

Proposal for C2y WG14

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Title: Unselected _Generic branches should be ignored

Proposal category: New Features

Target Audience: General Developers

Abstract:

This paper proposes a solution to the problem of unselected branches in _Generic expressions still needing to be valid expressions.

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Prior Art

The proposal [N3785](#) [1] aims to solve the same problem as this one. This paper demonstrates an alternative approach, which can work even when using a type as the controlling operand in a `_Generic` expression. Also, it is generally easier to understand (as it is how most people thought `_Generic` originally worked [2] [3]).

The TCC compiler already implements `_Generic` the way this paper proposes [4].

Introduction and Rationale

A common problem when using `_Generic` is that all branches must be valid expressions, even if unselected. For example:

```
struct MyString {  
    char *chars;  
    size_t len;  
};  
  
#define string_length(s) \  
_Generic(s, \  
char*: strlen(s), \  
struct MyString: s.len \  
)
```

The macro `'string_length'` may look simple enough, but it actually will never work. This is because if `'s'` is `'char*'` then the second branch's expression is not valid, and if it's a `'struct MyString'` then the first branch's expression is not valid.

Achieving the desired behavior requires using a technique often called “type coercion” or “contrav”. The way it works is, instead of using `'s'` directly, turn it into the current branch's type if it isn't already of that type:

```
#define coerce_type(s, T) \  
_Generic(s, T: s, default: (T){})  
  
#define string_length(s) \  
_Generic(s, \  
char*: strlen(coerce_type(s, char*)), \  
struct MyString: coerce_type(s, struct MyString).len \  
)
```

[Godbolt link](#).

Proposal

This paper proposes that unselected _Generic branches should be parsed as outer-balanced-token-sequence, which are identical to balanced-token-sequence, but without commas. Balanced-token-sequence is defined in the standard as:

```
balanced-token-sequence:
    balanced-token
    balanced-token-sequence balanced-token

balanced-token:
    ( balanced-token-sequence-opt )
    [ balanced-token-sequence-opt ]
    { balanced-token-sequence-opt }
    any token other than a parenthesis, a bracket, or a brace
```

The proposed outer-balanced-token-sequence would produce outer-balanced-token instead of balanced-token. The difference being that outer-balanced-token cannot have a comma outside of parenthesis, a brackets, or braces.

The one _Generic branch that matches the type of the operand would be parsed as an assignment-expression, while every other branch would be parsed as outer-balanced-token-sequence.

With that, the previous example that needed `coerce_type` to work doesn't need it anymore, because unselected branches are allowed to be invalid expressions:

```
#define string_length(s) \
_Generic(s, \
char*: strlen(s), \
struct MyString: s.len \
)
```

This macro would work as expected. If a `char*` is passed, then `s.len` is parsed as an outer-balanced-token-sequence. And if a `struct MyString` is passed, then `strlen(s)` is parsed as outer-balanced-token-sequence.

Proposed Wording

Two new productions for `generic-association`:

```
(6.5.2.1) generic-association:
    type-name : assignment-expression
    default : assignment-expression
    type-name : outer-balanced-token-sequence
    default : outer-balanced-token-sequence
```

```
outer-balanced-token-sequence:
  outer-balanced-token
  outer-balanced-token-sequence outer-balanced-token

outer-balanced-token:
  ( balanced-token-sequence-opt )
  [ balanced-token-sequence-opt ]
  { balanced-token-sequence-opt }
  any token other than a parenthesis, a bracket, a brace, or a comma
```

Limitations

In this proposal, `_Generic` branches can contain errors which are not caught by the compiler, unlike N3785 , which still requires that all branches must be valid expressions. This may lead to mistakes going unnoticed. The upside is that it will make usage of `_Generic` simpler overall.

References

- [1]: [N3785: Expression Evaluation and Access in `_Generic`](#)
- [2]: [Problem with `_Generic` : r/C Programming](#)
- [3]: [Workarounds for C11 `_Generic`](#)
- [4]: <https://godbolt.org/z/E6rGPdhx7>