

105 STL ALGORITHMS IN LESS THAN AN HOUR

Jonathan Boccara

@JoBoccara

Fluent {C++}



Hi, I'm Jonathan Boccara!

@JoBoccara



105 STL ALGORITHMS IN LESS THAN AN HOUR

Agenda

Brief chat about STL algorithms

The STL algorithms themselves

@JoBoccara



We need to know them. All. Well. Very well.

STL algorithms can make code more expressive

Raising levels of abstraction

Sometimes, it can be spectacular.

```
void PanelBar::RepositionExpandedPanels(Panel* fixed_panel) {
    CHECK(fixed_panel);

    // First, find the index of the fixed panel.
    int fixed_index = GetPanelIndex(expanded_panels_, *fixed_panel);
    CHECK_LT(fixed_index, expanded_panels_.size());

    // Next, check if the panel has moved to the other side of another panel.
    const int center_x = fixed_panel->cur_panel_center();
    for (size_t i = 0; i < expanded_panels_.size(); ++i) {
        Panel* panel = expanded_panels_[i].get();
        if (center_x <= panel->cur_panel_center() || i == expanded_panels_.size() - 1) {
            if (panel != fixed_panel) {
                // If it has, then we reorder the panels.
                ref_ptr<Panel> ref = expanded_panels_[fixed_index];
                expanded_panels_.erase(expanded_panels_.begin() + fixed_index);
                if (i < expanded_panels_.size()) {
                    expanded_panels_.insert(expanded_panels_.begin() + i, ref);
                } else {
                    expanded_panels_.push_back(ref);
                }
            }
            break;
        }
    }
}
```



```
// Next, check if the panel has moved to the left side of another panel.

auto f = begin(expanded_panels_) + fixed_index;

auto p = lower_bound(begin(expanded_panels_), f, center_x,
    [](&const ref_ptr<Panel>& e, int x){ return e->cur_panel_center() < x; });

// If it has, then we reorder the panels.
rotate(p, f, f + 1);
```

We need to know them All Well / very well.

STL algorithm make code
Run intersection
Sometimes, it is spectacular
Avoid mistakes:



We need to know them All Well Very well.

STL algorithm make code
Run intersection
Sometimes, it is spectacular
Avoid mistakes:
other



We need to know them. All. Well. Very well.

STL algorithms can make code more expressive

Raising levels of abstraction

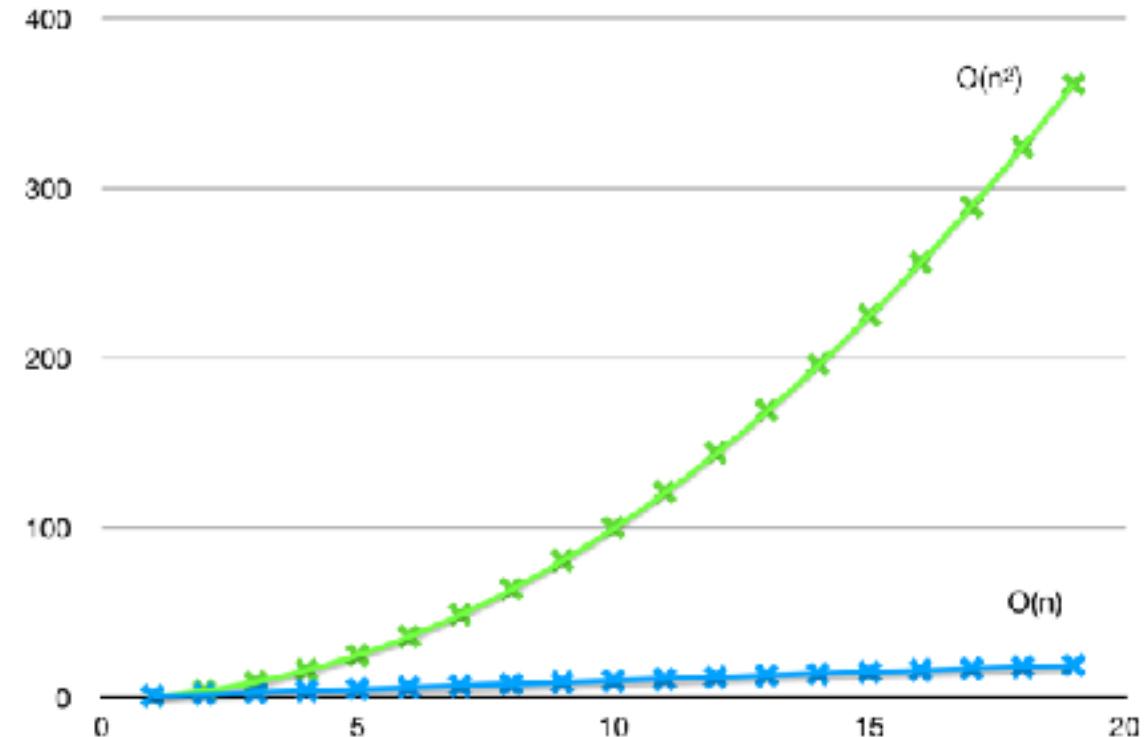
Sometimes, it can be spectacular.

Avoid common mistakes:

off-by-one

empty loops

naive complexity



We need to know them. All. Well. Very well.

STL algorithms can make code more expressive

Raising levels of abstraction

Sometimes, it can be spectacular.

Avoid common mistakes:

off-by-one

empty loops

naive complexity

Used by lots of people

A common vocabulary

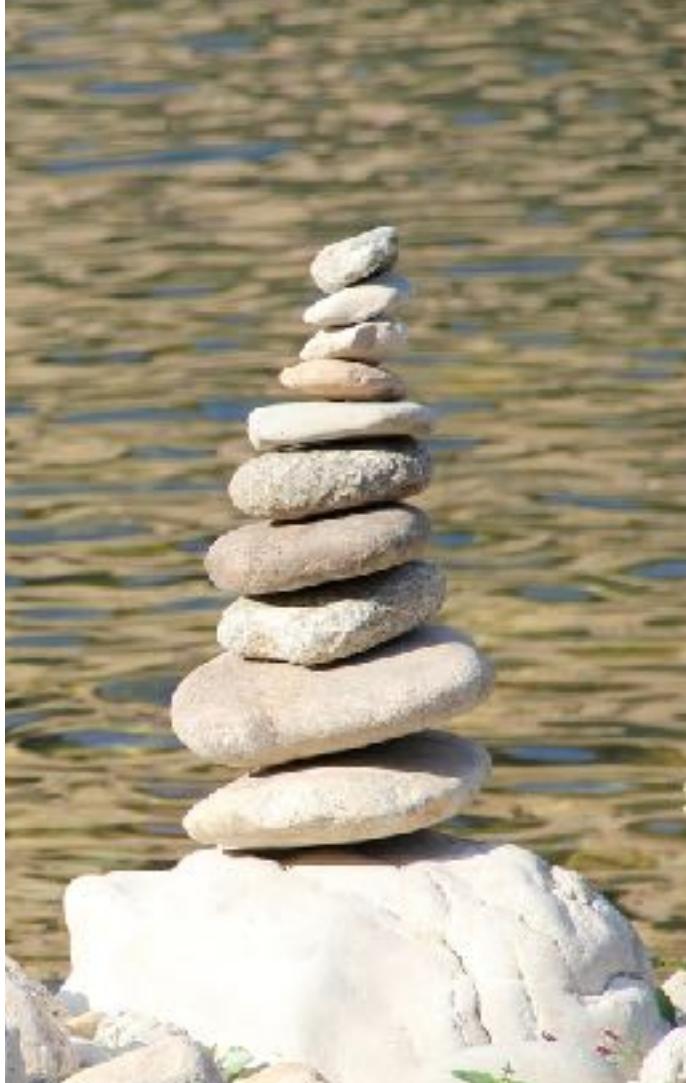
Whatever the version of your compiler

It's not just
for_each

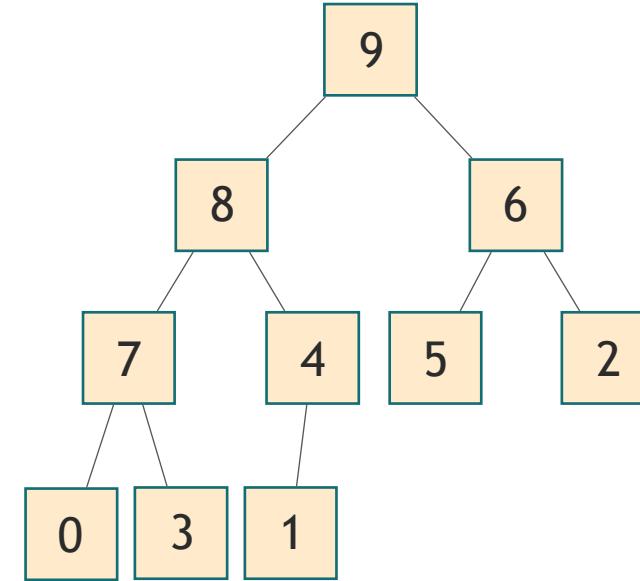
for _each



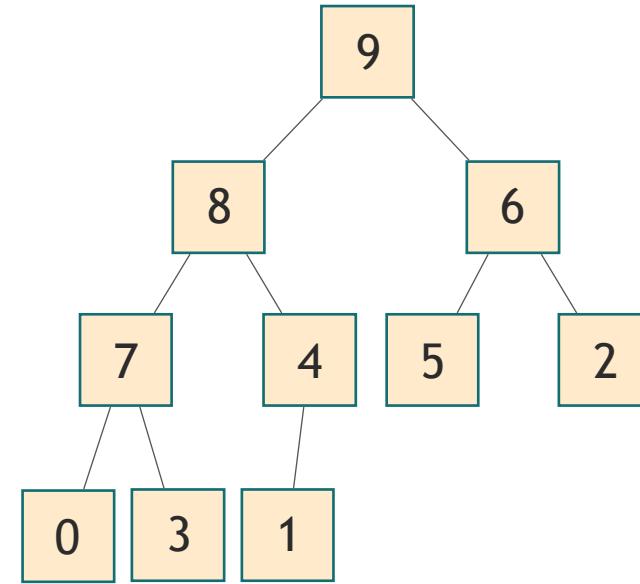
HEAPS



@JoBocvara



HEAPS

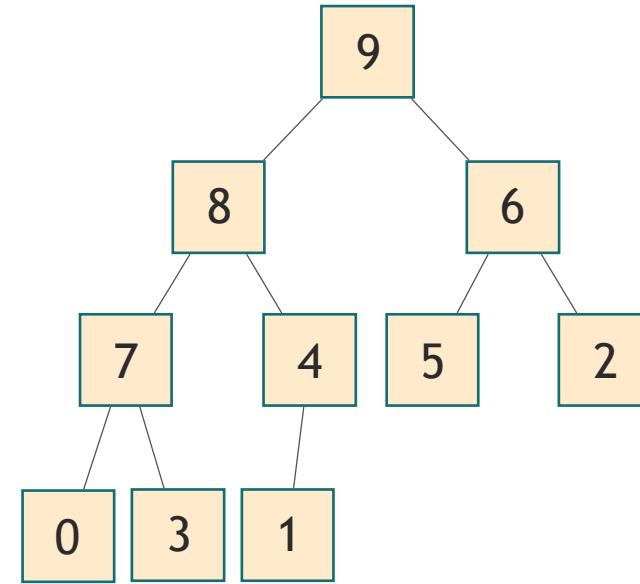


HEAPS

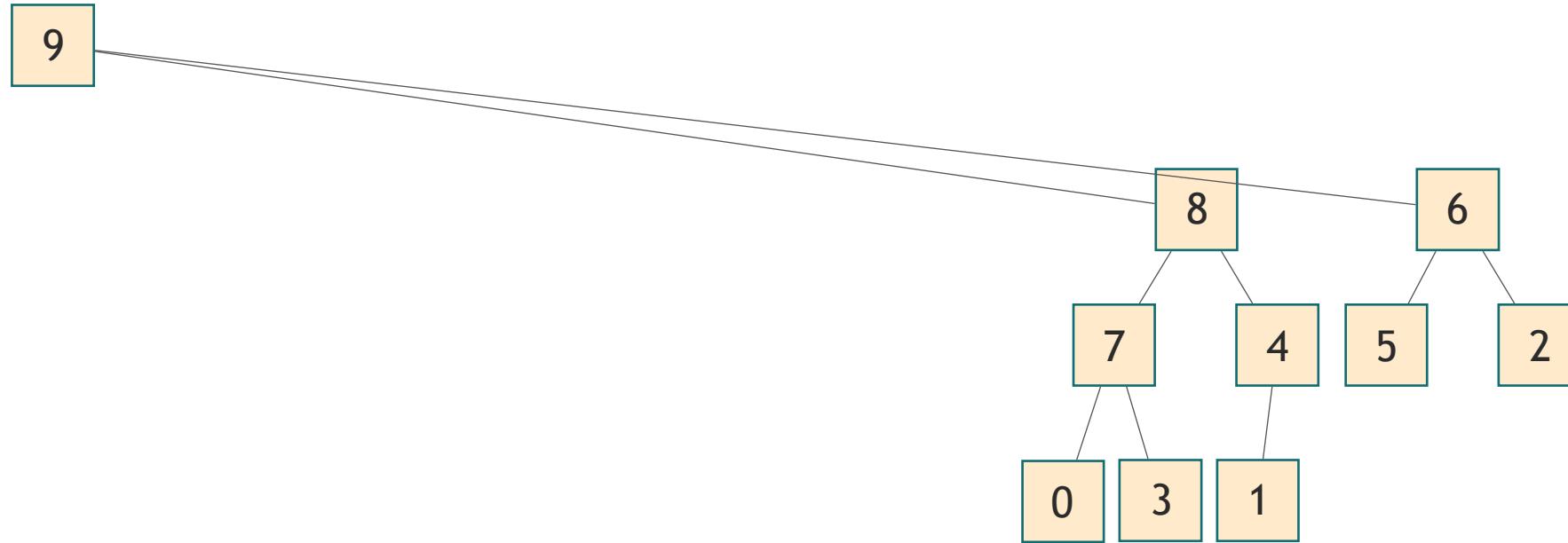


9	8	6	7	4	5	2	0	3	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

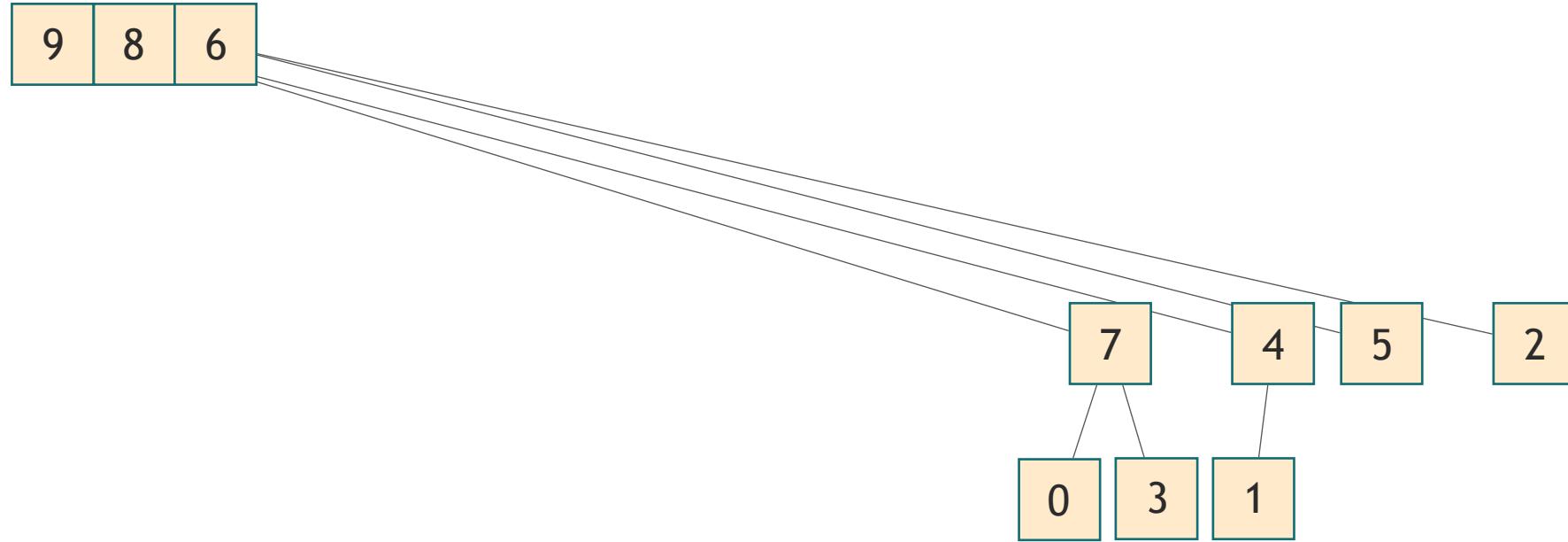
HEAPS



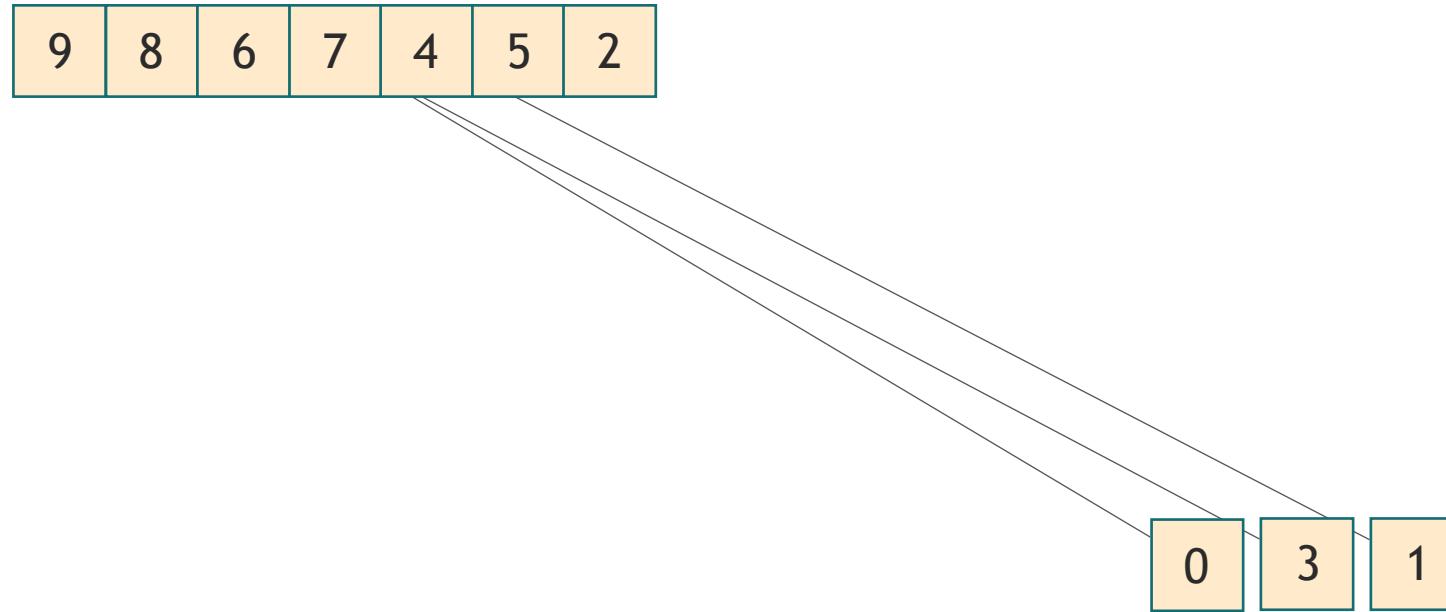
HEAPS



HEAPS



HEAPS



HEAPS



9	8	6	7	4	5	2	0	3	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEAPS



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

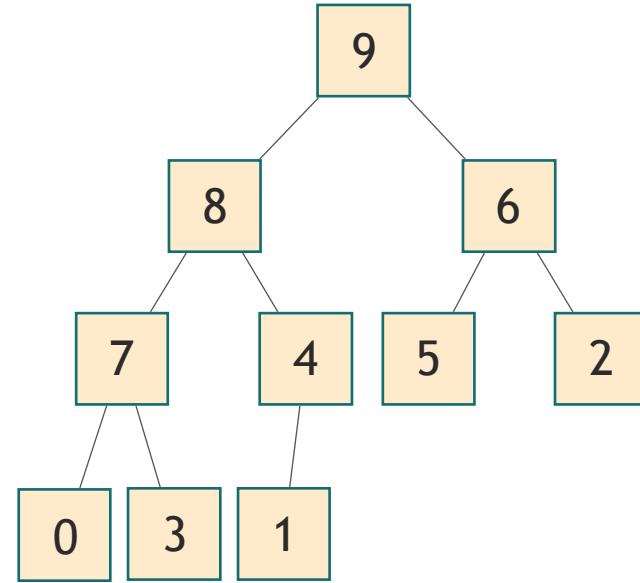


make_heap

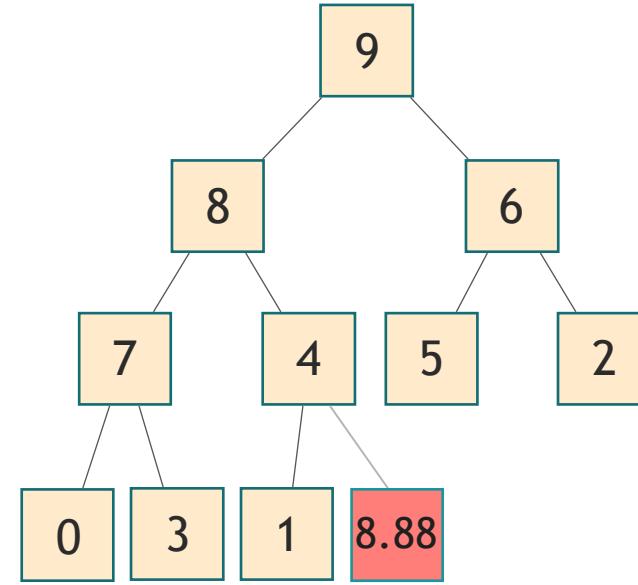
9	8	6	7	4	5	2	0	3	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

```
std::make_heap(begin(numbers), end(numbers));
```

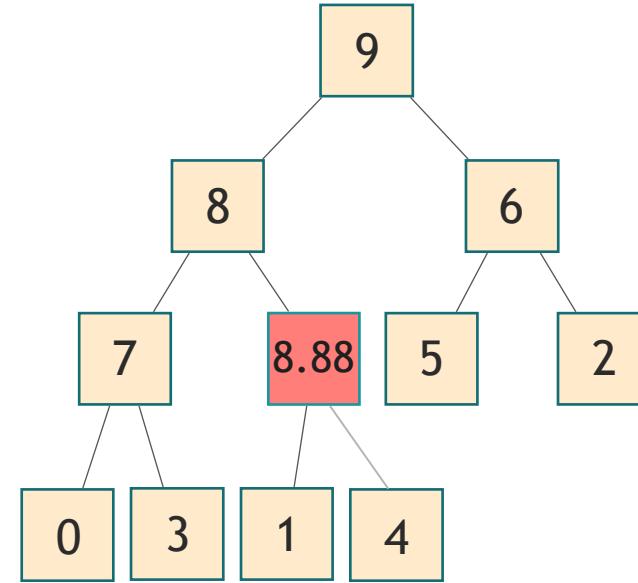
HEAPS



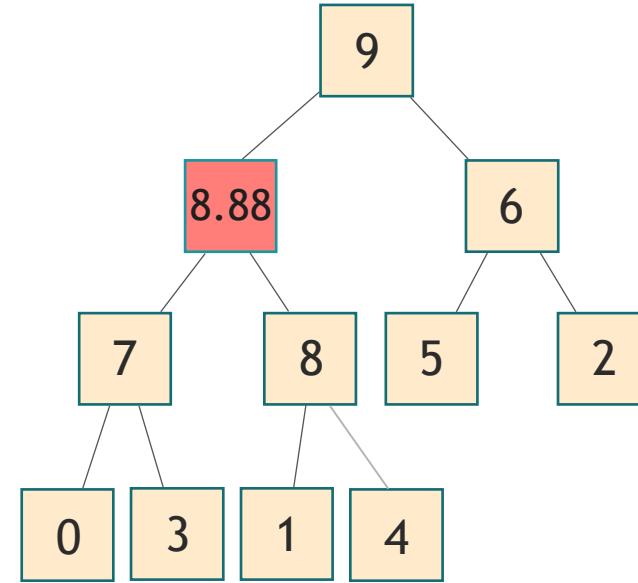
HEAPS



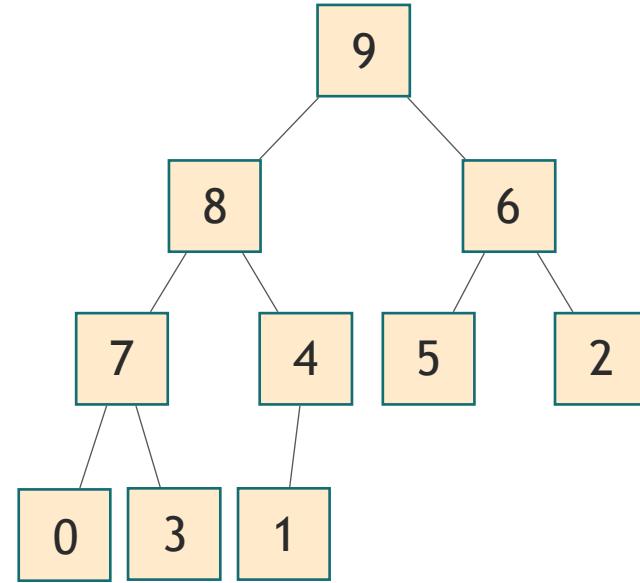
HEAPS



HEAPS



HEAPS



HEAPS



9	8	6	7	4	5	2	0	3	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEAPS



9	8	6	7	4	5	2	0	3	1	8.88
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	------

```
numbers.push_back(8.88);
```

```
std::push_heap(begin(numbers), end(numbers));
```

