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# **cpptools**

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## BASICS

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cpptools is a modern C++ library



## LICENSING

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## 1.1 Features

- CMake build system
- C++ Unit Tests with [Doctest](#)
- [Benchmark](#) code with [google benchmark](#)
- **Continous Integration:**
  - [azure-pipelines](#)
  - [circle-ci](#)
  - [travis-ci](#)
- [bumpversion](#) for version handling
- Documentation with [sphinx breathe](#) and on [readthedocs](#)
- Conda Recipe Included
- Python bindings are created via [pybind11](#)

## 1.2 Basic Usage

```
cd cpptools
conda env create -f cpptools-dev-requirements.yml
source activate cpptools-dev-requirements
mkdir build
cd build
cmake ..
make -j2
make cpp-test
make python-test
make install
cd examples
./hello_world
cd ..
```

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```
cd benchmark
./benchmark_cpptools
```

On a windows machine this looks like:

```
cd cpptools
conda env create -f cpptools-dev-requirements.yml
call activate cpptools-dev-requirements
mkdir build
cd build
cmake .. -G"Visual Studio 15 2017 Win64" -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Release ^
-DDEPENDENCY_SEARCH_PREFIX="%CONDA_PREFIX%\Library" -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH="%CONDA_
↪PREFIX%\Library"
call activate cpptools-dev-requirements
cmake --build . --target ALL_BUILD
cmake --build . --target python-test
cmake --build . --target cpp-test
cmake --build . --target install
```

## 1.3 Folder Structure

The generated project has the following folder structure

```
cpptools
├── azure-pipelines.yml           # Ci script
├── benchmark                     # C++ benchmark code
│   └── ...
├── binder                       # dockerfile for mybinder.org
│   └── Dockerfile
├── cmake                       # Cmake script/modules
│   └── ...
├── CMakeLists.txt              # Main cmake list
├── CONTRIBUTING.rst            # Introduction how to contribute
├── cpptoolsConfig.cmake.in     # Script to make find_package(...)
│                               # work for this package
├── cpptools.pc.in              # Packaging info
├── cpptools-dev-requirements.yml # List of development conda dependencies
├── docker                      # dockerfile for dockerhub
│   └── Dockerfile
├── docs                        # Sources for sphinx
↪ documentation
```

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└─ ...	
└─ examples	# C++ examples
└─ ...	
└─ include	# C++ include directory for this_
↪ folder	
└─ ...	
└─ LICENCE.txt	# License file
└─ python	# Python binding source code
└─ ...	
└─ README.rst	# Readme shown on github
└─ readthedocs.yml	# Entry point for automated
	# documentation build on_
↪ readthedocs.org	
└─ recipe	# Folder for conda recipes
└─ ...	
└─ test	# Folder containing C++ unit_
↪ tests	
└─ ...	

## 1.4 Unit Tests

We use `doctest` to create a benchmark for the C++ code.

The test subfolder contains all the code related to the C++ unit tests. In `main.cpp` implements the benchmarks runner, The unit tests are implemented in `test_*.cpp`. The test folder looks like.

```
cpptools
├── ...
├── test
│   ├── CMakeLists.txt
│   ├── main.cpp
│   └── test_cpptools_config.cpp
└── ...
```

### 1.4.1 Build System

There is a meta target called `test_cpptools` which bundles the build process of unit tests. Assuming you `cmake-build` directory is called `bld` the following will build all examples.

```
$ cd bld
$ make test_cpptools
```

To run the actual test you can use the target `cpp_tests` .. code-block:: shell

```
$ cd bld $ make cpp_tests
```

### 1.4.2 Adding New Tests

To add new tests just add a new `cpp` file to the test folder and update the `CMakeLists.txt`. Assuming we named the new `cpp` file `test_my_new_feture.cpp`, the relevant part in the `CMakeLists.txt` shall look like this:

```
# all tests
set(${PROJECT_NAME}_TESTS
    test_cpptools_config.cpp
    test_my_new_feture.cpp
)
```

After changing the `CMakeLists.txt` `cmake` needs to be rerun to configure the build again. After that `make examples` will build all examples including the freshly added examples.

```
$ cd bld
$ cmake .
$ make examples
```

## 1.5 Benchmark

We use `gbench` to create a benchmark for the C++ code.

The benchmark subfolder contains all the code related to the benchmarks. In `main.cpp` the actual benchmarks are implemented.

```
cpptools
├── ...
├── benchmark
│   └── main.cpp
└── ...
```

## 1.6 Python Module

### 1.6.1 Folder Structure

We use `pybind11` to create the python bindings. The `python` subfolder contains all the code related to the python bindings. The `module/cpptools` subfolder contains all the `*.py` files of the module. The `src` folder contains the `*.cpp` files used to export the C++ functionality to python via `pybind11`. The `test` folder contains all python tests.

