

# What Is a Range?

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2024

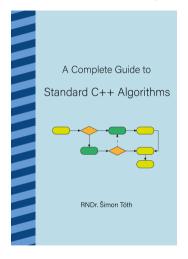
### Slides

https://github.com/HappyCerberus/what-is-a-range



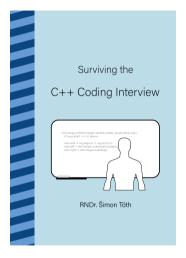
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### :++ Educational Content Creator | 20 years of Software Engineering experience distilled into digs... A default-constructed std:variant will always initialize with its first element as active. This can be problematic because it requires the value construction of the first element, which can be costly, or the element may not even support value construction. To avoid this issue and allow a semantically "empty" std:variant, we can use the special type strf-monostate as the first argument of the strf-variant Compiler Explorer link: https://lnkd.in/eSaY9neS #cnn #cnlusnlus #coding #nrogramming #dailybiteofcnn OOO 62 - 3 Comments

### Daily bit(e) of C++

- ▶ linkedin.com/in/simontoth
- hachyderm.io/@simontoth
- medium.com/@simontoth
- simontoth.substack.com
- github.com/HappyCerberus/daily-bite-cpp

# What is a range? (pre-C++20)

```
auto first = container.begin();
auto last = container.end();
```

```
auto first = container.begin();
auto last = container.end();

using std::begin;
auto first = begin(container);
using std::end;
auto last = end(container);
```

```
struct Member {
    struct Iterator {};
    Iterator begin() { return {}; }
};
using std::begin;
Member m;
auto it = begin(m);
// decltype(it) == Member::Iterator
```

```
int arr[5];
using std::begin;
auto it = begin(arr);
// it == arr
// decltype(it) == int*
```

```
struct Friend {
    struct Iterator {};
    friend Iterator begin(const Friend&) { return {}; }
};
using std::begin;
Friend f;
auto it = begin(f);
// decltype(it) == Friend::Iterator
```

```
auto first = container.begin();
auto last = container.end();

for (auto it = first; it != last; ++it)
    std::println("{}", *it);
```

begin end

begin end

14

begin mid end

begin mid mid end

[first, last)

{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
[0, 10)

int data $[5] = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\};$ 

```
int data[5] = {1,2,3,4,5};
int* first = data;
int* last = first + 5; // one past
```

```
int data[5] = {1,2,3,4,5};
int* first = data;
int* last = first + 5; // one past

for (int* it = first; it != last; ++it)
    std::println("{}", *it);
```

```
List list = {1,2,3,4,5};

Node* first = list.head();
Node* last = nullptr;

for (Node* it = first; it != last; it = it->next)
    std::println("{}", it->value);
```

```
for (int* it = first; it != last; ++it)
    std::println("{}", *it);

for (Node* it = first; it != last; it = it->next)
    std::println("{}", it->value);
```

```
std::forward_list<int> list{1,2,3,4,5};
auto first = list.begin();
auto last = list.end();

for (auto it = first; it != last; ++it)
    std::println("{}", *it);
```

### input/output

std::istream\_iterator, std::ostream\_iterator

▶ base: \*it, ++it, it++

### forward

```
std::forward_list
```

```
▶ base: *it, ++it, it++
```

▶ multi-access: auto it2 = it1; ++it1; \*it1; \*it2;

### bidirectional

```
> std::set, std::map
> base: *it, ++it, it++
> multi-access: auto it2 = it1; ++it1; *it1; *it2;
> bidirectional: --it, it--
```

#### random access

> std::deque
> base: \*it, ++it, it++
> multi-access: auto it2 = it1; ++it1; \*it1; \*it2;
> bidirectional: --it, it-> random access: it + offset, it - offset
> distance: it1 - it2

### contiguous

```
> std::array, std::vector
> base: *it, ++it, it++
> multi-access: auto it2 = it1; ++it1; *it1; *it2;
> bidirectional: --it, it--
> random access: it + offset, it - offset
> distance: it1 - it2
> contiguous memory
```

