
make_iterable

(a.k.a. `std::range`)

Inside-out containers

What we start with

```
class MDTable
{
    MDColumn *m_columns;
    int m_columnCount;
    MDKey *m_keys;
    int m_keyCount;
public:
    MDColumn* GetColumns() const { return m_columns; }
    int GetNumColumns() const { return m_columnCount; }
    MDIndex* GetKeys() const { return m_keys; }
    int GetNumKeys() const { return m_keyCount; }
};
```

So cumbersome

```
void TransformTable(MDTable *tab)
{
    for (int i=0; i < tab->GetNumColumns(); ++i)
    {
        MDColumn& col = tab->GetColumns()[i];
        ... col ...
    }
    for (int i=0; i < tab->GetNumKeys(); ++i)
    {
        MDKey& key = tab->GetKeys()[i];
        ... key ...
    }
}
```

What we'd like to end up with

```
void TransformTable(MDTable *tab)
{
    for (MDColumn& col : Columns(tab))
    {
        ... col ...
    }
    for (MDKey& key : Keys(tab))
    {
        ... key ...
    }
}
```

Our Columns() and Keys() functions

```
#include "iterable.h"
```

```
static inline iterable<MDColumn*> Columns(MDTable* tab)
{
    MDColumn* cols = tab->GetColumns();
    return make_iterable(cols, cols + tab->GetNumColumns());
}
```

```
static inline iterable<MDKey*> Keys(MDTable* tab)
{
    MDKey* keys = tab->GetColumns();
    return make_iterable(keys, keys + tab->GetNumKeys());
}
```

Our Columns() and Keys() functions

```
#include "iterable.h"
```

```
static inline iterable<MDColumn*> Columns(MDTable* tab)
{
    MDColumn* cols = tab->GetColumns();
    return make_iterable(cols, cols + tab->GetNumColumns());
}
```

```
static inline iterable<MDKey*> Keys(MDTable* tab)
{
    MDKey* keys = tab->GetColumns();
    return make_iterable(keys, keys + tab->GetNumKeys());
}
```

#include "iterable.h"

```
template<class It>
class iterable
{
    It m_first, m_last;
public:
    iterable() = default;
    iterable(It first, It last) :
        m_first(first), m_last(last) {}
    It begin() const { return m_first; }
    It end() const { return m_last; }
};
```

```
template<class It>
inline iterable<It> make_iterable(It a, It b)
{
    return iterable<It>(a, b);
}
```

#include "iterable.h"

```
template<class It>
class iterable
{
    It m_first, m_last;
public:
    iterable() = default;
    iterable(It first, It last) :
        m_first(first), m_last(last) {}
    It begin() const { return m_first; }
    It end() const { return m_last; }
};
```

Alisdair Meredith (N2977) calls it `std::range`

<http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2009/n2977.pdf>

Marshall Clow calls it `iterator_pair`

<http://cplusplusmusings.wordpress.com/2013/04/14/range-based-for-loops-and-pairs-of-iterators/>

Boost calls it `iterator_range`

http://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_53_0/libs/range/doc/html/range/reference/utilities/iterator_range.html

```
template<class It>
inline iterable<It> make_iterable(It a, It b)
{
    return iterable<It>(a, b);
}
```

Original Frankfurt C++11 proposal called it `std::pair`

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but this is a bad idea

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but this is a bad idea

because there are standard algorithms
that deal in pairs of iterators
that are **not ranges**

Abstract

What are not needed

```
std::pair<Input1C1, Input1C2> mismatch(Input1C1 first, Input1C1 last, Input1C2 first2,
```

```
template<class ForwardIt>
```

```
std::pair<ForwardIt, ForwardIt> minmax_element(ForwardIt first, ForwardIt last,
```

<code>temp</code>	<code>a</code>	<code>e</code>	<code>c</code>	<code>ass</code>	<code>nput</code>	<code>t</code>	<code>.</code>	<code>c</code>	<code>ass</code>	<code>Output</code>	<code>t</code>	<code>.</code>	<code>c</code>	<code>ass</code>	<code>UnaryPredicate</code>
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```
std::pair<OutputType, OutputType> partition_copy(InputType first, InputType last,
```

Inside-out containers

```
template<class It>
class iterable
{
    It m_first, m_last;
public:
    iterable() = default;
    iterable(It first, It last) :
        m_first(first), m_last(last) {}
    It begin() const { return m_first; }
    It end() const { return m_last; }
};
```

```
template<class It>
inline iterable<It> make_iterable(It a, It b)
{
    return iterable<It>(a, b);
}
```

Make a “container view” of an object on the fly

One object can have multiple iterable parts, without exposing implementation details

Free functions, as opposed to member functions, can reduce the burden of writing code

Still no word on “ranges” in C++1z (there is a working group)

P.S. – a more complete Columns()

```
static inline iterable<MDColumn*> Columns(MDTable& tab)
{
    MDColumn* cols = tab->GetColumns();
    return make_iterable(cols, cols + tab->GetNumColumns());
}
static inline iterable<const MDColumn*> Columns(const MDTable& tab)
{
    const MDColumn* cols = tab->GetColumns();
    return make_iterable(cols, cols + tab->GetNumColumns());
}

static inline iterable<MDColumn*> Columns(MDTable* tab)
{
    return tab ? Columns(*tab) : {};
}
static inline iterable<const MDColumn*> Columns(const MDTable* tab)
{
    return tab ? Columns(*tab) : {};
}
```