```
cpptools
├── ...
├── python
│   ├── module
│   │   ├── cpptools
│   │   │   ├── __init__.py
│   │   │   └── ...
│   └── src
│       ├── CMakeLists.txt
│       ├── main.cpp
│       ├── def_build_config.cpp
│       └── ...
└── test
    ├── test_build_configuration.py
    └── ...
└── ...
```

### 1.6.2 Build System

To build the python package use the `python-module` target.

```
make python-module
```

This will build the `*.cpp` files in the `src` folder and copy the folder `module/cpptools` folder to build location of the python module, namely `${CMAKE_BINARY_DIR}/python/module/` where `${CMAKE_BINARY_DIR}` is the build directory.

### 1.6.3 Usage

After a successfully building and installing the python module can be imported like the following:

```
import cpptools

config = cpptools.BuildConfiguration
print(config.VERSION_MAJOR)
```

## 1.6.4 Run Python Tests

To run the python test suite use the *python-test* target:

```
make python-test
```

## 1.6.5 Adding New Python Functionality

We use `pybind11` to export functionality from C++ to Python. `pybind11` can create modules from C++ without the use of any `*.py` files. Nevertheless we prefer to have a regular Python package with a proper `__init__.py`. From the `__init__.py` we import all the C++ / `pybind11` exported functionality from the build submodule named `_cpptools`. This allows us to add new functionality in different ways:

- new functionality from c++ via `pybind11`
- new pure python functionality

### Add New Python Functionality from C++

To export functionality from C++ to python via `pybind11` it is good practice to split functionality in multiple `def_*.cpp` files. This allow for readable code, and parallel builds. To add news functionality we create a new file, for example `def_new_stuff.cpp`.

```
#include "pybind11/pybind11.h"
#include "pybind11/numpy.h"

#include <iostream>
#include <numeric>

#define FORCE_IMPORT_ARRAY
#include "xtensor-python/pyarray.hpp"
#include "xtensor-python/pytensor.hpp"

// our headers
#include "cpptools/cpptools.hpp"

namespace py = pybind11;

namespace cpptools {

    void def_new_stuff(py::module & m)
    {
        py::def('new_stuff', [](xt::pytensor<1,double> values){
            return values * 42.0;
        });
    }

}
```

Next we need to declare and call the `def_new_stuff` from `main.cpp`. To declare the function modify the following block in `main.cpp`

```

namespace cpptools {

    // ....
    // ....
    // ....

    // implementation in def_myclass.cpp
    void def_class(py::module & m);

    // implementation in def_myclass.cpp
    void def_build_config(py::module & m);

    // implementation in def.cpp
    void def_build_config(py::module & m);

    // implementation in def.cpp
    void def_build_config(py::module & m);

    // implementation in def_new_stuff.cpp
    void def_new_stuff(py::module & m);           // <- our new functionality

}

```

After declaring the function `def_new_stuff`, we can call `def_new_stuff`. We modify the `PYBIND11_MODULE` in `code:main.cpp`:

```

// Python Module and Docstrings
PYBIND11_MODULE(_cpptools , module)
{
    xt::import_numpy();

    module.doc() = R"pbdoc(
        _cpptools  python bindings

        .. currentmodule:: _cpptools

        .. autosummary::
           :toctree: _generate

           BuildConfiguration
           MyClass
           new_stuff
    )pbdoc";

    cpptools::def_build_config(module);
    cpptools::def_class(module);
    cpptools::def_new_stuff(module); // <- our new functionality

    // make version string
    std::stringstream ss;
    ss<<CPPTOOLS_VERSION_MAJOR<<"."
        <<CPPTOOLS_VERSION_MINOR<<"."
        <<CPPTOOLS_VERSION_PATCH;

```

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```
module.attr("__version__") = ss.str();  
}
```

We need to add this file to the CMakeLists.txt file at {cookiecutter.github\_project\_name}}/python/src/CMakeLists.txt. The file needs to be passed as an argument to the pybind11\_add\_module function.

```
# add the python library  
pybind11_add_module(${PY_MOD_LIB_NAME}  
    main.cpp  
    def_build_config.cpp  
    def_myclass.cpp  
    def_new_stuff.cpp # <- our new functionality  
)
```

Now we are ready to build the freshly added functionality.

```
make python-test
```

After a successful build we can use the new functionality from python.

```
import numpy as np  
import cpptools  
  
cpptools.new_stuff(numpy.arange(5), dtype='float64')
```

## Add New Pure Python Functionality

To add new pure Python functionality, just add the desired function / classes to a new \*.py file and put this file to the module/cpptools subfolder. After adding the new file, cmake needs to be rerun since we copy the content module/cpptools during the build process.

## 1.6.6 Adding New Python Tests

We use `pytest` as python test framework. To add new tests, just add new `test_*.py` files to the test subfolder. To run the actual test use the `python-test` target

```
make python-test
```

## 1.7 Examples

### 1.7.1 Folder Structure

The examples subfolder contains C++ examples which shall show the usage of the C++ library.

```
cpptools  
├── ...  
├── examples  
│   └── CMakeLists.txt
```

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```
| |— hello_world.cpp  
|— ...
```

## 1.7.2 Build System

There is a meta target called `examples` which bundles the build process of all `cpp` files in the folder `examples` in one target. Assuming you `cmake-build` directory is called `bld` the following will build all examples.