## What is a range?

▶ for (auto e : rng) {}

- ▶ for (auto e : rng) {}
- begin(rng), end(rng)

- ▶ for (auto e : rng) {}
- begin(rng), end(rng)
- ▶ input or output iterator

- ► for (auto e : rng) {}
- begin(rng), end(rng)
- ▶ input or output iterator
- ► [begin(rng), end(rng))

```
namespace std::ranges {
    template < class T >
    concept range = requires(T& t) {
        ranges::begin(t);
        ranges::end (t);
    };
}
```

```
int arr[5] = {1,2,3,4,5};
auto first = std::ranges::begin(arr);
auto last = std::ranges::end(arr);

for (auto it = first; it != last; ++it)
    std::println("{}", *it);
```

```
int arr[5] = {1,2,3,4,5};
auto first = std::ranges::begin(arr);
auto last = std::ranges::end(arr);

for (auto& e : std::ranges::subrange(first, last))
    std::println("{}", e);
```

### Range concepts

ranges::input\_range
 ranges::output\_range
 ranges::forward\_range
 ranges::bidirectional\_range
 ranges::random\_access\_range
 ranges::contiguous\_range

```
auto sum(std::ranges::input_range auto&& rng) {
    auto result = std::ranges::range_value_t<decltype(rng)>{};
    for (auto& e : rng)
        result += e;
    return result;
}
```

```
template <std::ranges::input_range Rng>
auto sum(Rng&& rng) {
    auto result = std::ranges::range_value_t<Rng>{};
    for (auto& e : rng)
        result += e;
    return result;
}
```

## Universal reference

```
const char& find_second(const std::string& str, char c) {
    static char not found = '\0':
    size_t idx = str.find(c);
    if (idx == std::string::npos) return not_found;
    idx = str.find(c, idx+1);
    if (idx == std::string::npos) return not_found;
    return str[idx];
```

```
const char& find_second(const std::string& str, char c) {
    static char not found = '\0':
    size_t idx = str.find(c);
    if (idx == std::string::npos) return not_found;
    idx = str.find(c, idx+1);
    if (idx == std::string::npos) return not found:
    return str[idx];
const char &c = find_second("Hello World!", 'o');
  https://compiler-explorer.com/z/E6EaizTKr
```

```
const char& find_second(const std::string_view& str, char c) {
    static char not found = '\0':
    size_t idx = str.find(c);
    if (idx == std::string::npos) return not_found;
    idx = str.find(c, idx+1);
    if (idx == std::string::npos) return not found:
    return str[idx];
const char &c = find_second("Hello World!", 'o');
  https://compiler-explorer.com/z/79Wej378n
```

## Borrowed range

std::string\_view

► std::span

## Range algorithms

```
auto it1 = std::ranges::find(std::string_view("Hello World!"), 'o');
// decltype(it1) == std::string_view::iterator
// *it1 == 'o'
```

### Range algorithms

```
auto it1 = std::ranges::find(std::string_view("Hello World!"), 'o');
// decltype(it1) == std::string_view::iterator
// *it1 == 'o'

auto it2 = std::ranges::find(std::string("Hello World!"), 'o');
// decltype(it2) == std::ranges::dangling
```

## Range algorithms

```
auto it1 = std::ranges::find(std::string_view("Hello World!"), 'o');
// decltype(it1) == std::string_view::iterator
// *it1 == 'o'
auto it2 = std::ranges::find(std::string("Hello World!"), 'o');
// decltype(it2) == std::ranges::dangling
std::string str1("Hello World!");
auto it3 = std::ranges::find(str1, 'o');
// decltype(it3) == std::string::iterator
std::string view str2("Hello World!");
auto it4 = std::ranges::find(str2, 'o');
// decltype(it4) == std::string_view::iterator
  https://compiler-explorer.com/z/E5cMG4aaT
```

```
void fun(const std::string& rng) {}
fun(std::string("")); // taking ownership
std::string str;
fun(str); // borrowing
```

```
void fun(auto&& rng) {
    if constexpr (std::ranges::borrowed_range<decltype(rng)>) {
       // borrowing
    } else {
       // taking ownership
fun(std::string("")); // taking ownership
fun(std::string_view("")); // borrowing
std::string str;
fun(str):
                    // borrowina
fun(std::as_const(str)); // borrowing
  https://compiler-explorer.com/z/h436jzTaq
```

```
template <std::ranges::forward_range Str>
requires std::ranges::borrowed_range<Str>
    && std::same_as<std::ranges::range_value_t<Str>, char>
const char& find_second(Str&& str, char c) {
    /* ... */
}
```

