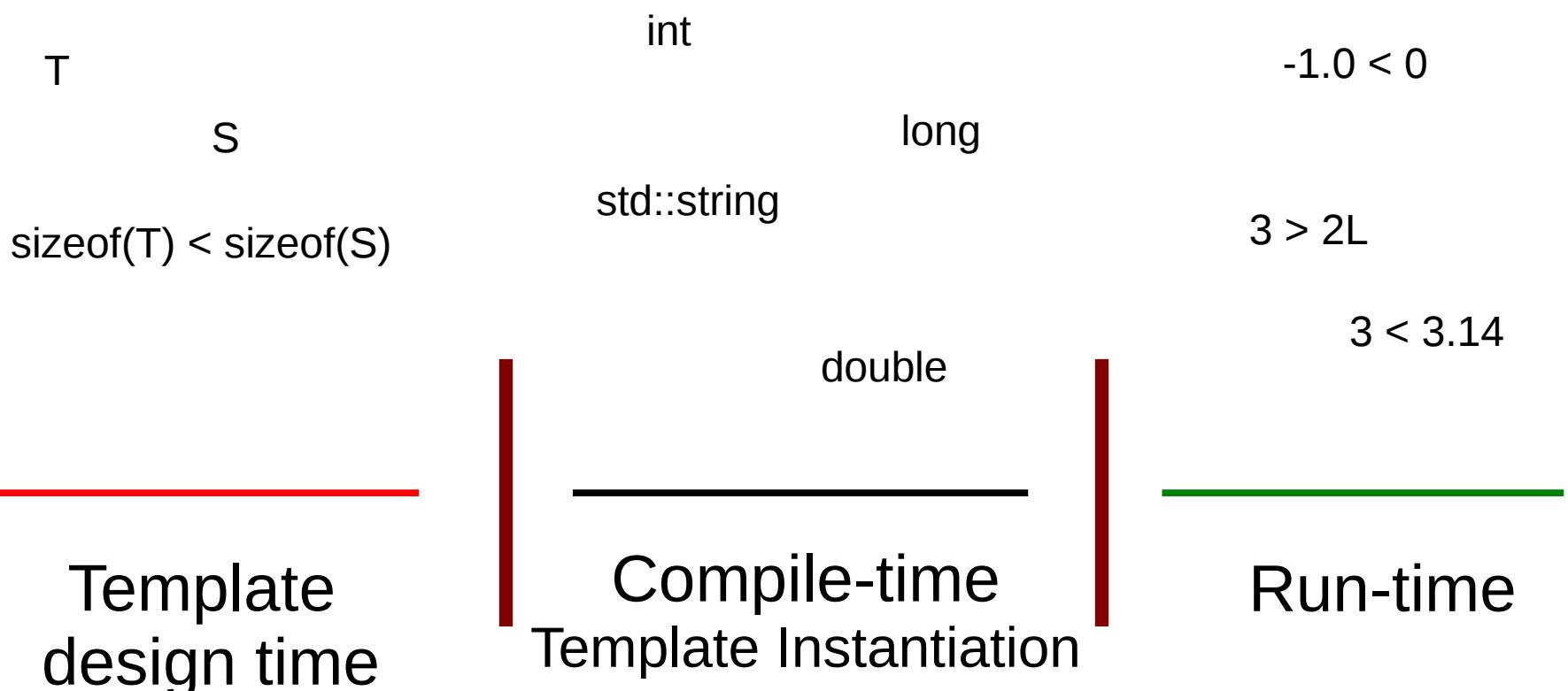
Euro LLVM 2015

10

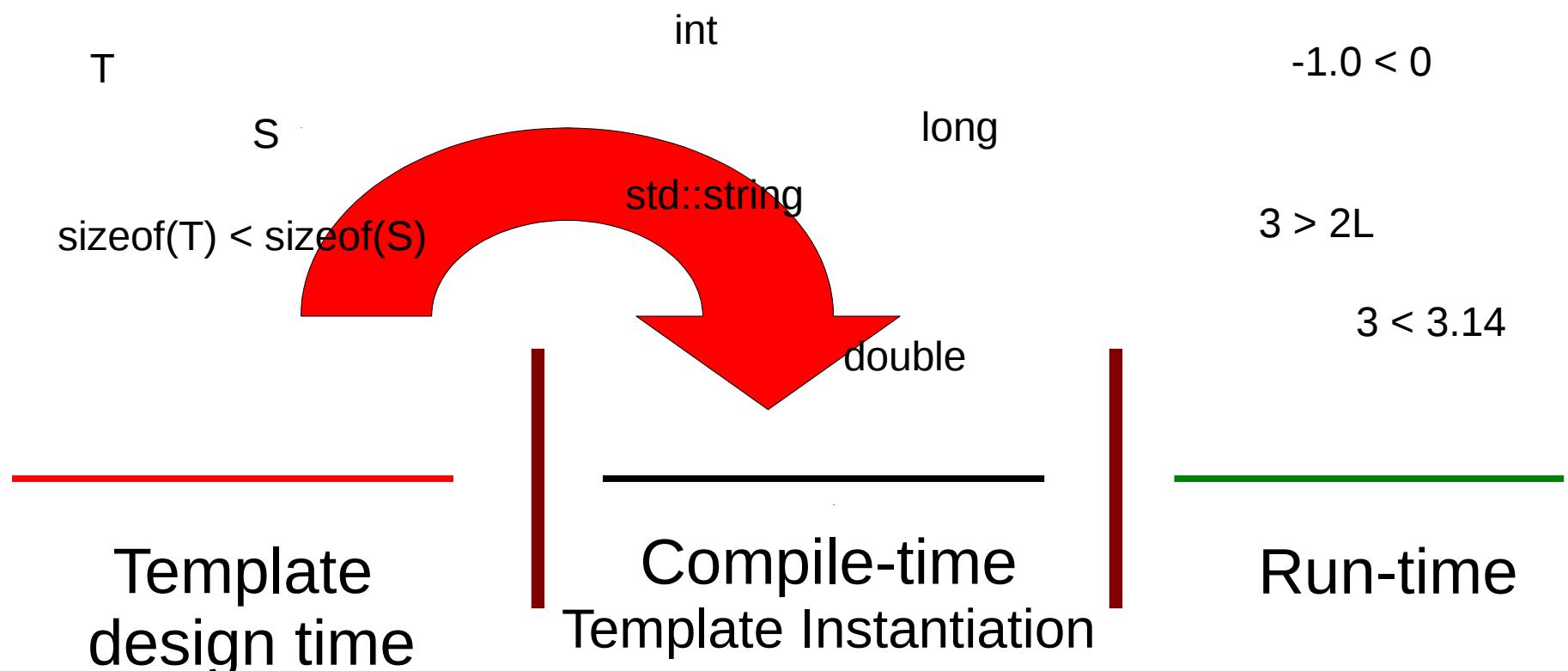
Compile-time vs. Run-time



Compile-time vs. Run-time



Compile-time vs. Run-time



Motivation

```
template <class T, class S>
? max( T a, S b) // How to define the return type?
{
    if ( a > b )
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}

int main()
{
    short is = 3; long il = 2; double d = 3.14;
    cout << max( il, is); // long is ''better'' than short
    cout << max( is, d); // double is ''better'' than short
}
```

(de)Motivation

```
template <class T, class S>
auto max( T a, S b) -> decltype(a+b) // C++11
{
    if ( a > b )
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}

int main()
{
    short is = 3; long il = 2; double d = 3.14;
    cout << max( il, is); // -> long
    cout << max( is, d); // -> double
}
```

(de)Motivation

```
template <class T, class S>
typename std::common_type<T,S>::type max( T a, S b) // C++11
{
    if ( a > b )
        return a;
    else
        return b;
}

int main()
{
    short is = 3; long il = 2; double d = 3.14;
    cout << max( il, is); // -> long
    cout << max( is, d); // -> double
}
```

The usual factorial program ...

```
template <int N>
struct Factorial
{
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
};

template <>
struct Factorial<0>
{
    enum { value = 1 };
};

int main()
{
    const int fact5 = Factorial<5>::value;
}
```

Bugs!!! ...



