

Nvwa

0.8

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Chapter 1

Hierarchical Index

1.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

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__nvwa_compile_time_error< bool >	9
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Chapter 2

Class Index

2.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

__debug_new_counter	Counter class for on-exit leakage check	7
__debug_new_recorder	Recorder class to remember the call context	8
__nvwa_compile_time_error< bool >	9
__nvwa_compile_time_error< true >	9
mem_pool_base::_Block_list	Structure to store the next available memory block	9
bool_array	Class to represent a packed boolean array	10
class_level_lock< _Host, _RealLock >	Helper class for class-level locking	15
delete_object	Functor to delete objects pointed by a container of pointers	16
dereference	Functor to return objects pointed by a container of pointers	17
dereference_less	Functor to compare objects pointed by a container of pointers	18
fast_mutex	Class for non-reentrant fast mutexes	18
fast_mutex_autolock	An acquisition-on-initialization lock class based on fast_mutex	20
fixed_mem_pool< _Tp >	Class template to manipulate a fixed-size memory pool	21
class_level_lock< _Host, _RealLock >::lock	Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics	24
object_level_lock< _Host >::lock	Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics	25
mem_pool_base	Base class for memory pools	26
new_ptr_list_t	Structure to store the position information where <code>new</code> occurs	28
object_level_lock< _Host >	Helper class for class-level locking	30
output_object< _OutputStrm, _StringType >	Functor to output objects pointed by a container of pointers	31

[static_mem_pool<_Sz, _Gid >](#)

Singleton class template to manage the allocation/deallocation of memory blocks of one specific

size 33

[static_mem_pool_set](#)

Singleton class to maintain a set of existing instantiations of [static_mem_pool](#) 36

Chapter 3

File Index

3.1 File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

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cont_ptr_utils.h	
Utility functors for containers of pointers (adapted from Scott Meyers' <i>Effective STL</i>)	42
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static_mem_pool.cpp	
Non-template and non-inline code for the 'static' memory pool	76
static_mem_pool.h	
Header file for the 'static' memory pool	77

Chapter 4

Class Documentation

4.1 `__debug_new_counter` Class Reference

Counter class for on-exit leakage check.

```
#include <debug_new.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [__debug_new_counter\(\)](#)
Constructor to increment the count.
- [~__debug_new_counter\(\)](#)
Destructor to decrement the count.

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Counter class for on-exit leakage check.

This technique is learnt from *The C++ Programming Language* by Bjarne Stroustrup.

4.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.1.2.1 `__debug_new_counter()`

```
__debug_new_counter::__debug_new_counter ( )
```

Constructor to increment the count.

4.1.2.2 ~__debug_new_counter()

```
__debug_new_counter::~~__debug_new_counter ( )
```

Destructor to decrement the count.

When the count is zero, [check_leaks](#) will be called.

References [check_leaks\(\)](#), [new_autocheck_flag](#), [new_output_fp](#), and [new_verbose_flag](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [debug_new.h](#)
- [debug_new.cpp](#)

4.2 __debug_new_recorder Class Reference

Recorder class to remember the call context.

```
#include <debug_new.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [__debug_new_recorder](#) (const char *file, int line)
Constructor to remember the call context.
- template<class _Tp >
[_Tp * operator-> *](#) (_Tp *pointer)
Operator to write the context information to memory.

4.2.1 Detailed Description

Recorder class to remember the call context.

The idea comes from [Greg Herlihy's post](#) in comp.lang.c++.moderated.

4.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.2.2.1 __debug_new_recorder()

```
__debug_new_recorder::__debug_new_recorder (
    const char * file,
    int line ) [inline]
```

Constructor to remember the call context.

The information will be used in `__debug_new_recorder::operator->*`.

4.2.3 Member Function Documentation

4.2.3.1 operator->*()

```
template<class _Tp >
_Tp* __debug_new_recorder::operator->* (
    _Tp * pointer ) [inline]
```

Operator to write the context information to memory.

`operator->*` is chosen because it has the right precedence, it is rarely used, and it looks good: so people can tell the special usage more quickly.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [debug_new.h](#)
- [debug_new.cpp](#)

4.3 __nvwa_compile_time_error< bool > Struct Template Reference

```
#include <static_assert.h>
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [static_assert.h](#)

4.4 __nvwa_compile_time_error< true > Struct Template Reference

```
#include <static_assert.h>
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [static_assert.h](#)

4.5 mem_pool_base::_Block_list Struct Reference

Structure to store the next available memory block.

```
#include <mem_pool_base.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for `mem_pool_base::_Block_list`:



Public Attributes

- [_Block_list](#) * [_M_next](#)

4.5.1 Detailed Description

Structure to store the next available memory block.

4.5.2 Member Data Documentation

4.5.2.1 [_M_next](#)

[_Block_list](#)* [mem_pool_base::_Block_list::_M_next](#)

Referenced by [static_mem_pool< _Sz, _Gid >::allocate\(\)](#), [static_mem_pool< _Sz, _Gid >::deallocate\(\)](#), and [static_mem_pool< _Sz, _Gid >::recycle\(\)](#).

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [mem_pool_base.h](#)

4.6 [bool_array](#) Class Reference

Class to represent a packed boolean array.

```
#include <bool_array.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [bool_array](#) ()
- [bool_array](#) (unsigned long __size)
Constructs the packed boolean array with a specific size.
- [~bool_array](#) ()
- [bool create](#) (unsigned long __size)
Creates the packed boolean array with a specific size.
- void [initialize](#) (bool __value)
Initializes all array elements to a specific value optimally.
- [_Element operator\[\]](#) (unsigned long __idx)
Creates a reference to an array element.
- [bool at](#) (unsigned long __idx) const
Reads the boolean value of an array element via an index.
- void [reset](#) (unsigned long __idx)
*Resets an array element to *false* via an index.*
- void [set](#) (unsigned long __idx)
*Sets an array element to *true* via an index.*
- unsigned long [size](#) () const
- unsigned long [count](#) () const
*Counts elements with a *true* value.*
- unsigned long [count](#) (unsigned long __beg, unsigned long __end) const
*Counts elements with a *true* value in a specified range.*
- void [flip](#) ()
*Changes all *true* elements to *false*, and *false* ones to *true*.*

4.6.1 Detailed Description

Class to represent a packed boolean array.

This was first written in April 1995, before I knew of any existing implementation of this kind of classes. Of course, the C++ Standard Template Library now demands an implementation of packed boolean array as `'vector<bool>'`, but the code here should still be useful for the following three reasons: (1) STL support of MSVC 6 did not implement this specialization (nor did it have a `'bit_vector'`); (2) I incorporated some useful member functions from the S_←TL bitset into this `'bool_array'`, including `'reset'`, `'set'`, `'flip'`, and `'count'`; (3) In my tests under MSVC 6 and GCC 2.95.3/3.2.3 my code is really FASTER than `vector<bool>` or the normal boolean array.

4.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.6.2.1 `bool_array()` [1/2]

```
bool_array::bool_array ( ) [inline]
```

4.6.2.2 `bool_array()` [2/2]

```
bool_array::bool_array (
    unsigned long __size ) [inline], [explicit]
```

Constructs the packed boolean array with a specific size.

Parameters

<code>__size</code>	size of the array
---------------------	-------------------

Exceptions

<code>std::out_of_range</code>	if <code>__size</code> equals 0
<code>std::bad_alloc</code>	if memory is insufficient

References `create()`.

4.6.2.3 `~bool_array()`

```
bool_array::~bool_array ( ) [inline]
```

4.6.3 Member Function Documentation

4.6.3.1 `at()`

```
bool bool_array::at (
    unsigned long __idx ) const [inline]
```

Reads the boolean value of an array element via an index.

Parameters

<code>__idx</code>	index of the array element to access
--------------------	--------------------------------------

Returns

the boolean value of the accessed array element

Exceptions

<code>std::out_of_range</code>	when the index is too big
--------------------------------	---------------------------

4.6.3.2 `count()` [1/2]

```
unsigned long bool_array::count ( ) const
```

Counts elements with a `true` value.

Returns

the count of `true` elements

4.6.3.3 `count()` [2/2]

```
unsigned long bool_array::count (
    unsigned long __beg,
    unsigned long __end ) const
```

Counts elements with a `true` value in a specified range.

Parameters

<code>__beg</code>	beginning of the range
<code>__end</code>	end of the range (exclusive)

Returns

the count of `true` elements

4.6.3.4 create()

```
bool bool_array::create (
    unsigned long __size )
```

Creates the packed boolean array with a specific size.

Parameters

<code>__size</code>	size of the array
---------------------	-------------------

Returns

`false` if `__size` equals 0 or is too big, or if memory is insufficient; `true` if `__size` has a suitable value and memory allocation is successful.

Referenced by `bool_array()`.

4.6.3.5 flip()

```
void bool_array::flip ( )
```

Changes all `true` elements to `false`, and `false` ones to `true`.

4.6.3.6 initialize()

```
void bool_array::initialize (
    bool __value )
```

Initializes all array elements to a specific value optimally.

Parameters

<code>__value</code>	the boolean value to assign to all elements
----------------------	---

4.6.3.7 operator[]()

```
bool_array::_Element bool_array::operator[] (
    unsigned long __idx ) [inline]
```

Creates a reference to an array element.

Parameters

<code>__idx</code>	index of the array element to access
--------------------	--------------------------------------

4.6.3.8 reset()

```
void bool_array::reset (
    unsigned long __idx ) [inline]
```

Resets an array element to `false` via an index.

Parameters

<code>__idx</code>	index of the array element to access
--------------------	--------------------------------------

Exceptions

<code>std::out_of_range</code>	when the index is too big
--------------------------------	---------------------------

4.6.3.9 set()

```
void bool_array::set (
    unsigned long __idx ) [inline]
```

Sets an array element to `true` via an index.

Parameters

<code>__idx</code>	index of the array element to access
--------------------	--------------------------------------

Exceptions

<code>std::out_of_range</code>	when the index is too big
--------------------------------	---------------------------

4.6.3.10 `size()`

```
unsigned long bool_array::size ( ) const [inline]
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [bool_array.h](#)
- [bool_array.cpp](#)

4.7 `class_level_lock<_Host, _RealLock>` Class Template Reference

Helper class for class-level locking.

```
#include <class_level_lock.h>
```

Classes

- class [lock](#)
Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics.

Public Types

- typedef volatile _Host [volatile_type](#)

Friends

- class [lock](#)

4.7.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class _Host, bool _RealLock = true>  
class class_level_lock<_Host, _RealLock>
```

Helper class for class-level locking.