https://compiler-explorer.com/z/x68W8PGEq

```
template <std::ranges::input_range Rng>
auto sum(Rng&& rng) {
    auto result = std::ranges::range_value_t<Rng>{};
    for (auto& e : rng)
        result += e;
    return result;
}
```

## Views





C++ Views

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04/23

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C++

ACCU.ORG



#### View

- cheap to move
- cheap to destroy when moved-from
- cheap to copy if copyable

### Not a borrowed range

```
std::vector<int> data{1,2,3,4,5};
auto rng1 = std::views::all(data);
// borrowed, decltype(rng1) == std::ranges::ref_view<...>
auto rng2 = std::views::all(std::vector<int>{1,2,3,4,5});
// not borrowed, decltype(rng2) == std::ranges::owning_view<...>
```

```
std::vector<int> data{1,2,3,4,5};

auto view = data |
    std::views::transform([](int v) { return v * 2; }) |
    std::views::transform([](int v) { return v + 1; });

// view == {3, 5, 7, 9, 11}
```

```
std::vector<int> data{1,2,3,4,5};
auto view = data |
    std::views::transform([](int v) { return v * 2; }) |
    std::views::transform([](int v) { return v + 1; });
// view == {3, 5, 7, 9, 11}
auto manifested = view |
    std::ranges::to<std::vector>();
// decltupe(manifested) == std::vector<int>
// manifested == {3, 5, 7, 9, 11}
```

https://compiler-explorer.com/z/6Ejjz8b7Y

```
std::vector<int> data{1,2,3,4,5};
auto view = data |
    std::views::filter([](int v) { return v % 2 == 0; });
// view == {2, 4}
```

```
std::vector<int> data{1,3,5,7,9};

auto view = data |
    std::views::filter([](int v) { return v % 2 == 0; });
// view == {}

bool empty = view.begin() == view.end();
// empty == true
```

```
std::list<int> data{1,3,5,7,9};
auto view = data |
    std::views::filter([](int v) { return v % 2 == 0; });
// view == {}
bool empty = view.begin() == view.end();
// empty == true
data.push_front(2);
empty = view.begin() == view.end();
// emptu == true
  https://compiler-explorer.com/z/WedM1eE8z
```

```
void fn(const auto& rng) {
    auto b = rng.begin();
}
fn(std::vector<int>{1,3,5,7,9} |
    std::views::filter([](int v) { return v % 2 == 0; }));
```

```
void fn(auto&& rng) {
    auto b = rng.begin();
}

fn(std::vector<int>{1,3,5,7,9} |
    std::views::filter([](int v) { return v % 2 == 0; }));
```

When taking a range as an argument, always use a universal reference.

# Input ranges

// standard input: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
// standard input: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
std::vector<int> out1;
std::ranges::copy(
    std::views::istream<int>(std::cin) | std::views::take(3),
    std::back_inserter(out1)
);
std::vector<int> out2;
std::ranges::copy(
    std::views::istream<int>(std::cin) | std::views::take(3),
    std::back_inserter(out2)
);
```

```
// standard input: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
std::vector<int> out1;
std::ranges::copy(
    std::views::istream<int>(std::cin) | std::views::take(3),
    std::back_inserter(out1)
);
std::vector<int> out2;
std::ranges::copy(
    std::views::istream<int>(std::cin) | std::views::take(3),
    std::back_inserter(out2)
);
// out1 == {1, 2, 3}
// out2 == {5, 6, 7}
   https://compiler-explorer.com/z/YGvb57K6P
```



it end