The java programmer ...

```
template <int N>
struct Factorial
{
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
};

template <>
struct Factorial<0>
{
    enum { value = 1 };
} //;

int main()
{
    const int fact5 = Factorial<5>::value;
}
```



The java programmer ...

```
template <int N>
struct Factorial
{
    enum { value = Fact
};  
template <>
struct Factorial<0>
{
    enum { value = 1 };
} //;
int main()
{
    const int fact5 = Factorial<5>::value;
}
```



```
$ clang++ fact.cpp
fact.cpp:14:2: error: expected ';' after class
}
^
;
1 error generated.
```

The vim user ...

```
template <int N>
struct Factorial
{
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
};

template <>
struct Factorial<0>
{
    enum { ivalue = 1 };
};

int main()
{
    const int fact5 = Factorial<5>::value;
}
```



The vim user ...

```
template <int N>
struct Factorial
{
    enum { value = Fact
};  
template <>
struct Factorial<0>
{
    enum { ivalue = 1
};  
int main()
{
    const int fact5 = F
}
```



```
$ clang++ fact.cpp
fact.cpp:5:34: error: no member named 'value' in 'Factorial<0>'
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
                                         ^
fact.cpp:5:18: note: in instantiation of template class 'Factorial<1>'
    requested here
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
                           ^
fact.cpp:5:18: note: in instantiation of template class 'Factorial<2>'
    requested here
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
                           ^
fact.cpp:5:18: note: in instantiation of template class 'Factorial<3>'
    requested here
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
                           ^
fact.cpp:5:18: note: in instantiation of template class 'Factorial<4>'
    requested here
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
                           ^
fact.cpp:16:21: note: in instantiation of template class 'Factorial<5>'
    requested here
    const int fact5 = Factorial<5>::value;
                           ^
1 error generated.
```

The negative approach ...

```
template <int N>
struct Factorial
{
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
};

template <>
struct Factorial<0>
{
    enum { value = 1 };
};

int main()
{
    const int fact5 = Factorial<-5>::value;
}
```



The negative approach ...

```
template <int N>
struct Factorial
{
    enum { value = Facto
};  
template <>
struct Factorial<0>
{
    enum { value = 1 } ;
};  
int main()
{
    const int fact5 = F
}
```

```
$ clang++ fact4.cpp
fact4.cpp:6:18: fatal error: recursive template instantiation exceeded
maximum
    depth of 512
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
                           ^
fact4.cpp:6:18: note: in instantiation of template class 'Factorial<-517>'
      requested here
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };

Fact4.cpp:6:18: note: (skipping 503 contexts in backtrace; use
      -ftemplate-backtrace-limit=0 to see all)

fact4.cpp:18:21: note: in instantiation of template class 'Factorial<-5>'
      requested here
    const int fact5 = Factorial<-5>::value;
                           ^
fact4.cpp:6:18: note: use -ftemplate-depth=N to increase recursive
template
      instantiation depth
    enum { value = Factorial<N-1>::value * N };
                           ^
1 error generated.
```

The greedy ...

```
template <int N>
struct Factorial
{
    enum { value = Fact
};  
template <>
struct Factorial<0>
{
    enum { value = 1 };
};  
int main()
{
    const int fact5 = F
}
```

```
$ clang++ -ftemplate-depth=10000 fact4.cpp
```

The greedy ...

```
template <int N>
struct Factorial
{
    enum { value = Facto
};  
template <>
struct Factorial<0>
{
    enum { value = 1 } ;  
};  
int main()
{
    const int fact5 = F
}
```

```
$ clang++ -ftemplate-depth=10000 fact4.cpp
clang: error: unable to execute command: Segmentation fault
clang: error: clang frontend command failed due to signal (use -v to
see invocation)
clang version 3.2 (branches/release_32 180710)
Target: x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
Thread model: posix
clang: note: diagnostic msg: PLEASE submit a bug report to
http://llvm.org/bugs/ and include the crash backtrace, preprocessed
source, and associated run script.
clang: note: diagnostic msg:
*****
PLEASE ATTACH THE FOLLOWING FILES TO THE BUG REPORT:
Preprocessed source(s) and associated run script(s) are located at:
clang: note: diagnostic msg: /tmp/fact4-iy6zKp.cpp
clang: note: diagnostic msg: /tmp/fact4-iy6zKp.sh
clang: note: diagnostic msg:
*****
*****
```

We need tools

- C++ syntax is not designed for metaprogramming
- Compilers are not optimized for detecting and reporting template metaprogram errors
- Compilers are not optimized for template metaprogram execution
- Compiler internals are black box for most programmers
- Programmers have less experience with template metaprograms

Tool support

- Pretty good support for run-time C++

Tool support

- Pretty good support for run-time C++
 - Static analyzers, lint-like tools
 - Debuggers
 - Profilers
 - Code comprehension tools
 - Style checkers

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 - ?

