

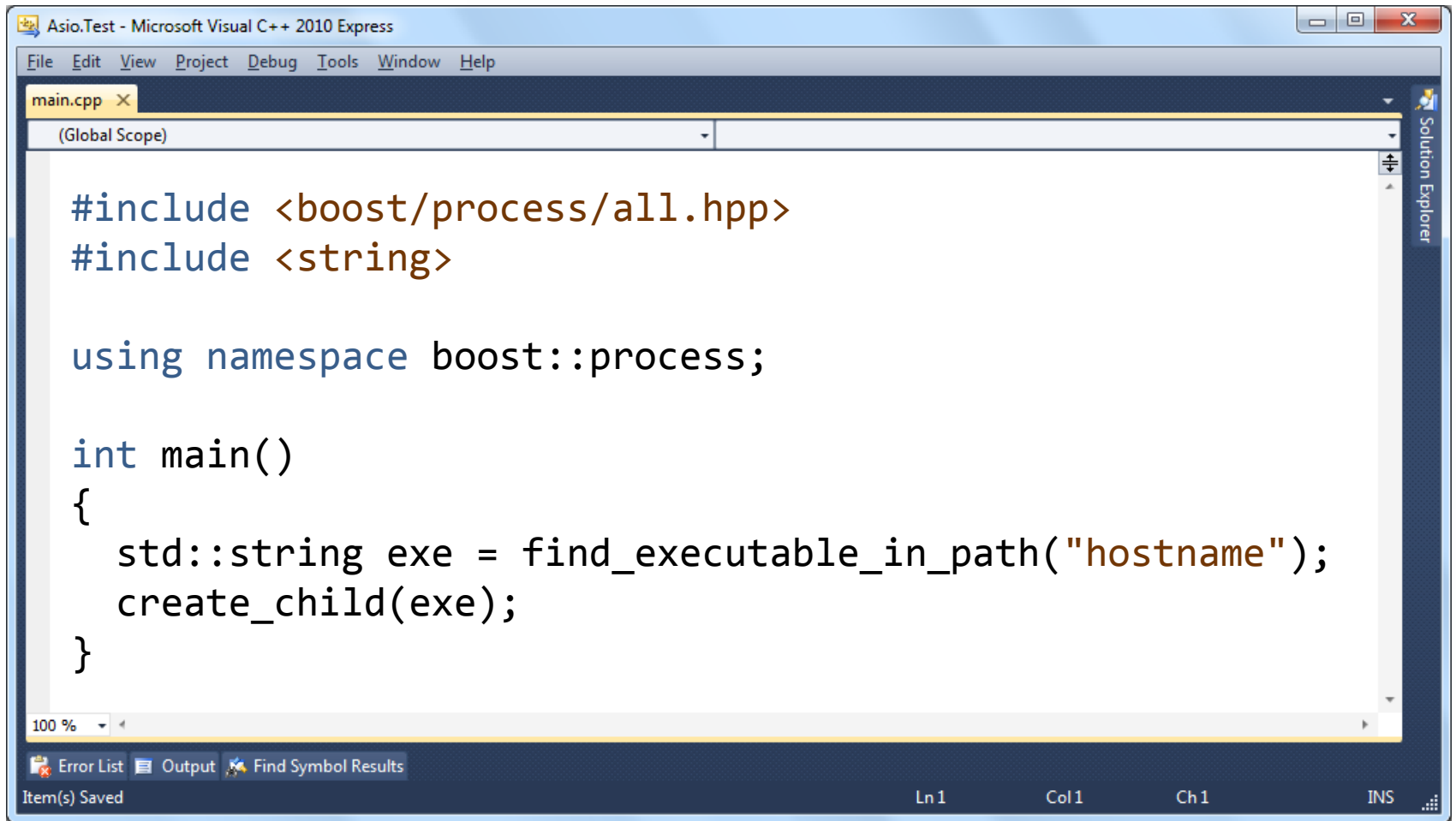
Boost.Process: Process management in C++

Boris Schäling, May 2011, www.highscore.de

- ❖ How many attempts have there been to finish the library?
- ❖ What has been tried and didn't work?
- ❖ What's the current status?
- ❖ What are the plans for the future?



Boost.Process: A simple library?



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Express IDE. The title bar reads 'Asio.Test - Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Express'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Project, Debug, Tools, Window, and Help. The 'main.cpp' file is open, and the scope is set to '(Global Scope)'. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
#include <boost/process/all.hpp>
#include <string>

using namespace boost::process;

int main()
{
    std::string exe = find_executable_in_path("hostname");
    create_child(exe);
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows '100 %' zoom, 'Error List', 'Output', and 'Find Symbol Results' tabs. The status bar also displays 'Item(s) Saved', 'Ln 1', 'Col 1', 'Ch 1', and 'INS'.