```
// standard input: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
std::vector<int> out1;
std::ranges::copy(
    std::views::istream<int>(std::cin) | std::views::take(3),
    std::back_inserter(out1)
);
std::vector<int> out2;
std::ranges::copy(
    std::views::istream<int>(std::cin) | std::views::take(3),
    std::back_inserter(out2)
);
// out1 == {1, 2, 3}
// out2 == {5, 6, 7}
   https://compiler-explorer.com/z/YGvb57K6P
```

#### std::views::istream

```
// standard input: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

std::vector<int> out1;
auto [in, out] = std::ranges::copy(
    std::views::istream<int>(std::cin) | std::views::take(3),
    std::back_inserter(out1)
);
```

#### std::views::istream

```
// standard input: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

std::vector<int> out1;
auto [in, out] = std::ranges::copy(
    std::views::istream<int>(std::cin) | std::views::take(3),
    std::back_inserter(out1)
);
// decltype(in) == std::ranges::dangling
```

#### std::views::istream

```
// standard input: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
auto view = std::views::istream<int>(std::cin) | std::views::take(3);
std::vector<int> out1;
auto [in, out] = std::ranges::copy(
    view,
    std::back_inserter(out1)
// out1 == {1,2,3}
// *in == 4
```

# Sized range

```
auto count_to_five = std::views::iota(1) |
    std::views::take(5);
std::vector<int> store;
```

```
auto count_to_five = std::views::iota(1) |
    std::views::take(5);

std::vector<int> store;

store.reserve(count_to_five.size());
```

```
auto count_to_five = std::views::iota(1) |
    std::views::take(5);

std::vector<int> store;

store.reserve(count_to_five.size()); // Will not compile
std::ranges::copy(count_to_five, std::back_inserter(store));
// std::ranges::sized_range<decltype(count_to_five)> == false
```

```
auto count_to_five = std::views::iota(1) |
    std::views::take(5):
auto wrapped = std::ranges::subrange(count_to_five, 5);
std::vector<int> store;
store.reserve(wrapped.size());
std::ranges::copv(wrapped, std::back_inserter(store));
// std::ranges::sized range<decltupe(count to five)> == false
// std::ranges::sized_range<decltype(wrapped)> == true
```

# Common range

```
namespace std::ranges {
    template < class T >
    concept range = requires(T& t) {
        ranges::begin(t);
        ranges::end (t);
    };
}
```

```
std::vector<int> data{1,2,3,4,5};
// std::ranges::common_range<decltype(data)> == true
```

https://compiler-explorer.com/z/86nocb3ra

```
std::vector<int> data{1,2,3,4,5};
// std::ranges::common_range<decltype(data)> == true

auto first = data.begin();
// decltype(first) == std::vector<int>::iterator
auto last = data.end();
// decltype(last) == std::vector<int>::iterator
```

```
std::vector<int> data{1,2,3,4,5};
// std::ranges::common_range<decltype(data)> == true
auto first = data.begin();
// decltype(first) == std::vector<int>::iterator
auto last = data.end();
// decltype(last) == std::vector<int>::iterator
int sum = std::accumulate(first, last, 0);
// OK, sum == 15
```

```
auto iota = std::views::iota(1) |
    std::views::take(5);
// std::ranges::common_range<decltype(iota)> == false
```

```
auto iota = std::views::iota(1) |
    std::views::take(5);
// std::ranges::common_range<decltype(iota)> == false
auto first = iota.begin();
auto last = iota.end();
// decltype(first) != decltupe(last)
// Will not compile
int sum = std::accumulate(first, last, 0);
```

```
auto iota = std::views::iota(1) |
    std::views::take(5) |
    std::views::common:
// std::ranges::common_range<decltype(iota)> == true
auto first = iota.begin();
auto last = iota.end();
// decltupe(first) == decltype(last)
int sum = std::accumulate(first, last, 0);
// OK, sum == 15
  https://compiler-explorer.com/z/7sqGdsPqP
```

