

Reflection, Symbols

Axel Naumann

Reflection - Issues

Context:

- Object serialization, signal/slot, interpreter need reflection
- Arbitrary, user defined classes; can evolve over time: need abstraction (framework), provided by ROOT
- From headers extract types, member layout, inheritance... to produce reflection data and stubs (conversion, new/delete, function call normalization)

Cost:

- @runtime: need to connect objects with reflection
- @types: adding reflection info to user types allows faster reflection access given an object
- @build time: need to generate reflection data
- @memory: many strings (type names, member names)

Reflection - Ideas

- Compilers have types, members – want access! Less reflection data
- Extended `type_info`:
 - one object per process, not one per shared library: use as key
 - allow user-attached data: easier reflection access from object
 - object creation, destruction: less reflection functions
 - conversion of `void*` given its `type_info` and a target `type_info`: less reflection functions
 - `is_base_of(other)`, `offset(other, obj)`: less reflection data
- Canonical demangling / format of `type_info::name()`: less reflection data
- API for call normalization: call any function given object + vector of arguments, less reflection functions.

Symbols - Issues

- Too many shared libraries, too many symbols: interpreter needs all possibly called template functions: `begin()`, `end()`, `size()`, ... Actually used: $O(0.001)$!
- Not dynamic, must use plugins (via interpreter) to reduce link-time dependencies
- Versioning problems: do libraries “match”?
- No canonical type names cause ambiguities in type databases
- vtable for interpreted classes deriving from compiled

Symbols - Ideas

- Access to standard, canonical name, from `type_info` or pure string manipulation
- Means to strip template defaults
- Symbol lookup from canonical name, e.g. for plugins