

EFL JavaScript & C++ bindings

Expertise Solutions



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- ▶ JS
 - ▶ How to compile
 - ▶ How it works
 - ▶ How to use
- ▶ C++
 - ▶ How to use
 - ▶ Advanced stuff



First download it

```
$ git clone git@git.enlightenment.org:core/efl.git  
$ cd efl
```

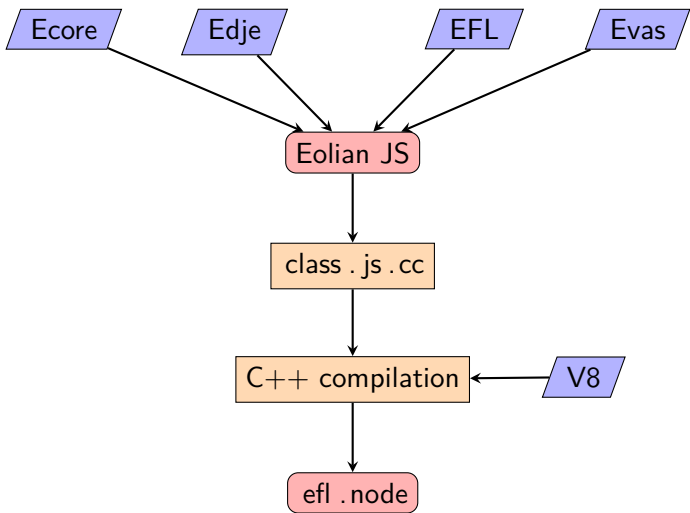
Then configure for nodejs

```
$ ./autogen.sh --prefix=/path/to/efl \  
--with-js=nodejs
```

Now we compile, test and install

```
$ make && make check && make install  
$ cd src/examples  
$ NODE_PATH=/path/to/efl/lib:\  
node box_js_example_02.js
```

- ▶ The JavaScript binding is made against the library v8 from Google. This is a well-known interpreter for JavaScript and is used by node.js.
- ▶ libv8 is used by node.js, so javascript code can be ported to node.js and native bindings can be ported too
- ▶ node.js also uses libuv for loop event, while EFL uses ecore. Ecore library can be integrated, as proven by the integration with glib, with other loop events
- ▶ There is three options of configuration for the JavaScript binding:
 1. Node.Js
 2. libv8
 3. libv8 + libuv



```
efl = require(efl);

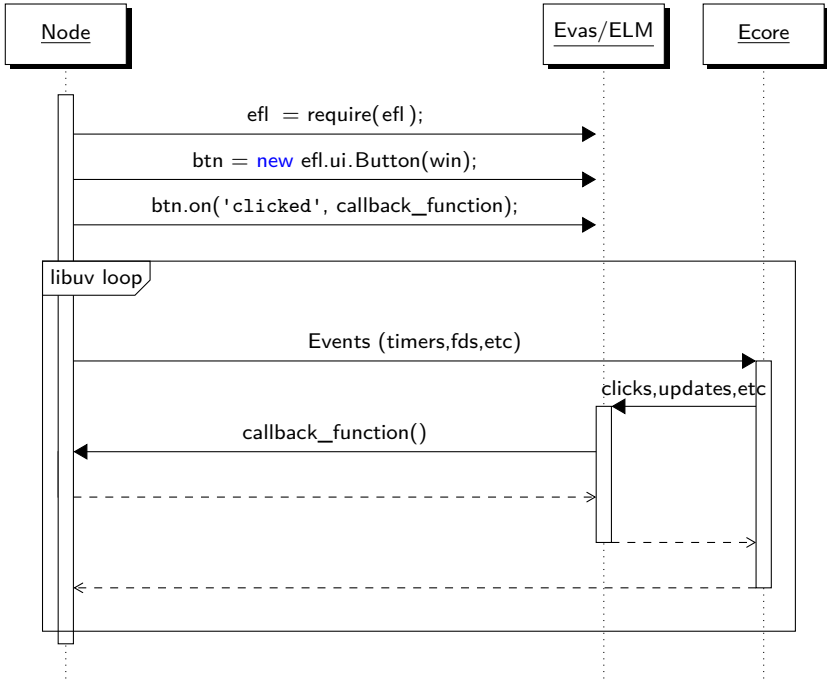
win = new efl.ui.Win_Standard(null);

btn = new efl.ui..Button(win);
btn.text = "Good-Bye, World!";
btn.size = {120, 30};
btn.position = {60, 15};
btn.visible = true;

function callback_function()
{
    console.log('clicked');
}

btn.on('clicked', callback_function);

win.size = {240, 60};
win.visible = {true};
```



