definitions

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| 1.1 Scope | C++  C standard | C++ is a general purpose programming language based on the C programming language as described in ISO/IEC 9899:1999 Programming languages — C (hereinafter referred to as the C standard). |
| 1.3.1 argument | argument | argument  actual argument  actual parameter  <function call expression> expression in the comma-separated list bounded by the parentheses |
| 1.3.2 argument | argument | argument  actual argument  actual parameter  <function-like macro> sequence of preprocessing tokens in the comma-separated list bounded by the parentheses |
| 1.3.3 argument | argument | argument  actual argument  actual parameter  <throw expression> the operand of throw |
| 1.3.4 argument | argument | argument  actual argument  actual parameter  <template instantiation> expression, type-id or template-name in the comma-separated list bounded by the angle brackets |
| 1.3.5 conditionally-supported | conditionally-supported | conditionally-supported  program construct that an implementation is not required to support  [Note: Each implementation documents all conditionally-supported constructs that it does not support.—end note ] |
| 1.3.6 diagnostic message | diagnostic message | diagnostic message  message belonging to an implementation-defined subset of the implementation's output messages |
| 1.3.7 dynamic type | dynamic type | dynamic type  <glvalue> type of the most derived object (1.8) to which the glvalue denoted by a glvalue expression refers  [Example: if a pointer (8.3.1) p whose static type is "pointer to class B" is pointing to an object of class D, derived from B (Clause 10), the dynamic type of the expression \*p is "D. " References (8.3.2) are treated similarly. —end example ] |
| 1.3.9 ill-formed program | ill-formed program | ill-formed program  program that is not well formed |
| 1.3.10 implementation-defined behavior | implementation-defined behavior | implementation-defined behavior  behavior, for a well-formed program construct and correct data, that depends on the implementation and that each implementation documents |
| 1.3.11 implementation limits | implementation limits | implementation limits  restrictions imposed upon programs by the implementation |
| 1.3.12 locale-specific behavior | locale-specific behavior | locale-specific behavior  behavior that depends on local conventions of nationality, culture, and language that each implementation documents |
| 1.3.13 multibyte character | multibyte character | multibyte character  sequence of one or more bytes representing a member of the extended character set of either the source or the execution environment  [Note: The extended character set is a superset of the basic character set (2.3). —end note ] |
| 1.3.14 parameter | parameter | parameter  formal argument  formal parameter  <function or catch clause> object or reference declared as part of a function declaration or definition or in the catch clause of an exception handler that acquires a value on entry to the function or handler |
| 1.3.15 parameter | parameter | parameter  formal argument  formal parameter  <function-like macro> identifier from the comma-separated list bounded by the parentheses immediately following the macro name |
| 1.3.16 parameter | parameter | parameter  formal argument  formal parameter  <template> template-parameter |
| 1.3.17 signature | signature | signature  <function> name, parameter type list (8.3.5), and enclosing namespace (if any)  [Note: Signatures are used as a basis for name mangling and linking.—end note ] |
| 1.3.18 signature | signature | signature  <function template> name, parameter type list (8.3.5), enclosing namespace (if any), return type, and template parameter list |
| 1.3.19 signature | signature | signature  <function template specialization> signature of the template of which it is a specialization and its template arguments (whether explicitly specified or deduced) |
| 1.3.20 signature | signature | signature  <class member function> name, parameter type list (8.3.5), class of which the function is a member, cv-qualifiers (if any), and ref-qualifier (if any) |
| 1.3.21 signature | signature | signature  <class member function template> name, parameter type list (8.3.5), class of which the function is a member, cv-qualifiers (if any), ref-qualifier (if any), return type, and template parameter list |
| 1.3.22 signature | signature | signature  <class member function template specialization> signature of the member function template of which it is a specialization and its template arguments (whether explicitly specified or deduced) |
| 1.3.23 static type | static type | static type  type of an expression (3.9) resulting from analysis of the program without considering execution semantics  [Note: The static type of an expression depends only on the form of the program in which the expression appears, and does not change while the program is executing. —end note ] |
| 1.3.24 undefined behavior | undefined behavior | undefined behavior  behavior for which this International Standard imposes no requirements  [Note: Undefined behavior may be expected when this International Standard omits any explicit definition of behavior or when a program uses an erroneous construct or erroneous data. Permissible undefined behavior ranges from ignoring the situation completely with unpredictable results, to behaving during translation or program execution in a documented manner characteristic of the environment (with or without the issuance of a diagnostic message), to terminating a translation or execution (with the issuance of a diagnostic message). Many erroneous program constructs do not engender undefined behavior; they are required to be diagnosed. —end note ] |
| 1.3.25 unspecified behavior | unspecified behavior | unspecified behavior  behavior, for a well-formed program construct and correct data, that depends on the implementation  [Note: The implementation is not required to document which behavior occurs. The range of possible behaviors is usually delineated by this International Standard. —end note ] |
| 1.3.26 well-formed program | well-formed program | C++ program constructed according to the syntax rules, diagnosable semantic rules, and the One Definition Rule (3.2). |
| 1.4 Implementation compliance | diagnosable rules | The set of diagnosable rules consists of all syntactic and semantic rules in this International Standard except for those rules containing an explicit notation that "no diagnostic is required" or which are described as resulting in "undefined behavior." |
| 1.4 Implementation compliance | conforming implementation |  |
| 1.4 Implementation compliance | hosted implementation  freestanding implementation | Two kinds of implementations are defined: a hosted implementation and a freestanding implementation. |
| 1.6 Syntax notation | syntactic categories  literal words and characters | In the syntax notation used in this International Standard, syntactic categories are indicated by italic type, and literal words and characters in constant width type. |
| 1.6 Syntax notation | terminal  non-terminal | Alternatives are listed on separate lines except in a few cases where a long set of alternatives is marked by the phrase "one of." If the text of an alternative is too long to fit on a line, the text is continued on subsequent lines indented from the first one. An optional terminal or non-terminal symbol is indicated by the subscript " opt ", so  { expressionopt }  indicates an optional expression enclosed in braces. |
| 1.6 Syntax notation | -name  -id  -seq  -list | Names for syntactic categories have generally been chosen according to the following rules:  — X-name is a use of an identifier in a context that determines its meaning (e.g., class-name, typedef-name).  — X-id is an identifier with no context-dependent meaning (e.g., qualified-id).  — X-seq is one or more X's without intervening delimiters (e.g., declaration-seq is a sequence of declarations).  — X-list is one or more X's separated by intervening commas (e.g., expression-list is a sequence of expressions separated by commas). |
| 1.7 The C++ memory model | byte | The fundamental storage unit in the C++ memory model is the byte. A byte is at least large enough to contain any member of the basic execution character set (2.3) and the eight-bit code units of the Unicode UTF-8 encoding form and is composed of a contiguous sequence of bits, the number of which is implementation-defined. |
| 1.7 The C++ memory model | low-order bit  high-order bit | The least significant bit is called the low-order bit; the most significant bit is called the high-order bit. |
| 1.7 The C++ memory model | memory location | A memory location is either an object of scalar type or a maximal sequence of adjacent bit-fields all having non-zero width. [Note: Various features of the language, such as references and virtual functions, might involve additional memory locations that are not accessible to programs but are managed by the implementation. —end note ] |
| 1.8 The C++ object model | create  destroy  refer to  access  manipulate | The constructs in a C++ program create, destroy, refer to, access, and manipulate objects. |
| 1.8 The C++ object model | object | An object is a region of storage. [Note: A function is not an object, regardless of whether or not it occupies storage in the way that objects do. —end note ] |
| 1.8 The C++ object model | properties | The properties of an object are determined when the object is created. |
| 1.8 The C++ object model | object type | The term object type refers to the type with which the object is created. |
| 1.8 The C++ object model | subobject | Objects can contain other objects, called subobjects. |
| 1.8 The C++ object model | complete object | An object that is not a subobject of any other object is called a complete object. |
| 1.8 The C++ object model | complete object of x | For every object x, there is some object called the complete object of x, determined as follows:  — If x is a complete object, then x is the complete object of x.  — Otherwise, the complete object of x is the complete object of the (unique) object that contains x. |
| 1.8 The C++ object model | most derived class  most derived object | If a complete object, a data member (9.2), or an array element is of class type, its type is considered the most derived class, to distinguish it from the class type of any base class subobject; an object of a most derived class type or of a non-class type is called a most derived object. |
| 1.9 Program execution | "as-if" rule | Rather, conforming implementations are required to emulate (only) the observable behavior of the abstract machine as explained below. 5  5) This provision is sometimes called the "as-if" rule, because an implementation is free to disregard any requirement of this International Standard as long as the result is as if the requirement had been obeyed, as far as can be determined from the observable behavior of the program. For instance, an actual implementation need not evaluate part of an expression if it can deduce that its value is not used and that no side effects affecting the observable behavior of the program are produced. |
| 1.9 Program execution | parameters of the abstract machine | Certain aspects and operations of the abstract machine are described in this International Standard as implementation-defined (for example, sizeof(int)). These constitute the parameters of the abstract machine. |
| 1.9 Program execution | corresponding instance | Each implementation shall include documentation describing its characteristics and behavior in these respects. 6 Such documentation shall define the instance of the abstract machine that corresponds to that implementation (referred to as the "corresponding instance" below).  6) This documentation also includes conditionally-supported constructs and locale-specific behavior. See 1.4. |
| 1.9 Program execution | allowable behaviors | Where possible, this International Standard defines a set of allowable behaviors. These define the nondeterministic aspects of the abstract machine. |
| 1.9 Program execution | conforming implementation | A conforming implementation executing a well-formed program shall produce the same observable behavior as one of the possible executions of the corresponding instance of the abstract machine with the same program and the same input. |
| 1.9 Program execution | instance  suspended | An instance of each object with automatic storage duration (3.7.3) is associated with each entry into its block. Such an object exists and retains its last-stored value during the execution of the block and while the block is suspended (by a call of a function or receipt of a signal). |
| 1.9 Program execution | observable behavior | The least requirements on a conforming implementation are:  — Access to volatile objects are evaluated strictly according to the rules of the abstract machine.  — At program termination, all data written into files shall be identical to one of the possible results that execution of the program according to the abstract semantics would have produced.  — The input and output dynamics of interactive devices shall take place in such a fashion that prompting output is actually delivered before a program waits for input. What constitutes an interactive device is implementation-defined.  These collectively are referred to as the observable behavior of the program. [Note: More stringent correspondences between abstract and actual semantics may be defined by each implementation. —end note ] |
| 1.9 Program execution | full-expression  implicit full-expression | A full-expression is an expression that is not a subexpression of another expression. [Note: in some contexts, such as unevaluated operands, a syntactic subexpression is considered a full-expression (Clause 5). —end note ] If a language construct is defined to produce an implicit call of a function, a use of the language construct is considered to be an expression for the purposes of this definition. A call to a destructor generated at the end of the lifetime of an object other than a temporary object is an implicit full-expression. Conversions applied to the result of an expression in order to satisfy the requirements of the language construct in which the expression appears are also considered to be part of the full-expression. |
| 1.9 Program execution | side effect | Accessing an object designated by a volatile glvalue (3.10), modifying an object, calling a library I/O function, or calling a function that does any of those operations are all side effects, which are changes in the state of the execution environment. |
| 1.9 Program execution | evaluation  glvalue evaluation  prvalue evaluation | Evaluation of an expression (or a sub-expression) in general includes both value computations (including determining the identity of an object for glvalue evaluation and fetching a value previously assigned to an object for prvalue evaluation) and initiation of side effects. |
| 1.9 Program execution | sequenced before | Sequenced before is an asymmetric, transitive, pair-wise relation between evaluations executed by a single thread (1.10), which induces a partial order among those evaluations. Given any two evaluations A and B, if A is sequenced before B, then the execution of A shall precede the execution of B. |
| 1.9 Program execution | unsequenced | If A is not sequenced before B and B is not sequenced before A, then A and B are unsequenced. [Note: The execution of unsequenced evaluations can overlap. —end note ] |