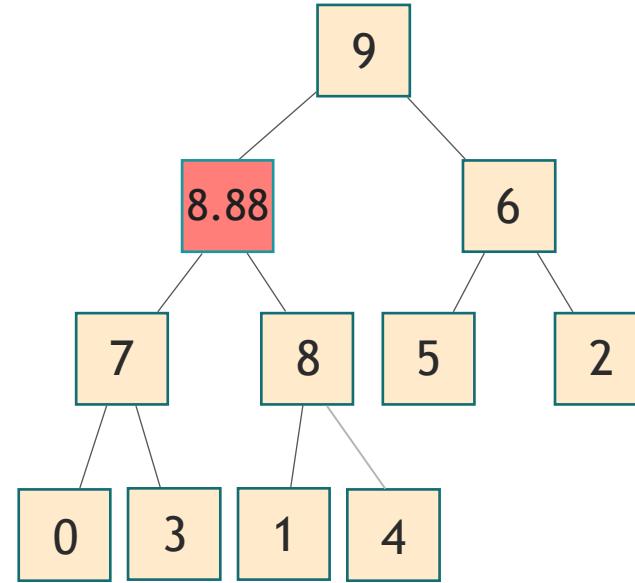
HEAPS



9	8.88	6	7	8	5	2	0	3	1	4
---	------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

```
std::push_heap(begin(numbers), end(numbers));
```

HEAPS



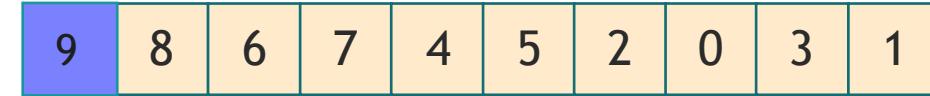
```
std::push_heap(begin(numbers), end(numbers));
```

HEAPS



9	8	6	7	4	5	2	0	3	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEAPS



```
std::pop_heap(begin(numbers), end(numbers));
```

HEAPS



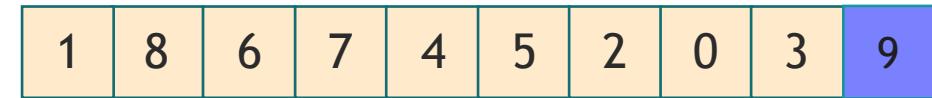
9

8	6	7	4	5	2	0	3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1

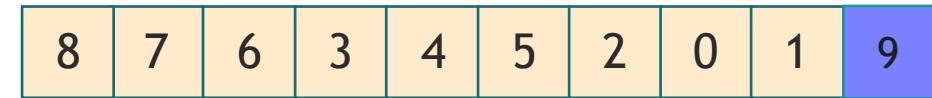
```
std::pop_heap(begin(numbers), end(numbers));
```

HEAPS



```
std::pop_heap(begin(numbers), end(numbers));
```

HEAPS



```
std::pop_heap(begin(numbers), end(numbers));
```

HEAPS



8	7	6	3	4	5	2	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

```
std::pop_heap(begin(numbers), end(numbers));  
numbers.pop_back();
```

