Subject: Assist++ typedef struct analysis problem Posted by Xemuth on Sat, 26 Mar 2022 23:49:19 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Hello U++,

I noticed that Assist++ fail to parse some struct. Lets take a look at thoses 4 structs def:

test.h:

```
#ifndef _test_assist_test_h_
#define test assist test h
typedef struct StructToResolve {
                 engineVersion;
  uint32_t
                 apiVersion;
  uint32 t
} StructToResolve;
typedef struct StructToResolve2 {
  uint32 t
                 engineVersion;
                 apiVersion;
  uint32 t
};
//Illegal but we test Assist++ here !
struct StructToResolve3 {
  uint32 t
                 engineVersion;
  uint32_t
                 apiVersion;
} StructToResolve3;
struct StructToResolve4 {
                 engineVersion;
  uint32 t
  uint32_t
                 apiVersion;
```

} test;

```
#endif
```

All four struct are found by assist++. However, auto completion don't work on the first. Moreover having a struct having a name at begining and variable declaration with the same name are shown has two different struct by Assist++.

test.cpp

```
#include "test.h"
int main(int argc, const char *argv[])
{
   StructToResolve str;
```

str. // Assist++ don't find anything. It don't even open

StructToResolve2 str2; str2.engineVersion; // work fine

StructToResolve3 str3; str3.apiVersion; // Work fine BUT doing a Ctrl+ Space during writting of this type result in 2 distinct StructToResolve3 type. See the screenshot

StructToResolve4 str4; str4.engineVersion; // Work fine BUT ...

return 0;
}

this bug is problematique when working with lib definition a huge amount of the structure which have the same declaration as the first one.

Subject: Re: Assist++ typedef struct analysis problem Posted by Lance on Sun, 27 Mar 2022 01:38:20 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

I can see it happens when you have to use some imported C code (first typedef). So it is a bug worth to be fixed.

second typedef is obviously illegal code.

I also noticed that following are valid C++ code

struct C{ }; C C;

I didn't know that before: I thought by declaring C as a class/struct name in C++, it kind of makes it a para-keyword which forbids it be further used as identifier name.

And the following are also valid

struct C{}; struct D{}; C D; BTW, xemuth's example code

StructToResolve3 str3;

```
is not legal C/C++ code: it won't compile.
```

It should be

```
struct StructToResolve3 str3;
```

And the following code compiles

```
struct C{
void hi(){}
};
struct D{
void hi(){};
};
int main()
{
C D;
struct D d; // the keyword struct cannot be done without
D.hi();
d.hi();
}
```

or this also compiles

```
struct C{
    void hi(){}
};
struct D{
    void hi(){};
};
int main()
{
    D d;
    C D;
```

D.hi(); d.hi(); }

Conclusion: in a context where a class/struct name is used as identifier(and hence hidden by it), to refer to the class/struct, a leading classor struct keyword needs to be prepended.

Subject: Re: Assist++ typedef struct analysis problem Posted by Lance on Sun, 27 Mar 2022 02:09:37 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

BTW:

struct Empty{};

```
struct Z {
    char c;
    [[no_unique_address]] Empty e1, e2;
};
```

Above c++20 code will confuse assist++ too. I wasn't able to figure a way to fix it.

Subject: Re: Assist++ typedef struct analysis problem Posted by Xemuth on Sun, 27 Mar 2022 02:20:01 GMT View Forum Message <> Reply to Message

Hello Lance, yes somes of my struct here wont compile.

About this bug. I digged Parser code in order to find a simple way to ignore C struct alias but didn't find a correct way to fix it. However I have a temporary fix :

.\upp\uppsrc\CppBase\Parser.cpp : 1675

if(d.name.GetCount() && d.name != d.type) { // We want to prevent struct alias to be missinterpreted

It's wacky :d

Maybe I will dig it more tomorrow to understand the root cause of it and find a better way to fix it.

That part of code is not very pleasant to touch 8) --from my experience to tell parser to ignore [[identifier]].

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