| 1.9 Program execution | indeterminately sequenced | Evaluations A and B are indeterminately sequenced when either A is sequenced before B or B is sequenced before A, but it is unspecified which. [Note: Indeterminately sequenced evaluations cannot overlap, but either could be executed first. —end note ] |
| 1.9 Program execution | 没有出现sequence point |  |
| 1.9 Program execution | sequencing constraint | The sequencing constraints on the execution of the called function (as described above) are features of the function calls as evaluated, whatever the syntax of the expression that calls the function might be. |
| 1.10 Multi-threaded executions and data races | thread of execution  thread | A thread of execution (also known as a thread) is a single flow of control within a program, including the initial invocation of a specific top-level function, and recursively including every function invocation subsequently executed by the thread. [Note: When one thread creates another, the initial call to the top-level function of the new thread is executed by the new thread, not by the creating thread. —end note ] |
|  | execution | The execution of the entire program consists of an execution of all of its threads. [Note: Usually the execution can be viewed as an interleaving of all its threads. However, some kinds of atomic operations, for example, allow executions inconsistent with a simple interleaving, as described below. —end note ] |
|  | lock-free execution | Executions of atomic functions that are either defined to be lock-free (29.7) or indicated as lock-free (29.4) are lock-free executions. |
|  | obstruction-free | — If there is only one unblocked thread, a lock-free execution in that thread shall complete. [Note: Concurrently executing threads may prevent progress of a lock-free execution. For example, this situation can occur with load-locked store-conditional implementations. This property is sometimes termed obstruction-free. —end note ] |
|  | lock-free | — When one or more lock-free executions run concurrently, at least one should complete. [Note: It is difficult for some implementations to provide absolute guarantees to this effect, since repeated and particularly inopportune interference from other threads may prevent forward progress, e.g., by repeatedly stealing a cache line for unrelated purposes between load-locked and store-conditional instructions. Implementations should ensure that such effects cannot indefinitely delay progress under expected operating conditions, and that such anomalies can therefore safely be ignored by programmers. Outside this International Standard, this property is sometimes termed lock-free. —end note ] |
|  | conflict | Two expression evaluations conflict if one of them modifies a memory location (1.7) and the other one accesses or modifies the same memory location. |
|  | synchronization operation | The library defines a number of atomic operations (Clause 29) and operations on mutexes (Clause 30) that are specially identified as synchronization operations. |
|  | consume operation  acquire operation  release operation |  |
|  | acquire fence  release fence |  |
|  | relaxed atomic operation  atomic read-modify-write operation |  |
|  | modification order |  |
|  | release sequence |  |
|  | synchronize with |  |
|  | carries a dependency |  |
|  | dependency-ordered before |  |
|  | inter-thread happens before |  |
|  | happens before |  |
|  | visible side effect |  |
|  | ... |  |
| 2.1 Separate translation | source file | The text of the program is kept in units called source files in this International Standard. |
| 2.1 Separate translation | translation unit | A source file  together with all the headers (17.6.1.2) and source files included (16.2) via the preprocessing directive #include, less any source lines skipped by any of the conditional inclusion (16.1) preprocessing directives, is called a translation unit. [Note: A C++ program need not all be translated at the same time. —end note ] |
| 2.1 Separate translation | translated translation unit  instantiation unit |  |
| 2.2 Phases of translation | physical source line  logical source line | Each instance of a backslash character (\) immediately followed by a new-line character is deleted, splicing physical source lines to form logical source lines. |
| 2.2 Phases of translation | instantiation unit | All the required instantiations are performed to produce instantiation units. [Note: These are similar to translated translation units, but contain no references to uninstantiated templates and no template definitions. —end note ] |
| 2.3 Character sets | basic source character set  space character  control character  graphical character | The basic source character set consists of 96 characters: the space character, the control characters representing horizontal tab, vertical tab, form feed, and new-line, plus the following 91 graphical characters: 14  a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z  A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  \_ { } [ ] # ( ) < > % : ; . ? \* + - / ^ & | ∼ ! = , \ " '  14) The glyphs for the members of the basic source character set are intended to identify characters from the subset of ISO/IEC 10646 which corresponds to the ASCII character set. However, because the mapping from source file characters to the source character set (described in translation phase 1) is specified as implementation-defined, an implementation is required to document how the basic source characters are represented in source files. |
| 2.3 Character sets | universal-character-name  hex-quad | The universal-character-name construct provides a way to name other characters.  hex-quad:  　　hexadecimal-digit hexadecimal-digit hexadecimal-digit hexadecimal-digit  universal-character-name:  　　\u hex-quad  　　\U hex-quad hex-quad |
| 2.3 Character sets | basic execution character set  basic execution wide-character set  control character  null character  null wide character | The basic execution character set and the basic execution wide-character set shall each contain all the members of the basic source character set, plus control characters representing alert, backspace, and carriage return, plus a null character (respectively, null wide character), whose representation has all zero bits. |
| 2.3 Character sets | execution character set  execution wide-character set | The execution character set and the execution wide-character set are implementation-defined supersets of the basic execution character set and the basic execution wide-character set, respectively. |
| 2.4 Trigraph sequences | trigraph sequence | Before any other processing takes place, each occurrence of one of the following sequences of three characters ("trigraph sequences") is replaced by the single character indicated in Table 1.  Table 1 — Trigraph sequences   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Trigraph | Replacement | Trigraph | Replacement | Trigraph | Replacement | | ??= | # | ??( | [ | ??< | { | | ??/ | \ | ??) | ] | ??> | } | | ??' | ˆ | ??! | | | ??- | ∼ | |
| 2.5 Preprocessing tokens | preprocessing-token | preprocessing-token:  　　header-name  　　identifier  　　pp-number  　　character-literal  　　user-defined-character-literal  　　string-literal  　　user-defined-string-literal  　　preprocessing-op-or-punc  　　each non-white-space character that cannot be one of the above |
| 2.5 Preprocessing tokens | preprocessing token | A preprocessing token is the minimal lexical element of the language in translation phases 3 through 6. |
| 2.5 Preprocessing tokens | white-space character | Preprocessing tokens can be separated by white space; this consists of comments (2.8), or white-space characters (space, horizontal tab, new-line, vertical tab, and form-feed), or both. |
| 2.5 Preprocessing tokens | raw string literal | The raw string literal is defined as the shortest sequence of characters that matches the raw-string pattern  encoding-prefixopt R raw-string |
| 2.6 Alternative tokens | alternative token  primary token | In all respects of the language, each alternative token behaves the same, respectively, as its primary token, except for its spelling. 17 The set of alternative tokens is defined in Table 2.  Table 2 — Alternative tokens   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Alternative | Primary | Alternative | Primary | Alternative | Primary | | <% | { | and | && | and\_eq | &= | | %> | } | bitor | | | or\_eq | |= | | <: | [ | or | || | xor\_eq | ˆ= | | :> | ] | xor | ˆ | not | ! | | %: | # | compl | ∼ | not\_eq | != | | %:%: | ## | bitand | & |  |  |   17) Thus the "stringized" values (16.3.2) of [ and <: will be different, maintaining the source spelling, but the tokens can otherwise be freely interchanged. |
| 2.7 Tokens | token | token:  　　identifier  　　keyword  　　literal  　　operator  　　punctuator |
| 2.7 Tokens | literal | There are five kinds of tokens: identifiers, keywords, literals, 18 operators, and other separators.  18) Literals include strings and character and numeric literals. |
| 2.7 Tokens | blank  white space | Blanks, horizontal and vertical tabs, newlines, formfeeds, and comments (collectively, "white space"), as described below, are ignored except as they serve to separate tokens. [Note: Some white space is required to separate otherwise adjacent identifiers, keywords, numeric literals, and alternative tokens containing alphabetic characters. —end note ] |
| 2.8 Comments |  | The characters /\* start a comment, which terminates with the characters \*/. |
| 2.8 Comments |  | The characters // start a comment, which terminates with the next new-line character. |
| 2.9 Header names | header-name  h-char-sequence  h-char  q-char-sequence  q-char | header-name:  　　< h-char-sequence >  　　" q-char-sequence "  h-char-sequence:  　　h-char  　　h-char-sequence h-char  h-char:  　　any member of the source character set except new-line and >  q-char-sequence:  　　q-char  　　q-char-sequence q-char  q-char:  　　any member of the source character set except new-line and " |
| 2.10 Preprocessing numbers | pp-number | pp-number:  　　digit  　　. digit  　　pp-number digit  　　pp-number ' digit  　　pp-number ' nondigit  　　pp-number identifier-nondigit  　　pp-number e sign  　　pp-number E sign  　　pp-number . |
| 2.11 Identifiers | identifier  identifier-nondigit  nondigit  digit | identifier:  　　identifier-nondigit  　　identifier identifier-nondigit  　　identifier digit  identifier-nondigit:  　　nondigit  　　universal-character-name  　　other implementation-defined characters  nondigit: one of  　　a b c d e f g h i j k l m  　　n o p q r s t u v w x y z  　　A B C D E F G H I J K L M  　　N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z \_  digit: one of  　　0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 |
| 2.11 Identifiers | identifier | An identifier is an arbitrarily long sequence of letters and digits. |
| 2.11 Identifiers | identifiers with special meaning | The identifiers in Table 3 have a special meaning when appearing in a certain context.  Table 3 — Identifiers with special meaning   |  |  | | --- | --- | | override | final | |
| 2.11 Identifiers | regular identifier | Unless otherwise specified, any ambiguity as to whether a given identifier has a special meaning is resolved to interpret the token as a regular identifier. |
| 2.12 Keywords | keyword | The identifiers shown in Table 4 are reserved for use as keywords (that is, they are unconditionally treated as keywords in phase 7) except in an attribute-token (7.6.1) [Note: The export keyword is unused but is reserved for future use.—end note ]:  Table 4 — Keywords   |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | alignas  alignof  asm  auto  bool  break  case  catch  char  char16\_t  char32\_t  class  const  constexpr  const\_cast | continue  decltype  default  delete  do  double  dynamic\_cast  else  enum  explicit  export  extern  false  float  for | friend  goto  if  inline  int  long  mutable  namespace  new  noexcept  nullptr  operator  private  protected  public | register  reinterpret\_cast  return  short  signed  sizeof  static  static\_assert  static\_cast  struct  switch  template  this  thread\_local  throw | true  try  typedef  typeid  typename  union  unsigned  using  virtual  void  volatile  wchar\_t  while | |
| 2.12 Keywords | alternative representation | Furthermore, the alternative representations shown in Table 5 for certain operators and punctuators (2.6) are reserved and shall not be used otherwise:  Table 5 — Alternative representations   |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | and | and\_eq | bitand | bitor | compl | not | | not\_eq | or | or\_eq | xor | xor\_eq |  | |
| 2.13 Operators and punctuators | preprocessing-op-or-punc | preprocessing-op-or-punc: one of  　　{ } [ ] # ## ( )  　　<: :> <% %> %: %:%: ; : ...  　　new delete ? :: . .\*  　　+ - \* / % ˆ & |  　　~  　　! = < > += -= \*= /= %=  　　ˆ= &= |= << >> >>= <<= == !=  　　<= >= && || ++ -- , ->\* ->  　　and and\_eq bitand bitor compl not not\_eq  　　or or\_eq xor xor\_eq |
| 2.14.1 Kinds of literals | literal  constants | There are several kinds of literals. 21  literal:  　　integer-literal  　　character-literal  　　floating-literal  　　string-literal  　　boolean-literal  　　pointer-literal  　　user-defined-literal  21) The term "literal" generally designates, in this International Standard, those tokens that are called "constants" in ISO C. |
| 2.14.2 Integer literals | integer-literal  decimal-literal  octal-literal  hexadecimal-literal  binary-literal  nonzero-digit  octal-digit  hexadecimal-digit  binary-digit  integer-suffix  unsigned-suffix  long-suffix  long-long-suffix | integer-literal:  　　decimal-literal integer-suffixopt  　　octal-literal integer-suffixopt  　　hexadecimal-literal integer-suffixopt  　　binary-literal integer-suffixopt  decimal-literal:  　　nonzero-digit  　　decimal-literal 'opt digit  octal-literal:  　　0  　　octal-literal 'opt octal-digit  hexadecimal-literal:  　　0x hexadecimal-digit  　　0X hexadecimal-digit  　　hexadecimal-literal 'opt hexadecimal-digit  binary-literal:  　　0b binary-digit  　　0B binary-digit  　　binary-literal 'opt binary-digit  nonzero-digit: one of  　　1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  octal-digit: one of  　　0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7  hexadecimal-digit: one of  　　0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  　　a b c d e f  　　A B C D E F  binary-digit:  　　0  　　1  integer-suffix:  　　unsigned-suffix long-suffixopt  　　unsigned-suffix long-long-suffixopt  　　long-suffix unsigned-suffixopt  　　long-long-suffix unsigned-suffixopt  unsigned-suffix: one of  　　u U  long-suffix: one of  　　l L  long-long-suffix: one of  　　ll LL |
| 2.14.2 Integer literals | integer literal | An integer literal is a sequence of digits that has no period or exponent part, with optional separating single quotes that are ignored when determining its value. |
| 2.14.2 Integer literals | decimal integer literal | A decimal integer literal (base ten) begins with a digit other than 0 and consists of a sequence of decimal digits. |
| 2.14.2 Integer literals | octal integer literal | An octal integer literal (base eight) begins with the digit 0 and consists of a sequence of octal digits. 22  22) The digits 8 and 9 are not octal digits. |
| 2.14.2 Integer literals | hexadecimal integer literal | A hexadecimal integer literal (base sixteen) begins with 0x or 0X and consists of a sequence of hexadecimal digits, which include the decimal digits and the letters a through f and A through F with decimal values ten through fifteen. |
