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Working Draft, C++ Extensions for Reflection

Note: this is an early draft. It's known to be incomplet and incorrekt, and it has lots of bad formatting.

Contents

1 Scope [scope]

1 This Technical Specification describes extensions to the C++ Programming Language (Clause 2) that enable operations on source code. These extensions include new syntactic forms and modifications to existing language semantics, as well as changes and additions to the existing library facilities.

2 The International Standard, ISO/IEC 14882, provides important context and specification for this Technical Specification. This document is written as a set of changes against that specification, as modified by ISO/IEC TS 19217:2015. Instructions to modify or add paragraphs are written as explicit instructions. Modifications made directly to existing text from the International Standard use underlining to represent added text and ~~strikethrough~~ to represent deleted text.

2 Normative references [intro.refs]

1 The following referenced documents are 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.

(1.1) — ISO/IEC N4750, *Programming languages — C++*

2 ISO/IEC N4750 is hereafter called the *C++ Standard*.

3 The numbering of clauses, subclauses, and paragraphs in this document reflects the numbering in the C++ Standard. References to clauses and subclauses not appearing in this Technical Specification refer to the original unmodified text in the C++ Standard.

3 Terms and definitions [intro.defs]

1 No terms and definitions are listed in this document. ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

(1.1) — IEC Electropedia: available at `http://www.electropedia.org/`

(1.2) — ISO Online browsing platform: available at `http://www.iso.org/obp`

4 General [intro]

4.1 Implementation compliance [intro.compliance]

1 Conformance requirements for this specification are those defined in subclause 4.1 in the Concepts TS, except that references to the Concepts TS or the C++ Standard therein shall be taken as referring to the document that is the result of applying the editing instructions. Similarly, all references to the Concepts TS or the C++ Standard in the resulting document shall be taken as referring to the resulting document itself. [*Note:* Conformance is defined in terms of the behavior of programs. — *end note*]

4.2 Namespaces and headers [intro.namespaces]

1 Whenever a name `x` declared in subclause 21.12 at namespace scope is mentioned, the name `x` is assumed to be fully qualified as `::std::experimental::reflect::v1::x`, unless otherwise specified. The header described in this specification (see Table 1) shall import the contents of `::std::experimental::reflect::v1` into `::std::experimental::reflect` as if by:

```
namespace std::experimental::reflect {
  inline namespace v1 {}
}
```

2 Whenever a name `x` declared in the standard library at namespace scope is mentioned, the name `x` is assumed to be fully qualified as `::std::x`, unless otherwise specified.

Table 1 — Reflection library headers

`<experimental/reflect>`

4.3 Acknowledgements [intro.ack]

1 This work is the result of a collaboration of researchers in industry and academia. We wish to thank the original authors of this TS, Matúš Chochlík, Axel Naumann, and David Sankel. We also wish to thank people who made valuable contributions within and outside these groups, including Ricardo Fabiano de Andrade, Roland Bock, Chandler Carruth, Jackie Kay, Klaim-Jol Lamotte, Jens Maurer, and many others not named here who contributed to the discussion.

5 Lexical conventions [lex]

5.11 Keywords [lex.key]

1 In C++ [lex.key], add the keyword `reflexpr` to the list of keywords in Table 5.

6 Basic concepts [basic]

1 In C++ [basic], add the following last paragraph:

An *alias* is a name introduced by a `typedef` declaration, an *alias-declaration*, or a *using-declaration*.

6.2 One-definition rule [basic.def.odr]

1 In C++ [basic.def.odr], insert a new paragraph after the existing paragraph 8:

A function or static variable reflected by `T` [dcl.type.reflexpr] is odr-used by the specialization `std::experimental::reflect::get_pointer`<T> (21.12.4.10, 21.12.4.18), as if by taking the address of an *id-expression* nominating the function or variable.

2 In C++ [basic.def.odr], insert a new bullet (12.2.3) after (12.2.2):

or

(2.1) — a type implementing `std::experimental::reflect::Object` (21.12.3.1), as long as all operations (21.12.4) on this type yield the same constant expression results.

6.7 Types [basic.types]

6.7.1 Fundamental types [basic.fundamental]

1 In C++ [basic.fundamental], apply the following change:

An expression of type *cv* `void` shall be used only as an expression statement (9.2), as an operand of a comma expression (8.5.19), as a second or third operand of `?:` (8.5.16), as the operand of `typeid`, `noexcept`, `reflexpr`, or `decltype`, as the expression in a return statement (9.6.3) for a function with the return type *cv* `void`, or as the operand of an explicit conversion to type *cv* `void`.

7 Standard conversions [conv]

No changes are made to Clause 7 of the C++ Standard.

8 Expressions [expr]

8.4 Primary expressions [expr.prim]

8.4.5 Lambda expressions [expr.prim.lambda]

8.4.5.2 Captures [expr.prim.lambda.capture]

1 In C++ [expr.prim.lambda.capture], apply the following change to paragraph 7:

> If an expression potentially references a local entity within a declarative region in which it is odr-usable, and the expression would be potentially evaluated if the effect of any enclosing `typeid` expressions (8.5.1.8) or use of a *reflexpr-specifier* (10.1.7.6) were ignored, the entity is said to be *implicitly captured* by each intervening *lambda-expression* with an associated *capture-default* that does not explicitly capture it.

2 In C++ [expr.prim.lambda.capture], apply the following change to paragraph 11:

> Every *id-expression* within the *compound-statement* of a *lambda-expression* that is an odr-use (6.2) of an entity captured by copy, as well as every use of an entity captured by copy in a *reflexpr-operand*, is transformed into an access to the corresponding unnamed data member of the closure type.

8.5 Compound expressions [expr.compound]

8.5.1 Postfix expressions [expr.post]

1 In C++ [expr.post], apply the following change:

postfix-expression:
 primary-expression
 postfix-expression `[` *expr-or-braced-init-list* `]`
 ~~*postfix-expression* `(` *expression-list*$_{opt}$ `)`~~
 function-call-expression
 ~~*simple-type-specifier* `(` *expression-list*$_{opt}$ `)`~~
 ~~*typename-specifier* `(` *expression-list*$_{opt}$ `)`~~
 ~~*simple-type-specifier braced-init-list*~~
 ~~*typename-specifier braced-init-list*~~
 functional-type-conv-expression
 postfix-expression `.` `template` $_{opt}$ *id-expression*
 postfix-expression `->` `template` $_{opt}$ *id-expression*
 postfix-expression `.` *pseudo-destructor-name*
 postfix-expression `->` *pseudo-destructor-name*
 postfix-expression `++`
 postfix-expression `--`
 `dynamic_cast` `<` *type-id* `>` `(` *expression* `)`
 `static_cast` `<` *type-id* `>` `(` *expression* `)`
 `reinterpret_cast` `<` *type-id* `>` `(` *expression* `)`
 `const_cast` `<` *type-id* `>` `(` *expression* `)`
 `typeid` `(` *expression* `)`
 `typeid` `(` *type-id* `)`
function-call-expression:
 postfix-expression `(` *expression-list*$_{opt}$ `)`

functional-type-conv-expression:
  simple-type-specifier (*expression-list*$_{opt}$)
  typename-specifier (*expression-list*$_{opt}$)
  simple-type-specifier braced-init-list
  typename-specifier braced-init-list

expression-list:
  initializer-list

9 Statements [stmt.stmt]

No changes are made to Clause 9 of the C++ Standard.

10 Declarations [dcl.dcl]

10.1 Specifiers [dcl.spec]

10.1.7 Type specifiers [dcl.type]

10.1.7.2 Simple type specifiers [dcl.type.simple]

1 In C++ [dcl.type.simple], apply the following change:

The simple type specifiers are

simple-type-specifier:
nested-name-specifier$_{opt}$ type-name
nested-name-specifier `template` *simple-template-id*
nested-name-specifier$_{opt}$ template-name
`char`
`char16_t`
`char32_t`
`wchar_t`
`bool`
`short`
`int`
`long`
`signed`
`unsigned`
`float`
`double`
`void`
`auto`
decltype-specifier
reflexpr-specifier

type-name:
class-name
enum-name
typedef-name
simple-template-id

decltype-specifier:
`decltype ( ` *expression* `)`
`decltype ( auto )`

reflexpr-specifier:
`reflexpr ( ` *reflexpr-operand* `)`

reflexpr-operand:
`::`
type-id
nested-name-specifier$_{opt}$ identifier
nested-name-specifier$_{opt}$ simple-template-id
`(` *expression* `)`
function-call-expression
functional-type-conv-expression

...