```
auto iota = std::views::iota(1) |
    std::views::take(5);
// std::ranges::common_range<decltype(iota)> == false
int sum = std::ranges::fold_left(iota, 0, std::plus<>{});
// OK, sum == 15
```

```
struct count_to_five {
    struct iterator {
        int v{1}:
        iterator& operator++() { ++v; return *this; }
        int operator*() { return v: }
        bool operator==(const std::default_sentinel_t&) const {
            return v > 5:
    iterator begin() { return {}; }
    std::default_sentinel_t end() { return {}; }
};
for (auto v : count_to_five{}) {}
// {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
  https://compiler-explorer.com/z/fjzxg44cg
```

```
std::string text = "first line\nsecond line\n";
assert(text.back() == '\n');
auto delim = std::ranges::find(text, '\n');
auto line = std::ranges::subrange(text.begin(), delim);
```

```
std::string text = "first line\nsecond line\n";
assert(text.back() == '\n');
auto first = text.begin();
auto last = text.end();
auto delim = first;
for (; delim != last; ++delim)
    if (*delim == '\n')
        break;
auto line = std::ranges::subrange(text.begin(), delim);
```

```
std::string text = "first line\nsecond line\n";
assert(text.back() == '\n');
auto first = text.begin();
auto delim = first;
for (; *delim != '\n'; ++delim);
auto line = std::ranges::subrange(text.begin(), delim);
```

```
std::string text = "first line\nsecond line\n";
assert(text.back() == '\n');
auto unbounded = std::ranges::subrange(
    text.begin(), std::unreachable_sentinel);
auto delim = std::ranges::find(unbounded, '\n');
auto line = std::ranges::subrange(text.begin(), delim);
```

```
template <
    std::input iterator It,
    std::sentinel_for<It> Sentinel>
void fn(It first, Sentinel last) {
    for (auto it = first; it != last; ++it)
        std::println("{}", *it);
auto view = std::views::iota(1) |
    std::views::take(5);
fn(view.begin(), view.end());
```

ranges::input\_range, ranges::output\_range, ranges::forward\_range, ranges::bidirectional\_range, ranges::random\_access\_range, ranges::contiguous\_range

ranges::input\_range, ranges::output\_range, ranges::forward\_range, ranges::bidirectional\_range, ranges::random\_access\_range, ranges::contiguous\_range

ranges::borrowed\_range

ranges::input\_range, ranges::output\_range, ranges::forward\_range, ranges::bidirectional\_range, ranges::random\_access\_range, ranges::contiguous\_range

ranges::borrowed\_range

▶ ranges::view

ranges::input\_range, ranges::output\_range, ranges::forward\_range, ranges::bidirectional\_range, ranges::random\_access\_range, ranges::contiguous\_range

ranges::borrowed\_range

▶ ranges::view

ranges::input\_range

```
    ranges::input_range, ranges::output_range, ranges::forward_range, ranges::bidirectional_range, ranges::random_access_range, ranges::contiguous_range
    ranges::borrowed_range
    ranges::view
    ranges::input_range
    ranges::sized_range
```

```
    ranges::input_range, ranges::output_range, ranges::forward_range, ranges::bidirectional_range, ranges::random_access_range, ranges::contiguous_range
    ranges::borrowed_range
    ranges::view
    ranges::input_range
    ranges::sized_range
    ranges::common_range
```

```
    ranges::input_range, ranges::output_range, ranges::forward_range, ranges::bidirectional_range, ranges::random_access_range, ranges::contiguous_range
    ranges::borrowed_range
    ranges::view
    ranges::input_range
    ranges::sized_range
    ranges::common_range
```

When taking a range as an argument, always use universal reference.

# Thank you!

# **Questions?**

#### Books:

- ► A Complete Guide to Standard C++ Algorithms leanpub.com/cpp-algorithms-guide
- Surviving the C++ Coding Interview leanpub.com/cpp-coding-interview

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