| 2.14.2 Integer literals | binary integer literal | A binary integer literal (base two) begins with 0b or 0B and consists of a sequence of binary digits. |
| 2.14.3 Character literals | character-literal  c-char-sequence  c-char  escape-sequence  simple-escape-sequence  octal-escape-sequence  hexadecimal-escape-sequence | character-literal:  　　' c-char-sequence '  　　u' c-char-sequence '  　　U' c-char-sequence '  　　L' c-char-sequence '  c-char-sequence:  　　c-char  　　c-char-sequence c-char  c-char:  　　any member of the source character set except the single-quote ', backslash \, or new-line character  　　escape-sequence  　　universal-character-name  escape-sequence:  　　simple-escape-sequence  　　octal-escape-sequence  　　hexadecimal-escape-sequence  simple-escape-sequence: one of  　　\' \" \? \\  　　\a \b \f \n \r \t \v  octal-escape-sequence:  　　\ octal-digit  　　\ octal-digit octal-digit  　　\ octal-digit octal-digit octal-digit  hexadecimal-escape-sequence:  　　\x hexadecimal-digit  　　hexadecimal-escape-sequence hexadecimal-digit |
| 2.14.3 Character literals | character literal | A character literal is one or more characters enclosed in single quotes, as in 'x', optionally preceded by one of the letters u, U, or L, as in u'y', U'z', or L'x', respectively. |
| 2.14.3 Character literals | ordinary character literal  narrow-character literal | A character literal that does not begin with u, U, or L is an ordinary character literal, also referred to as a narrow-character literal. |
| 2.14.3 Character literals | multicharacter literal | An ordinary character literal that contains more than one c-char is a multicharacter literal. |
| 2.14.3 Character literals | wide-character literal | A character literal that begins with the letter L, such as L'x', is a wide-character literal. |
| 2.14.3 Character literals | nongraphic character  escape sequence | Certain nongraphic characters, the single quote ', the double quote ", the question mark ?, 24 and the backslash \, can be represented according to Table 7.  24) Using an escape sequence for a question mark can avoid accidentally creating a trigraph.  Table 7 — Escape sequences   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | new-line  horizontal tab  vertical tab  backspace  carriage return  form feed  alert  backslash  question mark  single quote  double quote  octal number  hex number | NL(LF)  HT  VT  BS  CR  FF  BEL  \  ?  '  "  ooo  hhh | \n  \t  \v  \b  \r  \f  \a  \\  \?  \'  \"  \ooo  \xhhh | |
| 2.14.4 Floating literals | floating-literal  fractional-constant  exponent-part  sign  digit-sequence  floating-suffix | floating-literal:  　　fractional-constant exponent-partopt floating-suffixopt  　　digit-sequence exponent-part floating-suffixopt  fractional-constant:  　　digit-sequenceopt . digit-sequence  　　digit-sequence .  exponent-part:  　　e signopt digit-sequence  　　E signopt digit-sequence  sign: one of  　　+ -  digit-sequence:  　　digit  　　digit-sequence 'opt digit  floating-suffix: one of  　　f l F L |
| 2.14.4 Floating literals | significant part | The integer part, the optional decimal point and the optional fraction part form the significant part of the floating literal. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | string-literal  encoding-prefix  s-char-sequence  s-char  raw-string  r-char-sequence  r-char  d-char-sequence  d-char | string-literal:  　　encoding-prefixopt " s-char-sequenceopt "  　　encoding-prefixopt R raw-string  encoding-prefix:  　　u8  　　u  　　U  　　L  s-char-sequence:  　　s-char  　　s-char-sequence s-char  s-char:  　　any member of the source character set except the double-quote ", backslash \, or new-line character  　　escape-sequence  　　universal-character-name  raw-string:  　　" d-char-sequenceopt ( r-char-sequenceopt ) d-char-sequenceopt "  r-char-sequence:  　　r-char  　　r-char-sequence r-char  r-char:  　　any member of the source character set, except a right parenthesis ) followed by the initial d-char-sequence (which may be empty) followed by a double quote ".  d-char-sequence:  　　d-char  　　d-char-sequence d-char  d-char:  　　any member of the basic source character set except: space, the left parenthesis (, the right parenthesis ), the backslash \, and the control characters representing horizontal tab, vertical tab, form feed, and newline. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | string literal | A string literal is a sequence of characters (as defined in 2.14.3) surrounded by double quotes, optionally prefixed by R, u8, u8R, u, uR, U, UR, L, or LR, as in "...", R"(...)", u8"...", u8R"\*\*(...)\*\*", u"...", uR"\*~(...)\*~", U"...", UR"zzz(...)zzz", L"...", or LR"(...)", respectively. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | raw string literal | A string literal that has an R in the prefix is a raw string literal. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | ordinary string literal | After translation phase 6, a string literal that does not begin with an encoding-prefix is an ordinary string literal, and is initialized with the given characters. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | UTF-8 string literal | A string literal that begins with u8, such as u8"asdf", is a UTF-8 string literal. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | narrow string literal | Ordinary string literals and UTF-8 string literals are also referred to as narrow string literals. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | char16\_t string literal | A string literal that begins with u, such as u"asdf", is a char16\_t string literal. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | char32\_t string literal | A string literal that begins with U, such as U"asdf", is a char32\_t string literal. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | wide string literal | A string literal that begins with L, such as L"asdf", is a wide string literal. |
| 2.14.5 String literals | multibyte encoding | In a narrow string literal, a universal-character-name may map to more than one char element due to multibyte encoding. |
| 2.14.6 Boolean literals | boolean-literal | boolean-literal:  　　false  　　true |
| 2.14.6 Boolean literals | Boolean literals | The Boolean literals are the keywords false and true. |
| 2.14.7 Pointer literals | pointer-literal | pointer-literal:  　　nullptr |
| 2.14.7 Pointer literals | pointer literal | The pointer literal is the keyword nullptr. |
| 2.14.8 User-defined literals | user-defined-literal  user-defined-integer-literal  user-defined-floating-literal  user-defined-string-literal  user-defined-character-literal  ud-suffix | user-defined-literal:  　　user-defined-integer-literal  　　user-defined-floating-literal  　　user-defined-string-literal  　　user-defined-character-literal  user-defined-integer-literal:  　　decimal-literal ud-suffix  　　octal-literal ud-suffix  　　hexadecimal-literal ud-suffix  　　binary-literal ud-suffix  user-defined-floating-literal:  　　fractional-constant exponent-partopt ud-suffix  　　digit-sequence exponent-part ud-suffix  user-defined-string-literal:  　　string-literal ud-suffix  user-defined-character-literal:  　　character-literal ud-suffix  ud-suffix:  　　identifier |
| 3 Basic concepts | entity | An entity is a value, object, reference, function, enumerator, type, class member, template, template specialization, namespace, parameter pack, or this. |
| 3 Basic concepts | name | A name is a use of an identifier (2.11), operator-function-id (13.5), literal-operator-id (13.5.8), conversion-function-id (12.3.2), or template-id (14.2) that denotes an entity or label (6.6.4, 6.1). |
| 3 Basic concepts | declaration | Every name that denotes an entity is introduced by a declaration. |
| 3 Basic concepts | variable | A variable is introduced by the declaration of a reference other than a non-static data member or of an object. |
| 3 Basic concepts | name lookup | Some names denote types or templates. In general, whenever a name is encountered it is necessary to determine whether that name denotes one of these entities before continuing to parse the program that contains it. The process that determines this is called name lookup (3.4). |
| 3 Basic concepts | same | Two names are the same if  — they are identifiers composed of the same character sequence, or  — they are operator-function-ids formed with the same operator, or  — they are conversion-function-ids formed with the same type, or  — they are template-ids that refer to the same class or function (14.4), or  — they are the names of literal operators (13.5.8) formed with the same literal suffix identifier. |
| 3.1 Declarations and definitions | definition | A declaration is a definition unless it declares a function without specifying the function's body (8.4), it contains the extern specifier (7.1.1) or a linkage-specification 25 (7.5) and neither an initializer nor a function-body, it declares a static data member in a class definition (9.2, 9.4), it is a class name declaration (9.1), it is an opaque-enum-declaration (7.2), it is a template-parameter (14.1), it is a parameter-declaration (8.3.5) in a function declarator that is not the declarator of a function-definition, or it is a typedef declaration (7.1.3), an alias-declaration (7.1.3), a using-declaration (7.3.3), a static\_assert-declaration (Clause 7), an attribute-declaration (Clause 7), an empty-declaration (Clause 7), or a using-directive (7.3.4).  25) Appearing inside the braced-enclosed declaration-seq in a linkage-specification does not affect whether a declaration is a definition. |
| 3.2 One definition rule |  | No translation unit shall contain more than one definition of any variable, function, class type, enumeration type, or template. |
| 3.2 One definition rule | potentially evaluated | An expression is potentially evaluated unless it is an unevaluated operand (Clause 5) or a subexpression thereof. |
| 3.2 One definition rule | potential results | The set of potential results of an expression e is defined as follows:  — If e is an id-expression (5.1.1), the set contains only e.  — If e is a class member access expression (5.2.5), the set contains the potential results of the object expression.  — If e is a pointer-to-member expression (5.5) whose second operand is a constant expression, the set contains the potential results of the object expression.  — If e has the form (e1), the set contains the potential results of e1.  — If e is a glvalue conditional expression (5.16), the set is the union of the sets of potential results of the second and third operands.  — If e is a comma expression (5.18), the set contains the potential results of the right operand.  — Otherwise, the set is empty. |
| 3.2 One definition rule | odr-used | A variable x whose name appears as a potentially-evaluated expression ex is odr-used unless applying the lvalue-to-rvalue conversion (4.1) to x yields a constant expression (5.19) that does not invoke any non-trivial functions and, if x is an object, ex is an element of the set of potential results of an expression e, where either the lvalue-to-rvalue conversion (4.1) is applied to e, or e is a discarded-value expression (Clause 5). this is odr-used if it appears as a potentially-evaluated expression (including as the result of the implicit transformation in the body of a non-static member function (9.3.1)). A virtual member function is odr-used if it is not pure. A function whose name appears as a potentially-evaluated expression is odr-used if it is the unique lookup result or the selected member of a set of overloaded functions (3.4, 13.3, 13.4), unless it is a pure virtual function and its name is not explicitly qualified. [Note: This covers calls to named functions (5.2.2), operator overloading (Clause 13), user-defined conversions (12.3.2), allocation function for placement new (5.3.4), as well as non-default initialization (8.5). A constructor selected to copy or move an object of class type is odr-used even if the call is actually elided by the implementation (12.8). —end note ] An allocation or deallocation function for a class is odr-used by a new expression appearing in a potentially-evaluated expression as specified in 5.3.4 and 12.5. A deallocation function for a class is odr-used by a delete expression appearing in a potentially-evaluated expression as specified in 5.3.5 and 12.5. A non-placement allocation or deallocation function for a class is odr-used by the definition of a constructor of that class. A non-placement deallocation function for a class is odr-used by the definition of the destructor of that class, or by being selected by the lookup at the point of definition of a virtual destructor (12.4). 26 An assignment operator function in a class is odr-used by an implicitly-defined copy-assignment or move-assignment function for another class as specified in 12.8. A default constructor for a class is odr-used by default initialization or value initialization as specified in 8.5. A constructor for a class is odr-used as specified in 8.5. A destructor for a class is odr-used if it is potentially invoked (12.4).  26) An implementation is not required to call allocation and deallocation functions from constructors or destructors; however, this is a permissible implementation technique. |
| 3.3.1 Declarative regions and scopes | declarative region  valid | Every name is introduced in some portion of program text called a declarative region, which is the largest part of the program in which that name is valid, that is, in which that name may be used as an unqualified name to refer to the same entity. |
| 3.3.1 Declarative regions and scopes | scope  potential scope | In general, each particular name is valid only within some possibly discontiguous portion of program text called its scope. To determine the scope of a declaration, it is sometimes convenient to refer to the potential scope of a declaration. The scope of a declaration is the same as its potential scope unless the potential scope contains another declaration of the same name. In that case, the potential scope of the declaration in the inner (contained) declarative region is excluded from the scope of the declaration in the outer (containing) declarative region. |
| 3.3.2 Point of declaration | point of declaration | The point of declaration for a name is immediately after its complete declarator (Clause 8) and before its initializer (if any), except as noted below. |
| 3.3.3 Block scope | block scope | A name declared in a block (6.3) is local to that block; it has block scope. |
| 3.3.3 Block scope | local variable | A variable declared at block scope is a local variable. |
| 3.3.4 Function prototype scope | function prototype scope | In a function declaration, or in any function declarator except the declarator of a function definition (8.4), names of parameters (if supplied) have function prototype scope, which terminates at the end of the nearest enclosing function declarator. |
| 3.3.5 Function scope | function scope | Labels (6.1) have function scope and may be used anywhere in the function in which they are declared. |
| 3.3.6 Namespace scope | namespace-body | The declarative region of a namespace-definition is its namespace-body. |
| 3.3.6 Namespace scope | member  member name | Entities declared in a namespace-body are said to be members of the namespace, and names introduced by these declarations into the declarative region of the namespace are said to be member names of the namespace. |
| 3.3.6 Namespace scope | namespace scope | A namespace member name has namespace scope. |
| 3.3.6 Namespace scope | global namespace | The outermost declarative region of a translation unit is also a namespace, called the global namespace. |
