

# QML version ??

A retrospective after 5 years

Ulf Hermann, November 19, 2019 September 5th, 2024



## Goals in 2019

> Improve Performance and memory consumption
> Simplify Maintenance of large scale QML projects
> Address Language problems
> Facilitate better Tooling



# Achieved by 2024

- >Improve Performance and memory consumption
  - Performance: Some via compilation to C++
  - Memory consumption: No
- Simplify Maintenance of large scale QML projects: Some

   via more rigid (CMake) project structure

   Address Language problems: No
- >Facilitate better Tooling: Some qmllint, qmlformat, qmlls

### Performance and memory consumption (2019)

#### > QML requires a full JS engine and garbage collector

- > Not well suited for very low-end devices
- > GC leads to some unpredictable performance characteristics
- > Object model built on top of Qt Object model
  - > Duplicated data structures
  - Huge amount of mallocs
  - > Large initialization overhead (runtime, not compile time)
- > Binding propagation is immediate, not synced with consumers
  - Leads to duplicated binding evaluations
- > Weak typing and runtime resolution of dependencies
  - Generated code must be generic

### Performance and memory consumption (2024)

#### > QML requires a full JS engine and garbage collector: unchanged

- > Not well suited for very low-end devices
- > GC leads to some unpredictable performance characteristics

#### > Object model built on top of Qt Object model: unchanged

- Duplicated data structures
- Huge amount of mallocs
- Large initialization overhead (runtime, not compile time)
- > Binding propagation is immediate, not synced with consumers: invalid
  - > But: delayed binding propagation does not push changes into the scene graph!
  - > Leads to duplicated binding evaluations: unchanged
- > Weak typing and runtime resolution of dependencies: improved
  - Generated code must be generic
  - > Type annotations, automatic generation of complete qmltypes, focus on QML modules

### Maintaining large scale QML projects (2019)

- > Weak typing makes refactoring difficult
- > "distributed" versioning (in each QML file)
- > QML scoping rules can lead to unexpected side effects
   > Integration with C++ type system can be cumbersome

### Maintaining large scale QML projects (2024)

Weak typing makes refactoring difficult: improved
 o qmlls can exhaustively analyze well-written qml
 o No actual refactoring tools, yet

> "distributed" versioning (in each QML file): improved

Versioning is optional and discouraged now

> QML scoping rules can lead to unexpected side effects: improved
 o qmllint, qmlls warn about unqualified access

• The actual scoping rules are still a mess

> Integration with C++ type system can be cumbersome: improved o qt\_add\_qml\_module, declarative type registration

### Language problems (2019)

- > QML Scoping rules difficult to understand
- > No C++ API for bindings
- > Binding updates done immediately, not batched
- > Complicated/Unnecessary versioning system
- > C++ based context properties
- > Can't bind to JavaScript properties
- > No private properties
- > Grouped properties fundamentally broken

### Language problems (2024)

- > QML Scoping rules difficult to understand: unchanged
- > No C++ API for bindings: improved (but not well received)
- > Binding updates done immediately, not batched: unchanged
  - $\,\circ\,$  May get fixed by exposing binding update groups to QML
- > Complicated/Unnecessary versioning system: improved
- > C++ based context properties: improved
  - $\,\circ\,$  Context properties are discouraged, but sometimes unavoidable
- > Can't bind to JavaScript properties: unchanged
- > No private properties: unchanged
- Grouped properties fundamentally broken: invalid

   Inconsistencies could be fixed, but only with behavior change



- > Refactoring tools difficult to implement
- > Code completion buggy
- > C++ types only visible to tooling when separately declared in .qmltypes
- > Context properties and dynamic type registration invisible to tooling
- > Grammar ported manually from Qt to Qt Creator

