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Programming Languages — C++ Extensions for Library Fundamentals

Langages de programmation — Extensions C++ pour la bibliothèque fondamentaux

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Contents

1	General	6
1.1	Scope	6
1.2	Normative references	6
1.3	Namespaces, headers, and modifications to standard classes	6
1.4	Terms and definitions	7
1.5	Future plans (Informative)	7
1.6	Feature-testing recommendations (Informative)	7
2	Modifications to the C++ Standard Library	10
2.1	Uses-allocator construction	10
3	General utilities library	11
3.1	Utility components	11
3.1.1	Header <experimental/utility> synopsis	11
3.1.2	Class erased_type	11
3.2	Tuples	11
3.2.1	Header <experimental/tuple> synopsis	11
3.2.2	Calling a function with a tuple of arguments	12
3.3	Metaprogramming and type traits	12
3.3.1	Header <experimental/type_traits> synopsis	12
3.3.2	Other type transformations	15
3.4	Compile-time rational arithmetic	16
3.4.1	Header <experimental/ratio> synopsis	16
3.5	Time utilities	17
3.5.1	Header <experimental/chrono> synopsis	17
3.6	System error support	17
3.6.1	Header <experimental/system_error> synopsis	17
4	Function objects	18
4.1	Header <experimental/functional> synopsis	18
4.2	Class template function	19
4.2.1	function construct/copy/destroy	21
4.2.2	function modifiers	22
4.3	Searchers	22
4.3.1	Class template default_searcher	22
4.3.1.1	default_searcher creation functions	23
4.3.2	Class template boyer_moore_searcher	23
4.3.2.1	boyer_moore_searcher creation functions	24
4.3.3	Class template boyer_moore_horspool_searcher	24
4.3.3.1	boyer_moore_horspool_searcher creation functions	25
5	Optional objects	26
5.1	In general	26
5.2	Header <experimental/optional> synopsis	26
5.3	optional for object types	27
5.3.1	Constructors	29
5.3.2	Destructor	30
5.3.3	Assignment	31
5.3.4	Swap	33
5.3.5	Observers	33
5.4	In-place construction	34
5.5	No-value state indicator	34

5.6	Class <code>bad_optional_access</code>	35
5.7	Relational operators	35
5.8	Comparison with <code>nullopt</code>	35
5.9	Comparison with <code>T</code>	36
5.10	Specialized algorithms	37
5.11	Hash support	37
6	Class <code>any</code>	38
6.1	Header <code><experimental/any></code> synopsis	38
6.2	Class <code>bad_any_cast</code>	39
6.3	Class <code>any</code>	39
6.3.1	<code>any</code> construct/destroy	39
6.3.2	<code>any</code> assignments	40
6.3.3	<code>any</code> modifiers	41
6.3.4	<code>any</code> observers	41
6.4	Non-member functions	41
7	string_view	43
7.1	Header <code><experimental/string_view></code> synopsis	43
7.2	Class template <code>basic_string_view</code>	44
7.3	<code>basic_string_view</code> constructors and assignment operators	46
7.4	<code>basic_string_view</code> iterator support	47
7.5	<code>basic_string_view</code> capacity	47
7.6	<code>basic_string_view</code> element access	48
7.7	<code>basic_string_view</code> modifiers	48
7.8	<code>basic_string_view</code> string operations	49
7.8.1	Searching <code>basic_string_view</code>	50
7.9	<code>basic_string_view</code> non-member comparison functions	52
7.10	Inserters and extractors	53
7.11	Hash support	53
8	Memory	54
8.1	Header <code><experimental/memory></code> synopsis	54
8.2	Shared-ownership pointers	56
8.2.1	Class template <code>shared_ptr</code>	56
8.2.1.1	<code>shared_ptr</code> constructors	60
8.2.1.2	<code>shared_ptr</code> observers	61
8.2.1.3	<code>shared_ptr</code> casts	62
8.2.2	Class template <code>weak_ptr</code>	63
8.2.2.1	<code>weak_ptr</code> constructors	64
8.3	Type-erased allocator	64
8.4	Header <code><experimental/memory_resource></code> synopsis	64
8.5	Class <code>memory_resource</code>	65
8.5.1	Class <code>memory_resource</code> overview	65
8.5.2	<code>memory_resource</code> public member functions	66
8.5.3	<code>memory_resource</code> protected virtual member functions	66
8.5.4	<code>memory_resource</code> equality	67
8.6	Class template <code>polymorphic_allocator</code>	67
8.6.1	Class template <code>polymorphic_allocator</code> overview	67
8.6.2	<code>polymorphic_allocator</code> constructors	68
8.6.3	<code>polymorphic_allocator</code> member functions	68
8.6.4	<code>polymorphic_allocator</code> equality	70
8.7	template alias <code>resource_adaptor</code>	70
8.7.1	<code>resource_adaptor</code>	70
8.7.2	<code>resource_adaptor_imp</code> constructors	71

8.7.3	resource_adaptor_imp member functions	71
8.8	Access to program-wide memory_resource objects	72
8.9	Pool resource classes	72
8.9.1	Classes synchronized_pool_resource and unsynchronized_pool_resource	72
8.9.2	pool_options data members	74
8.9.3	pool resource constructors and destructors	75
8.9.4	pool resource members	75
8.10	Class monotonic_buffer_resource	76
8.10.1	Class monotonic_buffer_resource overview	76
8.10.2	monotonic_buffer_resource constructor and destructor	77
8.10.3	monotonic_buffer_resource members	78
8.11	Alias templates using polymorphic memory resources	78
8.11.1	Header <experimental/string> synopsis	78
8.11.2	Header <experimental/deque> synopsis	79
8.11.3	Header <experimental/forward_list> synopsis	79
8.11.4	Header <experimental/list> synopsis	79
8.11.5	Header <experimental/vector> synopsis	80
8.11.6	Header <experimental/map> synopsis	80
8.11.7	Header <experimental/set> synopsis	81
8.11.8	Header <experimental/unordered_map> synopsis	81
8.11.9	Header <experimental/unordered_set> synopsis	82
8.11.10	Header <experimental/regex> synopsis	82
9	Futures	83
9.1	Header <experimental/future> synopsis	83
9.2	Class template promise	83
9.3	Class template packaged_task	84
10	Algorithms library	86
10.1	Header <experimental/algorithm> synopsis	86
10.2	Search	86
10.3	Shuffling and sampling	87

1 General

[general]

1.1 Scope

[general.scope]

- ¹ This technical specification describes extensions to the C++ Standard Library (1.2). These extensions are classes and functions that are likely to be used widely within a program and/or on the interface boundaries between libraries written by different organizations.
- ² This technical specification is non-normative. Some of the library components in this technical specification may be considered for standardization in a future version of C++, but they are not currently part of any C++ standard. Some of the components in this technical specification may never be standardized, and others may be standardized in a substantially changed form.
- ³ The goal of this technical specification is to build more widespread existing practice for an expanded C++ standard library. It gives advice on extensions to those vendors who wish to provide them.

1.2 Normative references

[general.references]

- ¹ The following referenced document is indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.
— ISO/IEC 14882:2014, *Programming Languages — C++*
- ² ISO/IEC 14882:— is herein called the *C++ Standard*. References to clauses within the C++ Standard are written as "C++14 §3.2". The library described in ISO/IEC 14882:— clauses 17–30 is herein called the *C++ Standard Library*.
- ³ Unless otherwise specified, the whole of the C++ Standard's Library introduction (C++14 §17) is included into this Technical Specification by reference.

1.3 Namespaces, headers, and modifications to standard classes

[general.namespaces]

- ¹ Since the extensions described in this technical specification are experimental and not part of the C++ standard library, they should not be declared directly within namespace `std`. Unless otherwise specified, all components described in this technical specification either:

Editor's note: This section reflects the consensus between the LWG and LEWG at the [Chicago 2013](#) and [Issaquah 2014](#) meetings.

- modify an existing interface in the C++ Standard Library in-place,
- are declared in a namespace whose name appends `::experimental::fundamentals_v1` to a namespace defined in the C++ Standard Library, such as `std` or `std::chrono`, or
- are declared in a subnamespace of a namespace described in the previous bullet, whose name is not the same as an existing subnamespace of namespace `std`.

[*Example:* This TS does not define `std::experimental::fundamentals_v1::chrono` because the C++ Standard Library defines `std::chrono`. This TS does not define `std::pmr::experimental::fundamentals_v1` because the C++ Standard Library does not define `std::pmr`. — *end example*]

- ² Each header described in this technical specification shall import the contents of `std::experimental::fundamentals_v1` into `std::experimental` as if by

```
namespace std {
    namespace experimental {
        inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {}
    }
}
```

```

    }
}

```

- ³ This technical specification also describes some experimental modifications to existing interfaces in the C++ Standard Library. These modifications are described by quoting the affected parts of the standard and using underlining to represent added text and ~~strike-through~~ to represent deleted text.
- ⁴ Unless otherwise specified, references to other entities described in this technical specification are assumed to be qualified with `std::experimental::fundamentals_v1::`, and references to entities described in the standard are assumed to be qualified with `std::`.
- ⁵ Extensions that are expected to eventually be added to an existing header `<meow>` are provided inside the `<experimental/meow>` header, which shall include the standard contents of `<meow>` as if by

```
#include <meow>
```
- ⁶ New headers are also provided in the `<experimental/>` directory, but without such an `#include`.

Table 1 — C++ library headers

<code><experimental/algorithm></code>	<code><experimental/map></code>	<code><experimental/string_view></code>
<code><experimental/any></code>	<code><experimental/memory></code>	<code><experimental/system_error></code>
<code><experimental/chrono></code>	<code><experimental/memory_resource></code>	<code><experimental/tuple></code>
<code><experimental/deque></code>	<code><experimental/optional></code>	<code><experimental/type_traits></code>
<code><experimental/forward_list></code>	<code><experimental/ratio></code>	<code><experimental/unordered_map></code>
<code><experimental/functional></code>	<code><experimental/regex></code>	<code><experimental/unordered_set></code>
<code><experimental/future></code>	<code><experimental/set></code>	<code><experimental/utility></code>
<code><experimental/list></code>	<code><experimental/string></code>	<code><experimental/vector></code>

1.4 Terms and definitions

[\[general.defns\]](#)

- ¹ For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in the C++ Standard and the following apply.

1.4.1

[\[general.defns.direct-non-list-init\]](#)

direct-non-list-initialization

A direct-initialization that is not list-initialization.

1.5 Future plans (Informative)

[\[general.plans\]](#)

- ¹ This section describes tentative plans for future versions of this technical specification and plans for moving content into future versions of the C++ Standard.
- ² The C++ committee intends to release a new version of this technical specification approximately every year, containing the library extensions we hope to add to a near-future version of the C++ Standard. Future versions will define their contents in `std::experimental::fundamentals_v2`, `std::experimental::fundamentals_v3`, etc., with the most recent implemented version inlined into `std::experimental`.
- ³ When an extension defined in this or a future version of this technical specification represents enough existing practice, it will be moved into the next version of the C++ Standard by removing the `experimental::fundamentals_vN` segment of its namespace and by removing the `experimental/` prefix from its header's path.

1.6 Feature-testing recommendations (Informative)

[\[general.feature.test\]](#)

Editor's note: These feature-testing macros are my invention, with very little input from anyone

- ¹ For the sake of improved portability between partial implementations of various C++ standards, WG21 (the ISO technical committee for the C++ programming language) recommends that implementers and programmers follow the guidelines in this section concerning feature-test macros. [*Note*: WG21's SD-6 makes similar recommendations for the C++ Standard itself. — *end note*]
- ² Implementers who provide a new standard feature should define a macro with the recommended name, in the same circumstances under which the feature is available (for example, taking into account relevant command-line options), to indicate the presence of support for that feature. Implementers should define that macro with the value specified in the most recent version of this technical specification that they have implemented. The recommended macro name is "`__cpp_lib_experimental_`" followed by the string in the "Macro Name Suffix" column.
- ³ Programmers who wish to determine whether a feature is available in an implementation should base that determination on the presence of the header (determined with `__has_include(<header/name>)`) and the state of the macro with the recommended name. (The absence of a tested feature may result in a program with decreased functionality, or the relevant functionality may be provided in a different way. A program that strictly depends on support for a feature can just try to use the feature unconditionally; presumably, on an implementation lacking necessary support, translation will fail.)

else. I've tried to be consistent with the SD-6 recommendations and divide features where I suspect they may be implemented at different times despite being added by the same paper. I'll be happy to accept changes to this section as editorial fixes until the PDTS is published.

Table 2 — Significant features in this technical specification

Doc. No.	Title	Primary Section	Macro Name Suffix	Value	Header
N3915	apply() call a function with arguments from a tuple	3.2.2	apply	201402	<experimental/tuple>
N3932	Variable Templates For Type Traits	3.3.1	type_trait_variable_templates	201402	<experimental/type_traits>
N3866	Invocation type traits	3.3.2	invocation_type	201406	<experimental/type_traits>
N3916	Type-erased allocator for <code>std::function</code>	4.2	function_erased_allocator	201406	<experimental/functional>
N3905	Extending <code>std::search</code> to use Additional Searching Algorithms	4.3	boyer_moore_searching	201411	<experimental/functional>
N3672, N3793	A utility class to represent optional objects	5	optional	201411	<experimental/optional>
N3804	Any Library Proposal	6	any	201411	<experimental/any>
N3921	<code>string_view</code> : a non-owning reference to a string	7	string_view	201411	<experimental/string_view>
N3920	Extending <code>shared_ptr</code> to Support Arrays	8.2	shared_ptr_arrays	201406	<experimental/memory>

Doc. No.	Title	Primary Section	Macro Name Suffix	Value	Header
N3916	Polymorphic Memory Resources	8.4	memory_resources	201402	<experimental/memory_resource>
N3916	Type-erased allocator for std::promise	9.2	promise_erased_allocator	201406	<experimental/future>
N3916	Type-erased allocator for std::packaged_task	9.3	packaged_task_erased_allocator	201406	<experimental/future>
N3925	A sample Proposal	10.3	sample	201402	<experimental/algorithm>

2 Modifications to the C++ Standard Library

[mods]

- ¹ Implementations that conform to this technical specification shall behave as if the modifications contained in this section are made to the C++ Standard.

2.1 Uses-allocator construction

[mods.allocator.uses]

- ¹ The following changes to the `uses_allocator` trait and to the description of uses-allocator construction allow a `memory_resource` pointer act as an allocator in many circumstances. [*Note*: Existing programs that use standard allocators would be unaffected by this change. — *end note*]

20.7.7 `uses_allocator` [allocator.uses]

20.7.7.1 `uses_allocator` trait [allocator.uses.trait]

```
template <class T, class Alloc> struct uses_allocator;
```

Remarks: automatically detects whether `T` has a nested `allocator_type` that is convertible from `Alloc`. Meets the `BinaryTypeTrait` requirements (C++14 §20.10.1). The implementation shall provide a definition that is derived from `true_type` if a type `T::allocator_type` exists and either `is_convertible_v<Alloc, T::allocator_type> != false` or `T::allocator_type` is an alias for `std::experimental::erased_type` (3.1.2), otherwise it shall be derived from `false_type`. A program may specialize this template to derive from `true_type` for a user-defined type `T` that does not have a nested `allocator_type` but nonetheless can be constructed with an allocator where either:

- the first argument of a constructor has type `allocator_arg_t` and the second argument has type `Alloc` or
- the last argument of a constructor has type `Alloc`.

20.7.7.2 uses-allocator construction [allocator.uses.construction]

Uses-allocator construction with allocator `Alloc` refers to the construction of an object `obj` of type `T`, using constructor arguments `v1, v2, ..., vN` of types `V1, V2, ..., VN`, respectively, and an allocator `alloc` of type `Alloc`, where `Alloc` either (1) meets the requirements of an allocator (C++14 §17.6.3.5), or (2) is a pointer type convertible to `std::experimental::pmr::memory_resource*` (8.5), according to the following rules:

3 General utilities library

[\[utilities\]](#)

3.1 Utility components

[\[utility\]](#)

3.1.1 Header `<experimental/utility>` synopsis

[\[utility.synop\]](#)

```
#include <utility>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    3.1.2, erased-type placeholder
    struct erased_type { };

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std
```

3.1.2 Class `erased_type`

[\[utility.erased.type\]](#)

- 1 struct `erased_type` { };
- 2 The `erased_type` struct is an empty struct that serves as a placeholder for a type `T` in situations where the actual type `T` is determined at runtime. For example, the nested type, `allocator_type`, is an alias for `erased_type` in classes that use *type-erased allocators* (see 8.3).

3.2 Tuples

[\[tuple\]](#)

3.2.1 Header `<experimental/tuple>` synopsis

[\[header.tuple.synop\]](#)

```
#include <tuple>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    // See C++14 §20.4.2.5, tuple helper classes
    template <class T> constexpr size_t tuple_size_v
        = tuple_size<T>::value;

    // 3.2.2, Calling a function with a tuple of arguments
    template <class F, class Tuple>
    constexpr decltype(auto) apply(F&& f, Tuple&& t);

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std
```

3.2.2 Calling a function with a `tuple` of arguments

[\[tuple.apply\]](#)

```
1 template <class F, class Tuple>
  constexpr decltype(auto) apply(F&& f, Tuple&& t);

2 Effects: Given the exposition only function

   template <class F, class Tuple, size_t... I>
   constexpr decltype(auto) apply_impl( // exposition only
      F&& f, Tuple&& t, index_sequence<I...>) {
      return std::forward<F>(f) (std::get<I>(std::forward<Tuple>(t))...);
   }
```

Equivalent to

```
return apply_impl(std::forward<F>(f), std::forward<Tuple>(t),
  make_index_sequence<tuple_size_v<decay_t<Tuple>>>{});
```

3.3 Metaprogramming and type traits

[\[meta\]](#)

3.3.1 Header `<experimental/type_traits>` synopsis

[\[meta.type.synop\]](#)

```
#include <type_traits>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    // See C++14 §20.10.4.1, primary type categories
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_void_v
        = is_void<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_null_pointer_v
        = is_null_pointer<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_integral_v
        = is_integral<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_floating_point_v
        = is_floating_point<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_array_v
        = is_array<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_pointer_v
        = is_pointer<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_lvalue_reference_v
        = is_lvalue_reference<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_rvalue_reference_v
        = is_rvalue_reference<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_member_object_pointer_v
        = is_member_object_pointer<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_member_function_pointer_v
        = is_member_function_pointer<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_enum_v
        = is_enum<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_union_v
        = is_union<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_class_v
```

```

    = is_class<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_function_v
    = is_function<T>::value;

// See C++14 §20.10.4.2, composite type categories
template <class T> constexpr bool is_reference_v
    = is_reference<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_arithmetic_v
    = is_arithmetic<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_fundamental_v
    = is_fundamental<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_object_v
    = is_object<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_scalar_v
    = is_scalar<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_compound_v
    = is_compound<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_member_pointer_v
    = is_member_pointer<T>::value;

// See C++14 §20.10.4.3, type properties
template <class T> constexpr bool is_const_v
    = is_const<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_volatile_v
    = is_volatile<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_trivial_v
    = is_trivial<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_trivially_copyable_v
    = is_trivially_copyable<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_standard_layout_v
    = is_standard_layout<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_pod_v
    = is_pod<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_literal_type_v
    = is_literal_type<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_empty_v
    = is_empty<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_polymorphic_v
    = is_polymorphic<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_abstract_v
    = is_abstract<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_final_v
    = is_final<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_signed_v
    = is_signed<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_unsigned_v
    = is_unsigned<T>::value;
template <class T, class... Args> constexpr bool is_constructible_v
    = is_constructible<T, Args...>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_default_constructible_v
    = is_default_constructible<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_copy_constructible_v

