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Re: Working Draft, Extensions to C ++ for Modules, n4681

# Proclaimed Ownership Declarations

Nathan Sidwell

The current wording of n4681 specifies that proclaimed ownership declarations are a top-level grammar construct. And not much else.

## 1 Background

A proclaimed ownership declaration has the grammatical form:

*oplevel-declaration*  
*module-declaration*  
*proclaimed-ownership-declaration*  
*declaration*

*proclaimed-ownership[sic]-declaration*  
*extern module module-name : declaration*  
[basic.link,6.5]

It has the following semantics:

- 1 A *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* asserts that the entities introduced by the declaration are exported by the nominated module. It shall not be a defining declaration.
- 2 The program is ill-formed, no diagnostic required, if the owning module in the *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* does not export the entities introduced by the declaration.  
[dcl.module.proclaim,10.7.4]

### 1.1 Grammar

The specified grammar only permits such declarations at the global namespace. How is one expected to proclaim ownership within some other namespace? Is it permitted to use a qualified name here? That seems contrary to existing rules of only permitting the introducing declaration of an entity to use an unqualified name.

As noted in p0774r0, a *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* is one of the few uses of the ‘`module`’ keyword. Now that exporting an imported module no longer uses ‘`export module NAME;`’, the use of ‘`module`’ here should be reviewed. Should it be changed, making ‘`module`’ a context sensitive keyword is possible. New keywords always have a risk, and there are codebases using ‘`module`’ as a name in their external APIs.

## 1.2 Semantics

The intent of the *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* appears to be the module equivalent of a regular `extern` declaration. Namely that some other translation unit is providing a definition of the named entity.

It is not clear why this is needed – for what reason does a translation unit not simply import the named module? Examples would help. It does appear to be a mechanism whereby one sub-module can forward-declare entities in a sibling sub-module. This may be a problem better addressed by module partitions, described in p0775r0.

There are no specified restrictions on the declaration, other than it must be non-defining. That will prohibit function, class and enumeration definitions. It leaves some other declarations unspecified. Are the following permissible?

```
extern module foo : typedef int widget;
extern module foo : using ns::frob;
extern module foo : using namespace t = thing;
extern module foo : static_assert (6);
extern module foo : ;
```

My suspicion is that all but the first are intended to be ill-formed (although exporting *typedefs* and *alias-declarations* have their own problems of not having linkage).

## 2 Proposal

If there is no good reason for *proclaimed-ownership-declarations*, it should be deleted.

The remainder of this paper is predicated on the assumption that they are necessary.

### 2.1 Grammar

I propose moving the *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* into that of a declaration. This will permit proclaiming ownership of non-global-namespace entities.

I further propose the syntax not use ‘module’. We’re effectively selectively importing something, so the `import` keyword seems appropriate. This is similar to other languages that use an `import` keyword to allow both modular import and selective import. For instance Modula-2:

```
DEFINITION MODULE foo ;
IMPORT baz ;
FROM bar IMPORT thing ;
```

Given that a proclaimed-ownership-declaration is the module equivalent of a regular `extern`, perhaps intent would be clearer if the `extern` keyword was present in the *declaration*.

```
import module-name : extern declaration ;
```

In conjunction with p0774r0, I propose making ‘module’ a context-sensitive keyword.

## 2.2 Semantics

The declarations introduced by a *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* shall be functions, variables or types (including non-defining templates thereof). They must not be using declarations or directives.

It should be made clear that it is well-formed should the named module be imported (directly or indirectly) either before or after the *proclaimed-ownership-declaration*.

The export description should make clear that a *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* cannot be exported and nor may the entities it declares.

## 3 Changes to Modules-TS Draft

Remove *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* from the grammar changes in [basic.link,6.5]:

```
toplevel-declaration:
  module-declaration
  proclaimed-ownership-declaration
  declaration

module-declaration:
  exportopt module module-name attribute-specifier-seqopt ;

proclaimed-owernship-declaration
extern module module-name : declaration
```

Should p0774 be accepted with the ‘explicit global module’ syntax, the [basic.link,6.5] changes are as follows:

*translation-unit:*

*module-preamble*<sub>opt</sub>  
*oplevel-declaration-seq*<sub>opt</sub>

*oplevel-declaration-seq*

~~*oplevel-declaration*~~  
~~*oplevel-declaration-seq oplevel-declaration*~~

*oplevel-declaration*

~~*module-declaration*~~  
~~*proclaimed-ownership-declaration*~~  
~~*declaration*~~

*module-preamble:*

*module-declaration global-module-declaration*<sub>opt</sub>

*module-declaration:*

*export*<sub>opt</sub> *module* *module-name* *attribute-specifier-seq*<sub>opt</sub> ;

*global-module-declaration:*

*module* { *declaration-seq*<sub>opt</sub> }

*proclaimed-ownership-declaration*

~~*extern module module-name*~~ ~~*declaration*~~

*module-name:*

*module-name-qualifier-seq*<sub>opt</sub> *identifier*

*module-name-qualifier-seq:*

~~*module-name-qualifier*~~  
*module-name-qualifier-seq*<sub>opt</sub> *identifier* .

*module-name-qualifier*

~~*identifier*~~

Should p0774 also be accepted, modify [lex.key,5.11]:

In 5.11, add these two **following** keywords to Table 3 in paragraph 5.11/1: ~~*module*~~ and *import*.

Also, dependent on p0774, document that the *module* should be added as an identifier with special meaning to Table 4 in [lex.name,5.10]/2.

Document that the note in [lex.key,5.11/1 should be modified:<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> An orthogonal correction noticed during editing.

[ Note: The `export` and `register` keywords are `is` unused but `are` reserved for future use. — end note ]

Adjust the changes to *declaration* grammar in [dcl.dcl,10]/1:

*declaration*:

*block-declaration*  
*nodeclspec-function-declaration*  
*function-definition*  
*template-declaration*  
*explicit-instantiation*  
*explicit-specialization*  
*linkage-specification*  
*namespace-definition*  
*empty-declaration*  
*attribute-declaration*  
*export-declaration*  
*module-import-declaration*  
*proclaimed-ownership-declaration*

*export-declaration*:

*export declaration*  
*export { declaration-seq<sub>opt</sub> }*

*module-import-declaration*:

*import module-name attribute-specifier-seq<sub>opt</sub> ;*

*proclaimed-ownership-declaration*:

*import module-name : extern declaration*

As an editorial note, it might be worth considering moving the grammars for *export-declaration*, *module-import-declaration* and *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* to their respective defining paragraphs.

Modify [dcl.module.proclaimed,10.7.4]:

- 1 A *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* asserts that the entities introduced by the *declaration* are exported by the nominated module with the kind & type specified. It may only occur at namespace scope. The declaration may only be an *alias-declaration*, *non-defining simple-declaration* or *non-defining template-declaration* shall not be a defining declaration.
- 2 The named module may be explicitly imported (directly or indirectly) before or after the *proclaimed-ownership-declaration*. The program is ill-formed, no diagnostic required, if the owning module in the *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* does not export the entities with the kinds and types introduced by the *declaration*. A *proclaimed-ownership-declaration* may not be exported.