The other *simple-type-specifiers* specify either a previously-declared type, a type determined from an expression, a reflection meta-object type (10.1.7.6), or one of the fundamental types (6.7.1).

2 Add the following row to Table 11:

`reflexpr ( ` *reflexpr-operand* ` )`	The type as defined below

3 At the end of 10.1.7.2, insert the following paragraph:

For a *reflexpr-operand* `x`, the type denoted by `reflexpr(x)` is an implementation-defined type that satisfies constraints as laid out in 10.1.7.6.

10.1.7.6 Reflection type specifiers [dcl.type.reflexpr]

1 Insert the following section:

The *reflexpr* operator yields a type `T` that allows inspection of some properties of its operand through type traits or type transformations on `T` (21.12.4). The operand to the `reflexpr` operator shall be a type, namespace, enumerator, variable, structured binding or data member. Any such `T` satisfies the requirements of `reflect::Object` (21.12.3) and other `reflect` concepts, depending on the operand. A type satisfying the requirements of `reflect::Object` is called a *meta-object type*. A meta-object type is an incomplete namespace-scope class type (12).

An entity or alias `A` is *reflection-related* to an entity or alias `B` if

(1.1) — `A` and `B` are the same entity or alias,

(1.2) — `A` is a variable or enumerator and `B` is the type of `A`,

(1.3) — `A` is an enumeration and `B` is the underlying type of `A`,

(1.4) — `A` is a class and `B` is a member or base class of `A`,

(1.5) — `A` is a non-template alias that designates the entity `B`,

(1.6) — `A` is a class nested in `B` (12.2.5),

(1.7) — `A` is not the global namespace and `B` is an enclosing namespace of `A`,

(1.8) — `B` is the parenthesized expression `( A )`,

(1.9) — `A` is a lambda capture of the closure type `B`,

(1.10) — `A` is the closure type of the lambda capture `B`,

(1.11) — `A` is the type specified by the *functional-type-conv-expression* `B`,

(1.12) — `A` is the function selected by overload resolution for a *function-call-expression* `B`,

(1.13) — `A` is the return type, parameter type, or function type of the function `B`, or

(1.14) — `A` is reflection-related to an entity or alias `X` and `X` is reflection-related to `B`.

[*Note:* This relationship is reflexive and transitive, but not symmetric. —*end note*]

[*Example:*

```
struct X;
struct B  {
   using X = ::X;
   typedef X Y;
};
struct D : B {
   using B::Y;
};
```

The alias `D::Y` is reflection-related to `::X`, but not to `B::Y` or `B::X`. —*end example*]

Zero or more successive applications of type transformations that yield meta-object types (21.12.4) to the type denoted by a *reflexpr-specifier* enable inspection of entities and aliases that are reflection-related to the operand; such a meta-object type is said to *reflect* the respective reflection-related entity or alias.

[*Example:*


```
template <typename T> std::string get_type_name() {
   namespace reflect = std::experimental::reflect;
   // T_t is an Alias reflecting T:
   using T_t = reflexpr(T);
   // aliased_T_t is a Type reflecting the type for which T is a synonym:
   using aliased_T_t = reflect::get_aliased_t<T_t>;
   return reflect::get_name_v<aliased_T_t>;
}

std::cout << get_type_name<std::string>(); // prints "basic_string"
```

— end example]

The type specified by the *reflexpr-specifier* is implementation-defined. It is unspecified whether repeatedly applying `reflexpr` to the same operand yields the same type or a different type. [*Note:* If a meta-object type reflects an incomplete class type, certain type transformations (21.12.4) cannot be applied. *— end note*]

[*Example:*

```
class X;
using X1_m = reflexpr(X);
class X {};
using X2_m = reflexpr(X);
using X_bases_1 = std::experimental::reflect::get_base_classes_t<X1_m>; // ok, X1_m reflects complete class X
using X_bases_2 = std::experimental::reflect::get_base_classes_t<X2_m>; // ok
std::experimental::reflect::get_reflected_type_t<X1_m> x; // ok, type X is complete
```

— end example]

For the operand `::`, the type specified by the *reflexpr-specifier* satisfies `reflect::GlobalScope`.

For an operand that is a parenthesized expression (8.4.3), the type satisfies `reflect::ParenthesizedExpression`. For a parenthesized expression `(E)`, whether or not itself nested inside a parenthesized expression, the expression `E` shall be either a parenthesized expression, a *function-call-expression* or a *functional-type-conv-expression*; otherwise the program is ill-formed.

For an operand of the form *function-call-expression*, the type satisfies `reflect::FunctionCallExpression`. If the *postfix-expression* of the *function-call-expression* is of class type, the function call shall not resolve to a surrogate call function (16.3.1.1.2). Otherwise, the *postfix-expression* shall name a function that is the unique result of overload resolution.

For an operand of the form *functional-type-conv-expression* (8.5.1.3), the type satisfies `reflect::FunctionalTypeConversion`. [*Note:* The usual disambiguation between function-style cast and a *type-id* (11.2) applies. [*Example:* The default constructor of `class X` can be reflected on as `reflexpr((X()))`, while `reflexpr(X())` reflects the type of a function returning `X`. *— end example*] *— end note*]

For an operand of the form *identifier* where *identifier* is a template *type-parameter*, the type satisfies both `reflect::Type` and `reflect::Alias`.

The *identifier* or *simple-template-id* is looked up using the rules for name lookup (6.4): if a *nested-name-specifier* is included in the operand, qualified lookup (6.4.3) of *nested-name-specifier identifier* or *nested-name-specifier simple-template-id* will be performed, otherwise unqualified lookup (6.4.1) of *identifier* or *simple-template-id* will be performed. The type specified by the *reflexpr-specifier* satisfies concepts depending on the result of the name lookup, as shown in Table 12.

If the *reflexpr-operand* designates a *type-id* not explicitly mentioned in Table 12, the type represented by the *reflexpr-specifier* satisfies `reflect::Type`. Any other *reflexpr-operand* renders the program ill-formed.

Table 12 — `reflect` concept (21.12.3) that the type specified by a *reflexpr-specifier* satisfies, for a given *reflexpr-operand identifier* or *simple-template-id*.

Category	***identifier* or *simple-template-id* kind**	**`reflect` Concept**
type	*class-name* designating a union	`reflect::Record`
	class-name designating a closure type	`reflect::Lambda`
	class-name designating a non-union class	`reflect::Class`
	enum-name	`reflect::Enum`
	type-name introduced by a *using-declaration*	both `reflect::Type` and `reflect::Alias`
	any other *typedef-name*	both `reflect::Type` and `reflect::Alias`
namespace	*namespace-alias*	both `reflect::Namespace` and `reflect::Alias`
	any other *namespace-name*	both `reflect::Namespace` and `reflect::ScopeMember`
data member	the name of a data member	`reflect::Variable`
value	the name of a variable or structured binding that is not a local entity	`reflect::Variable`
	the name of an enumerator	both `reflect::Enumerator` and `reflect::Constant`
	the name of a function parameter	`reflect::FunctionParameter`
	the name of a captured entity	`reflect::LambdaCapture`

If the *reflexpr-operand* designates an entity or alias at block scope (6.3.3) or function prototype scope (6.3.4) and the entity is neither captured nor a function parameter, the program is ill-formed. If the *reflexpr-operand* designates a class member, the type represented by the *reflexpr-specifier* also satisfies `reflect::RecordMember`. If the *reflexpr-operand* designates an expression, it is an unevaluated operand (8.2.3). If the *reflexpr-operand* designates both an alias and a class name, the type represented by the *reflexpr-specifier* reflects the alias and satisfies `Alias`.