| 3.3.6 Namespace scope | global namespace scope  global scope | A name declared in the global namespace has global namespace scope (also called global scope). |
| 3.3.6 Namespace scope | global name | A name with global namespace scope is said to be a global name. |
| 3.3.7 Class scope |  | The following rules describe the scope of names declared in classes.  ... |
| 3.3.8 Enumeration scope | enumeration scope | The name of a scoped enumerator (7.2) has enumeration scope. |
| 3.3.9 Template parameter scope |  |  |
| 3.3.10 Name hiding |  | A name can be hidden by an explicit declaration of that same name in a nested declarative region or derived class (10.2). |
| 3.3.10 Name hiding | visible | If a name is in scope and is not hidden it is said to be visible. |
| 3.4 Name lookup | looked up in the context of an expression | A name "looked up in the context of an expression" is looked up as an unqualified name in the scope where the expression is found. |
|  | ... |  |
| 3.5 Program and linkage | program | A program consists of one or more translation units (Clause 2) linked together. |
| 3.5 Program and linkage | translation unit | A translation unit consists of a sequence of declarations. |
| 3.5 Program and linkage | translation-unit | translation-unit:  　　declaration-seqopt |
| 3.5 Program and linkage | linkage  external linkage  internal linkage  no linkage | A name is said to have linkage when it might denote the same object, reference, function, type, template, namespace or value as a name introduced by a declaration in another scope:  — When a name has external linkage , the entity it denotes can be referred to by names from scopes of other translation units or from other scopes of the same translation unit.  — When a name has internal linkage , the entity it denotes can be referred to by names from other scopes in the same translation unit.  — When a name has no linkage , the entity it denotes cannot be referred to by names from other scopes. |
| 3.6.1 Main function | main | A program shall contain a global function called main, which is the designated start of the program. |
| 3.6.1 Main function | start-up  termination | In a freestanding environment, start-up and termination is implementation-defined; start-up contains the execution of constructors for objects of namespace scope with static storage duration; termination contains the execution of destructors for objects with static storage duration. |
| 3.6.1 Main function | ntmbs | If argc is nonzero these arguments shall be supplied in argv[0] through argv[argc-1] as pointers to the initial characters of null-terminated multibyte strings (ntmbs s) (17.5.2.1.4.2) and argv[0] shall be the pointer to the initial character of a ntmbs that represents the name used to invoke the program or "". |
| 3.6.2 Initialization of non-local variables | named non-local variables | There are two broad classes of named non-local variables: those with static storage duration (3.7.1) and those with thread storage duration (3.7.2). |
| 3.6.2 Initialization of non-local variables | constant initializer | A constant initializer for an object o is an expression that is a constant expression, except that it may also invoke constexpr constructors for o and its subobjects even if those objects are of non-literal class types [Note: such a class may have a non-trivial destructor —end note ]. |
| 3.6.2 Initialization of non-local variables | constant initialization | Constant initialization is performed:  — if each full-expression (including implicit conversions) that appears in the initializer of a reference with static or thread storage duration is a constant expression (5.19) and the reference is bound to an lvalue designating an object with static storage duration, to a temporary (see 12.2), or to a function;  — if an object with static or thread storage duration is initialized by a constructor call, and if the initialization full-expression is a constant initializer for the object;  — if an object with static or thread storage duration is not initialized by a constructor call and if either the object is value-initialized or every full-expression that appears in its initializer is a constant expression. |
| 3.6.2 Initialization of non-local variables | static initialization  dynamic initialization | Together, zero-initialization and constant initialization are called static initialization; all other initialization is dynamic initialization. |
| 3.6.2 Initialization of non-local variables | ordered  unordered | Dynamic initialization of a non-local variable with static storage duration is either ordered or unordered. |
| 3.6.2 Initialization of non-local variables | fully initialized  zero-initialized | As a consequence, if the initialization of an object obj1 refers to an object obj2 of namespace scope potentially requiring dynamic initialization and defined later in the same translation unit, it is unspecified whether the value of obj2 used will be the value of the fully initialized obj2 (because obj2 was statically initialized) or will be the value of obj2 merely zero-initialized. |
| 3.7 Storage duration | storage duration | Storage duration is the property of an object that defines the minimum potential lifetime of the storage containing the object. |
| 3.7 Storage duration | lifetime | The lifetime of a reference is its storage duration. |
| 3.7.1 Static storage duration | static storage duration | All variables which do not have dynamic storage duration, do not have thread storage duration, and are not local have static storage duration. |
| 3.7.2 Thread storage duration | thread storage duration | All variables declared with the thread\_local keyword have thread storage duration. |
| 3.7.3 Automatic storage duration | automatic storage duration | Block-scope variables explicitly declared register or not explicitly declared static or extern have automatic storage duration. |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration |  | Objects can be created dynamically during program execution (1.9), using new-expressions (5.3.4), and destroyed using delete-expressions (5.3.5). |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration | allocation function  deallocation function | A C++ implementation provides access to, and management of, dynamic storage via the global allocation functions operator new and operator new[] and the global deallocation functions operator delete and operator delete[]. |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration | usual (non-placement) deallocation function. | The global operator delete with exactly one parameter is a usual (non-placement) deallocation function. |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration | usual deallocation function | The global operator delete with exactly two parameters, the second of which has type std::size\_t, is a usual deallocation function. |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration | usual deallocation function | Similarly, the global operator delete[] with exactly one parameter is a usual deallocation function. |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration | usual deallocation function  placement allocation function | The global operator delete[] with exactly two parameters, the second of which has type std::size\_t, is a usual deallocation function. 37  37) This deallocation function precludes use of an allocation function void operator new(std::size\_t, std::size\_t) as a placement allocation function (C.3.2). |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration | usual deallocation function | If a class T has a member deallocation function named operator delete with exactly one parameter, then that function is a usual deallocation function. |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration | usual deallocation function | If class T does not declare such an operator delete but does declare a member deallocation function named operator delete with exactly two parameters, the second of which has type std::size\_t, then this function is a usual deallocation function. |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration | usual (non-placement) deallocation function | Similarly, if a class T has a member deallocation function named operator delete[] with exactly one parameter, then that function is a usual (non-placement) deallocation function. |
| 3.7.4 Dynamic storage duration | usual deallocation function | If class T does not declare such an operator delete[] but does declare a member deallocation function named operator delete[] with exactly two parameters, the second of which has type std::size\_t, then this function is a usual deallocation function. |
| 3.7.4.3 Safely-derived pointers | traceable pointer object | A traceable pointer object is  — an object of an object pointer type (3.9.2), or  — an object of an integral type that is at least as large as std::intptr\_t, or  — a sequence of elements in an array of narrow character type (3.9.1), where the size and alignment of the sequence match those of some object pointer type. |
| 3.7.4.3 Safely-derived pointers | safely-derived pointer | A pointer value is a safely-derived pointer to a dynamic object only if it has an object pointer type and it is one of the following:  — the value returned by a call to the C++ standard library implementation of ::operator new(std::size\_t); 39  — the result of taking the address of an object (or one of its subobjects) designated by an lvalue resulting from indirection through a safely-derived pointer value;  — the result of well-defined pointer arithmetic (5.7) using a safely-derived pointer value;  — the result of a well-defined pointer conversion (4.10, 5.4) of a safely-derived pointer value;  — the result of a reinterpret\_cast of a safely-derived pointer value;  — the result of a reinterpret\_cast of an integer representation of a safely-derived pointer value;  — the value of an object whose value was copied from a traceable pointer object, where at the time of the copy the source object contained a copy of a safely-derived pointer value. |
| 3.7.4.3 Safely-derived pointers | integer representation of a safely-derived pointer | An integer value is an integer representation of a safely-derived pointer only if its type is at least as large as std::intptr\_t and it is one of the following:  — the result of a reinterpret\_cast of a safely-derived pointer value;  — the result of a valid conversion of an integer representation of a safely-derived pointer value;  — the value of an object whose value was copied from a traceable pointer object, where at the time of the copy the source object contained an integer representation of a safely-derived pointer value;  — the result of an additive or bitwise operation, one of whose operands is an integer representation of a safely-derived pointer value P, if that result converted by reinterpret\_cast<void\*> would compare equal to a safely-derived pointer computable from reinterpret\_cast<void\*>(P). |
| 3.7.4.3 Safely-derived pointers | relaxed pointer safety | An implementation may have relaxed pointer safety, in which case the validity of a pointer value does not depend on whether it is a safely-derived pointer value. |
| 3.7.4.3 Safely-derived pointers | strict pointer safety | Alternatively, an implementation may have strict pointer safety, in which case a pointer value referring to an object with dynamic storage duration that is not a safely-derived pointer value is an invalid pointer value unless the referenced complete object has previously been declared reachable (20.7.4). [Note: the effect of using an invalid pointer value (including passing it to a deallocation function) is undefined, see 3.7.4.2. This is true even if the unsafely-derived pointer value might compare equal to some safely-derived pointer value. —end note ] |
| 3.8 Object lifetime | lifetime | The lifetime of an object is a runtime property of the object. |
| 3.8 Object lifetime | non-trivial initialization | An object is said to have non-trivial initialization if it is of a class or aggregate type and it or one of its members is initialized by a constructor other than a trivial default constructor. [Note: initialization by a trivial copy/move constructor is non-trivial initialization. —end note ] |
| 3.8 Object lifetime | ends the lifetime of an object of type T with static (3.7.1), thread (3.7.2), or automatic (3.7.3) storage duration and if T has a non-trivial destructor | If a program ends the lifetime of an object of type T with static (3.7.1), thread (3.7.2), or automatic (3.7.3) storage duration and if T has a non-trivial destructor, 41 the program must ensure that an object of the original type occupies that same storage location when the implicit destructor call takes place; otherwise the behavior of the program is undefined. This is true even if the block is exited with an exception.  41) That is, an object for which a destructor will be called implicitly—upon exit from the block for an object with automatic storage duration, upon exit from the thread for an object with thread storage duration, or upon exit from the program for an object with static storage duration. |
| 3.8 Object lifetime | before  after | In this section, "before" and "after" refer to the "happens before" relation (1.10). [Note: Therefore, undefined behavior results if an object that is being constructed in one thread is referenced from another thread without adequate synchronization. —end note ] |
| 3.9 Types | object representation | The object representation of an object of type T is the sequence of N unsigned char objects taken up by the object of type T, where N equals sizeof(T). |
| 3.9 Types | value representation | The value representation of an object is the set of bits that hold the value of type T. |
| 3.9 Types | value | For trivially copyable types, the value representation is a set of bits in the object representation that determines a value, which is one discrete element of an implementation-defined set of values. 44  44) The intent is that the memory model of C++ is compatible with that of ISO/IEC 9899 Programming Language C. |
| 3.9 Types | incompletely-defined object type | A class that has been declared but not defined, an enumeration type in certain contexts (7.2), or an array of unknown size or of incomplete element type, is an incompletely-defined object type. 45  45) The size and layout of an instance of an incompletely-defined object type is unknown. |
| 3.9 Types | incomplete type | Incompletely-defined object types and the void types are incomplete types (3.9.1). |
| 3.9 Types | object type | An object type is a (possibly cv-qualified) type that is not a function type, not a reference type, and not a void type. |
| 3.9 Types | scalar types | Arithmetic types (3.9.1), enumeration types, pointer types, pointer to member types (3.9.2), std::nullptr\_t, and cv-qualified versions of these types (3.9.3) are collectively called scalar types. |
| 3.9 Types | POD types | Scalar types, POD classes (Clause 9), arrays of such types and cv-qualified versions of these types (3.9.3) are collectively called POD types. |
| 3.9 Types | trivially copyable types | Cv-unqualified scalar types, trivially copyable class types (Clause 9), arrays of such types, and non-volatile const-qualified versions of these types (3.9.3) are collectively called trivially copyable types. |
| 3.9 Types | trivial types | Scalar types, trivial class types (Clause 9), arrays of such types and cv-qualified versions of these types (3.9.3) are collectively called trivial types. |
