

Almost Always Auto

Madrid C/C++ Meetup

25-Oct-18

About me

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CONAN
C/C++ package manager

C++11

```
using namespace std::literals;
```

```
int main() {  
    auto x = 42; // int  
    auto y = 42.0f; // float  
    auto z = 42ul; // unsigned long  
    auto s1 = "42"s; // C++14, std::string  
    auto t1 = 42ns; // C++14, std::nano_seconds
```

Always Almost Auto

Herb Sutter:

<https://herbsutter.com/2013/08/12/gotw-94-solution-aaa-style-almost-always-auto/>

Declaring (left to right)

```
auto i = 0, j = 2, k = 3;           //OK
auto a = 2, b = "Hello World", c = 3.2; //SYNTAX ERROR
auto a = 2, &b = a;                //OK
auto c;                             //SYNTAX ERROR

//heap
auto v2 = std::make_unique<Employee>("Pepe");
//stack
auto v = Employee{ "Name" };
```

Beware of references!

```
int x = 1;  
int& y = x;  
auto z = y;  
z++;  
std::cout << x << "\n";
```



```
int x = 1;  
int& y = x;  
auto& z = y;  
z++;  
std::cout << x << "\n";
```

With decltype

```
int x = 1;
```

```
int& y = x;
```

```
decltype(auto) z = y;
```

```
z++;
```

```
std::cout << x << "\n";
```

const

```
int x = 1;
```

```
const int& y = x;
```

```
auto& z = y;
```

```
z++; //SYNTAX ERROR
```


From iterators to range-fors

```
auto v = std::vector<int>{ 1, 2, 3, 4 };  
for (vector<int>::iterator it = v.begin(); it != v.end(); it++)  
    std::cout << *it << " ";
```



```
for (auto value : v)  
    std::cout << value << " ";
```

```
for (auto& value : v)  
    value++;
```

```
for (const auto& value : v)  
    std::cout << value << " ";
```

Function return

```
auto add(int a, int b){  
    return a + b;  
}
```

```
int main(){  
    auto r = add(2, 3);  
}
```

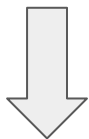
Function params (not VS2017)

```
auto add(auto a, auto b){  
    return a + b;  
}
```

```
int main(){  
    auto r = add(2, 3);  
    auto r2 = add(2.1, 3.2);  
}
```

Lambda arguments

```
[] (int a, int b) {return a + b;}
```



```
[] (auto a, auto b) {return a + b;}
```

Lambda arguments

```
template <typename T>
auto mycall(T t){
    return t(2.1, 3.2) + t(1, 2);
};
```

```
std::cout << mycall([](auto a, auto b) {return a + b;}) ;
std::cout << mycall([](auto a, auto b) {return int(a + b);}) ;
```

Lambdas types

```
auto v = std::vector<int>{ 1, 2, 3, 4 };
```

```
auto inc = 3;
```

```
//Works without capture
```

```
void (*myout)(int&) = [](int& a) {std::cout << a << " "; };
```

```
std::for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), myout);
```

```
std::cout << "\n";
```

```
//Better
```

```
auto mylamb = [=](int& a) {a += inc; };
```

```
std::for_each(v.begin(), v.end(), mylamb);
```

Structure Bindings

```
auto f() { // -> std::tuple <int, double> opcional!  
    return std::make_tuple(1, 123.4);  
}
```

```
auto [a, b] = f(); // vs int a; double b; std::tie(a, b) = f();  
std::cout << a << ", " << b << "\n";
```

For-each & structure binding

```
std::map<int, char> m = { {1, 'a'}, {2, 'b'}, {3, 'c'} };  
for (const auto& [k, v] : m)  
    std::cout << k << ":" << v << "\n";
```


Readability yes/no?

```
auto readable_function() {  
    auto v = GetString();  
    for (auto c : v)  
        std::cout << c;  
    return v.length();  
}
```