NS

tation

make_heap

push_heap

pop_heap

inplace

PROVINCE OF HEAPS

sort_heap

min_heap

SORTING



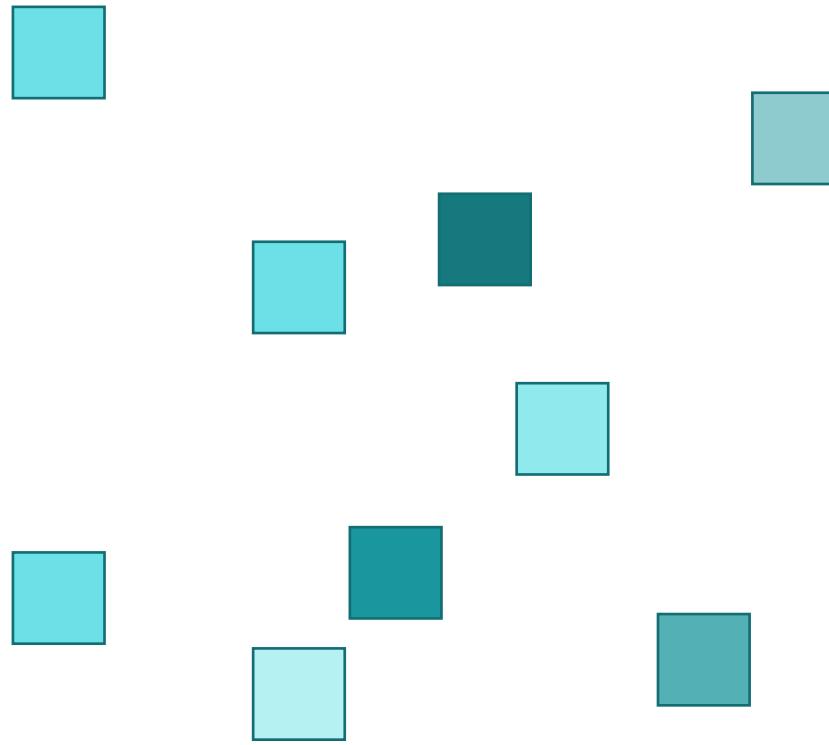
sort



SORTING



sort



SORTING



sort

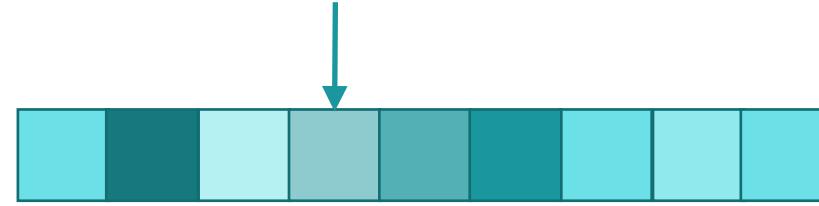


SORTING



sort

partial_sort

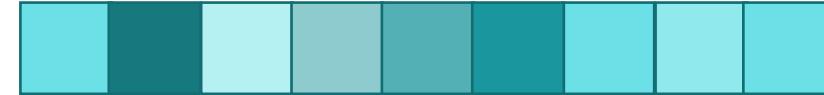


SORTING



sort

partial_sort

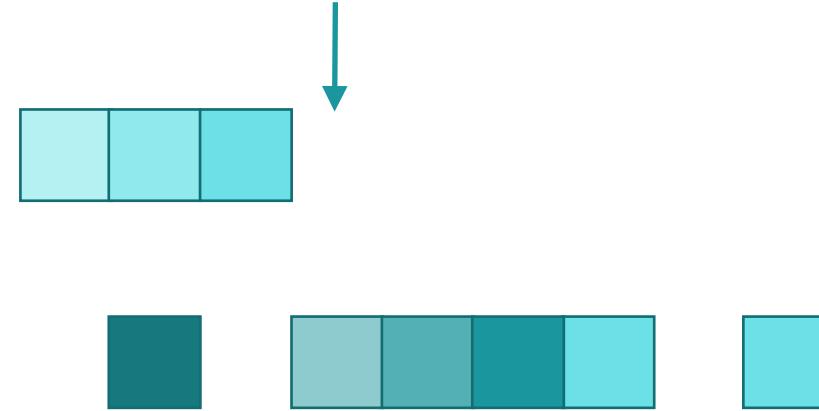


SORTING



sort

partial_sort

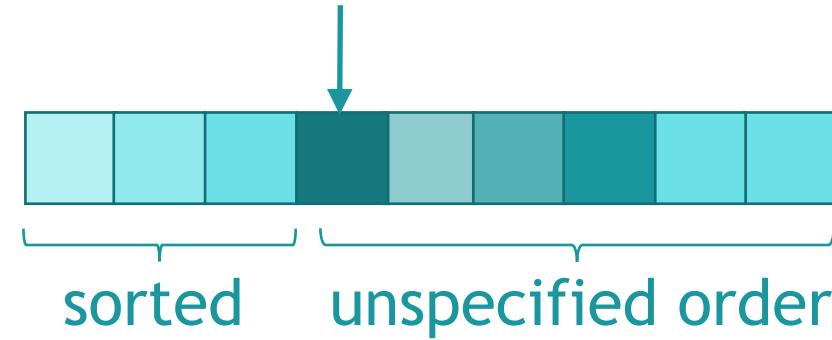


SORTING



sort

partial_sort



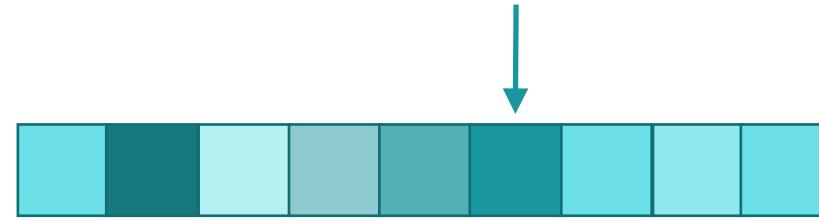
SORTING



sort

partial_sort

nth_element



SORTING



sort

partial_sort

nth_element



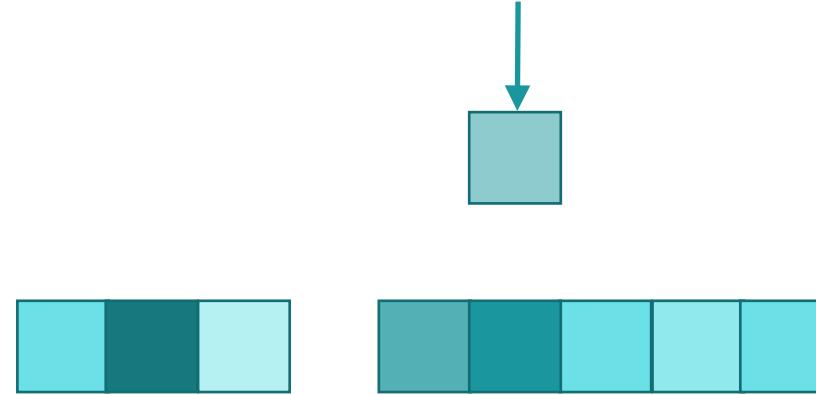
SORTING



sort

partial_sort

nth_element



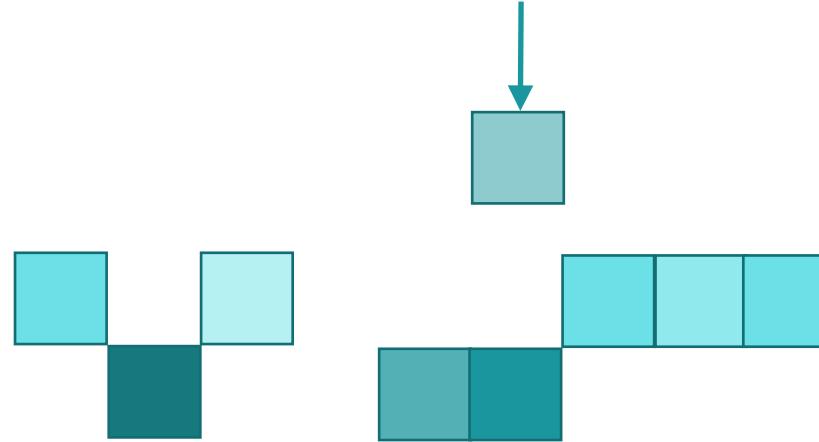
SORTING



sort

partial_sort

nth_element



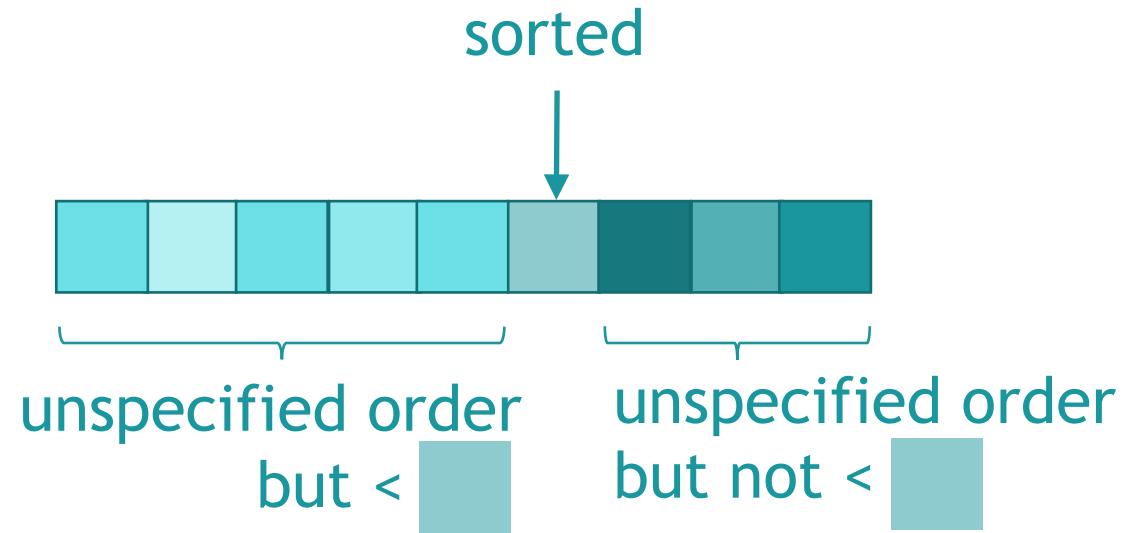
SORTING



sort

partial_sort

nth_element



SORTING

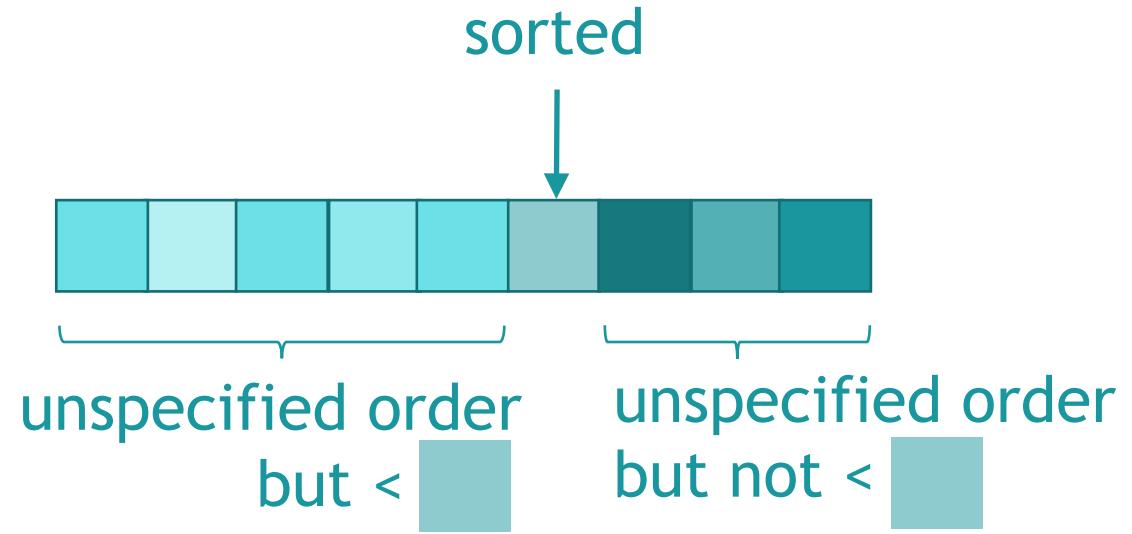


sort

partial_sort

nth_element

sort_heap



SORTING



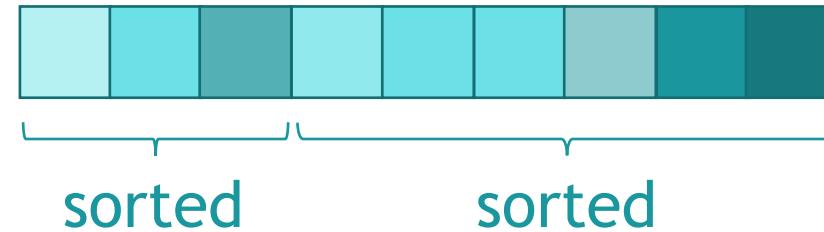
sort

partial_sort

nth_element

sort_heap

inplace_merge



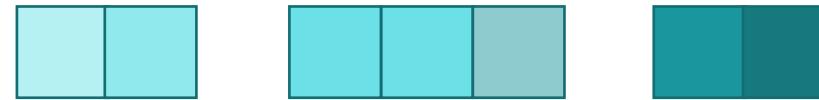
SORTING



sort



partial_sort



nth_element

sort_heap

inplace_merge

SORTING



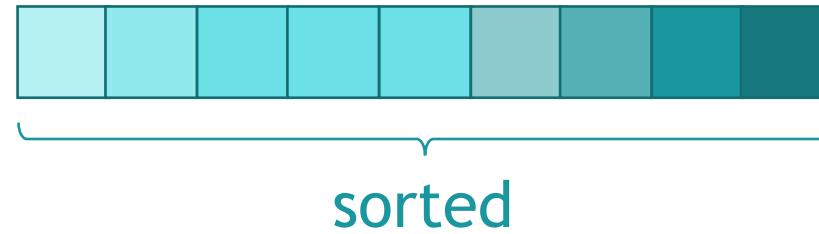
sort

partial_sort

nth_element

sort_heap

inplace_merge



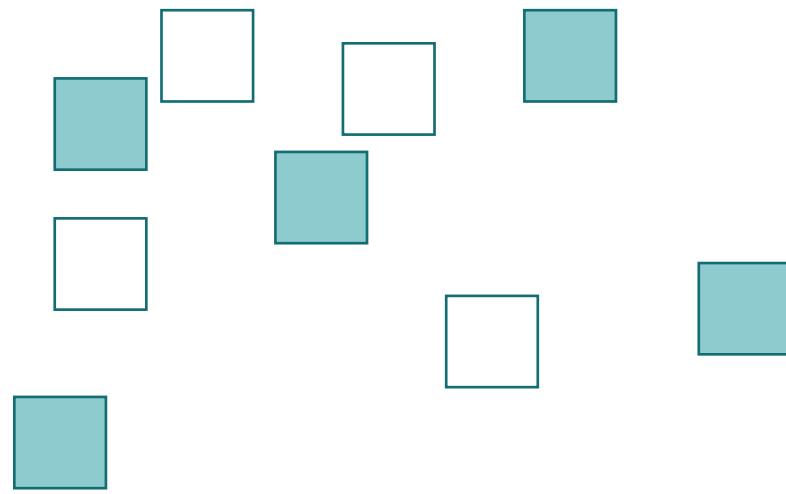


PARTITIONING



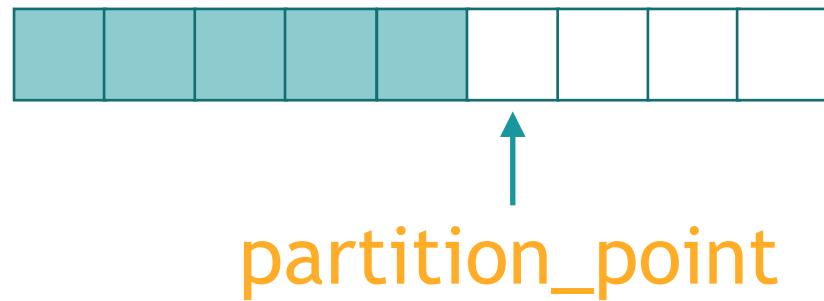
partition

PARTITIONING



partition

PARTITIONING



partition

OTHER PERMUTATIONS



rotate

2	1	5	2	7	10	2	5	6
---	---	---	---	---	----	---	---	---

OTHER PERMUTATIONS



rotate

5	6	2	1	5	2	7	10	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

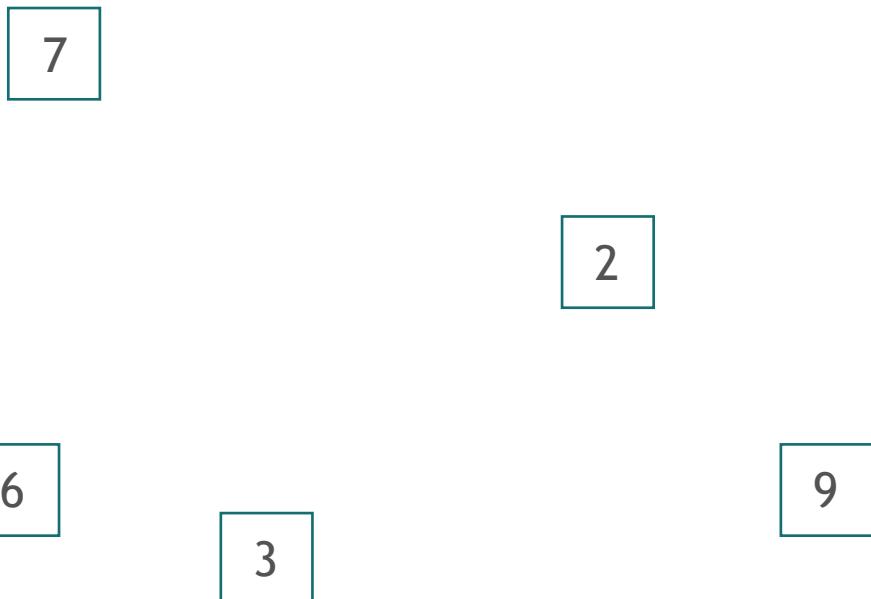
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

shuffle

OTHER PERMUTATIONS



rotate



shuffle



OTHER PERMUTATIONS



rotate

5	6	2	1	5	2	7	10	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

9	5	8	1	3	7	6	4	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

shuffle



OTHER PERMUTATIONS



rotate

5	6	2	1	5	2	7	10	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

9	5	8	1	3	7	6	4	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

shuffle

reverse

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

next_permutation



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

...

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

prev_permutation



OTHER PERMUTATIONS



rotate

5	6	2	1	5	2	7	10	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

9	5	8	1	3	7	6	4	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

shuffle

reverse

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

next_permutation



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	2	3	4	5	6	8	7	9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

...

