

How To Initialize x from expression y

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Meeting C++
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How To Initialize x from expression y

- You think that this would be simple, but modern C++ gives us so many options.
- Options are good when they allow you to fine tune your code.
- You just have to know how to use them.

How To Initialize x from expression y

Should x and y have the same cv-unqualified type?

- Here are several of those options:
- Let's start by classifying the use cases.

```
auto x = y;
```

```
auto& x = y;
```

```
auto&& x = y;
```

```
X x = y;
```

```
auto x = X{y};
```

```
auto x = X(y);
```

How To Initialize x from expression y

Should x and y have the same cv-unqualified type?

Yes

Should x be a non-reference type?

```
auto x = y;
```

```
auto& x = y;
```

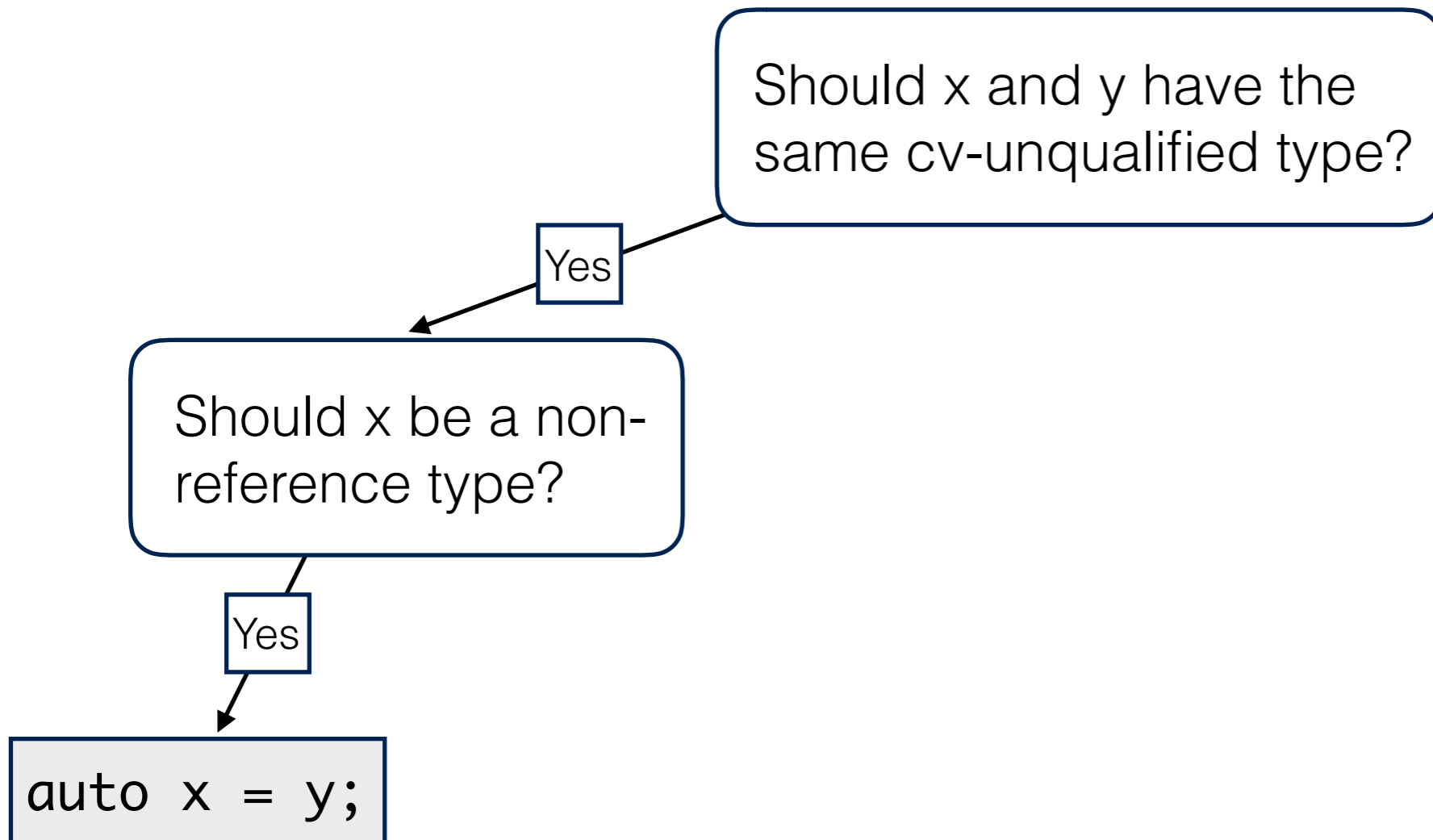
```
auto&& x = y;
```

```
X x = y;
```

```
auto x = X{y};
```

```
auto x = X(y);
```