Tool support

Run-time

Compile-time

Tool support

Run-time



Compile-time

Tool support

Run-time



Compile-time

Tool support

Run-time



Compile-time



Tool support

Run-time



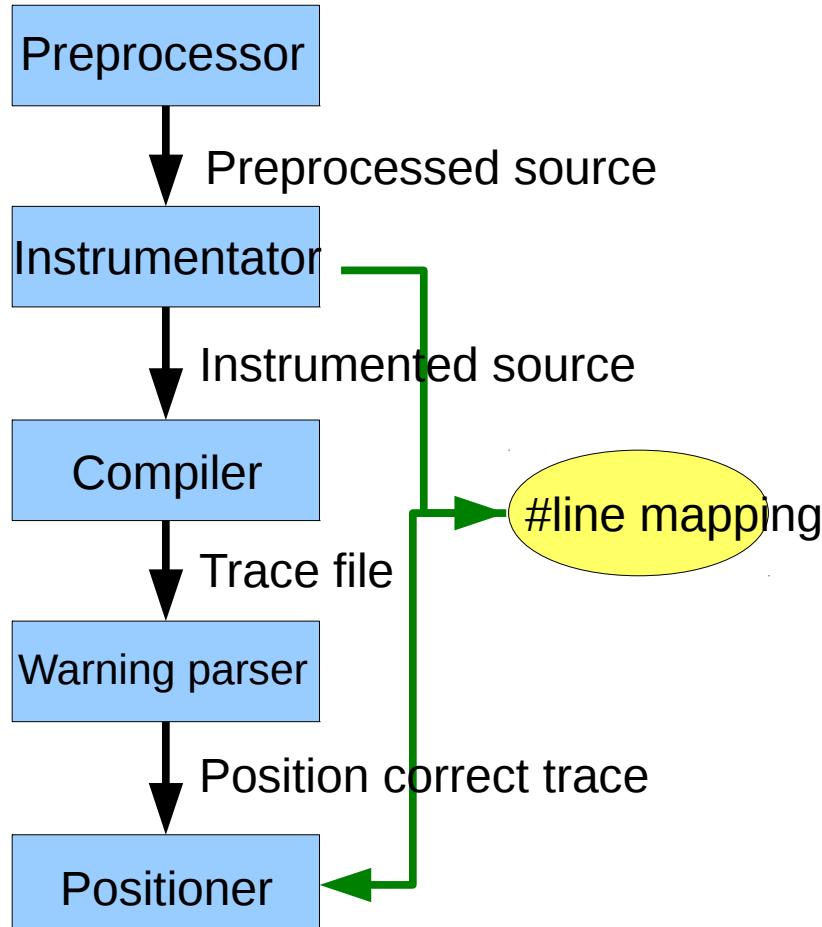
Compile-time



Related work

- Debugging
 - Static assert/Concept check (Siek-Lumsdaine, McNamara-Smaragdakis, Alexandrescu, others...)
 - Warning generation (many attempt)
 - Instrumentation
- Profiling
 - Measuring full compilation (Gurtovoy-Abrahams)
 - Measuring warning appearance (Watanabe)
- Visualize
 - Source execution
 - Instantiation graph

GPCE 2006: Porkoláb, Mihalicza, Sipos: Debugging C++ template metaprograms



```
template<int i>
struct Factorial
{
/* ----- begin inserted ----- */
struct _TEMPLIGHT_0s { int a; };
enum { _TEMPLIGHT_0 =
Templight::ReportTemplateBegin<_TEMPLIGHT_0s,
&_TEMPLIGHT_0s::a>::Value
};
/* ----- end inserted ----- */
enum { value = Factorial<i-1>::value };
/* ----- begin inserted ----- */
struct _TEMPLIGHT_1s { int a; };
enum { _TEMPLIGHT_1 =
Templight::ReportTemplateEnd<_TEMPLIGHT_1s,
&_TEMPLIGHT_1s::a>::Value
};
/* ----- end inserted ----- */
};
template<>
struct Factorial<1>
{
/* ----- begin inserted ----- */
struct _TEMPLIGHT_2s { int a; };
enum { _TEMPLIGHT_2 =
Templight::ReportTemplateBegin<_TEMPLIGHT_2s,
&_TEMPLIGHT_2s::a>::Value
};
/* ----- end inserted ----- */
enum { value = 1 };
/* ----- begin inserted ----- */
struct _TEMPLIGHT_3s { int a; };
enum { _TEMPLIGHT_3 =
Templight::ReportTemplateEnd<
_TEMPLIGHT_3s, &_TEMPLIGHT_3s::a>::Value
};
/* ----- end inserted ----- */
};
```

Instrumentation

- Advantages
 - Light-way approach (compared to compiler hack)
 - Grammar support (we used wave)
 - Easier to port: just change the warning generator

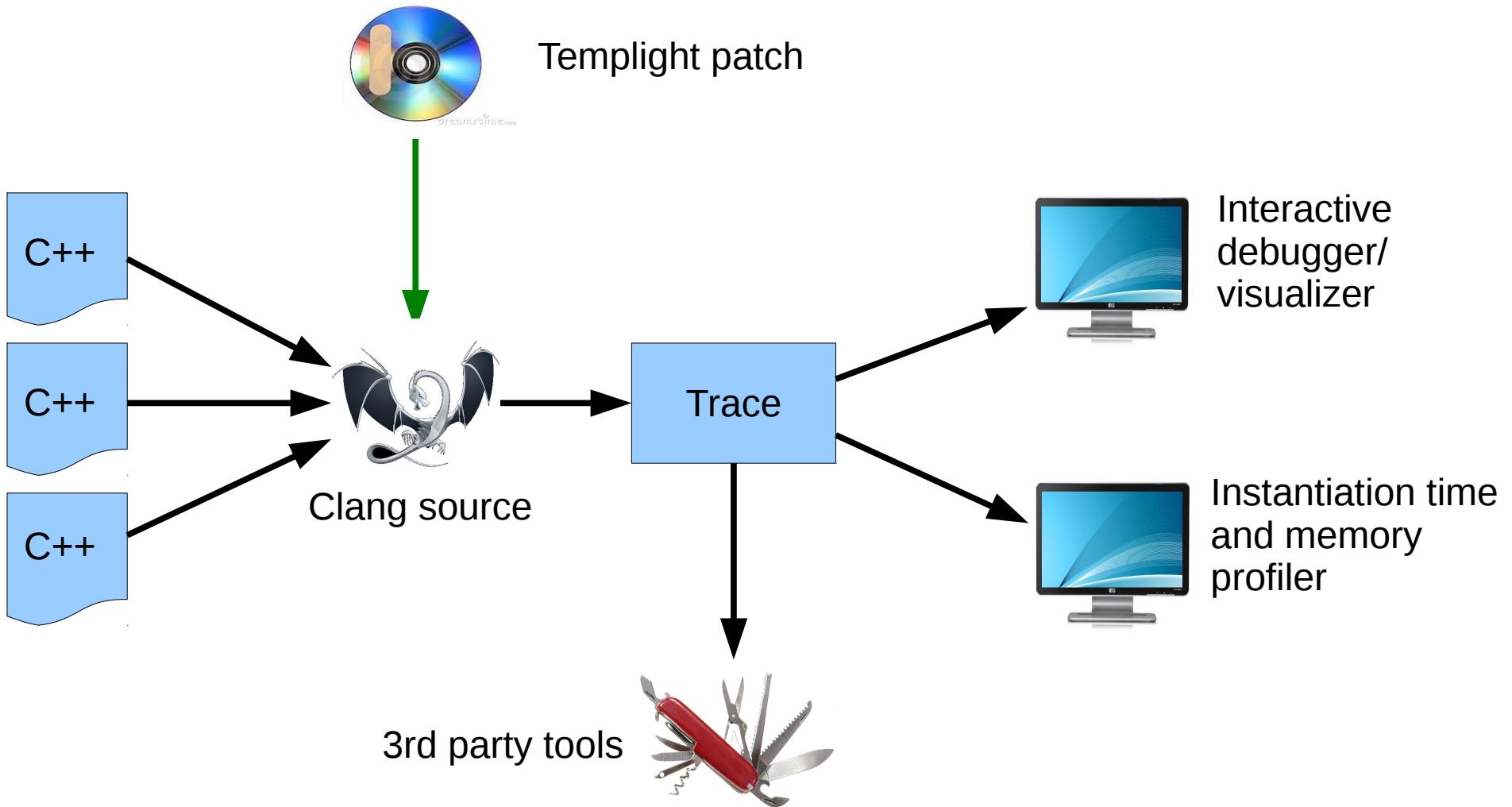
Instrumentation

- Advantages
 - Light-way approach (compared to compiler hack)
 - Grammar support (we used wave)
 - Easier to port: just change the warning generator
- Disadvantages
 - Complex constructs are hard (e.g. inheritance)
 - Serious distortion in profiling information
 - Memoization is not detected