```

```

    = is_copy_constructible<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_move_constructible_v
    = is_move_constructible<T>::value;
template <class T, class U> constexpr bool is_assignable_v
    = is_assignable<T, U>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_copy_assignable_v
    = is_copy_assignable<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_move_assignable_v
    = is_move_assignable<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_destructible_v
    = is_destructible<T>::value;
template <class T, class... Args> constexpr bool is_trivially_constructible_v
    = is_trivially_constructible<T, Args...>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_trivially_default_constructible_v
    = is_trivially_default_constructible<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_trivially_copy_constructible_v
    = is_trivially_copy_constructible<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_trivially_move_constructible_v
    = is_trivially_move_constructible<T>::value;
template <class T, class U> constexpr bool is_trivially_assignable_v
    = is_trivially_assignable<T, U>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_trivially_copy_assignable_v
    = is_trivially_copy_assignable<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_trivially_move_assignable_v
    = is_trivially_move_assignable<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_trivially_destructible_v
    = is_trivially_destructible<T>::value;
template <class T, class... Args> constexpr bool is_nothrow_constructible_v
    = is_nothrow_constructible<T, Args...>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_nothrow_default_constructible_v
    = is_nothrow_default_constructible<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_nothrow_copy_constructible_v
    = is_nothrow_copy_constructible<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_nothrow_move_constructible_v
    = is_nothrow_move_constructible<T>::value;
template <class T, class U> constexpr bool is_nothrow_assignable_v
    = is_nothrow_assignable<T, U>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_nothrow_copy_assignable_v
    = is_nothrow_copy_assignable<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_nothrow_move_assignable_v
    = is_nothrow_move_assignable<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool is_nothrow_destructible_v
    = is_nothrow_destructible<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr bool has_virtual_destructor_v
    = has_virtual_destructor<T>::value;

// See C++14 §20.10.5, type property queries
template <class T> constexpr size_t alignment_of_v
    = alignment_of<T>::value;
template <class T> constexpr size_t rank_v
    = rank<T>::value;
template <class T, unsigned I = 0> constexpr size_t extent_v

```

```

    = extent<T, I>::value;

// See C++14 §20.10.6, type relations
template <class T, class U> constexpr bool is_same_v
    = is_same<T, U>::value;
template <class Base, class Derived> constexpr bool is_base_of_v
    = is_base_of<Base, Derived>::value;
template <class From, class To> constexpr bool is_convertible_v
    = is_convertible<From, To>::value;

// 3.3.2, Other type transformations
template <class> class invocation_type; // not defined
template <class F, class... ArgTypes> class invocation_type<F(ArgTypes...)>;
template <class> class raw_invocation_type; // not defined
template <class F, class... ArgTypes> class raw_invocation_type<F(ArgTypes...)>;

template <class T>
    using invocation_type_t = typename invocation_type<T>::type;
template <class T>
    using raw_invocation_type_t = typename raw_invocation_type<T>::type;

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

3.3.2 Other type transformations

[[meta.trans.other](#)]

- ¹ This sub-clause contains templates that may be used to transform one type to another following some predefined rule.
- ² Each of the templates in this subclause shall be a *TransformationTrait* (C++14 §20.10.1).
- ³ Within this section, define the *invocation parameters* of *INVOKE*(*f*, *t*₁, *t*₂, ..., *t*_N) as follows, in which *T*₁ is the possibly cv-qualified type of *t*₁ and *U*₁ denotes *T*₁& if *t*₁ is an lvalue or *T*₁&& if *t*₁ is an rvalue:
 - When *f* is a pointer to a member function of a class *T* the *invocation parameters* are *U*₁ followed by the parameters of *f* matched by *t*₂, ..., *t*_N.
 - When *N* == 1 and *f* is a pointer to member data of a class *T* the *invocation parameter* is *U*₁.
 - If *f* is a class object, the *invocation parameters* are the parameters matching *t*₁, ..., *t*_N of the best viable function (C++14 §13.3.3) for the arguments *t*₁, ..., *t*_N among the function call operators of *f*.
 - In all other cases, the *invocation parameters* are the parameters of *f* matching *t*₁, ... *t*_N.
- ⁴ In all of the above cases, if an argument *t*_I matches the ellipsis in the function's *parameter-declaration-clause*, the corresponding *invocation parameter* is defined to be the result of applying the default argument promotions (C++14 §5.2.2) to *t*_I.

[*Example*: Assume *s* is defined as

```

struct S {
    int f(double const &) const;
    void operator()(int, int);
    void operator()(char const *, int i = 2, int j = 3);
    void operator()(...);
};

```

- The invocation parameters of *INVOKE*(&*S*::*f*, *S*(), 3.5) are (*S* &&, double const &).
- The invocation parameters of *INVOKE*(*S*(), 1, 2) are (int, int).

- The invocation parameters of `INVOKE(S(), "abc", 5)` are `(const char *, int)`. The defaulted parameter `j` does not correspond to an argument.
 - The invocation parameters of `INVOKE(S(), locale(), 5)` are `(locale, int)`. Arguments corresponding to ellipsis maintain their types
- *end example*]

Table 3 — Other type transformations

Template	Condition	Comments
template <class Fn, class... ArgTypes> struct raw_invocation_type< Fn(ArgTypes...) >;	Fn and all types in the parameter pack ArgTypes shall be complete types, (possibly cv-qualified) void, or arrays of unknown bound.	see below
template <class Fn, class... ArgTypes> struct invocation_type< Fn(ArgTypes...) >;	Fn and all types in the parameter pack ArgTypes shall be complete types, (possibly cv-qualified) void, or arrays of unknown bound.	see below

- ⁵ Access checking is performed as if in a context unrelated to `Fn` and `ArgTypes`. Only the validity of the immediate context of the expression is considered. [*Note*: The compilation of the expression can result in side effects such as the instantiation of class template specializations and function template specializations, the generation of implicitly-defined functions, and so on. Such side effects are not in the "immediate context" and can result in the program being ill-formed. — *end note*]
- ⁶ The nested typedef `raw_invocation_type<Fn(ArgTypes...)>::type` shall be defined as follows. If the expression `INVOKE(declval<Fn>(), declval<ArgTypes>()...)` is ill-formed when treated as an unevaluated operand (C++14 §5), there shall be no member type. Otherwise:
- Let `R` denote `result_of_t<Fn(ArgTypes...)>`.
 - Let the types `Ti` be the *invocation parameters* of `INVOKE(declval<Fn>(), declval<ArgTypes>()...)`.
 - Then the member typedef `type` shall name the function type `R(T1, T2, ...)`.
- ⁷ The nested typedef `invocation_type<Fn(ArgTypes...)>::type` shall be defined as follows. If `raw_invocation_type<Fn(ArgTypes...)>::type` does not exist, there shall be no member typedef `type`. Otherwise:
- Let `A1, A2, ...` denote `ArgTypes...`
 - Let `R(T1, T2, ...)` denote `raw_invocation_type_t<Fn(ArgTypes...)>`
 - Then the member typedef `type` shall name the function type `R(U1, U2, ...)` where `Ui` is `decay_t<Ai>` if `declval<Ai>()` is an rvalue otherwise `Ti`.

3.4 Compile-time rational arithmetic

[ratio]

3.4.1 Header <experimental/ratio> synopsis

[header.ratio.synop]

```
#include <ratio>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    // See C++14 §20.11.5, ratio comparison
    template <class R1, class R2> constexpr bool ratio_equal_v
        = ratio_equal<R1, R2>::value;
    template <class R1, class R2> constexpr bool ratio_not_equal_v
        = ratio_not_equal<R1, R2>::value;
    template <class R1, class R2> constexpr bool ratio_less_v
        = ratio_less<R1, R2>::value;
    template <class R1, class R2> constexpr bool ratio_less_equal_v
```



```

    = ratio_less_equal<R1, R2>::value;
template <class R1, class R2> constexpr bool ratio_greater_v
    = ratio_greater<R1, R2>::value;
template <class R1, class R2> constexpr bool ratio_greater_equal_v
    = ratio_greater_equal<R1, R2>::value;

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

3.5 Time utilities

[\[time\]](#)

3.5.1 Header <experimental/chrono> synopsis

[\[header.chrono.synop\]](#)

```

#include <chrono>

namespace std {
namespace chrono {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    // See C++14 §20.12.4, customization traits
    template <class Rep> constexpr bool treat_as_floating_point_v
        = treat_as_floating_point<Rep>::value;

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace chrono
} // namespace std

```

3.6 System error support

[\[syserror\]](#)

3.6.1 Header <experimental/system_error> synopsis

[\[header.system_error.synop\]](#)

```

#include <system_error>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    // See C++14 §19.5, System error support
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_error_code_enum_v
        = is_error_code_enum<T>::value;
    template <class T> constexpr bool is_error_condition_enum_v
        = is_error_condition_enum<T>::value;

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

4 Function objects

[func]

4.1 Header <experimental/functional> synopsis

[header.functional.synop]

Editor's note: The following header synopsis fixes the missing `noexcept` specifications of the comparison functions as recently resolved by [LWG 2401](#). We consider this change *editorial* at this point because the two different declarations were already in conflict, and this change does not have impact on the actual prototype specifications, which will have the same specifiers as in C++14.

```
#include <functional>

namespace std {
    namespace experimental {
        inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

            // See C++14 §20.9.9, Function object binders
            template <class T> constexpr bool is_bind_expression_v
                = is_bind_expression<T>::value;
            template <class T> constexpr int is_placeholder_v
                = is_placeholder<T>::value;

            // 4.2, Class template function
            template<class> class function; // undefined
            template<class R, class... ArgTypes> class function<R(ArgTypes...)>;

            template<class R, class... ArgTypes>
            void swap(function<R(ArgTypes...)>&, function<R(ArgTypes...)>&);

            template<class R, class... ArgTypes>
            bool operator==(const function<R(ArgTypes...)>&, nullptr_t) noexcept;
            template<class R, class... ArgTypes>
            bool operator==(nullptr_t, const function<R(ArgTypes...)>&) noexcept;
            template<class R, class... ArgTypes>
            bool operator!=(const function<R(ArgTypes...)>&, nullptr_t) noexcept;
            template<class R, class... ArgTypes>
            bool operator!=(nullptr_t, const function<R(ArgTypes...)>&) noexcept;

            // 4.3, Searchers
            template<class ForwardIterator, class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
                class default_searcher;

            template<class RandomAccessIterator,
                    class Hash = hash<typename iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator>::value_type>,
                    class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
                class boyer_moore_searcher;

            template<class RandomAccessIterator,
                    class Hash = hash<typename iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator>::value_type>,
                    class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
```

```

class boyer_moore_horspool_searcher;

template<class ForwardIterator, class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
default_searcher<ForwardIterator, BinaryPredicate>
make_default_searcher(ForwardIterator pat_first, ForwardIterator pat_last,
                      BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

template<class RandomAccessIterator,
         class Hash = hash<typename iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator>::value_type>,
         class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
boyer_moore_searcher<RandomAccessIterator, Hash, BinaryPredicate>
make_boyer_moore_searcher(
    RandomAccessIterator pat_first, RandomAccessIterator pat_last,
    Hash hf = Hash(), BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

template<class RandomAccessIterator,
         class Hash = hash<typename iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator>::value_type>,
         class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
boyer_moore_horspool_searcher<RandomAccessIterator, Hash, BinaryPredicate>
make_boyer_moore_horspool_searcher(
    RandomAccessIterator pat_first, RandomAccessIterator pat_last,
    Hash hf = Hash(), BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental

template<class R, class... ArgTypes, class Alloc>
struct uses_allocator<experimental::function<R(ArgTypes...)>, Alloc>;

} // namespace std

```

4.2 Class template function

[func.wrap.func]

- ¹ The specification of all declarations within this sub-clause 4.2 and its sub-clauses are the same as the corresponding declarations, as specified in C++14 §20.9.11.2, unless explicitly specified otherwise. [*Note*: `std::experimental::function` uses `std::bad_function_call`, there is no additional type `std::experimental::bad_function_call` — *end note*].

```

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

template<class> class function; // undefined

template<class R, class... ArgTypes>
class function<R(ArgTypes...)> {
public:
    typedef R result_type;
    typedef T1 argument_type;

```

Editor's note: The following class template synopsis fixes the missing `noexcept` specification of the `nullptr_t` assignment operator as recently resolved by [LWG 2401](#). We consider this change *editorial*, because the `fundamentals-ts` specification otherwise refers to a non-existing declaration in C++14.

```

typedef T1 first_argument_type;
typedef T2 second_argument_type;

typedef erased_type allocator_type;

function() noexcept;
function(nullptr_t) noexcept;
function(const function&);
function(function&&);
template<class F> function(F);
template<class A> function(allocator_arg_t, const A&) noexcept;
template<class A> function(allocator_arg_t, const A&,
    nullptr_t) noexcept;
template<class A> function(allocator_arg_t, const A&,
    const function&);
template<class A> function(allocator_arg_t, const A&,
    function&&);
template<class F, class A> function(allocator_arg_t, const A&, F);

function& operator=(const function&);
function& operator=(function&&);
function& operator=(nullptr_t) noexcept;
template<class F> function& operator=(F&&);
template<class F> function& operator=(reference_wrapper<F>);

~function();

void swap(function&);
template<class F, class A> void assign(F&&, const A&);

explicit operator bool() const noexcept;

R operator() (ArgTypes...) const;

const type_info& target_type() const noexcept;
template<class T> T* target() noexcept;
template<class T> const T* target() const noexcept;

pmr::memory_resource* get_memory_resource();
};

template <class R, class... ArgTypes>
bool operator==(const function<R(ArgTypes...)>&, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class R, class... ArgTypes>
bool operator==(nullptr_t, const function<R(ArgTypes...)>&) noexcept;

template <class R, class... ArgTypes>
bool operator!=(const function<R(ArgTypes...)>&, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class R, class... ArgTypes>
bool operator!=(nullptr_t, const function<R(ArgTypes...)>&) noexcept;

template <class R, class... ArgTypes>

```

```

    void swap(function<R(ArgTypes...)>&, function<R(ArgTypes...)>&);

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental

template <class R, class... ArgTypes, class Alloc>
struct uses_allocator<experimental::function<R(ArgTypes...)>, Alloc>
    : true_type { };

} // namespace std

```

4.2.1 function construct/copy/destroy

[\[func.wrap.func.con\]](#)

- ¹ When a function constructor that takes a first argument of type `allocator_arg_t` is invoked, the second argument is treated as a *type-erased allocator* (8.3). If the constructor moves or makes a copy of a function object (C++14 §20.9), including an instance of the `experimental::function` class template, then that move or copy is performed by *using-allocator construction* with `allocator_get_memory_resource()`.

Editor's note: The following first paragraph has been slightly editorially improved to (a) make the difference between `std::function` and `std::experimental::function` clearer (which seems necessary due to the "including" wording that can be parsed in two different ways) and (b) to make intended normative wording clearer, that had been put into parenthesis before, by simply removing these parenthesis.

- ² In the following descriptions, let `ALLOCATOR_OF(f)` be the allocator specified in the construction of function `f`, or `allocator<char>()` if no allocator was specified.

³ `function& operator=(const function& f);`

⁴ *Effects:* `function(allocator_arg, ALLOCATOR_OF(*this), f).swap(*this);`

⁵ *Returns:* `*this`

⁶ `function& operator=(function&& f);`

⁷ *Effects:* `function(allocator_arg, ALLOCATOR_OF(*this), std::move(f)).swap(*this);`

⁸ *Returns:* `*this`

⁹ `function& operator=(nullptr_t) noexcept;`

¹⁰ *Effects:* If `*this != nullptr`, destroys the target of `this`.

¹¹ *Postconditions:* `!(*this)`. The memory resource returned by `get_memory_resource()` after the assignment is equivalent to the memory resource before the assignment. [*Note:* the address returned by `get_memory_resource()` might change — *end note*]

¹² *Returns:* `*this`

Editor's note: The following *Effects* element has been fixed and syncs the wording "`*this != NULL`" with the C++14 working draft replacing it with "`*this != nullptr`"

¹³ `template<class F> function& operator=(F&& f);`

¹⁴ *Effects:* `function(allocator_arg, ALLOCATOR_OF(*this), std::forward<F>(f)).swap(*this);`

¹⁵ *Returns:* `*this`

```

16 template<class F> function& operator=(reference_wrapper<F> f);
17 Effects: function(allocator_arg, ALLOCATOR_OF(*this), f).swap(*this);
18 Returns: *this

```

4.2.2 function modifiers

[func.wrap.func.mod]

```

1 void swap(function& other);
2 Requires: this->get_memory_resource() == other->get_memory_resource().
3 Effects: Interchanges the targets of *this and other.
4 Remarks: The allocators of *this and other are not interchanged.

```

4.3 Searchers

[func.searchers]

- ¹ This sub-clause provides function object types (C++14 §20.9) for operations that search for a sequence [pat_first, pat_last) in another sequence [first, last) that is provided to the object's function call operator. The first sequence (the pattern to be searched for) is provided to the object's constructor, and the second (the sequence to be searched) is provided to the function call operator.
- ² Each specialization of a class template specified in this sub-clause 4.3 shall meet the CopyConstructible and CopyAssignable requirements. Template parameters named ForwardIterator, ForwardIterator1, ForwardIterator2, RandomAccessIterator, RandomAccessIterator1, RandomAccessIterator2, and BinaryPredicate of templates specified in this sub-clause 4.3 shall meet the same requirements and semantics as specified in C++14 §25.1. Template parameters named Hash shall meet the requirements as specified in C++14 §17.6.3.4.
- ³ The Boyer-Moore searcher implements the Boyer-Moore search algorithm. The Boyer-Moore-Horspool searcher implements the Boyer-Moore-Horspool search algorithm. In general, the Boyer-Moore searcher will use more memory and give better run-time performance than Boyer-Moore-Horspool

4.3.1 Class template default_searcher

[func.searchers.default]

```

template<class ForwardIterator1, class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
class default_searcher {
public:
    default_searcher(ForwardIterator1 pat_first, ForwardIterator1 pat_last,
                    BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

    template<class ForwardIterator2>
    ForwardIterator2
    operator()(ForwardIterator2 first, ForwardIterator2 last) const;

private:
    ForwardIterator1 pat_first_; // exposition only
    ForwardIterator1 pat_last_; // exposition only
    BinaryPredicate pred_;      // exposition only
};

```

```

1 default_searcher(ForwardIterator pat_first, ForwardIterator pat_last,
  BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

2 Effects: Constructs a default_searcher object, initializing pat_first_ with pat_first, pat_last_ with pat_last,
  and pred_ with pred.

3 Throws: Any exception thrown by the copy constructor of BinaryPredicate or ForwardIterator1.

4 template<class ForwardIterator2>
  ForwardIterator2 operator()(ForwardIterator2 first, ForwardIterator2 last) const;

5 Effects: Equivalent to std::search(first, last, pat_first_, pat_last_, pred_).

```

4.3.1.1 default_searcher creation functions

[\[func.searchers.default.creation\]](#)

```

1 template<class ForwardIterator, class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
  default_searcher<ForwardIterator, BinaryPredicate>
  make_default_searcher(ForwardIterator pat_first, ForwardIterator pat_last,
    BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

2 Effects: Equivalent to default_searcher<ForwardIterator, BinaryPredicate>(pat_first, pat_last, pred).

```

4.3.2 Class template boyer_moore_searcher

[\[func.searchers.boyer_moore\]](#)

```

template<class RandomAccessIterator1,
  class Hash = hash<typename iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator1>::value_type>,
  class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
class boyer_moore_searcher {
public:
  boyer_moore_searcher(RandomAccessIterator1 pat_first, RandomAccessIterator1 pat_last,
    Hash hf = Hash(), BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

  template<class RandomAccessIterator2>
  RandomAccessIterator2
  operator()(RandomAccessIterator2 first, RandomAccessIterator2 last) const;

private:
  RandomAccessIterator1 pat_first_; // exposition only
  RandomAccessIterator1 pat_last_; // exposition only
  Hash hash_; // exposition only
  BinaryPredicate pred_; // exposition only
};

```

- 1 `boyer_moore_searcher(RandomAccessIterator1 pat_first, RandomAccessIterator1 pat_last, Hash hf = Hash(), BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());`
- 2 *Requires:* The value type of `RandomAccessIterator1` shall meet the `DefaultConstructible`, `CopyConstructible`, and `CopyAssignable` requirements.
- 3 *Requires:* For any two values A and B of the type `iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator1>::value_type`, if `pred(A, B) == true`, then `hf(A) == hf(B)` shall be true.
- 4 *Effects:* Constructs a `boyer_moore_searcher` object, initializing `pat_first_` with `pat_first`, `pat_last_` with `pat_last`, `hash_` with `hf`, and `pred_` with `pred`.
- 5 *Throws:* Any exception thrown by the copy constructor of `RandomAccessIterator1`, or by the default constructor, copy constructor, or the copy assignment operator of the value type of `RandomAccessIterator1`, or the copy constructor or operator() of `BinaryPredicate` or `Hash`. May throw `bad_alloc` if additional memory needed for internal data structures cannot be allocated.
- 6 `template<class RandomAccessIterator2> RandomAccessIterator2 operator()(RandomAccessIterator2 first, RandomAccessIterator2 last) const;`
- 7 *Requires:* `RandomAccessIterator1` and `RandomAccessIterator2` shall have the same value type.
- 8 *Effects:* Finds a subsequence of equal values in a sequence.
- 9 *Returns:* The first iterator `i` in the range `[first, last - (pat_last_ - pat_first_))` such that for every non-negative integer `n` less than `pat_last_ - pat_first_` the following condition holds:
`pred(*(i + n), *(pat_first_ + n)) != false`. Returns `first` if `[pat_first_, pat_last_)` is empty, otherwise returns `last` if no such iterator is found.
- 10 *Complexity:* At most `(last - first) * (pat_last_ - pat_first_)` applications of the predicate.

4.3.2.1 `boyer_moore_searcher` creation functions

[\[func.searchers.boyer_moore.creation\]](#)

- 1 `template<class RandomAccessIterator, class Hash = hash<typename iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator>::value_type>, class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>> boyer_moore_searcher(RandomAccessIterator, Hash, BinaryPredicate) make_boyer_moore_searcher(RandomAccessIterator pat_first, RandomAccessIterator pat_last, Hash hf = Hash(), BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());`
- 2 *Effects:* Equivalent to `boyer_moore_searcher<RandomAccessIterator, Hash, BinaryPredicate>(pat_first, pat_last, hf, pred)`.

4.3.3 Class template `boyer_moore_horspool_searcher`

[\[func.searchers.boyer_moore_horspool\]](#)

```
template<class RandomAccessIterator1,
        class Hash = hash<typename iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator1>::value_type>,
        class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
class boyer_moore_horspool_searcher {
public:
    boyer_moore_horspool_searcher(RandomAccessIterator1 pat_first, RandomAccessIterator1 pat_last,
                                   Hash hf = Hash(), BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

    template<class RandomAccessIterator2>
    RandomAccessIterator2
```



```

    operator() (RandomAccessIterator2 first, RandomAccessIterator2 last) const;

private:
    RandomAccessIterator1 pat_first_; // exposition only
    RandomAccessIterator1 pat_last_; // exposition only
    Hash                  hash_;      // exposition only
    BinaryPredicate       pred_;      // exposition only
};

1 boyer_moore_horspool_searcher(
    RandomAccessIterator1 pat_first, RandomAccessIterator1 pat_last,
    Hash hf = Hash(), BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

2 Requires: The value type of RandomAccessIterator1 shall meet the DefaultConstructible, CopyConstructible,
    and CopyAssignable requirements.

