

Source-Code Information Capture

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1 Introduction

Logging, testing, and invariant checking each produce messages containing information such as file names, line numbers, and function names. Currently, the only way to get at this information, while avoiding code duplication at each invocation, is through the use of function macros. Function macros expand to the location of use, thus allowing `__LINE__`, `__FILE__`, and `__func__` to be interpreted in the context of the callers site. If this is where the issue ended, it may not be such a big deal. Unfortunately, for each of these domains, we end up with hundreds of macros, used widely across most code bases.

1.1 Changes from N4129

- Reverted information capture to be implementation-defined in its values
- Changed the default constructor behavior to be non-magical, while adding a free-function that contains the source-capture information.
- Removed `offset_from_start_of_file()`
- Updated names, given feedback

1.2 Straw Poll Results

- Do we want the unified `source.location` class? 7/3/0/2/0
- Do we want the unified `source.location` class if `function_name()` is removed? 3/3/1/4/1
- Do we want to see a paper exploring the separate `source.location_line()`, etc. functions? 3/2/7/1/0

- Do we want the default argument magic to come from a free function? (vs the constructor) 2/1/7/1/1

- After mention of `time::now()`... Do we want the default argument magic to come from a free function? (vs the constructor) 3/3/3/1/1

Followup session:

- "source_location has most support for the type"
- "source_location::current() has most support the function name"
- With the above names, forward to LWG, for Fundamental TS 2? 8/4/1/1/0
- With the above names, forward to LWG, for C++17? 3/5/6/1/0

2 Design Examples

The following examples illustrate some of the expected usage of source information being passed to library functions. These are purely examples for the reader unfamiliar with previous versions and have been updated for recent changes in design.

2.1 Test-Assertions/Invariant-Checks

Updated usage of default argument

```
template<typename T>
void assert_equal(
    T const& l, T const& r,
    source_location sc = source_location::current()) {
    if (!(l == r)) {
        std::ostringstream os;
        os << sc.file_name() << ":" << sc.line_number()
           << ":" << sc.column()
           << ":" << sc.function_name()
           << " Error: " << l << " != " << r;
        throw std::runtime_error(os.str());
    }
}

template<template<class, class> class C, typename T, typename Allocator>
void assert_equal(
    C<T, Allocator> const& l,
    C<T, Allocator> const& r,
    source_location sc = source_location::current()) {
    if (l.size() != r.size()) {
        std::ostringstream os;
        os << sc.file_name() << ":" << sc.line_number()
```

```

        << ":" << sc.column()
        << ":" << sc.function_name()
        << " Error: container sizes mismatch: ("
        << l.size() << ", " << r.size() << ")";
        throw std::runtime_error(os.str());
    }

    for (typename C<T, Allocator>::const_iterator
         lit = begin(l), lEndIt = end(l), rit = begin(r);
         lit != lEndIt; ++lit, ++rit) {
        // Explicit about source information, so that
        // the information of the caller of this site is used
        assert_equal(*lit, *rit, sc);
    }
}

```

2.2 Logging

```

template<typename LoggerT, typename MessageT>
void log(
    Logger & l,
    LogLevel level,
    MessageT const& message,
    source_location sc = source_location::current()) {
    if (logger.level() >= level) {
        l << sc.file_name() << ":" << sc.line_number()
          << ":" << sc.column()
          << ":" << sc.function_name()
          << ":" << message << std::endl;
    }
}

template<typename LoggerT, typename MessageT>
void log_debug(
    Logger & l,
    MessageT const& message,
    source_location sc = source_location::current()) {
    log(l, LogLevel::Debug, message, sc);
}

```

3 Proposal

3.1 Library Additions

3.1.1 Create an object `std::source_location`

```

namespace std {
    struct source_location {
        constexpr source_location() noexcept;

        constexpr size_t line_number() const noexcept;
        constexpr size_t column() const noexcept;
        constexpr char const* file_name() const noexcept;
        constexpr char const* function_name() const noexcept;

        constexpr static source_location current() noexcept;
    };
}

constexpr source_location::source_location() noexcept;
1     Effects:    Constructs and object of class source_location.
2     Postconditions:    Values are implementation-defined.

constexpr int source_location::line_number() const noexcept;
3     Returns:    Presumed line number

constexpr int source_location::column() const noexcept;
4     Returns:    Presumed column number

constexpr char const* source_location::file_name() const noexcept;
5     Returns:    Presumed file name as non-null NTBS

constexpr char const* source_location::function_name() const noexcept;
6     Returns:    If inside the body of a function, returns the presumed function
    name as a non-null NTBS. Otherwise, returns an empty string.

std::source_location source_location::current();
7     Returns:    std::source_location with implementation-defined fields. Values
    should be modified by #line in the same manner as for __LINE__ and _-
    _FILE__. When used as a default argument (8.3.6), the value of the std::source_
    location shall be as if it were instantiated at the call site. The address
    of source_location::current shall not be taken. The value of source_-
    location when used in the context of a brace-or-equal-initializer of
    a member-declarator, shall be the information corresponding to the start
    of the brace-or-equal-initializer.

```

[*Examples:*

```
void f(source_location a = source_location::current()) {  
    source_location b = source_location::current(); // values for "b" represent  
this line of code  
}
```

```
void g() {  
    f(); // f's "a" represents this line of code  
  
    source_location c = source_location::current();  
    f(c); // f's "a" gets the same values as "c", above  
}
```

– *end example*]