Templight 2.0

- Based on LLVM/Clang compiler infrastructure
- Patch to
 - Detect/measure instantiation
 - Detect memoization
 - Put timestamp on events
 - Measure memory consumption (optional)
- Emit trace in various formats (txt, YAML, XML)
- Front-end tools
 - Visual debugger
 - Profiler data viewer

Templight 2.0



Installation

- Visit <http://plc.inf.elte.hu/templight>
- Download **templight-<timestamp>.tar.gz**
 - Contains clang patch and the two frontends
- Download Clang source
- Patch and build clang
- Build front-end tools (optional)
 - >=Qt 4.6 and >=Graphviz 2.28.0 required
 - \$ qmake; make

How to use

```
template<int N>
struct Fib
{
    static const int value = Fib<N-2>::value + Fib<N-1>::value;
};

template<>
struct Fib<0>
{
    static const int value = 0;
};

template<>
struct Fib<1>
{
    static const int value = 1;
};

int main()
{
    static const int fib5 = Fib<5>::value;
}
```

How to use

```
$ clang++ -fprofile-instr-generate fib.cpp  
$ ls  
fib.cpp.trace.xml  
$ wc fib.cpp.trace.xml  
123 275 3838 fib.cpp.trace.xml  
  
$ head fib.cpp.trace.xml  
<?xml version="1.0" standalone="yes"?>  
<Trace>  
<TemplateBegin>  
    <Kind>TemplateInstantiation</Kind>  
    <Context context = "Fib<5>"/>  
    <PointOfInstantiation>fib.cpp|22|  
14</PointOfInstantiation>  
    <TimeStamp time = "421998401.188854"/>  
    <MemoryUsage bytes = "0"/>  
</TemplateBegin>  
<TemplateBegin>
```

Templar

File Help



Breakpoint Filter Reset

```
1
2 template <int N>
3 struct Fib
4 {
5     static const int value = Fib<N-2>::value +
Fib<N-1>::value;
6 };
7
8 template<>
9 struct Fib<0>
10 {
11     static const int value = 0;
12 };
13
14 template<>
15 struct Fib<1>
16 {
17     static const int value = 1;
18 };
19
```



Event type:

Kind:

Name:

File position:

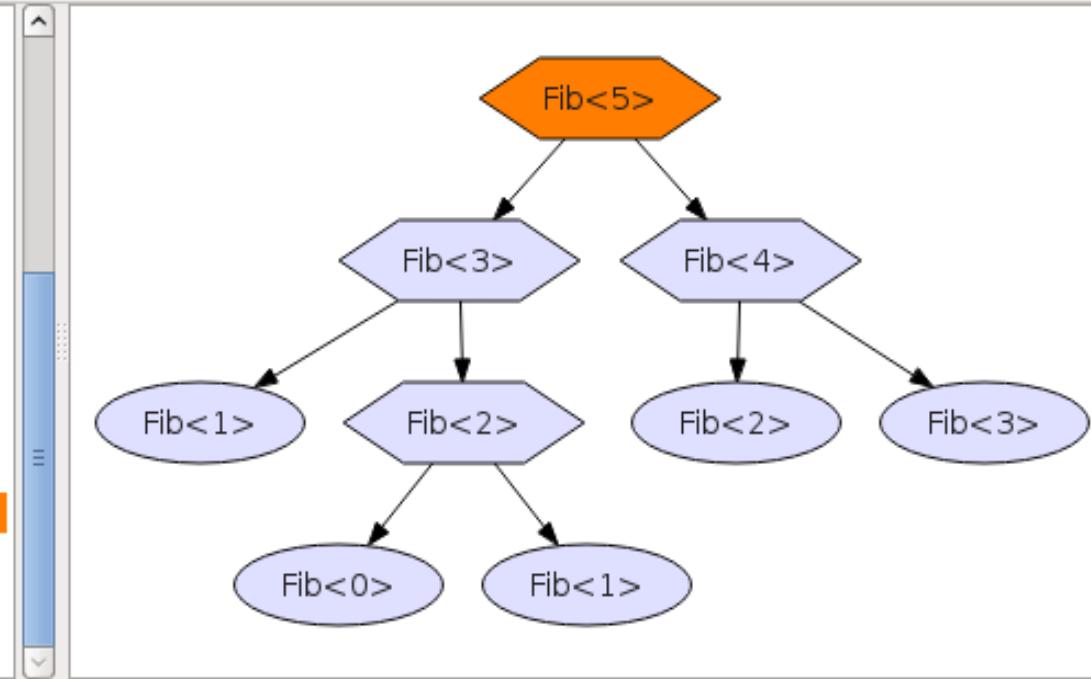
Templar

File Help



Breakpoint Filter Reset

```
10 {  
11     static const int value = 0;  
12 };  
13  
14 template<>  
15 struct Fib<1>  
16 {  
17     static const int value = 1;  
18 };  
19  
20 int main()  
21 {  
22     int fib5 = Fib<5>::value;  
23 }  
24  
25
```



Event type:	Begin
Kind:	TemplateInstantiation
Name:	Fib<5>
File position:	/home/ezolpor/work/proj/templight/work/fib.cpp 22 14

Fib<5>

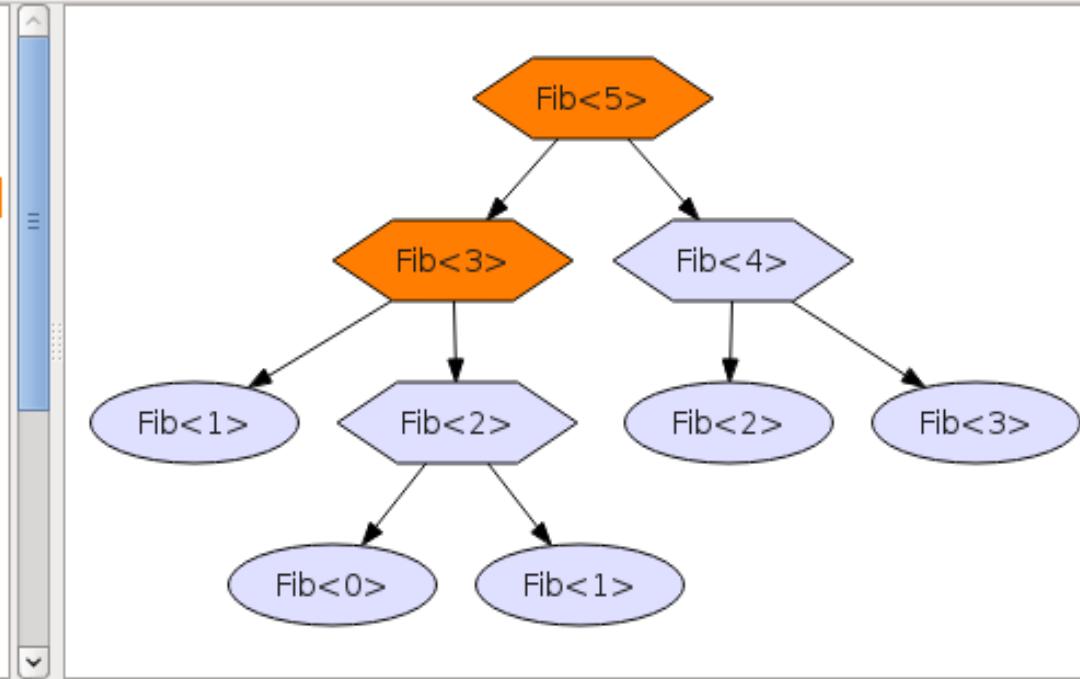
Templar

File Help



Breakpoint Filter Reset

```
1
2 template <int N>
3 struct Fib
4 {
5     static const int value = Fib<N-2>::value +
Fib<N-1>::value;
6 };
7
8 template<>
9 struct Fib<0>
10 {
11     static const int value = 0;
12 };
13
14 template<>
15 struct Fib<1>
```



