

# C++ Utilities

<https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/utility>

C++ includes a variety of utility libraries that provide functionality ranging from bit counting to partial function implementation.

These libraries can be broadly divided into two groups:

- Language support libraries
- General purpose libraries

## Language Support

Provide classes and functions that interact closely with language features and support common language idioms

- Type support (`std::size_t`)
- Dynamic memory management (`std::shared_ptr`)
- Error Handling (`std::exception`, `assert`)
- Initializer list (`std::vector{1, 2}`)

## General Purpose Utilities

- Program utilities (`std::abort`)
- Date and Time (`std::chrono::duration`)
- Optional, Variant (`std::variant`)
- Pairs and tuples (`std::tuple`)
- Swap, forward and move (`std::move`)

## std::swap

```
1 int main() {
2     int a = 3;
3     int b = 5;
4
5     // before
6     std::cout << a << ' ' << b << '\n';
7
8     std::swap(a, b);
9
10    // after
11    std::cout << a << ' ' << b << '\n';
12 }
```

### Output:

```
1 3 5
2 5 3
```

## std::variant

```
1 int main() {
2     std::variant<int, float> v1;
3     v1 = 12; // v contains int
4     cout << std::get<int>(v1) << endl;
5     std::variant<int, float> v2{3.14F};
6     cout << std::get<1>(v2) << endl;
7
8     v2 = std::get<int>(v1); // assigns v1 to v2
9     v2 = std::get<0>(v1);  // same as previous line
10    v2 = v1;               // same as previous line
11    cout << std::get<int>(v2) << endl;
12 }
```

### Output:

```
1 12
2 3.14
3 12
```

## std::any

```
1 int main() {
2     std::any a; // any type
3
4     a = 1; // int
5     cout << any_cast<int>(a) << endl;
6
7     a = 3.14; // double
8     cout << any_cast<double>(a) << endl;
9
10    a = true; // bool
11    cout << std::boolalpha << any_cast<bool>(a) << endl;
12 }
```

### Output:

```
1 1
2 3.14
3 true
```

## std::optional

```
1 std::optional<std::string> StringFactory(bool create) {
2     if (create) {
3         return "Modern C++ is Awesome";
4     }
5     return {};
6 }
7
8 int main() {
9     cout << StringFactory(true).value() << '\n';
10    cout << StringFactory(false).value_or(":(") << '\n';
11 }
```

### Output:

```
1 Modern C++ is Awesome
2 :(
```

## std::tuple

```
1 int main() {
2     std::tuple<double, char, string> student1;
3     using Student = std::tuple<double, char, string>;
4     Student student2{1.4, 'A', "Jose"};
5     PrintStudent(student2);
6     cout << std::get<string>(student2) << endl;
7     cout << std::get<2>(student2) << endl;
8
9     // C++17 structured binding:
10    auto [gpa, grade, name] = make_tuple(4.4, 'B', "");
11 }
```

### Output:

```
1 GPA: 1.4, grade: A, name: Jose
2 Jose
3 Jose
```

## std::chrono

```
1 #include <chrono>
2
3 int main() {
4     auto start = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
5     cout << "f(42) = " << fibonacci(42) << '\n';
6     auto end = chrono::steady_clock::now();
7
8     chrono::duration<double> sec = end - start;
9     cout << "elapsed time: " << sec.count() << "s\n";
10 }
```

### Output:

```
1 f(42) = 267914296
2 elapsed time: 1.84088s
```