11 Declarators [dcl.decl]

11.1 Type names [dcl.name]

1 In C++ [dcl.name], apply the following changes:

> To specify type conversions explicitly, and as an argument of `sizeof`, `alignof`, `new`, ~~or~~ `typeid`, or `reflexpr`, the name of a type shall be specified.

12 Classes [class]

No changes are made to Clause 12 of the C++ Standard.

13 Derived classes [class.derived]

No changes are made to Clause 13 of the C++ Standard.

14 Member access control [class.access]

No changes are made to Clause 14 of the C++ Standard.

15 Special member functions [special]

No changes are made to Clause 15 of the C++ Standard.

16 Overloading [over]

No changes are made to Clause 16 of the C++ Standard.

17 Templates [temp]

17.7 Name resolution [temp.res]

17.7.2 Dependent Names [temp.dep]

17.7.2.1 Dependent types [temp.dep.type]

1 In C++ [temp.dep.type], apply the following changes to paragraph 9:

A type is dependent if it is
[...]

(1.1) — denoted by a *simple-template-id* in which either the template name is a template parameter or any of the template arguments is a dependent type or an expression that is type-dependent or value-dependent or is a pack expansion [*Note:* This includes an injected-class-name (Clause 12) of a class template used without a *template-argument-list*. —*end note*] , ~~or~~

(1.2) — denoted by `decltype(`*expression*`)`, where *expression* is type-dependent (17.7.2.2)~~.~~, or

(1.3) — denoted by `reflexpr(`*operand*`)`, where *operand* designates a dependent type or a member of an unknown specialization.

18 Exception handling [except]

No changes are made to Clause 18 of the C++ Standard.

19 Preprocessing directives [cpp]

No changes are made to Clause 19 of the C++ Standard.

20 Library introduction [library]

20.5 Library-wide requirements [requirements]

20.5.1 Library contents and organization [organization]

20.5.1.2 Headers [headers]

1 Add `<experimental/reflect>` to Table 16 – C++ library headers.

21 Language support library [language.support]

1 Add a new subclause 21.12 titled "**Static reflection**" as follows:

21.12 Static reflection [reflect]

21.12.1 In general [reflect.general]

As laid out in 10.1.7.6, compile-time constant metadata, describing various aspects of a program (static reflection data), can be accessed through meta-object types. The actual metadata is obtained by instantiating templates constituting the interface of the meta-object types. These templates are collectively referred to as *meta-object operations*.

Meta-object types satisfy different concepts (21.12.3) depending on the type they reflect (10.1.7.6). These concepts can also be used for meta-object type classification. They form a generalization-specialization hierarchy, with `reflect::Object` being the common generalization for all meta-object types. Unary operations and type transformations used to query static reflection data associated with these concepts are described in 21.12.4.