How To Initialize `x` from expression `y`



Note: The copy constructor nor the move constructor should *ever* be marked `explicit`, else this simple syntax will fail (for no good reason).

```
auto& x = y;
```

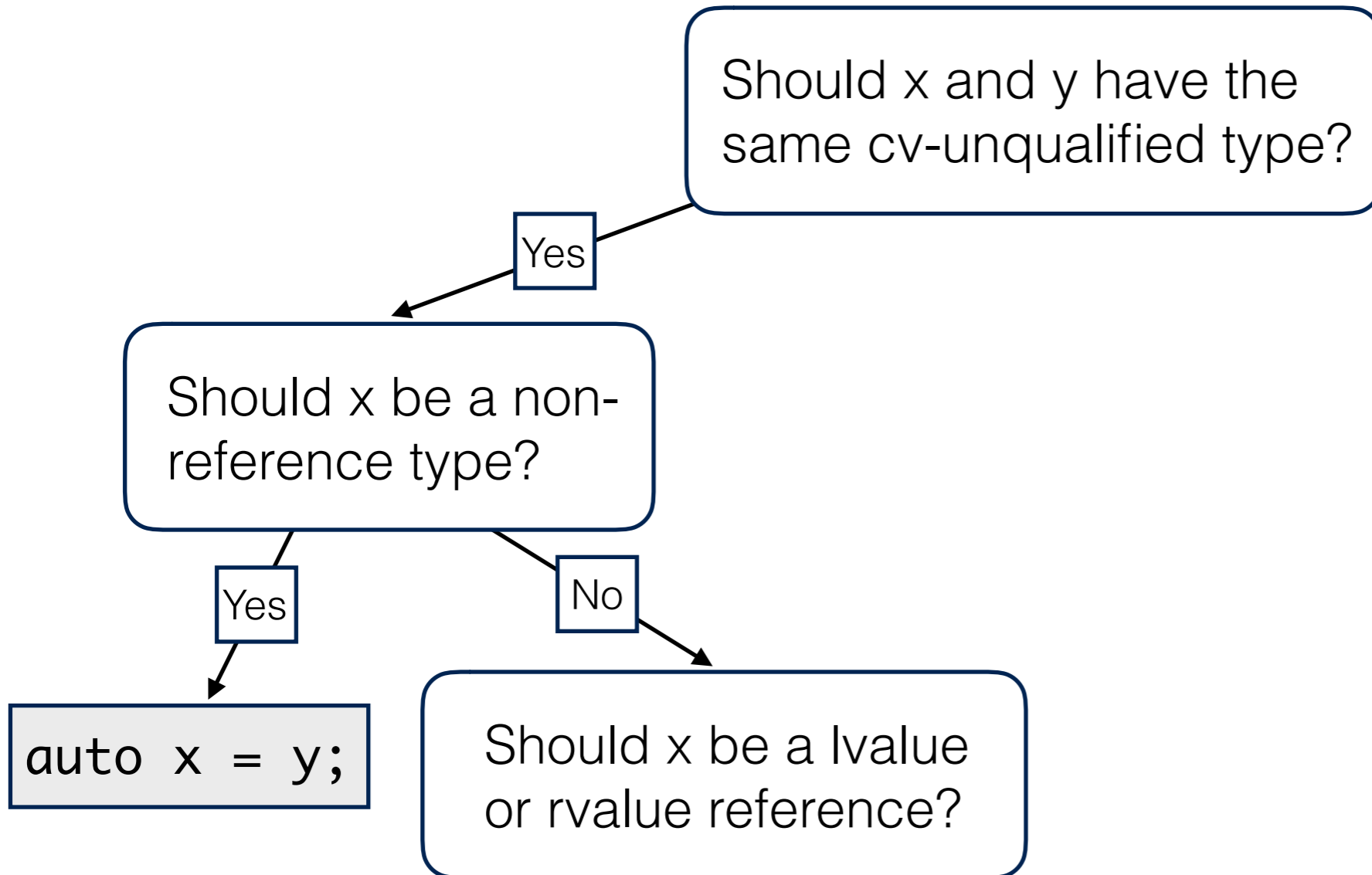
```
auto&& x = y;
```

```
X x = y;
```

```
auto x = X{y};
```

```
auto x = X(y);
```