```
$ cd bld  
$ make examples
```

## 1.7.3 Adding New Examples

To add new examples just add a new `cpp` file to the example folder and update the `CMakeLists.txt`. Assuming we named the new `cpp` file `my_new_example.cpp`, the relevant part in the `CMakeLists.txt` shall look like this:

```
# all examples  
set(CPP_EXAMPLE_FILES  
    hello_world.cpp  
    my_new_example.cpp  
)
```

After changing the `CMakeLists.txt` `cmake` needs to be rerun to configure the build again. After that `make examples` will build all examples including the freshly added examples.

```
$ cd bld  
$ cmake .  
$ make examples
```

## 1.8 Conda Recipe

The recipe subfolder contains all the code related to the conda recipe

```
project  
|— ...  
|— recipe  
|   |— bld.bat  
|   |— build.sh  
|   |— meta.tml  
|— ...
```

## 1.9 cpptools API

### 1.9.1 Class Hierarchy

### 1.9.2 File Hierarchy

### 1.9.3 Full API

#### Namespaces

#### Namespace cpptools

##### Contents

- *Classes*

#### Classes

- *Class MyClass*

#### Classes and Structs

#### Class MyClass

- Defined in file `__home_docs_checkouts_readthedocs.org_user_builds_cpptools_checkouts_latest_include_cpptools_cpptools.hpp`

#### Class Documentation

class **MyClass**

##### Public Functions

inline **MyClass**(const uint64\_t size)

inline void **hello\_world**()



## Defines

### Define CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_CONFIG\_HPP

- Defined in file\_\_home\_docs\_checkouts\_readthedocs.org\_user\_builds\_cpptools\_checkouts\_latest\_include\_cpptools\_cpptools\_conf

## Define Documentation

CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_CONFIG\_HPP

### Define CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_HPP

- Defined in file\_\_home\_docs\_checkouts\_readthedocs.org\_user\_builds\_cpptools\_checkouts\_latest\_include\_cpptools\_cpptools.hpp

## Define Documentation

CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_HPP

### Define CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_MAJOR\_HPP

- Defined in file\_\_home\_docs\_checkouts\_readthedocs.org\_user\_builds\_cpptools\_checkouts\_latest\_include\_cpptools\_cpptools\_vers

## Define Documentation

CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_MAJOR\_HPP

### Define CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_MINOR\_HPP

- Defined in file\_\_home\_docs\_checkouts\_readthedocs.org\_user\_builds\_cpptools\_checkouts\_latest\_include\_cpptools\_cpptools\_vers

## Define Documentation

CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_MINOR\_HPP

### Define CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_PATCH\_HPP

- Defined in file\_\_home\_docs\_checkouts\_readthedocs.org\_user\_builds\_cpptools\_checkouts\_latest\_include\_cpptools\_cpptools\_vers

### Define Documentation

CPPTOOLS\_CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_PATCH\_HPP

### Define CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_MAJOR

- Defined in file\_\_home\_docs\_checkouts\_readthedocs.org\_user\_builds\_cpptools\_checkouts\_latest\_include\_cpptools\_cpptools\_vers

### Define Documentation

CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_MAJOR

### Define CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_MINOR

- Defined in file\_\_home\_docs\_checkouts\_readthedocs.org\_user\_builds\_cpptools\_checkouts\_latest\_include\_cpptools\_cpptools\_vers

### Define Documentation

CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_MINOR

### Define CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_PATCH

- Defined in file\_\_home\_docs\_checkouts\_readthedocs.org\_user\_builds\_cpptools\_checkouts\_latest\_include\_cpptools\_cpptools\_vers

### Define Documentation

CPPTOOLS\_VERSION\_PATCH

## 1.10 cpptools

### 1.10.1 cpptools package

#### Submodules

#### cpptools.\_cpptools module

\_cpptools python bindings

```
class cpptools._cpptools.BuildConfiguration
    Bases: pybind11_builtins.pybind11_object
    This class show the compile/build configuration Of cpptools

    DEBUG = True
    VERSION_MAJOR = 0
    VERSION_MINOR = 1
    VERSION_PATCH = 0

class cpptools._cpptools.MyClass
    Bases: pybind11_builtins.pybind11_object
    hello_world(self: cpptools._cpptools.MyClass) → None
```

#### Module contents

```
class cpptools.BuildConfiguration
    Bases: pybind11_builtins.pybind11_object
    This class show the compile/build configuration Of cpptools

    DEBUG = True
    VERSION_MAJOR = 0
    VERSION_MINOR = 1
    VERSION_PATCH = 0

class cpptools.MyClass
    Bases: pybind11_builtins.pybind11_object
    hello_world(self: cpptools._cpptools.MyClass) → None

cpptools.pure_python()
hello
```



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