21.12.2 Header `<experimental/reflect>` synopsis [reflect.synopsis]

```
namespace std::experimental::reflect {
inline namespace v1 {

// 21.12.3 Concepts for meta-object types
template <class T> concept Object;
template <class T> concept ObjectSequence;              // refines Object
template <class T> concept Named;                       // refines Object
template <class T> concept Alias;                       // refines Named and ScopeMember
template <class T> concept RecordMember;                // refines ScopeMember
template <class T> concept Enumerator;                  // refines Constant
template <class T> concept Variable;                    // refines Typed and ScopeMember
template <class T> concept ScopeMember;                 // refines Named
template <class T> concept Typed;                       // refines Object
template <class T> concept Namespace;                   // refines Named and Scope
template <class T> concept GlobalScope;                 // refines Namespace
template <class T> concept Class;                       // refines Record
template <class T> concept Enum;                        // refines Type and Scope
template <class T> concept Record;                      // refines Type and Scope
template <class T> concept Scope;                       // refines Object
template <class T> concept Type;                        // refines Named and ScopeMember
template <class T> concept Constant;                    // refines Scope and ScopeMember
template <class T> concept Base;                        // refines Object
template <class T> concept FunctionParameter;           // refines Typed and ScopeMember
template <class T> concept Callable;                    // refines Scope and ScopeMember
template <class T> concept Expression;                  // refines Object
template <class T> concept ParenthesizedExpression;     // refines Expression
template <class T> concept FunctionCallExpression;      // refines Expression
template <class T> concept FunctionalTypeConversion;    // refines Expression
template <class T> concept Function;                    // refines Typed and Callable
template <class T> concept MemberFunction;              // refines RecordMember and Function
template <class T> concept SpecialMemberFunction;       // refines RecordMember
```



```
template <class T> concept Constructor;               // refines Callable and RecordMember
template <class T> concept Destructor;                // refines Callable and SpecialMember-
Function
template <class T> concept Operator;                  // refines Function
template <class T> concept ConversionOperator;        // refines MemberFunction and Opera-
tor
template <class T> concept Lambda;                    // refines Type and Scope
template <class T> concept LambdaCapture;             // refines Variable


// 21.12.4 Meta-object operations
// Multi-concept operations
template <Object T> struct is_public;
template <Object T> struct is_protected;
template <Object T> struct is_private;
template <Object T> struct is_constexpr;
template <Object T> struct is_static;
template <Object T> struct is_final;
template <Object T> struct is_explicit;
template <Object T> struct is_inline;
template <Object T> struct is_virtual;
template <Object T> struct is_pure_virtual;
template <Object T> struct get_pointer;

template <class T>
  constexpr auto is_public_v = is_public<T>::value;
template <class T>
  constexpr auto is_protected_v = is_protected<T>::value;
template <class T>
  constexpr auto is_private_v = is_private<T>::value;
template <class T>
   constexpr auto is_constexpr_v = is_constexpr<T>::value;
template <class T>
   constexpr auto is_static_v = is_static<T>::value;
template <class T>
   constexpr auto is_final_v = is_final<T>::value;
template <class T>
   constexpr auto is_explicit_v = is_explicit<T>::value;
template <class T>
   constexpr auto is_inline_v = is_inline<T>::value;
template <class T>
   constexpr auto is_virtual_v = is_virtual<T>::value;
template <class T>
   constexpr auto is_pure_virtual_v = is_pure_virtual<T>::value;
template <class T>
   constexpr auto get_pointer_v = get_pointer<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.1 Object operations
template <Object T1, Object T2> struct reflects_same;
template <class T> struct get_source_line;
template <class T> struct get_source_column;
template <class T> struct get_source_file_name;

template <Object T1, Object T2>
  constexpr auto reflects_same_v = reflects_same<T1, T2>::value;
```



```
template <class T>
  constexpr auto get_source_line_v = get_source_line<T>::value;
template <class T>
  constexpr auto get_source_column_v = get_source_column<T>::value;
template <class T>
  constexpr auto get_source_file_name_v = get_source_file_name<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.2 ObjectSequence operations
template <ObjectSequence S> struct get_size;
template <size_t I, ObjectSequence S> struct get_element;
template <template <class...> class Tpl, ObjectSequence S>
  struct unpack_sequence;

template <ObjectSequence T>
  constexpr auto get_size_v = get_size<T>::value;
template <size_t I, ObjectSequence S>
  using get_element_t = typename get_element<I, S>::type;
template <template <class...> class Tpl, ObjectSequence S>
  constexpr auto unpack_sequence_t = unpack_sequence<Tpl, S>::type;

// 21.12.4.3 Named operations
template <Named T> struct is_unnamed;
template <Named T> struct get_name;
template <Named T> struct get_display_name;

template <Named T>
  constexpr auto is_unnamed_v = is_unnamed<T>::value;
template <Named T>
  constexpr auto get_name_v = get_name<T>::value;
template <Named T>
  constexpr auto get_display_name_v = get_display_name<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.4 Alias operations
template <Alias T> struct get_aliased;

template <Alias T>
  using get_aliased_t = typename get_aliased<T>::type;

// 21.12.4.5 Type operations
template <Typed T> struct get_type;
template <Type T> struct get_reflected_type;
template <Type T> struct is_enum;
template <Type T> struct is_class;
template <Type T> struct is_struct;
template <Type T> struct is_union;

template <Typed T>
  using get_type_t = typename get_type<T>::type;
template <Type T>
  using get_reflected_type_t = typename get_reflected_type<T>::type;
template <Type T>
  constexpr auto is_enum_v = is_enum<T>::value;
template <Type T>
  constexpr auto is_class_v = is_class<T>::value;
template <Type T>
```



```
  constexpr auto is_struct_v = is_struct<T>::value;
template <Type T>
  constexpr auto is_union_v = is_union<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.6 Member operations
template <ScopeMember T> struct get_scope;
template <RecordMember T> struct is_public<T>;
template <RecordMember T> struct is_protected<T>;
template <RecordMember T> struct is_private<T>;

template <ScopeMember T>
  using get_scope_t = typename get_scope<T>::type;

// 21.12.4.7 Record operations
template <Record T> struct get_public_data_members;
template <Record T> struct get_accessible_data_members;
template <Record T> struct get_data_members;
template <Record T> struct get_public_member_functions;
template <Record T> struct get_accessible_member_functions;
template <Record T> struct get_member_functions;
template <Record T> struct get_public_member_types;
template <Record T> struct get_accessible_member_types;
template <Record T> struct get_member_types;
template <Record T> struct get_constructors;
template <Record T> struct get_destructor;
template <Record T> struct get_operators;
template <Class T> struct get_public_base_classes;
template <Class T> struct get_accessible_base_classes;
template <Class T> struct get_base_classes;
template <Class T> struct is_final<T>;

template <Record T>
  using get_public_data_members_t = typename get_public_data_members<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_accessible_data_members_t = typename get_accessible_data_members<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_data_members_t = typename get_data_members<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_public_member_functions_t = typename get_public_member_functions<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_accessible_member_functions_t = typename get_accessible_member_functions<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_member_functions_t = typename get_member_functions<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_public_member_types_t = typename get_public_member_types<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_accessible_member_types_t = typename get_accessible_member_types<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_member_types_t = typename get_member_types<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_constructors_t = typename get_constructors<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_destructor_t = typename get_destructor<T>::type;
template <Record T>
  using get_operators_t = typename get_operators<T>::type;
```



```
template <Class T>
  using get_public_base_classes_t = typename get_public_base_classes<T>::type;
template <Class T>
  using get_accessible_base_classes_t = typename get_accessible_base_classes<T>::type;
template <Class T>
  using get_base_classes_t = typename get_base_classes<T>::type;

// 21.12.4.8 Enum operations
template <Enum T> struct is_scoped_enum;
template <Enum T> struct get_enumerators;
template <Enum T> struct get_underlying_type;

template <Enum T>
  constexpr auto is_scoped_enum_v = is_scoped_enum<T>::value;
template <Enum T>
  using get_enumerators_t = typename get_enumerators<T>::type;
template <Enum T>
  using get_underlying_type_t = typename get_underlying_type<T>::type;

// 21.12.4.9 Value operations
template <Constant T> struct get_constant;
template <Variable T> struct is_constexpr<T>;
template <Variable T> struct is_static<T>;
template <Variable T> struct get_pointer<T>;

template <Constant T>
  constexpr auto get_constant_v = get_constant<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.10 Base operations
template <Base T> struct get_class;
template <Base T> struct is_virtual<T>;
template <Base T> struct is_public<T>;
template <Base T> struct is_protected<T>;
template <Base T> struct is_private<T>;

template <Base T>
  using get_class_t = typename get_class<T>::type;

// 21.12.4.11 Namespace operations
template <Namespace T> struct is_inline<T>;

// 21.12.4.12 FunctionParameter operations
template <FunctionParameter T> struct has_default_argument;

template <FunctionParameter T>
  constexpr auto has_default_argument_v = has_default_argument<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.13 Callable operations
template <Callable T> struct get_parameters;
template <Callable T> struct is_vararg;
template <Callable T> struct is_constexpr<T>;
template <Callable T> struct is_noexcept<T>;
template <Callable T> struct is_inline<T>;
template <Callable T> struct is_deleted;
```

```
template <Callable T>
  using get_parameters_t = typename get_parameters<T>::type;
template <Callable T>
  constexpr auto is_vararg_v = is_vararg<T>::value;
template <Callable T>
  constexpr auto is_deleted_v = is_deleted<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.14 ParenthesizedExpression operations
template <ParenthesizedExpression T> struct get_subexpression;

template <ParenthesizedExpression T>
   using get_subexpression_t = typename get_subexpression<T>::type;

// 21.12.4.15 FunctionCallExpression operations
template <FunctionCallExpression T> struct get_callable;

template <FunctionCallExpression T>
  using get_callable_t = typename get_callable<T>::type;

// 21.12.4.16 FunctionalTypeConversion operations
template <FunctionalTypeConversion T> struct get_constructor;

template <FunctionalTypeConversion T>
  using get_constructor_t = typename get_constructor<T>::type;

// 21.12.4.17 Function operations
template <Function T> struct get_pointer<T>;

// 21.12.4.18 MemberFunction operations
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_static<T>;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_const;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_volatile;
template <MemberFunction T> struct has_lvalueref_qualifier;
template <MemberFunction T> struct has_rvalueref_qualifier;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_virtual<T>;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_pure_virtual<T>;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_override;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_final<T>;

template <MemberFunction T>
  constexpr auto is_const_v = is_const<T>::value;
template <MemberFunction T>
  constexpr auto is_volatile_v = is_volatile<T>::value;
template <MemberFunction T>
  constexpr auto has_lvalueref_qualifier_v = has_lvalueref_qualifier<T>::value;
template <MemberFunction T>
  constexpr auto has_rvalueref_qualifier_v = has_rvalueref_qualifier<T>::value;
template <MemberFunction T>
  constexpr auto is_override_v = is_override<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.19 SpecialMemberFunction operations
template <SpecialMemberFunction T> struct is_implicitly_declared;
template <SpecialMemberFunction T> struct is_defaulted;

template <SpecialMemberFunction T>
```



```
  constexpr auto is_implicitly_declared_v = is_implicitly_declared<T>::value;
template <SpecialMemberFunction T>
  constexpr auto is_defaulted_v = is_defaulted<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.20 Constructor operations
template <Constructor T> struct is_explicit<T>;

// 21.12.4.21 Destructor operations
template <Destructor T> struct is_virtual<T>;
template <Destructor T> struct is_pure_virtual<T>;

// 21.12.4.22 ConversionOperator operations
template <ConversionOperator T> struct is_explicit<T>;

// 21.12.4.23 Lambda operations
template <Lambda T> struct get_captures;
template <Lambda T> struct uses_default_copy_capture;
template <Lambda T> struct uses_default_reference_capture;
template <Lambda T> struct is_call_operator_const;

template <Lambda T>
  using get_captures_t = typename get_captures<T>::type;
template <Lambda T>
  constexpr auto uses_default_copy_capture_v = uses_default_copy_capture<T>::value;
template <Lambda T>
  constexpr auto uses_default_reference_capture_v = uses_default_reference_capture<T>::value;
template <Lambda T>
  constexpr auto is_call_operator_const_v = is_call_operator_const<T>::value;

// 21.12.4.24 LambdaCapture operations
template <LambdaCapture T> struct is_explicitly_captured;
template <LambdaCapture T> struct is_init_capture;

template <LambdaCapture T>
  constexpr auto is_explicitly_captured_v = is_explicitly_captured<T>::value;
template <LambdaCapture T>
  constexpr auto is_init_capture_v = is_init_capture<T>::value;

} // inline namespace v1
} // namespace std::experimental::reflect
```

21.12.3 Concepts for meta-object types [reflect.concepts]

1 The operations on meta-object types defined here require meta-object types to satisfy certain concepts (17.6.8). These concepts are also used to specify the result type for *TransformationTrait* type transformations that yield meta-object types.

21.12.3.1 Concept `Object` [reflect.concepts.object]

```
template <class T> concept Object = see below;
```

1 `Object<T>` is true if and only if `T` is a meta-object type, as generated by the `reflexpr` operator or any of the meta-object operations that in turn generate meta-object types.