How To Initialize x from expression y



```
auto& x = y;
```

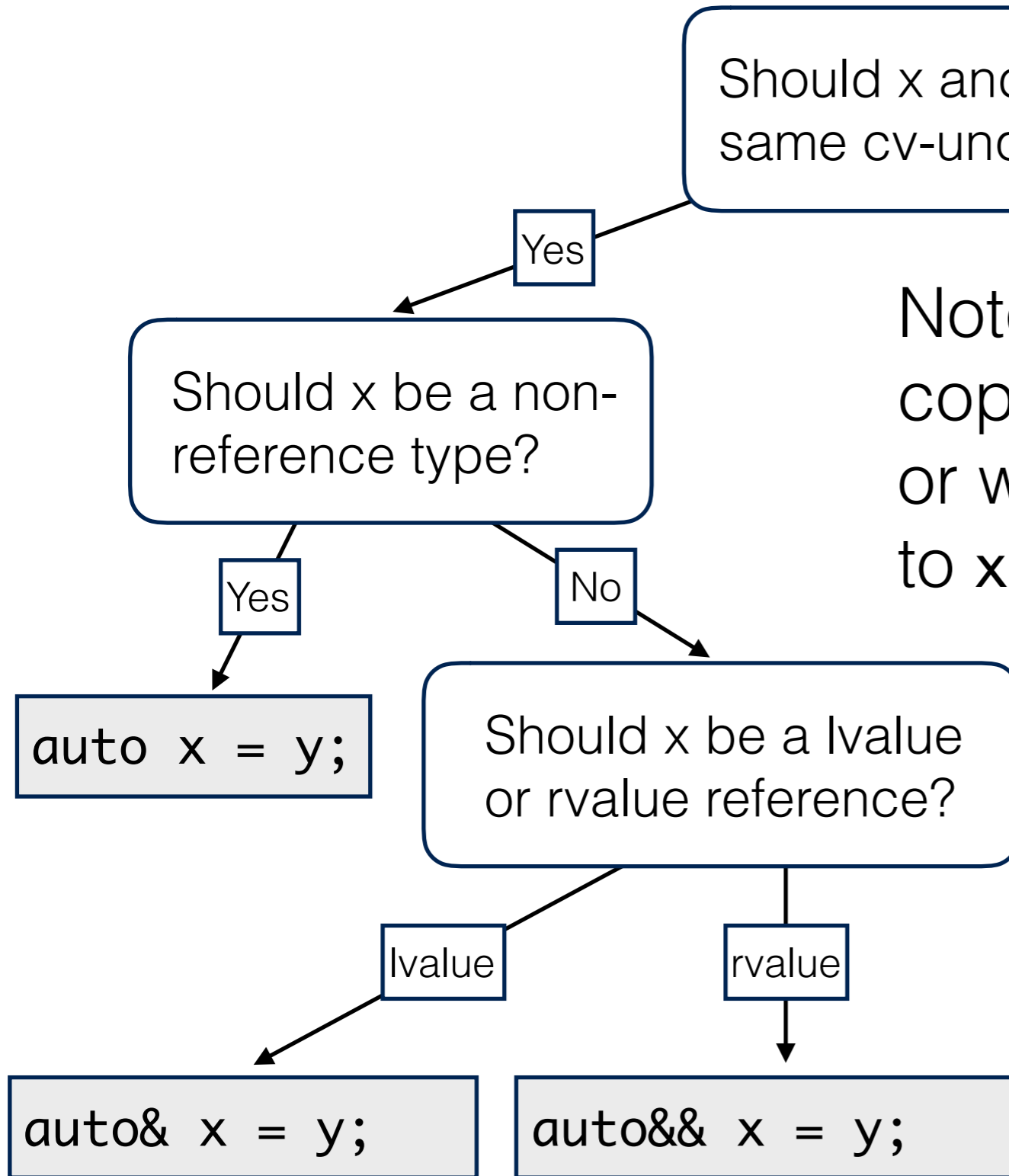
```
auto&& x = y;
```

```
X x = y;
```

```
auto x = X{y};
```

```
auto x = X(y);
```