This is the multi-threaded implementation. The main departure from Loki `ClassLevelLockable` is that there is an additional template parameter which can make the lock not lock at all even in multi-threaded environments. See [static_mem_pool.h](#) for real usage.

4.7.2 Member Typedef Documentation

4.7.2.1 volatile_type

```
template<class _Host , bool _RealLock = true>
typedef volatile _Host class\_level\_lock< _Host, _RealLock >::volatile\_type
```

4.7.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

4.7.3.1 lock

```
template<class _Host , bool _RealLock = true>
friend class lock [friend]
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [class_level_lock.h](#)

4.8 delete_object Struct Reference

Functor to delete objects pointed by a container of pointers.

```
#include <cont_ptr_utils.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- `template<typename _Pointer >`
void [operator\(\)](#) (_Pointer __ptr) const

4.8.1 Detailed Description

Functor to delete objects pointed by a container of pointers.

A typical usage might be like:

```
list<Object*> l;
...
for_each(l.begin(), l.end(), delete\_object());
```

4.8.2 Member Function Documentation

4.8.2.1 operator()

```
template<typename _Pointer >
void delete_object::operator() (
    _Pointer __ptr ) const [inline]
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [cont_ptr_utils.h](#)

4.9 dereference Struct Reference

Functor to return objects pointed by a container of pointers.

```
#include <cont_ptr_utils.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- `template<typename _Tp >`
`const _Tp & operator\(\) (const _Tp *__ptr) const`

4.9.1 Detailed Description

Functor to return objects pointed by a container of pointers.

A typical usage might be like:

```
vector<Object*> v;
...
transform(v.begin(), v.end(),
    ostream_iterator<Object>(cout, " "),
    dereference());
```

4.9.2 Member Function Documentation

4.9.2.1 operator()

```
template<typename _Tp >
const _Tp& dereference::operator() (
    const _Tp *__ptr ) const [inline]
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [cont_ptr_utils.h](#)

4.10 `dereference_less` Struct Reference

Functor to compare objects pointed by a container of pointers.

```
#include <cont_ptr_utils.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- `template<typename _Pointer >`
`bool operator() (_Pointer __ptr1, _Pointer __ptr2) const`

4.10.1 Detailed Description

Functor to compare objects pointed by a container of pointers.

```
vector<Object*> v;  
...  
sort(v.begin(), v.end(), dereference_less());
```

or

```
set<Object*, dereference_less> s;
```

4.10.2 Member Function Documentation

4.10.2.1 `operator()()`

```
template<typename _Pointer >  
bool dereference_less::operator() (  
    _Pointer __ptr1,  
    _Pointer __ptr2 ) const [inline]
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [cont_ptr_utils.h](#)

4.11 `fast_mutex` Class Reference

Class for non-reentrant fast mutexes.

```
#include <fast_mutex.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [fast_mutex](#) ()
- [~fast_mutex](#) ()
- void [lock](#) ()
- void [unlock](#) ()

4.11.1 Detailed Description

Class for non-reentrant fast mutexes.

This is the implementation for POSIX threads.

4.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.11.2.1 fast_mutex()

```
fast_mutex::fast_mutex ( ) [inline]
```

4.11.2.2 ~fast_mutex()

```
fast_mutex::~~fast_mutex ( ) [inline]
```

References [_FAST_MUTEX_ASSERT](#).

4.11.3 Member Function Documentation

4.11.3.1 lock()

```
void fast_mutex::lock ( ) [inline]
```

References [_FAST_MUTEX_ASSERT](#).

Referenced by [fast_mutex_autolock::fast_mutex_autolock\(\)](#), [class_level_lock< _Host, _RealLock >::lock::lock\(\)](#), and [object_level_lock< _Host >::lock::lock\(\)](#).

4.11.3.2 unlock()

```
void fast_mutex::unlock ( ) [inline]
```

References `_FAST_MUTEX_ASSERT`.

Referenced by `fast_mutex_autolock::~fast_mutex_autolock()`, `class_level_lock< _Host, _RealLock >::lock↔::~lock()`, and `object_level_lock< _Host >::lock::~lock()`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [fast_mutex.h](#)

4.12 fast_mutex_autolock Class Reference

An acquisition-on-initialization lock class based on [fast_mutex](#).

```
#include <fast_mutex.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [fast_mutex_autolock](#) ([fast_mutex](#) &__mtx)
- [~fast_mutex_autolock](#) ()

4.12.1 Detailed Description

An acquisition-on-initialization lock class based on [fast_mutex](#).

4.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.12.2.1 fast_mutex_autolock()

```
fast_mutex_autolock::fast_mutex_autolock (
    fast\_mutex & __mtx ) [inline], [explicit]
```

References `fast_mutex::lock()`.

4.12.2.2 ~fast_mutex_autolock()

```
fast_mutex_autolock::~fast_mutex_autolock ( ) [inline]
```

References `fast_mutex::unlock()`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [fast_mutex.h](#)

4.13 fixed_mem_pool< _Tp > Class Template Reference

Class template to manipulate a fixed-size memory pool.

```
#include <fixed_mem_pool.h>
```

Public Types

- typedef [class_level_lock](#)< [fixed_mem_pool](#)< _Tp > >::lock lock

Static Public Member Functions

- static void * [allocate](#) ()
Allocates a memory block from the memory pool.
- static void [deallocate](#) (void *)
Deallocates a memory block and returns it to the memory pool.
- static bool [initialize](#) (size_t __size)
Initializes the memory pool.
- static int [deinitialize](#) ()
Deinitializes the memory pool.
- static int [get_alloc_count](#) ()
Gets the allocation count.
- static bool [is_initialized](#) ()
Is the memory pool initialized?

Static Protected Member Functions

- static bool [bad_alloc_handler](#) ()
Bad allocation handler.

4.13.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class _Tp>
class fixed_mem_pool< _Tp >
```

Class template to manipulate a fixed-size memory pool.

Please notice that only `allocate` and `deallocate` are protected by a lock.

Parameters

<code>_Tp</code>	class to use the fixed_mem_pool
------------------	---

4.13.2 Member Typedef Documentation

4.13.2.1 lock

```
template<class _Tp >
typedef class\_level\_lock<fixed\_mem\_pool<_Tp> >::lock fixed\_mem\_pool< _Tp >::lock
```

4.13.3 Member Function Documentation

4.13.3.1 allocate()

```
template<class _Tp >
void * fixed\_mem\_pool< _Tp >::allocate ( ) [inline], [static]
```

Allocates a memory block from the memory pool.

Returns

pointer to the allocated memory block

4.13.3.2 bad_alloc_handler()

```
template<class _Tp >
bool fixed\_mem\_pool< _Tp >::bad_alloc_handler ( ) [static], [protected]
```

Bad allocation handler.

Called when there are no memory blocks available in the memory pool. If this function returns `false` (default behaviour if not explicitly specialized), it indicates that it can do nothing and [allocate\(\)](#) should return `NULL`; if this function returns `true`, it indicates that it has freed some memory blocks and [allocate\(\)](#) should try allocating again.

4.13.3.3 deallocate()

```
template<class _Tp >
void fixed\_mem\_pool< _Tp >::deallocate (
    void * \_\_block\_ptr ) [inline], [static]
```

Deallocates a memory block and returns it to the memory pool.

Parameters

<code>__block_ptr</code>	pointer to the memory block to return
--------------------------	---------------------------------------

4.13.3.4 deinitialize()

```
template<class _Tp >
int fixed_mem_pool<_Tp>::deinitialize ( ) [static]
```

Deinitializes the memory pool.

Returns

0 if all memory blocks are returned and the memory pool successfully freed; or a non-zero value indicating number of memory blocks still in allocation

References `mem_pool_base::dealloc_sys()`.

4.13.3.5 get_alloc_count()

```
template<class _Tp >
int fixed_mem_pool<_Tp>::get_alloc_count ( ) [inline], [static]
```

Gets the allocation count.

Returns

the number of memory blocks still in allocation

4.13.3.6 initialize()

```
template<class _Tp >
bool fixed_mem_pool<_Tp>::initialize (
    size_t __size ) [static]
```

Initializes the memory pool.

Parameters

<code>__size</code>	number of memory blocks to put in the memory pool
---------------------	---

Returns

`true` if successful; `false` if memory insufficient

References `mem_pool_base::alloc_sys()`.

4.13.3.7 is_initialized()

```
template<class _Tp >
bool fixed_mem_pool< _Tp >::is_initialized ( ) [inline], [static]
```

Is the memory pool initialized?

Returns

`true` if it is successfully initialized; `false` otherwise

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [fixed_mem_pool.h](#)

4.14 class_level_lock< _Host, _RealLock >::lock Class Reference

Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics.

```
#include <class_level_lock.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [lock \(\)](#)
- [~lock \(\)](#)

4.14.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class _Host, bool _RealLock = true>
class class_level_lock< _Host, _RealLock >::lock
```

Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics.

4.14.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.14.2.1 `lock()`

```
template<class _Host , bool _RealLock = true>
class_level_lock< _Host, _RealLock >::lock::lock ( ) [inline]
```

References `fast_mutex::lock()`.

4.14.2.2 `~lock()`

```
template<class _Host , bool _RealLock = true>
class_level_lock< _Host, _RealLock >::lock::~lock ( ) [inline]
```

References `fast_mutex::unlock()`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [class_level_lock.h](#)

4.15 `object_level_lock<_Host>::lock` Class Reference

Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics.

```
#include <object_level_lock.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [lock](#) (const [object_level_lock](#) &__host)
- [~lock](#) ()
- const [object_level_lock](#) * [get_locked_object](#) () const

4.15.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class _Host>
class object_level_lock< _Host >::lock
```

Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics.

4.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.15.2.1 lock()

```
template<class _Host >
object_level_lock< _Host >::lock::lock (
    const object_level_lock & __host ) [inline], [explicit]
```

References fast_mutex::lock().

4.15.2.2 ~lock()

```
template<class _Host >
object_level_lock< _Host >::lock::~~lock ( ) [inline]
```

References fast_mutex::unlock().

4.15.3 Member Function Documentation

4.15.3.1 get_locked_object()

```
template<class _Host >
const object_level_lock* object_level_lock< _Host >::lock::get_locked_object ( ) const [inline]
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

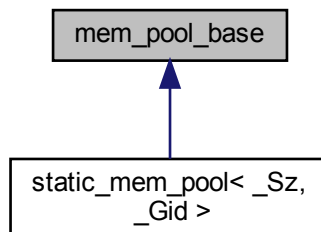
- [object_level_lock.h](#)

4.16 mem_pool_base Class Reference

Base class for memory pools.