21.12.3.2 Concept `ObjectSequence` [reflect.concepts.objseq]

```
template <class T> concept ObjectSequence = Object<T> && see below;
```

1 `ObjectSequence<T>` is true if and only if `T` is a sequence of `Objects`, generated by a meta-object operation.

21.12.3.3 Concept `Named` [reflect.concepts.named]

```
template <class T> concept Named = Object<T> && see below;
```

1 `Named<T>` is true if and only if `T` has an associated (possibly empty) name.

21.12.3.4 Concept `Alias` [reflect.concepts.alias]

```
template <class T> concept Alias = Named<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `Alias<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a `typedef` declaration, an *alias-declaration*, a *namespace-alias*, a template *type-parameter*, a *decltype-specifier*, or a declaration introduced by a *using-declaration*. [*Note:* The `Scope` of an `Alias` is the scope that the alias was injected into. —*end note*] [*Example:*

```
namespace N {
   struct A;
}
namespace M {
   using X = N::A;
}
using M_X_t = reflexpr(M::X);
using M_X_scope_t = get_scope_t<M_X_t>;
```

The scope reflected by `M_X_scope_t` is `M`, not `N`. —*end example*]

2 Except for the type represented by the `reflexpr` operator, `Alias` properties resulting from type transformations (21.12.4) are not retained.

21.12.3.5 Concept `RecordMember` [reflect.concepts.recordmember]

```
template <class T> concept RecordMember = ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `RecordMember<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a *member-declaration*.

21.12.3.6 Concept `Enumerator` [reflect.concepts.enumerator]

```
template <class T> concept Enumerator = Typed<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `Enumerator<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects an enumerator. [*Note:* The `Scope` of an `Enumerator` is its type also for enumerations that are unscoped enumeration types. —*end note*]

21.12.3.7 Concept `Variable` [reflect.concepts.variable]

```
template <class T> concept Variable = Typed<T> && see below;
```

1 `Variable<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a variable or non-static data member.

21.12.3.8 Concept `ScopeMember` [reflect.concepts.scopemember]

```
template <class T> concept ScopeMember = Named<T> && see below;
```

1 `ScopeMember<T>` is true if and only if `T` satisfies `RecordMember`, `Enumerator`, or `Variable`, or if `T` reflects a namespace that is not the global namespace. [*Note:* The scope of members of an unnamed union is the unnamed union; the scope of enumerators is their type. —*end note*]

21.12.3.9 Concept `Typed` [reflect.concepts.typed]

```
template <class T> concept Typed = Named<T> && see below;
```

1 `Typed<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects an entity with a type.

21.12.3.10 Concept `Namespace` [reflect.concepts.namespace]

```
template <class T> concept Namespace = Scope<T> && see below;
```

1 `Namespace<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a namespace (including the global namespace). [*Note:* Any such `T` that does not reflect the global namespace also satisfies `ScopeMember`. —*end note*]

21.12.3.11 Concept `GlobalScope` [reflect.concepts.globalscope]

```
template <class T> concept GlobalScope = Namespace<T> && see below;
```

1 `GlobalScope<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects the global namespace. [*Note:* Any such `T` does not satisfy `ScopeMember`. —*end note*]

21.12.3.12 Concept `Class` [reflect.concepts.class]

```
template <class T> concept Class = Record<T> && see below;
```

1 `Class<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a non-union class type.

21.12.3.13 Concept `Enum` [reflect.concepts.enum]

```
template <class T> concept Enum = Type<T> && Scope<T> && see below;
```

1 `Enum<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects an enumeration type.

21.12.3.14 Concept `Record` [reflect.concepts.record]

```
template <class T> concept Record = Type<T> && Scope<T> && see below;
```

1 `Record<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a class type.

21.12.3.15 Concept `Scope` [reflect.concepts.scope]

```
template <class T> concept Scope = Object<T> && see below;
```

1 `Scope<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a namespace (including the global namespace), class, enumeration, function or closure type. Any such `T` that does not reflect the global namespace also satisfies `ScopeMember`.

21.12.3.16 Concept `Type` [reflect.concepts.type]

```
template <class T> concept Type = Named<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `Type<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a type.

21.12.3.17 Concept `Constant` [reflect.concepts.const]

```
template <class T> concept Constant = ScopeMember<T> && Typed<T> && see below;
```

1 `Constant<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a constant expression (8.6).

21.12.3.18 Concept `Base` [reflect.concepts.base]

```
template <class T> concept Base = Object<T> && see below;
```

1 `Base<T>` is true if and only if `T` reflects a direct base class, as returned by the template `get_base_classes`.

21.12.3.19 Concept `FunctionParameter` [reflect.concepts.fctparam]

```
template <class T> concept FunctionParameter = Typed<T> && ScopeMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `FunctionParameter<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a function parameter. [*Note:* The `Scope` of a `FunctionParameter` is the `Callable` to which this parameter appertains. —*end note*] [*Note:* A `FunctionParameter` does not satisfy `Variable`, and thus does not offer an interface for getting the pointer to a parameter. —*end note*]

21.12.3.20 Concept `Callable` [reflect.concepts.callable]

```
template <class T> concept Callable = ScopeMember<T> && Scope<T> && see below;
```

1 `Callable<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a function, including constructors and destructors.

21.12.3.21 Concept `Expression` [reflect.concepts.expr]

```
template <class T> concept Expression = Object<T> && see below;
```

1 `Expression<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects an expression (Clause 8).

21.12.3.22 Concept `ParenthesizedExpression` [reflect.concepts.expr.paren]

```
template <class T> concept ParenthesizedExpression = Expression<T> && see below;
```

1 `ParenthesizedExpression<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a parenthesized expression (8.4.3).

21.12.3.23 Concept `FunctionCallExpression` [reflect.concepts.expr.fctcall]

```
template <class T> concept FunctionCallExpression = Expression<T> && see below;
```

1 `FunctionCallExpression<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a *function-call-expression* (8.5.1.2).

21.12.3.24 Concept `FunctionalTypeConversion` [reflect.concepts.expr.type.fctconv]

```
template <class T> concept FunctionalTypeConversion = Expression<T> && see below;
```

1 `FunctionalTypeConversion<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a *functional-type-conv-expression* (8.5.1.3).

21.12.3.25 Concept `Function` [reflect.concepts.fct]

```
template <class T> concept Function = Callable<T> && Typed<T> && see below;
```

1 `Function<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a function, excluding constructors and destructors.

21.12.3.26 Concept `MemberFunction` [reflect.concepts.memfct]

```
template <class T> concept MemberFunction = RecordMember<T> && Function<T> && see below;
```

1 `MemberFunction<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a member function, excluding constructors and destructors.

21.12.3.27 Concept `SpecialMemberFunction` [reflect.concepts.specialfct]

```
template <class T> concept SpecialMemberFunction = RecordMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `SpecialMemberFunction<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a special member function (Clause 15).

21.12.3.28 Concept `Constructor` [reflect.concepts.ctor]

```
template <class T> concept Constructor = Callable<T> && RecordMember<T> && see below;
```

1 `Constructor<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a constructor. [*Note:* Some types that satisfy `Constructor` also satisfy `SpecialMemberFunction`. — *end note*]

21.12.3.29 Concept `Destructor` [reflect.concepts.dtor]

```
template <class T> concept Destructor = Callable<T> && SpecialMemberFunction<T> && see below;
```

1 `Destructor<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a destructor.

21.12.3.30 Concept `Operator` [reflect.concepts.oper]

```
template <class T> concept Operator = Function<T> && see below;
```

1 `Operator<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects an operator function (16.5) or a conversion function (cxxrefclass.conv.fct). [*Note:* Some types that satisfy `Operator` also satisfy `MemberFunction` or `SpecialMemberFunction`. — *end note*]

21.12.3.31 Concept `ConversionOperator` [reflect.concepts.convfct]

```
template <class T> concept ConversionOperator = Operator<T> && MemberFunction<T> && see below;
```

1 `ConversionOperator<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a conversion function (15.3.2).

21.12.3.32 Concept `Lambda` [reflect.concepts.lambda]

```
template <class T> concept Lambda = Type<T> && Scope<T> && see below;
```

1 `Lambda<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a closure object (excluding generic lambdas).