How To Initialize x from expression y



Note: These are handy when a copy or move should be avoided, or when you want modifications to x to write through to y.

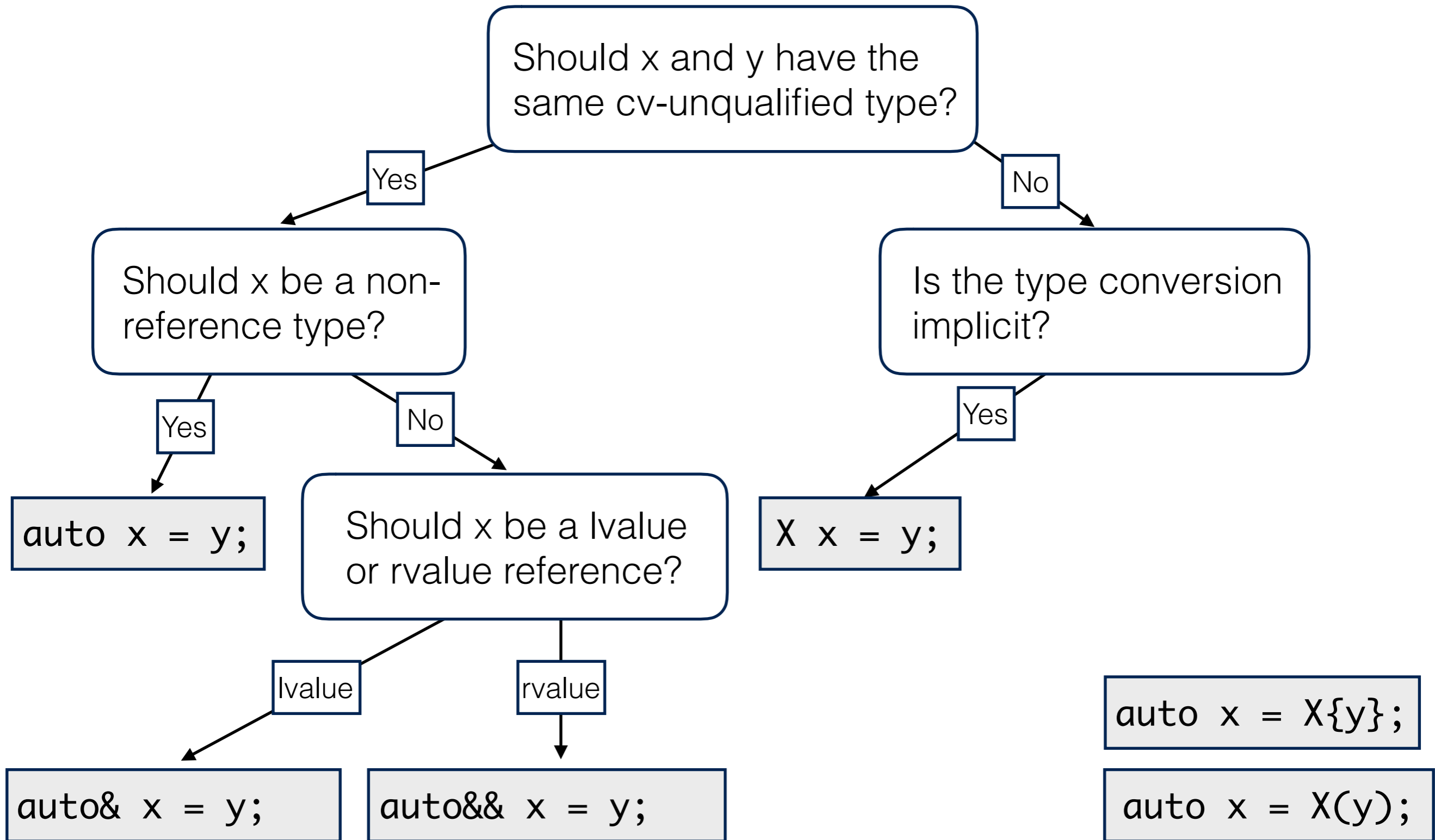
`for (auto& x : y)`

`X x = y;`

`auto x = X{y};`

`auto x = X(y);`

How To Initialize x from expression y



How To Initialize x from expression y

Is the type conversion implicit?