```
#include <mem_pool_base.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for mem_pool_base:



Classes

- struct [_Block_list](#)
Structure to store the next available memory block.

Public Member Functions

- virtual [~mem_pool_base](#) ()
- virtual void [recycle](#) ()=0

Static Public Member Functions

- static void * [alloc_sys](#) (size_t __size)
- static void [dealloc_sys](#) (void *__ptr)

4.16.1 Detailed Description

Base class for memory pools.

4.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.16.2.1 ~mem_pool_base()

```
mem_pool_base::~mem_pool_base ( ) [virtual]
```

4.16.3 Member Function Documentation

4.16.3.1 alloc_sys()

```
void * mem_pool_base::alloc_sys (
    size_t __size ) [static]
```

References [_MEM_POOL_ALLOCATE](#).

Referenced by [fixed_mem_pool<_Tp>::initialize\(\)](#).

4.16.3.2 dealloc_sys()

```
void mem_pool_base::dealloc_sys (
    void * __ptr ) [static]
```

References `_MEM_POOL_DEALLOCATE`.

Referenced by `fixed_mem_pool<_Tp>::deinitialize()`.

4.16.3.3 recycle()

```
virtual void mem_pool_base::recycle ( ) [pure virtual]
```

Implemented in `static_mem_pool<_Sz, _Gid>`.

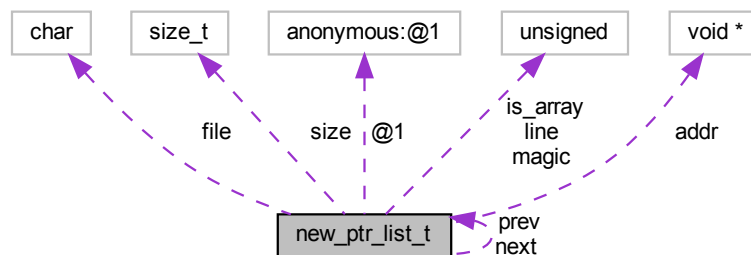
The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [mem_pool_base.h](#)
- [mem_pool_base.cpp](#)

4.17 new_ptr_list_t Struct Reference

Structure to store the position information where `new` occurs.

Collaboration diagram for `new_ptr_list_t`:



Public Attributes

- `new_ptr_list_t * next`
- `new_ptr_list_t * prev`
- `size_t size`
- union {
 - `char file [DEBUG_NEW_FILENAME_LEN]`
 - `void * addr`
- `unsigned line:31`
- `unsigned is_array:1`
- `unsigned magic`

4.17.1 Detailed Description

Structure to store the position information where `new` occurs.

4.17.2 Member Data Documentation

4.17.2.1 "@1

```
union { ... }
```

4.17.2.2 addr

```
void* new_ptr_list_t::addr
```

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, and `free_pointer()`.

4.17.2.3 file

```
char new_ptr_list_t::file[_DEBUG_NEW_FILENAME_LEN]
```

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, and `free_pointer()`.

4.17.2.4 is_array

```
unsigned new_ptr_list_t::is_array
```

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, and `free_pointer()`.

4.17.2.5 line

```
unsigned new_ptr_list_t::line
```

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, and `free_pointer()`.

4.17.2.6 magic

```
unsigned new_ptr_list_t::magic
```

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, and `free_pointer()`.

4.17.2.7 next

```
new_ptr_list_t* new_ptr_list_t::next
```

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, and `free_pointer()`.

4.17.2.8 prev

```
new_ptr_list_t* new_ptr_list_t::prev
```

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, and `free_pointer()`.

4.17.2.9 size

```
size_t new_ptr_list_t::size
```

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `check_tail()`, and `free_pointer()`.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [debug_new.cpp](#)

4.18 `object_level_lock<_Host>` Class Template Reference

Helper class for class-level locking.

```
#include <object_level_lock.h>
```

Classes

- class [lock](#)

Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics.

Public Types

- typedef volatile _Host [volatile_type](#)

Friends

- class [lock](#)

4.18.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class _Host>
class object_level_lock< _Host >
```

Helper class for class-level locking.

This is the multi-threaded implementation.

4.18.2 Member Typedef Documentation

4.18.2.1 volatile_type

```
template<class _Host >
typedef volatile _Host object\_level\_lock< _Host >::volatile_type
```

4.18.3 Friends And Related Function Documentation

4.18.3.1 lock

```
template<class _Host >
friend class lock [friend]
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [object_level_lock.h](#)

4.19 output_object< _OutputStrm, _StringType > Struct Template Reference

Functor to output objects pointed by a container of pointers.

```
#include <cont_ptr_utils.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [output_object](#) (_OutputStrm &__outs, const _StringType &__sep)
- `template<typename _Tp >`
void [operator\(\)](#) (const _Tp *__ptr) const

4.19.1 Detailed Description

```
template<typename _OutputStrm, typename _StringType = const char*>
struct output_object< _OutputStrm, _StringType >
```

Functor to output objects pointed by a container of pointers.

A typical usage might be like:

```
list<Object*> l;
...
for_each(l.begin(), l.end(), output_object<ostream>(cout, " "));
```

4.19.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.19.2.1 output_object()

```
template<typename _OutputStrm, typename _StringType = const char*>
output_object< _OutputStrm, _StringType >::output_object (
    _OutputStrm & __outs,
    const _StringType & __sep ) [inline]
```

4.19.3 Member Function Documentation

4.19.3.1 operator>()

```
template<typename _OutputStrm, typename _StringType = const char*>
template<typename _Tp >
void output_object< _OutputStrm, _StringType >::operator() (
    const _Tp *__ptr ) const [inline]
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

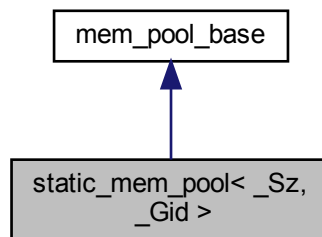
- [cont_ptr_utils.h](#)

4.20 static_mem_pool< _Sz, _Gid > Class Template Reference

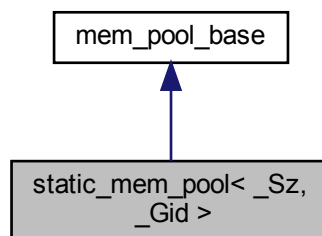
Singleton class template to manage the allocation/deallocation of memory blocks of one specific size.

```
#include <static_mem_pool.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for static_mem_pool< _Sz, _Gid >:



Collaboration diagram for static_mem_pool< _Sz, _Gid >:



Public Member Functions

- void * [allocate](#) ()
Allocates memory and returns its pointer.
- void [deallocate](#) (void *__ptr)
Deallocates memory by putting the memory block into the pool.
- virtual void [recycle](#) ()
Recycles half of the free memory blocks in the memory pool to the system.

Static Public Member Functions

- static [static_mem_pool](#) & [instance](#) ()
Gets the instance of the static memory pool.
- static [static_mem_pool](#) & [instance_known](#) ()
Gets the known instance of the static memory pool.

4.20.1 Detailed Description

```
template<size_t _Sz, int _Gid = -1>
class static_mem_pool< _Sz, _Gid >
```

Singleton class template to manage the allocation/deallocation of memory blocks of one specific size.

Parameters

<code>_Sz</code>	size of elements in the static_mem_pool
<code>_Gid</code>	group id of a static_mem_pool : if it is negative, simultaneous accesses to this static_mem_pool will be protected from each other; otherwise no protection is given

4.20.2 Member Function Documentation

4.20.2.1 allocate()

```
template<size_t _Sz, int _Gid = -1>
void* static\_mem\_pool< _Sz, _Gid >::allocate ( ) [inline]
```

Allocates memory and returns its pointer.

The template will try to get it from the memory pool first, and request memory from the system if there is no free memory in the pool.

Returns

pointer to allocated memory if successful; NULL otherwise

References `mem_pool_base::_Block_list::_M_next`.

4.20.2.2 deallocate()

```
template<size_t _Sz, int _Gid = -1>
void static\_mem\_pool< _Sz, _Gid >::deallocate (
    void * __ptr ) [inline]
```

Deallocates memory by putting the memory block into the pool.

Parameters

<code>__ptr</code>	pointer to memory to be deallocated
--------------------	-------------------------------------

References `mem_pool_base::_Block_list::_M_next`.

4.20.2.3 instance()

```
template<size_t _Sz, int _Gid = -1>
static static_mem_pool& static_mem_pool<_Sz, _Gid>::instance ( ) [inline], [static]
```

Gets the instance of the static memory pool.

It will create the instance if it does not already exist. Generally this function is now not needed.

Returns

reference to the instance of the static memory pool

See also

[instance_known](#)

4.20.2.4 instance_known()

```
template<size_t _Sz, int _Gid = -1>
static static_mem_pool& static_mem_pool<_Sz, _Gid>::instance_known ( ) [inline], [static]
```

Gets the known instance of the static memory pool.

The instance must already exist. Generally the static initializer of the template guarantees it.

Returns

reference to the instance of the static memory pool

4.20.2.5 recycle()

```
template<size_t _Sz, int _Gid>
void static_mem_pool<_Sz, _Gid>::recycle ( ) [virtual]
```

Recycles half of the free memory blocks in the memory pool to the system.

It is called when a memory request to the system (in other instances of the static memory pool) fails.

Implements [mem_pool_base](#).

References `mem_pool_base::_Block_list::_M_next`, and `_STATIC_MEM_POOL_TRACE`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [static_mem_pool.h](#)

4.21 static_mem_pool_set Class Reference

Singleton class to maintain a set of existing instantiations of [static_mem_pool](#).