21.12.3.33 Concept `LambdaCapture` [reflect.concepts.lambdacapture]

```
template <class T> concept LambdaCapture = Variable<T> && see below;
```

1 `LambdaCapture<T>` is `true` if and only if `T` reflects a lambda capture as introduced by the capture list or by capture defaults. [*Note:* The `Scope` of a `LambdaCapture` is its immediately enclosing `Lambda`. — *end note*]

21.12.4 Meta-object Operations [reflect.ops]

1 A meta-object operation extracts information from meta-object types. It is a class template taking one or more arguments, at least one of which models the `Object` concept. The result of a meta-object operation can be either a constant expression (8.6) or a type.

2 Some operations specify result types with a nested type called `type` that satisfies one of the concepts in `reflect`. These nested types will possibly satisfy other concepts, for instance more specific ones, or independent ones, as applicable for the entity reflected by the nested type. [*Example:*

```
X x;
using x_t = get_type_t<reflexpr(x)>;
```

While `get_type_t` is specified to be a `Type`, `x_t` will even satisfy `Class`. — *end example*]

3 If subsequent specializations of operations on the same reflected entity could give different constant expression results (for instance for `get_name_v` because the parameter's function is redeclared with a different parameter name between the two points of instantiation), the program is ill-formed, no diagnostic required. [*Example:*

```
auto x1 = get_name_v<get_element_t<0, get_parameters_t<reflexpr(func(42))>>>;
void func(int b);
auto x2 = get_name_v<get_element_t<0, get_parameters_t<reflexpr(func(42))>>>; // ill-formed,
no diagnostic required
```

— *end example*]

21.12.4.1 Object operations [reflect.ops.object]

```
template <Object T1, Object T2> struct reflects_same;
```

1 All specializations of `reflects_same<T1, T2>` shall meet the `BinaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1), with a base characteristic of `true_type` if

(1.1) — `T1` and `T2` reflect the same alias, or

(1.2) — neither `T1` nor `T2` reflect an alias and `T1` and `T2` reflect the same entity;

otherwise, with a base characteristic of `false_type`.

2 [*Example:* With

```
class A;
using a0 = reflexpr(A);
using a1 = reflexpr(A);
class A {};
using a2 = reflexpr(A);
constexpr bool b1 = is_same_v<a0, a1>; // unspecified value
constexpr bool b2 = reflects_same_v<a0, a1>; // true
constexpr bool b3 = reflects_same_v<a0, a2>; // true

struct C { };
using C1 = C;
using C2 = C;
constexpr bool b4 = reflects_same_v<reflexpr(C1), reflexpr(C2)>; // false
```

— end example]

```
template <class T> struct get_source_line;
template <class T> struct get_source_column;
```

3 All specializations of above templates shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1) with a base characteristic of `integral_constant<uint_least32_t>` and a value of the presumed line number (19.8) (for `get_source_line<T>`) and an implementation-defined value representing some offset from the start of the line (for `get_source_column<T>`) of the most recent declaration of the entity or typedef described by `T`.

```
template <class T> struct get_source_file_name;
```

4 All specializations of `get_source_file_name<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1) with a static data member named `value` of type `const char (&)[N]`, referencing a static, constant expression character array (NTBS) of length `N`, as if declared as `static constexpr char STR[N] = ...;`. The value of the NTBS is the presumed name of the source file (19.8) of the most recent declaration of the entity or typedef described by `T`.

21.12.4.2 ObjectSequence operations [reflect.ops.objseq]

```
template <ObjectSequence S> struct get_size;
```

1 All specializations of `get_size<S>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1) with a base characteristic of `integral_constant<size_t, N>`, where `N` is the number of elements in the object sequence.

```
template <size_t I, ObjectSequence S> struct get_element;
```

2 *Remarks:* All specializations of `get_element<I, S>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` corresponds to the `I`th element `Object` in `S`, where the indexing is zero-based.

```
template <template <class...> class Tpl, ObjectSequence S>
  struct unpack_sequence;
```

3 *Remarks:* All specializations of `unpack_sequence<Tpl, S>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to the template `Tpl` specialized with the types in `S`.

21.12.4.3 Named operations [reflect.ops.named]

```
template <Named T> struct is_unnamed;
template <Named T> struct get_name;
template <Named T> struct get_display_name;
```


1 All specializations of is_unnamed<T> shall meet the UnaryTypeTrait requirements (23.15.1) with a base characteristic as specified below.

2 All specializations of get_name and get_display_name shall meet the UnaryTypeTrait requirements (23.15.1) with a static data member named value of type const char (&)[N], referencing a static, constant expression character array (NTBS) of length N, as if declared as static constexpr char STR[N] = ...;.

(2.1) — For T reflecting an unnamed entity, the string's value is the empty string.

(2.2) — For T reflecting a *decltype-specifier*, the string's value is the empty string for get_name<T> and implementation-defined for get_display_name<T>.

(2.3) — For T reflecting an array, pointer, reference of function type, or a *cv*-qualified type, the string's value is the empty string for get_name<T> and implementation-defined for get_display_name<T>.

(2.4) — In the following cases, the string's value is implementation-defined for get_display_name<T> and has the following value for get_name<T>:

(2.4.1) — for T reflecting an Alias, the unqualified name of the aliasing declaration: the identifier introduced by a *type-parameter* or a type name introduced by a *using-declaration*, alias;

(2.4.2) — for T reflecting a specialization of a class template, its *template-name*;

(2.4.3) — for T reflecting a class type, its *class-name*;

(2.4.4) — for T reflecting a namespace, its *namespace-name*;

(2.4.5) — for T reflecting an enumeration type, its *enum-name*;

(2.4.6) — for T reflecting all other *simple-type-specifiers*, the name stated in the "Type" column of Table 9 in (10.1.7.2);

(2.4.7) — for T reflecting a variable, its unqualified name;

(2.4.8) — for T reflecting an enumerator, its unqualified name;

(2.4.9) — for T reflecting a class data member, its unqualified name;

(2.4.10) — for T reflecting a function, its unqualified name;

(2.4.11) — for T reflecting a specialization of a template function, its *template-name*;

(2.4.12) — for T reflecting a function parameter, its unqualified name;

(2.4.13) — for T reflecting a constructor, the *injected-class-name* of its class;

(2.4.14) — for T reflecting a destructor, the *injected-class-name* of its class, prefixed by the character ' ';

(2.4.15) — for T reflecting an operator function, the *operator* element of the relevant *operator-function-id*;

(2.4.16) — for T reflecting an conversion function, the same characters as get_name_ve<R>, with R reflecting the type represented by the *conversion-type-id*.

(2.5) — In all other cases (for instance for T reflecting a lambda object), the string's value is the empty string for get_name<T> and implementation-defined for get_display_name<T>.

3 [*Note:* With

```
namespace n { template <class T> class A; }
using a_m = reflexpr(n::A<int>);
```

the value of get_name_v<a_m> is "A" while the value of get_display_name_v<a_m> might be "n::A<int>". — *end note*]

4 The base characteristic of is_unnamed<T> is true_type if the value of get_name_v<T> is the empty string, otherwise it is false_type.

5 *Remarks:* Subsequent specializations of get_name<T> on the same reflected function parameter can render the program ill-formed, no diagnostic required (21.12.4).

21.12.4.4 Alias operations [reflect.ops.alias]

```
template <Alias T> struct get_aliased;
```

1 All specializations of get_aliased<T> shall meet the TransformationTrait requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named type is the Named meta-object type reflecting

(1.1) — the redefined name, if `T` reflects an alias;

(1.2) — the template specialization's template argument type, if `T` reflects a template *type-parameter*;

(1.3) — the original declaration introduced by a *using-declaration*;

(1.4) — the aliased namespace of a *namespace-alias*;

(1.5) — the type denoted by the *decltype-specifier*.

