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# Cannot infer an appropriate lifetime for autoref due to conflicting requirements

By Shepmaster

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I'm having lifetime issues with a particular function in my code. I'm following a tutorial in an attempt to learn Rust and SDL. The tutorial was slightly older and the SDL library has changed since its been written, so I'm following along while also adapting it towards the latest version of Rust-SDL.

The lifetime problem is in this function:

```
pub fn ttf_sprite(&mut self, text: &str, font_path: &'static str, size: i32, color: Color) -> Option<Sprite> {
    if let Some(font) = self.cached_fonts.get(&(font_path, size)) {
        return font.render(text).blended(color).ok()
            .and_then(|surface| self.renderer.create_texture_from_surface(&surface).ok())
            .map(Sprite::new)
    }
    //::sdl2_ttf::Font::from_file(Path::new(font_path), size).ok()
    self.ttf_context.load_font(Path::new(font_path), size as u16).ok()
        .and_then(|font| {
            self.cached_fonts.insert((font_path, size), font);
            self.ttf_sprite(text, font_path, size, color)
        })
}
```

particularly with the line `self.ttf_context.load_font(Path::new(font_path), size as u16).ok()`. The commented line above it is the old SDL version's font loading method.

```
error[E0495]: cannot infer an appropriate lifetime for autoref due to conflicting requirements
--> src\phi\mod.rs:57:26
|
57|     self.ttf_context.load_font(Path::new(font_path), size as u16).ok()
|                               ~~~~~
|
help: consider using an explicit lifetime parameter as shown: fn ttf_sprite(&'window mut self, text: &str, font_path: &'static str,
size: i32, color: Color) -> Option<Sprite>
```

The struct object for that implementation looks like this:

```
pub struct Phi<'window> {
    pub events: Events,
    pub renderer: Renderer<'window>,
    pub ttf_context: Sdl2TtfContext,

    cached_fonts: HashMap<(&'static str, i32), ::sdl2_ttf::Font<'window>>
}
```

The method is trying to load a font from `Phi's ttf_context` and load it into the hashmap. The Rust compiler suggested I add a lifetime to `self` in the function parameters, which, when I did that, caused a cascading effect to adding lifetimes to every method calling the original one, all the way down to `main()` and didn't help anything.

Since I'm still new to Rust, I'm not sure where the lifetime conflict resides or why this is happening. As a guess, I'm thinking that the `Font` object that is being generated is supposed to die with the end of that method but instead it's being loaded into a hashmap with a lifetime of `'window` and those two conflict. I don't know enough about Rust to fix that, though, or if that's even correct.

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asked Dec 21 '16 at 18:59



Brad Ziolk

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Here's a smaller example that reproduces the problem:

```
struct FontLoader(String);
struct Font<a>(&a str);

impl FontLoader {
    fn load(&self) -> Font {
        Font(&self.0)
    }
}

struct Window;

struct Phi<window> {
    window: &window Window,
    loader: FontLoader,
    font: Option<Font<window>>,
}

impl<window> Phi<window> {
    fn do_the_thing(&mut self) {
        let font = self.loader.load();
        self.font = Some(font);
    }
}

fn main() {}
```

```
error[E0495]: cannot infer an appropriate lifetime for autoref due to conflicting requirements
--> src/main.rs:20:32
|
20 |     let font = self.loader.load();
|                               ~~~~~
|
note: first, the lifetime cannot outlive the anonymous lifetime #1 defined on the method body at 19:5...
--> src/main.rs:19:5
|
19 |     fn do_the_thing(&mut self) {
|     ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
note: ...so that reference does not outlive borrowed content
--> src/main.rs:20:20
|
20 |     let font = self.loader.load();
|                               ~~~~~
|
note: but, the lifetime must be valid for the lifetime 'window' as defined on the impl at 18:6...
--> src/main.rs:18:6
|
18 | impl<window> Phi<window> {
|     ~~~~~
note: ...so that the expression is assignable
--> src/main.rs:21:21
|
21 |     self.font = Some(font);
|                   ~~~~~
= note: expected 'Option<Font<window>>\'
       found 'Option<Font<_>>\'
```

The problem is indeed that you have constructed an impossible case. Specifically, the code states these points:

1. `Phi` is going to include a reference to a `Window`. That referred-to value lives for the lifetime `'window'`.
2. `Phi` is going to include a `Font`, which contains a reference. That referred-to value lives for the lifetime `'window'`.
3. `FontLoader` returns a `Font` which contains a reference to a value with the lifetime **of the loader**. This is due to lifetime inference, which when expanded looks like:

```
impl FontLoader {
    fn load<a>(&a self) -> Font<a> {
        Font(&self.0)
    }
}
```

I highly encourage adding `#![deny(rust_2018_idioms)]` to your crate, which will disallow this specific type of lifetime inference.

Then the code attempts to load a `Font` from the `FontLoader` in `Phi`, which **does not** have the lifetime `'window'` and store that `Font` into `Phi`. `FontLoader` (and thus `Font`) does not live long enough, so it cannot be stored in `Phi`.

The compiler has correctly prevented incorrect code.

Your next attempt would probably be to introduce a second lifetime:

```
struct Phi<window, 'font> {
    window: &window Window,
    loader: FontLoader,
    font: Option<Font<'font>>,
}

impl<window, 'font> Phi<window, 'font> {
    fn do_the_thing(&'font mut self) {
        let font = self.loader.load();
        self.font = Some(font);
    }
}
```

This will actually compile, but probably doesn't do what you want. See [Why can't I store a value and a reference to that value in the same struct?](#) for further information.

More likely, you want to take a reference to the font loader:

```
struct Phi<a> {
    window: &a Window,
    loader: &a FontLoader,
    font: Option<Font<a>>,
}

impl<a> Phi<a> {
    fn do_the_thing(&mut self) {
        let font = self.loader.load();
        self.font = Some(font);
    }
}
```

Here, I've renamed the lifetime as it isn't strictly for the window anymore.

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[edited Jan 18 at 14:37](#)

answered Dec 21 '16 at 20:31



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**FontLoader (and thus Font) does not live long enough:** Isn't the lifetime of `FontLoader` the same as the `Phi` that contains it ?

– [Carl Levasseur](#)

[Sep 24 '17 at 17:32](#)

1

@[CarlLevasseur](#) yes, the lifetime of `FontLoader` and its containing `Phi` are the same. Why do you ask?

– [Shepmaster](#)

[Sep 24 '17 at 18:26](#)

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Doesn't that mean it has the `'window` lifetime then ? i don't understand why it does not live long enough if its lifetime is the same as the `Phi` object and therefore, the same as `Phi.font` ? In what case would the font loader be free'd before then end of the `'window` lifetime ?

– [Carl Levasseur](#)

[Sep 24 '17 at 18:37](#)

1

@[CarlLevasseur](#) *In what case would the font loader be free'd before then end of the `'window` lifetime* — in **every** case, I believe. *Doesn't that mean it has the `'window` lifetime* — no. It contains a reference that has the `'window` lifetime, but itself has a different lifetime.

– [Shepmaster](#)

[Sep 24 '17 at 18:41](#)

2

@[Mariolshac](#) since lifetimes prevent incorrect code from compiling, you need to use raw pointers to demonstrate the problem. [Here's one such possibility](#). Note that the pointer now points to an invalid location.

– [Shepmaster](#)

[Jan 18 at 14:44](#)

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