9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

prev_permutation



PARTITIONING-SORT-HEAP



stable_*



stable_sort
stable_partition

is_*



is_sorted
is_partitioned
is_heap

is_*_until



is_sorted_until
is_partitioned_until
is_heap_until



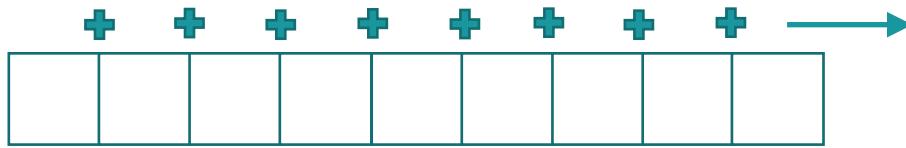
NUMERIC ALGORITHMS



count

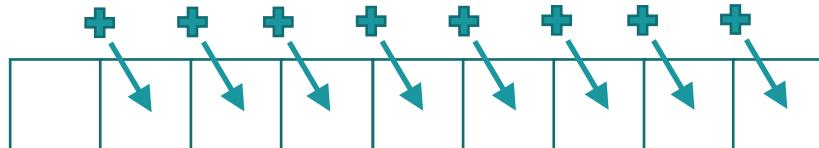


accumulate/(transform_)reduce



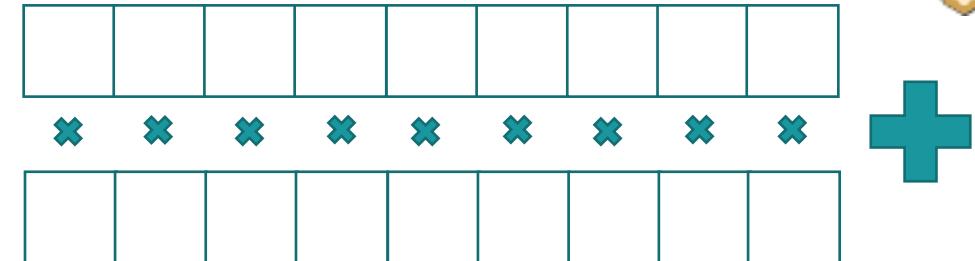
partial_sum

(transform_)inclusive_scan
(transform_)exclusive_scan

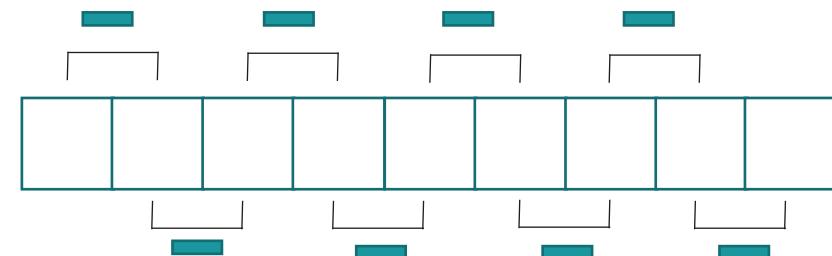


@JoBoccara

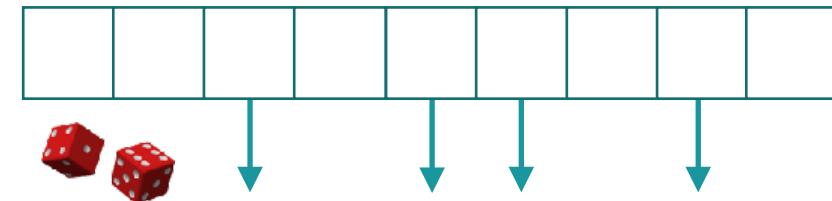
inner_product



adjacent_difference



sample





QUERYING A PROPERTY



all_of

true



any_of

false



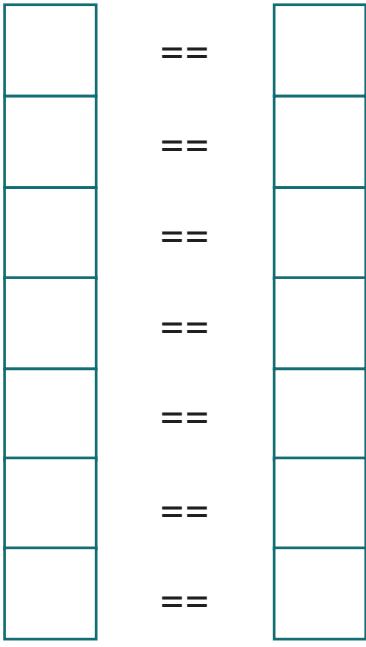
none_of

true



QUERYING A PROPERTY ON 2 RANGES

equal

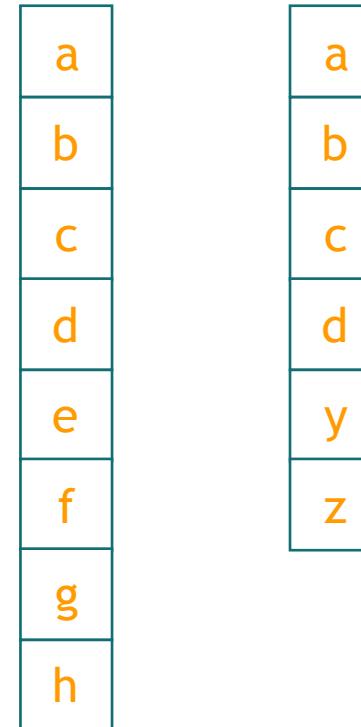


& same size

→ bool

is_permutation → bool

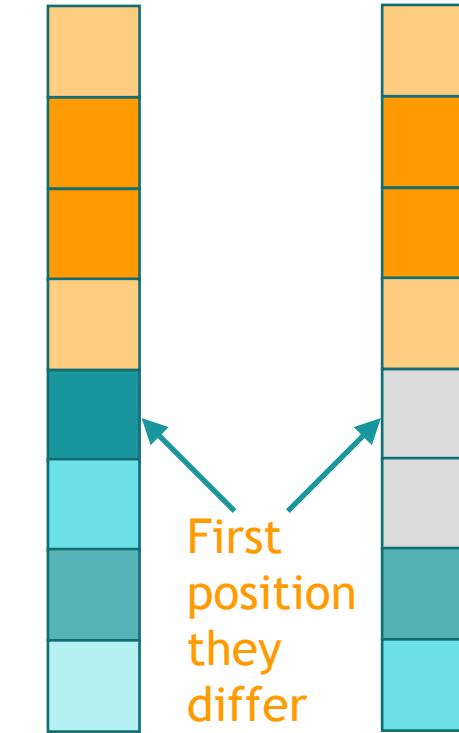
lexicographical_compare



First one smaller?

→ bool

mismatch



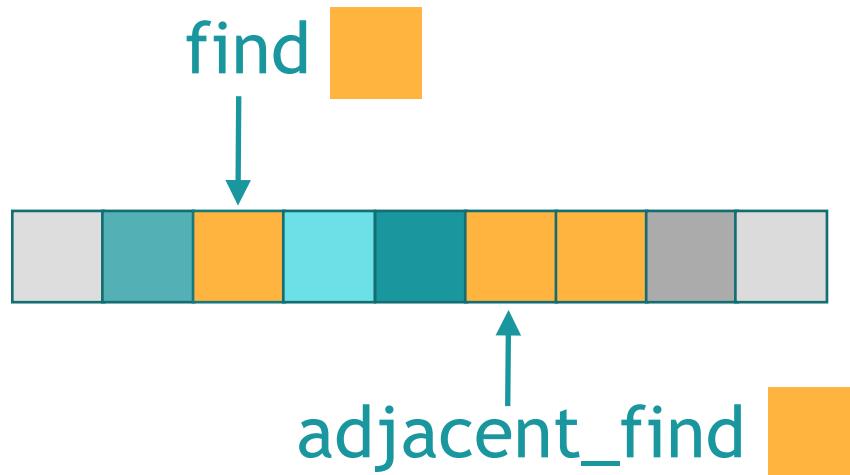
First
position
they
differ

→ std::pair<Iterator, Iterator>

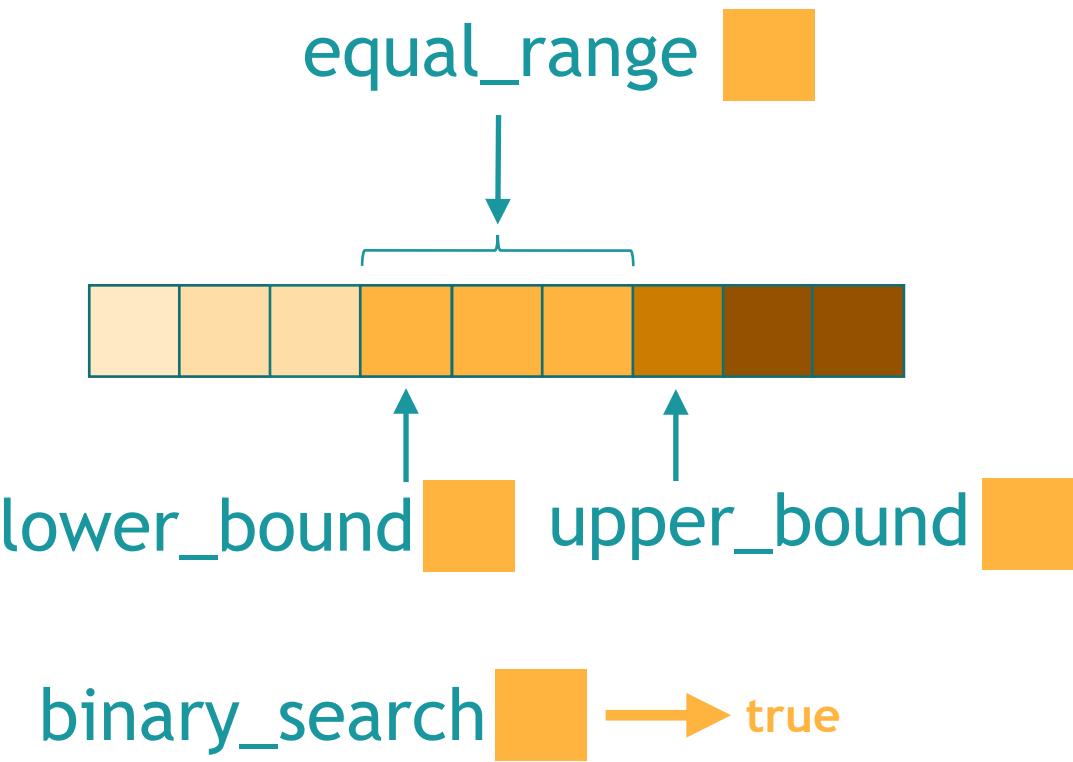


SEARCHING A VALUE

NOT SORTED

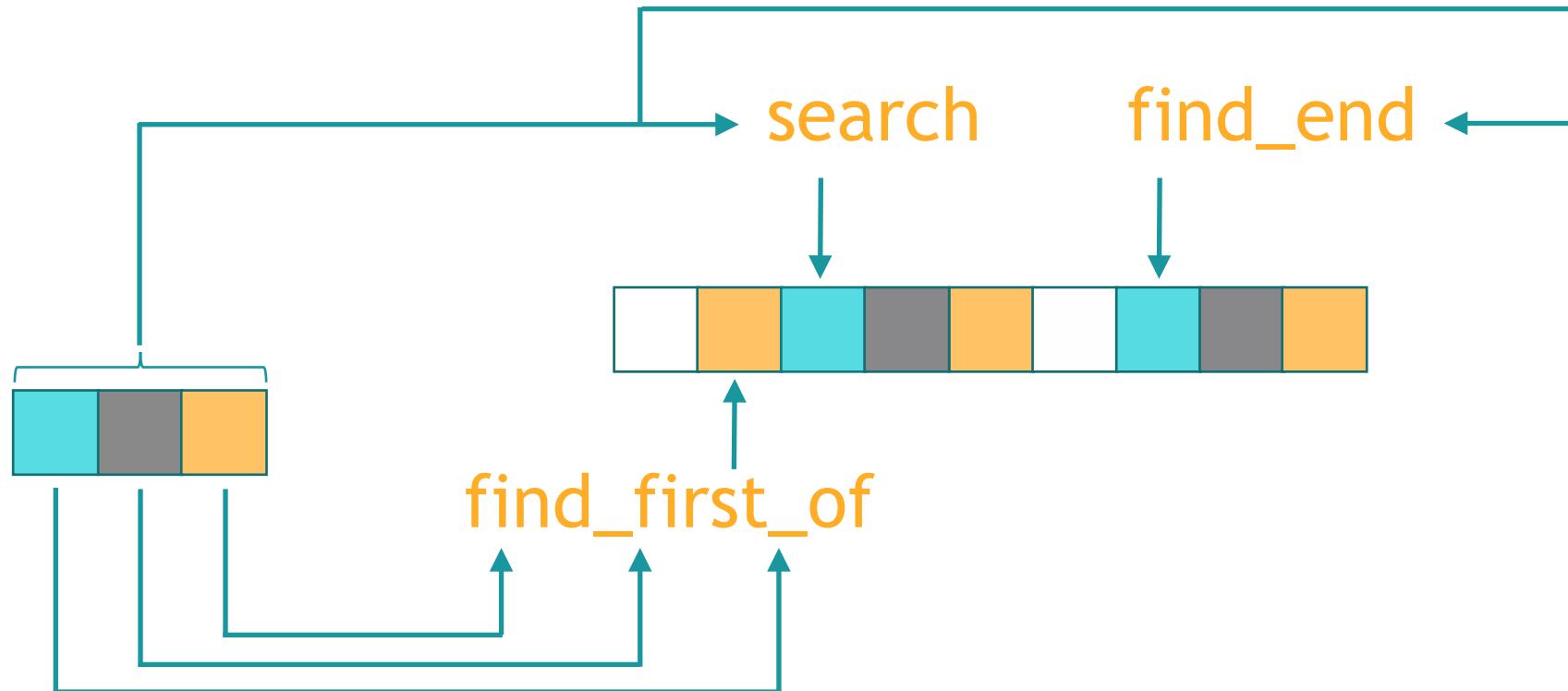


SORTED





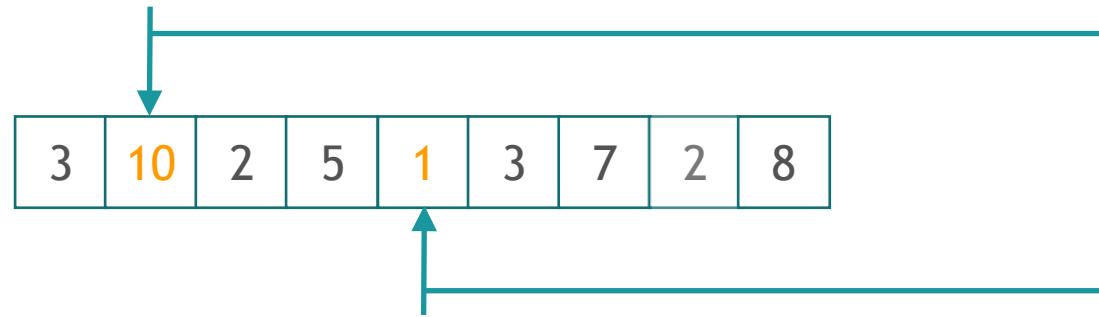
SEARCHING A RANGE





SEARCHING A RELATIVE VALUE

`max_element` → Iterator



`min_element` → Iterator

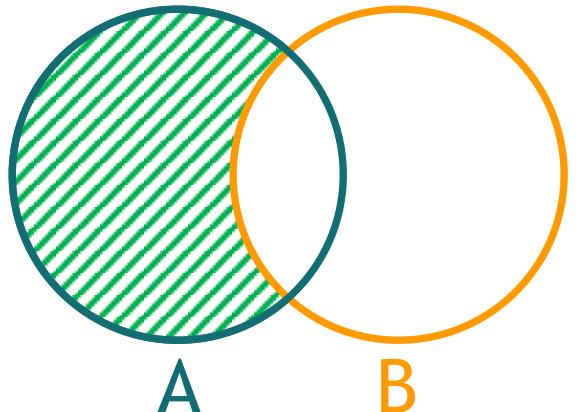
`minmax_element`

→ `std::pair<Iterator, Iterator>`

ALGOS ON SETS



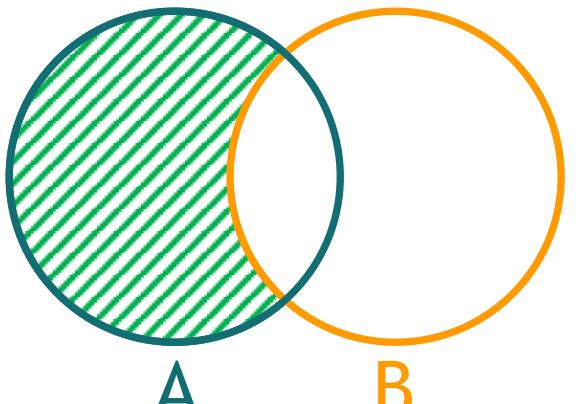
A: sorted B: sorted



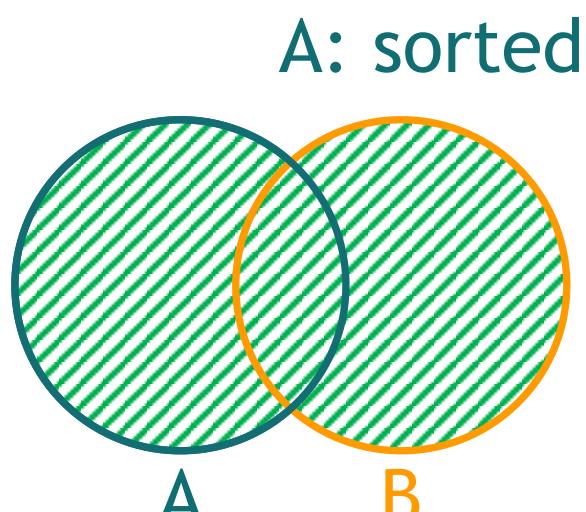
`std::set_difference`

```
std::set_difference(begin(A), end(A);  
                    begin(B), end(B),  
                    std::back_inserter(results));
```