### Tooling (2024)

- Refactoring tools difficult to implement: Improved
   OmlCompiler, OmlDom
- > Code completion buggy: Improved via qmlls
- > C++ types only visible to tooling when separately declared in .qmltypes:
   > Improved: qmltypes auto-generated by qmltyperegistrar
- Context properties and dynamic type registration invisible to tooling
   Improved: Both are discouraged
- > Grammar ported manually from Qt to Qt Creator: unchanged



### Qt 6 and QML 3 (2019)

- > QML 3 will be a **subset** of QML 2
- > Qt 6 will support **both** 
  - > QML 2
  - > QML 3
- > Qt 5 runs QML 3 as QML 2
- > Qt 6 will get **extra features** for QML 3
  - compile to C++
  - lower memory footprint
  - > no JavaScript interpretation / JIT compilation necessary
  - no garbage collector necessary



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#### > QML 3

- > Qt 5 runs QML 3 as QML 2
- > Qt 6 will get **extra features** for QML 3
  - compile to C++
  - lower memory footprint
  - > no JavaScript interpretation / JIT compilation necessary
  - > no garbage collector necessary

### None of this has happened!

### Further Qt 6 roadmap (2019)

- > Make JavaScript / Garbage Collector optional
  - > Trim down the scripting language, disallow closures, cyclic references
  - Avoid most heap allocations
  - > Use reference counting instead of garbage collection for remaining memory management
- > Move Property system to Qt Core
  - > Properties evaluated on access, not on change
  - > Avoid redundant evaluation of related properties
  - > Add C++ API
- > QML compiler library
  - > Compile QML 3 to C++, QML 2 to bytecode
  - Improve tooling
  - > Facilitate QML language server

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- > Move Property system to Qt Core:
  - > Properties evaluated on access, not on change: invalid
  - > Avoid redundant evaluation of related properties: unchanged
  - > Add C++ API: done but not well received
- > QML compiler library
  - Compile QML 3 to C++, QML 2 to bytecode: improved (qmlcachegen)
  - > Improve tooling: done
  - > Facilitate QML language server: done

### Architecture (2019)

- > Object model / QProperty
  - > Qt Core
- > Item models
  - Own plugin (done)
- > Debugging/profiling framework
  - > Partly Qt Core
- Compiler and runtime for dynamic QML
  - > QtQml, **not** needed at runtime for QML3
- > Code Model
  - Own library (links against QtQml)
- > QtQuick must not depend on QtQml anymore!
  - > Split out further things, like Canvas
  - > Avoid JavaScript-y constructs in C++

### Architecture (2024)

- > Object model / QProperty
  - > Qt Core: done but hardly used!
- Item models
  - > Own plugin (done)
- > Debugging/profiling framework
  - > Partly Qt Core: unchanged
- Compiler and runtime for dynamic QML
  - > QtQml, **not** needed at runtime for QML3: **unchanged**
- › Code Model
  - > Own library (links against QtQml): done (does not link against QtQml, though)
- > QtQuick must not depend on QtQml anymore! unchanged!
  - > Split out further things, like Canvas
  - > Avoid JavaScript-y constructs in C++

### Summary

#### Done

#### > Better module and type system

- > qt\_add\_qml\_module
- declarative type registration
- versioning optional

#### > Partial compilation to C++

- Only simple bindings and functions so far
- > QML language server
  - > And qmllint, qmlformat

### Unchanged

- > QML is built on **QObject**
- > QML uses (GC'ed) JavaScript
- > Redundant evaluation of properties
- Incomprehensible scoping (and lookup) rules
- > No private properties
- > Lack of Modularization
  - Detaching QtQuick from QtQml
  - Splitting QtQml into smaller pieces



# **Fundamental Problems**

### QML is built on **QObject**

- Bad data locality
- Memory overhead
- Memory fragmentation
- Causes value/object type duality
- Single inheritance requires interfaces, "extended" types

### QML uses JavaScript

- Requires garbage collector
- Introduces weak, insane, third (!)
   type system
- Is hard to analyze/compile ahead of time
- Requires value type instances to be JavaScript objects!