3 Requires: For any two values A and B of the type iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator1>::value_type, if
    pred(A,B)==true, then hf(A)==hf(B) shall be true.

4 Effects: Constructs a boyer_moore_horspool_searcher object, initializing pat_first_ with pat_first, pat_last_
    with pat_last, hash_ with hf, and pred_ with pred.

5 Throws: Any exception thrown by the copy constructor of RandomAccessIterator1, or by the default constructor,
    copy constructor, or the copy assignment operator of the value type of RandomAccessIterator1 or the copy
    constructor or operator() of BinaryPredicate or Hash. May throw bad_alloc if additional memory needed for
    internal data structures cannot be allocated..

6 template<class RandomAccessIterator2>
    RandomAccessIterator2 operator() (RandomAccessIterator2 first, RandomAccessIterator2 last) const;

7 Requires: RandomAccessIterator1 and RandomAccessIterator2 shall have the same value type.

8 Effects: Finds a subsequence of equal values in a sequence.

9 Returns: The first iterator i in the range [first, last - (pat_last_ - pat_first_)) such that for every non-
    negative integer n less than pat_last_ - pat_first_ the following condition holds:
    pred(*(i + n), *(pat_first_ + n)) != false. Returns first if [pat_first_, pat_last_) is empty, otherwise
    returns last if no such iterator is found.

10 Complexity: At most (last - first) * (pat_last_ - pat_first_) applications of the predicate.

```

4.3.3.1 boyer_moore_horspool_searcher creation functions

[\[func.searchers.boyer_moore_horspool.creation\]](#)

```

1 template<class RandomAccessIterator,
    class Hash = hash<typename iterator_traits<RandomAccessIterator>::value_type>,
    class BinaryPredicate = equal_to<>>
    boyer_moore_searcher_horspool<RandomAccessIterator, Hash, BinaryPredicate>
    make_boyer_moore_horspool_searcher(
        RandomAccessIterator pat_first, RandomAccessIterator pat_last,
        Hash hf = Hash(), BinaryPredicate pred = BinaryPredicate());

2 Effects: Equivalent to boyer_moore_horspool_searcher<RandomAccessIterator, Hash, BinaryPredicate>(
    pat_first, pat_last, hf, pred).

```

5 Optional objects

[optional]

5.1 In general

[optional.general]

- ¹ This subclause describes class template `optional` that represents *optional objects*. An *optional object for object types* is an object that contains the storage for another object and manages the lifetime of this contained object, if any. The contained object may be initialized after the optional object has been initialized, and may be destroyed before the optional object has been destroyed. The initialization state of the contained object is tracked by the optional object.

5.2 Header `<experimental/optional>` synopsis

[optional.synop]

```
namespace std {
    namespace experimental {
        inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

            // 5.3, optional for object types
            template <class T> class optional;

            // 5.4, In-place construction
            struct in_place_t{};
            constexpr in_place_t in_place{};

            // 5.5, No-value state indicator
            struct nullopt_t{see below};
            constexpr nullopt_t nullopt(unspecified);

            // 5.6, Class bad_optional_access
            class bad_optional_access;

            // 5.7, Relational operators
            template <class T>
                constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T>&, const optional<T>&);
            template <class T>
                constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T>&, const optional<T>&);
            template <class T>
                constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T>&, const optional<T>&);
            template <class T>
                constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T>&, const optional<T>&);
            template <class T>
                constexpr bool operator<=(const optional<T>&, const optional<T>&);
            template <class T>
                constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T>&, const optional<T>&);

            // 5.8, Comparison with nullopt
            template <class T> constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T>&, nullopt_t) noexcept;
            template <class T> constexpr bool operator==(nullopt_t, const optional<T>&) noexcept;
            template <class T> constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T>&, nullopt_t) noexcept;
            template <class T> constexpr bool operator!=(nullopt_t, const optional<T>&) noexcept;
            template <class T> constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T>&, nullopt_t) noexcept;
```

```

template <class T> constexpr bool operator<(nullopt_t, const optional<T>&) noexcept;
template <class T> constexpr bool operator<=(const optional<T>&, nullopt_t) noexcept;
template <class T> constexpr bool operator<=(nullopt_t, const optional<T>&) noexcept;
template <class T> constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T>&, nullopt_t) noexcept;
template <class T> constexpr bool operator>(nullopt_t, const optional<T>&) noexcept;
template <class T> constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T>&, nullopt_t) noexcept;
template <class T> constexpr bool operator>=(nullopt_t, const optional<T>&) noexcept;

// 5.9, Comparison with T
template <class T> constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T>&, const T&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator==(const T&, const optional<T>&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T>&, const T&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator!=(const T&, const optional<T>&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T>&, const T&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator<(const T&, const optional<T>&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator<=(const optional<T>&, const T&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator<=(const T&, const optional<T>&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T>&, const T&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator>(const T&, const optional<T>&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T>&, const T&);
template <class T> constexpr bool operator>=(const T&, const optional<T>&);

// 5.10, Specialized algorithms
template <class T> void swap(optional<T>&, optional<T>&) noexcept (see below);
template <class T> constexpr optional<see below> make_optional(T&&);

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental

// 5.11, Hash support
template <class T> struct hash;
template <class T> struct hash<experimental::optional<T>>;

} // namespace std

```

- ¹ A program that necessitates the instantiation of template `optional` for a reference type, or for possibly cv-qualified types `in_place_t` or `nullopt_t` is ill-formed.

5.3 optional for object types

[\[optional.object\]](#)

```

template <class T>
class optional
{
public:
    typedef T value_type;

// 5.3.1, Constructors
    constexpr optional() noexcept;
    constexpr optional(nullopt_t) noexcept;
    optional(const optional&);
    optional(optional&&) noexcept (see below);
    constexpr optional(const T&);

```

```

constexpr optional(T&&);
template <class... Args> constexpr explicit optional(in_place_t, Args&&...);
template <class U, class... Args>
    constexpr explicit optional(in_place_t, initializer_list<U>, Args&&...);

// 5.3.2, Destructor
~optional();

// 5.3.3, Assignment
optional& operator=(nullopt_t) noexcept;
optional& operator=(const optional&);
optional& operator=(optional&&) noexcept (see below);
template <class U> optional& operator=(U&&);
template <class... Args> void emplace(Args&&...);
template <class U, class... Args>
    void emplace(initializer_list<U>, Args&&...);

// 5.3.4, Swap
void swap(optional&) noexcept (see below);

// 5.3.5, Observers
constexpr T const* operator ->() const;
constexpr T* operator ->();
constexpr T const& operator *() const &;
constexpr T& operator *() &;
constexpr T&& operator *() &&;
constexpr const T&& operator *() const &&;
constexpr explicit operator bool() const noexcept;
constexpr T const& value() const &;
constexpr T& value() &;
constexpr T&& value() &&;
constexpr const T&& value() const &&;
template <class U> constexpr T value_or(U&&) const &;
template <class U> constexpr T value_or(U&&) &&;

private:
    T*    val; // exposition only
};

```

- ¹ Any instance of `optional<T>` at any given time either contains a value or does not contain a value. When an instance of `optional<T>` *contains a value*, it means that an object of type `T`, referred to as the optional object's *contained value*, is allocated within the storage of the optional object. Implementations are not permitted to use additional storage, such as dynamic memory, to allocate its contained value. The contained value shall be allocated in a region of the `optional<T>` storage suitably aligned for the type `T`. When an object of type `optional<T>` is contextually converted to `bool`, the conversion returns `true` if the object contains a value; otherwise the conversion returns `false`.
- ² Member `val` is provided for exposition only. When an `optional<T>` object contains a value, `val` points to the contained value.
- ³ `T` shall be an object type and shall satisfy the requirements of `Destructible` (Table 24).

5.3.1 Constructors

[\[optional.object.ctor\]](#)

- 1 `constexpr optional() noexcept;`
`constexpr optional(nullopt_t) noexcept;`
- 2 *Postconditions:* `*this` does not contain a value.
- 3 *Remarks:* No contained value is initialized. For every object type `T` these constructors shall be `constexpr` constructors (C++14 §7.1.5).
- 4 `optional(const optional<T>& rhs);`
- 5 *Requires:* `is_copy_constructible_v<T>` is true.
- 6 *Effects:* If `rhs` contains a value, initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type `T` with the expression `*rhs`.
- 7 *Postconditions:* `bool(rhs) == bool(*this)`.
- 8 *Throws:* Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of `T`.
- 9 `optional(optional<T>&& rhs) noexcept (see below);`
- 10 *Requires:* `is_move_constructible_v<T>` is true.
- 11 *Effects:* If `rhs` contains a value, initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type `T` with the expression `std::move(*rhs)`. `bool(rhs)` is unchanged.
- 12 *Postconditions:* `bool(rhs) == bool(*this)`.
- 13 *Throws:* Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of `T`.
- 14 *Remarks:* The expression inside `noexcept` is equivalent to:
`is_nothrow_move_constructible_v<T>`
- 15 `constexpr optional(const T& v);`
- 16 *Requires:* `is_copy_constructible_v<T>` is true.
- 17 *Effects:* Initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type `T` with the expression `v`.
- 18 *Postconditions:* `*this` contains a value.
- 19 *Throws:* Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of `T`.
- 20 *Remarks:* If `T`'s selected constructor is a `constexpr` constructor, this constructor shall be a `constexpr` constructor.

```

21 constexpr optional(T&& v);
    22 Requires: is_move_constructible_v<T> is true.

    23 Effects: Initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type T with the expression
        std::move(v).

    24 Postconditions: *this contains a value.

    25 Throws: Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of T.

    26 Remarks: If T's selected constructor is a constexpr constructor, this constructor shall be a constexpr constructor.

27 template <class... Args> constexpr explicit optional(in_place_t, Args&&... args);
    28 Requires: is_constructible_v<T, Args&&...> is true.

    29 Effects: Initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type T with the arguments
        std::forward<Args>(args)....

    30 Postconditions: *this contains a value.

    31 Throws: Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of T.

    32 Remarks: If T's constructor selected for the initialization is a constexpr constructor, this constructor shall be a
        constexpr constructor.

33 template <class U, class... Args>
    constexpr explicit optional(in_place_t, initializer_list<U> il, Args&&... args);
    34 Requires: is_constructible_v<T, initializer_list<U>&, Args&&...> is true.

    35 Effects: Initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type T with the arguments
        il, std::forward<Args>(args)....

    36 Postconditions: *this contains a value.

    37 Throws: Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of T.

    38 Remarks: The function shall not participate in overload resolution unless
        is_constructible_v<T, initializer_list<U>&, Args&&...> is true. If T's constructor selected for the
        initialization is a constexpr constructor, this constructor shall be a constexpr constructor.

```

5.3.2 Destructor

[optional.object.dtor]

```

1 ~optional();
    2 Effects: If is_trivially_destructible_v<T> != true and *this contains a value, calls val->T::~~T().

    3 Remarks: If is_trivially_destructible_v<T> == true then this destructor shall be a trivial destructor.

```

5.3.3 Assignment

[\[optional.object.assign\]](#)

1 `optional<T>& operator=(nullopt_t) noexcept;`

2 *Effects:* If `*this` contains a value, calls `val->T::~T()` to destroy the contained value; otherwise no effect.

3 *Returns:* `*this`.

4 *Postconditions:* `*this` does not contain a value.

5 `optional<T>& operator=(const optional<T>& rhs);`

6 *Requires:* `is_copy_constructible_v<T>` is true and `is_copy_assignable_v<T>` is true.

7 *Effects:*

Table 4 — `optional::operator=(const optional&)` effects

	*this contains a value	*this does not contain a value
rhs contains a value	assigns <code>*rhs</code> to the contained value	initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type <code>T</code> with <code>*rhs</code>
rhs does not contain a value	destroys the contained value by calling <code>val->T::~T()</code>	no effect

8 *Returns:* `*this`.

9 *Postconditions:* `bool(rhs) == bool(*this)`.

10 *Remarks:* If any exception is thrown, the result of the expression `bool(*this)` remains unchanged. If an exception is thrown during the call to `T`'s copy constructor, no effect. If an exception is thrown during the call to `T`'s copy assignment, the state of its contained value is as defined by the exception safety guarantee of `T`'s copy assignment.

11 `optional<T>& operator=(optional<T>&& rhs) noexcept (see below);`

12 *Requires:* `is_move_constructible_v<T>` is true and `is_move_assignable_v<T>` is true.

13 *Effects:* The result of the expression `bool(rhs)` remains unchanged.

Table 5 — `optional::operator=(optional&&)` effects

	*this contains a value	*this does not contain a value
rhs contains a value	assigns <code>std::move(*rhs)</code> to the contained value	initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type <code>T</code> with <code>std::move(*rhs)</code>
rhs does not contain a value	destroys the contained value by calling <code>val->T::~T()</code>	no effect

14 *Returns:* `*this`.

15 *Postconditions:* `bool(rhs) == bool(*this)`.

16 *Remarks:* The expression inside `noexcept` is equivalent to:

`is_nothrow_move_assignable_v<T> && is_nothrow_move_constructible_v<T>`

If any exception is thrown, the result of the expression `bool(*this)` remains unchanged. If an exception is thrown during the call to `T`'s move constructor, the state of `*rhs.val` is determined by the exception safety guarantee of `T`'s move constructor. If an exception is thrown during the call to `T`'s move assignment, the state of `*val` and `*rhs.val` is determined by the exception safety guarantee of `T`'s move assignment.

- 17 `template <class U> optional<T>& operator=(U&& v);`
- 18 *Requires:* `is_constructible_v<T, U>` is true and `is_assignable_v<T&, U>` is true.
- 19 *Effects:* If `*this` contains a value, assigns `std::forward<U>(v)` to the contained value; otherwise initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing object of type `T` with `std::forward<U>(v)`.
- 20 *Returns:* `*this`.
- 21 *Postconditions:* `*this` contains a value.
- 22 *Remarks:* If any exception is thrown, the result of the expression `bool(*this)` remains unchanged. If an exception is thrown during the call to `T`'s constructor, the state of `v` is determined by the exception safety guarantee of `T`'s constructor. If an exception is thrown during the call to `T`'s assignment, the state of `*val` and `v` is determined by the exception safety guarantee of `T`'s assignment.
- The function shall not participate in overload resolution unless `is_same_v<decay_t<U>, T>` is true.
- 23 *Notes:* The reason for providing such generic assignment and then constraining it so that effectively `T == U` is to guarantee that assignment of the form `o = {}` is unambiguous.
- 24 `template <class... Args> void emplace(Args&&... args);`
- 25 *Requires:* `is_constructible_v<T, Args&&...>` is true.
- 26 *Effects:* Calls `*this = nullopt`. Then initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type `T` with the arguments `std::forward<Args>(args)...`
- 27 *Postconditions:* `*this` contains a value.
- 28 *Throws:* Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of `T`.
- 29 *Remarks:* If an exception is thrown during the call to `T`'s constructor, `*this` does not contain a value, and the previous `*val` (if any) has been destroyed.
- 30 `template <class U, class... Args> void emplace(initializer_list<U> il, Args&&... args);`
- 31 *Effects:* Calls `*this = nullopt`. Then initializes the contained value as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type `T` with the arguments `il, std::forward<Args>(args)...`
- 32 *Postconditions:* `*this` contains a value.
- 33 *Throws:* Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of `T`.
- 34 *Remarks:* If an exception is thrown during the call to `T`'s constructor, `*this` does not contain a value, and the previous `*val` (if any) has been destroyed.
- The function shall not participate in overload resolution unless `is_constructible_v<T, initializer_list<U>&, Args&&...>` is true.

5.3.4 Swap

[\[optional.object.swap\]](#)

1 `void swap(optional<T>& rhs) noexcept (see below);`

2 *Requires:* Lvalues of type `T` shall be swappable and `is_move_constructible_v<T>` is true.

3 *Effects:*

Table 6 — `optional::swap(optional&)` effects

	*this contains a value	*this does not contain a value
rhs contains a value	calls <code>swap(*(*this), *rhs)</code>	initializes the contained value of <code>*this</code> as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type <code>T</code> with the expression <code>std::move(*rhs)</code> , followed by <code>rhs.val->T::~T()</code> ; postcondition is that <code>*this</code> contains a value and <code>rhs</code> does not contain a value
rhs does not contain a value	initializes the contained value of <code>rhs</code> as if direct-non-list-initializing an object of type <code>T</code> with the expression <code>std::move(*(*this))</code> , followed by <code>val->T::~T()</code> ; postcondition is that <code>*this</code> does not contain a value and <code>rhs</code> contains a value	no effect

4 *Throws:* Any exceptions that the expressions in the Effects element throw.

5 *Remarks:* The expression inside `noexcept` is equivalent to:

```
is_nothrow_move_constructible_v<T> && noexcept(swap(declval<T>(), declval<T>()))
```

If any exception is thrown, the results of the expressions `bool(*this)` and `bool(rhs)` remain unchanged. If an exception is thrown during the call to function `swap` the state of `*val` and `*rhs.val` is determined by the exception safety guarantee of `swap` for lvalues of `T`. If an exception is thrown during the call to `T`'s move constructor, the state of `*val` and `*rhs.val` is determined by the exception safety guarantee of `T`'s move constructor.

5.3.5 Observers

[\[optional.object.observe\]](#)

1 `constexpr T const* operator->() const;`
`constexpr T* operator->();`

2 *Requires:* `*this` contains a value.

3 *Returns:* `val`.

4 *Throws:* Nothing.

5 *Remarks:* Unless `T` is a user-defined type with overloaded unary `operator&`, these functions shall be `constexpr` functions.

6 `constexpr T const& operator*() const &;`
`constexpr T& operator*() &;`

7 *Requires:* `*this` contains a value.

8 *Returns:* `*val`.

9 *Throws:* Nothing.

10 *Remarks:* These functions shall be `constexpr` functions.

- 11 `constexpr T&& operator*() &&;`
`constexpr const T&& operator*() const &&;`
- 12 *Requires:* `*this` contains a value
- 13 *Effects:* Equivalent to `return std::move(*val);`
- 14 `constexpr explicit operator bool() const noexcept;`
- 15 *Returns:* `true` if and only if `*this` contains a value.
- 16 *Remarks:* This function shall be a `constexpr` function.
- 17 `constexpr T const& value() const &;`
`constexpr T& value() &;`
- 18 *Effects:* Equivalent to `return bool(*this) ? *val : throw bad_optional_access();`
- 19 `constexpr T&& value() &&;`
`constexpr const T&& value() const &&;`
- 20 *Effects:* Equivalent to `return bool(*this) ? std::move(*val) : throw bad_optional_access();`
- 21 `template <class U> constexpr T value_or(U&& v) const &;`
- 22 *Effects:* Equivalent to `return bool(*this) ? **this : static_cast<T>(std::forward<U>(v)).`
- 23 *Remarks:* If `is_copy_constructible_v<T> && is_convertible_v<U&&, T>` is false, the program is ill-formed.
- 24 `template <class U> T value_or(U&& v) &&;`
- 25 *Effects:* Equivalent to `return bool(*this) ? std::move(**this) : static_cast<T>(std::forward<U>(v)).`
- 26 *Remarks:* If `is_move_constructible_v<T> && is_convertible_v<U&&, T>` is false, the program is ill-formed.

5.4 In-place construction

[optional.inplace]

1 `struct in_place_t{};`
`constexpr in_place_t in_place{};`

- 2 The struct `in_place_t` is an empty structure type used as a unique type to disambiguate constructor and function overloading. Specifically, `optional<T>` has a constructor with `in_place_t` as the first parameter followed by a parameter pack; this indicates that `T` should be constructed in-place (as if by a call to a placement new expression) with the forwarded pack expansion as arguments for the initialization of `T`.

5.5 No-value state indicator

[optional.nullopt]

1 `struct nullopt_t{see below};`
`constexpr nullopt_t nullopt(unspecified);`

- 2 The struct `nullopt_t` is an empty structure type used as a unique type to indicate the state of not containing a value for optional objects. In particular, `optional<T>` has a constructor with `nullopt_t` as a single argument; this indicates that an optional object not containing a value shall be constructed.
- 3 Type `nullopt_t` shall not have a default constructor. It shall be a literal type. Constant `nullopt` shall be initialized with an argument of literal type.

5.6 Class `bad_optional_access`

[\[optional.bad_optional_access\]](#)

```
class bad_optional_access : public logic_error {
public:
    bad_optional_access();
};
```

¹ The class `bad_optional_access` defines the type of objects thrown as exceptions to report the situation where an attempt is made to access the value of an optional object that does not contain a value.

² `bad_optional_access()`;

³ *Effects:* Constructs an object of class `bad_optional_access`.

⁴ *Postconditions:* `what()` returns an implementation-defined NTBS.

5.7 Relational operators

[\[optional.relops\]](#)

¹ `template <class T> constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T>& x, const optional<T>& y);`

² *Requires:* `T` shall meet the requirements of `EqualityComparable`.

³ *Returns:* If `bool(x) != bool(y)`, `false`; otherwise if `bool(x) == false, true`; otherwise `*x == *y`.

⁴ *Remarks:* Specializations of this function template, for which `*x == *y` is a core constant expression, shall be `constexpr` functions.

⁵ `template <class T> constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T>& x, const optional<T>& y);`

⁶ *Returns:* `!(x == y)`.

⁷ `template <class T> constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T>& x, const optional<T>& y);`

⁸ *Requires:* `*x < *y` shall be well-formed and its result shall be convertible to `bool`.

⁹ *Returns:* If `!y`, `false`; otherwise, if `!x`, `true`; otherwise `*x < *y`.

¹⁰ *Remarks:* Specializations of this function template, for which `*x < *y` is a core constant expression, shall be `constexpr` functions.

¹¹ `template <class T> constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T>& x, const optional<T>& y);`

¹² *Returns:* `y < x`.

¹³ `template <class T> constexpr bool operator<=(const optional<T>& x, const optional<T>& y);`

¹⁴ *Returns:* `!(y < x)`.

¹⁵ `template <class T> constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T>& x, const optional<T>& y);`

¹⁶ *Returns:* `!(x < y)`.

5.8 Comparison with `nullopt`

[\[optional.nullopts\]](#)

¹ `template <class T> constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T>& x, nullopt_t) noexcept;`
`template <class T> constexpr bool operator==(nullopt_t, const optional<T>& x) noexcept;`

² *Returns:* `!x`.

```

3 template <class T> constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T>& x, nullopt_t) noexcept;
  template <class T> constexpr bool operator!=(nullopt_t, const optional<T>& x) noexcept;
4   Returns: bool(x).

5 template <class T> constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T>& x, nullopt_t) noexcept;
6   Returns: false.

7 template <class T> constexpr bool operator<(nullopt_t, const optional<T>& x) noexcept;
8   Returns: bool(x).

9 template <class T> constexpr bool operator<=(const optional<T>& x, nullopt_t) noexcept;
10  Returns: !x.

11 template <class T> constexpr bool operator<=(nullopt_t, const optional<T>& x) noexcept;
12  Returns: true.

13 template <class T> constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T>& x, nullopt_t) noexcept;
14  Returns: bool(x).

15 template <class T> constexpr bool operator>(nullopt_t, const optional<T>& x) noexcept;
16  Returns: false.

17 template <class T> constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T>& x, nullopt_t) noexcept;
18  Returns: true.

19 template <class T> constexpr bool operator>=(nullopt_t, const optional<T>& x) noexcept;
20  Returns: !x.

```

5.9 Comparison with **t**

[optional.comp_with_t]

```

1 template <class T> constexpr bool operator==(const optional<T>& x, const T& v);
2   Returns: bool(x) ? *x == v : false.

3 template <class T> constexpr bool operator==(const T& v, const optional<T>& x);
4   Returns: bool(x) ? v == *x : false.

5 template <class T> constexpr bool operator!=(const optional<T>& x, const T& v);
6   Returns: bool(x) ? !(*x == v) : true.

7 template <class T> constexpr bool operator!=(const T& v, const optional<T>& x);
8   Returns: bool(x) ? !(v == *x) : true.

9 template <class T> constexpr bool operator<(const optional<T>& x, const T& v);
10  Returns: bool(x) ? *x < v : true.

```

```

11 template <class T> constexpr bool operator<(const T& v, const optional<T>& x);
    12 Returns: bool(x) ? v < *x : false.

13 template <class T> constexpr bool operator<=(const optional<T>& x, const T& v);
    14 Returns: !(x > v).

15 template <class T> constexpr bool operator<=(const T& v, const optional<T>& x);
    16 Returns: !(v > x).

17 template <class T> constexpr bool operator>(const optional<T>& x, const T& v);
    18 Returns: bool(x) ? v < *x : false.

19 template <class T> constexpr bool operator>(const T& v, const optional<T>& x);
    20 Returns: bool(x) ? *x < v : true.

21 template <class T> constexpr bool operator>=(const optional<T>& x, const T& v);
    22 Returns: !(x < v).

23 template <class T> constexpr bool operator>=(const T& v, const optional<T>& x);
    24 Returns: !(v < x).

```

5.10 Specialized algorithms

[optional.specalg]

```

1 template <class T> void swap(optional<T>& x, optional<T>& y) noexcept(noexcept(x.swap(y)));
    2 Effects: Calls x.swap(y).

3 template <class T> constexpr optional<decay_t<T>> make_optional(T&& v);
    4 Returns: optional<decay_t<T>>(std::forward<T>(v)).

```

5.11 Hash support

[optional.hash]

```

1 template <class T> struct hash<experimental::optional<T>>;
    2 Requires: The template specialization hash<T> shall meet the requirements of class template hash (C++14 §20.9.12). The template specialization hash<optional<T>> shall meet the requirements of class template hash. For an object o of type optional<T>, if bool(o) == true, hash<optional<T>>()(o) shall evaluate to the same value as hash<T>()(*o); otherwise it evaluates to an unspecified value.

```

6 Class **any**

[any]

- ¹ This section describes components that C++ programs may use to perform operations on objects of a discriminated type.
- ² [*Note*: The discriminated type may contain values of different types but does not attempt conversion between them, i.e. 5 is held strictly as an `int` and is not implicitly convertible either to "5" or to 5.0. This indifference to interpretation but awareness of type effectively allows safe, generic containers of single values, with no scope for surprises from ambiguous conversions. — *end note*]

6.1 Header `<experimental/any>` synopsis

[any.synop]

```
namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    class bad_any_cast : public bad_cast
    {
    public:
        virtual const char* what() const noexcept;
    };

    class any
    {
    public:
        // 6.3.1, any construct/destroy
        any() noexcept;

        any(const any& other);
        any(any&& other) noexcept;

        template <class ValueType>
            any(ValueType&& value);

        ~any();

        // 6.3.2, any assignments
        any& operator=(const any& rhs);
        any& operator=(any&& rhs) noexcept;

        template <class ValueType>
            any& operator=(ValueType&& rhs);

        // 6.3.3, any modifiers
        void clear() noexcept;
        void swap(any& rhs) noexcept;

        // 6.3.4, any observers
        bool empty() const noexcept;
        const type_info& type() const noexcept;
    };
};
```

```

// 6.4, Non-member functions
void swap(any& x, any& y) noexcept;

template<class ValueType>
    ValueType any_cast(const any& operand);
template<class ValueType>
    ValueType any_cast(any& operand);
template<class ValueType>
    ValueType any_cast(any&& operand);

template<class ValueType>
    const ValueType* any_cast(const any* operand) noexcept;
template<class ValueType>
    ValueType* any_cast(any* operand) noexcept;

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

6.2 Class `bad_any_cast`

[\[any.bad_any_cast\]](#)

- ¹ Objects of type `bad_any_cast` are thrown by a failed `any_cast`.

6.3 Class `any`

[\[any.class\]](#)

- ¹ An object of class `any` stores an instance of any type that satisfies the constructor requirements or is empty, and this is referred to as the *state* of the class `any` object. The stored instance is called the *contained object*. Two states are equivalent if they are either both empty or if both are not empty and if the contained objects are equivalent.
- ² The non-member `any_cast` functions provide type-safe access to the contained object.
- ³ Implementations should avoid the use of dynamically allocated memory for a small contained object. [*Example*: where the object constructed is holding only an int. — *end example*] Such small-object optimization shall only be applied to types `T` for which `is_nothrow_move_constructible_v<T>` is true.

6.3.1 `any` construct/destruct

[\[any.cons\]](#)

- ¹ `any()` `noexcept`;
 - ² *Postconditions*: `this->empty()`
- ³ `any(const any& other)`;
 - ⁴ *Effects*: Constructs an object of type `any` with an equivalent state as `other`.
 - ⁵ *Throws*: Any exceptions arising from calling the selected constructor of the contained object.
- ⁶ `any(any&& other)` `noexcept`;
 - ⁷ *Effects*: Constructs an object of type `any` with a state equivalent to the original state of `other`.
 - ⁸ *Postconditions*: `other` is left in a valid but otherwise unspecified state.

```

9  template<class ValueType>
    any(ValueType&& value);
10  Let  $T$  be equal to decay_t<ValueType>.
11  Requires:  $T$  shall satisfy the CopyConstructible requirements. If is_copy_constructible_v<T> is false, the
    program is ill-formed.
12  Effects: Constructs an object of type any that contains an object of type  $T$  direct-initialized with
    std::forward<ValueType>(value).
13  Remarks: This constructor shall not participate in overload resolution if decay_t<ValueType> is the same type as
    any.
14  Throws: Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of  $T$ .
15  ~any();
16  Effects: clear().

```

6.3.2 any assignments

[any.assign]

```

1  any& operator=(const any& rhs);
    2  Effects: any(rhs).swap(*this). No effects if an exception is thrown.
    3  Returns: *this
    4  Throws: Any exceptions arising from the copy constructor of the contained object.
5  any& operator=(any&& rhs) noexcept;
    6  Effects: any(std::move(rhs)).swap(*this).
    7  Returns: *this
    8  Postconditions: The state of *this is equivalent to the original state of rhs and rhs is left in a valid but otherwise
    unspecified state.
9  template<class ValueType>
    any& operator=(ValueType&& rhs);
10  Let  $T$  be equal to decay_t<ValueType>.
11  Requires:  $T$  shall satisfy the CopyConstructible requirements. If is_copy_constructible_v<T> is false, the
    program is ill-formed.
12  Effects: Constructs an object tmp of type any that contains an object of type  $T$  direct-initialized with
    std::forward<ValueType>(rhs), and tmp.swap(*this). No effects if an exception is thrown.
13  Returns: *this
14  Remarks: This operator shall not participate in overload resolution if decay_t<ValueType> is the same type as any.
15  Throws: Any exception thrown by the selected constructor of  $T$ .

```


6.3.3 any modifiers[\[any.modifiers\]](#)

```
1 void clear() noexcept;
   2 Effects: If not empty, destroys the contained object.
   3 Postconditions: empty() == true.

4 void swap(any& rhs) noexcept;
   5 Effects: Exchange the states of *this and rhs.
```

6.3.4 any observers[\[any.observers\]](#)

```
1 bool empty() const noexcept;
   2 Returns: true if *this has no contained object, otherwise false.

3 const type_info& type() const noexcept;
   4 Returns: If *this has a contained object of type T, typeid(T); otherwise typeid(void).
   5 [ Note: Useful for querying against types known either at compile time or only at runtime. — end note ]
```

6.4 Non-member functions[\[any.nonmembers\]](#)

```
1 void swap(any& x, any& y) noexcept;
   2 Effects: x.swap(y).
```

- 3 `template<class ValueType>`
 `ValueType any_cast(const any& operand);`
`template<class ValueType>`
 `ValueType any_cast(any& operand);`
`template<class ValueType>`
 `ValueType any_cast(any&& operand);`
- 4 **Requires:** `is_reference_v<ValueType>` is true or `is_copy_constructible_v<ValueType>` is true. Otherwise the program is ill-formed.
- 5 **Returns:** For the first form, `*any_cast<add_const_t<remove_reference_t<ValueType>>>(&operand)`. For the second and third forms, `*any_cast<remove_reference_t<ValueType>>(&operand)`.
- 6 **Throws:** `bad_any_cast` if `operand.type() != typeid(remove_reference_t<ValueType>)`.

[*Example:*

```
any x(5);                                // x holds int
assert(any_cast<int>(x) == 5);           // cast to value
any_cast<int&>(x) = 10;                   // cast to reference
assert(any_cast<int>(x) == 10);

x = "Meow";                              // x holds const char*
assert(strcmp(any_cast<const char*>(x), "Meow") == 0);
any_cast<const char*&>(x) = "Harry";
assert(strcmp(any_cast<const char*>(x), "Harry") == 0);

x = string("Meow");                      // x holds string
string s, s2("Jane");
s = move(any_cast<string&>(x));           // move from any
assert(s == "Meow");
any_cast<string&>(x) = move(s2);          // move to any
assert(any_cast<const string&>(x) == "Jane");

string cat("Meow");
const any y(cat);                       // const y holds string
assert(any_cast<const string&>(y) == cat);

any_cast<string&>(y);                     // error; cannot
                                         // any_cast away const
```

— *end example*]

- 7 `template<class ValueType>`
 `const ValueType* any_cast(const any* operand) noexcept;`
`template<class ValueType>`
 `ValueType* any_cast(any* operand) noexcept;`
- 8 **Returns:** If `operand != nullptr` && `operand->type() == typeid(ValueType)`, a pointer to the object contained by `operand`, otherwise `nullptr`.

[*Example:*

```
bool is_string(const any& operand) {
    return any_cast<string>(&operand) != nullptr;
}
```

— *end example*]

7 string_view

[string.view]

- ¹ The class template `basic_string_view` describes an object that can refer to a constant contiguous sequence of char-like (C++14 §21.1) objects with the first element of the sequence at position zero. In the rest of this section, the type of the char-like objects held in a `basic_string_view` object is designated by `charT`.
- ² [*Note*: The library provides implicit conversions from `const charT*` and `std::basic_string<charT, ...>` to `std::basic_string_view<charT, ...>` so that user code can accept just `std::basic_string_view<charT>` as a non-templated parameter wherever a sequence of characters is expected. User-defined types should define their own implicit conversions to `std::basic_string_view` in order to interoperate with these functions. — *end note*]
- ³ The complexity of `basic_string_view` member functions is $O(1)$ unless otherwise specified.

7.1 Header <experimental/string_view> synopsis

[string.view.synop]

```
namespace std {
    namespace experimental {
        inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

            // 7.2, Class template basic_string_view
            template<class charT, class traits = char_traits<charT>>
                class basic_string_view;

            // 7.9, basic_string_view non-member comparison functions
            template<class charT, class traits>
                constexpr bool operator==(basic_string_view<charT, traits> x,
                                         basic_string_view<charT, traits> y) noexcept;
            template<class charT, class traits>
                constexpr bool operator!=(basic_string_view<charT, traits> x,
                                         basic_string_view<charT, traits> y) noexcept;
            template<class charT, class traits>
                constexpr bool operator< (basic_string_view<charT, traits> x,
                                         basic_string_view<charT, traits> y) noexcept;
            template<class charT, class traits>
                constexpr bool operator> (basic_string_view<charT, traits> x,
                                         basic_string_view<charT, traits> y) noexcept;
            template<class charT, class traits>
                constexpr bool operator<= (basic_string_view<charT, traits> x,
                                           basic_string_view<charT, traits> y) noexcept;
            template<class charT, class traits>
                constexpr bool operator>= (basic_string_view<charT, traits> x,
                                           basic_string_view<charT, traits> y) noexcept;
            // see below, sufficient additional overloads of comparison functions

            // 7.10, Inserters and extractors
            template<class charT, class traits>
                basic_ostream<charT, traits>&
                operator<<(basic_ostream<charT, traits>& os,
                         basic_string_view<charT, traits> str);

            // basic_string_view typedef names
```

```

typedef basic_string_view<char> string_view;
typedef basic_string_view<char16_t> u16string_view;
typedef basic_string_view<char32_t> u32string_view;
typedef basic_string_view<wchar_t> wstring_view;

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental

// 7.11, Hash support
template <class T> struct hash;
template <> struct hash<experimental::string_view>;
template <> struct hash<experimental::u16string_view>;
template <> struct hash<experimental::u32string_view>;
template <> struct hash<experimental::wstring_view>;

} // namespace std

```

- ¹ The function templates defined in C++14 §20.2.2 and C++14 §24.7 are available when `<experimental/string_view>` is included.

