

D's Import and Export Business

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- ▶ Build druntime and phobos into a dll.
- ▶ Dlls as close as possible to static libraries.
- ▶ easy to use, no surprises.

Listing 1: C/C++

```
#ifdef DLL_EXPORTS
    #define DLL_API __declspec(dllexport)
#else
    #define DLL_API __declspec(dllimport)
#endif
```

Listing 2: D

```
export
```

What the C/C++ compiler sees:

a.h + b.h

A_API void funcA();

B_API void funcB();

Compiling Lib B

__declspec(dllimport) void funcA();

__declspec(dllexport) void funcB();

Compiling Lib A

__declspec(dllexport) void funcA();

__declspec(dllimport) void funcB();

Compiling Executable

__declspec(dllimport) void funcA();

__declspec(dllimport) void funcB();

What the D compiler sees:

a.d

module a;

export void funcA() { ... }

b.d

module b;

export void funcB() { ... }

→ The D compiler does not know if a symbol with the export protection level is imported or exported.

Listing 3: dll.h

```
1 #ifndef DLL_EXPORTS
2 #define DLL_API __declspec(dllexport)
3 #else
4 #define DLL_API __declspec(dllimport)
5 #endif
6 DLL_API int fnD11();
```

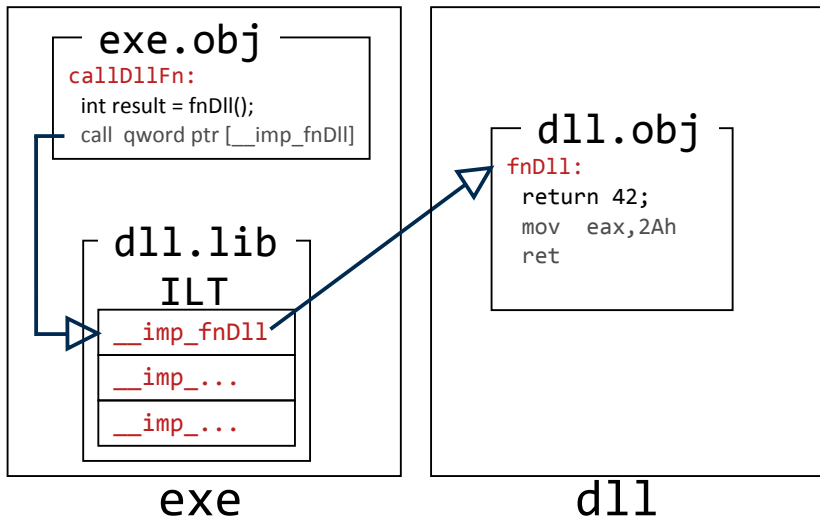
Listing 4: dll.c

```
1 #include "dll.h"
2 DLL_API int fnD11(void) { return 42; }
```

Listing 5: exe.c

```
1 #include "dll.h"
2 void callFnD11() { int result = fnD11(); }
```

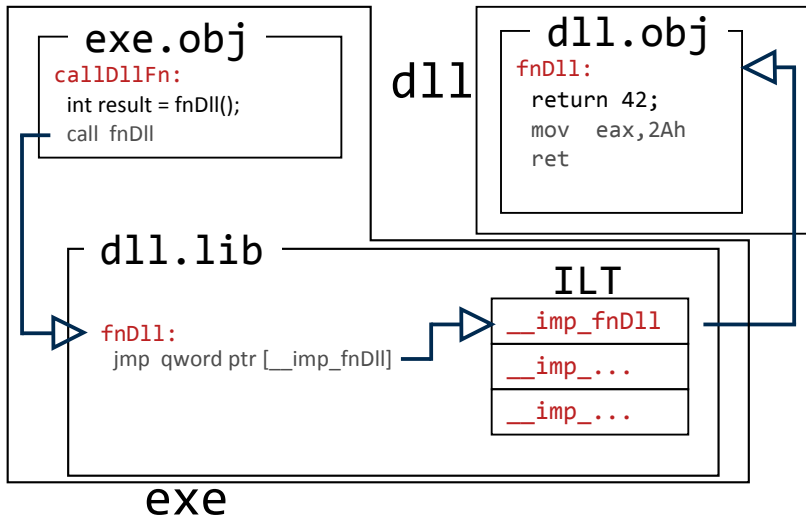
Function call with dllimport



Listing 6: dll.h

```
1 #ifndef DLL_EXPORTS
2     #define DLL_API __declspec(dllexport)
3 #else
4     #define DLL_API
5 #endif
6 DLL_API int fnDll();
```

