Great Programming with

ImportC

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D is designed to be easy to interface to C

- Zero cost
- Compatible types
- Familiar syntax
- Compatible semantics

To Make C Code Accessible From D

- Simply translate the C .h file to D
- It's easy
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How Wrong Can We Be

- Preprocessor macros obfuscate the code
- Mass of #includes can explode to 10,000 lines or more
- Need for competence in both C and D
- No reliable way to verify correctness of translation
- Tedious

Continued...

- Cannot just write one's own system .h files
- Portability problems
 - A C long can be a D int or a D long
 - char can be signed or unsigned
 - Bitfields
 - alignment
- .h files change over time

Solutions

- We provide a subset of the system C .h files already carefully translated to D
- The Diemos project is a crowdsourced repository where people share the work the translate .h files
 - Of course that doesn't work for proprietary C code

Experience shows it just isn't good enough and is a significant barrier

Enter The .h To .d Translator

- Such a great idea, we wrote three of them:
 - htod by Walter Bright (that's me)
 - DStep by Jacob Carlborg
 - dpp by Atila Neves

Much improves the situation, but:

- There's always a "but"
- Clumsy to set up with the build system
- Creates extra files
- Has difficulties translating things like bit fields
- Friction

What would be the simplest, most obvious, most perfect way for D code to simply get all the declarations from, say, stdio.h?

import stdio;

Once you've seen that, you can't unsee it. That is what the user experience has to be.

it must just work

What's the obvious way to make that just work?

Incorporate a freakin' real live actual honest-togod C compiler into the D compiler!

This idea has come up before, but of course it is an eeediotic idea only a naïve madman would propose.

Buuuuuuuttt, maybe we shouldn't be so hasty. C is a simple language. I've written a C compiler. I could probably whip one out in a weekend, right?

And thus **ImportC** was conceived!

(cue dramatic music)

First Gigantic Problem

- The preprocessor
 - Preprocessor metaprogramming
 - D has no analog for text macros
 - Preprocessing has lots of switches for it
 - Just no way to reliably deal with all the nutburger use of C macros out there in the wild
- This problem has stymied us for years
- But there is a solution staring us in the face

Abandon the Preprocessor!

- Have ImportC only work on preprocessed files
- It all fits in one file
- C preprocessors already exist as standalone programs
 - Don't have to worry about getting it right
- Only the macros are of interest to D
 - Dpp has shown they can be handled in an ad-hoc manner
 - But for now we'll just not be concerned about it

Next Problems: need a C

- Lexer
- Parser
- Semantic analysis
- Code generation



With ImportC



Have to tweak the lexer and semantic, but it can work

Ground Rules

- C11 is baseline
- No implicit function declarations
- No warnings
- No printf checking
- Not fixing C
- Minimal C extensions
- No zoo of compiler switches
 - It should "just work"

Lexing differences

- Different keywords
 - Signed, unsigned, register, inline, typedef,
 Static_assert, restrict, volatile, _Alignas, _Alignof,
 Atomic, _Bool, _Complex, _Imaginary, _Noreturn,
 Thread_local
- Numeric literals
- #pragma

C parsing is just not that complicated

- Same old recursive descent
- Needs arbitrary lookahead
- Cannot use symbol table to disambiguate parse
 - C is not designed to separate parsing from semantic
 - But we're going to do it!

Ambiguous Syntax

(A)(B)

Cast or function call? Cannot determine that without knowing if A is a function or a type.

Turn the construct into a special AST node, which is then rewritten by the semantic pass into a cast expression or a function call AST.

One Big Simplification

- C doesn't have modules. It's just one big completely self-contained file.
 - After preprocessing, of course!

Some constructs do not exist in D

- ->
- _Generic
- (type-name) { initializer-list }
- Add new AST nodes for them, and add semantic routines to rewrite them into D AST nodes

Bit Fields

- Cannot determine them at parse time
 - So make an AST node for them
 - Code generator already works with bit fields
- Underdocumented
- But worked out very nicely
 - Considering adding it to D

Old-Style Function Declarations

int foo(a, b)
int a;
double d;
{
....
}

Very Different Static Initializers

- Add special AST node for them
 - Again, cannot determine their shape in the parse pass
- Translate them into D static initializers in semantic pass

#pragma pack

- Non-standard
- Under-documented
- Kludgey
- Had to implement it anyway, as too much existing code used it

```
int
#pragma pack(8)
x
#pragma pack()
;
```

Tag Name Space

struct S { ... };
int S;

Using two parallel tables consumes too much time and space, so used separate hash table for the tag names.

Advantages (Enhancements?)

```
int x = square(2);
int square(int i) {
    return i * i;
}
```

forward references and compile time function execution

Problems

- Don't have a C test suite
 - Don't really like the old C one I have
- Const is transitive in D semantics
 - Too hard to change type system for C semantics
 - T *const p; is const pointer to mutable in C, const pointer to const in ImportC
 - Surprisingly, this hasn't caused trouble with D interfacing to C, it seems the D semantics are how people naturally use const

Additional Uses

- Use it as a fast C compiler
- D compiler "dogfoods" C libraries
- Convenient when needing a bit of C code to interface
- Convenient when mixing and matching C and D modules

Conclusion

- Transformative in ease of interfacing to C
- No need to translate .h files anymore
- Immunized from changes in .h files
- Available now as beta

References

https://dlang.org/spec/importc.html