```
#include <static_mem_pool.h>
```

Public Types

- typedef [class_level_lock](#)< [static_mem_pool_set](#) >::lock lock

Public Member Functions

- void [recycle](#) ()
Asks all static memory pools to recycle unused memory blocks back to the system.
- void [add](#) ([mem_pool_base](#) * __memory_pool_p)
Adds a new memory pool to [static_mem_pool_set](#).

Static Public Member Functions

- static [static_mem_pool_set](#) & [instance](#) ()
Creates the singleton instance of [static_mem_pool_set](#).

4.21.1 Detailed Description

Singleton class to maintain a set of existing instantiations of [static_mem_pool](#).

4.21.2 Member Typedef Documentation

4.21.2.1 lock

```
typedef class\_level\_lock<static\_mem\_pool\_set>::lock static\_mem\_pool\_set::lock
```

4.21.3 Member Function Documentation

4.21.3.1 add()

```
void static\_mem\_pool\_set::add (  
    mem\_pool\_base * __memory_pool_p )
```

Adds a new memory pool to [static_mem_pool_set](#).

Parameters

<code>__memory_pool</code> ↔ <code>_p</code>	pointer to the memory pool to add
---	-----------------------------------

4.21.3.2 instance()

```
static_mem_pool_set & static_mem_pool_set::instance ( ) [static]
```

Creates the singleton instance of [static_mem_pool_set](#).

Returns

reference to the instance of [static_mem_pool_set](#)

4.21.3.3 recycle()

```
void static_mem_pool_set::recycle ( )
```

Asks all static memory pools to recycle unused memory blocks back to the system.

The caller should get the lock to prevent other operations to [static_mem_pool_set](#) during its execution.

References `_STATIC_MEM_POOL_TRACE`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [static_mem_pool.h](#)
- [static_mem_pool.cpp](#)

Chapter 5

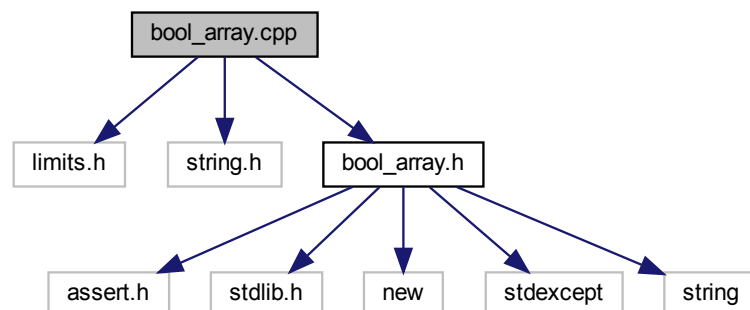
File Documentation

5.1 bool_array.cpp File Reference

Code for class `bool_array` (packed boolean array).

```
#include <limits.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "bool_array.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `bool_array.cpp`:



5.1.1 Detailed Description

Code for class `bool_array` (packed boolean array).

Version

3.1, 2005/08/25

Author

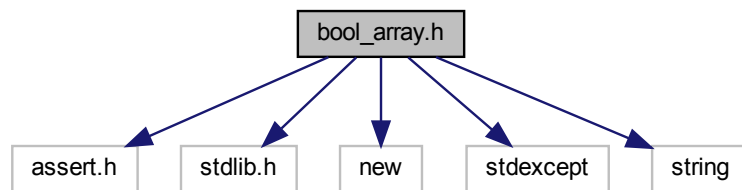
Wu Yongwei

5.2 bool_array.h File Reference

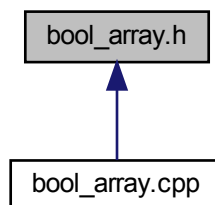
Header file for class `bool_array` (packed boolean array).

```
#include <assert.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <new>
#include <stdexcept>
#include <string>
```

Include dependency graph for `bool_array.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class `bool_array`
Class to represent a packed boolean array.

Macros

- `#define _BYTE_DEFINED`

Typedefs

- typedef unsigned char `BYTE`

5.2.1 Detailed Description

Header file for class `bool_array` (packed boolean array).

Version

3.1, 2005/08/25

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.2.2 Macro Definition Documentation

5.2.2.1 _BYTE_DEFINED

```
#define _BYTE_DEFINED
```

5.2.3 Typedef Documentation

5.2.3.1 BYTE

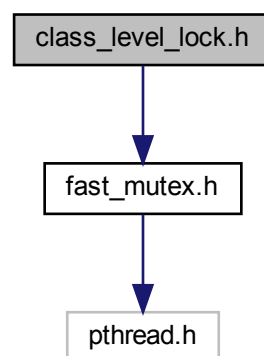
```
typedef unsigned char BYTE
```

5.3 class_level_lock.h File Reference

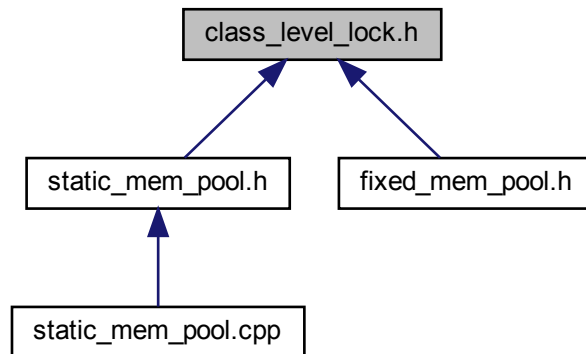
In essence Loki `ClassLevelLockable` re-engineered to use a `fast_mutex` class.

```
#include "fast_mutex.h"
```

Include dependency graph for `class_level_lock.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class `class_level_lock<_Host, _RealLock >`
Helper class for class-level locking.
- class `class_level_lock<_Host, _RealLock >::lock`
Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics.

5.3.1 Detailed Description

In essence Loki ClassLevelLockable re-engineered to use a `fast_mutex` class.

Version

1.13, 2007/12/30

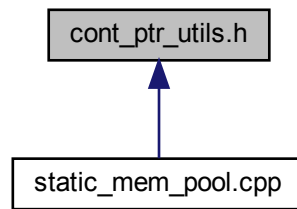
Author

Wu Yongwei

5.4 cont_ptr_utils.h File Reference

Utility functors for containers of pointers (adapted from Scott Meyers' *Effective STL*).

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- struct [dereference](#)
Functor to return objects pointed by a container of pointers.
- struct [dereference_less](#)
Functor to compare objects pointed by a container of pointers.
- struct [delete_object](#)
Functor to delete objects pointed by a container of pointers.
- struct [output_object<_OutputStrm, _StringType>](#)
Functor to output objects pointed by a container of pointers.

5.4.1 Detailed Description

Utility functors for containers of pointers (adapted from Scott Meyers' *Effective STL*).

Version

1.4, 2007/09/12

Author

Wu Yongwei

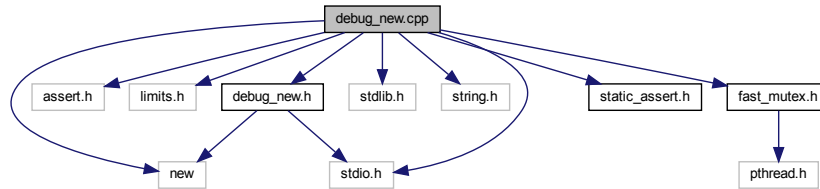
5.5 debug_new.cpp File Reference

Implementation of debug versions of new and delete to check leakage.

```
#include <new>
#include <assert.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```
#include "fast_mutex.h"
#include "static_assert.h"
#include "debug_new.h"
```

Include dependency graph for debug_new.cpp:



Classes

- struct [new_ptr_list_t](#)

Structure to store the position information where `new` occurs.

Macros

- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_ALIGNMENT 16`
The alignment requirement of allocated memory blocks.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS __builtin_return_address(0)`
The expression to return the caller address.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_ERROR_ACTION abort()`
The action to take when an error occurs.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_FILENAME_LEN 44`
The length of file name stored if greater than zero.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_PROGNAME NULL`
The program (executable) name to be set at compile time.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_STD_OPER_NEW 1`
Macro to indicate whether the standard-conformant behaviour of operator `new` is wanted.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK 0`
Macro to indicate whether a writing-past-end check will be performed.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK_CHAR 0xCC`
Value of the padding bytes at the end of a memory block.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_USE_ADDR2LINE 1`
Whether to use `addr2line` to convert a caller address to file/line information.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_REDEFINE_NEW 0`
Macro to indicate whether redefinition of `new` is wanted.
- `#define align(s) (((s) + _DEBUG_NEW_ALIGNMENT - 1) & ~(_DEBUG_NEW_ALIGNMENT - 1))`
Gets the aligned value of memory block size.

Functions

- static bool `print_position_from_addr` (const void *addr)
Tries printing the position information from an instruction address.
- static void `print_position` (const void *ptr, int line)
Prints the position information of a memory operation point.
- static bool `check_tail` (new_ptr_list_t *ptr)
Checks whether the padding bytes at the end of a memory block is tampered with.
- static void * `alloc_mem` (size_t size, const char *file, int line, bool is_array)
Allocates memory and initializes control data.
- static void `free_pointer` (void *pointer, void *addr, bool is_array)
Frees memory and adjusts pointers.
- int `check_leaks` ()
Checks for memory leaks.
- int `check_mem_corruption` ()
Checks for heap corruption.
- void * `operator new` (size_t size, const char *file, int line)
- void * `operator new[]` (size_t size, const char *file, int line)
- void * `operator new` (size_t size) throw (std::bad_alloc)
- void * `operator new[]` (size_t size) throw (std::bad_alloc)
- void * `operator new` (size_t size, const std::nothrow_t &) throw ()
- void * `operator new[]` (size_t size, const std::nothrow_t &) throw ()
- void `operator delete` (void *pointer) throw ()
- void `operator delete[]` (void *pointer) throw ()
- void `operator delete` (void *pointer, const char *file, int line) throw ()
- void `operator delete[]` (void *pointer, const char *file, int line) throw ()
- void `operator delete` (void *pointer, const std::nothrow_t &) throw ()
- void `operator delete[]` (void *pointer, const std::nothrow_t &) throw ()

Variables

- const unsigned `MAGIC` = 0x4442474E
Magic number for error detection.
- const int `ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE` = align(sizeof(new_ptr_list_t))
The extra memory allocated by operator new.
- static new_ptr_list_t `new_ptr_list`
List of all new'd pointers.
- static fast_mutex `new_ptr_lock`
The mutex guard to protect simultaneous access to the pointer list.
- static fast_mutex `new_output_lock`
The mutex guard to protect simultaneous output to new_output_fp.
- static size_t `total_mem_alloc` = 0
Total memory allocated in bytes.
- bool `new_autocheck_flag` = true
Flag to control whether check_leaks will be automatically called on program exit.
- bool `new_verbose_flag` = false
Flag to control whether verbose messages are output.
- FILE * `new_output_fp` = stderr
Pointer to the output stream.
- const char * `new_progname` = _DEBUG_NEW_PROGNAME
Pointer to the program name.

5.5.1 Detailed Description

Implementation of debug versions of new and delete to check leakage.

Version

4.12, 2007/12/31

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.5.2 Macro Definition Documentation

5.5.2.1 _DEBUG_NEW_ALIGNMENT

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_ALIGNMENT 16
```

The alignment requirement of allocated memory blocks.

It must be a power of two.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`.

5.5.2.2 _DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS __builtin_return_address(0)
```

The expression to return the caller address.