Boost.Process: A simple library?

I want cross-platform code and no `#ifdefs`.

I want to use system specific features.



I want an interface as simple as possible.

I want to be flexible and extend the library.

Boost.Process: A simple library?

I want cross-platform code and no `#ifdefs`.



Only few concepts exist on all supported platforms (Windows and POSIX) which makes the library small and limited in usefulness

Boost.Process: A simple library?

I want to use
system specific
features.



Boost C++ libraries try to be platform-independent – it's not possible to model all system specific features in a cross-platform manner

Boost.Process: A simple library?

I want an
interface as simple
as possible.



A simple interface requires to make
assumptions which could be very
wrong for some developers or certain
use cases

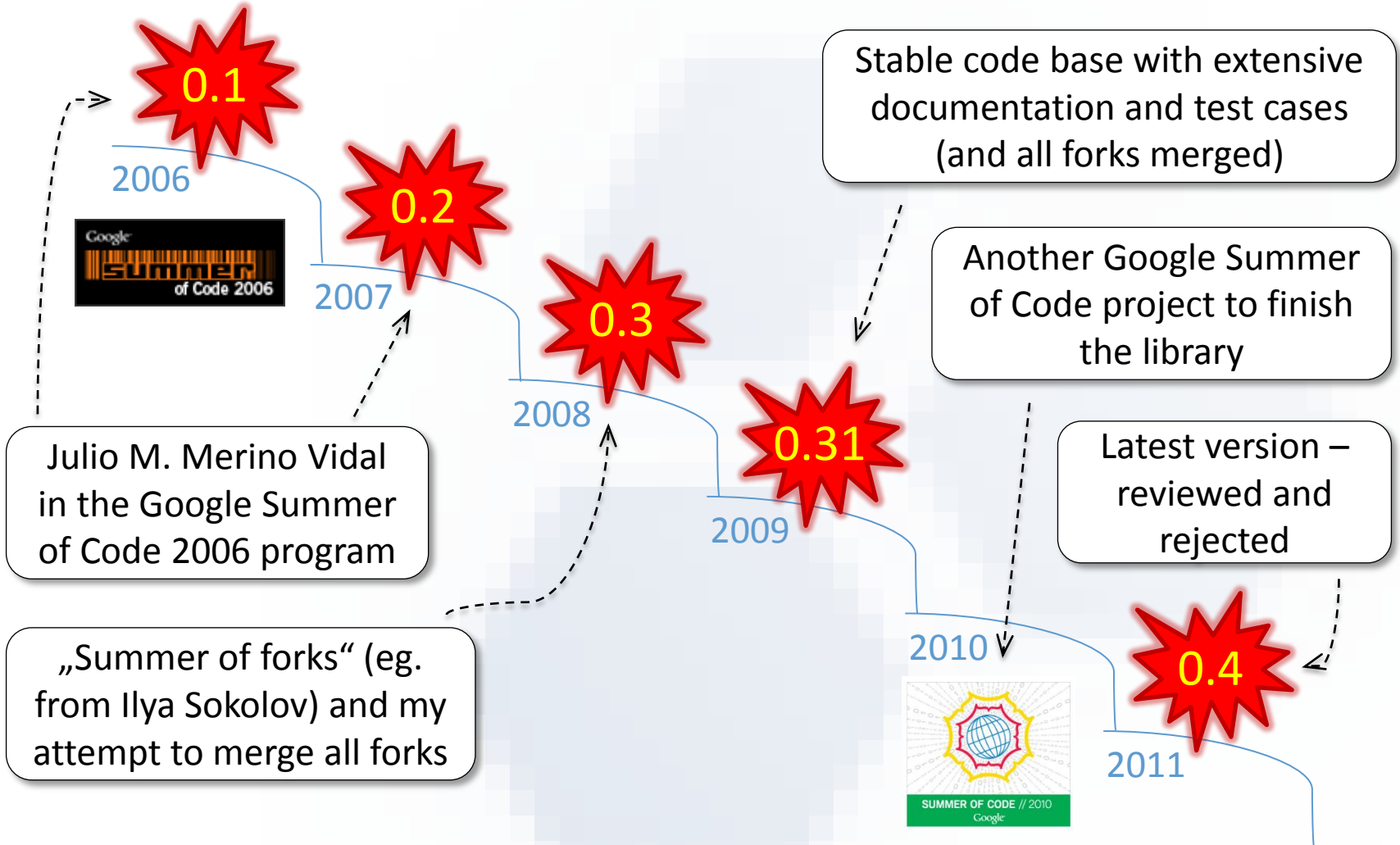
Boost.Process: A simple library?