7.2 Class template `basic_string_view`

[\[string.view.template\]](#)

```

template<class charT, class traits = char_traits<charT>>
class basic_string_view {
public:
    // types
    typedef traits traits_type;
    typedef charT value_type;
    typedef charT* pointer;
    typedef const charT* const_pointer;
    typedef charT& reference;
    typedef const charT& const_reference;
    typedef implementation-defined const_iterator; // See 7.4
    typedef const_iterator iterator;1
    typedef reverse_iterator<const_iterator> const_reverse_iterator;
    typedef const_reverse_iterator reverse_iterator;
    typedef size_t size_type;
    typedef ptrdiff_t difference_type;
    static constexpr size_type npos = size_type(-1);

    // 7.3, basic_string_view constructors and assignment operators
    constexpr basic_string_view() noexcept;
    constexpr basic_string_view(const basic_string_view&) noexcept = default;
    basic_string_view& operator=(const basic_string_view&) noexcept = default;
    template<class Allocator>
    basic_string_view(const basic_string<charT, traits, Allocator>& str) noexcept;
    constexpr basic_string_view(const charT* str);
    constexpr basic_string_view(const charT* str, size_type len);

    // 7.4, basic_string_view iterator support
    constexpr const_iterator begin() const noexcept;

```

1. Because `basic_string_view` refers to a constant sequence, `iterator` and `const_iterator` are the same type.

```

constexpr const_iterator end() const noexcept;
constexpr const_iterator cbegin() const noexcept;
constexpr const_iterator cend() const noexcept;
constexpr const_reverse_iterator rbegin() const noexcept;
constexpr const_reverse_iterator rend() const noexcept;
constexpr const_reverse_iterator crbegin() const noexcept;
constexpr const_reverse_iterator crend() const noexcept;

// 7.5, basic_string_view capacity
constexpr size_type size() const noexcept;
constexpr size_type length() const noexcept;
constexpr size_type max_size() const noexcept;
constexpr bool empty() const noexcept;

// 7.6, basic_string_view element access
constexpr const_reference operator[](size_type pos) const;
constexpr const_reference at(size_type pos) const;
constexpr const_reference front() const;
constexpr const_reference back() const;
constexpr const_pointer data() const noexcept;

// 7.7, basic_string_view modifiers
constexpr void remove_prefix(size_type n);
constexpr void remove_suffix(size_type n);
constexpr void swap(basic_string_view& s) noexcept;

// 7.8, basic_string_view string operations
template<class Allocator>
explicit operator basic_string<charT, traits, Allocator>() const;
template<class Allocator = allocator<charT> >
basic_string<charT, traits, Allocator> to_string(
    const Allocator& a = Allocator()) const;

size_type copy(charT* s, size_type n, size_type pos = 0) const;

constexpr basic_string_view substr(size_type pos = 0, size_type n = npos) const;
constexpr int compare(basic_string_view s) const noexcept;
constexpr int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1, basic_string_view s) const;
constexpr int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1,
    basic_string_view s, size_type pos2, size_type n2) const;
constexpr int compare(const charT* s) const;
constexpr int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1, const charT* s) const;
constexpr int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1,
    const charT* s, size_type n2) const;
constexpr size_type find(basic_string_view s, size_type pos = 0) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find(charT c, size_type pos = 0) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find(const charT* s, size_type pos, size_type n) const;
constexpr size_type find(const charT* s, size_type pos = 0) const;
constexpr size_type rfind(basic_string_view s, size_type pos = npos) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type rfind(charT c, size_type pos = npos) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type rfind(const charT* s, size_type pos, size_type n) const;
constexpr size_type rfind(const charT* s, size_type pos = npos) const;

```

```

constexpr size_type find_first_of(basic_string_view s, size_type pos = 0) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find_first_of(charT c, size_type pos = 0) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find_first_of(const charT* s, size_type pos, size_type n) const;
constexpr size_type find_first_of(const charT* s, size_type pos = 0) const;
constexpr size_type find_last_of(basic_string_view s, size_type pos = npos) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find_last_of(charT c, size_type pos = npos) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find_last_of(const charT* s, size_type pos, size_type n) const;
constexpr size_type find_last_of(const charT* s, size_type pos = npos) const;
constexpr size_type find_first_not_of(basic_string_view s, size_type pos = 0) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find_first_not_of(charT c, size_type pos = 0) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find_first_not_of(const charT* s, size_type pos, size_type n) const;
constexpr size_type find_first_not_of(const charT* s, size_type pos = 0) const;
constexpr size_type find_last_not_of(basic_string_view s, size_type pos = npos) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find_last_not_of(charT c, size_type pos = npos) const noexcept;
constexpr size_type find_last_not_of(const charT* s, size_type pos, size_type n) const;
constexpr size_type find_last_not_of(const charT* s, size_type pos = npos) const;

private:
    const_pointer data_; // exposition only
    size_type      size_; // exposition only
};

```

- ¹ In every specialization `basic_string_view<charT, traits>`, the type `traits` shall satisfy the character traits requirements (C++14 §21.2), and the type `traits::char_type` shall name the same type as `charT`.

7.3 `basic_string_view` constructors and assignment operators

[\[string.view.cons\]](#)

- 1 `constexpr basic_string_view() noexcept;`
- 2 *Effects:* Constructs an empty `basic_string_view`.
- 3 *Postconditions:* `size_ == 0` and `data_ == nullptr`.
- 4 `template<class Allocator>`
`basic_string_view(const basic_string<charT, traits, Allocator>& str) noexcept;`
- 5 *Effects:* Constructs a `basic_string_view`, with the postconditions in [Table 7](#).

Table 7 — `basic_string_view(const basic_string&)` effects

Element	Value
<code>data_</code>	<code>str.data()</code>
<code>size_</code>	<code>str.size()</code>

- 6 `constexpr basic_string_view(const charT* str);`
- 7 *Requires:* `[str, str + traits::length(str))` is a valid range.
- 8 *Effects:* Constructs a `basic_string_view`, with the postconditions in [Table 8](#).

Table 8 — `basic_string_view(const charT*)` effects

Element	Value
<code>data_</code>	<code>str</code>
<code>size_</code>	<code>traits::length(str)</code>

- 9 *Complexity:* $O(\text{traits::length}(\text{str}))$

10 constexpr basic_string_view(const charT* str, size_type len);

11 *Requires:* [str, str + len) is a valid range.

12 *Effects:* Constructs a basic_string_view, with the postconditions in Table 9.

Table 9 — basic_string_view(const charT*, size_type) effects

Element	Value
data_	str
size_	len

7.4 basic_string_view iterator support

[\[string.view.iterators\]](#)

1 typedef implementation-defined const_iterator;

2 A constant random-access iterator type such that, for a const_iterator it, if &*(it+N) is valid, then it is equal to (&*it)+N.

3 For a basic_string_view str, any operation that invalidates a pointer in the range [str.data(), str.data()+str.size()) invalidates pointers, iterators, and references returned from str's methods.

4 All requirements on container iterators (C++14 §23.2) apply to basic_string_view::const_iterator as well.

5 constexpr const_iterator begin() const noexcept;
constexpr const_iterator cbegin() const noexcept;

6 *Returns:* An iterator such that &*begin() == data_ if !empty(), or else an unspecified value such that [begin(), end()) is a valid range.

7 constexpr const_iterator end() const noexcept;
constexpr const_iterator cend() const noexcept;

8 *Returns:* begin() + size()

9 const_reverse_iterator rbegin() const noexcept;
const_reverse_iterator crbegin() const noexcept;

10 *Returns:* const_reverse_iterator(end()).

11 const_reverse_iterator rend() const noexcept;
const_reverse_iterator crend() const noexcept;

12 *Returns:* const_reverse_iterator(begin()).

7.5 basic_string_view capacity

[\[string.view.capacity\]](#)

1 constexpr size_type size() const noexcept;

2 *Returns:* size_

3 constexpr size_type length() const noexcept;

4 *Returns:* size_.

5 constexpr size_type max_size() const noexcept;

6 *Returns:* The largest possible number of char-like objects that can be referred to by a basic_string_view.

```
7 constexpr bool empty() const noexcept;
   8 Returns: size_ == 0.
```

7.6 basic_string_view element access

[\[string.view.access\]](#)

```
1 constexpr const_reference operator[](size_type pos) const;
   2 Requires: pos < size().

   3 Returns: data_[pos]

   4 Throws: Nothing.

   5 [ Note: Unlike basic_string::operator[], basic_string_view::operator[](size()) has undefined behavior
      instead of returning charT(). — end note ]

6 constexpr const_reference at(size_type pos) const;
   7 Throws: out_of_range if pos >= size().

   8 Returns: data_[pos].

9 constexpr const_reference front() const;
  10 Requires: !empty()

  11 Returns: data_[0].

  12 Throws: Nothing.

13 constexpr const_reference back() const;
  14 Requires: !empty()

  15 Returns: data_[size() - 1].

  16 Throws: Nothing.

17 constexpr const_pointer data() const noexcept;
  18 Returns: data_

  19 [ Note: Unlike basic_string::data() and string literals, data() may return a pointer to a buffer that is not null-
      terminated. Therefore it is typically a mistake to pass data() to a routine that takes just a const charT* and expects
      a null-terminated string. — end note ]
```

7.7 basic_string_view modifiers

[\[string.view.modifiers\]](#)

```
1 constexpr void remove_prefix(size_type n);
   2 Requires: n <= size()

   3 Effects: Equivalent to data_ += n; size_ -= n;
```


4 constexpr void remove_suffix(size_type n);
 5 *Requires:* $n \leq \text{size}()$
 6 *Effects:* Equivalent to `size_ -= n;`
 7 constexpr void swap(basic_string_view& s) noexcept;
 8 *Effects:* Exchanges the values of `*this` and `s`.

7.8 basic_string_view string operations

[string.view.ops]

1 template<class Allocator>
 explicit² operator basic_string<
 charT, traits, Allocator>() const;
 2 *Effects:* Equivalent to `basic_string<charT, traits, Allocator>(begin(), end())`.
 3 *Complexity:* $O(\text{size}())$
 4 [*Note:* Users who want to control the allocator instance should call `to_string(allocator)`. — *end note*]
 5 template<class Allocator = allocator<charT>>
 basic_string<charT, traits, Allocator> to_string(
 const Allocator& a = Allocator()) const;
 6 *Returns:* `basic_string<charT, traits, Allocator>(begin(), end(), a)`.
 7 *Complexity:* $O(\text{size}())$
 8 size_type copy(charT* s, size_type n, size_type pos = 0) const;
 9 Let `rlen` be the smaller of `n` and `size() - pos`.
 10 *Throws:* `out_of_range` if `pos > size()`.
 11 *Requires:* `[s, s + rlen)` is a valid range.
 12 *Effects:* Equivalent to `std::copy_n(begin() + pos, rlen, s)`.
 13 *Returns:* `rlen`.
 14 *Complexity:* $O(\text{rlen})$
 15 constexpr basic_string_view substr(size_type pos = 0, size_type n = npos) const;
 16 *Throws:* `out_of_range` if `pos > size()`.
 17 *Effects:* Determines the effective length `rlen` of the string to reference as the smaller of `n` and `size() - pos`.
 18 *Returns:* `basic_string_view(data()+pos, rlen)`.

2. This conversion is explicit to avoid accidental $O(N)$ operations on type mismatches.

19 `constexpr int compare(basic_string_view str) const noexcept;`

²⁰ *Effects:* Determines the effective length *rlen* of the strings to compare as the smaller of `size()` and `str.size()`. The function then compares the two strings by calling `traits::compare(data(), str.data(), rlen)`.

²¹ *Complexity:* $O(rlen)$

²² *Returns:* The nonzero result if the result of the comparison is nonzero. Otherwise, returns a value as indicated in Table 10.

Table 10 — `compare()` results

Condition	Return Value
<code>size() < str.size()</code>	<code>< 0</code>
<code>size() == str.size()</code>	<code>0</code>
<code>size() > str.size()</code>	<code>> 0</code>

23 `constexpr int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1, basic_string_view str) const;`

²⁴ *Effects:* Equivalent to `substr(pos1, n1).compare(str)`.

25 `constexpr int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1, basic_string_view str,
size_type pos2, size_type n2) const;`

²⁶ *Effects:* Equivalent to `substr(pos1, n1).compare(str.substr(pos2, n2))`.

27 `constexpr int compare(const charT* s) const;`

²⁸ *Effects:* Equivalent to `compare(basic_string_view(s))`.

29 `constexpr int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1, const charT* s) const;`

³⁰ *Effects:* Equivalent to `substr(pos1, n1).compare(basic_string_view(s))`.

31 `constexpr int compare(size_type pos1, size_type n1,
const charT* s, size_type n2) const;`

³² *Effects:* Equivalent to `substr(pos1, n1).compare(basic_string_view(s, n2))`.

7.8.1 Searching `basic_string_view`

[\[string.view.find\]](#)

¹ This section specifies the `basic_string_view` member functions named `find`, `rfind`, `find_first_of`, `find_last_of`, `find_first_not_of`, and `find_last_not_of`.

² Member functions in this section have complexity $O(\text{size()} * \text{str.size}())$ at worst, although implementations are encouraged to do better.

³ Each member function of the form

`constexpr return-type fx1(const charT* s, size_type pos);`

is equivalent to `fx1(basic_string_view(s), pos)`.

⁴ Each member function of the form

`constexpr return-type fx1(const charT* s, size_type pos, size_type n);`

is equivalent to `fx1(basic_string_view(s, n), pos)`.

⁵ Each member function of the form

`constexpr return-type fx2(charT c, size_type pos);`

is equivalent to `fx2(basic_string_view(&c, 1), pos)`.

6 `constexpr size_type find(basic_string_view str, size_type pos = 0) const noexcept;`

7 *Effects:* Determines the lowest position `xpos`, if possible, such that the following conditions obtain:

- `pos <= xpos`
- `xpos + str.size() <= size()`
- `traits::eq(at(xpos+I), str.at(I))` for all elements `I` of the string referenced by `str`.

8 *Returns:* `xpos` if the function can determine such a value for `xpos`. Otherwise, returns `npos`.

9 *Remarks:* Uses `traits::eq()`.

10 `constexpr size_type rfind(basic_string_view str, size_type pos = npo) const noexcept;`

11 *Effects:* Determines the highest position `xpos`, if possible, such that the following conditions obtain:

- `xpos <= pos`
- `xpos + str.size() <= size()`
- `traits::eq(at(xpos+I), str.at(I))` for all elements `I` of the string referenced by `str`.

12 *Returns:* `xpos` if the function can determine such a value for `xpos`. Otherwise, returns `npos`.

13 *Remarks:* Uses `traits::eq()`.

14 `constexpr size_type find_first_of(basic_string_view str, size_type pos = 0) const noexcept;`

15 *Effects:* Determines the lowest position `xpos`, if possible, such that the following conditions obtain:

- `pos <= xpos`
- `xpos < size()`
- `traits::eq(at(xpos), str.at(I))` for some element `I` of the string referenced by `str`.

16 *Returns:* `xpos` if the function can determine such a value for `xpos`. Otherwise, returns `npos`.

17 *Remarks:* Uses `traits::eq()`.

18 `constexpr size_type find_last_of(basic_string_view str, size_type pos = npo) const noexcept;`

19 *Effects:* Determines the highest position `xpos`, if possible, such that the following conditions obtain:

- `xpos <= pos`
- `xpos < size()`
- `traits::eq(at(xpos), str.at(I))` for some element `I` of the string referenced by `str`.

20 *Returns:* `xpos` if the function can determine such a value for `xpos`. Otherwise, returns `npos`.

21 *Remarks:* Uses `traits::eq()`.

22 `constexpr size_type find_first_not_of(basic_string_view str, size_type pos = 0) const noexcept;`

23 *Effects:* Determines the lowest position `xpos`, if possible, such that the following conditions obtain:

- `pos <= xpos`
- `xpos < size()`
- `traits::eq(at(xpos), str.at(I))` for no element `I` of the string referenced by `str`.

24 *Returns:* `xpos` if the function can determine such a value for `xpos`. Otherwise, returns `npos`.

25 *Remarks:* Uses `traits::eq()`.

26 constexpr size_type find_last_not_of(basic_string_view str, size_type pos = npos) const noexcept;

27 *Effects:* Determines the highest position `xpos`, if possible, such that the following conditions obtain:

- `xpos <= pos`
- `xpos < size()`
- `traits::eq(at(xpos), str.at(I))` for no element `I` of the string referenced by `str`.

28 *Returns:* `xpos` if the function can determine such a value for `xpos`. Otherwise, returns `npos`.

29 *Remarks:* Uses `traits::eq()`.

7.9 basic_string_view non-member comparison functions

[\[string.view.comparison\]](#)

- ¹ Let `s` be `basic_string_view<charT, traits>`, and `sv` be an instance of `s`. Implementations shall provide sufficient additional overloads marked `constexpr` and `noexcept` so that an object `t` with an implicit conversion to `s` can be compared according to [Table 11](#).

Table 11 — Additional `basic_string_view` comparison overloads

Expression Equivalent to	
<code>t == sv</code>	<code>S(t) == sv</code>
<code>sv == t</code>	<code>sv == S(t)</code>
<code>t != sv</code>	<code>S(t) != sv</code>
<code>sv != t</code>	<code>sv != S(t)</code>
<code>t < sv</code>	<code>S(t) < sv</code>
<code>sv < t</code>	<code>sv < S(t)</code>
<code>t > sv</code>	<code>S(t) > sv</code>
<code>sv > t</code>	<code>sv > S(t)</code>
<code>t <= sv</code>	<code>S(t) <= sv</code>
<code>sv <= t</code>	<code>sv <= S(t)</code>
<code>t >= sv</code>	<code>S(t) >= sv</code>
<code>sv >= t</code>	<code>sv >= S(t)</code>

[*Example:* A sample conforming implementation for `operator==` would be:

```
template<class T> using __identity = decay_t<T>;
template<class charT, class traits>
constexpr bool operator==(
    basic_string_view<charT, traits> lhs,
    basic_string_view<charT, traits> rhs) noexcept {
    return lhs.compare(rhs) == 0;
}
template<class charT, class traits>
constexpr bool operator==(
    basic_string_view<charT, traits> lhs,
    __identity<basic_string_view<charT, traits>> rhs) noexcept {
    return lhs.compare(rhs) == 0;
}
template<class charT, class traits>
constexpr bool operator==(
    __identity<basic_string_view<charT, traits>> lhs,
    basic_string_view<charT, traits> rhs) noexcept {
    return lhs.compare(rhs) == 0;
}
```

— *end example*]

```

2 template<class charT, class traits>
    constexpr bool operator==(basic_string_view<charT, traits> lhs,
                             basic_string_view<charT, traits> rhs) noexcept;

3 Returns: lhs.compare(rhs) == 0.

4 template<class charT, class traits>
    constexpr bool operator!=(basic_string_view<charT, traits> lhs,
                             basic_string_view<charT, traits> rhs) noexcept;

5 Returns: lhs.compare(rhs) != 0.

6 template<class charT, class traits>
    constexpr bool operator<(basic_string_view<charT, traits> lhs,
                             basic_string_view<charT, traits> rhs) noexcept;

7 Returns: lhs.compare(rhs) < 0.

8 template<class charT, class traits>
    constexpr bool operator>(basic_string_view<charT, traits> lhs,
                             basic_string_view<charT, traits> rhs) noexcept;

9 Returns: lhs.compare(rhs) > 0.

10 template<class charT, class traits>
    constexpr bool operator<=(basic_string_view<charT, traits> lhs,
                              basic_string_view<charT, traits> rhs) noexcept;

11 Returns: lhs.compare(rhs) <= 0.

12 template<class charT, class traits>
    constexpr bool operator>=(basic_string_view<charT, traits> lhs,
                              basic_string_view<charT, traits> rhs) noexcept;

13 Returns: lhs.compare(rhs) >= 0.

```

7.10 Inserters and extractors

[\[string.view.io\]](#)

```

1 template<class charT, class traits>
    basic_ostream<charT, traits>&
    operator<<(basic_ostream<charT, traits>& os,
               basic_string_view<charT, traits> str);

2 Effects: Equivalent to os << str.to_string().

```

7.11 Hash support

[\[string.view.hash\]](#)

```

1 template <> struct hash<experimental::string_view>;
template <> struct hash<experimental::u16string_view>;
template <> struct hash<experimental::u32string_view>;
template <> struct hash<experimental::wstring_view>;

2 The template specializations shall meet the requirements of class template hash (C++14 §20.9.12).

```

8 Memory

[\[memory\]](#)

8.1 Header <experimental/memory> synopsis

[\[header.memory.synop\]](#)

```
#include <memory>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    // See C++14 §20.7.7, uses_allocator
    template <class T, class Alloc> constexpr bool uses_allocator_v
        = uses_allocator<T, Alloc>::value;

    // 8.2.1, Class template shared_ptr
    template<class T> class shared_ptr;

    // C++14 §20.8.2.2.6
    template<class T, class... Args> shared_ptr<T> make_shared(Args&&... args);
    template<class T, class A, class... Args>
        shared_ptr<T> allocate_shared(const A& a, Args&&... args);

    // C++14 §20.8.2.2.7
    template<class T, class U>
        bool operator==(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
    template<class T, class U>
        bool operator!=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
    template<class T, class U>
        bool operator<(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
    template<class T, class U>
        bool operator>(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
    template<class T, class U>
        bool operator<=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
    template<class T, class U>
        bool operator>=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
    template <class T>
        bool operator==(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
    template <class T>
        bool operator==(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
    template <class T>
        bool operator!=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
    template <class T>
        bool operator!=(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
    template <class T>
        bool operator<(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
    template <class T>
        bool operator<(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
    template <class T>
        bool operator<=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
    template <class T>
```

```

    bool operator<=(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator>(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator>(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator>=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator>=(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.8
template<class T> void swap(shared_ptr<T>& a, shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;

// 8.2.1.3, shared_ptr casts
template<class T, class U>
    shared_ptr<T> static_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    shared_ptr<T> dynamic_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    shared_ptr<T> const_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    shared_ptr<T> reinterpret_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.10
template<class D, class T> D* get_deleter(const shared_ptr<T>& p) noexcept;

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.11
template<class E, class T, class Y>
    basic_ostream<E, T>& operator<< (basic_ostream<E, T>& os, const shared_ptr<Y>& p);

// C++14 §20.8.2.3
template<class T> class weak_ptr;

// C++14 §20.8.2.3.6
template<class T> void swap(weak_ptr<T>& a, weak_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;

// C++14 §20.8.2.4
template<class T> class owner_less;

// C++14 §20.8.2.5
template<class T> class enable_shared_from_this;

// C++14 §20.8.2.6
template<class T>
    bool atomic_is_lock_free(const shared_ptr<T>* p);
template<class T>
    shared_ptr<T> atomic_load(const shared_ptr<T>* p);
template<class T>
    shared_ptr<T> atomic_load_explicit(const shared_ptr<T>* p, memory_order mo);
template<class T>
    void atomic_store(shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T> r);
template<class T>

```

```

    void atomic_store_explicit(shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T> r, memory_order mo);
template<class T>
    shared_ptr<T> atomic_exchange(shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T> r);
template<class T>
    shared_ptr<T> atomic_exchange_explicit(shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T> r,
                                           memory_order mo);

template<class T>
    bool atomic_compare_exchange_weak(
        shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T>* v, shared_ptr<T> w);
template<class T>
    bool atomic_compare_exchange_strong(
        shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T>* v, shared_ptr<T> w);
template<class T>
    bool atomic_compare_exchange_weak_explicit(
        shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T>* v, shared_ptr<T> w,
        memory_order success, memory_order failure);
template<class T>
    bool atomic_compare_exchange_strong_explicit(
        shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T>* v, shared_ptr<T> w,
        memory_order success, memory_order failure);

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental

// C++14 §20.8.2.7
template<class T> struct hash<experimental::shared_ptr<T>>;

} // namespace std

```

8.2 Shared-ownership pointers

[\[memory.smartptr\]](#)

- ¹ The specification of all declarations within this sub-clause 8.2 and its sub-clauses are the same as the corresponding declarations, as specified in C++14 §20.8.2, unless explicitly specified otherwise.