Function call without dllimport





Listing 7: dll.h

```
1 extern DLL_API int nDll;
```

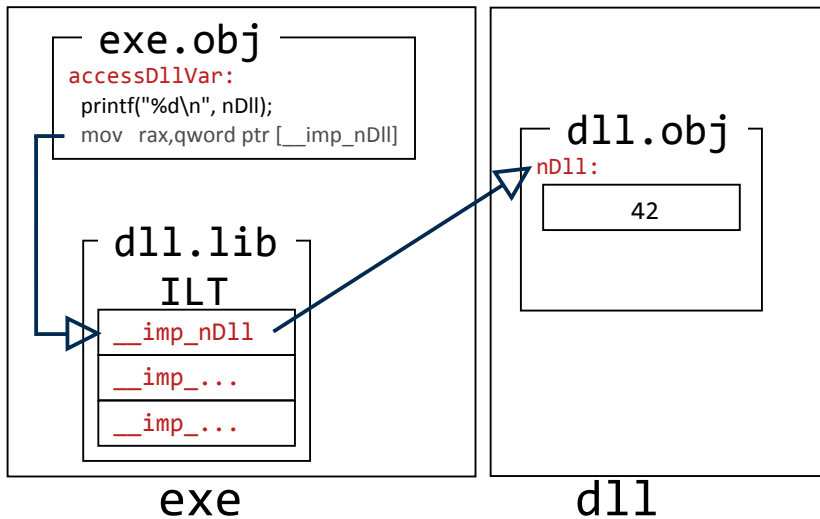
Listing 8: dll.c

```
1 DLL_API int nDll=42;
```

Listing 9: exe.c

```
1 void accessDllVar()  
2 {  
3     printf("%d\n", nDll);  
4 }
```

Data access with dllimport



error LNK2001: unresolved external symbol `int nDll` (`?nDll@@@3HA`).



Wanted behaviour:

1. No dlls are involved → directly access the symbol (purely static build)
2. The symbol resides in a different dll → go through `__imp_` symbol
3. The symbol resides in the same binary → directly access symbol

Solution:

- ▶ For case 1 introduce the `-useShared` switch. When not given it is assumed that a purely static build is done.
- ▶ Always go through the `__imp_` symbol. Generate `__imp_` symbol manually for case 3.

Listing 10: a.d

```
1 module a;
2 import b, std.stdio;
3
4 export __gshared int varA;
5 __gshared int* __imp_varA = &varA; // compiler generated
6
7 void printVarB() { writeln(*__imp_varB); }
```

Listing 11: b.d

```
1 module b;
2 import a, std.stdio;
3
4 export __gshared int varB;
5 __gshared int* __imp_varB = &varB; // compiler generated
6
7 void printVarA() { writeln(*__imp_varA); }
```



```
1 module a;  
2  
3 export __gshared int varA;
```

```
1 module b;  
2 import a;  
3  
4 __gshared int* addrOfA = &varA; // static initializer
```

Initializers needed?

Do we really need the addresses of data symbols in initializers?

Yes we do. Its used in:

- ▶ type infos (all of them)
- ▶ vtables
- ▶ exception handling tables
- ▶ module infos

Fix during startup

```
1 module b;
2 import a;
3
4 __gshared int* addrOfA = &__imp_varA; // static initializer
5
6 void beforeDruntimeStartup()
7 {
8     addrOfB = *cast(int**)addrOfA;
9 }
```

Can be done inside DllMain.