ALGOS ON SETS



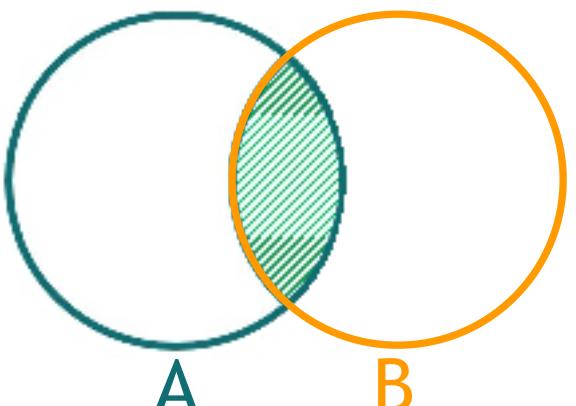
`std::set_difference`



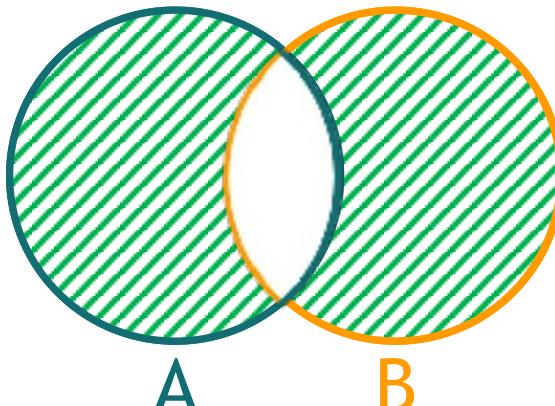
`std::set_union`



`std::includes`



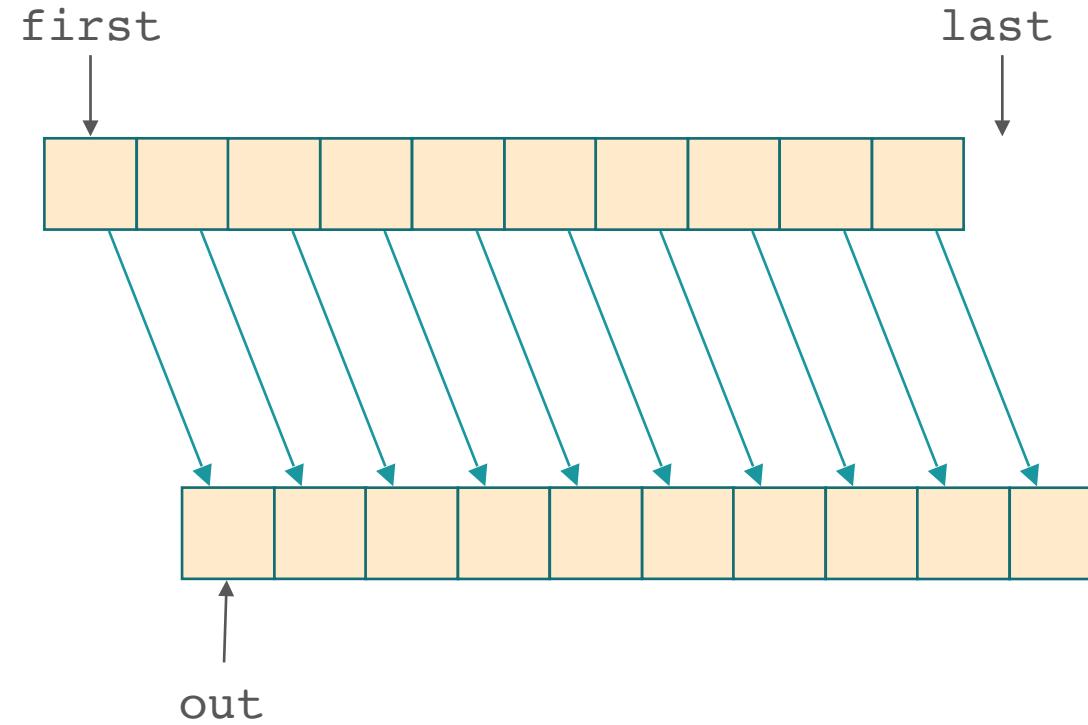
`std::set_intersection`



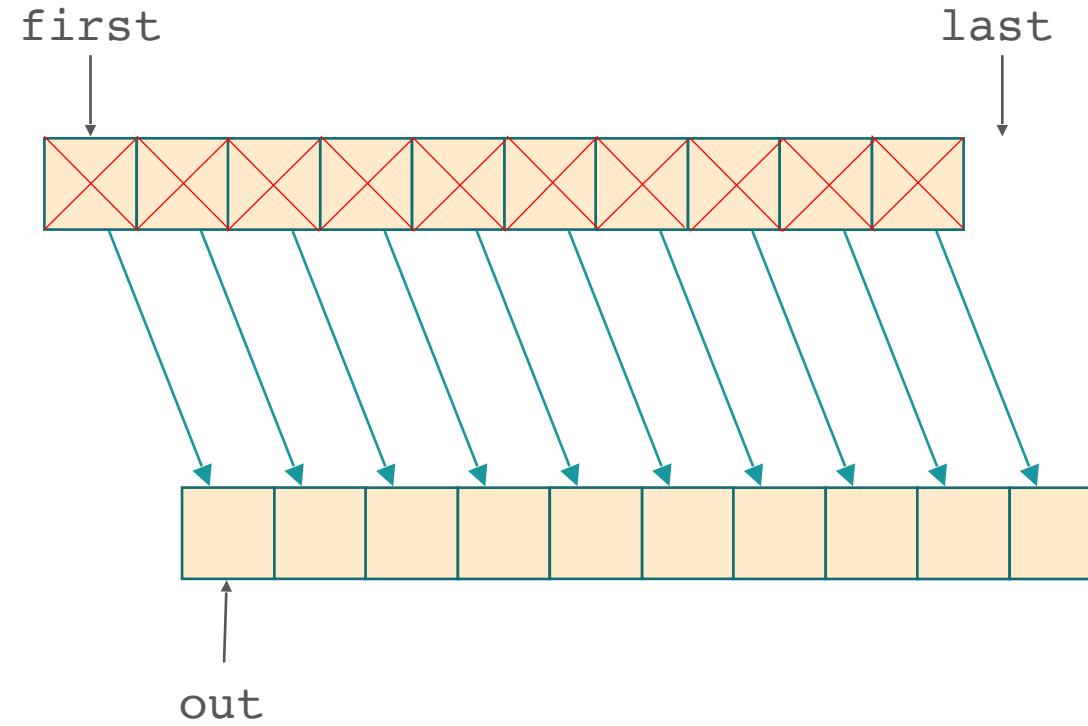
`std::set_symmetric_difference`



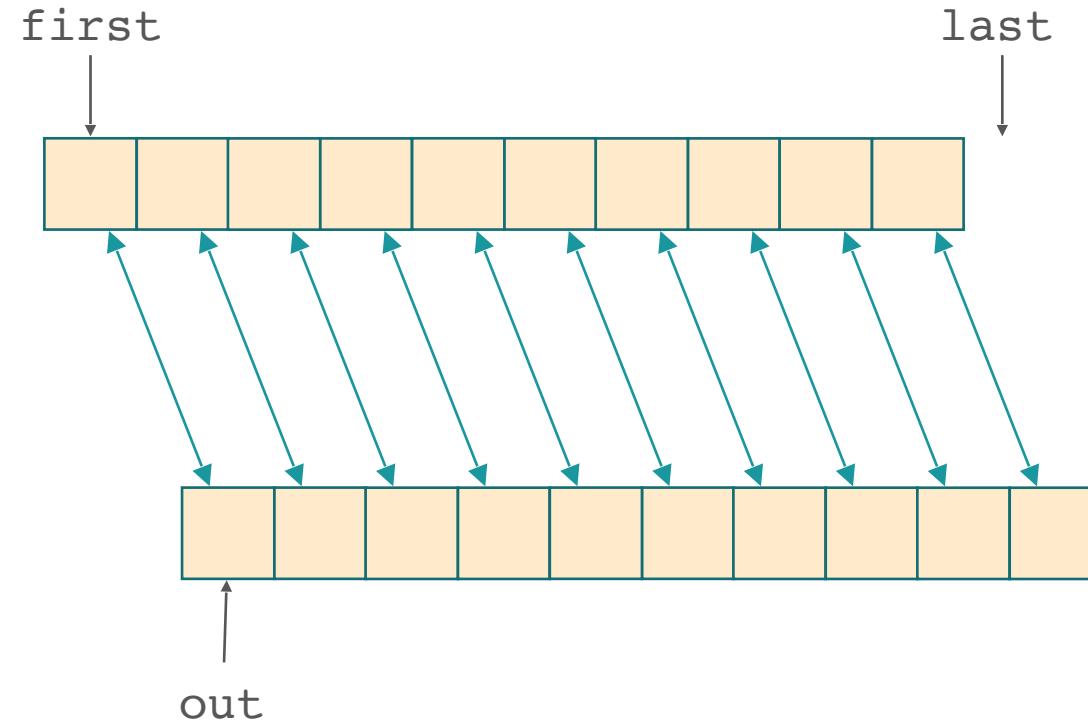




```
std::copy(first, last, out);
```



```
std::move(first, last, out);
```



```
std::swap_ranges(first, last, out);
```



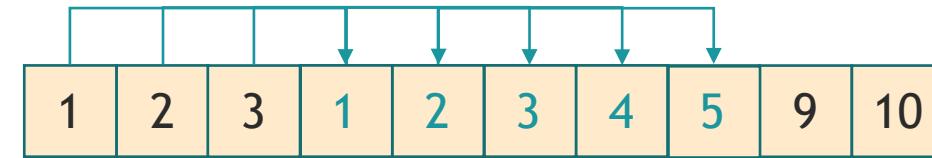
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----



?