8.2.1 Class template shared_ptr

[\[memory.smartptr.shared\]](#)

```

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    template<class T> class shared_ptr {
    public:
        typedef typename remove_extent_t<T> element_type;
        // 8.2.1.1, shared_ptr constructors
        constexpr shared_ptr() noexcept;
        template<class Y> explicit shared_ptr(Y* p);
        template<class Y, class D> shared_ptr(Y* p, D d);
        template<class Y, class D, class A> shared_ptr(Y* p, D d, A a);
        template <class D> shared_ptr(nullptr_t p, D d)
        template <class D, class A> shared_ptr(nullptr_t p, D d, A a);
        template<class Y> shared_ptr(const shared_ptr<Y>& r, element_type* p) noexcept;

```



```

shared_ptr(const shared_ptr& r) noexcept;
template<class Y> shared_ptr(const shared_ptr<Y>& r) noexcept;
shared_ptr(shared_ptr&& r) noexcept;
template<class Y> shared_ptr(shared_ptr<Y>&& r) noexcept;
template<class Y> explicit shared_ptr(const weak_ptr<Y>& r);
template<class Y> shared_ptr(auto_ptr<Y>&& r);
template <class Y, class D> shared_ptr(unique_ptr<Y, D>&& r);
constexpr shared_ptr(nullptr_t) : shared_ptr() { }

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.2
~shared_ptr();

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.3
shared_ptr& operator=(const shared_ptr& r) noexcept;
template<class Y> shared_ptr& operator=(const shared_ptr<Y>& r) noexcept;
shared_ptr& operator=(shared_ptr&& r) noexcept;
template<class Y> shared_ptr& operator=(shared_ptr<Y>&& r) noexcept;
template<class Y> shared_ptr& operator=(auto_ptr<Y>&& r);
template <class Y, class D> shared_ptr& operator=(unique_ptr<Y, D>&& r);

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.4
void swap(shared_ptr& r) noexcept;
void reset() noexcept;
template<class Y> void reset(Y* p);
template<class Y, class D> void reset(Y* p, D d);
template<class Y, class D, class A> void reset(Y* p, D d, A a);

// 8.2.1.2, shared_ptr observers
element_type* get() const noexcept;
T& operator*() const noexcept;
T* operator->() const noexcept;
element_type& operator[](ptrdiff_t i) const noexcept;
long use_count() const noexcept;
bool unique() const noexcept;
explicit operator bool() const noexcept;
template<class U> bool owner_before(shared_ptr<U> const& b) const;
template<class U> bool owner_before(weak_ptr<U> const& b) const;
};

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.6
template<class T, class... Args> shared_ptr<T> make_shared(Args&&... args);
template<class T, class A, class... Args>
    shared_ptr<T> allocate_shared(const A& a, Args&&... args);

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.7
template<class T, class U>
    bool operator==(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    bool operator!=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    bool operator<(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>

```

```

    bool operator>(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    bool operator<=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    bool operator>=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, const shared_ptr<U>& b) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator==(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator==(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator!=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator!=(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator<(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator<(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator<=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator<=(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator>(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator>(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator>=(const shared_ptr<T>& a, nullptr_t) noexcept;
template <class T>
    bool operator>=(nullptr_t, const shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.8
template<class T> void swap(shared_ptr<T>& a, shared_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;

// 8.2.1.3, shared_ptr casts
template<class T, class U>
    shared_ptr<T> static_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    shared_ptr<T> dynamic_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    shared_ptr<T> const_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;
template<class T, class U>
    shared_ptr<T> reinterpret_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.10
template<class D, class T> D* get_deleter(const shared_ptr<T>& p) noexcept;

// C++14 §20.8.2.2.11
template<class E, class T, class Y>
    basic_ostream<E, T>& operator<< (basic_ostream<E, T>& os, const shared_ptr<Y>& p);

// C++14 §20.8.2.4
template<class T> class owner_less;

```

```

// C++14 §20.8.2.5
template<class T> class enable_shared_from_this;

// C++14 §20.8.2.6
template<class T>
    bool atomic_is_lock_free(const shared_ptr<T>* p);
template<class T>
    shared_ptr<T> atomic_load(const shared_ptr<T>* p);
template<class T>
    shared_ptr<T> atomic_load_explicit(const shared_ptr<T>* p, memory_order mo);
template<class T>
    void atomic_store(shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T> r);
template<class T>
    void atomic_store_explicit(shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T> r, memory_order mo);
template<class T>
    shared_ptr<T> atomic_exchange(shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T> r);
template<class T>
    shared_ptr<T> atomic_exchange_explicit(shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T> r,
                                           memory_order mo);

template<class T>
    bool atomic_compare_exchange_weak(
        shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T>* v, shared_ptr<T> w);
template<class T>
    bool atomic_compare_exchange_strong(
        shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T>* v, shared_ptr<T> w);
template<class T>
    bool atomic_compare_exchange_weak_explicit(
        shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T>* v, shared_ptr<T> w,
        memory_order success, memory_order failure);
template<class T>
    bool atomic_compare_exchange_strong_explicit(
        shared_ptr<T>* p, shared_ptr<T>* v, shared_ptr<T> w,
        memory_order success, memory_order failure);

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental

// C++14 §20.8.2.7
template<class T> struct hash<experimental::shared_ptr<T>>;

} // namespace std

```

¹ For the purposes of subclause 8.2, a pointer type Y^* is said to be *compatible with* a pointer type T^* when either Y^* is convertible to T^* or Y is $U[N]$ and T is $U_{cv} []$.

8.2.1.1 `shared_ptr` constructors[\[memory.smartptr.shared.const\]](#)

1 `template<class Y> explicit shared_ptr(Y* p);`

2 *Requires:* `Y` shall be a complete type. The expression `delete[] p`, when `T` is an array type, or `delete p`, when `T` is not an array type, shall be well-formed, shall have well defined behavior, and shall not throw exceptions. When `T` is `U[N]`, `Y(*) [N]` shall be convertible to `T*`; when `T` is `U[]`, `Y(*) []` shall be convertible to `T*`; otherwise, `Y*` shall be convertible to `T*`.

3 *Effects:* When `T` is not an array type, constructs a `shared_ptr` object that *owns* the pointer `p`. Otherwise, constructs a `shared_ptr` that *owns* `p` and a deleter of an unspecified type that calls `delete[] p`.

4 *Postconditions:* `use_count() == 1` && `get() == p`.

5 *Throws:* `bad_alloc`, or an implementation-defined exception when a resource other than memory could not be obtained.

6 *Exception safety:* If an exception is thrown, `delete p` is called when `T` is not an array type, `delete[] p` otherwise.

7 `template<class Y, class D> shared_ptr(Y* p, D d);`
`template<class Y, class D, class A> shared_ptr(Y* p, D d, A a);`
`template <class D> shared_ptr(nullptr_t p, D d);`
`template <class D, class A> shared_ptr(nullptr_t p, D d, A a);`

8 *Requires:* `D` shall be CopyConstructible. The copy constructor and destructor of `D` shall not throw exceptions. The expression `d(p)` shall be well formed, shall have well defined behavior, and shall not throw exceptions. `A` shall be an allocator (C++14 §17.6.3.5). The copy constructor and destructor of `A` shall not throw exceptions. When `T` is `U[N]`, `Y(*) [N]` shall be convertible to `T*`; when `T` is `U[]`, `Y(*) []` shall be convertible to `T*`; otherwise, `Y*` shall be convertible to `T*`.

9 *Effects:* Constructs a `shared_ptr` object that *owns* the object `p` and the deleter `d`. The second and fourth constructors shall use a copy of `a` to allocate memory for internal use.

10 *Postconditions:* `use_count() == 1` && `get() == p`.

11 *Throws:* `bad_alloc`, or an implementation-defined exception when a resource other than memory could not be obtained.

12 *Exception safety:* If an exception is thrown, `d(p)` is called.

13 `template<class Y> shared_ptr(const shared_ptr<Y>& r, element_type* p) noexcept;`

14 *Effects:* Constructs a `shared_ptr` instance that stores `p` and *shares ownership* with `r`.

15 *Postconditions:* `get() == p` && `use_count() == r.use_count()`

16 [*Note:* To avoid the possibility of a dangling pointer, the user of this constructor must ensure that `p` remains valid at least until the ownership group of `r` is destroyed. — *end note*]

17 [*Note:* This constructor allows creation of an *empty* `shared_ptr` instance with a non-null stored pointer. — *end note*]

```
18 shared_ptr(const shared_ptr& r) noexcept;
   template<class Y> shared_ptr(const shared_ptr<Y>& r) noexcept;
```

19 *Requires:* The second constructor shall not participate in the overload resolution unless Y^* is *compatible with* T^* .

20 *Effects:* If r is *empty*, constructs an *empty* `shared_ptr` object; otherwise, constructs a `shared_ptr` object that *shares ownership* with r .

21 *Postconditions:* `get() == r.get() && use_count() == r.use_count()`.

```
22 shared_ptr(shared_ptr&& r) noexcept;
   template<class Y> shared_ptr(shared_ptr<Y>&& r) noexcept;
```

23 *Remarks:* The second constructor shall not participate in overload resolution unless Y^* is *compatible with* T^* .

24 *Effects:* Move-constructs a `shared_ptr` instance from r .

25 *Postconditions:* `*this` shall contain the old value of r . r shall be *empty*. `r.get() == 0`.

Editor's note: N3920 specifies that "implicitly convertible" is removed, but the C++14 draft only has "convertible". Does this make a difference?

```
26 template<class Y> explicit shared_ptr(const weak_ptr<Y>& r);
```

27 *Requires:* Y^* shall be *compatible with* T^* .

28 *Effects:* Constructs a `shared_ptr` object that *shares ownership* with r and stores a copy of the pointer stored in r .

29 *Postconditions:* `use_count() == r.use_count()`.

30 *Throws:* `bad_weak_ptr` when `r.expired()`.

31 *Exception safety:* If an exception is thrown, the constructor has no effect.

```
32 template <class Y, class D> shared_ptr(unique_ptr<Y, D>&& r);
```

33 *Requires:* Y^* shall be *compatible with* T^* .

34 *Effects:* Equivalent to `shared_ptr(r.release(), r.get_deleter())` when D is not a reference type, otherwise `shared_ptr(r.release(), ref(r.get_deleter()))`.

35 *Exception safety:* If an exception is thrown, the constructor has no effect.

8.2.1.2 `shared_ptr` observers

[memory.smartptr.shared.obs]

```
1 element_type* get() const noexcept;
```

2 *Returns:* The stored pointer.

```
3 T& operator*() const noexcept;
```

4 *Requires:* `get() != 0`.

5 *Returns:* `*get()`.

6 *Remarks:* When T is an array type or cv-qualified `void`, it is unspecified whether this member function is declared. If it is declared, it is unspecified what its return type is, except that the declaration (although not necessarily the definition) of the function shall be well formed.

- 7 `T* operator->() const noexcept;`
 8 *Requires:* `get() != 0`.
 9 *Returns:* `get()`.
 10 *Remarks:* When `T` is an array type, it is unspecified whether this member function is declared. If it is declared, it is unspecified what its return type is, except that the declaration (although not necessarily the definition) of the function shall be well formed.
- 11 `element_type& operator[](ptrdiff_t i) const noexcept;`
 12 *Requires:* `get() != 0 && i >= 0`. If `T` is `U[N]`, `i < N`.
 13 *Returns:* `get()[i]`.
 14 *Remarks:* When `T` is not an array type, it is unspecified whether this member function is declared. If it is declared, it is unspecified what its return type is, except that the declaration (although not necessarily the definition) of the function shall be well formed.

8.2.1.3 `shared_ptr` casts

[\[memory.smartptr.shared.cast\]](#)

- 1 `template<class T, class U> shared_ptr<T> static_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;`
 2 *Requires:* The expression `static_cast<T*>((U*)0)` shall be well formed.
 3 *Returns:* `shared_ptr<T>(r, static_cast<typename shared_ptr<T>::element_type*>(r.get()))`
 4 [*Note:* The seemingly equivalent expression `shared_ptr<T>(static_cast<T*>(r.get()))` will eventually result in undefined behavior, attempting to delete the same object twice. — *end note*]
- 5 `template<class T, class U> shared_ptr<T> dynamic_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;`
 6 *Requires:* The expression `dynamic_cast<T*>((U*)0)` shall be well formed.
 7 *Returns:*
 — When `dynamic_cast<typename shared_ptr<T>::element_type*>(r.get())` returns a nonzero value `p`, `shared_ptr<T>(r, p)`;
 — Otherwise, `shared_ptr<T>()`.
 8 [*Note:* The seemingly equivalent expression `shared_ptr<T>(dynamic_cast<T*>(r.get()))` will eventually result in undefined behavior, attempting to delete the same object twice. — *end note*]
- 9 `template<class T, class U> shared_ptr<T> const_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;`
 10 *Requires:* The expression `const_cast<T*>((U*)0)` shall be well formed.
 11 *Returns:* `shared_ptr<T>(r, const_cast<typename shared_ptr<T>::element_type*>(r.get()))`.
 12 [*Note:* The seemingly equivalent expression `shared_ptr<T>(const_cast<T*>(r.get()))` will eventually result in undefined behavior, attempting to delete the same object twice. — *end note*]
- 13 `template<class T, class U> shared_ptr<T> reinterpret_pointer_cast(const shared_ptr<U>& r) noexcept;`
 14 *Requires:* The expression `reinterpret_cast<T*>((U*)0)` shall be well formed.
 15 *Returns:* `shared_ptr<T>(r, reinterpret_cast<typename shared_ptr<T>::element_type*>(r.get()))`.

8.2.2 Class template `weak_ptr`[\[memory.smartptr.weak\]](#)

```

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    template<class T> class weak_ptr {
    public:
        typedef typename remove_extent_t<T> element_type;

        // 8.2.2.1, weak_ptr constructors
        constexpr weak_ptr() noexcept;
        template<class Y> weak_ptr(shared_ptr<Y> const& r) noexcept;
        weak_ptr(weak_ptr const& r) noexcept;
        template<class Y> weak_ptr(weak_ptr<Y> const& r) noexcept;
        weak_ptr(weak_ptr&& r) noexcept;
        template<class Y> weak_ptr(weak_ptr<Y>&& r) noexcept;

        // C++14 §20.8.2.3.2
        ~weak_ptr();

        // C++14 §20.8.2.3.3
        weak_ptr& operator=(weak_ptr const& r) noexcept;
        template<class Y> weak_ptr& operator=(weak_ptr<Y> const& r) noexcept;
        template<class Y> weak_ptr& operator=(shared_ptr<Y> const& r) noexcept;
        weak_ptr& operator=(weak_ptr&& r) noexcept;
        template<class Y> weak_ptr& operator=(weak_ptr<Y>&& r) noexcept;

        // C++14 §20.8.2.3.4
        void swap(weak_ptr& r) noexcept;
        void reset() noexcept;

        // C++14 §20.8.2.3.5
        long use_count() const noexcept;
        bool expired() const noexcept;
        shared_ptr<T> lock() const noexcept;
        template<class U> bool owner_before(shared_ptr<U> const& b) const;
        template<class U> bool owner_before(weak_ptr<U> const& b) const;
    };

    // C++14 §20.8.2.3.6
    template<class T> void swap(weak_ptr<T>& a, weak_ptr<T>& b) noexcept;

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.2.2.1 weak_ptr constructors

[\[memory.smartptr.weak.const\]](#)

```
1 weak_ptr(const weak_ptr& r) noexcept;
  template<class Y> weak_ptr(const weak_ptr<Y>& r) noexcept;
  template<class Y> weak_ptr(const shared_ptr<Y>& r) noexcept;
```

² *Requires:* The second and third constructors shall not participate in the overload resolution unless Y^* is *compatible* with T^* .

³ *Effects:* If r is *empty*, constructs an *empty* `weak_ptr` object; otherwise, constructs a `weak_ptr` object that *shares ownership* with r and stores a copy of the pointer stored in r .

⁴ *Postconditions:* `use_count() == r.use_count()`.

8.3 Type-erased allocator

[\[memory.type.erased.allocator\]](#)

¹ A *type-erased allocator* is an allocator or memory resource, `alloc`, used to allocate internal data structures for an object x of type C , but where C is not dependent on the type of `alloc`. Once `alloc` has been supplied to x (typically as a constructor argument), `alloc` can be retrieved from x only as a pointer `rp_ptr` of static type

`std::experimental::pmr::memory_resource*` (8.5). The process by which `rp_ptr` is computed from `alloc` depends on the type of `alloc` as described in Table 12:

Table 12 — Computed `memory_resource` for type-erased allocator

If the type of <code>alloc</code> is	then the value of <code>rp_ptr</code> is
non-existent — no <code>alloc</code> specified	The value of <code>experimental::pmr::get_default_resource()</code> at the time of construction.
<code>nullptr_t</code>	The value of <code>experimental::pmr::get_default_resource()</code> at the time of construction.
a pointer type convertible to <code>pmr::memory_resource*</code>	<code>static_cast<experimental::pmr::memory_resource*>(alloc)</code>
<code>pmr::polymorphic_allocator<U></code>	<code>alloc.resource()</code>
any other type meeting the Allocator requirements (C++14 §17.6.3.5)	a pointer to a value of type <code>experimental::pmr::resource_adaptor<A></code> where A is the type of <code>alloc</code> . <code>rp_ptr</code> remains valid only for the lifetime of x .
None of the above	The program is ill-formed.

² Additionally, class C shall meet the following requirements:

- `C::allocator_type` shall be identical to `std::experimental::erased_type`.
- `X.get_memory_resource()` returns `rp_ptr`.

8.4 Header `<experimental/memory_resource>` synopsis

[\[memory.resource.synop\]](#)

```
namespace std {
  namespace experimental {
    inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
      namespace pmr {

        class memory_resource;

        bool operator==(const memory_resource& a,
                        const memory_resource& b) noexcept;
        bool operator!=(const memory_resource& a,
                        const memory_resource& b) noexcept;
```



```

template <class Tp> class polymorphic_allocator;

template <class T1, class T2>
bool operator==(const polymorphic_allocator<T1>& a,
                const polymorphic_allocator<T2>& b) noexcept;
template <class T1, class T2>
bool operator!=(const polymorphic_allocator<T1>& a,
                const polymorphic_allocator<T2>& b) noexcept;

// The name resource_adaptor_imp is for exposition only.
template <class Allocator> class resource_adaptor_imp;

template <class Allocator>
    using resource_adaptor = resource_adaptor_imp<
        allocator_traits<Allocator>::rebind_alloc<char>>;

// Global memory resources
memory_resource* new_delete_resource() noexcept;
memory_resource* null_memory_resource() noexcept;

// The default memory resource
memory_resource* set_default_resource(memory_resource* r) noexcept;
memory_resource* get_default_resource() noexcept;

// Standard memory resources
struct pool_options;
class synchronized_pool_resource;
class unsynchronized_pool_resource;
class monotonic_buffer_resource;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.5 Class `memory_resource`

[\[memory.resource\]](#)

8.5.1 Class `memory_resource` overview

[\[memory.resource.overview\]](#)

- ¹ The `memory_resource` class is an abstract interface to an unbounded set of classes encapsulating memory resources.

```

class memory_resource {
    // For exposition only
    static constexpr size_t max_align = alignof(max_align_t);

public:
    virtual ~memory_resource();

    void* allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment = max_align);
    void deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes,
                   size_t alignment = max_align);

```

```

    bool is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;

protected:
    virtual void* do_allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment) = 0;
    virtual void do_deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes,
                               size_t alignment) = 0;

    virtual bool do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept = 0;
};

```

8.5.2 `memory_resource` public member functions

[\[memory_resource.public\]](#)

```

1 ~memory_resource();
   2 Effects: Destroys this memory_resource.

3 void* allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment = max_align);
   4 Effects: Equivalent to return do_allocate(bytes, alignment);

5 void deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes, size_t alignment = max_align);
   6 Effects: Equivalent to do_deallocate(p, bytes, alignment);

7 bool is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;
   8 Effects: Equivalent to return do_is_equal(other);

```

8.5.3 `memory_resource` protected virtual member functions

[\[memory_resource.priv\]](#)

```

1 virtual void* do_allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment) = 0;
   2 Requires: Alignment shall be a power of two.

   3 Returns: A derived class shall implement this function to return a pointer to allocated storage (C++14 §3.7.4.2) with
      a size of at least bytes. The returned storage is aligned to the specified alignment, if such alignment is supported;
      otherwise it is aligned to max_align.

   4 Throws: A derived class implementation shall throw an appropriate exception if it is unable to allocate memory with
      the requested size and alignment.

5 virtual void do_deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes, size_t alignment) = 0;
   6 Requires: p shall have been returned from a prior call to allocate(bytes, alignment) on a memory resource equal
      to *this, and the storage at p shall not yet have been deallocated.

   7 Effects: A derived class shall implement this function to dispose of allocated storage.

   8 Throws: Nothing.