[print_position](#) will later on use this address to print the position information of memory operation points.

Referenced by `free_pointer()`, `operator delete()`, `operator delete[]()`, `operator new()`, and `operator new[]()`.

5.5.2.3 _DEBUG_NEW_ERROR_ACTION

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_ERROR_ACTION abort()
```

The action to take when an error occurs.

The default behaviour is to call *abort*, unless `_DEBUG_NEW_ERROR_CRASH` is defined, in which case a segmentation fault will be triggered instead (which can be useful on platforms like Windows that do not generate a core dump when *abort* is called).

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, and `free_pointer()`.

5.5.2.4 _DEBUG_NEW_FILENAME_LEN

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_FILENAME_LEN 44
```

The length of file name stored if greater than zero.

If it is zero, only a const char pointer will be stored. Currently the default behaviour is to copy the file name, because I found that the exit leakage check cannot access the address of the file name sometimes (in my case, a core dump will occur when trying to access the file name in a shared library after a `SIGINT`). The current default value makes the size of `new_ptr_list_t` 64 on 32-bit platforms.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`.

5.5.2.5 _DEBUG_NEW_PROGNAME

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_PROGNAME NULL
```

The program (executable) name to be set at compile time.

It is better to assign the full program path to `new_programe` in *main* (at run time) than to use this (compile-time) macro, but this macro serves well as a quick hack. Note also that double quotation marks need to be used around the program name, i.e., one should specify a command-line option like `-D_DEBUG_NEW_PROGNAME="a.out"` in *bash*, or `-D_DEBUG_NEW_PROGNAME="a.exe"` in the Windows command prompt.

5.5.2.6 _DEBUG_NEW_REDEFINE_NEW

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_REDEFINE_NEW 0
```

Macro to indicate whether redefinition of `new` is wanted.

Here it is defined to 0 to disable the redefinition of `new`.

5.5.2.7 _DEBUG_NEW_STD_OPER_NEW

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_STD_OPER_NEW 1
```

Macro to indicate whether the standard-conformant behaviour of operator `new` is wanted.

It is on by default now, but the user may set it to 0 to revert to the old behaviour.

5.5.2.8 _DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK 0
```

Macro to indicate whether a writing-past-end check will be performed.

Define it to a positive integer as the number of padding bytes at the end of a memory block for checking.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, and `check_tail()`.

5.5.2.9 _DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK_CHAR

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK_CHAR 0xCC
```

Value of the padding bytes at the end of a memory block.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, and `check_tail()`.

5.5.2.10 _DEBUG_NEW_USE_ADDR2LINE

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_USE_ADDR2LINE 1
```

Whether to use *addr2line* to convert a caller address to file/line information.

Defining it to a non-zero value will enable the conversion (automatically done if GCC is detected). Defining it to zero will disable the conversion.

5.5.2.11 align

```
#define align(  
    s ) ((s) + _DEBUG_NEW_ALIGNMENT - 1) & ~(_DEBUG_NEW_ALIGNMENT - 1)
```

Gets the aligned value of memory block size.

5.5.3 Function Documentation

5.5.3.1 alloc_mem()

```
static void* alloc_mem (  
    size_t size,  
    const char * file,  
    int line,  
    bool is_array ) [static]
```

Allocates memory and initializes control data.

Parameters

<i>size</i>	size of the required memory block
<i>file</i>	null-terminated string of the file name
<i>line</i>	line number
<i>is_array</i>	boolean value whether this is an array operation

Returns

pointer to the user-requested memory area; `NULL` if memory allocation is not successful

References `_DEBUG_NEW_ALIGNMENT`, `_DEBUG_NEW_ERROR_ACTION`, `_DEBUG_NEW_FILENAME_LEN`, `_DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK`, `_DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK_CHAR`, `new_ptr_list_t::addr`, `ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE`, `new_ptr_list_t::file`, `new_ptr_list_t::is_array`, `new_ptr_list_t::line`, `new_ptr_list_t::magic`, `MAGIC`, `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_ptr_list`, `new_ptr_lock`, `new_verbose_flag`, `new_ptr_list_t::next`, `new_ptr_list_t::prev`, `print_position()`, `new_ptr_list_t::size`, `STATIC_ASSERT`, and `total_mem_alloc`.

Referenced by operator `new()`, and operator `new[]()`.

5.5.3.2 check_leaks()

```
int check_leaks ( )
```

Checks for memory leaks.

Returns

zero if no leakage is found; the number of leaks otherwise

References `new_ptr_list_t::addr`, `ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE`, `check_tail()`, `new_ptr_list_t::file`, `new_ptr_list_t::line`, `new_ptr_list_t::magic`, `MAGIC`, `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_ptr_list`, `new_ptr_lock`, `new_verbose_flag`, `new_ptr_list_t::next`, `print_position()`, and `new_ptr_list_t::size`.

Referenced by `__debug_new_counter::~__debug_new_counter()`.

5.5.3.3 check_mem_corruption()

```
int check_mem_corruption ( )
```

Checks for heap corruption.

Returns

zero if no problem is found; the number of found memory corruptions otherwise

References `_DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK`, `ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE`, `check_tail()`, `MAGIC`, `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_ptr_list`, `new_ptr_lock`, `new_ptr_list_t::next`, and `print_position()`.

Referenced by `free_pointer()`.

5.5.3.4 check_tail()

```
static bool check_tail (
    new_ptr_list_t * ptr ) [static]
```

Checks whether the padding bytes at the end of a memory block is tampered with.

Parameters

<i>ptr</i>	pointer to a new_ptr_list_t struct
------------	--

Returns

`true` if the padding bytes are untouched; `false` otherwise

References `_DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK`, `_DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK_CHAR`, `ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE`, and `new_ptr_list_t::size`.

Referenced by `check_leaks()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, and `free_pointer()`.

5.5.3.5 free_pointer()

```
static void free_pointer (
    void * pointer,
    void * addr,
    bool is_array ) [static]
```

Frees memory and adjusts pointers.

Parameters

<i>pointer</i>	pointer to delete
<i>addr</i>	pointer to the caller
<i>is_array</i>	flag indicating whether it is invoked by a <code>delete[]</code> call

References `_DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS`, `_DEBUG_NEW_ERROR_ACTION`, `new_ptr_list_t::addr`, `ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE`, `check_mem_corruption()`, `check_tail()`, `new_ptr_list_t::file`, `new_ptr_list_t::is_array`, `new_ptr_list_t::line`, `new_ptr_list_t::magic`, `MAGIC`, `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_ptr_lock`, `new_verbose_flag`, `new_ptr_list_t::next`, `new_ptr_list_t::prev`, `print_position()`, `new_ptr_list_t::size`, and `total_mem_alloc`.

Referenced by `operator delete()`, and `operator delete[]()`.

5.5.3.6 operator delete() [1/3]

```
void operator delete (
    void * pointer ) throw ()
```

References `_DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS`, and `free_pointer()`.

5.5.3.7 operator delete() [2/3]

```
void operator delete (
    void * pointer,
    const char * file,
    int line ) throw )
```

References `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_verbose_flag`, and `print_position()`.

5.5.3.8 operator delete() [3/3]

```
void operator delete (
    void * pointer,
    const std::nothrow_t & ) throw )
```

References `_DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS`.

5.5.3.9 operator delete[]() [1/3]

```
void operator delete[] (
    void * pointer ) throw )
```

References `_DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS`, and `free_pointer()`.

5.5.3.10 operator delete[]() [2/3]

```
void operator delete[] (
    void * pointer,
    const char * file,
    int line ) throw )
```

References `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_verbose_flag`, and `print_position()`.

5.5.3.11 operator delete[]() [3/3]

```
void operator delete[] (
    void * pointer,
    const std::nothrow_t & ) throw )
```

References `_DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS`.

5.5.3.12 operator new() [1/3]

```
void* operator new (
    size_t size,
    const char * file,
    int line )
```

References `alloc_mem()`.

5.5.3.13 operator new() [2/3]

```
void* operator new (
    size_t size ) throw std::bad_alloc)
```

References `_DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS`.

5.5.3.14 operator new() [3/3]

```
void* operator new (
    size_t size,
    const std::nothrow_t & ) throw )
```

References `_DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS`, and `alloc_mem()`.

5.5.3.15 operator new[]() [1/3]

```
void* operator new[] (
    size_t size,
    const char * file,
    int line )
```

References `alloc_mem()`.

5.5.3.16 operator new[]() [2/3]

```
void* operator new[] (
    size_t size ) throw std::bad_alloc)
```

References `_DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS`.

5.5.3.17 operator new[]() [3/3]

```
void* operator new[] (
    size_t size,
    const std::nothrow_t & ) throw )
```

References `_DEBUG_NEW_CALLER_ADDRESS`, and `alloc_mem()`.

5.5.3.18 print_position()

```
static void print_position (
    const void * ptr,
    int line ) [static]
```

Prints the position information of a memory operation point.

When `_DEBUG_NEW_USE_ADDR2LINE` is defined to a non-zero value, this function will try to convert a given caller address to file/line information with *addr2line*.

Parameters

<i>ptr</i>	source file name if <i>line</i> is non-zero; caller address otherwise
<i>line</i>	source line number if non-zero; indication that <i>ptr</i> is the caller address otherwise

References `new_output_fp`, and `print_position_from_addr()`.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, `free_pointer()`, `operator delete()`, and `operator delete[]()`.

5.5.3.19 print_position_from_addr()

```
static bool print_position_from_addr (
    const void * addr ) [static]
```

Tries printing the position information from an instruction address.

This is the version that uses *addr2line*.

Parameters

<i>addr</i>	the instruction address to convert and print
-------------	--

Returns

`true` if the address is converted successfully (and the result is printed); `false` if no useful information is got (and nothing is printed)

References `new_output_fp`, and `new_progname`.

Referenced by `print_position()`.

5.5.4 Variable Documentation

5.5.4.1 `ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE`

```
const int ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE = align(sizeof(new_ptr_list_t))
```

The extra memory allocated by operator `new`.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, `check_tail()`, and `free_pointer()`.

5.5.4.2 `MAGIC`

```
const unsigned MAGIC = 0x4442474E
```

Magic number for error detection.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, and `free_pointer()`.

5.5.4.3 `new_autocheck_flag`

```
bool new_autocheck_flag = true
```

Flag to control whether `check_leaks` will be automatically called on program exit.

Referenced by `__debug_new_counter::~~__debug_new_counter()`.