| 3.9 Types | standard-layout types | Scalar types, standard-layout class types (Clause 9), arrays of such types and cv-qualified versions of these types (3.9.3) are collectively called standard-layout types. |
| 3.9 Types | literal type | A type is a literal type if it is:  — void; or  — a scalar type; or  — a reference type; or  — an array of literal type; or  — a class type (Clause 9) that has all of the following properties:  — it has a trivial destructor,  — it is an aggregate type (8.5.1) or has at least one constexpr constructor or constructor template that is not a copy or move constructor, and  — all of its non-static data members and base classes are of non-volatile literal types. |
| 3.9 Types | layout-compatible | If two types T1 and T2 are the same type, then T1 and T2 are layout-compatible types. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | characters  char | Objects declared as characters (char) shall be large enough to store any member of the implementation's basic character set. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | narrow character types | Plain char, signed char, and unsigned char are three distinct types, collectively called narrow character types. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | standard signed integer type | There are five standard signed integer types : "signed char", "short int", "int", "long int", and "long long int". |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | extended signed integer type | There may also be implementation-defined extended signed integer types. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | signed integer types | The standard and extended signed integer types are collectively called signed integer types. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | the natural size suggested by the architecture of the execution environment | Plain ints have the natural size suggested by the architecture of the execution environment 46 ; the other signed integer types are provided to meet special needs.  46) that is, large enough to contain any value in the range of INT\_MIN and INT\_MAX, as defined in the header <climits>. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | standard unsigned integer type | For each of the standard signed integer types, there exists a corresponding (but different) standard unsigned integer type: "unsigned char", "unsigned short int", "unsigned int", "unsigned long int", and "unsigned long long int", each of which occupies the same amount of storage and has the same alignment requirements (3.11) as the corresponding signed integer type 47 ; that is, each signed integer type has the same object representation as its corresponding unsigned integer type.  47) See 7.1.6.2 regarding the correspondence between types and the sequences of type-specifiers that designate them. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | extended unsigned integer type | Likewise, for each of the extended signed integer types there exists a corresponding extended unsigned integer type with the same amount of storage and alignment requirements. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | unsigned integer types | The standard and extended unsigned integer types are collectively called unsigned integer types. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | standard integer types  extended integer types | The standard signed integer types and standard unsigned integer types are collectively called the standard integer types, and the extended signed integer types and extended unsigned integer types are collectively called the extended integer types. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | wchar\_t | Type wchar\_t is a distinct type whose values can represent distinct codes for all members of the largest extended character set specified among the supported locales (22.3.1). |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | underlying type | Type wchar\_t shall have the same size, signedness, and alignment requirements (3.11) as one of the other integral types, called its underlying type. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | char16\_t  char32\_t  underlying type | Types char16\_t and char32\_t denote distinct types with the same size, signedness, and alignment as uint\_least16\_t and uint\_least32\_t, respectively, in <cstdint>, called the underlying types. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | bool | Values of type bool are either true or false. 49 [Note: There are no signed, unsigned, short, or long bool types or values. —end note ]  49) Using a bool value in ways described by this International Standard as "undefined," such as by examining the value of an uninitialized automatic object, might cause it to behave as if it is neither true nor false. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | integral types | Types bool, char, char16\_t, char32\_t, wchar\_t, and the signed and unsigned integer types are collectively called integral types. 50  50) Therefore, enumerations (7.2) are not integral; however, enumerations can be promoted to integral types as specified in 4.5. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | integer type | A synonym for integral type is integer type. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | pure binary numeration system  2's complement  1's complement  signed magnitude | The representations of integral types shall define values by use of a pure binary numeration system. 51 [Example: this International Standard permits 2's complement, 1's complement and signed magnitude representations for integral types. —end example ]  51) A positional representation for integers that uses the binary digits 0 and 1, in which the values represented by successive bits are additive, begin with 1, and are multiplied by successive integral power of 2, except perhaps for the bit with the highest position. (Adapted from the American National Dictionary for Information Processing Systems.) |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | floating point types | There are three floating point types: float, double, and long double. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | arithmetic types | Integral and floating types are collectively called arithmetic types. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | void | The void type has an empty set of values. |
| 3.9.1 Fundamental types | std::nullptr\_t | A value of type std::nullptr\_t is a null pointer constant (4.10). |
| 3.9.2 Compound types | compound type  array  function  pointer  reference  class  union  enumeration  pointer to non-static class member | Compound types can be constructed in the following ways:  — arrays of objects of a given type, 8.3.4;  — functions, which have parameters of given types and return void or references or objects of a given type, 8.3.5;  — pointers to void or objects or functions (including static members of classes) of a given type, 8.3.1;  — references to objects or functions of a given type, 8.3.2. There are two types of references:  — lvalue reference  — rvalue reference  — classes containing a sequence of objects of various types (Clause 9), a set of types, enumerations and functions for manipulating these objects (9.3), and a set of restrictions on the access to these entities (Clause 11);  — unions, which are classes capable of containing objects of different types at different times, 9.5;  — enumerations, which comprise a set of named constant values. Each distinct enumeration constitutes a different enumerated type, 7.2;  — pointers to non-static 52 class members, which identify members of a given type within objects of a given class, 8.3.3.  52) Static class members are objects or functions, and pointers to them are ordinary pointers to objects or functions. |
| 3.9.2 Compound types | object pointer type | The type of a pointer to void or a pointer to an object type is called an object pointer type. [Note: A pointer to void does not have a pointer-to-object type, however, because void is not an object type. —end note ] |
| 3.9.2 Compound types | function pointer type | The type of a pointer that can designate a function is called a function pointer type. |
| 3.9.2 Compound types | point to | If an object of type T is located at an address A, a pointer of type cv T\* whose value is the address A is said to point to that object, regardless of how the value was obtained. [Note: For instance, the address one past the end of an array (5.7) would be considered to point to an unrelated object of the array's element type that might be located at that address. There are further restrictions on pointers to objects with dynamic storage duration; see 3.7.4.3. —end note ] |
| 3.9.3 CV-qualifiers | cv-unqualified type | A type mentioned in 3.9.1 and 3.9.2 is a cv-unqualified type. |
| 3.9.3 CV-qualifiers | const-qualified  volatile-qualified  const-volatile-qualified | Each type which is a cv-unqualified complete or incomplete object type or is void (3.9) has three corresponding cv-qualified versions of its type: a const-qualified version, a volatile-qualified version, and a const-volatile-qualified version. |
| 3.9.3 CV-qualifiers | const object | A const object is an object of type const T or a non-mutable subobject of such an object. |
| 3.9.3 CV-qualifiers | volatile object | A volatile object is an object of type volatile T, a subobject of such an object, or a mutable subobject of a const volatile object. |
| 3.9.3 CV-qualifiers | const volatile object | A const volatile object is an object of type const volatile T, a non-mutable subobject of such an object, a const subobject of a volatile object, or a non-mutable volatile subobject of a const object. |
| 3.9.3 CV-qualifiers | more cv-qualified | There is a partial ordering on cv-qualifiers, so that a type can be said to be more cv-qualified than another. Table 9 shows the relations that constitute this ordering.  Table 9 — Relations on const and volatile   |  | | --- | | no cv-qualifier < const  no cv-qualifier < volatile  no cv-qualifier < const volatile  const < const volatile  volatile < const volatile | |
| 3.9.3 CV-qualifiers | cv (or cv1, cv2, etc.) | In this International Standard, the notation cv (or cv1, cv2, etc.), used in the description of types, represents an arbitrary set of cv-qualifiers, i.e., one of {const}, {volatile}, {const, volatile}, or the empty set. |
| 3.10 Lvalues and rvalues | lvalue | An lvalue (so called, historically, because lvalues could appear on the left-hand side of an assignment expression) designates a function or an object. |
| 3.10 Lvalues and rvalues | xvalue | An xvalue (an "eXpiring" value) also refers to an object, usually near the end of its lifetime (so that its resources may be moved, for example). |
| 3.10 Lvalues and rvalues | glvalue | A glvalue ("generalized" lvalue) is an lvalue or an xvalue. |
| 3.10 Lvalues and rvalues | rvalue | An rvalue (so called, historically, because rvalues could appear on the right-hand side of an assignment expression) is an xvalue, a temporary object (12.2) or subobject thereof, or a value that is not associated with an object. |
| 3.10 Lvalues and rvalues | prvalue | A prvalue ("pure" rvalue) is an rvalue that is not an xvalue. |
|  | value category | Every expression belongs to exactly one of the fundamental classifications in this taxonomy: lvalue, xvalue, or prvalue. This property of an expression is called its value category. [Note: The discussion of each built-in operator in Clause 5 indicates the category of the value it yields and the value categories of the operands it expects. For example, the built-in assignment operators expect that the left operand is an lvalue and that the right operand is a prvalue and yield an lvalue as the result. User-defined operators are functions, and the categories of values they expect and yield are determined by their parameter and return types. —end note ] |
| 3.10 Lvalues and rvalues | modifiable | If an expression can be used to modify the object to which it refers, the expression is called modifiable. |
| 3.11 Alignment | alignment requirement | Object types have alignment requirements (3.9.1, 3.9.2) which place restrictions on the addresses at which an object of that type may be allocated. |
| 3.11 Alignment | alignment | An alignment is an implementation-defined integer value representing the number of bytes between successive addresses at which a given object can be allocated. |
| 3.11 Alignment | fundamental alignment | A fundamental alignment is represented by an alignment less than or equal to the greatest alignment supported by the implementation in all contexts, which is equal to alignof(std::max\_align\_t) (18.2). |
| 3.11 Alignment | extended alignment | An extended alignment is represented by an alignment greater than alignof(std::max\_align\_t). |
| 3.11 Alignment | over-aligned type | A type having an extended alignment requirement is an over-aligned type. [Note: every over-aligned type is or contains a class type to which extended alignment applies (possibly through a non-static data member). —end note ] |
| 3.11 Alignment | weaker  stronger  stricter | Alignments have an order from weaker to stronger or stricter alignments. |
| 4 Standard conversions | standard conversion | Standard conversions are implicit conversions with built-in meaning. |
| 4 Standard conversions | standard conversion sequence | A standard conversion sequence is a sequence of standard conversions in the following order:  — Zero or one conversion from the following set: lvalue-to-rvalue conversion, array-to-pointer conversion, and function-to-pointer conversion.  — Zero or one conversion from the following set: integral promotions, floating point promotion, integral conversions, floating point conversions, floating-integral conversions, pointer conversions, pointer to member conversions, and boolean conversions.  — Zero or one qualification conversion.  [Note: A standard conversion sequence can be empty, i.e., it can consist of no conversions. —end note ] |
| 4 Standard conversions | implicitly converted to | An expression e can be implicitly converted to a type T if and only if the declaration T t=e; is well-formed, for some invented temporary variable t (8.5). |
| 4 Standard conversions | contextually converted to bool | Certain language constructs require that an expression be converted to a Boolean value. An expression e appearing in such a context is said to be contextually converted to bool and is well-formed if and only if the declaration bool t(e); is well-formed, for some invented temporary variable t (8.5). |
| 4 Standard conversions | contextually implicitly converted to | Certain language constructs require conversion to a value having one of a specified set of types appropriate to the construct. An expression e of class type E appearing in such a context is said to be contextually implicitly converted to a specified type T and is well-formed if and only if e can be implicitly converted to a type T that is determined as follows: E is searched for conversion functions whose return type is cv T or reference to cv T such that T is allowed by the context. There shall be exactly one such T. |
| 4.1 Lvalue-to-rvalue conversion |  | A glvalue (3.10) of a non-function, non-array type T can be converted to a prvalue. 55 If T is an incomplete type, a program that necessitates this conversion is ill-formed. If T is a non-class type, the type of the prvalue is the cv-unqualified version of T. Otherwise, the type of the prvalue is T. 56  55) For historical reasons, this conversion is called the "lvalue-to-rvalue" conversion, even though that name does not accurately reflect the taxonomy of expressions described in 3.10.  56) In C++ class prvalues can have cv-qualified types (because they are objects). This differs from ISO C, in which non-lvalues never have cv-qualified types. |