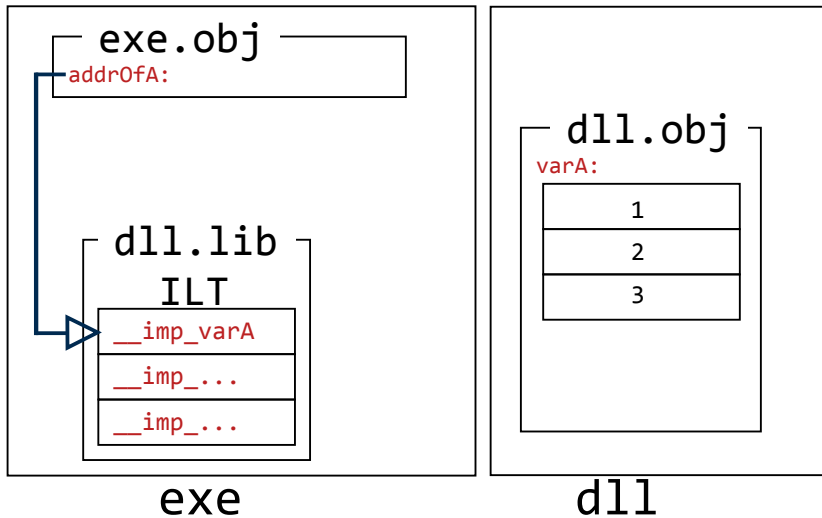
```
1 module a;  
2  
3 export __gshared int varA[3] = [1, 2, 3];
```

```
1 module b;  
2 import a;  
3  
4 __gshared int* addrOfA = varA.ptr + 2; // static initializer
```

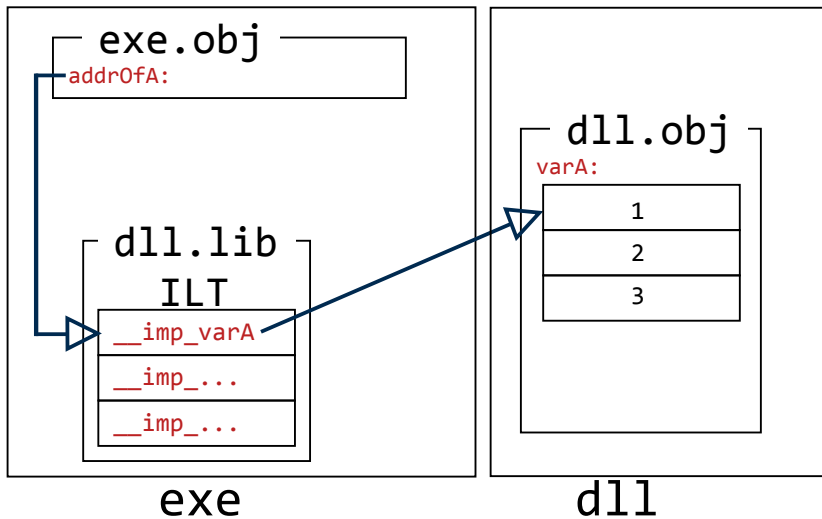
Fix during startup

```
1 module b;
2 import a;
3
4 // __gshared int* addrOfA = varA.ptr + 2;
5 __gshared int* addrOfA = &__imp_varA; // static initializer
6
7 struct FixupEntry
8 {
9     void** pointerToFix;
10    size_t offset;
11 }
12
13 FixupEntry fixupTable[] = [ FixupEntry(&addrOfA, 2 * int.sizeof) ];
14
15 void druntimeStartup() {
16     foreach(ref fixup; fixupTable) {
17         *fixup.pointerToFix = (**cast(void***)fixup.pointerToFix) + fixup.offset;
18     }
19 }
```