5.5.4.4 `new_output_fp`

```
FILE* new_output_fp = stderr
```

Pointer to the output stream.

The default output is `stderr`, and one may change it to a user stream if needed (say, `new_verbose_flag` is `true` and there are a lot of (de)allocations).

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, `free_pointer()`, `operator delete()`, `operator delete[]()`, `print_position()`, `print_position_from_addr()`, and `__debug_new_counter::~~__debug_new_counter()`.

5.5.4.5 new_output_lock

```
fast_mutex new_output_lock [static]
```

The mutex guard to protect simultaneous output to [new_output_fp](#).

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, `free_pointer()`, `operator delete()`, and `operator delete[]()`.

5.5.4.6 new_progname

```
const char* new_progname = _DEBUG_NEW_PROGNAME
```

Pointer to the program name.

Its initial value is the macro `_DEBUG_NEW_PROGNAME`. You should try to assign the program path to it early in your application. Assigning `argv[0]` to it in *main* is one way. If you use *bash* or *ksh* (or similar), the following statement is probably what you want: `'new_progname = getenv("_") ;'`.

Referenced by `print_position_from_addr()`.

5.5.4.7 new_ptr_list

```
new_ptr_list_t new_ptr_list [static]
```

Initial value:

```
= {
    &new_ptr_list,
    &new_ptr_list,
    0,
    {
        ""
    },
    0,
    0,
    MAGIC
}
```

List of all new'd pointers.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, and `check_mem_corruption()`.

5.5.4.8 new_ptr_lock

```
fast_mutex new_ptr_lock [static]
```

The mutex guard to protect simultaneous access to the pointer list.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, and `free_pointer()`.

5.5.4.9 new_verbose_flag

```
bool new_verbose_flag = false
```

Flag to control whether verbose messages are output.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `free_pointer()`, `operator delete()`, `operator delete[]()`, and `__debug_new_counter::~~__debug_new_counter()`.

5.5.4.10 total_mem_alloc

```
size_t total_mem_alloc = 0 [static]
```

Total memory allocated in bytes.

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, and `free_pointer()`.

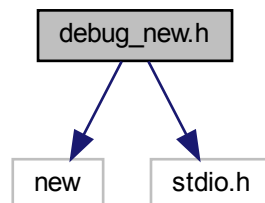
5.6 debug_new.h File Reference

Header file for checking leaks caused by unmatched new/delete.

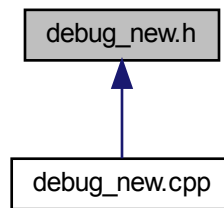
```
#include <new>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

Include dependency graph for `debug_new.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class [__debug_new_recorder](#)
Recorder class to remember the call context.
- class [__debug_new_counter](#)
Counter class for on-exit leakage check.

Macros

- `#define HAVE_PLACEMENT_DELETE 1`
Macro to indicate whether placement delete operators are supported on a certain compiler.
- `#define _DEBUG_NEW_REDEFINE_NEW 1`
Macro to indicate whether redefinition of `new` is wanted.
- `#define DEBUG_NEW __debug_new_recorder(__FILE__, __LINE__) ->* new`
Macro to catch file/line information on allocation.
- `#define new DEBUG_NEW`

Functions

- `int check_leaks ()`
Checks for memory leaks.
- `int check_mem_corruption ()`
Checks for heap corruption.
- `void * operator new (size_t size, const char *file, int line)`
- `void * operator new\[\] (size_t size, const char *file, int line)`
- `void operator delete (void *pointer, const char *file, int line) throw ()`
- `void operator delete\[\] (void *pointer, const char *file, int line) throw ()`

Variables

- bool `new_autocheck_flag`
Flag to control whether `check_leaks` will be automatically called on program exit.
- bool `new_verbose_flag`
Flag to control whether verbose messages are output.
- FILE * `new_output_fp`
Pointer to the output stream.
- const char * `new_progname`
Pointer to the program name.
- static `__debug_new_counter __debug_new_count`
Counting object for each file including `debug_new.h`.

5.6.1 Detailed Description

Header file for checking leaks caused by unmatched new/delete.

Version

4.4, 2007/12/31

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.6.2 Macro Definition Documentation

5.6.2.1 `_DEBUG_NEW_REDEFINE_NEW`

```
#define _DEBUG_NEW_REDEFINE_NEW 1
```

Macro to indicate whether redefinition of `new` is wanted.

If one wants to define one's own operator `new`, to call operator `new` directly, or to call placement `new`, it should be defined to 0 to alter the default behaviour. Unless, of course, one is willing to take the trouble to write something like:

```
# ifdef new
#   define _NEW_REDEFINED
#   undef new
# endif

// Code that uses new is here

# ifdef _NEW_REDEFINED
#   ifdef DEBUG_NEW
#       define new DEBUG_NEW
#   endif
#   undef _NEW_REDEFINED
# endif
```

5.6.2.2 DEBUG_NEW

```
#define DEBUG_NEW __debug_new_recorder(__FILE__, __LINE__) ->* new
```

Macro to catch file/line information on allocation.

If `_DEBUG_NEW_REDEFINE_NEW` is 0, one can use this macro directly; otherwise `new` will be defined to it, and one must use `new` instead.

5.6.2.3 HAVE_PLACEMENT_DELETE

```
#define HAVE_PLACEMENT_DELETE 1
```

Macro to indicate whether placement delete operators are supported on a certain compiler.

Some compilers, like Borland C++ Compiler 5.5.1 and Digital Mars Compiler 8.42, do not support them, and the user must define this macro to 0 to make the program compile. Also note that in that case memory leakage will occur if an exception is thrown in the initialization (constructor) of a dynamically created object.

5.6.2.4 new

```
#define new DEBUG_NEW
```

5.6.3 Function Documentation

5.6.3.1 check_leaks()

```
int check_leaks ( )
```

Checks for memory leaks.

Returns

zero if no leakage is found; the number of leaks otherwise

References `new_ptr_list_t::addr`, `ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE`, `check_tail()`, `new_ptr_list_t::file`, `new_ptr_list_t::line`, `new_ptr_list_t::magic`, `MAGIC`, `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_ptr_list`, `new_ptr_lock`, `new_verbose_flag`, `new_ptr_list_t::next`, `print_position()`, and `new_ptr_list_t::size`.

Referenced by `__debug_new_counter::~~__debug_new_counter()`.

5.6.3.2 `check_mem_corruption()`

```
int check_mem_corruption ( )
```

Checks for heap corruption.

Returns

zero if no problem is found; the number of found memory corruptions otherwise

References `_DEBUG_NEW_TAILCHECK`, `ALIGNED_LIST_ITEM_SIZE`, `check_tail()`, `MAGIC`, `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_ptr_list`, `new_ptr_lock`, `new_ptr_list_t::next`, and `print_position()`.

Referenced by `free_pointer()`.

5.6.3.3 `operator delete()`

```
void operator delete (
    void * pointer,
    const char * file,
    int line ) throw ( )
```

References `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_verbose_flag`, and `print_position()`.

5.6.3.4 `operator delete[]()`

```
void operator delete[] (
    void * pointer,
    const char * file,
    int line ) throw ( )
```

References `new_output_fp`, `new_output_lock`, `new_verbose_flag`, and `print_position()`.

5.6.3.5 `operator new()`

```
void* operator new (
    size_t size,
    const char * file,
    int line )
```

References `alloc_mem()`.

5.6.3.6 operator new[]()

```
void* operator new[] (
    size_t size,
    const char * file,
    int line )
```

References `alloc_mem()`.

5.6.4 Variable Documentation

5.6.4.1 __debug_new_count

```
__debug_new_counter __debug_new_count [static]
```

Counting object for each file including `debug_new.h`.

5.6.4.2 new_autocheck_flag

```
bool new_autocheck_flag
```

Flag to control whether `check_leaks` will be automatically called on program exit.

Referenced by `__debug_new_counter::~~__debug_new_counter()`.

5.6.4.3 new_output_fp

```
FILE* new_output_fp
```

Pointer to the output stream.

The default output is `stderr`, and one may change it to a user stream if needed (say, `new_verbose_flag` is `true` and there are a lot of (de)allocations).

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `check_mem_corruption()`, `free_pointer()`, `operator delete()`, `operator delete[]()`, `print_position()`, `print_position_from_addr()`, and `__debug_new_counter::~~__debug_new_counter()`.

5.6.4.4 new_prognose

```
const char* new_prognose
```

Pointer to the program name.

Its initial value is the macro `_DEBUG_NEW_PROGNOME`. You should try to assign the program path to it early in your application. Assigning `argv[0]` to it in *main* is one way. If you use *bash* or *ksh* (or similar), the following statement is probably what you want: `'new_prognose = getenv("_") ;'`.

Referenced by `print_position_from_addr()`.

5.6.4.5 new_verbose_flag

```
bool new_verbose_flag
```

Flag to control whether verbose messages are output.

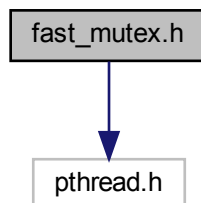
Referenced by `alloc_mem()`, `check_leaks()`, `free_pointer()`, `operator delete()`, `operator delete[]()`, and `__debug_new_counter::~~__debug_new_counter()`.

5.7 fast_mutex.h File Reference

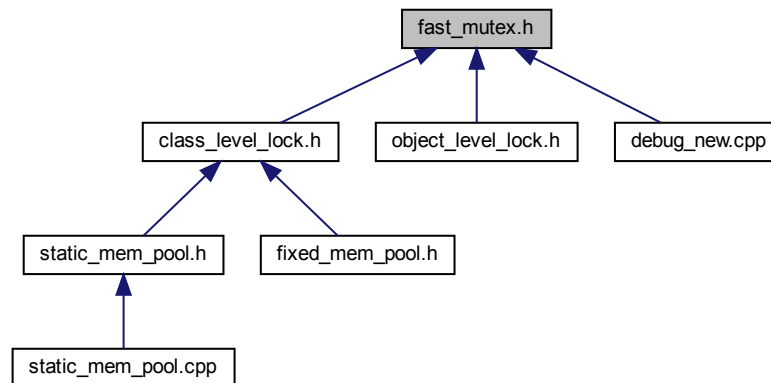
A fast mutex implementation for POSIX and Win32.