- ▶ Uses a library (libuv) for loop event
- ▶ Uses libv8 for JavaScript interpretation
- ▶ You can write native code to run in node.js if you load it through a require and renames its extension to node, e.g.,
efl .node
- ▶ Applications can be written completely in JavaScript and share the same event loop with EFL's UI events
- ▶ It is the most straightforward way to write JavaScript standalone applications

- ▶ You can configure the javascript binding to compile to libv8 directly, with or without libuv integration:

```
# To compile binding without libuv integration
$ ./configure --with-js=libv8
# To compile binding with libuv integration
$ ./configure --with-js=libuv
```

- ▶ This allows native applications to embed JavaScript code directly by linking with libv8 and running a JavaScript code. If the application already uses `ecore` or `glib` loop, then it doesn't need libuv integration and can create and control the UI from javascript while using the currently used loop event.

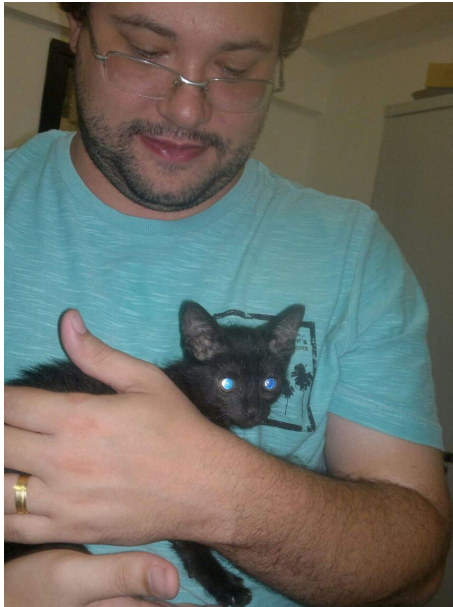
\$ _node_ file.js

node process

```
var efl = require('efl')  
  
win = new efl.ui.Win(null, 'abc', 0);  
win.title = 'title';  
win.autohide = true;
```

uv_run() – nodejs event loop

Before demonstration



Show Twitter Example

- ▶ Focus on performance
- ▶ Modern C++
- ▶ Use C++11 features

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- ▶ Use C++11 features **Lambdas, yay!**

- ▶ Thin wrapper over C ($\text{sizeof}(Eo^*) == \text{sizeof}(\text{wrapper})$)
- ▶ All functions inlined
- ▶ All containers are thin wrappers over Eina containers
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```
/// @brief Eo Constructor.  
///  
/// Constructs the object from an Eo* pointer steal  
///  
/// @param eo The Eo object pointer.  
///  
explicit bar(Eo* eo)  
    : efl::eo::base(eo)  
{}
```

```

efl::eina::range_list<evas::object>
foo() const
{
    Eina_List * _tmp_ret;

    _tmp_ret = ::bar_foo(_eo_ptr());

    return efl::eolian::to_cxx
    <efl::eina::range_list< evas::object >>
    (_tmp_ret,
        std::tuple<std::false_type,
                    std::false_type >());
}
  
```

```
eFl::Eina::range_list<Evas::Object> list = a.foo();  
for(auto&& c : list)  
{  
    c.visible_set(false);  
}
```



```
template <typename T>
class inarray
: public eina::if_
    <eina::is_pod<T>, _pod_inarray<T>
    , _nonpod_inarray<T> >::type
{
```

```

template <typename ContiguousIterator>
stringshare(ContiguousIterator i
            , ContiguousIterator j
            , typename eina::enable_if
            <eina::is_contiguous_iterator
            <ContiguousIterator>::value>::type* = 0)
: _string( ::eina_stringshare_add_length
           (&*i, j - i) )
{

```

```

template <typename T, typename Enable = void>
struct is_contiguous_iterator
    : indirect_is_contiguous_iterator<T>
{};
template <>
struct is_contiguous_iterator
    <std::string::const_iterator> : true_type
{};
template <>
struct is_contiguous_iterator
    <std::string::iterator> : true_type
{};
...

```

```
std::string s = "somestring";  
stringshare a (s.begin(), s.end());
```


- ▶ Modern C++ is all about typing
- ▶ Types can help us with performance because they convey static information
- ▶ Type Traits (which are, again, types) allow us to use these static information for optimizations

Show C++ Example

```

struct ColourableCircle
  : efl::eo::inherit<ColourableCircle ,
  ::ns::Colourable>
{
  ColourableCircle(int rgb)
    : inherit_base
      (::ns::Colourable
       ::rgb_24bits_constructor(rgb))
  {}

  int colour_get()
  {
    return 0xFF0000;
  }
};

```

```
void foo( ::ns::Colourable c)
{
    std::cout << c.colour_get() << std::endl;
}
```

```
ColourableCircle c(0x0);
foo(c);
```

Q&A