# auto type deduction

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This lecture follows the explanation given by Meyers, S. (2014). *Effective modern C++: 42 specific ways to improve your use of C++ 11 and C++ 14*. " O'Reilly Media, Inc.".

- auto type deduction is template type deduction
  - There's slightly more that goes into template type deduction than what I've presented in class
  - Therefore, understand that I am presenting this at a high-level, so there's some hand waving going on
- Template type deduction involves templates and functions and parameters... but you don't see any of those in statements such as:

```
auto i = 11;
auto d = 3.14;
```

• Instead, there is relationship defined between template type deduction and auto type deduction

 When using auto in the declaration of a variable or parameter, auto plays the role of T in the template

Recall that a function template, such as the following,

```
template<typename T> void foo(T param)
{
    // ...
}
```

can be instantiated via a function call,

foo(arg);

leaving it up to the compiler to deduce the type of T

Given

```
auto i = 11;
```

compilers act as if there is a template for each declaration with auto, along with a call to that template with the value presented to the initializer

```
// conceptual template for deducing i's type
template<typename T> void what_is_i(T param);

// conceptual call where param's deduced type is i's type
what_is_i(i);
```

 auto works like template type deduction; however, there is one way in which they differ:

 auto treats braced initializer represents std::initializer\_list<int> but template type deduction does not

## References

Meyers, S. (2014). Effective modern C++: 42 specific ways to improve your use of C++ 11 and C++ 14. "O'Reilly Media, Inc.".