```
#include <pthread.h>
```

Include dependency graph for `fast_mutex.h`:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class [fast_mutex](#)
Class for non-reentrant fast mutexes.
- class [fast_mutex_autolock](#)
An acquisition-on-initialization lock class based on [fast_mutex](#).

Macros

- `#define _FAST_MUTEX_CHECK_INITIALIZATION 1`
Macro to control whether to check for initialization status for each lock/unlock operation.
- `#define _FAST_MUTEX_ASSERT(_Expr, _Msg) ((void)0)`
Macro for [fast_mutex](#) assertions.
- `#define __VOLATILE volatile`
Macro alias to 'volatile' semantics.

5.7.1 Detailed Description

A fast mutex implementation for POSIX and Win32.

Version

1.18, 2005/05/06

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.7.2 Macro Definition Documentation

5.7.2.1 __VOLATILE

```
#define __VOLATILE volatile
```

Macro alias to 'volatile' semantics.

Here it is truly volatile since it is in a multi-threaded (POSIX threads) environment.

5.7.2.2 _FAST_MUTEX_ASSERT

```
#define _FAST_MUTEX_ASSERT(  
    _Expr,  
    _Msg ) ((void)0)
```

Macro for [fast_mutex](#) assertions.

Fake version (for release mode).

Referenced by `fast_mutex::lock()`, `fast_mutex::unlock()`, and `fast_mutex::~~fast_mutex()`.

5.7.2.3 _FAST_MUTEX_CHECK_INITIALIZATION

```
#define _FAST_MUTEX_CHECK_INITIALIZATION 1
```

Macro to control whether to check for initialization status for each lock/unlock operation.

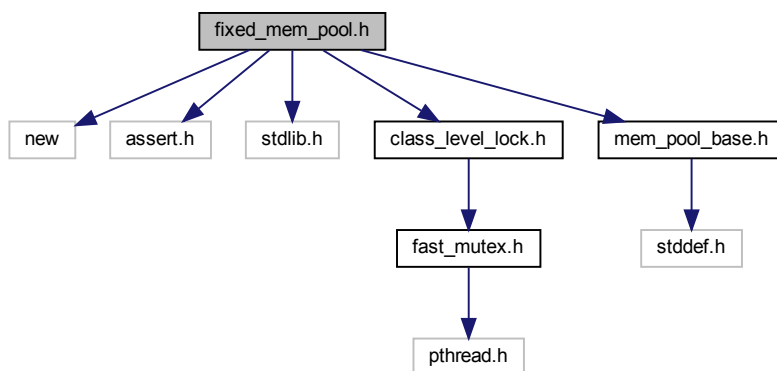
Defining it to a non-zero value will enable the check, so that the construction/destruction of a static object using a static [fast_mutex](#) not yet constructed or already destroyed will work (with lock/unlock operations ignored). Defining it to zero will disable the check.

5.8 fixed_mem_pool.h File Reference

Definition of a fixed-size memory pool template for structs/classes.

```
#include <new>
#include <assert.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "class_level_lock.h"
#include "mem_pool_base.h"
```

Include dependency graph for fixed_mem_pool.h:



Classes

- class `fixed_mem_pool< _Tp >`
Class template to manipulate a fixed-size memory pool.

Macros

- #define `MEM_POOL_ALIGNMENT` 4
Defines the alignment of memory blocks.
- #define `DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL(_Cls)`
*Declares the normal (exceptionable) overload of **operator new** and **operator delete**.*
- #define `DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL__NOSTHROW(_Cls)`
*Declares the non-exceptionable overload of **operator new** and **operator delete**.*
- #define `DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL__THROW_NOCHECK(_Cls)`
*Declares the exceptionable, non-checking overload of **operator new** and **operator delete**.*

5.8.1 Detailed Description

Definition of a fixed-size memory pool template for structs/classes.

This is a easy-to-use class template for pre-allocated memory pools. The client side needs to do the following things:

- Use one of the macros [DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL](#), [DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL__NOTHROW](#), and [DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL__THROW_NOCHECK](#) at the end of the class (say, `class _Cls`) definitions
- Call [fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::initialize](#) at the beginning of the program
- Optionally, specialize [fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::bad_alloc_handler](#) to change the behaviour when all memory blocks are allocated
- Optionally, call [fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::deinitialize](#) at exit of the program to check for memory leaks
- Optionally, call [fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::get_alloc_count](#) to check memory usage when the program is running

Version

1.14, 2005/09/19

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.8.2 Macro Definition Documentation

5.8.2.1 DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL

```
#define DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL(  
    _Cls )
```

Value:

```
public: \
    static void* operator new(size_t __size) \
    { \
        assert(__size == sizeof(_Cls)); \
        if (void* __ptr = fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::allocate()) \
            return __ptr; \
        else \
            throw std::bad_alloc(); \
    } \
    static void operator delete(void* __ptr) \
    { \
        if (__ptr != NULL) \
            fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::deallocate(__ptr); \
    }
```

Declares the normal (exceptionable) overload of **operator new** and **operator delete**.

Parameters

<code>_Cls</code>	class to use the <code>fixed_mem_pool</code>
-------------------	--

See also

`DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL__THROW_NOCHECK`, which, too, defines an **operator new** that will never return NULL, but requires more discipline on the programmer's side.

5.8.2.2 DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL__NOTHROW

```
#define DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL__NOTHROW(  
    _Cls )
```

Value:

```
public: \
    static void* operator new(size_t __size) throw() \
    { \
        assert(__size == sizeof(_Cls)); \
        return fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::allocate(); \
    } \
    static void operator delete(void* __ptr) \
    { \
        if (__ptr != NULL) \
            fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::deallocate(__ptr); \
    }
```

Declares the non-exceptionable overload of **operator new** and **operator delete**.

Parameters

<code>_Cls</code>	class to use the <code>fixed_mem_pool</code>
-------------------	--

5.8.2.3 DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL__THROW_NOCHECK

```
#define DECLARE_FIXED_MEM_POOL__THROW_NOCHECK(  
    _Cls )
```

Value:

```
public: \
    static void* operator new(size_t __size) \
    { \
        assert(__size == sizeof(_Cls)); \
        return fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::allocate(); \
    } \
    static void operator delete(void* __ptr) \
    { \
        if (__ptr != NULL) \
            fixed_mem_pool<_Cls>::deallocate(__ptr); \
    }
```

Declares the exceptionable, non-checking overload of **operator new** and **operator delete**.

N.B. Using this macro *requires* users to explicitly specialize [fixed_mem_pool::bad_alloc_handler](#) so that it shall never return `false` (it may throw exceptions, say, `std::bad_alloc`, or simply abort). Otherwise a segmentation fault might occur (instead of returning a `NULL` pointer).

Parameters

<code>_Cls</code>	class to use the fixed_mem_pool
-------------------	---

5.8.2.4 MEM_POOL_ALIGNMENT

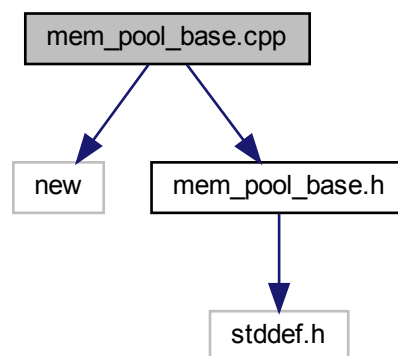
```
#define MEM_POOL_ALIGNMENT 4
```

Defines the alignment of memory blocks.

5.9 mem_pool_base.cpp File Reference

Implementation for the memory pool base.

```
#include <new>
#include "mem_pool_base.h"
Include dependency graph for mem_pool_base.cpp:
```



Macros

- `#define _MEM_POOL_ALLOCATE(_Sz) ::operator new((_Sz), std::nothrow)`
- `#define _MEM_POOL_DEALLOCATE(_Ptr) ::operator delete(_Ptr)`

5.9.1 Detailed Description

Implementation for the memory pool base.

Version

1.2, 2004/07/26

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.9.2 Macro Definition Documentation

5.9.2.1 _MEM_POOL_ALLOCATE

```
#define _MEM_POOL_ALLOCATE(  
    _Sz ) ::operator new((_Sz), std::nothrow)
```

Referenced by mem_pool_base::alloc_sys().

5.9.2.2 _MEM_POOL_DEALLOCATE

```
#define _MEM_POOL_DEALLOCATE(  
    _Ptr ) ::operator delete(_Ptr)
```

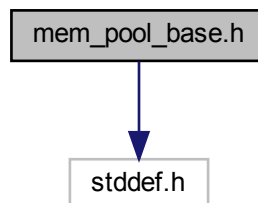
Referenced by mem_pool_base::dealloc_sys().

5.10 mem_pool_base.h File Reference

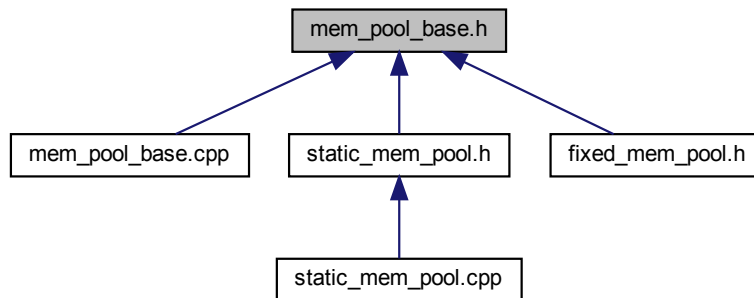
Header file for the memory pool base.

```
#include <stddef.h>
```

Include dependency graph for mem_pool_base.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class [mem_pool_base](#)
Base class for memory pools.
- struct [mem_pool_base::_Block_list](#)
Structure to store the next available memory block.

5.10.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the memory pool base.

Version

1.1, 2004/07/26

Author

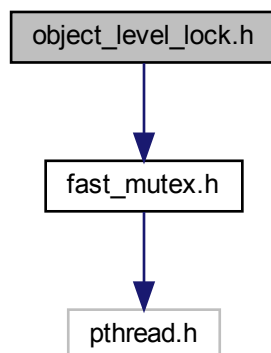
Wu Yongwei

5.11 object_level_lock.h File Reference

In essence Loki ObjectLevelLockable re-engineered to use a [fast_mutex](#) class.

```
#include "fast_mutex.h"
```

Include dependency graph for object_level_lock.h:



Classes

- class [object_level_lock< _Host >](#)
Helper class for class-level locking.
- class [object_level_lock< _Host >::lock](#)
Type that provides locking/unlocking semantics.

5.11.1 Detailed Description

In essence Loki ObjectLevelLockable re-engineered to use a [fast_mutex](#) class.

Check also Andrei Alexandrescu's article "[Multithreading and the C++ Type System](#)" for the ideas behind.

Version

1.4, 2004/05/09

Author

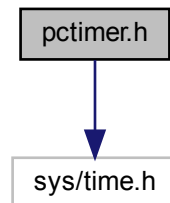
Wu Yongwei

5.12 `pctimer.h` File Reference

Function to get a high-resolution timer for Win32/Cygwin/Unix.