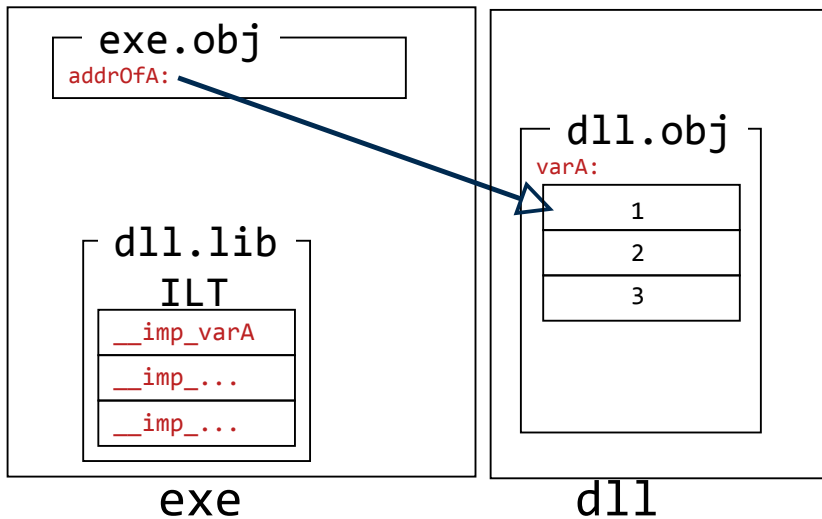
Fix during startup



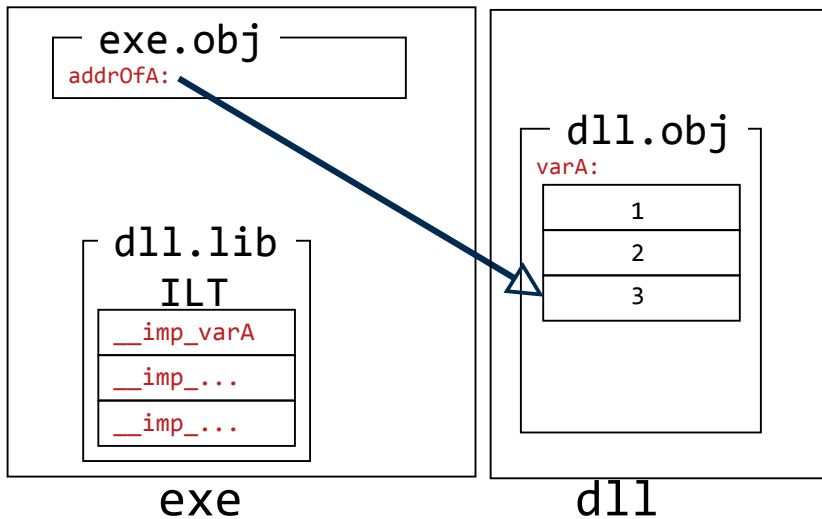
Fix during startup



Fix during startup



Fix during startup





- ▶ Unused symbols are pulled in.
- ▶ Use associated comdats.
- ▶ Comdats increase binary size significantly.
- ▶ Use relative offsets in 64-bit. (C++ uses code 14-bytes in x64)

What should be exported?

Language Reference

Export means that any code outside the executable can access the member. Export is analogous to exporting definitions from a DLL.

What should be exported: Modules

```
1 module dllModule;
2
3 void someTemplate(T)(T x)
4 {
5     assert(x > 0);
6 }
```

- ▶ Module Info
- ▶ Module Assert
- ▶ Module Unittest
- ▶ Module Array Bounds Check

→ always export module symbols.

What should be exported: Classes

```
1 module dllModule;
2
3 export class SomeClass
4 {
5     public void foo() { fooImpl(); }
6     protected void bar() { ... }
7     private void fooImpl() { ... }
8
9     protected struct Data
10    {
11        public void dataFunc() { ... }
12    }
13 }
```

- ▶ Virtual Function Table
- ▶ Type Info

What should be exported: Voldemort Types

```
1 module dllModule;
2
3 export auto makeVoldemort()
4 {
5     struct Voldemort { ... }
6     return Voldemort;
7 }
```

What should be exported: Templates

```
1 module dllModule;
2
3 export struct Data(T)
4 {
5     T data;
6 }
```

```
1 module dllModule;
2
3 template Data(T)
4 {
5     export struct Data
6     {
7         T data;
8     }
9 }
```

Export can't be a protection level

```
1 module dllModule;
2
3 void write(T)(FILE* file, ref T data)
4 {
5     writeImpl(file, &data, T.sizeof);
6 }
7
8 private void writeImpl(FILE* file, void* data, size_t dataSize)
9 {
10    fwrite(data, dataSize, 1, file);
11 }
```

Occurs twice in object.d. Over 50 times in phobos (so far).