I want to be
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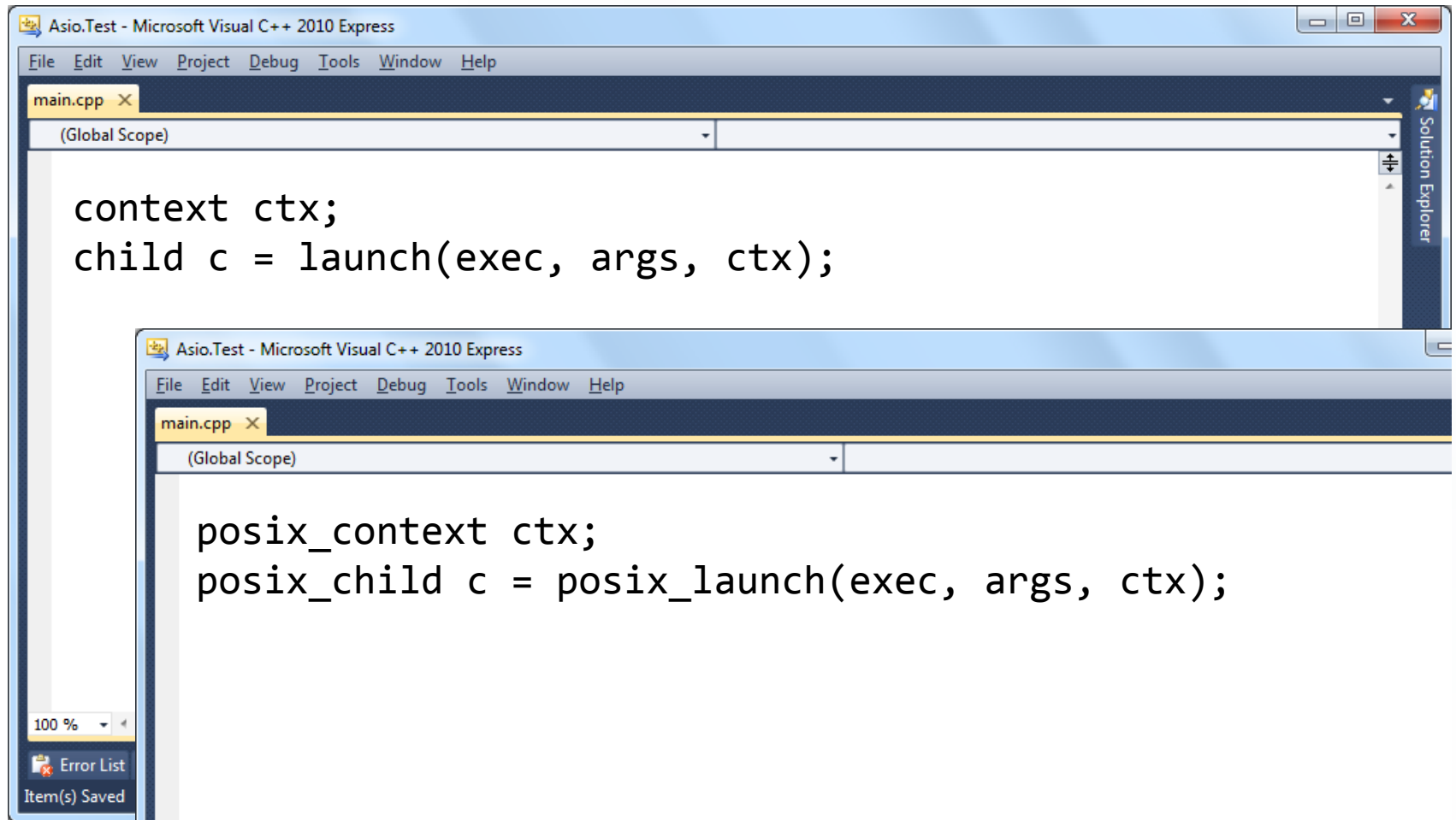


As supported platforms (Windows and POSIX) have lots of different concepts, it's difficult to define an extension mechanism