1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----



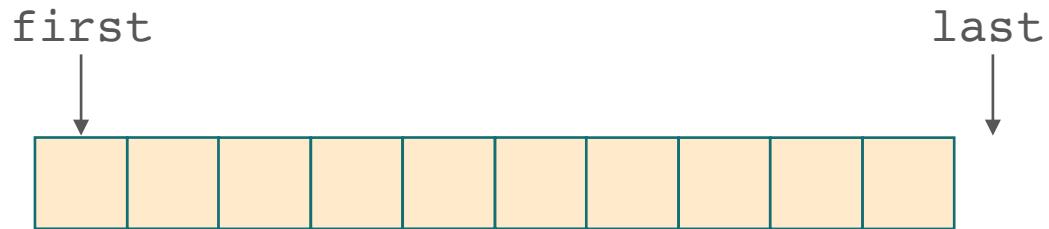


`std::copy_backward`

`std::move_backward`

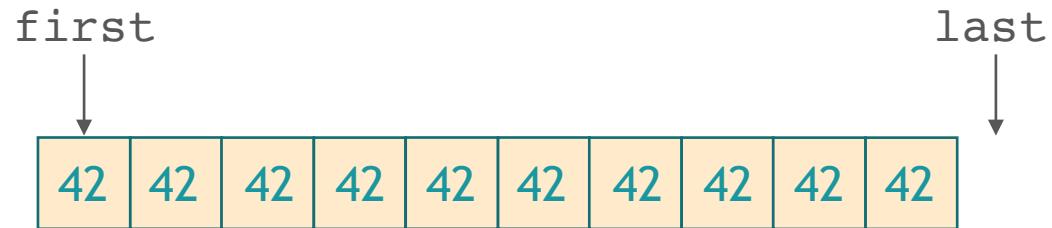


```
std::fill(first, last, 42);
```



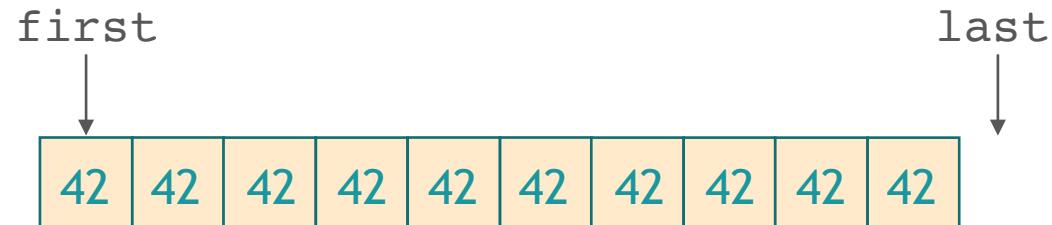


```
std::fill(first, last, 42);
```

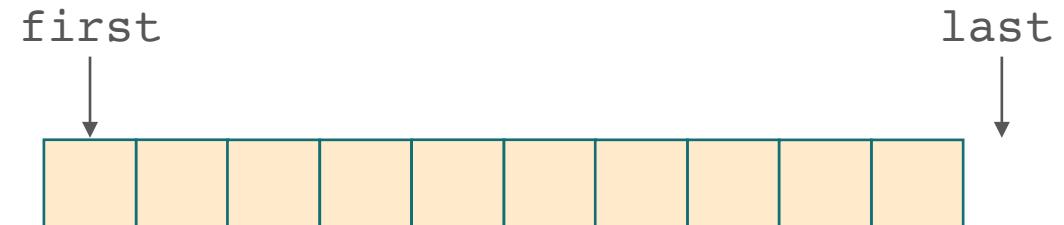




```
std::fill(first, last, 42);
```

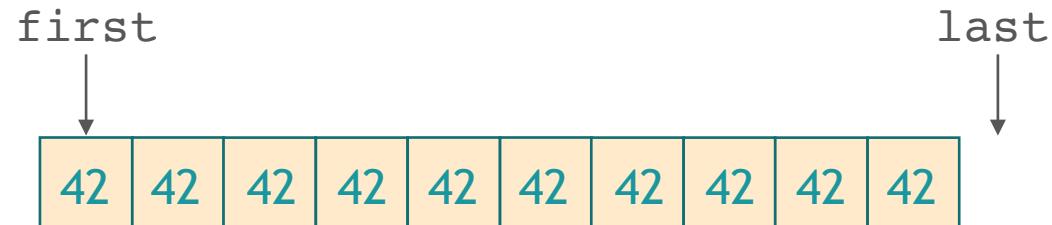


```
std::generate(first, last, f);
```

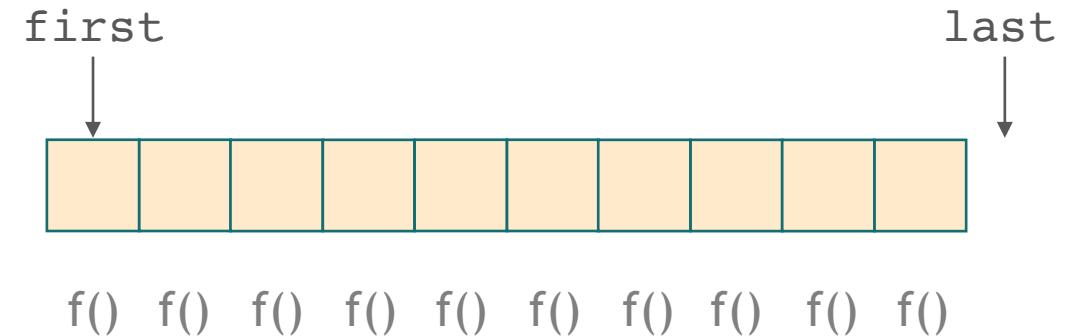




```
std::fill(first, last, 42);
```

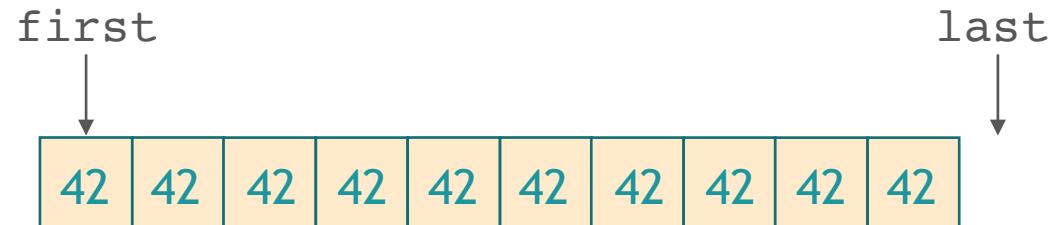


```
std::generate(first, last, f);
```

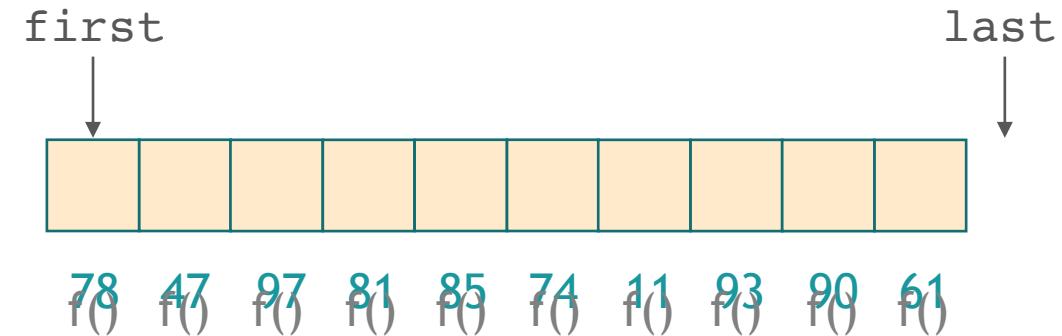




```
std::fill(first, last, 42);
```

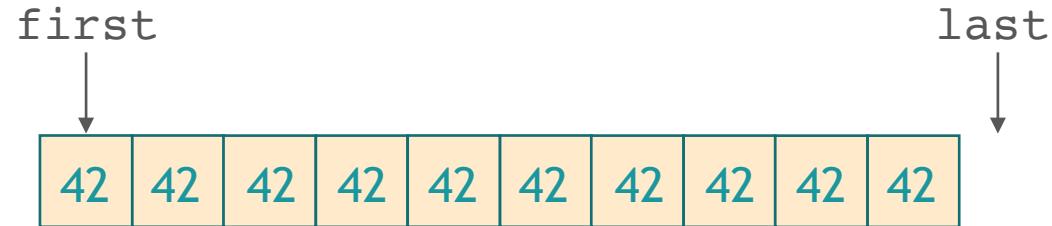


```
std::generate(first, last, f);
```

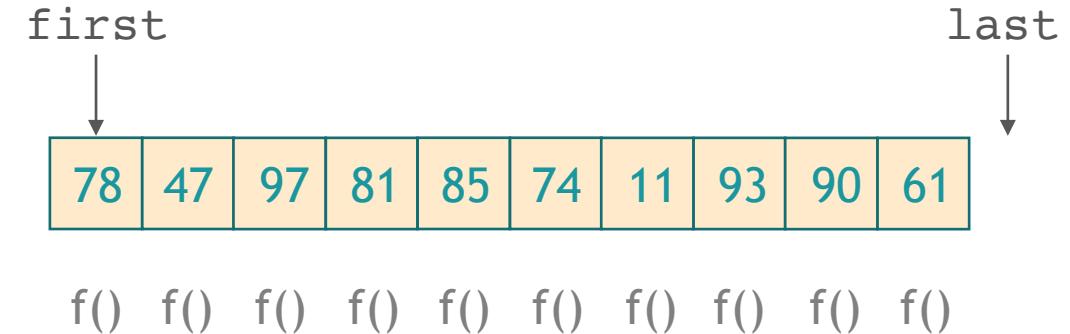




```
std::fill(first, last, 42);
```

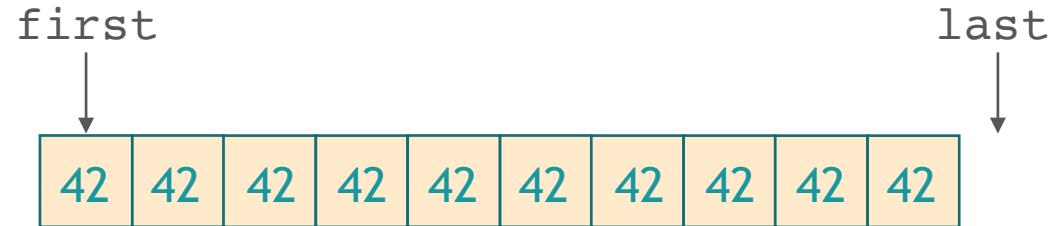


```
std::generate(first, last, f);
```

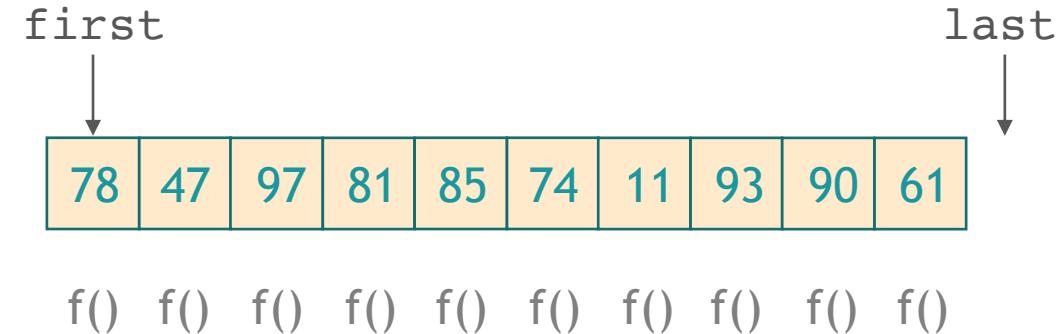




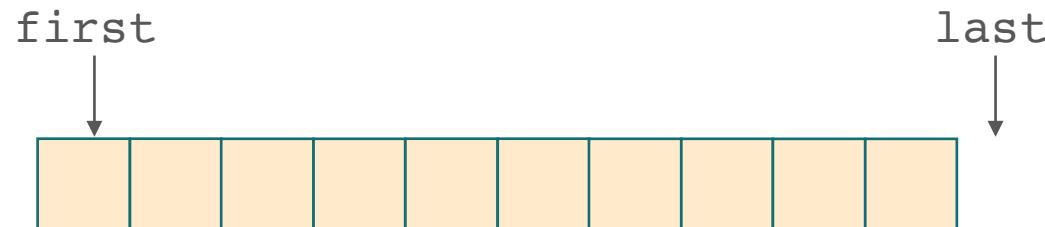
```
std::fill(first, last, 42);
```



```
std::generate(first, last, f);
```

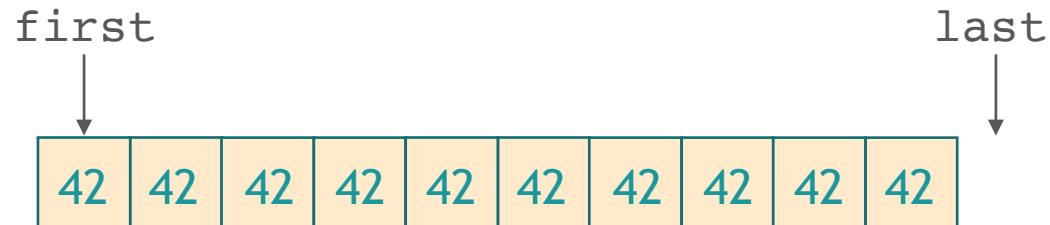


```
std::iota(first, last, 42);
```

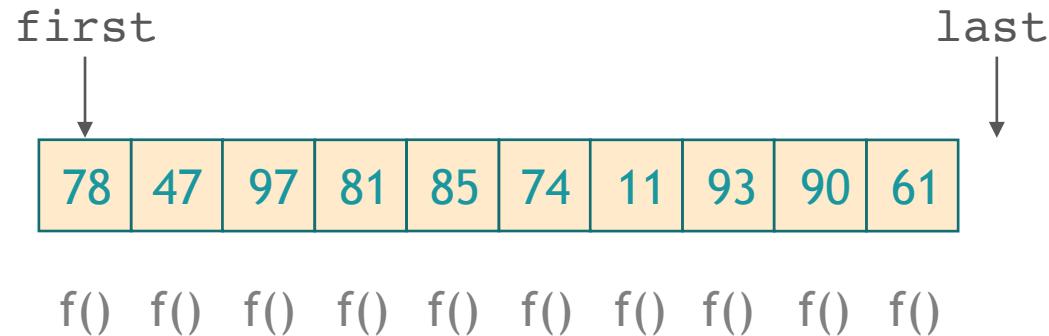




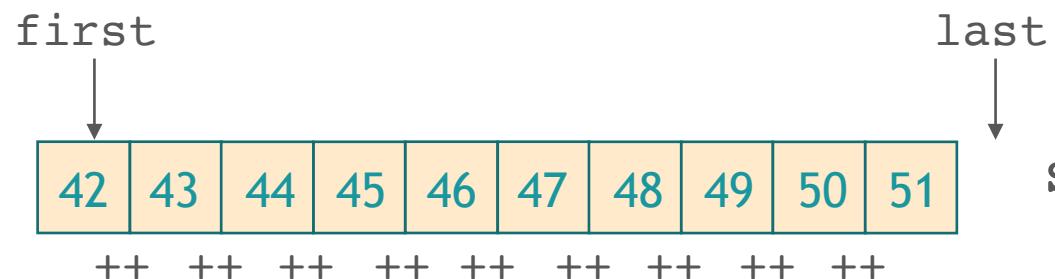
```
std::fill(first, last, 42);
```



```
std::generate(first, last, f);
```



```
std::iota(first, last, 42);
```