All functions / types that must be accessible across a dll boundary should be public because you can access them through GetProcAddress anyway.

Contra Contra Argument

All members of structs / classes should be public because they can be accessed through pointer arithmetic.

```
1
2 struct Data
3 {
4     void setData(int value) { m_data = value; }
5
6     private int m_data;
7 }
8
9 int getData(ref Data d)
10 {
11     return *cast(int*)((cast(void*)&d) + 0);
12 }
```

Export should be an attribute.

- ▶ Does not work at the moment for most cases.
- ▶ No projects on GitHub that use it.
- ▶ Not even used in VisualD.
- ▶ Making it an attribute would only incur very little breakage.
- ▶ Would separate visibility concerns.
- ▶ This issue is keeping me from doing the pull request.

Unsolved Issue: Testing DLL Libraries

```
1 module dllModule;
2 auto someAlgorithm( ... )
3 {
4     ...
5 }
6
7 unittest
8 {
9     assert(someAlgorithm(someInput) == expectedOutput);
10 }
```

Can't test if all required symbols are exported.

What to do?

- ▶ Extract unittests?
- ▶ Write new ones?

Unsolved Issue: Template de-duplication

```
1 module a;
2 struct Data(T)
3 {
4     __gshared T g_var = 0;
5 }
```

```
1 module b;
2 import a, std.stdio;
3
4 export void print()
5 {
6     writeln(Data!int.g_var);
7 }
```

```
1 module c;
2 import a, b, std.stdio;
3
4 void main(string[] args)
5 {
6     Data!int.g_var = 5;
7     print();
8     writeln(Data!int.g_var);
9 }
```

Unsolved Issue: TLS

```
1 module a;  
2  
3 export int g_varA; // ends up in TLS
```

```
1 module b;  
2 import a, std.stdio;  
3  
4 void main(string[] args)  
5 {  
6     writeln("%d", g_varA); // will result in linker error  
7 }
```

Makes static and shared libraries different.

Unsolved Issue: Distribution

DLLs actually link against a version of the c-runtime. What do we ship?

- ▶ Debug / Release
- ▶ VS 2008, VS 2010, VS 2013, VS 2015

Shipping all permutations precompiled would be aprox. 100 MB.

Pull Request - Uphill Battle

- ▶ C++ → D transition
- ▶ Refactoring of dt.c
- ▶ Keeping up with changes in druntime / phobos.
- ▶ Support for VS 2015.
- ▶ I want to get the pull request in so others can help.

<https://github.com/Ingrater/dmd/tree/DIISupportD>

<https://github.com/Ingrater/druntime/tree/DIISupport70>

<https://github.com/Ingrater/phobos/tree/DIISupport70>

Thank you!
Questions?

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Before:

```
1 module dllmain;
2 import core.sys.windows.dll;
3
4 mixin SimpleDllMain;
```

Now:

```
1 module dllmain;
2 import core.sys.windows.dll;
3
4 mixin SimpleDllMain!(DllIsUsedFromC.no);
```

```
1 module dllmain;
2 import core.sys.windows.dll;
3
4 mixin SimpleDllMain!(DllIsUsedFromC.yes);
```



- ▶ druntime debug: 2.2 MB
- ▶ phobos debug: 5 MB
- ▶ druntime release: 1.2 MB
- ▶ phobos release: 2.7 MB
- ▶ size of phobos fixup table: 10 kb
- ▶ hello world size: 10 kb (vs. 339 kb)

Example compilation

```
1 dmd -m64 -shared -L/IMPLIB:impa.lib a.d dllmain.d  
  -defaultlib="druntime64s.lib" phobos64s.lib  
2 dmd -m64 -shared -L/IMPLIB:impb.lib b.d dllmain.d  
  -defaultlib="druntime64s.lib" phobos64s.lib  
3 dmd -m64 -useShared c.d -defaultlib="druntime64s.lib" phobos64s.lib  
  impa.lib impb.lib
```