Boost.Process: Long road to ruin

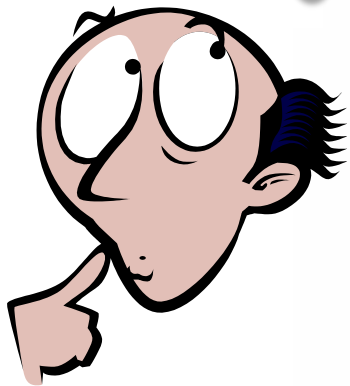


Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts



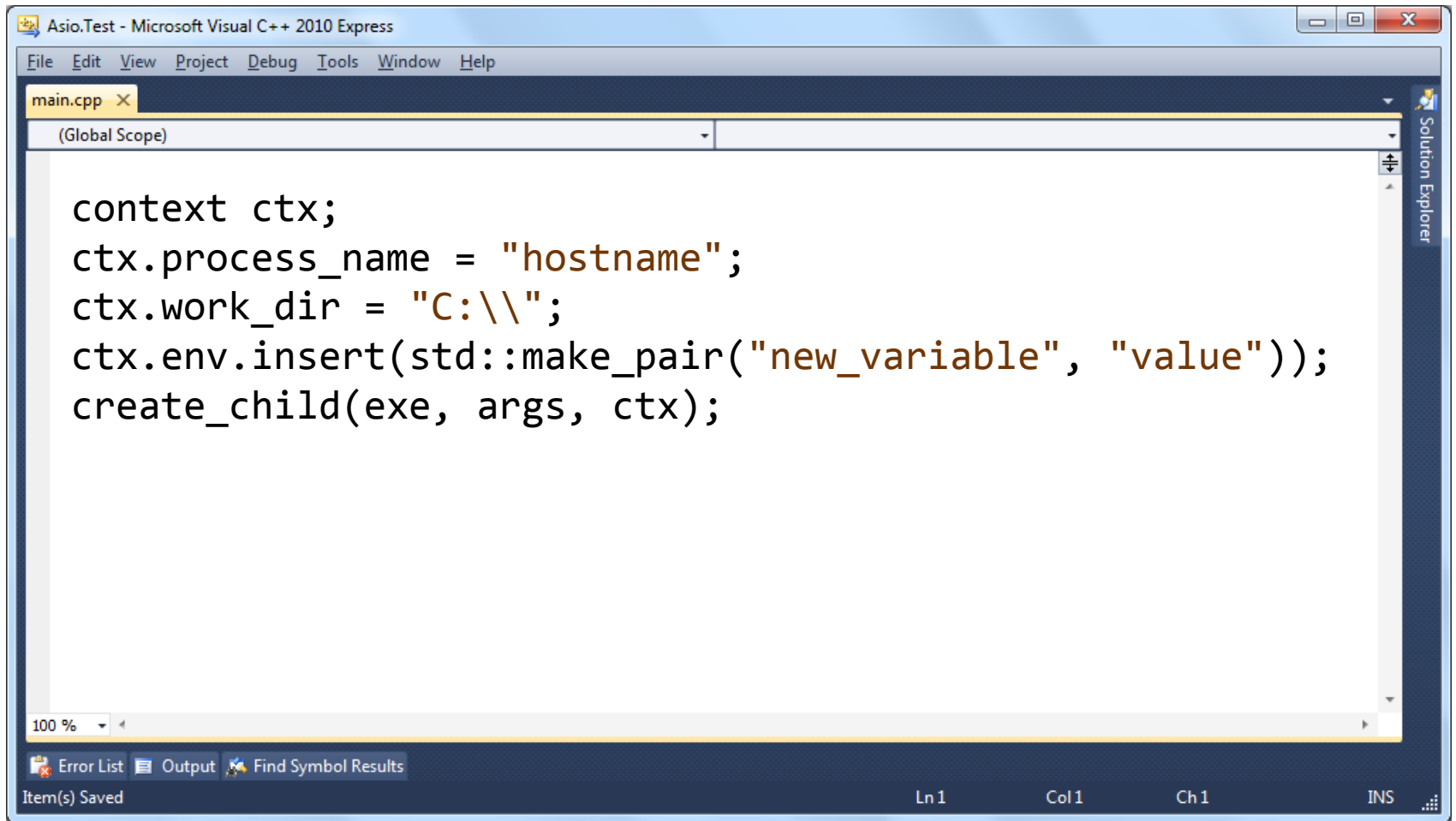
Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts

Create generic classes for a minimum set of cross-platform features and create platform-specific classes for everything beyond.



Boost.Process would be three libraries in one as platform-specific classes would be rather important given the limited usefulness of generic classes.

Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts



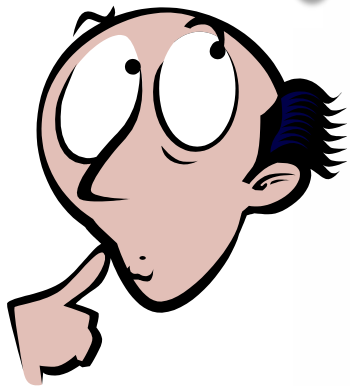
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Express IDE. The title bar reads 'Asio.Test - Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Express'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Project, Debug, Tools, Window, and Help. The 'main.cpp' file is open, and the scope is set to '(Global Scope)'. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
context ctx;  
ctx.process_name = "hostname";  
ctx.work_dir = "C:\\\\";  
ctx.env.insert(std::make_pair("new_variable", "value"));  
create_child(exe, args, ctx);
```

The status bar at the bottom shows '100 %' zoom, 'Error List', 'Output', and 'Find Symbol Results' tabs. The status bar also displays 'Item(s) Saved' and line/character/line indicators (Ln 1, Col 1, Ch 1, INS).

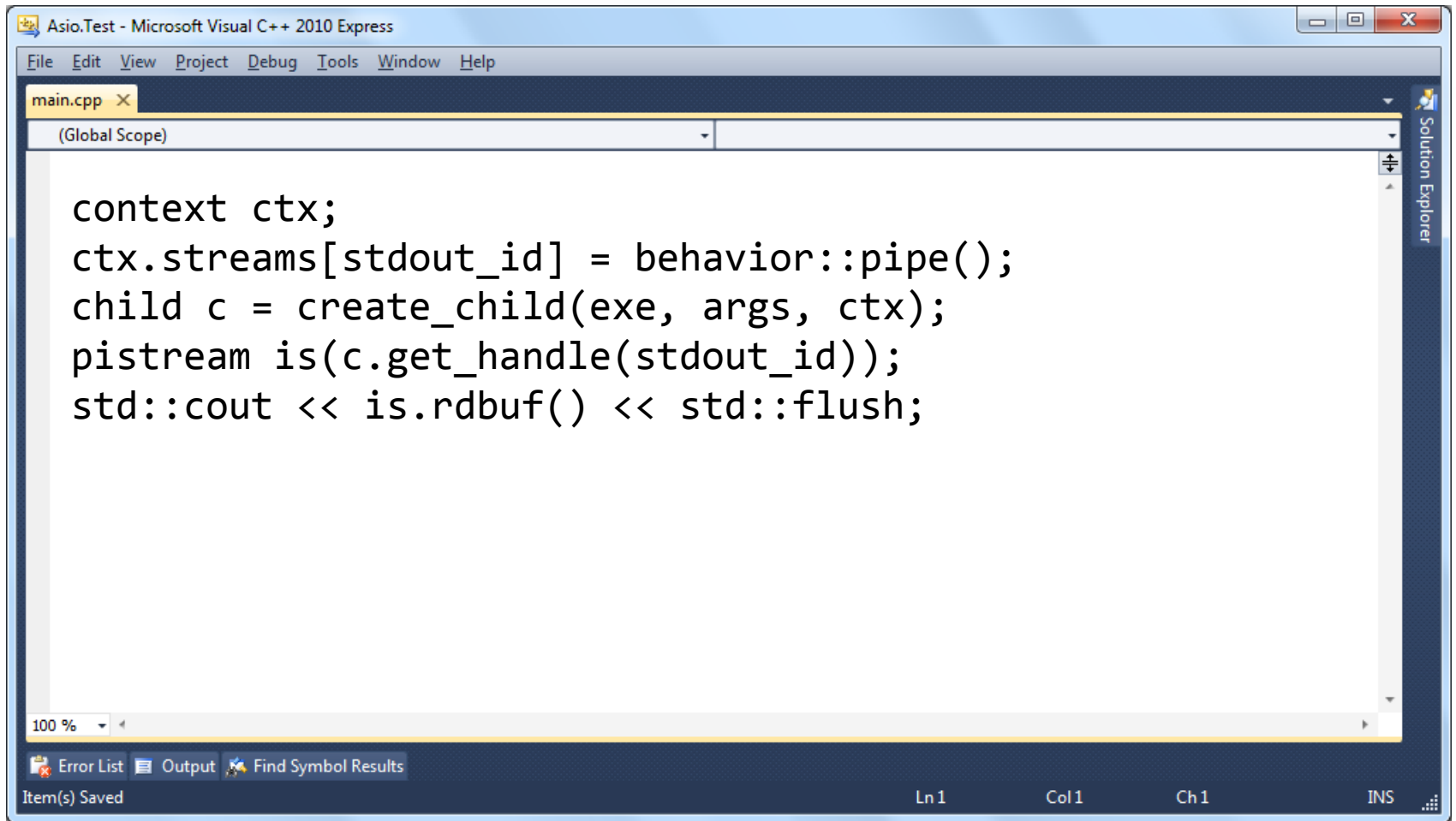
Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts

Create a context class to collect all settings required to launch a process and to configure its runtime context.



As settings are very different, context looks like a bunch of random variables without any clear design. Furthermore the context class is not extensible.

Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Express IDE. The title bar reads 'Asio.Test - Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Express'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Project, Debug, Tools, Window, and Help. A single tab labeled 'main.cpp' is open. Below the tab, a dropdown menu shows '(Global Scope)'. The main editor area contains the following C++ code:

```
context ctx;  
ctx.streams[stdout_id] = behavior::pipe();  
child c = create_child(exe, args, ctx);  
pistream is(c.get_handle(stdout_id));  
std::cout << is.rdbuf() << std::flush;
```

The status bar at the bottom shows '100 %' zoom, 'Error List', 'Output', and 'Find Symbol Results' tabs. Below these, it says 'Item(s) Saved'. On the right side of the status bar, it shows 'Ln 1', 'Col 1', 'Ch 1', and 'INS'.

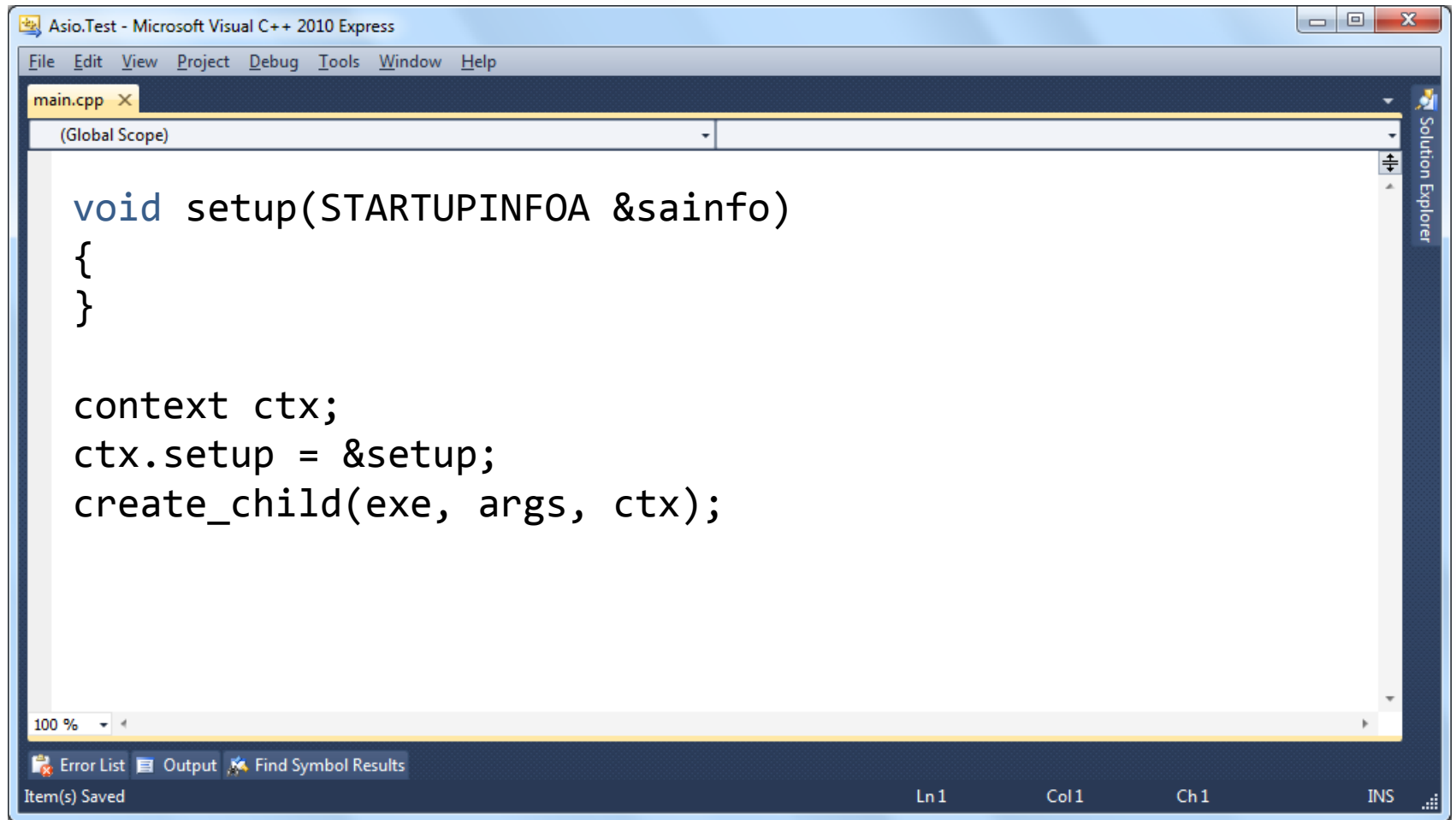
Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts

Create stream behaviors to define how streams of child processes should behave.



Stream behaviors are a superset of configuration options and are more abstract than eg. a `boost::path` variable to make a child process write to a file.

Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Express IDE. The title bar reads 'Asio.Test - Microsoft Visual C++ 2010 Express'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Project, Debug, Tools, Window, and Help. The 'main.cpp' file is open, showing the following code:

```
void setup(STARTUPINFOA &sainfo)
{
}

context ctx;
ctx.setup = &setup;
create_child(exe, args, ctx);
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates '100 %' zoom, 'Error List', 'Output', and 'Find Symbol Results' tabs. The bottom right corner shows 'Ln 1', 'Col 1', 'Ch 1', and 'INS'.