```
#include <sys/time.h>
```

Include dependency graph for `pctimer.h`:



Typedefs

- typedef double `pctimer_t`

Functions

- `__inline` `pctimer_t` `pctimer` (void)

5.12.1 Detailed Description

Function to get a high-resolution timer for Win32/Cygwin/Unix.

Version

1.6, 2004/08/02

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.12.2 Typedef Documentation

5.12.2.1 `pctimer_t`

```
typedef double pctimer_t
```

5.12.3 Function Documentation

5.12.3.1 pctime()

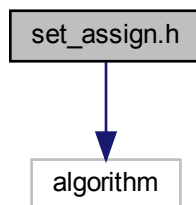
```
__inline pctime_t pctime (
    void )
```

5.13 set_assign.h File Reference

Definition of template functions set_assign_union and set_assign_difference.

```
#include <algorithm>
```

Include dependency graph for set_assign.h:



Functions

- template<class _Container, class _InputIter >
_Container & [set_assign_union](#) (_Container & __dest, _InputIter __first, _InputIter __last)
- template<class _Container, class _InputIter, class _Compare >
_Container & [set_assign_union](#) (_Container & __dest, _InputIter __first, _InputIter __last, _Compare __comp)
- template<class _Container, class _InputIter >
_Container & [set_assign_difference](#) (_Container & __dest, _InputIter __first, _InputIter __last)
- template<class _Container, class _InputIter, class _Compare >
_Container & [set_assign_difference](#) (_Container & __dest, _InputIter __first, _InputIter __last, _Compare __comp)

5.13.1 Detailed Description

Definition of template functions set_assign_union and set_assign_difference.

Version

1.5, 2004/07/26

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.13.2 Function Documentation

5.13.2.1 `set_assign_difference()` [1/2]

```
template<class _Container , class _InputIter >
_Container& set_assign_difference (
    _Container & __dest,
    _InputIter __first,
    _InputIter __last )
```

5.13.2.2 `set_assign_difference()` [2/2]

```
template<class _Container , class _InputIter , class _Compare >
_Container& set_assign_difference (
    _Container & __dest,
    _InputIter __first,
    _InputIter __last,
    _Compare __comp )
```

5.13.2.3 `set_assign_union()` [1/2]

```
template<class _Container , class _InputIter >
_Container& set_assign_union (
    _Container & __dest,
    _InputIter __first,
    _InputIter __last )
```

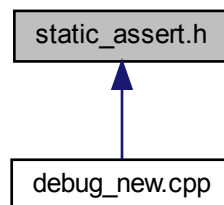
5.13.2.4 `set_assign_union()` [2/2]

```
template<class _Container , class _InputIter , class _Compare >
_Container& set_assign_union (
    _Container & __dest,
    _InputIter __first,
    _InputIter __last,
    _Compare __comp )
```

5.14 static_assert.h File Reference

Template class to check validity during compile time (adapted from Loki).

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- struct [__nvwa_compile_time_error< bool >](#)
- struct [__nvwa_compile_time_error< true >](#)

Macros

- `#define` [STATIC_ASSERT](#)(_Expr, _Msg)

5.14.1 Detailed Description

Template class to check validity during compile time (adapted from Loki).

Version

1.2, 2005/11/22

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.14.2 Macro Definition Documentation

5.14.2.1 STATIC_ASSERT

```
#define STATIC_ASSERT(  
    _Expr,  
    _Msg )
```

Value:

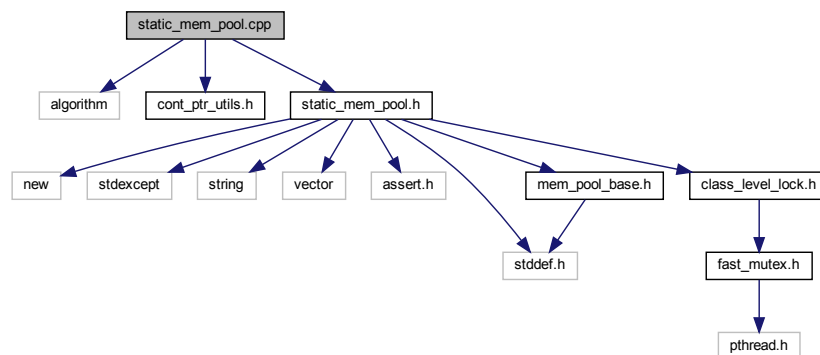
```
{ \    __nwa_compile_time_error<((__Expr) != 0)> ERROR_##_Msg; \    (void)ERROR_##_Msg; \}
```

Referenced by `alloc_mem()`.

5.15 static_mem_pool.cpp File Reference

Non-template and non-inline code for the 'static' memory pool.

```
#include <algorithm>  
#include "cont_ptr_utils.h"  
#include "static_mem_pool.h"  
Include dependency graph for static_mem_pool.cpp:
```



5.15.1 Detailed Description

Non-template and non-inline code for the 'static' memory pool.

Version

1.7, 2006/08/26

Author

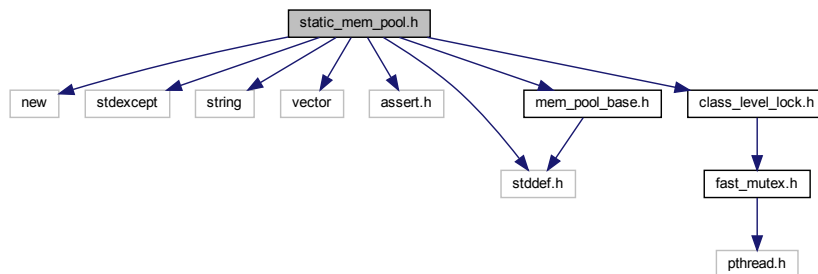
Wu Yongwei

5.16 static_mem_pool.h File Reference

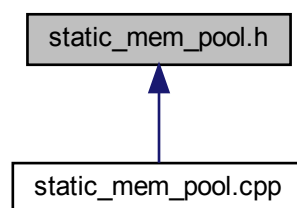
Header file for the 'static' memory pool.

```
#include <new>
#include <stdexcept>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <assert.h>
#include <stddef.h>
#include "class_level_lock.h"
#include "mem_pool_base.h"
```

Include dependency graph for static_mem_pool.h:



This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:



Classes

- class [static_mem_pool_set](#)

Singleton class to maintain a set of existing instantiations of [static_mem_pool](#).

- class [static_mem_pool<_Sz, _Gid>](#)

Singleton class template to manage the allocation/deallocation of memory blocks of one specific size.

Macros

- `#define __PRIVATE private`
- `#define _STATIC_MEM_POOL_TRACE(_Lck, _Msg) ((void)0)`
- `#define DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL(_Cls)`
- `#define DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL__NOTHROW(_Cls)`
- `#define DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED(_Cls, _Gid)`
- `#define DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED__NOTHROW(_Cls, _Gid)`
- `#define PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL(_Cls) std::cerr << "PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL is obsolete!\n";`
- `#define PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED(_Cls, _Gid) std::cerr << "PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED is obsolete!\n";`

5.16.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the 'static' memory pool.

Version

1.20, 2007/10/20

Author

Wu Yongwei

5.16.2 Macro Definition Documentation

5.16.2.1 __PRIVATE

```
#define __PRIVATE private
```

5.16.2.2 _STATIC_MEM_POOL_TRACE

```
#define _STATIC_MEM_POOL_TRACE(  
    _Lck,  
    _Msg ) ((void)0)
```

Referenced by `static_mem_pool_set::recycle()`, and `static_mem_pool< _Sz, _Gid >::recycle()`.

5.16.2.3 DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL

```
#define DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL(  
    _Cls )
```

Value:

```
public: \
    static void* operator new(size_t __size) \
    { \
        assert(__size == sizeof(_Cls)); \
        void* __ptr; \
        __ptr = static_mem_pool<sizeof(_Cls)>:: \
                instance_known().allocate(); \
        if (__ptr == NULL) \
            throw std::bad_alloc(); \
        return __ptr; \
    } \
    static void operator delete(void* __ptr) \
    { \
        if (__ptr) \
            static_mem_pool<sizeof(_Cls)>:: \
                instance_known().deallocate(__ptr); \
    }
```

5.16.2.4 DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL__NOTHROW

```
#define DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL__NOTHROW(  
    _Cls )
```

Value:

```
public: \
    static void* operator new(size_t __size) throw() \
    { \
        assert(__size == sizeof(_Cls)); \
        return static_mem_pool<sizeof(_Cls)>:: \
                instance_known().allocate(); \
    } \
    static void operator delete(void* __ptr) \
    { \
        if (__ptr) \
            static_mem_pool<sizeof(_Cls)>:: \
                instance_known().deallocate(__ptr); \
    }
```

5.16.2.5 DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED

```
#define DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED(  
    _Cls,  
    _Gid )
```

Value:

```

public: \
    static void* operator new(size_t __size) \
    { \
        assert(__size == sizeof(_Cls)); \
        void* __ptr; \
        __ptr = static_mem_pool<sizeof(_Cls), (_Gid)>:: \
            instance_known().allocate(); \
        if (__ptr == NULL) \
            throw std::bad_alloc(); \
        return __ptr; \
    } \
    static void operator delete(void* __ptr) \
    { \
        if (__ptr) \
            static_mem_pool<sizeof(_Cls), (_Gid)>:: \
                instance_known().deallocate(__ptr); \
    }

```

5.16.2.6 DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED__NOTHROW

```

#define DECLARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED__NOTHROW(
    _Cls,
    _Gid )

```

Value:

```

public: \
    static void* operator new(size_t __size) throw() \
    { \
        assert(__size == sizeof(_Cls)); \
        return static_mem_pool<sizeof(_Cls), (_Gid)>:: \
            instance_known().allocate(); \
    } \
    static void operator delete(void* __ptr) \
    { \
        if (__ptr) \
            static_mem_pool<sizeof(_Cls), (_Gid)>:: \
                instance_known().deallocate(__ptr); \
    }

```

5.16.2.7 PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL

```

#define PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL(
    _Cls ) std::cerr << "PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL is obsolete!\n";

```

5.16.2.8 PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED

```

#define PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED(
    _Cls,
    _Gid ) std::cerr << "PREPARE_STATIC_MEM_POOL_GROUPED is obsolete!\n";

```

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