Event type: Begin

Fib<5>

Fib<3>

Kind: TemplateInstantiation

Name: Fib<3>

File position: /home/ezolpor/work/proj/templight/work/fib.cpp|5|28

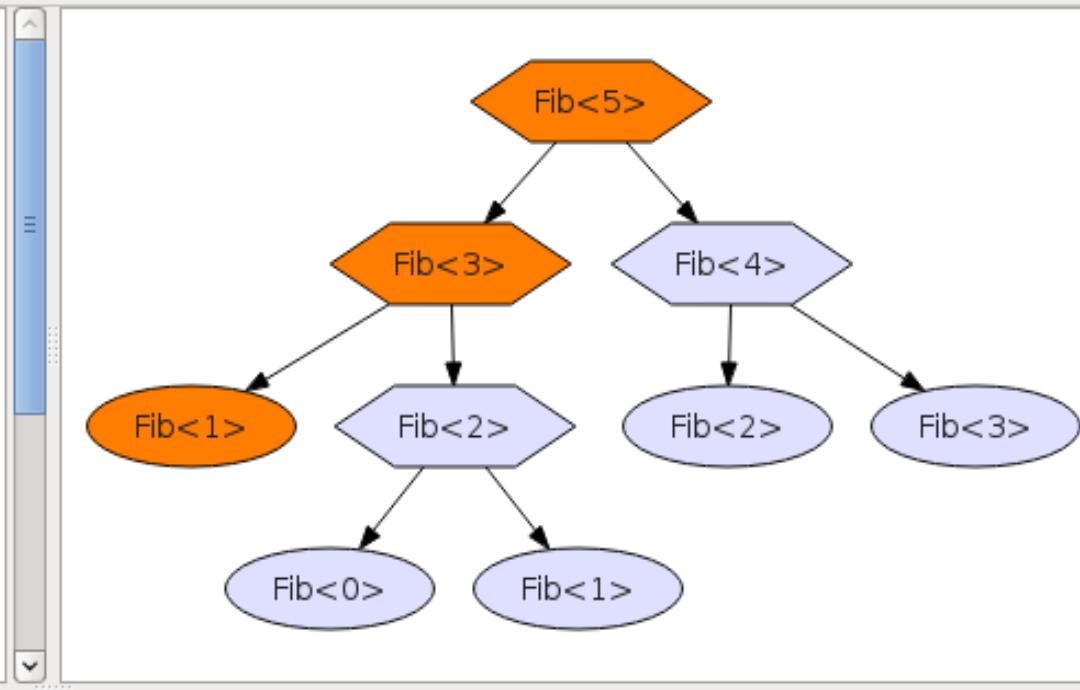
Templar

File Help



Breakpoint Filter Reset

```
1
2 template <int N>
3 struct Fib
4 {
5     static const int value = Fib<N-2>::value +
Fib<N-1>::value;
6 };
7
8 template<>
9 struct Fib<0>
10 {
11     static const int value = 0;
12 };
13
14 template<>
15 struct Fib<1>
```



Event type:	Begin	Fib<5>
Kind:	Memoization	Fib<3>
Name:	Fib<1>	Fib<1>
File position:	/home/ezolpor/work/proj/templight/work/fib.cpp 5 28	

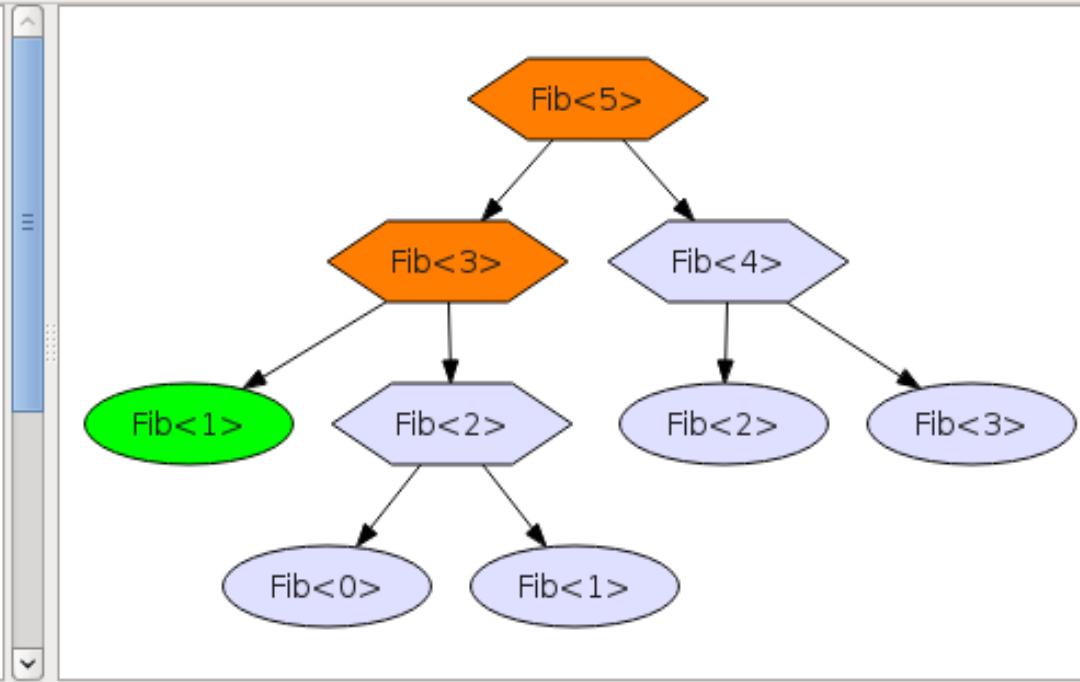
Templar

File Help



Breakpoint Filter Reset

```
1
2 template <int N>
3 struct Fib
4 {
5     static const int value = Fib<N-2>::value +
Fib<N-1>::value;
6 };
7
8 template<>
9 struct Fib<0>
10 {
11     static const int value = 0;
12 };
13
14 template<>
15 struct Fib<1>
```



Event type:

End

Kind:

Memoization

Name:

Fib<1>

File position: /home/ezolpor/work/proj/templight/work/fib.cpp|5|28

Fib<5>

Fib<3>

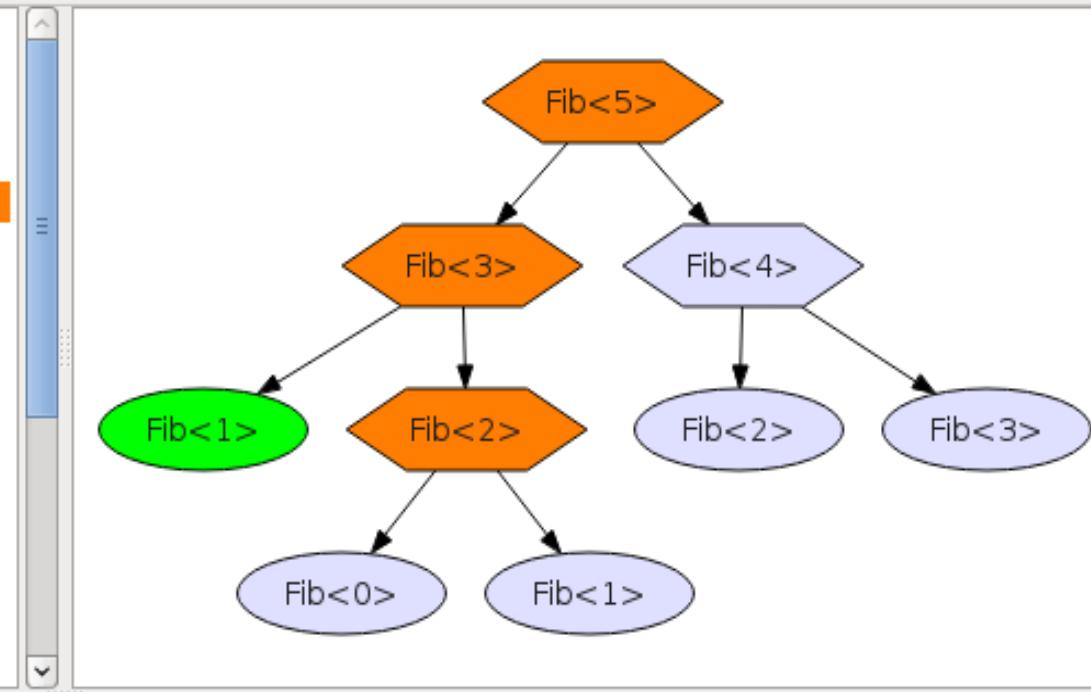
Templar

File Help



Breakpoint Filter Reset

```
1
2 template <int N>
3 struct Fib
4 {
5     static const int value = Fib<N-2>::value +
Fib<N-1>::value;
6 };
7
8 template<>
9 struct Fib<0>
10 {
11     static const int value = 0;
12 };
13
14 template<>
15 struct Fib<1>
```



Event type:	Begin	Fib<5>
Kind:	TemplateInstantiation	Fib<3>
Name:	Fib<2>	Fib<2>
File position:	/home/ezolpor/work/proj/templight/work/fib.cpp 5 46	

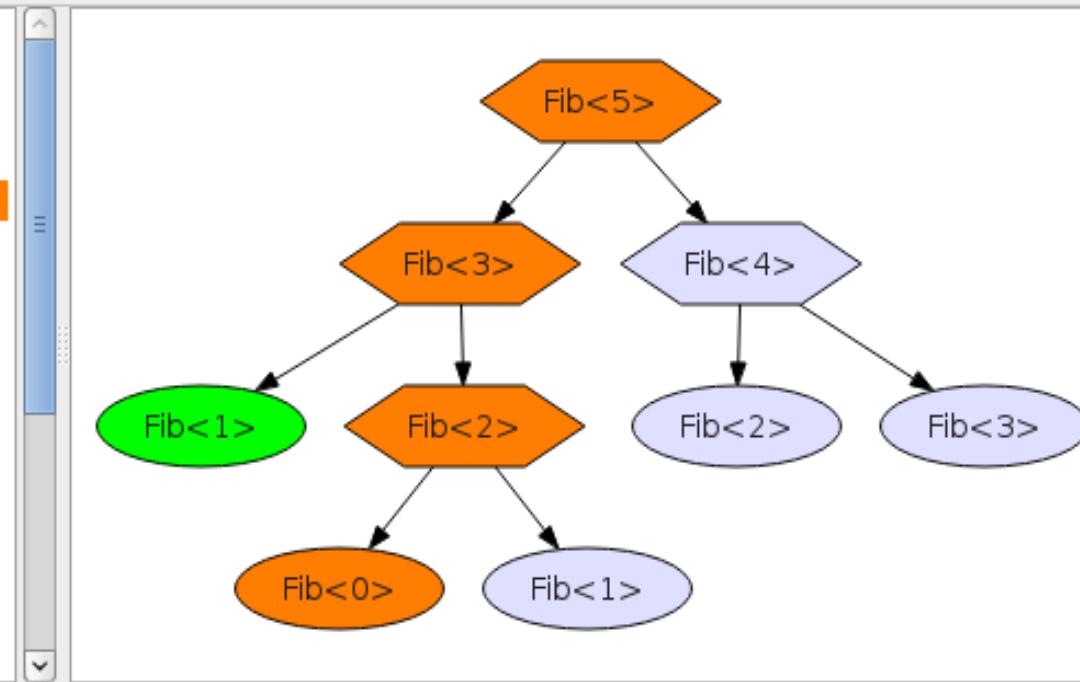
Templar

File Help



Breakpoint Filter Reset

```
1
2 template <int N>
3 struct Fib
4 {
5     static const int value = Fib<N-2>::value +
Fib<N-1>::value;
6 };
7
8 template<>
9 struct Fib<0>
10 {
11     static const int value = 0;
12 };
13
14 template<>
15 struct Fib<1>
```



Event type:	Begin
Kind:	Memoization
Name:	Fib<0>
File position:	/home/ezolpor/work/proj/templight/work/fib.cpp 5 28

A vertical list of items corresponding to the selected event type and name. The items are: Fib<5>, Fib<3>, Fib<2>, and Fib<0>. The Fib<3> item is highlighted with a gray background.

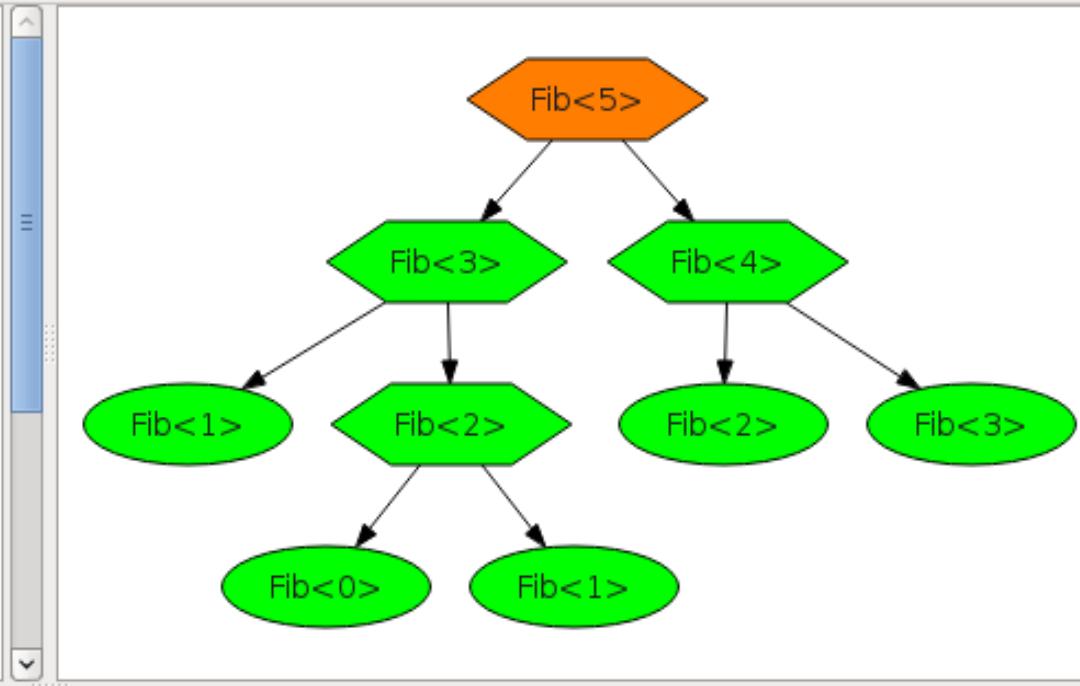
Templar

File Help



Breakpoint Filter Reset

```
1
2 template <int N>
3 struct Fib
4 {
5     static const int value = Fib<N-2>::value +
Fib<N-1>::value;
6 };
7
8 template<>
9 struct Fib<0>
10 {
11     static const int value = 0;
12 };
13
14 template<>
15 struct Fib<1>
```