2 The nested type named `type` is not an `Alias`; instead, it is reflecting the underlying non-`Alias` entity.

3 [*Example:* For

```
using i0 = int; using i1 = i0;
```

`get_aliased_t<reflexpr(i1)>` reflects `int`. — *end example*]

21.12.4.5 Type operations [reflect.ops.type]

```
template <Typed T> struct get_type;
```

1 All specializations of `get_type<T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is the `Type` reflecting the type of the entity reflected by `T`.

2 [*Example:* For

```
int v; using v_m = reflexpr(v);
```

`get_type_t<v_m>` reflects `int`. — *end example*]

3 If the entity reflected by `T` is a static data member that is declared to have a type array of unknown bound in the class definition, possible specifications of the array bound will only be accessible when the *reflexpr-operand* is the data member.

4 [*Note:* For

```
struct C {
  static int arr[17][];
};
int C::arr[17][42];
using C1 = get_type_t<get_element_t<0, get_data_members_t<reflexpr(C)>>>;
using C2 = get_type_t<reflexpr(C::arr)>;
```

`C1` will reflect `int[17][]` while `C2` will reflect `int[17][42]`. — *end note*]

template <Type T> struct get_reflected_type;

5 All specializations of `get_reflected_type<T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is the type reflected by `T`.

6 [*Example:* For

```
using int_m = reflexpr(int);
get_reflected_type_t<int_m> x; // x is of type int
```

— *end example*]

```
template <Type T> struct is_enum;
template <Type T> struct is_union;
```

7 All specializations of `is_enum<T>` and `is_union<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects an enumeration type (a union), the base characteristic of `is_enum<T>` (`is_union<T>`) is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

```
template <Type T> struct is_class;
template <Type T> struct is_struct;
```

8 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects a class with *class-key* `class` (for `is_class<T>`) or `struct` (for `is_struct<T>`), the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`. If the same class has redeclarations with both *class-key* `class` and *class-key* `struct`, the base characteristic of the template specialization of exactly one of `is_class<T>` and `is_struct<T>` can be `true_type`, the other template specialization is `false_type`; the actual choice of value is unspecified.

21.12.4.6 Member operations [reflect.ops.member]

1 A specialization of any of these templates with a meta-object type that is reflecting an incomplete type renders the program ill-formed. Such errors are not in the immediate context (17.9.2).

```
template <ScopeMember T> struct get_scope;
```

2 All specializations of `get_scope<T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is the `Scope` reflecting a scope *S*. With *ST* being the scope of the declaration of the entity, typedef or value reflected by `T`, *S* is found as the innermost scope enclosing *ST* that is either a namespace scope (including global scope), class scope, enumeration scope, function scope (for the function's parameters), or immediately enclosing closure type (for lambda captures). For members of an unnamed union, this innermost scope is the unnamed union. For enumerators of unscoped enumeration types, this innermost scope is their enumeration type.

```
template <RecordMember T> struct is_public<T>;
template <RecordMember T> struct is_protected<T>;
template <RecordMember T> struct is_private<T>;
```

3 All specializations of these partial template specializations shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects a public member (for `is_public`), protected member (for `is_protected`), or private member (for `is_private`), the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.7 Record operations [reflect.ops.record]

1 A specialization of any of these templates with a meta-object type that is reflecting an incomplete type renders the program ill-formed. Such errors are not in the immediate context (17.9.2).

```
template <Record T> struct get_public_data_members;
template <Record T> struct get_accessible_data_members;
template <Record T> struct get_data_members;
template <Record T> struct get_public_member_functions;
template <Record T> struct get_accessible_member_functions;
template <Record T> struct get_member_functions;
```

2 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to an `ObjectSequence` specialized with `RecordMember` types that reflect the following subset of non-template members of the class reflected by `T`:

(2.1) — for `get_data_members` (`get_member_functions`), all data (function, including constructor and destructor) members.

(2.2) — for `get_public_data_members` (`get_public_member_functions`, all public data (function, including constructor and destructor) members;

(2.3) — for `get_accessible_data_members` (`get_accessible_member_functions`, all data (function, including constructor and destructor) members that are accessible from the context of the invocation of `reflexpr` which (directly or indirectly)[3] generated `T`. [*Example:*

```
class X {
   int a;

   friend struct Y;
};

struct Y {
  using X_t = reflexpr(X);
};

using X_mem_t = get_accessible_data_members_t<Y::X_t>;
static_assert(get_size_v<X_mem_t> == 1); // passes.
```

—*end example*]

4 The order of the elements in the `ObjectSequence` is the order of the declaration of the members in the class reflected by `T`.

5 *Remarks:* The program is ill-formed if `T` reflects a closure type.

```
template <Record T> struct get_constructors;
template <Record T> struct get_destructor;
template <Record T> struct get_operators;
```

6 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to an `ObjectSequence` specialized with `RecordMember` types that reflect the following subset of function members of the class reflected by `T`:

(6.1) — for `get_constructors`, all constructors.

(6.2) — for `get_destructor`, the destructor;

(6.3) — for `get_operators`, all conversion functions (15.3.2) and operator functions (16.5).

7 The order of the elements in the `ObjectSequence` is the order of the declaration of the members in the class reflected by `T`.

8 *Remarks:* The program is ill-formed if `T` reflects a closure type.

```
template <Record T> struct get_public_member_types;
template <Record T> struct get_accessible_member_types;
template <Record T> struct get_member_types;
```

9 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to an `ObjectSequence` specialized with `Type` types that reflect the following subset of types declared in the class reflected by `T`:

(9.1) — for `get_member_types`, all nested class types, enum types, or member typedefs.

(9.2) — for `get_public_member_types`, all public nested class types, enum types, or member typedefs;

(9.3) — for `get_accessible_member_types`, all nested class types, enum types, or member typedefs that are accessible from the scope of the invocation of `reflexpr` which (directly or indirectly) generated `T`.

10 The order of the elements in the `ObjectSequence` is the order of the first declaration of the types in the class reflected by `T`.

11 *Remarks:* The program is ill-formed if `T` reflects a closure type.

```
template <Class T> struct get_public_base_classes;
template <Class T> struct get_accessible_base_classes;
template <Class T> struct get_base_classes;
```

12 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to an `ObjectSequence` specialized with `Base` types that reflect the following subset of base classes of the class reflected by `T`:

(12.1) — for `get_base_classes`, all direct base classes;

(12.2) — for `get_public_base_classes`, all public direct base classes;

(12.3) — for `get_accessible_base_classes`, all direct base classes whose public members are accessible from the scope of the invocation of `reflexpr` which (directly or indirectly) generated `T`.

13 The order of the elements in the `ObjectSequence` is the order of the declaration of the base classes in the class reflected by `T`.

14 *Remarks:* The program is ill-formed if `T` reflects a closure type.

```
template <Class T> struct is_final<T>;
```

15 All specializations of `is_final<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects a class that is marked with the *class-virt-specifier* `final`, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.8 Enum operations [reflect.ops.enum]

`template <Enum T> struct is_scoped_enum;`

1 All specializations of `is_scoped_enum<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects a scoped enumeration, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

`template <Enum T> struct get_enumerators;`

2 All specializations of `get_enumerators<T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to an `ObjectSequence` specialized with `Enumerator` types that reflect the enumerators of the enumeration type reflected by `T`.

3 *Remarks:* A specialization of this template with a meta-object type that is reflecting an incomplete type renders the program ill-formed. Such errors are not in the immediate context (17.9.2).

`template <Enum T> struct get_underlying_type;`

4 All specializations of `get_underlying_type<T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to a meta-object type that reflects the underlying type (10.2) of the enumeration reflected by `T`.

5 *Remarks:* A specialization of this template with a meta-object type that is reflecting an incomplete type renders the program ill-formed. Such errors are not in the immediate context (17.9.2).

21.12.4.9 Value operations [reflect.ops.value]

`template <Constant T> struct get_constant;`

1 All specializations of `get_constant<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). It has a static data member named `value` whose type and value are those of the constant expression of the constant reflected by `T`.