Yes

X x = y;

Prefer implicit conversions?!

```
template <class Duration1, class Duration2>
auto
avg_nanoseconds(Duration1 d1, Duration2 d2)
{
    using namespace std::chrono;
    auto ns = nanoseconds{d1 + d2};
    return ns/2;
}
```

Explicit conversion

```
auto x = avg_nanoseconds(2us, 1ms); // 501000ns
```

Good!

How To Initialize x from expression y

Is the type conversion implicit?

Yes

X x = y;

Prefer implicit conversions?!

int will *explicitly* convert to nanoseconds, but won't *implicitly* convert to nanoseconds.

```
template <class Duration1, class Duration2>
auto
avg_nanoseconds(Duration1 d1, Duration2 d2)
{
    using namespace std::chrono;
    auto ns = nanoseconds{d1 + d2};
    return ns/2;
}
```

Explicit conversion

```
auto x = avg_nanoseconds(2, 1); // 1ns
```

Oops! Run-time error!

How To Initialize x from expression y

Is the type conversion implicit?

Yes

X x = y;

Prefer implicit conversions?!

```
template <class Duration1, class Duration2>
auto
avg_nanoseconds(Duration1 d1, Duration2 d2)
{
    using namespace std::chrono;
    nanoseconds ns = d1 + d2;
    return ns/2;
}
```

Implicit conversion

```
auto x = avg_nanoseconds(2us, 1ms); // 501000ns
```

Still good!

How To Initialize x from expression y

Is the type conversion implicit?

Yes

X x = y;

Prefer implicit conversions?!

Safest choice!

```
template <class Duration1, class Duration2>
auto
avg_nanoseconds(Duration1 d1, Duration2 d2)
{
    using namespace std::chrono;
    nanoseconds ns = d1 + d2;
    return ns/2;
}
```

Implicit conversion

```
auto x = avg_nanoseconds(2, 1);
```

error: no viable conversion from 'int' to 'nanoseconds'

```
nanoseconds ns = d1 + d2;
```

^ ~~~~~

How To Initialize x from expression y

Is the type conversion implicit?

Yes

`X x = y;`

Prefer implicit conversions?!

This is not just a `<chrono>` issue!

```
auto
f(shared_ptr<Derived> p)
{
    // lots of code (too much really)...
    auto bp = shared_ptr<Base>{p};
    // more code...
}
```

Explicit conversion

`auto bp = shared_ptr<Base>{p};`

How To Initialize x from expression y

Is the type conversion implicit?

Yes

X x = y;

Prefer implicit conversions?!

This is not just a <chrono> issue!

During refactor:

```
auto  
f(Derived* p) ← was: shared_ptr<Derived>  
{  
    // lots of code (too much really)...  
    auto bp = shared_ptr<Base>{p}; ← Explicit conversion  
    // more code...  
}
```

Run-time error!

How To Initialize x from expression y

Is the type conversion implicit?

Yes

`X x = y;`

Prefer implicit conversions?!

This is not just a <chrono> issue!

During refactor:

Safest choice!

```
auto  
f(Derived* p) ← was: shared_ptr<Derived>  
{  
  // lots of code (too much really)...  
  shared_ptr<Base> bp = p; ← Implicit conversion  
  // more code...  
}
```

Compile-time error!

Fix with: `Base* bp = p;`

How To Initialize `x` from expression `y`

Is the type conversion implicit?

Yes

`X x = y;`

Prefer implicit conversions?!