Event type:	End
Kind:	TemplateInstantiation
Name:	Fib<4>
File position:	/home/ezolpor/work/proj/templight/work/fib.cpp 5 46

Fib<5>

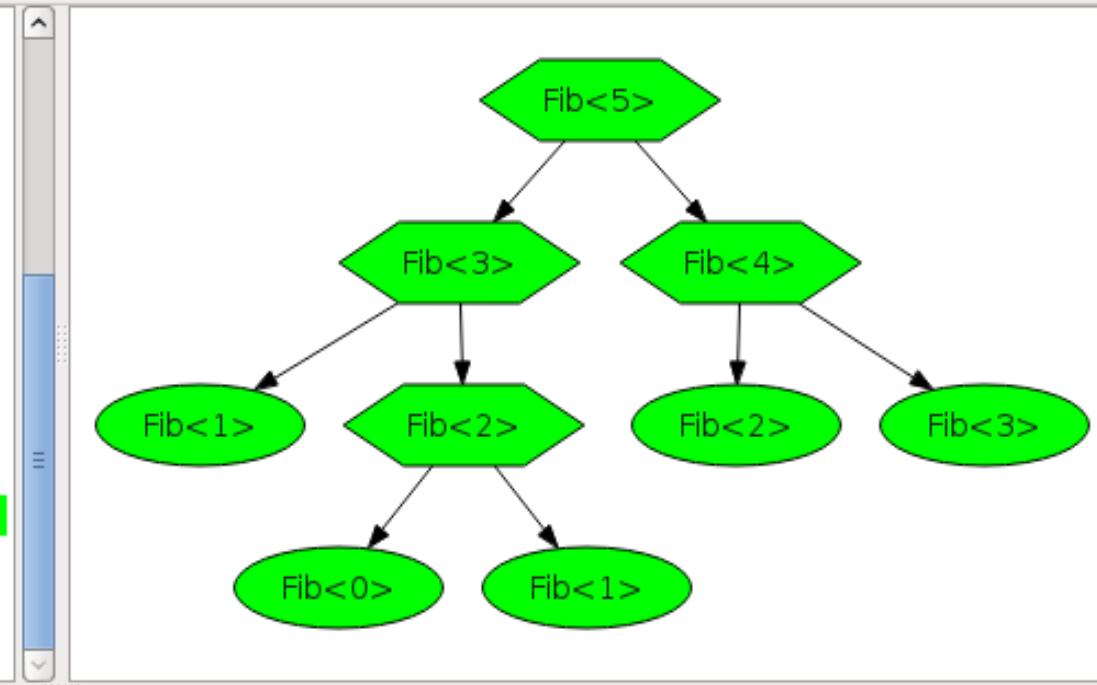
Templar

File Help



Breakpoint Filter Reset

```
10 {  
11     static const int value = 0;  
12 }  
13  
14 template<>  
15 struct Fib<1>  
16 {  
17     static const int value = 1;  
18 }  
19  
20 int main()  
21 {  
22     int fib5 = Fib<5>::value;  
23 }  
24  
25
```



Event type:	End
Kind:	TemplateInstantiation
Name:	Fib<5>
File position:	/home/ezolpor/work/proj/templight/work/fib.cpp 22 14

Major features

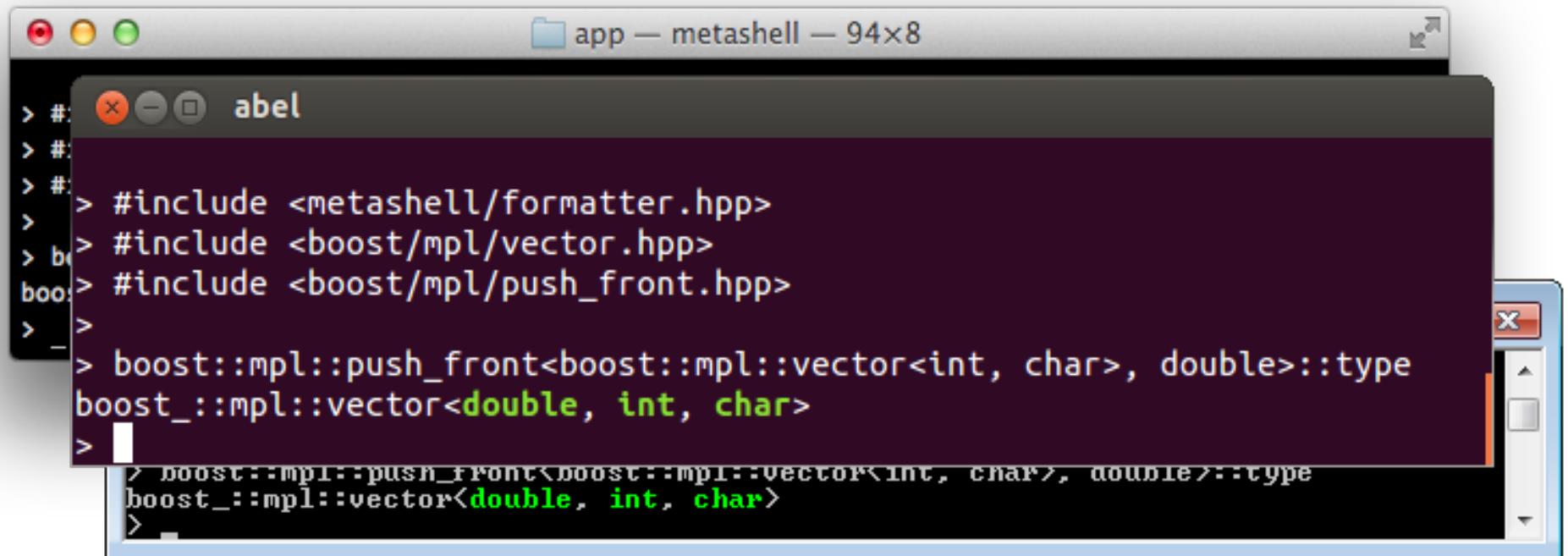
- Debugging
 - Breakpoints: Step in/out/over, forward or backward
 - Filtering out unwanted events
 - Safe mode – flush output after each events
- Profiling
 - Cumulative instantiation times
 - Memory usage at each events
 - Distortion < 3%
 - Heap allocated, not growing, default size is 500.000
 - Flush at the end of compilation

Forks, Applications

- Martin Schulze modified client tools
<http://github.com/schulmar/Templar>
- Malte Skarupke's blog: comparing instantiation time of `unique_ptr`, `boost::flat_map`, etc.
<http://probablydance.com/2014/04/05/reinventing-the-wheel-for-better-compile-time/>