`template <Variable T> struct is_constexpr<T>;`

2 All specializations of `is_constexpr<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects a variable declared with the *decl-specifier* `constexpr`, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

`template <Variable T> struct is_static<T>;`

3 All specializations of `is_static<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects a variable with static storage duration, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

`template <Variable T> struct get_pointer<T>;`

4 All specializations of `get_pointer<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1), with a static data member named `value` of type `X` and value `x`, where

(4.1) — for variables with static storage duration: `X` is `add_pointer<Y>`, where `Y` is the type of the variable reflected by `T` and `x` is the address of that variable; otherwise,

(4.2) — `X` is the pointer-to-member type of the member variable reflected by `T` and `x` a pointer to the member.

21.12.4.10 Base operations [reflect.ops.derived]

A specialization of any of these templates with a meta-object type that is reflecting an incomplete type renders the program ill-formed. Such errors are not in the immediate context (17.9.2).

`template <Base T> struct get_class;`

1 All specializations of `get_class<T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to `reflexpr(X)`, where `X` is the base class reflected by `T`.


```
template <Base T> struct is_virtual<T>;
template <Base T> struct is_public<T>;
template <Base T> struct is_protected<T>;
template <Base T> struct is_private<T>;
```

2 All specializations of the template and of these partial template specializations shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects a direct base class with the `virtual` specifier (for `is_virtual`), with the `public` specifier or with an assumed (see C++ 14.2) `public` specifier (for `is_public`), with the `protected` specifier (for `is_protected`), or with the `private` specifier or with an assumed `private` specifier (for `is_private`), then the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.11 Namespace operations [reflect.ops.namespace]

```
template <Namespace T> struct is_inline<T>;
```

1 All specializations of `is_inline<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects an inline namespace, the base characteristic of the template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.12 FunctionParameter operations [reflect.ops.fctparam]

```
template <FunctionParameter T> struct has_default_argument;
```

1 All specializations of this template shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If `T` reflects a parameter with a default argument, the base characteristic of `has_default_argument<T>` is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

2 *Remarks:* Subsequent specializations of `has_default_argument<T>` on the same reflected function parameter can render the program ill-formed, no diagnostic required (21.12.4).

21.12.4.13 Callable operations [reflect.ops.callable]

```
template <Callable T> struct get_parameters;
```

1 All specializations of this template shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to an `ObjectSequence` specialized with `FunctionParameter` types that reflect the parameters of the function reflected by `T`. If that function's *parameter-declaration-clause* (11.3.5) terminates with an ellipsis, the `ObjectSequence` does not contain any additional elements reflecting that. The `is_vararg_v<Callable>` trait can be used to determine if the terminating ellipsis is in its parameter list.

```
template <Callable T> struct is_vararg;
template <Callable T> struct is_constexpr<T>;
template <Callable T> struct is_noexcept<T>;
template <Callable T> struct is_inline<T>;
template <Callable T> struct is_deleted;
```

2 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If their template parameter reflects an entity with an ellipsis terminating the *parameter-declaration-clause* (11.3.5) (for `is_vararg`), or an entity that is (where applicable implicitly or explicitly) declared as `constexpr` (for `is_constexpr`), `noexcept` (for `is_noexcept`), as an inline function (10.1.6) (for `is_inline`), or as deleted (for `is_deleted`), the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

3 *Remarks:* Subsequent specializations of `is_inline<T>` on the same reflected function can render the program ill-formed, no diagnostic required (21.12.4).

21.12.4.14 ParenthesizedExpression operations [reflect.ops.expr.paren]

```
template <ParenthesizedExpression T> struct get_subexpression;
```

1 All specializations of `get_subexpression<T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is the `Expression` type reflecting the expression `E` of the parenthesized expression `(E)` reflected by `T`.

21.12.4.15 FunctionCallExpression operations [reflect.ops.expr.fctcall]

```
template <FunctionCallExpression T> struct get_callable;
```

1 All specializations of `get_callable<T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is the `Callable` type reflecting the function invoked by the *function-call-expression* which is reflected by `T`.

21.12.4.16 FunctionalTypeConversion operations [reflect.ops.expr.fcttypeconv]

```
template <FunctionalTypeConversion T> struct get_constructor;
```

1 All specializations of `get_converting_callable<T>` shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). For a type conversion reflected by `T`, the nested type named `type` is the `Constructor` reflecting the constructor of the type specified by the type conversion, as selected by overload resolution. The program is ill-formed if no such constructor exists. [*Note:* For instance fundamental types (6.7.1) do not have constructors. — *end note*]

21.12.4.17 Function operations [reflect.ops.fct]

```
template <Function T> struct get_pointer<T>;
```

1 All specializations of `get_pointer<T>` shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1), with a static data member named `value` of type `X` and value `x`, where

(1.1) — for non-static member functions, `X` is the pointer-to-member-function type of the member function reflected by `T` and `x` a pointer to the member function; otherwise,

(1.2) — `X` is `add_pointer<Y>`, where `Y` is the type of the function reflected by `T` and `x` is the address of that function.

21.12.4.18 MemberFunction operations [reflect.ops.memfct]

```
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_static<T>;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_const;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_volatile;
template <MemberFunction T> struct has_lvalueref_qualifier;
template <MemberFunction T> struct has_rvalueref_qualifier;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_virtual<T>;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_pure_virtual<T>;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_override;
template <MemberFunction T> struct is_final<T>;
```

1 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If their template parameter reflects a member function that is `static` (for `is_static`), `const` (for `is_const`), `volatile` (for `is_volatile`), declared with a *ref-qualifier* `&` (for `has_lvalueref_qualifier`) or `&&` (for `has_rvalueref_qualifier`), implicitly or expicitly `virtual` (for `is_virtual`), pure virtual (for `is_pure_virtual`), or marked with `override` (for `is_override`) or `final` (for `is_final`), the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.19 SpecialMemberFunction operations [reflect.ops.specialfct]

```
template <SpecialMemberFunction T> struct is_implicitly_declared;
template <SpecialMemberFunction T> struct is_defaulted;
```

1 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If their template parameter reflects a special member function that is implicitly declared (for `is_implicitly_declared`) or that is defaulted in its first declaration (for `is_defaulted`), the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.20 Constructor operations [reflect.ops.ctor]

```
template <Constructor T> struct is_explicit<T>;
```

1 All specializations of this template shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If the template parameter reflects an explicit constructor, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.21 Destructor operations [reflect.ops.dtor]

```
template <Destructor T> struct is_virtual<T>;
template <Destructor T> struct is_pure_virtual<T>;
```

1 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If the template parameter reflects a virtual (for `is_virtual`) or pure virtual (for `is_pure_virtual`) destructor, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.22 ConversionOperator operations [reflect.ops.convfct]

```
template <ConversionOperator T> struct is_explicit<T>;
```

1 All specializations of this template shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If the template parameter reflects an explicit conversion function, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.23 Lambda operations [reflect.ops.lambda]

```
template <Lambda T> struct get_captures;
```

1 All specializations of this template shall meet the `TransformationTrait` requirements (23.15.1). The nested type named `type` is an alias to an `ObjectSequence` specialized with `LambdaCapture` types that reflect the captures of the closure object reflected by `T`. The elements are in order of appearance in the *lambda-capture*; captures captured because of a *capture-default* have no defined order among the default captures.

```
template <Lambda T> struct uses_default_copy_capture;
template <Lambda T> struct uses_default_reference_capture;
```

2 All specializations of these templates shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If the template parameter reflects a closure object with a *capture-default* that is `=` (for `uses_default_copy_capture`) or `&` (for `uses_default_reference_capture`), the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

```
template <Lambda T> struct is_call_operator_const;
```

3 All specializations of this template shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If the template parameter reflects a closure object with a `const` function call operator, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

21.12.4.24 LambdaCapture operations [reflect.ops.lambdacapture]

```
template <LambdaCapture T> struct is_explicitly_captured;
```

1 All specializations of this template shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If the template parameter reflects an explicitly captured entity, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

```
template <LambdaCapture T> struct is_init_capture;
```

2 All specializations of this template shall meet the `UnaryTypeTrait` requirements (23.15.1). If the template parameter reflects an *init-capture*, the base characteristic of the respective template specialization is `true_type`, otherwise it is `false_type`.