```

```
9 virtual bool do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept = 0;
```

- ¹⁰ *Returns:* A derived class shall implement this function to return `true` if memory allocated from this can be deallocated from other and vice-versa; otherwise it shall return `false`. [*Note:* The most-derived type of other might not match the type of this. For a derived class, D, a typical implementation of this function will compute `dynamic_cast<const D*>(&other)` and go no further (i.e., return `false`) if it returns `nullptr`. — *end note*]

8.5.4 `memory_resource` equality

[\[memory_resource.eq\]](#)

```
1 bool operator==(const memory_resource& a, const memory_resource& b) noexcept;
```

- ² *Returns:* `&a == &b || a.is_equal(b)`.

```
3 bool operator!=(const memory_resource& a, const memory_resource& b) noexcept;
```

- ⁴ *Returns:* `!(a == b)`.

8.6 Class template `polymorphic_allocator`

[\[memory.polymorphic_allocator.class\]](#)

8.6.1 Class template `polymorphic_allocator` overview

[\[memory.polymorphic_allocator.overview\]](#)

- ¹ A specialization of class template `pmr::polymorphic_allocator` conforms to the `Allocator` requirements (C++14 §17.6.3.5). Constructed with different memory resources, different instances of the same specialization of `pmr::polymorphic_allocator` can exhibit entirely different allocation behavior. This runtime polymorphism allows objects that use `polymorphic_allocator` to behave as if they used different allocator types at run time even though they use the same static allocator type.

```
template <class Tp>
class polymorphic_allocator {
    memory_resource* m_resource; // For exposition only

public:
    typedef Tp value_type;

    polymorphic_allocator() noexcept;
    polymorphic_allocator(memory_resource* r);

    polymorphic_allocator(const polymorphic_allocator& other) = default;

    template <class U>
        polymorphic_allocator(const polymorphic_allocator<U>& other) noexcept;

    polymorphic_allocator&
        operator=(const polymorphic_allocator& rhs) = default;

    Tp* allocate(size_t n);
    void deallocate(Tp* p, size_t n);

    template <class T, class... Args>
        void construct(T* p, Args&&... args);

    // Specializations for pair using piecewise construction
    template <class T1, class T2, class... Args1, class... Args2>
        void construct(pair<T1,T2>* p, piecewise_construct_t,
```

```

        tuple<Args1...> x, tuple<Args2...> y);
template <class T1, class T2>
    void construct(pair<T1,T2>* p);
template <class T1, class T2, class U, class V>
    void construct(pair<T1,T2>* p, U&& x, V&& y);
template <class T1, class T2, class U, class V>
    void construct(pair<T1,T2>* p, const std::pair<U, V>& pr);
template <class T1, class T2, class U, class V>
    void construct(pair<T1,T2>* p, pair<U, V>&& pr);

template <class T>
    void destroy(T* p);

// Return a default-constructed allocator (no allocator propagation)
polymorphic_allocator select_on_container_copy_construction() const;

memory_resource* resource() const;
};

```

8.6.2 polymorphic_allocator constructors

[\[memory.polymorphic_allocator.ctor\]](#)

```

1 polymorphic_allocator() noexcept;
   2 Effects: Sets m_resource to get_default_resource().

3 polymorphic_allocator(memory_resource* r);
   4 Requires: r is non-null.
   5 Effects: Sets m_resource to r.
   6 Throws: Nothing
   7 Notes: This constructor provides an implicit conversion from memory_resource*.

8 template <class U>
   polymorphic_allocator(const polymorphic_allocator<U>& other) noexcept;
   9 Effects: Sets m_resource to other.resource().

```

8.6.3 polymorphic_allocator member functions

[\[memory.polymorphic_allocator.mem\]](#)

```

1 Tp* allocate(size_t n);
   2 Returns: Equivalent to static_cast<Tp*>(m_resource->allocate(n * sizeof(Tp), alignof(Tp))).

3 void deallocate(Tp* p, size_t n);
   4 Requires: p was allocated from a memory resource, x, equal to *m_resource, using
   x.allocate(n * sizeof(Tp), alignof(Tp)).
   5 Effects: Equivalent to m_resource->deallocate(p, n * sizeof(Tp), alignof(Tp)).
   6 Throws: Nothing.

```

7 `template <class T, class... Args>
void construct(T* p, Args&&... args);`

8 *Requires:* *Uses-allocator construction* of `T` with allocator `this->resource()` (see 2.1) and constructor arguments `std::forward<Args>(args)...` is well-formed. [*Note:* *uses-allocator construction* is always well formed for types that do not use allocators. — *end note*]

9 *Effects:* Construct a `T` object at `p` by *uses-allocator construction* with allocator `this->resource()` (2.1) and constructor arguments `std::forward<Args>(args)...`

10 *Throws:* : Nothing unless the constructor for `T` throws.

11 `template <class T1, class T2, class... Args1, class... Args2>
void construct(pair<T1,T2>* p, piecewise_construct_t,
tuple<Args1...> x, tuple<Args2...> y);`

12 *Effects:* Let `xprime` be a tuple constructed from `x` according to the appropriate rule from the following list. [*Note:* The following description can be summarized as constructing a `std::pair<T1,T2>` object at `p` as if by separate *uses-allocator construction* with allocator `this->resource()` (2.1) of `p->first` using the elements of `x` and `p->second` using the elements of `y`. — *end note*]

- If `uses_allocator_v<T1,memory_resource*>` is false and `is_constructible_v<T,Args1...>` is true, then `xprime` is `x`.
- Otherwise, if `uses_allocator_v<T1,memory_resource*>` is true and `is_constructible_v<T1,allocator_arg_t,memory_resource*,Args1...>` is true, then `xprime` is `tuple_cat(make_tuple(allocator_arg, this->resource()), std::move(x))`.
- Otherwise, if `uses_allocator_v<T1,memory_resource*>` is true and `is_constructible_v<T1,Args1...,memory_resource*>` is true, then `xprime` is `tuple_cat(std::move(x), make_tuple(this->resource()))`.
- Otherwise the program is ill formed.

and let `yprime` be a tuple constructed from `y` according to the appropriate rule from the following list:

- If `uses_allocator_v<T2,memory_resource*>` is false and `is_constructible_v<T,Args2...>` is true, then `yprime` is `y`.
- Otherwise, if `uses_allocator_v<T2,memory_resource*>` is true and `is_constructible_v<T2,allocator_arg_t,memory_resource*,Args2...>` is true, then `yprime` is `tuple_cat(make_tuple(allocator_arg, this->resource()), std::move(y))`.
- Otherwise, if `uses_allocator_v<T2,memory_resource*>` is true and `is_constructible_v<T2,Args2...,memory_resource*>` is true, then `yprime` is `tuple_cat(std::move(y), make_tuple(this->resource()))`.
- Otherwise the program is ill formed.

then this function constructs a `std::pair<T1,T2>` object at `p` using constructor arguments `piecewise_construct`, `xprime`, `yprime`.

13 `template <class T1, class T2>
void construct(std::pair<T1,T2>* p);`

14 *Effects:* Equivalent to `this->construct(p, piecewise_construct, tuple<>(), tuple<>())`;

15 `template <class T1, class T2, class U, class V>
void construct(std::pair<T1,T2>* p, U&& x, V&& y);`

16 *Effects:* Equivalent to `this->construct(p, piecewise_construct, forward_as_tuple(std::forward<U>(x)), forward_as_tuple(std::forward<V>(y)))`;

```

17 template <class T1, class T2, class U, class V>
    void construct(std::pair<T1,T2>* p, const std::pair<U, V>& pr);

18 Effects: Equivalent to this->construct(p, piecewise_construct, forward_as_tuple(pr.first),
    forward_as_tuple(pr.second));

19 template <class T1, class T2, class U, class V>
    void construct(std::pair<T1,T2>* p, std::pair<U, V>&& pr);

20 Effects: Equivalent to this->construct(p, piecewise_construct,
    forward_as_tuple(std::forward<U>(pr.first)), forward_as_tuple(std::forward<V>(pr.second)));

21 template <class T>
    void destroy(T* p);

22 Effects: p->~T().

23 polymorphic_allocator select_on_container_copy_construction() const;

24 Returns: polymorphic_allocator().

25 memory_resource* resource() const;

26 Returns: m_resource.

```

8.6.4 polymorphic_allocator equality

[\[memory.polymorphic_allocator.eq\]](#)

```

1 template <class T1, class T2>
    bool operator==(const polymorphic_allocator<T1>& a,
        const polymorphic_allocator<T2>& b) noexcept;

2 Returns: *a.resource() == *b.resource().

3 template <class T1, class T2>
    bool operator!=(const polymorphic_allocator<T1>& a,
        const polymorphic_allocator<T2>& b) noexcept;

4 Returns: ! (a == b)

```

8.7 template alias resource_adaptor

[\[memory.resource.adaptor\]](#)

8.7.1 resource_adaptor

[\[memory.resource.adaptor.overview\]](#)

¹ An instance of `resource_adaptor<Allocator>` is an adaptor that wraps a `memory_resource` interface around `Allocator`. In order that `resource_adaptor<X<T>>` and `resource_adaptor<X<U>>` are the same type for any allocator template `x` and types `T` and `U`, `resource_adaptor<Allocator>` is rendered as an alias to a class template such that `Allocator` is rebound to a `char` value type in every specialization of the class template. The requirements on this class template are defined below. The name `resource_adaptor_imp` is for exposition only and is not normative, but the definitions of the members of that class, whatever its name, are normative. In addition to the `Allocator` requirements (C++14 §17.6.3.5), the parameter to `resource_adaptor` shall meet the following additional requirements:

- `typename allocator_traits<Allocator>::pointer` shall be identical to `typename allocator_traits<Allocator>::value_type*`.
- `typename allocator_traits<Allocator>::const_pointer` shall be identical to `typename allocator_traits<Allocator>::value_type const*`.
- `typename allocator_traits<Allocator>::void_pointer` shall be identical to `void*`.
- `typename allocator_traits<Allocator>::const_void_pointer` shall be identical to `void const*`.

```

// The name resource_adaptor_imp is for exposition only.
template <class Allocator>
class resource_adaptor_imp : public memory_resource {
    // for exposition only
    Allocator m_alloc;

public:
    typedef Allocator allocator_type;

    resource_adaptor_imp() = default;
    resource_adaptor_imp(const resource_adaptor_imp&) = default;
    resource_adaptor_imp(resource_adaptor_imp&&) = default;

    explicit resource_adaptor_imp(const Allocator& a2);
    explicit resource_adaptor_imp(Allocator&& a2);

    resource_adaptor_imp& operator=(const resource_adaptor_imp&) = default;

    allocator_type get_allocator() const { return m_alloc; }

protected:
    virtual void* do_allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment);
    virtual void do_deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes, size_t alignment);

    virtual bool do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;
};

template <class Allocator>
using resource_adaptor = typename resource_adaptor_imp<
    allocator_traits<Allocator>::template rebind_alloc<char>>;

```

8.7.2 *resource_adaptor_imp* constructors

[\[memory.resource.adaptor.ctor\]](#)

- 1 `explicit resource_adaptor_imp(const Allocator& a2);`
 - ² *Effects*: Initializes `m_alloc` with `a2`.
- 3 `explicit resource_adaptor_imp(Allocator&& a2);`
 - ⁴ *Effects*: Initializes `m_alloc` with `std::move(a2)`.

8.7.3 *resource_adaptor_imp* member functions

[\[memory.resource.adaptor.mem\]](#)

- 1 `void* do_allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment);`
 - ² *Returns*: Allocated memory obtained by calling `m_alloc.allocate`. The size and alignment of the allocated memory shall meet the requirements for a class derived from `memory_resource` (8.5).
- 3 `void do_deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes, size_t alignment);`
 - ⁴ *Requires*: `p` was previously allocated using `A.allocate`, where `A == m_alloc`, and not subsequently deallocated.
 - ⁵ *Effects*: Returns memory to the allocator using `m_alloc.deallocate()`.

```

6 bool do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;
7   Let p be dynamic_cast<const resource_adaptor_imp*>(&other).
8   Returns: false if p is null, otherwise the value of m_alloc == p->m_alloc.

```

8.8 Access to program-wide `memory_resource` objects

[\[memory.resource.global\]](#)

```

1 memory_resource* new_delete_resource() noexcept;
2   Returns: A pointer to a static-duration object of a type derived from memory_resource that can serve as a resource
   for allocating memory using ::operator new and ::operator delete. The same value is returned every time this
   function is called. For return value p and memory resource r, p->is_equal(r) returns &r == p.

3 memory_resource* null_memory_resource() noexcept;
4   Returns: A pointer to a static-duration object of a type derived from memory_resource for which allocate()
   always throws bad_alloc and for which deallocate() has no effect. The same value is returned every time this
   function is called. For return value p and memory resource r, p->is_equal(r) returns &r == p.

5 The default memory resource pointer is a pointer to a memory resource that is used by certain facilities when an explicit
   memory resource is not supplied through the interface. Its initial value is the return value of new_delete_resource().

6 memory_resource* set_default_resource(memory_resource* r) noexcept;
7   Effects: If r is non-null, sets the value of the default memory resource pointer to r, otherwise sets the default
   memory resource pointer to new_delete_resource().

8   Postconditions: get_default_resource() == r.

9   Returns: The previous value of the default memory resource pointer.

10  Remarks: Calling the set_default_resource and get_default_resource functions shall not incur a data race. A
   call to the set_default_resource function shall synchronize with subsequent calls to the set_default_resource
   and get_default_resource functions.

11 memory_resource* get_default_resource() noexcept;
12  Returns: The current value of the default memory resource pointer.

```

8.9 Pool resource classes

[\[memory.resource.pool\]](#)

8.9.1 Classes `synchronized_pool_resource` and `unsynchronized_pool_resource`

[\[memory.resource.pool.overview\]](#)

- 1 The `synchronized_pool_resource` and `unsynchronized_pool_resource` classes (collectively, *pool resource classes*) are general-purpose memory resources having the following qualities:
 - Each resource *owns* the allocated memory, and frees it on destruction – even if `deallocate` has not been called for some of the allocated blocks.
 - A pool resource (see [Figure 1](#)) consists of a collection of *pools*, serving requests for different block sizes. Each individual pool manages a collection of *chunks* that are in turn divided into blocks of uniform size, returned via calls to `do_allocate`. Each call to `do_allocate(size, alignment)` is dispatched to the pool serving the smallest blocks accommodating at least `size` bytes.
 - When a particular pool is exhausted, allocating a block from that pool results in the allocation of an additional chunk of memory from the *upstream allocator* (supplied at construction), thus replenishing the pool. With each successive replenishment, the chunk size obtained increases geometrically. [*Note:* By allocating memory in

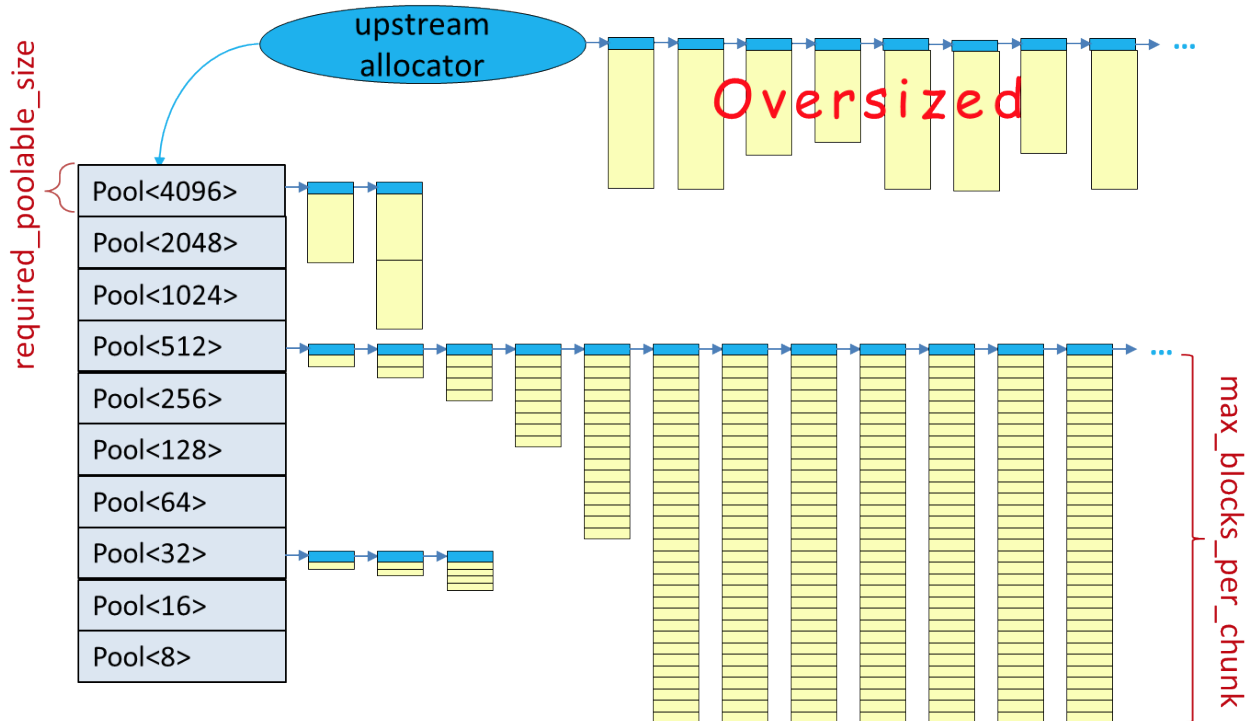
chunks, the pooling strategy increases the chance that consecutive allocations will be close together in memory.

— *end note*]

- Allocation requests that exceed the largest block size of any pool are fulfilled directly from the upstream allocator.
- A `pool_options` struct may be passed to the pool resource constructors to tune the largest block size and the maximum chunk size.

[Example: Figure 1 shows a possible data structure that implements a pool resource.