Metashell – interactive TMP REPL

- Ábel Sinkovics and András Kucsma
- Metashell <https://github.com/sabel83/metashell>
- Online demo: <http://abel.web.elte.hu/shell>



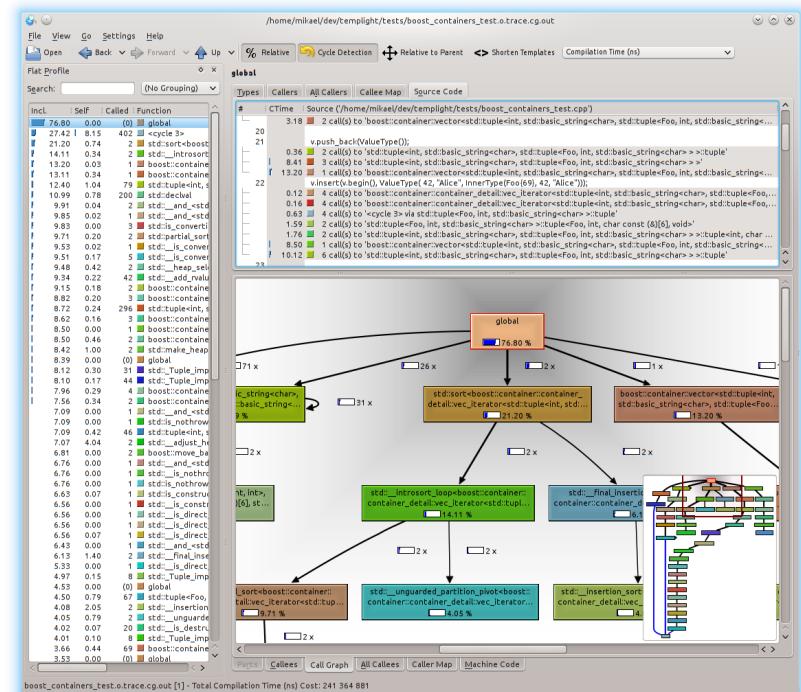
The screenshot shows a Mac OS X-style window titled "app — metashell — 94x8". Inside, a terminal-like interface displays the following code:

```
> #include <metashell/formatter.hpp>
> #include <boost/mpl/vector.hpp>
> boost::mpl::vector<double, int, char>
> boost::mpl::push_front<boost::mpl::vector<int, char>, double>::type
> boost::mpl::vector<double, int, char>
> boost::mpl::push_front<boost::mpl::vector<int, char>, double>::type
> boost::mpl::vector<double, int, char>
```

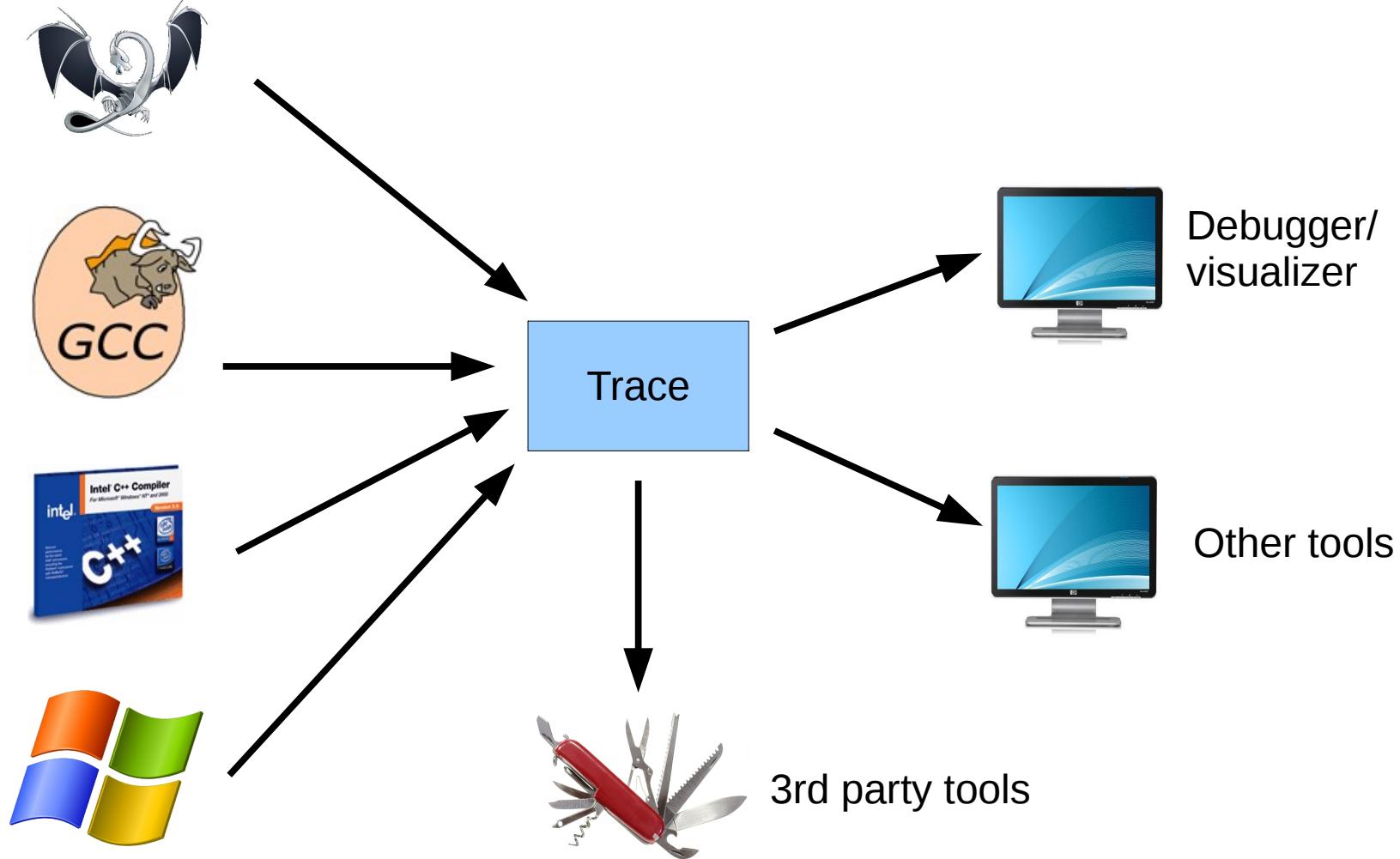
The code consists of several lines of C++ code related to Boost.MPL and Boost.MPL2 containers, specifically demonstrating the creation of a vector with three elements (double, int, char) and applying the push_front algorithm to it.

Mikael Persson's Templight fork

- <https://github.com/mikael-s-persson/templight>
- <https://github.com/mikael-s-persson/templight-tools>
- Refactored and greatly improved Templight
- Patch is under review
- Tools: KCacheGrind format



Our vision



Summary

- Tool support for C++ metaprogramming
- Debugger/profiler requires compiler support
- Templight 2.0 based on clang
- Mikael's patch for clang is under review
- Please use it, give us feedback
- Compiler vendors, will you support Templight?

Q/A

Templight: A Clang Extension for
Debugging and Profiling C++ Template Metaprograms
<http://plc.inf.elte.hu/templight>
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