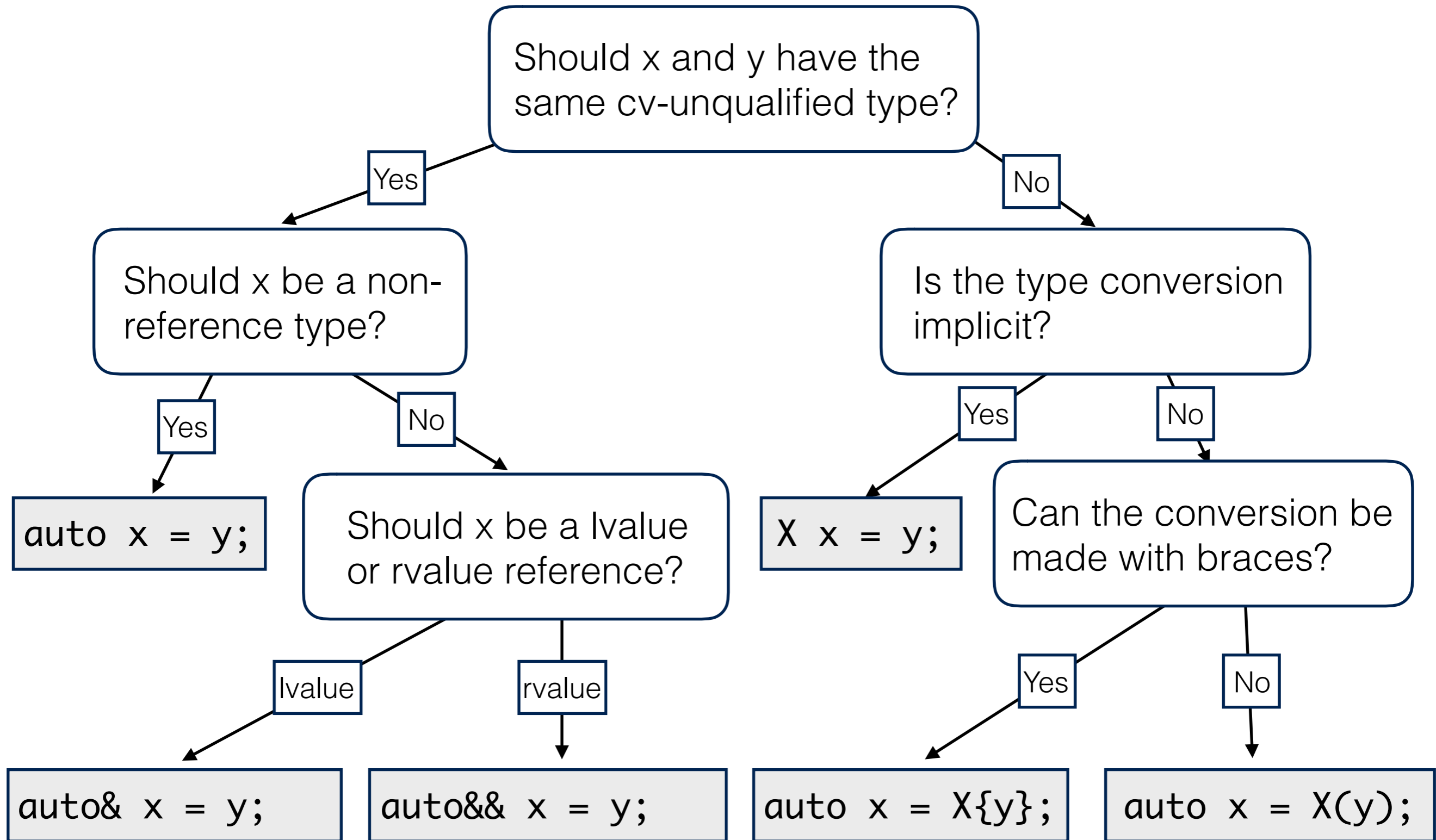
Yes, for clients!

No, for type authors.

The optimum lives between these two interests.

- Clients should prefer implicit conversions because these are the conversions the type author considers the safest.
- Type authors should use `explicit` for all conversions when the meaning of the two types is drastically different.

How To Initialize x from expression y



Add `const` (and/or `volatile`) as appropriate.

How To Initialize x from expression y

Can the conversion be made with braces?

