# **Generic selection** (since C11)

Provides a way to choose one of several expressions at compile time, based on a type of a controlling expression

#### **Syntax**

```
_Generic ( controlling-expression , association-list ) (since C11)
```

where association-list is a comma-separated list of associations, each of which has the syntax

type-name: expression

default: expression

where

type-name - any complete object type that isn't variably-modified (that is, not VLA or pointer to VLA).

controlling-expression - any expression (except for the comma operator) whose type must be compatible with one of the type-names if the default association is not used

expression - any expression (except for the comma operator) of any type and value category

No two type-names in the association-list may specify compatible types. There may be only one association that uses the keyword default. If default is not used and none of the type-names are compatible with the type of the controlling expression, the program will not compile.

#### **Explanation**

First, the type of *controlling-expression* undergoes Ivalue conversions. The conversion is performed in type domain only: it discards the top-level cvr-qualifiers and atomicity and applies array-to-pointer/function-to-pointer transformations to the type of the controlling expression, without initiating any side-effects or calculating any values.

The type after conversion is compared with type-names from the list of associations.

If the type is compatible with the *type-name* of one of the associations, then the type, value, and value category of the generic selection are the type, value, and value category of the *expression* that appears after the colon for that *type-name*.

If none of the *type-name*s are compatible with the type of the *controlling-expression*, and the default association is provided, then the type, value, and value category of the generic selection are the type, value, and value category of the expression after the default: label.

#### **Notes**

The controlling-expression and the expressions of the selections that are not chosen are never evaluated.

Because of the Ivalue conversions, [abc] matches [char\*] and not [char[4]] and  $[(int\ const)\{0\}]$  matches [int], and not  $[const\ int]$ .

All value categories, including function designators and void expressions, are allowed as *expressions* in a generic selection, and if selected, the generic selection itself has the same value category.

The type-generic math macros from <tgmath.h>, introduced in C99, were implemented in compiler-specific manner. Generic selections, introduced in C11, gave the programmers the ability to write similar type-dependent code.

Generic selection is similar to overloading in C++ (where one of several functions is chosen at compile time based on the types of the arguments), except that it makes the selection between arbitrary expressions.

### Keywords

Generic, default

# Example

### Run this code

### Output:

```
cbrt(8.0) = 2.000000
cbrtf(3.375) = 1.500000
```

# **Defect reports**

 $The following \ behavior-changing \ defect \ reports \ were \ applied \ retroactively \ to \ previously \ published \ C \ standards.$ 

DR	Applied to	Behavior as published	Correct behavior
DR 481 (https://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg14/www/docs/n2396.htm#dr_481)	C11	it was underspecified if the controlling expression undergoes $\mbox{\sc Ivalue}$ conversions	it undergoes

## References

- C23 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:2023):
  - 6.5.1.1 Generic selection (p: TBD)
- C17 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:2018):
  - 6.5.1.1 Generic selection (p: 56-57)
- C11 standard (ISO/IEC 9899:2011):
  - 6.5.1.1 Generic selection (p: 78-79)

### See also

### C++ documentation for Templates

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