| 4.2 Array-to-pointer conversion |  | An lvalue or rvalue of type "array of N T" or "array of unknown bound of T" can be converted to a prvalue of type "pointer to T". |
| 4.3 Function-to-pointer conversion |  | An lvalue of function type T can be converted to a prvalue of type "pointer to T." |
| 4.4 Qualification conversions |  | 1 A prvalue of type "pointer to cv1 T" can be converted to a prvalue of type "pointer to cv2 T" if "cv2 T" is more cv-qualified than "cv1 T".  2 A prvalue of type "pointer to member of X of type cv1 T" can be converted to a prvalue of type "pointer to member of X of type cv2 T" if "cv2 T" is more cv-qualified than "cv1 T". |
| 4.4 Qualification conversions | similar | Two pointer types T1 and T2 are similar if there exists a type T and integer n > 0 such that:  T1 is cv1,0 pointer to cv1,1 pointer to ... cv1,n-1 pointer to cv1,n T  and  T2 is cv2,0 pointer to cv2,1 pointer to ... cv2,n-1 pointer to cv2,n T  where each cvi,j is const, volatile, const volatile, or nothing. |
| 4.4 Qualification conversions | cv-qualification signature | The n-tuple of cv-qualifiers after the first in a pointer type, e.g., cv1,1 , cv1,2 , ···, cv1,n in the pointer type T1, is called the cv-qualification signature of the pointer type. |
| 4.4 Qualification conversions | multi-level pointer to member type  multi-level mixed pointer and pointer to member type | A multi-level pointer to member type, or a multi-level mixed pointer and pointer to member type has the form:  cv0 P0 to cv1 P1 to ... cvn-1 Pn-1 to cvn T  where Pi is either a pointer or pointer to member and where T is not a pointer type or pointer to member type. |
| 4.4 Qualification conversions | similar | Two multi-level pointer to member types or two multi-level mixed pointer and pointer to member types T1 and T2 are similar if there exists a type T and integer n > 0 such that:  T1 is cv1,0 P0 to cv1,1 P1 to ... cv1,n-1 Pn-1 to cv1,n T  and  T2 is cv2,0 P0 to cv2,1 P1 to ... cv2,n-1 Pn-1 to cv2,n T |
| 4.5 Integral promotions | integral promotion | ...  These conversions are called integral promotions. |
| 4.6 Floating point promotion | floating point promotion | 1 A prvalue of type float can be converted to a prvalue of type double. The value is unchanged.  2 This conversion is called floating point promotion. |
| 4.7 Integral conversions |  | ... |
| 4.8 Floating point conversions |  | ... |
| 4.9 Floating-integral conversions |  | ... |
| 4.10 Pointer conversions | null pointer constant | A null pointer constant is an integer literal (2.14.2) with value zero or a prvalue of type std::nullptr\_t. |
| 4.10 Pointer conversions | null pointer value  null pointer conversion | A null pointer constant can be converted to a pointer type; the result is the null pointer value of that type and is distinguishable from every other value of object pointer or function pointer type. Such a conversion is called a null pointer conversion. |
| 4.11 Pointer to member conversions | null member pointer value  null member pointer conversion | A null pointer constant (4.10) can be converted to a pointer to member type; the result is the null member pointer value of that type and is distinguishable from any pointer to member not created from a null pointer constant. Such a conversion is called a null member pointer conversion. |
| 4.12 Boolean conversions |  | ... |
| 4.13 Integer conversion rank | integer conversion rank | every integer type has an integer conversion rank defined as follows:  — No two signed integer types other than char and signed char (if char is signed) shall have the same rank, even if they have the same representation.  — The rank of a signed integer type shall be greater than the rank of any signed integer type with a smaller size.  — The rank of long long int shall be greater than the rank of long int, which shall be greater than the rank of int, which shall be greater than the rank of short int, which shall be greater than the rank of signed char.  — The rank of any unsigned integer type shall equal the rank of the corresponding signed integer type.  — The rank of any standard integer type shall be greater than the rank of any extended integer type with the same size.  — The rank of char shall equal the rank of signed char and unsigned char.  — The rank of bool shall be less than the rank of all other standard integer types.  — The ranks of char16\_t, char32\_t, and wchar\_t shall equal the ranks of their underlying types (3.9.1).  — The rank of any extended signed integer type relative to another extended signed integer type with the same size is implementation-defined, but still subject to the other rules for determining the integer conversion rank.  — For all integer types T1, T2, and T3, if T1 has greater rank than T2 and T2 has greater rank than T3, then T1 shall have greater rank than T3.  [Note: The integer conversion rank is used in the definition of the integral promotions (4.5) and the usual arithmetic conversions (Clause 5). —end note ] |
| 5 Expressions | expression | An expression is a sequence of operators and operands that specifies a computation. |
| 5 Expressions | overload | Operators can be overloaded, that is, given meaning when applied to expressions of class type (Clause 9) or enumeration type (7.2). |
| 5 Expressions | built-in operator | Operator overloading shall not modify the rules for the built-in operators, that is, for operators applied to types for which they are defined by this Standard. |
| 5 Expressions | unevaluated operand | In some contexts, unevaluated operands appear (5.2.8, 5.3.3, 5.3.7, 7.1.6.2). |
| 5 Expressions | usual arithmetic conversion | Many binary operators that expect operands of arithmetic or enumeration type cause conversions and yield result types in a similar way. The purpose is to yield a common type, which is also the type of the result. This pattern is called the usual arithmetic conversions, which are defined as follows:  ... |
| 5 Expressions | discarded-value expression | In some contexts, an expression only appears for its side effects. Such an expression is called a discarded-value expression. |
| 5 Expressions | cv-combined type | The cv-combined type of two types T1 and T2 is a type T3 similar to T1 whose cv-qualification signature (4.4) is:  — for every j > 0, cv3,j is the union of cv1,j and cv2,j ;  — if the resulting cv3,j is different from cv1,j or cv2,j , then const is added to every cv3,k for 0 < k < j.  [Note: Given similar types T1 and T2, this construction ensures that both can be converted to T3. —end note ] |
| 5 Expressions | composite pointer type | The composite pointer type of two operands p1 and p2 having types T1 and T2, respectively, where at least one is a pointer or pointer to member type or std::nullptr\_t, is:  — if both p1 and p2 are null pointer constants, std::nullptr\_t;  — if either p1 or p2 is a null pointer constant, T2 or T1, respectively;  — if T1 or T2 is "pointer to cv1 void" and the other type is "pointer to cv2 T", "pointer to cv12 void", where cv12 is the union of cv1 and cv2;  — if T1 is "pointer to cv1 C1" and T2 is "pointer to cv2 C2", where C1 is reference-related to C2 or C2 is reference-related to C1 (8.5.3), the cv-combined type of T1 and T2 or the cv-combined type of T2 and T1, respectively;  — if T1 is "pointer to member of C1 of type cv1 U1" and T2 is "pointer to member of C2 of type cv2 U2" where C1 is reference-related to C2 or C2 is reference-related to C1 (8.5.3), the cv-combined type of T2 and T1 or the cv-combined type of T1 and T2, respectively;  — if T1 and T2 are similar multi-level mixed pointer and pointer to member types (4.4), the cv-combined type of T1 and T2;  — otherwise, a program that necessitates the determination of a composite pointer type is ill-formed. |
| 5.1.1 General | primary-expression  id-expression  unqualified-id | primary-expression:  　　literal  　　this  　　( expression )  　　id-expression  　　lambda-expression  id-expression:  　　unqualified-id  　　qualified-id  unqualified-id:  　　identifier  　　operator-function-id  　　conversion-function-id  　　literal-operator-id  　　~ class-name  　　~ decltype-specifier  　　template-id |
| 5.1.1 General | this | The keyword this names a pointer to the object for which a non-static member function (9.3.2) is invoked or a non-static data member's initializer (9.2) is evaluated. |
| 5.1.1 General | parenthesized expression | A parenthesized expression is a primary expression whose type and value are identical to those of the enclosed expression. |
| 5.1.1 General | identifier | An identifier is an id-expression provided it has been suitably declared (Clause 7). [Note: for operator-function-ids, see 13.5; for conversion-function-ids, see 12.3.2; for literal-operator-ids, see 13.5.8; for template-ids, see 14.2. A class-name or decltype-specifier prefixed by ~ denotes a destructor; see 12.4. Within the definition of a non-static member function, an identifier that names a non-static member is transformed to a class member access expression (9.3.1). —end note ] |
| 5.1.1 General | qualified-id  nested-name-specifier | qualified-id:  　　nested-name-specifier templateopt unqualified-id  nested-name-specifier:  　　::  　　type-name ::  　　namespace-name ::  　　decltype-specifier ::  　　nested-name-specifier identifier ::  　　nested-name-specifier templateopt simple-template-id :: |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | lambda-expression  lambda-introducer  lambda-capture  capture-default  capture-list  capture  simple-capture  init-capture  lambda-declarator | lambda-expression:  　　lambda-introducer lambda-declaratoropt compound-statement  lambda-introducer:  　　[ lambda-captureopt ]  lambda-capture:  　　capture-default  　　capture-list  　　capture-default , capture-list  capture-default:  　　&  　　=  capture-list:  　　capture ...opt  　　capture-list , capture ...opt  capture:  　　simple-capture  　　init-capture  simple-capture:  　　identifier  　　& identifier  　　this  init-capture:  　　identifier initializer  　　& identifier initializer  lambda-declarator:  　　( parameter-declaration-clause ) mutableopt exception-specificationopt attribute-specifier-seqopt trailing-return-typeopt |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | closure object | The evaluation of a lambda-expression results in a prvalue temporary (12.2). This temporary is called the closure object. |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | closure type | The type of the lambda-expression (which is also the type of the closure object) is a unique, unnamed non-union class type — called the closure type — whose properties are described below. |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | local lambda expression | A lambda-expression whose smallest enclosing scope is a block scope (3.3.3) is a local lambda expression; any other lambda-expression shall not have a capture-default or simple-capture in its lambda-introducer. |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | reaching scope | The reaching scope of a local lambda expression is the set of enclosing scopes up to and including the innermost enclosing function and its parameters. [Note: This reaching scope includes any intervening lambda-expressions. —end note ] |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | explicitly captured | An entity that is designated by a simple-capture is said to be explicitly captured, and shall be this or a variable with automatic storage duration declared in the reaching scope of the local lambda expression.  An init-capture behaves as if it declares and explicitly captures a variable of the form "auto init-capture ;" whose declarative region is the lambda-expression's compound-statement, except that:  — if the capture is by copy (see below), the non-static data member declared for the capture and the variable are treated as two different ways of referring to the same object, which has the lifetime of the non-static data member, and no additional copy and destruction is performed, and  — if the capture is by reference, the variable's lifetime ends when the closure object's lifetime ends.  [Note: This enables an init-capture like "x = std::move(x)"; the second "x" must bind to a declaration in the surrounding context. —end note ] |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | implicitly capture | A lambda-expression with an associated capture-default that does not explicitly capture this or a variable with automatic storage duration (this excludes any id-expression that has been found to refer to an init-capture's associated non-static data member), is said to implicitly capture the entity (i.e., this or a variable) if the compound-statement:  — odr-uses (3.2) the entity, or  — names the entity in a potentially-evaluated expression (3.2) where the enclosing full-expression depends on a generic lambda parameter declared within the reaching scope of the lambda-expression. |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | captured | An entity is captured if it is captured explicitly or implicitly. |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | captured by copy | An entity is captured by copy if it is implicitly captured and the capture-default is = or if it is explicitly captured with a capture that is not of the form & identifier or & identifier initializer. |
| 5.1.2 Lambda expressions | captured by reference | An entity is captured by reference if it is implicitly or explicitly captured but not captured by copy. |
| 5.2 Postfix expressions | postfix-expression  expression-list  pseudo-destructor-name | postfix-expression:  　　primary-expression  　　postfix-expression [ expression ]  　　postfix-expression [ braced-init-list ]  　　postfix-expression ( expression-listopt )  　　simple-type-specifier ( expression-listopt )  　　typename-specifier ( expression-listopt )  　　simple-type-specifier braced-init-list  　　typename-specifier braced-init-list  　　postfix-expression . templateopt id-expression  　　postfix-expression -> templateopt 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 )  expression-list:  　　initializer-list  pseudo-destructor-name:  　　nested-name-specifieropt type-name :: ~ type-name  　　nested-name-specifier template simple-template-id :: ~ type-name  　　nested-name-specifieropt ~ type-name  　　~ decltype-specifier |
| 5.2.2 Function call | function call | A function call is a postfix expression followed by parentheses containing a possibly empty, comma-separated list of initializer-clauses which constitute the arguments to the function. |
| 5.2.2 Function call | virtual function call | If the selected function is non-virtual, or if the id-expression in the class member access expression is a qualified-id, that function is called. Otherwise, its final overrider (10.3) in the dynamic type of the object expression is called; such a call is referred to as a virtual function call. [Note: the dynamic type is the type of the object referred to by the current value of the object expression. 12.7 describes the behavior of virtual function calls when the object expression refers to an object under construction or destruction. —end note ] |
| 5.2.2 Function call | nonconstant object | In addition, it is possible to modify the values of nonconstant objects through pointer parameters. |
| 5.2.2 Function call | default argument promotion | ...  These promotions are referred to as the default argument promotions. |