Figure 1 — pool resource



— *end example*]

- ² A `synchronized_pool_resource` may be accessed from multiple threads without external synchronization and may have thread-specific pools to reduce synchronization costs. An `unsynchronized_pool_resource` class may not be accessed from multiple threads simultaneously and thus avoids the cost of synchronization entirely in single-threaded applications.

```
struct pool_options {
    size_t max_blocks_per_chunk = 0;
    size_t largest_required_pool_block = 0;
};

class synchronized_pool_resource : public memory_resource {
public:
    synchronized_pool_resource(const pool_options& opts, memory_resource* upstream);

    synchronized_pool_resource()
        : synchronized_pool_resource(pool_options(), get_default_resource()) { }
    explicit synchronized_pool_resource(memory_resource* upstream)
        : synchronized_pool_resource(pool_options(), upstream) { }
    explicit synchronized_pool_resource(const pool_options& opts)
        : synchronized_pool_resource(opts, get_default_resource()) { }
```

```

synchronized_pool_resource(
    const synchronized_pool_resource&) = delete;
virtual ~synchronized_pool_resource();

synchronized_pool_resource& operator=(
    const synchronized_pool_resource&) = delete;

void release();
memory_resource* upstream_resource() const;
pool_options options() const;

protected:
virtual void* do_allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment);
virtual void do_deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes, size_t alignment);

virtual bool do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;
};

class unsynchronized_pool_resource : public memory_resource {
public:
    unsynchronized_pool_resource(const pool_options& opts, memory_resource* upstream);

    unsynchronized_pool_resource()
        : unsynchronized_pool_resource(pool_options(), get_default_resource()) { }
    explicit unsynchronized_pool_resource(memory_resource* upstream)
        : unsynchronized_pool_resource(pool_options(), upstream) { }
    explicit unsynchronized_pool_resource(const pool_options& opts)
        : unsynchronized_pool_resource(opts, get_default_resource()) { }

    unsynchronized_pool_resource(
        const unsynchronized_pool_resource&) = delete;
    virtual ~unsynchronized_pool_resource();

    unsynchronized_pool_resource& operator=(
        const unsynchronized_pool_resource&) = delete;

    void release();
    memory_resource* upstream_resource() const;
    pool_options options() const;

protected:
virtual void* do_allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment);
virtual void do_deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes, size_t alignment);

virtual bool do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;
};

```

8.9.2 pool_options data members

[\[memory.resource.pool.options\]](#)

- ¹ The members of `pool_options` comprise a set of constructor options for pool resources. The effect of each option on the pool resource behavior is described below:

2 `size_t max_blocks_per_chunk;`

- 3 The maximum number of blocks that will be allocated at once from the upstream memory resource to replenish a pool. If the value of `max_blocks_per_chunk` is zero or is greater than an implementation-defined limit, that limit is used instead. The implementation may choose to use a smaller value than is specified in this field and may use different values for different pools.

4 `size_t largest_required_pool_block;`

- 5 The largest allocation size that is required to be fulfilled using the pooling mechanism. Attempts to allocate a single block larger than this threshold will be allocated directly from the upstream memory resource. If `largest_required_pool_block` is zero or is greater than an implementation-defined limit, that limit is used instead. The implementation may choose a pass-through threshold larger than specified in this field.

8.9.3 pool resource constructors and destructors

[\[memory.resource.pool.ctor\]](#)

1 `synchronized_pool_resource(const pool_options& opts, memory_resource* upstream);`
`unsynchronized_pool_resource(const pool_options& opts, memory_resource* upstream);`

- 2 *Requires:* `upstream` is the address of a valid memory resource.

- 3 *Effects:* Constructs a pool resource object that will obtain memory from `upstream` whenever the pool resource is unable to satisfy a memory request from its own internal data structures. The resulting object will hold a copy of `upstream`, but will not own the resource to which `upstream` points. [*Note:* The intention is that calls to `upstream->allocate()` will be substantially fewer than calls to `this->allocate()` in most cases. — *end note*] The behavior of the pooling mechanism is tuned according to the value of the `opts` argument.

- 4 *Throws:* Nothing unless `upstream->allocate()` throws. It is unspecified if or under what conditions this constructor calls `upstream->allocate()`.

5 `virtual ~synchronized_pool_resource();`
`virtual ~unsynchronized_pool_resource();`

- 6 *Effects:* Calls `this->release()`.

8.9.4 pool resource members

[\[memory.resource.pool.mem\]](#)

1 `void release();`

- 2 *Effects:* Calls `upstream_resource()->deallocate()` as necessary to release all allocated memory. [*Note:* memory is released back to `upstream_resource()` even if `deallocate` has not been called for some of the allocated blocks. — *end note*]

3 `memory_resource* upstream_resource() const;`

- 4 *Returns:* The value of the `upstream` argument provided to the constructor of this object.

5 `pool_options options() const;`

- 6 *Returns:* The options that control the pooling behavior of this resource. The values in the returned struct may differ from those supplied to the pool resource constructor in that values of zero will be replaced with implementation-defined defaults and sizes may be rounded to unspecified granularity.

```

7 virtual void* do_allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment);
8 Returns: A pointer to allocated storage (C++14 §3.7.4.2) with a size of at least bytes. The size and alignment of the
   allocated memory shall meet the requirements for a class derived from memory_resource (8.5).
9 Effects: If the pool selected for a block of size bytes is unable to satisfy the memory request from its own internal
   data structures, it will call upstream_resource()->allocate() to obtain more memory. If bytes is larger than that
   which the largest pool can handle, then memory will be allocated using upstream_resource()->allocate().
10 Throws: Nothing unless upstream_resource()->allocate() throws.
11 virtual void do_deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes, size_t alignment);
12 Effects: Return the memory at p to the pool. It is unspecified if or under what circumstances this operation will
   result in a call to upstream_resource()->deallocate().
13 Throws: Nothing
14 virtual bool unsynchronized_pool_resource::do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;
15 Returns: this == dynamic_cast<const unsynchronized_pool_resource*>(&other).
16 virtual bool synchronized_pool_resource::do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;
17 Returns: this == dynamic_cast<const synchronized_pool_resource*>(&other).

```

8.10 Class `monotonic_buffer_resource`

[\[memory.resource.monotonic.buffer\]](#)

8.10.1 Class `monotonic_buffer_resource` overview

[\[memory.resource.monotonic.buffer.overview\]](#)

- ¹ A `monotonic_buffer_resource` is a special-purpose memory resource intended for very fast memory allocations in situations where memory is used to build up a few objects and then is released all at once when the memory resource object is destroyed. It has the following qualities:
- A call to `deallocate` has no effect, thus the amount of memory consumed increases monotonically until the resource is destroyed.
 - The program can supply an initial buffer, which the allocator uses to satisfy memory requests.
 - When the initial buffer (if any) is exhausted, it obtains additional buffers from an *upstream* memory resource supplied at construction. Each additional buffer is larger than the previous one, following a geometric progression.
 - It is intended for access from one thread of control at a time. Specifically, calls to `allocate` and `deallocate` do not synchronize with one another.
 - It *owns* the allocated memory and frees it on destruction, even if `deallocate` has not been called for some of the allocated blocks.

```

class monotonic_buffer_resource : public memory_resource {
    memory_resource* upstream_rsrc; // exposition only
    void* current_buffer; // exposition only
    size_t next_buffer_size; // exposition only

public:
    explicit monotonic_buffer_resource(memory_resource* upstream);
    monotonic_buffer_resource(size_t initial_size,
                             memory_resource* upstream);
    monotonic_buffer_resource(void* buffer, size_t buffer_size,

```

```

        memory_resource* upstream);

monotonic_buffer_resource()
    : monotonic_buffer_resource(get_default_resource()) { }
explicit monotonic_buffer_resource(size_t initial_size)
    : monotonic_buffer_resource(initial_size,
                                get_default_resource()) { }
monotonic_buffer_resource(void* buffer, size_t buffer_size)
    : monotonic_buffer_resource(buffer, buffer_size,
                                get_default_resource()) { }

monotonic_buffer_resource(const monotonic_buffer_resource&) = delete;

virtual ~monotonic_buffer_resource();

monotonic_buffer_resource operator=(
    const monotonic_buffer_resource&) = delete;

void release();
memory_resource* upstream_resource() const;

protected:
    virtual void* do_allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment);
    virtual void do_deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes,
                               size_t alignment);

    virtual bool do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;
};

```

8.10.2 monotonic_buffer_resource constructor and destructor

[\[memory_resource.monotonic.buffer.ctor\]](#)

```

1 explicit monotonic_buffer_resource(memory_resource* upstream);
monotonic_buffer_resource(size_t initial_size, memory_resource* upstream);

```

² *Requires:* upstream shall be the address of a valid memory resource. initial_size, if specified, shall be greater than zero.

³ *Effects:* Sets upstream_rsrc to upstream and current_buffer to nullptr. If initial_size is specified, sets next_buffer_size to at least initial_size; otherwise sets next_buffer_size to an implementation-defined size.

```

4 monotonic_buffer_resource(void* buffer, size_t buffer_size, memory_resource* upstream);

```

⁵ *Requires:* upstream shall be the address of a valid memory resource. buffer_size shall be no larger than the number of bytes in buffer.

⁶ *Effects:* Sets upstream_rsrc to upstream, current_buffer to buffer, and next_buffer_size to initial_size (but not less than 1), then increases next_buffer_size by an implementation-defined growth factor (which need not be integral).

```

7 ~monotonic_buffer_resource();

```

⁸ *Effects:* Calls this->release().

8.10.3 monotonic_buffer_resource members

[memory.resource.monotonic.buffer.mem]

```

1 void release();
2 Effects: Calls upstream_rsrc->deallocate() as necessary to release all allocated memory.
3 [ Note: memory is released back to upstream_rsrc even if some blocks that were allocated from this have not been
   deallocated from this. — end note ]
4 memory_resource* upstream_resource() const;
5 Returns: The value of upstream_rsrc.
6 void* do_allocate(size_t bytes, size_t alignment);
7 Returns: A pointer to allocated storage (C++14 §3.7.4.2) with a size of at least bytes. The size and alignment of the
   allocated memory shall meet the requirements for a class derived from memory_resource (8.5).
8 Effects: If the unused space in current_buffer can fit a block with the specified bytes and alignment, then
   allocate the return block from current_buffer; otherwise set current_buffer to
   upstream_rsrc->allocate(n, m), where n is not less than max(bytes, next_buffer_size) and m is not less than
   alignment, and increase next_buffer_size by an implementation-defined growth factor (which need not be
   integral), then allocate the return block from the newly-allocated current_buffer.
9 Throws: Nothing unless upstream_rsrc->allocate() throws.
10 void do_deallocate(void* p, size_t bytes, size_t alignment);
11 Effects: None
12 Throws: Nothing
13 Remarks: Memory used by this resource increases monotonically until its destruction.
14 bool do_is_equal(const memory_resource& other) const noexcept;
15 Returns: this == dynamic_cast<const monotonic_buffer_resource*>(&other).

```

8.11 Alias templates using polymorphic memory resources

[memory.resource.aliases]

8.11.1 Header <experimental/string> synopsis

[header.string.synop]

```

#include <string>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    // basic_string using polymorphic allocator in namespace pmr
    template <class charT, class traits = char_traits<charT>>
    using basic_string =
        std::basic_string<charT, traits, polymorphic_allocator<charT>>;

    // basic_string typedef names using polymorphic allocator in namespace

```

```

// std::experimental::pmr
typedef basic_string<char> string;
typedef basic_string<char16_t> u16string;
typedef basic_string<char32_t> u32string;
typedef basic_string<wchar_t> wstring;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.11.2 Header <experimental/deque> synopsis

[\[header.deque.synop\]](#)

```

#include <deque>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    template <class T>
    using deque = std::deque<T, polymorphic_allocator<T>>;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.11.3 Header <experimental/forward_list> synopsis

[\[header.forward_list.synop\]](#)

```

#include <forward_list>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    template <class T>
    using forward_list =
        std::forward_list<T, polymorphic_allocator<T>>;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.11.4 Header <experimental/list> synopsis

[\[header.list.synop\]](#)

```

#include <list>

namespace std {

```

```

namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    template <class T>
    using list = std::list<T,polymorphic_allocator<T>>;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.11.5 Header <experimental/vector> synopsis

[\[header.vector.synop\]](#)

```

#include <vector>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    template <class T>
    using vector = std::vector<T,polymorphic_allocator<T>>;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.11.6 Header <experimental/map> synopsis

[\[header.map.synop\]](#)

```

#include <map>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    template <class Key, class T, class Compare = less<Key>>
    using map = std::map<Key, T, Compare,
                        polymorphic_allocator<pair<const Key,T>>>;

    template <class Key, class T, class Compare = less<Key>>
    using multimap = std::multimap<Key, T, Compare,
                                polymorphic_allocator<pair<const Key,T>>>;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```


8.11.7 Header <experimental/set> synopsis[\[header.set.synop\]](#)

```

#include <set>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    template <class Key, class Compare = less<Key>>
    using set = std::set<Key, Compare,
                      polymorphic_allocator<Key>>;

    template <class Key, class Compare = less<Key>>
    using multiset = std::multiset<Key, Compare,
                                   polymorphic_allocator<Key>>;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.11.8 Header <experimental/unordered_map> synopsis[\[header.unordered_map.synop\]](#)

```

#include <unordered_map>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    template <class Key, class T,
              class Hash = hash<Key>,
              class Pred = equal_to<Key>>
    using unordered_map =
        std::unordered_map<Key, T, Hash, Pred,
                          polymorphic_allocator<pair<const Key,T>>>>;

    template <class Key, class T,
              class Hash = hash<Key>,
              class Pred = equal_to<Key>>
    using unordered_multimap =
        std::unordered_multimap<Key, T, Hash, Pred,
                               polymorphic_allocator<pair<const Key,T>>>>;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.11.9 Header <experimental/unordered_set> synopsis[\[header.unordered_set.synop\]](#)

```

#include <unordered_set>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    template <class Key,
              class Hash = hash<Key>,
              class Pred = equal_to<Key>>
    using unordered_set = std::unordered_set<Key, Hash, Pred,
                                             polymorphic_allocator<Key>>;

    template <class Key,
              class Hash = hash<Key>,
              class Pred = equal_to<Key>>
    using unordered_multiset =
        std::unordered_multiset<Key, Hash, Pred,
                                polymorphic_allocator<Key>>;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

8.11.10 Header <experimental/regex> synopsis[\[header.regex.synop\]](#)

```

#include <regex>
#include <experimental/string>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {
namespace pmr {

    template <class BidirectionalIterator>
    using match_results =
        std::match_results<BidirectionalIterator,
                           polymorphic_allocator<sub_match<BidirectionalIterator>>>;

    typedef match_results<const char*> cmatch;
    typedef match_results<const wchar_t*> wcmatch;
    typedef match_results<string::const_iterator> smatch;
    typedef match_results<wstring::const_iterator> wsmatch;

} // namespace pmr
} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std

```

9 Futures

[futures]

9.1 Header <experimental/future> synopsis

[header.future.synop]

```
#include <future>

namespace std {
    namespace experimental {
        inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

            template <class R> class promise;
            template <class R> class promise<R&>;
            template <> class promise<void>;

            template <class R>
            void swap(promise<R>& x, promise<R>& y) noexcept;

            template <class> class packaged_task; // undefined
            template <class R, class... ArgTypes>
            class packaged_task<R(ArgTypes...)>;

            template <class R, class... ArgTypes>
            void swap(packaged_task<R(ArgTypes...)>&, packaged_task<R(ArgTypes...)>&) noexcept;

        } // namespace fundamentals_v1
    } // namespace experimental

    template <class R, class Alloc>
    struct uses_allocator<experimental::promise<R>, Alloc>;

    template <class R, class Alloc>
    struct uses_allocator<experimental::packaged_task<R>, Alloc>;

} // namespace std
```

Editor's note: An additional editorial fix is applied in the declaration of `swap` for `packaged_task`

9.2 Class template `promise`

[futures.promise]

- ¹ The specification of all declarations within this sub-clause 9.2 and its sub-clauses are the same as the corresponding declarations, as specified in C++14 §30.6.5, unless explicitly specified otherwise.

```
namespace std {
    namespace experimental {
        inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

            template <class R>
            class promise {
            public:
                typedef erased_type allocator_type;

                promise();
```

```

template <class Allocator>
promise(allocator_arg_t, const Allocator& a);
promise(promise&& rhs) noexcept;
promise(const promise& rhs) = delete;
~promise();

promise& operator=(promise&& rhs) noexcept;
promise& operator=(const promise& rhs) = delete;
void swap(promise& other) noexcept;

future<R> get_future();

void set_value(see below);
void set_exception(exception_ptr p);

void set_value_at_thread_exit(const R& r);
void set_value_at_thread_exit(see below);
void set_exception_at_thread_exit(exception_ptr p);

pmr::memory_resource* get_memory_resource();
};

template <class R>
void swap(promise<R>& x, promise<R>& y) noexcept;

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental

template <class R, class Alloc>
struct uses_allocator<experimental::promise<R>, Alloc>;

} // namespace std

```

- ² When a `promise` constructor that takes a first argument of type `allocator_arg_t` is invoked, the second argument is treated as a type-erased allocator (8.3).

9.3 Class template `packaged_task`

[\[futures.task\]](#)

- ¹ The specification of all declarations within this sub-clause 9.3 and its sub-clauses are the same as the corresponding declarations, as specified in C++14 §30.6.9, unless explicitly specified otherwise.

```

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

template <class R, class... ArgTypes>
class packaged_task<R(ArgTypes...)> {
public:
    typedef erased_type allocator_type;

    packaged_task() noexcept;
    template <class F>
    explicit packaged_task(F&& f);

```

```

template <class F, class Allocator>
explicit packaged_task(allocator_arg_t, const Allocator& a, F&& f);
~packaged_task();

packaged_task(const packaged_task&) = delete;
packaged_task& operator=(const packaged_task&) = delete;

packaged_task(packaged_task&& rhs) noexcept;
packaged_task& operator=(packaged_task&& rhs) noexcept;
void swap(packaged_task& other) noexcept;

bool valid() const noexcept;

future<R> get_future();

void operator() (ArgTypes... );
void make_ready_at_thread_exit (ArgTypes...);

void reset();

pmr::memory_resource* get_memory_resource();
};

template <class R, class... ArgTypes>
void swap(packaged_task<R(ArgTypes...)>&, packaged_task<R(ArgTypes...)>&) noexcept;

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental

template <class R, class Alloc>
struct uses_allocator<experimental::packaged_task<R>, Alloc>;

} // namespace std

```

- ² When a `packaged_task` constructor that takes a first argument of type `allocator_arg_t` is invoked, the second argument is treated as a type-erased allocator (8.3).

10 Algorithms library

[\[algorithms\]](#)

10.1 Header `<experimental/algorithm>` synopsis

[\[header.algorithm.synop\]](#)

```
#include <algorithm>

namespace std {
namespace experimental {
inline namespace fundamentals_v1 {

    template<class ForwardIterator, class Searcher>
    ForwardIterator search(ForwardIterator first, ForwardIterator last,
                          const Searcher& searcher);

    template<class PopulationIterator, class SampleIterator,
             class Distance, class UniformRandomNumberGenerator>
    SampleIterator sample(PopulationIterator first, PopulationIterator last,
                        SampleIterator out, Distance n,
                        UniformRandomNumberGenerator&& g);

} // namespace fundamentals_v1
} // namespace experimental
} // namespace std
```

10.2 Search

[\[alg.search\]](#)

```
1 template<class ForwardIterator, class Searcher>
   ForwardIterator search(ForwardIterator first, ForwardIterator last,
                        const Searcher& searcher);
```

² *Effects:* Equivalent to `return searcher(first, last).`

³ *Remarks:* `Searcher` need not meet the `CopyConstructible` requirements.

10.3 Shuffling and sampling

[alg.random.sample]

```
1  template<class PopulationIterator, class SampleIterator,
      class Distance, class UniformRandomNumberGenerator>
      SampleIterator sample(PopulationIterator first, PopulationIterator last,
                           SampleIterator out, Distance n,
                           UniformRandomNumberGenerator&& g);
```

² *Requires:*

- PopulationIterator shall meet the requirements of an InputIterator type.
- SampleIterator shall meet the requirements of an OutputIterator type.
- SampleIterator shall meet the additional requirements of a RandomAccessIterator type unless PopulationIterator meets the additional requirements of a ForwardIterator type.
- PopulationIterator's value type shall be writable to out.
- Distance shall be an integer type.
- UniformRandomNumberGenerator shall meet the requirements of a uniform random number generator type (C++14 §26.5.1.3) whose return type is convertible to Distance.
- out shall not be in the range [first, last).

³ *Effects:* Copies `min(last-first, n)` elements (the *sample*) from `[first, last)` (the *population*) to `out` such that each possible sample has equal probability of appearance. [*Note:* Algorithms that obtain such effects include *selection sampling* and *reservoir sampling*. — *end note*]

⁴ *Returns:* The end of the resulting sample range.

⁵ *Complexity:* $O(n)$.

⁶ *Remarks:*

- Stable if and only if PopulationIterator meets the requirements of a ForwardIterator type.
- To the extent that the implementation of this function makes use of random numbers, the object `g` shall serve as the implementation's source of randomness.