Iterators pair constructors for stack and queue

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Project: Programming Language C++

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Reply-to: Corentin Jabot <corentin.jabot@gmail.com>

Abstract

This paper proposes to add iterators-pair constructors to std::stack and std::queue

Tony tables

Before	After
<pre>std::vector<int> v(42); std::queue<int> q({v.begin(), v.end()}); std::stack<int> s({v.begin(), v.end()});</int></int></int></pre>	<pre>std::vector<int> v(42); std::queue q(v.begin(), v.end()); std::stack s(v.begin(), v.end());</int></pre>

Motivation

std::stack and std::queue do not provide iterators based constructors which is inconsistent. This paper is an offshoot of [P1206], for which I conducted a review of existing containers and containers adapters constructors.

The lack of these constructors forces the implementation of ranges::to to special case container-adapters or to not support them. Their absence make it also impossible to deduce their type using CTAD.

While this is a a small change, we believe its impact on the standard is low and consistent designs are less surprising and therefore easier to use: with this change, all container-like types, whether they are *Containers* or container adapters, can be constructed from an iterators pair, making them more compatible with ranges.

Implementation

This proposal has been Implemented in libc++

Proposed Wording

Definition

[queue.defn]

```
namespace std {
        template<class T, class Container = deque<T>>
        class queue {
                public:
                using value_type
                                     = typename Container::value_type;
                                    = typename Container::reference;
                using reference
                using const reference = typename Container::const reference;
                using size_type = typename Container::size_type;
                using container_type =
                                                Container;
                protected:
                Container c;
                public:
                queue() : queue(Container()) {}
                explicit queue(const Container&);
                explicit queue(Container&&);
                template<class InputIterator>
                queue(InputIterator first, InputIterator last, const Container&);
                template < class InputIterator >
                queue(InputIterator first, InputIterator last, Container&& = Container());
                template<class Alloc> explicit queue(const Alloc&);
                template < class Alloc > queue (const Container&, const Alloc&);
                template < class Alloc > queue (Container & & , const Alloc &);
                template < class Alloc > queue (const queue&, const Alloc&);
                template<class Alloc> queue(queue&&, const Alloc&);
                //...
        };
        template < class Container>
        queue(Container) -> queue<typename Container::value_type, Container>;
        template<class InputIterator,</pre>
         class Container = deque<typename iterator_traits<InputIterator>::value_type>>
```

```
queue(InputIterator, InputIterator, Container c = Container())
        -> queue<typename iterator_traits<InputIterator>::value_type, Container>;
        template < class Container, class Allocator>
        queue(Container, Allocator) -> queue<typename Container::value_type, Container>;
        template < class T, class Container >
        void swap(queue<T, Container>& x, queue<T, Container>& y) noexcept(noexcept(x.swap(y)));
        template < class T, class Container, class Alloc>
        struct uses_allocator<queue<T, Container>, Alloc>
        : uses_allocator<Container, Alloc>::type { };
}
       Constructors
                                                                 [queue.cons]
        explicit queue(const Container& cont);
    Effects: Initializes c with cont.
        explicit queue(Container&& cont);
    Effects: Initializes c with std::move(cont).
template < class InputIterator >
queue(InputIterator first, InputIterator last, const Container & cont );
template < class InputIterator >
queue(InputIterator first, InputIterator last, Container && cont );
    Effects: Initializes c from cont (copy constructing or move constructing as
    appropriate); and calls c.insert(c.end(), first, last);
      Definition
                                                                   [stack.defn]
namespace std {
        template<class T, class Container = deque<T>>
        class stack {
                public:
                using value_type
                                      = typename Container::value_type;
                                     = typename Container::reference;
                using reference
                using const_reference = typename Container::const_reference;
                using size_type = typename Container::size_type;
                using container_type = Container;
```

protected: Container c;

```
public:
                stack() : stack(Container()) {}
                explicit stack(const Container&);
                explicit stack(Container&&);
                template < class InputIterator >
                stack(InputIterator first, InputIterator last, const Container&);
                template<class InputIterator>
                stack(InputIterator first, InputIterator last, Container&& = Container());
                template<class Alloc> explicit stack(const Alloc&);
                template<class Alloc> stack(const Container&, const Alloc&);
                template < class Alloc > stack(Container&&, const Alloc&);
                template<class Alloc> stack(const stack&, const Alloc&);
                template<class Alloc> stack(stack&&, const Alloc&);
                //...
        };
        template < class Container>
        stack(Container) -> stack<typename Container::value_type, Container>;
        template < class InputIterator,
        class Container = deque<typename iterator_traits<InputIterator>::value_type>>
        stack(InputIterator, InputIterator, Container c = Container())
        -> stack<typename iterator_traits<InputIterator>::value_type, Container>;
        template < class Container, class Allocator>
        stack(Container, Allocator) -> stack<typename Container::value_type, Container>;
        template < class T, class Container, class Alloc>
        struct uses_allocator<stack<T, Container>, Alloc>
        : uses_allocator<Container, Alloc>::type { };
}
      Constructors
                                                                    [stack.cons]
        explicit stack(const Container& cont);
    Effects: Initializes c with cont.
        explicit stack(Container&& cont);
    Effects: Initializes c with std::move(cont).
template<class InputIterator>
stack(InputIterator first, InputIterator last, const Container & cont );
template<class InputIterator>
stack(InputIterator first, InputIterator last, Container && cont );
```

Effects: Initializes c from cont (copy constructing or move constructing as
appropriate); and calls c.insert(c.end(), first, last);

Acknowledgment

Thanks to Eric Niebler who reviewed the wording

References

[P1206] Corentin Jabot *A function to convert any range to a container* https://wg21.link/P1206