| 5.2.5 Class member access | object expression | Abbreviating postfix-expression.id-expression as E1.E2, E1 is called the object expression. |
| 5.2.5 Class member access | cq  vq | In the remainder of 5.2.5, cq represents either const or the absence of const and vq represents either volatile or the absence of volatile. |
| 5.2.5 Class member access | vq12 | Let the notation vq12 stand for the "union" of vq1 and vq2; that is, if vq1 or vq2 is volatile, then vq12 is volatile. |
| 5.2.5 Class member access | cq12 | Similarly, let the notation cq12 stand for the "union" of cq1 and cq2; that is, if cq1 or cq2 is const, then cq12 is const. |
| 5.2.7 Dynamic cast | fail | If C is the class type to which T points or refers, the run-time check logically executes as follows:  — If, in the most derived object pointed (referred) to by v, v points (refers) to a public base class subobject of a C object, and if only one object of type C is derived from the subobject pointed (referred) to by v the result points (refers) to that C object.  — Otherwise, if v points (refers) to a public base class subobject of the most derived object, and the type of the most derived object has a base class, of type C, that is unambiguous and public, the result points (refers) to the C subobject of the most derived object.  — Otherwise, the run-time check fails. |
| 5.2.10 Reinterpret cast | type pun | A glvalue expression of type T1 can be cast to the type "reference to T2" if an expression of type "pointer to T1" can be explicitly converted to the type "pointer to T2" using a reinterpret\_cast. The result refers to the same object as the source glvalue, but with the specified type. [Note: That is, for lvalues, a reference cast reinterpret\_cast<T&>(x) has the same effect as the conversion \*reinterpret\_cast<T\*>(&x) with the built-in & and \* operators (and similarly for reinterpret\_cast<T&&>(x)). —end note ] No temporary is created, no copy is made, and constructors (12.1) or conversion functions (12.3) are not called. 73  73) This is sometimes referred to as a type pun. |
| 5.2.11 Const cast | casting away constness | The following rules define the process known as casting away constness. In these rules Tn and Xn represent types. For two pointer types:  X1 is T1cv1,1 \* ··· cv1,N \* where T1 is not a pointer type  X2 is T2cv2,1 \* ··· cv2,M \* where T2 is not a pointer type  K is min(N,M)  casting from X1 to X2 casts away constness if, for a non-pointer type T there does not exist an implicit conversion (Clause 4) from:  Tcv1,(N-K+1) \* cv1,(N-K+2) \* ··· cv1,N \*  to  Tcv2,(M-K+1) \* cv2,(M-K+2) \* ··· cv2,M \* |
| 5.3 Unary expressions | unary-expression  unary-operator | unary-expression:  　　postfix-expression  　　++ cast-expression  　　-- cast-expression  　　unary-operator cast-expression  　　sizeof unary-expression  　　sizeof ( type-id )  　　sizeof ... ( identifier )  　　alignof ( type-id )  　　noexcept-expression  　　new-expression  　　delete-expression  unary-operator: one of  　　\* & + - ! ~ |
| 5.3.1 Unary operators | indirection | The unary \* operator performs indirection: the expression to which it is applied shall be a pointer to an object type, or a pointer to a function type and the result is an lvalue referring to the object or function to which the expression points. |
| 5.3.1 Unary operators | negative of an unsigned quantity | The negative of an unsigned quantity is computed by subtracting its value from 2n , where n is the number of bits in the promoted operand. |
| 5.3.3 Sizeof | sizeof operator | The sizeof operator yields the number of bytes in the object representation of its operand. |
| 5.3.4 New | new-expression  allocated type | The new-expression attempts to create an object of the type-id (8.1) or new-type-id to which it is applied. The type of that object is the allocated type. |
| 5.3.4 New | new-expression  new-placement  new-type-id  new-declarator  noptr-new-declarator  new-initializer | new-expression:  　　::opt new new-placementopt new-type-id new-initializeropt  　　::opt new new-placementopt ( type-id ) new-initializeropt  new-placement:  　　( expression-list )  new-type-id:  　　type-specifier-seq new-declaratoropt  new-declarator:  　　ptr-operator new-declaratoropt  　　noptr-new-declarator  noptr-new-declarator:  　　[ expression ] attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　noptr-new-declarator [ constant-expression ] attribute-specifier-seqopt  new-initializer:  　　( expression-listopt )  　　braced-init-list |
| 5.3.4 New | dynamic storage duration | Entities created by a new-expression have dynamic storage duration (3.7.4). [Note: the lifetime of such an entity is not necessarily restricted to the scope in which it is created. —end note ] |
| 5.3.5 Delete | delete-expression | The delete-expression operator destroys a most derived object (1.8) or array created by a new-expression. |
| 5.3.5 Delete | delete-expression | delete-expression:  　　::opt delete cast-expression  　　::opt delete [ ] cast-expression |
| 5.3.5 Delete | delete object | In the first alternative (delete object), the value of the operand of delete may be a null pointer value, a pointer to a non-array object created by a previous new-expression, or a pointer to a subobject (1.8) representing a base class of such an object (Clause 10). |
| 5.3.5 Delete | delete array  array new-expression | In the second alternative (delete array), the value of the operand of delete may be a null pointer value or a pointer value that resulted from a previous array new-expression. 81  81) For non-zero-length arrays, this is the same as a pointer to the first element of the array created by that new-expression. Zero-length arrays do not have a first element. |
| 5.3.6 Alignof | alignof expression | An alignof expression yields the alignment requirement of its operand type. |
| 5.3.7 noexcept operator | noexcept operator | The noexcept operator determines whether the evaluation of its operand, which is an unevaluated operand (Clause 5), can throw an exception (15.1). |
| 5.3.7 noexcept operator | noexcept-expression | noexcept-expression:  　　noexcept ( expression ) |
| 5.4 Explicit type conversion (cast notation) | cast notation | An explicit type conversion can be expressed using functional notation (5.2.3), a type conversion operator (dynamic\_cast, static\_cast, reinterpret\_cast, const\_cast), or the cast notation. |
| 5.4 Explicit type conversion (cast notation) | cast-expression | cast-expression:  　　unary-expression  　　( type-id ) cast-expression |
| 5.5 Pointer-to-member operators | pm-expression | pm-expression:  　　cast-expression  　　pm-expression .\* cast-expression  　　pm-expression ->\* cast-expression |
| 5.5 Pointer-to-member operators | object expression | Abbreviating pm-expression.\*cast-expression as E1.\*E2, E1 is called the object expression. |
| 5.6 Multiplicative operators | multiplicative-expression | multiplicative-expression:  　　pm-expression  　　multiplicative-expression \* pm-expression  　　multiplicative-expression / pm-expression  　　multiplicative-expression % pm-expression |
| 5.7 Additive operators | additive-expression | additive-expression:  　　multiplicative-expression  　　additive-expression + multiplicative-expression  　　additive-expression - multiplicative-expression |
| 5.8 Shift operators | shift-expression | shift-expression:  　　additive-expression  　　shift-expression << additive-expression  　　shift-expression >> additive-expression |
| 5.9 Relational operators | relational-expression | relational-expression:  　　shift-expression  　　relational-expression < shift-expression  　　relational-expression > shift-expression  　　relational-expression <= shift-expression  　　relational-expression >= shift-expression |
| 5.10 Equality operators | equality-expression | equality-expression:  　　relational-expression  　　equality-expression == relational-expression  　　equality-expression != relational-expression |
| 5.11 Bitwise AND operator | and-expression | and-expression:  　　equality-expression  　　and-expression & equality-expression |
| 5.12 Bitwise exclusive OR operator | exclusive-or-expression | exclusive-or-expression:  　　and-expression  　　exclusive-or-expression ˆ and-expression |
| 5.13 Bitwise inclusive OR operator | inclusive-or-expression | inclusive-or-expression:  　　exclusive-or-expression  　　inclusive-or-expression | exclusive-or-expression |
| 5.14 Logical AND operator | logical-and-expression | logical-and-expression:  　　inclusive-or-expression  　　logical-and-expression && inclusive-or-expression |
| 5.14 Logical AND operator | left-to-right evaluation | Unlike &, && guarantees left-to-right evaluation: the second operand is not evaluated if the first operand is false. |
| 5.15 Logical OR operator | logical-or-expression | logical-or-expression:  　　logical-and-expression  　　logical-or-expression || logical-and-expression |
| 5.15 Logical OR operator | left-to-right evaluation | Unlike |, || guarantees left-to-right evaluation; moreover, the second operand is not evaluated if the first operand evaluates to true. |
| 5.16 Conditional operator | conditional-expression | conditional-expression:  　　logical-or-expression  　　logical-or-expression ? expression : assignment-expression |
| 5.17 Assignment and compound assignment operators | assignment-expression  assignment-operator | assignment-expression:  　　conditional-expression  　　logical-or-expression assignment-operator initializer-clause  　　throw-expression  assignment-operator: one of  　　= \*= /= %= += -= >>= <<= &= ˆ= |= |
| 5.18 Comma operator | expression | expression:  　　assignment-expression  　　expression , assignment-expression |
| 5.19 Constant expressions | constant expressions | Certain contexts require expressions that satisfy additional requirements as detailed in this sub-clause; other contexts have different semantics depending on whether or not an expression satisfies these requirements. Expressions that satisfy these requirements are called constant expressions. [Note: Constant expressions can be evaluated during translation.—end note ] |
| 5.19 Constant expressions | constant-expression | constant-expression:  　　conditional-expression |
| 5.19 Constant expressions | core constant expression | A conditional-expression e is a core constant expression unless the evaluation of e, following the rules of the abstract machine (1.9), would evaluate one of the following expressions:  ... |
| 5.19 Constant expressions | integral constant expression | An integral constant expression is an expression of integral or unscoped enumeration type, implicitly converted to a prvalue, where the converted expression is a core constant expression. [Note: Such expressions may be used as array bounds (8.3.4, 5.3.4), as bit-field lengths (9.6), as enumerator initializers if the underlying type is not fixed (7.2), and as alignments (7.6.2). —end note ] |
| 5.19 Constant expressions | converted constant expression | A converted constant expression of type T is an expression, implicitly converted to a prvalue of type T, where the converted expression is a core constant expression and the implicit conversion sequence contains only user-defined conversions, lvalue-to-rvalue conversions (4.1), integral promotions (4.5), and integral conversions (4.7) other than narrowing conversions (8.5.4). [Note: such expressions may be used in new expressions (5.3.4), as case expressions (6.4.2), as enumerator initializers if the underlying type is fixed (7.2), as array bounds (8.3.4), and as integral or enumeration non-type template arguments (14.3). —end note ] |
| 5.19 Constant expressions | constant expression | A constant expression is either a glvalue core constant expression whose value refers to an object with static storage duration or to a function, or a prvalue core constant expression whose value is an object where, for that object and its subobjects:  — each non-static data member of reference type refers to an object with static storage duration or to a function, and  — if the object or subobject is of pointer type, it contains the address of an object with static storage duration, the address past the end of such an object (5.7), the address of a function, or a null pointer value. |
| 6 Statements | statement | statement:  　　labeled-statement  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt expression-statement  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt compound-statement  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt selection-statement  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt iteration-statement  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt jump-statement  declaration-statement  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt try-block |
| 6.1 Labeled statement | labeled-statement | labeled-statement:  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt identifier : statement  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt case constant-expression : statement  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt default : statement |
| 6.1 Labeled statement | identifier label | An identifier label declares the identifier. |
| 6.2 Expression statement | expression-statement | expression-statement:  　　expressionopt ; |
| 6.2 Expression statement | null statement | An expression statement with the expression missing is called a null statement. [Note: Most statements are expression statements — usually assignments or function calls. A null statement is useful to carry a label just before the } of a compound statement and to supply a null body to an iteration statement such as a while statement (6.5.1). —end note ] |
| 6.3 Compound statement or block | compound statement  block | So that several statements can be used where one is expected, the compound statement (also, and equivalently, called "block") is provided. |
| 6.3 Compound statement or block | compound-statement  statement-seq | compound-statement:  　　{ statement-seqopt }  statement-seq:  　　statement  　　statement-seq statement |
| 6.4 Selection statements | selection statement | Selection statements choose one of several flows of control. |
| 6.4 Selection statements | selection-statement  condition | selection-statement:  　　if ( condition ) statement  　　if ( condition ) statement else statement  　　switch ( condition ) statement  condition:  　　expression  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seq declarator = initializer-clause  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seq declarator braced-init-list |
| 6.4 Selection statements | substatement | In Clause 6, the term substatement refers to the contained statement or statements that appear in the syntax notation. |
| 6.4 Selection statements | the condition | The value of the condition will be referred to as simply "the condition" where the usage is unambiguous. |
| 6.4.1 The if statement | un-elsed if |  |
| 6.4.2 The switch statement | switch statement | The switch statement causes control to be transferred to one of several statements depending on the value of a condition. |
| 6.5 Iteration statements | iteration statement | Iteration statements specify looping. |
| 6.5 Iteration statements | iteration-statement  for-init-statement  for-range-declaration  for-range-initializer | iteration-statement:  　　while ( condition ) statement  　　do statement while ( expression ) ;  　　for ( for-init-statement conditionopt ; expressionopt ) statement  　　for ( for-range-declaration : for-range-initializer ) statement  for-init-statement:  　　expression-statement  　　simple-declaration  for-range-declaration:  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seq declarator  for-range-initializer:  　　expression  　　braced-init-list |