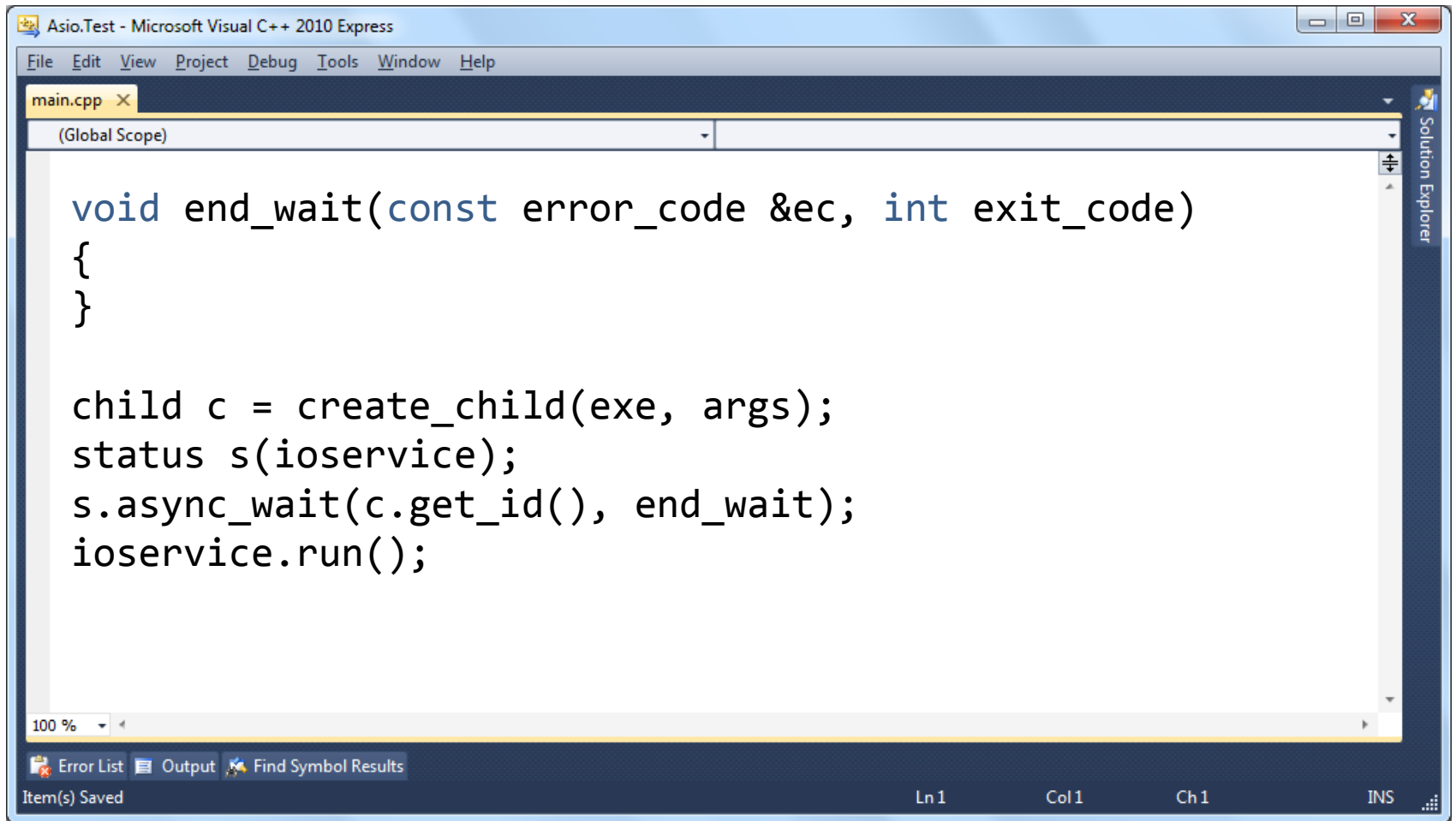
Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts

Add a function pointer (`boost::function`) to a context to call a user function just before a child process is started.



The context class and `create_child()` are still too much hardcoded as if calling a user function alone was flexible enough.

Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts



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```
void end_wait(const error_code &ec, int exit_code)
{
}

child c = create_child(exe, args);
status s(ioservice);
s.async_wait(c.get_id(), end_wait);
ioservice.run();
```

The status bar at the bottom shows '100 %' zoom, 'Error List', 'Output', and 'Find Symbol Results' tabs. The status bar also displays 'Item(s) Saved', 'Ln 1', 'Col 1', 'Ch 1', and 'INS'.

Boost.Process: Abandoned concepts

Support asynchronous I/O operations to communicate with child processes and to wait for child processes to exit.



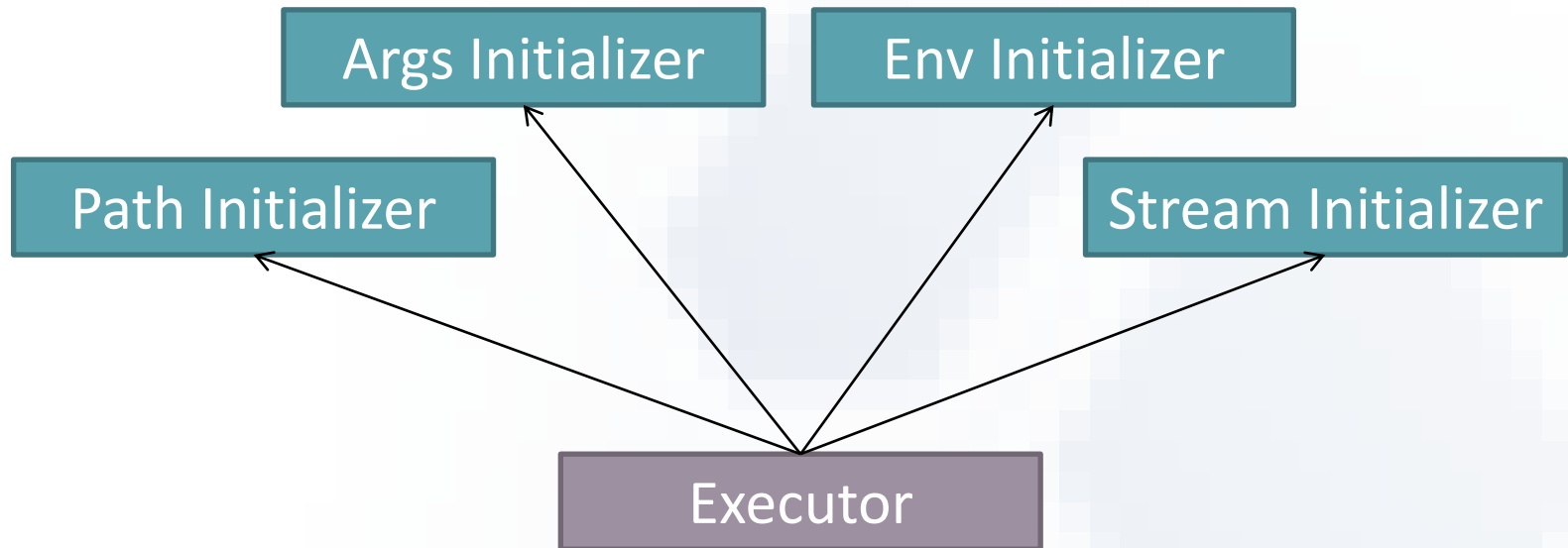
Waiting asynchronously for child processes to exit is done differently on Windows (WaitForMultipleObjects) and POSIX (signals).

New ideas: Jeff's executor concept

Context is replaced with an executor whose interface is not a bunch of public member variables but is initialized with initializers. Initializers are classes with `pre_create()`, `post_create()` and `failed_create()` member functions.



New ideas: Jeff's executor concept



- Initializers have their own specific interface (constructors)
- Initializers initialize the executor in `pre_create()`
- Initializers can clean up in `post_create()` and `failed_create()`
- Executor returns a handle on success (no child class needed)

New ideas: Platform-specific extensions

Waiting for child processes to terminate asynchronously will be supported via platform-specific Boost.Asio extensions.



Windows extension based on WaitForMultipleObjects, POSIX extension on signals (see Boost.Asio 1.5.3 or Trac #2879).

New ideas: Better implementations

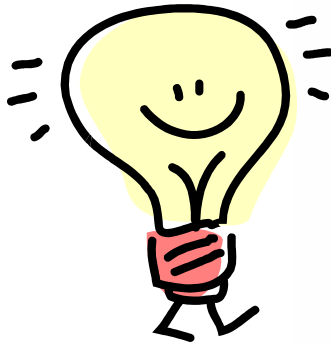
*find_path_for_executable() will
be implemented based on
FileFindFirst() and FileFindNext()
on Windows.*



Current implementation based on
SearchPath() finds directories which are
called like executable and doesn't
support resuming searching.

New ideas: Better implementations

On Windows COMSPEC will be used instead of a hardcoded path to cmd.exe. On POSIX users should know if fork() or execve() failed.



Current implementation is too limited. Additional flexibility can be provided without making the library unnecessarily complicated.

New ideas: Even more?