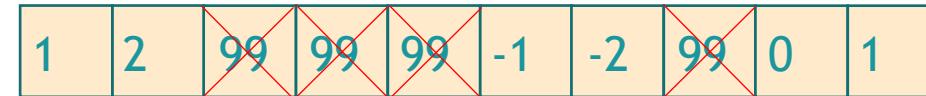
```
std::replace(first, last, 42, 43);
```

CHANGING STRUCTURE



remove

collection



```
std::remove(begin(collection), end(collection), 99);
```

CHANGING STRUCTURE



remove

collection



```
std::remove(begin(collection), end(collection), 99);
```

CHANGING STRUCTURE



remove

collection

1	2	-1	-2	0	1
---	---	----	----	---	---

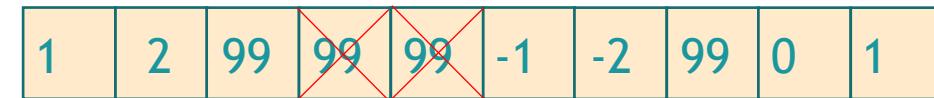
```
collection.erase(std::remove(begin(collection), end(collection), 99), end(collection));
```

→ `erase(collection, 99);`

CHANGING STRUCTURE



collection



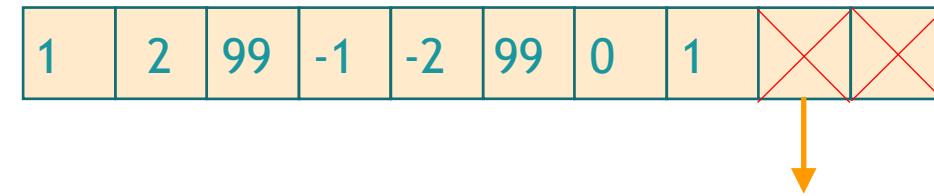
unique

```
std::unique(begin(collection), end(collection));
```

CHANGING STRUCTURE



collection



unique

```
std::unique(begin(collection), end(collection));
```

CHANGING STRUCTURE



collection

1	2	99	-1	-2	99	0	1
---	---	----	----	----	----	---	---

unique

```
collection.erase(std::unique(begin(collection), end(collection)), end(collection));
```

→ **unique(collection);**

_COPY

*_copy



remove_copy

unique_copy

reverse_copy

rotate_copy

replace_copy

partition_copy

partial_sort_copy

_IF

*_if



find_if

find_if_not

count_if

remove_if

remove_copy_if

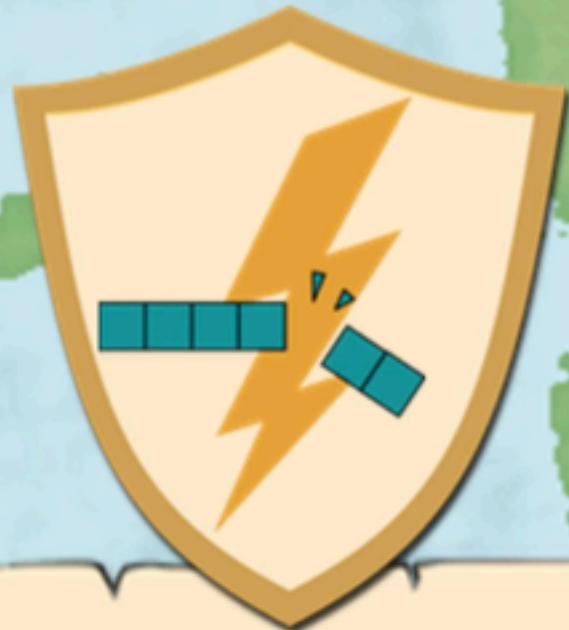
replace_if

replace_copy_if

copy_if

SEARCHES

find_end

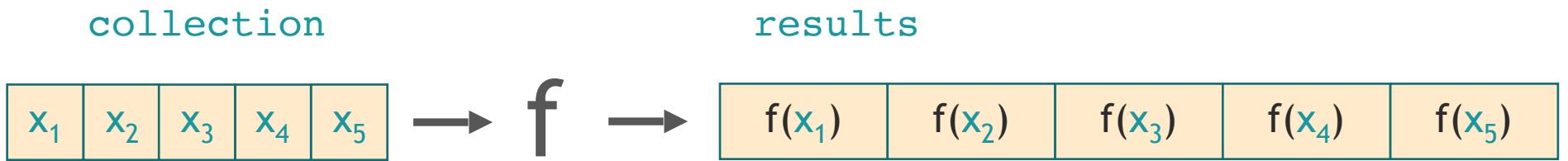


ISLAND OF
**STRUCTURE
CHANGERS**

remove
o

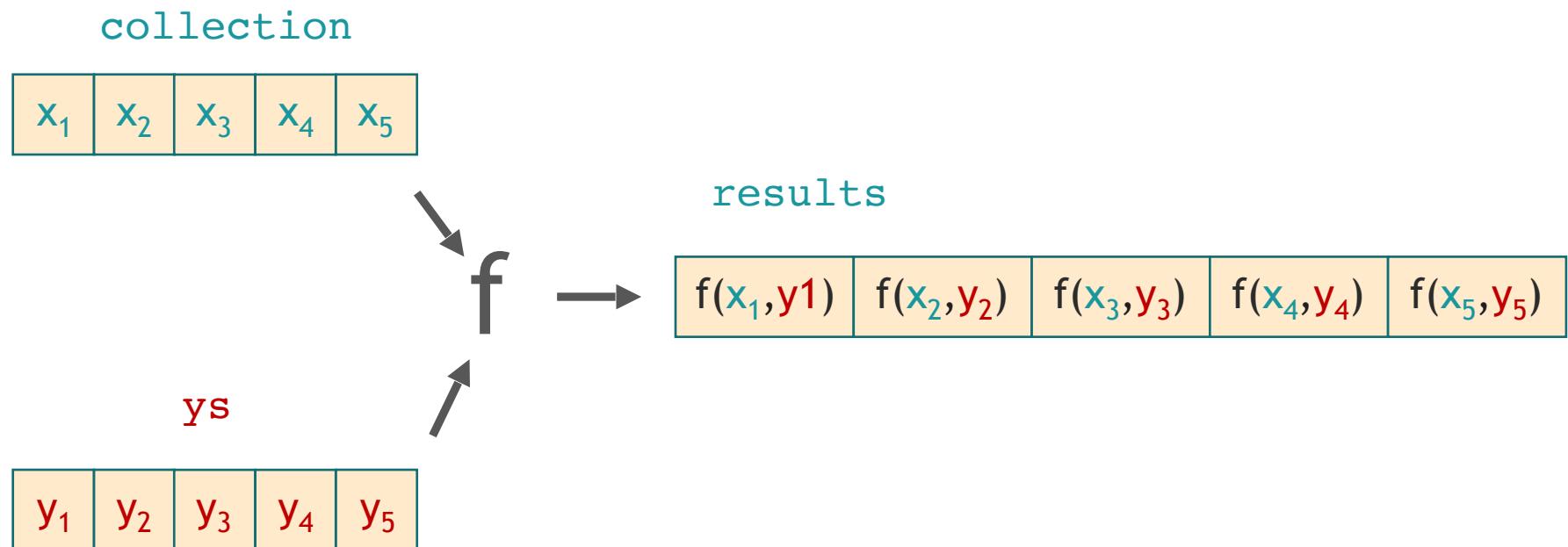
o
unique

TRANSFORM



```
std::transform(begin(collection), end(collection),  
              std::back_inserter(results),  
              f);
```

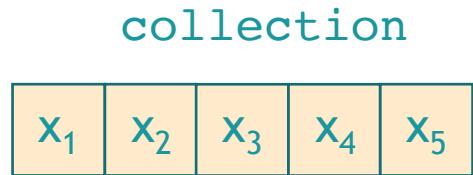
TRANSFORM



```
std::transform(begin(collection), end(collection),
              begin(ys),
              std::back_inserter(results),
              f);
```

FOR_EACH

```
std::for_each(begin(collection), end(collection), f);
```



Calls:

$f(x_1)$

$f(x_2)$

$f(x_3)$

$f(x_4)$

$f(x_5)$



Side-effects

FLUENT {C++}



o
for_each

o
transform

o
copy_backward

LONELY ISLANDS

FLUENT {C++}



GLORIOUS COUNTY OF **ALGOS ON SETS**



PEKINS LA OF
R A W M E M O R Y



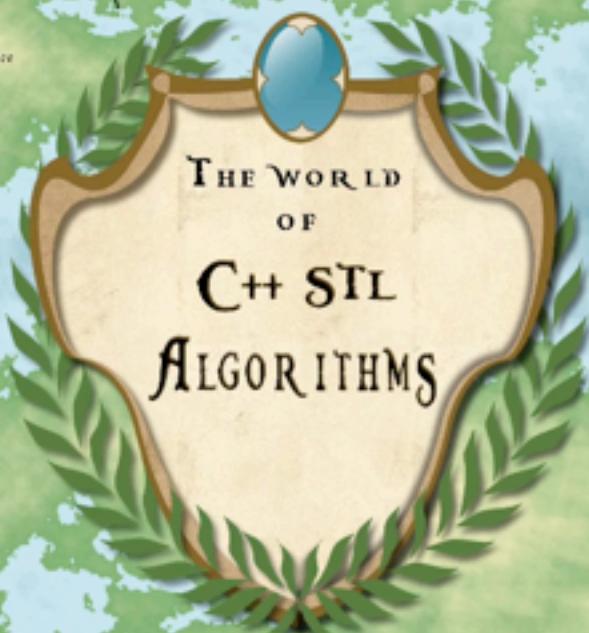
ISLAND OF
**STRUCTURE
CHANGERS**



LAND OF
**VALUE
MODIFIERS**



LANDS OF
PERMUTATIONS





RAW MEMORY

fill → operator=

copy → operator=

move → operator=

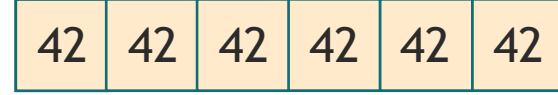
uninitialized_fill → ctor

uninitialized_copy → copy ctor

uninitialized_move → move ctor

`std::uninitialized_fill(first, last, 42);`

`std::destroy(first, last);`



uninitialized_default_construct

uninitialized_value_construct

_N



```
copy_n
fill_n
generate_n
search_n
for_each_n
uninitialized_copy_n
uninitialized_fill_n
uninitialized_move_n
uninitialized_default_construct_n
uninitialized_value_construct_n
destroy_n
```

_N



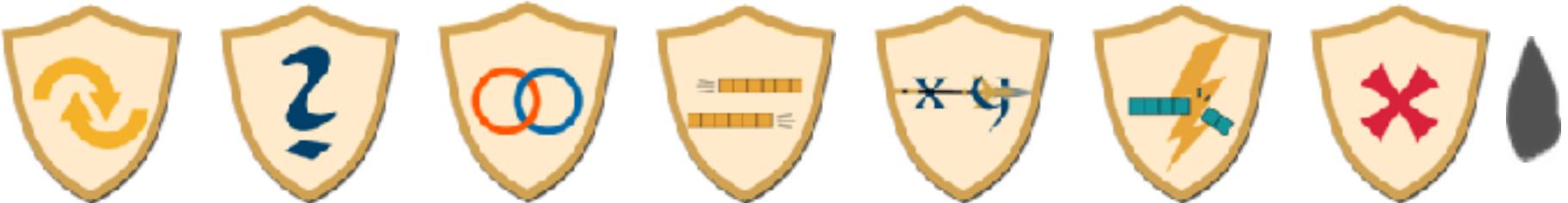
```
    std::fill(begin(collection), end(collection), 42);

copy_n      std::fill_n(begin(collection), 5, 42);
fill_n
generate_n   std::fill_n(std::back_inserter(collection), 5, 42);
search_n

for_each_n

uninitialized_copy_n
uninitialized_fill_n
uninitialized_move_n
uninitialized_default_construct_n
uninitialized_value_construct_n
destroy_n
```

NOW WHAT?



STL algorithms can make code more expressive

Replace your `for`-loops by the right algorithm

Happy to lend a hand if it helps

jonathan@fluentcpp.com

Understand their technical aspects

Algorithmic complexity

Pre/post - requisites

Look at the implementation

Get inspired

Understand what abstractions work well

Write your own algorithms

Combine an algorithm with a rune `sort_copy`

Enrich a family `set_segregate`

Start a new family



Want more algorithms?

Boost.Algorithms

gather

sort_subrange

is_palindrome

boyer_moore

one_of

...

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