Yes

No

```
auto x = X{y};
```

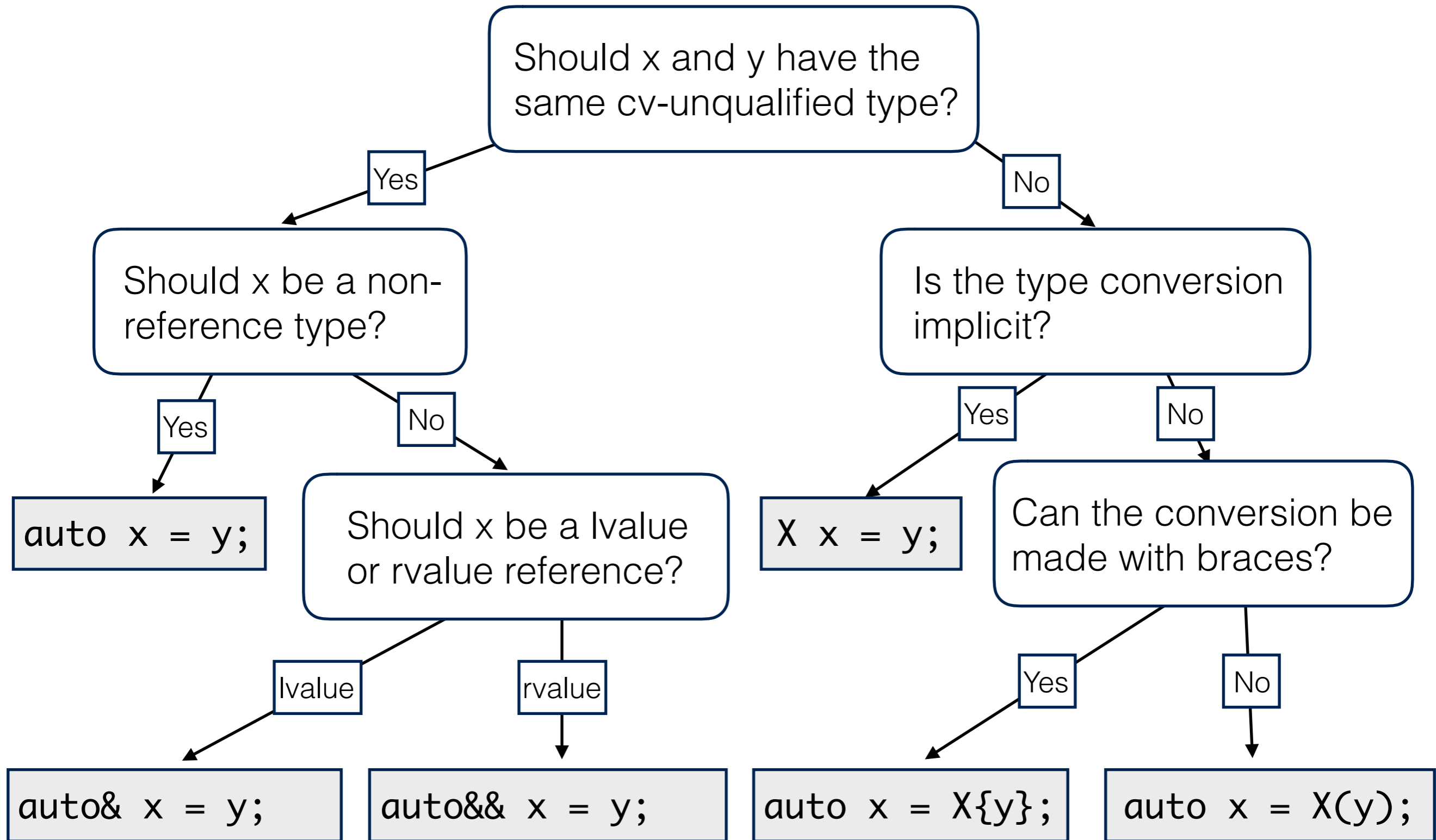
```
auto x = X(y);
```

For example:

```
auto v1 = vector<int>{3}; // v1 = {3}
```

```
auto v2 = vector<int>(3); // v3 = {0, 0, 0}
```

How To Initialize x from expression y



Add `const` (and/or `volatile`) as appropriate.