| 6.5.1 The while statement | while statement | In the while statement the substatement is executed repeatedly until the value of the condition (6.4) becomes false. |
| 6.5.2 The do statement | do statement | In the do statement the substatement is executed repeatedly until the value of the expression becomes false. |
| 6.5.4 The range-based for statement | range-init | For a range-based for statement of the form  for ( for-range-declaration : expression ) statement  let range-init be equivalent to the expression surrounded by parentheses 89  ( expression )  and for a range-based for statement of the form  for ( for-range-declaration : braced-init-list ) statement  let range-init be equivalent to the braced-init-list.  89) this ensures that a top-level comma operator cannot be reinterpreted as a delimiter between init-declarators in the declaration of \_\_range. |
| 6.6 Jump statements | jump statement | Jump statements unconditionally transfer control. |
| 6.6 Jump statements | jump-statement | jump-statement:  　　break ;  　　continue ;  　　return expressionopt ;  　　return braced-init-list ;  　　goto identifier ; |
| 6.6.1 The break statement | break statement | The break statement shall occur only in an iteration-statement or a switch statement and causes termination of the smallest enclosing iteration-statement or switch statement; control passes to the statement following the terminated statement, if any. |
| 6.6.2 The continue statement | continue statement | The continue statement shall occur only in an iteration-statement and causes control to pass to the loop-continuation portion of the smallest enclosing iteration-statement, that is, to the end of the loop. |
| 6.6.3 The return statement | return statement | A function returns to its caller by the return statement. |
| 6.6.4 The goto statement | goto statement | The goto statement unconditionally transfers control to the statement labeled by the identifier. |
| 6.7 Declaration statement | declaration statement  declaration-statement | A declaration statement introduces one or more new identifiers into a block; it has the form  declaration-statement:  　　block-declaration |
| 6.7 Declaration statement | jump | A program that jumps 90 from a point where a variable with automatic storage duration is not in scope to a point where it is in scope is ill-formed unless the variable has scalar type, class type with a trivial default constructor and a trivial destructor, a cv-qualified version of one of these types, or an array of one of the preceding types and is declared without an initializer (8.5).  90) The transfer from the condition of a switch statement to a case label is considered a jump in this respect. |
| 7 Declarations | declaration | Declarations generally specify how names are to be interpreted. |
| 7 Declarations | declaration-seq  declaration  block-declaration  alias-declaration  simple-declaration  static\_assert-declaration  empty-declaration  attribute-declaration | declaration-seq:  　　declaration  　　declaration-seq declaration  declaration:  　　block-declaration  　　function-definition  　　template-declaration  　　explicit-instantiation  　　explicit-specialization  　　linkage-specification  　　namespace-definition  　　empty-declaration  　　attribute-declaration  block-declaration:  　　simple-declaration  　　asm-definition  　　namespace-alias-definition  　　using-declaration  　　using-directive  　　static\_assert-declaration  　　alias-declaration  　　opaque-enum-declaration  alias-declaration:  　　using identifier attribute-specifier-seqopt = type-id ;  simple-declaration:  　　decl-specifier-seqopt init-declarator-listopt ;  　　attribute-specifier-seq decl-specifier-seqopt init-declarator-list ;  static\_assert-declaration:  　　static\_assert ( constant-expression , string-literal ) ;  empty-declaration:  　　;  attribute-declaration:  　　attribute-specifier-seq ; |
| 7 Declarations | typedef declaration | If the decl-specifier-seq contains the typedef specifier, the declaration is called a typedef declaration and the name of each init-declarator is declared to be a typedef-name, synonymous with its associated type (7.1.3). |
| 7 Declarations | function declaration  object declaration | If the decl-specifier-seq contains no typedef specifier, the declaration is called a function declaration if the type associated with the name is a function type (8.3.5) and an object declaration otherwise. |
| 7 Declarations | function-definition | Syntactic components beyond those found in the general form of declaration are added to a function declaration to make a function-definition. |
| 7 Declarations | definition | An object declaration, however, is also a definition unless it contains the extern specifier and has no initializer (3.1). A definition causes the appropriate amount of storage to be reserved and any appropriate initialization (8.5) to be done. |
| 7.1 Specifiers | decl-specifier  decl-specifier-seq | decl-specifier:  　　storage-class-specifier  　　type-specifier  　　function-specifier  　　friend  　　typedef  　　constexpr  decl-specifier-seq:  　　decl-specifier attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　decl-specifier decl-specifier-seq |
| 7.1 Specifiers | self-consistent | If a type-name is encountered while parsing a decl-specifier-seq, it is interpreted as part of the decl-specifier-seq if and only if there is no previous type-specifier other than a cv-qualifier in the decl-specifier-seq. The sequence shall be self-consistent as described below.  ... |
| 7.1.1 Storage class specifiers | storage-class-specifier | storage-class-specifier:  　　register  　　static  　　thread\_local  　　extern  　　mutable |
| 7.1.2 Function specifiers | function-specifier | function-specifier:  　　inline  　　virtual  　　explicit |
| 7.1.2 Function specifiers | inline function | A function declaration (8.3.5, 9.3, 11.3) with an inline specifier declares an inline function. |
| 7.1.2 Function specifiers | inline substitution |  |
| 7.1.2 Function specifiers | inline function | A function defined within a class definition is an inline function. |
| 7.1.3 The typedef specifier | typedef-name | typedef-name:  　　identifier |
| 7.1.3 The typedef specifier | typedef-name | A name declared with the typedef specifier becomes a typedef-name. |
| 7.1.5 The constexpr specifier | constexpr function | A constexpr specifier used in the declaration of a function that is not a constructor declares that function to be a constexpr function. |
| 7.1.5 The constexpr specifier | constexpr constructor | Similarly, a constexpr specifier used in a constructor declaration declares that constructor to be a constexpr constructor. |
| 7.1.6 Type specifiers | type-specifier  trailing-type-specifier  type-specifier-seq  trailing-type-specifier-seq | type-specifier:  trailing-type-specifier  　　class-specifier  　　enum-specifier  trailing-type-specifier:  　　simple-type-specifier  　　elaborated-type-specifier  　　typename-specifier  　　cv-qualifier  type-specifier-seq:  　　type-specifier attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　type-specifier type-specifier-seq  trailing-type-specifier-seq:  　　trailing-type-specifier attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　trailing-type-specifier trailing-type-specifier-seq |
| 7.1.6.1 The cv-qualifiers | cv-qualifier | There are two cv-qualifiers, const and volatile. |
| 7.1.6.2 Simple type specifiers | simple-type-specifier  type-name  decltype-specifier | simple-type-specifier:  　　nested-name-specifieropt type-name  　　nested-name-specifier template simple-template-id  　　char  　　char16\_t  　　char32\_t  　　wchar\_t  　　bool  　　short  　　int  　　long  　　signed  　　unsigned  　　float  　　double  　　void  　　auto  　　decltype-specifier  type-name:  　　class-name  　　enum-name  　　typedef-name  　　simple-template-id  decltype-specifier:  　　decltype ( expression )  　　decltype ( auto ) |
| 7.1.6.3 Elaborated type specifiers | elaborated-type-specifier | elaborated-type-specifier:  　　class-key attribute-specifier-seqopt nested-name-specifieropt identifier  　　class-key simple-template-id  　　class-key nested-name-specifier templateopt simple-template-id  　　enum nested-name-specifieropt identifier |
| 7.1.6.4 auto specifier | auto  decltype(auto) | The auto and decltype(auto) type-specifiers designate a placeholder type that will be replaced later, either by deduction from an initializer or by explicit specification with a trailing-return-type. The auto type-specifier is also used to signify that a lambda is a generic lambda. |
| 7.1.6.4 auto specifier | generic lambda | If the auto type-specifier appears as one of the decl-specifiers in the decl-specifier-seq of a parameter-declaration of a lambda-expression, the lambda is a generic lambda (5.1.2). |
| 7.2 Enumeration declarations | enumeration | An enumeration is a distinct type (3.9.2) with named constants. |
| 7.2 Enumeration declarations | enum-name  enum-specifier  enum-head  opaque-enum-declaration  enum-key  enum-base  enumerator-list  enumerator-definition  enumerator | enum-name:  　　identifier  enum-specifier:  　　enum-head { enumerator-listopt }  　　enum-head { enumerator-list , }  enum-head:  　　enum-key attribute-specifier-seqopt identifieropt enum-baseopt  　　enum-key attribute-specifier-seqopt nested-name-specifier identifier  　　enum-baseopt  opaque-enum-declaration:  　　enum-key attribute-specifier-seqopt identifier enum-baseopt ;  enum-key:  　　enum  　　enum class  　　enum struct  enum-base:  　　: type-specifier-seq  enumerator-list:  　　enumerator-definition  　　enumerator-list , enumerator-definition  enumerator-definition:  　　enumerator  　　enumerator = constant-expression  enumerator:  　　identifier |
| 7.2 Enumeration declarations | unscoped enumeration  unscoped enumerator | The enumeration type declared with an enum-key of only enum is an unscoped enumeration, and its enumerators are unscoped enumerators. |
| 7.2 Enumeration declarations | scoped enumeration  scoped enumerator | The enum-keys enum class and enum struct are semantically equivalent; an enumeration type declared with one of these is a scoped enumeration, and its enumerators are scoped enumerators. |
| 7.2 Enumeration declarations | underlying type | Each enumeration defines a type that is different from all other types. Each enumeration also has an underlying type. |
| 7.2 Enumeration declarations | fixed | The underlying type can be explicitly specified using enum-base; if not explicitly specified, the underlying type of a scoped enumeration type is int. In these cases, the underlying type is said to be fixed. |
|  | layout-compatible | Two enumeration types are layout-compatible if they have the same underlying type. |
| 7.3 Namespaces | namespace | A namespace is an optionally-named declarative region. |
| 7.3 Namespaces | member | The name of a namespace can be used to access entities declared in that namespace; that is, the members of the namespace. |
| 7.3.1 Namespace definition | namespace-name  original-namespace-name  namespace-definition  named-namespace-definition  original-namespace-definition  extension-namespace-definition  unnamed-namespace-definition  namespace-body | namespace-name:  　　original-namespace-name  　　namespace-alias  original-namespace-name:  　　identifier  namespace-definition:  　　named-namespace-definition  　　unnamed-namespace-definition  named-namespace-definition:  　　original-namespace-definition  　　extension-namespace-definition  original-namespace-definition:  　　inlineopt namespace identifier { namespace-body }  extension-namespace-definition:  　　inlineopt namespace original-namespace-name { namespace-body }  unnamed-namespace-definition:  　　inlineopt namespace { namespace-body }  namespace-body:  　　declaration-seqopt |
| 7.3.1 Namespace definition | enclosing namespace | The enclosing namespaces of a declaration are those namespaces in which the declaration lexically appears, except for a redeclaration of a namespace member outside its original namespace (e.g., a definition as specified in 7.3.1.2). |
| 7.3.1 Namespace definition | inline namespace | If the optional initial inline keyword appears in a namespace-definition for a particular namespace, that namespace is declared to be an inline namespace. |
| 7.3.1 Namespace definition | inline namespace set  enclosing namespace set | These properties are transitive: if a namespace N contains an inline namespace M, which in turn contains an inline namespace O, then the members of O can be used as though they were members of M or N. The inline namespace set of N is the transitive closure of all inline namespaces in N. The enclosing namespace set of O is the set of namespaces consisting of the innermost non-inline namespace enclosing an inline namespace O, together with any intervening inline namespaces. |
| 7.3.2 Namespace alias | namespace-alias  namespace-alias-definition  qualified-namespace-specifier | A namespace-alias-definition declares an alternate name for a namespace according to the following grammar:  namespace-alias:  　　identifier  namespace-alias-definition:  　　namespace identifier = qualified-namespace-specifier ;  qualified-namespace-specifier:  　　nested-name-specifieropt namespace-name |
| 7.3.3 The using declaration | using-declaration | A using-declaration introduces a name into the declarative region in which the using-declaration appears. |
| 7.3.3 The using declaration | using-declaration | using-declaration:  　　using typenameopt nested-name-specifier unqualified-id ;  　　using :: unqualified-id ; |
| 7.3.4 Using directive | using-directive | using-directive:  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt using namespace nested-name-specifieropt namespace-name ; |
| 7.4 The asm declaration | asm-definition | asm-definition:  　　asm ( string-literal ) ; |
| 7.5 Linkage specifications | language linkage | All function types, function names with external linkage, and variable names with external linkage have a language linkage. [Note: Some of the properties associated with an entity with language linkage are specific to each implementation and are not described here. For example, a particular language linkage may be associated with a particular form of representing names of objects and functions with external linkage, or with a particular calling convention, etc. —end note ] |
| 7.5 Linkage specifications | linkage-specification | linkage-specification:  　　extern string-literal { declaration-seqopt }  　　extern string-literal declaration |
| 7.6.1 Attribute syntax and semantics | attribute | Attributes specify additional information for various source constructs such as types, variables, names, blocks, or translation units. |
| 7.6.1 Attribute syntax and semantics | attribute-specifier-seq  attribute-specifier  alignment-specifier  attribute-list  attribute  attribute-token  attribute-scoped-token  attribute-namespace  attribute-argument-clause  balanced-token-seq  balanced-token | attribute-specifier-seq:  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt attribute-specifier  attribute-specifier:  　　[ [ attribute-list ] ]  　　alignment-specifier  alignment-specifier:  　　alignas ( type-id ...opt )  　　alignas ( constant-expression ...opt )  attribute-list:  　　attributeopt  　　attribute-list , attributeopt  　　attribute ...  　　attribute-list , attribute ...  attribute:  　　attribute-token attribute-argument-clauseopt  attribute-token:  　　identifier  　　attribute-scoped-token  attribute-scoped-token:  　　attribute-namespace :: identifier  attribute-namespace:  　　identifier  attribute-argument-clause:  　　( balanced-token-seq )  balanced-token-seq:  　　balanced-tokenopt  　　balanced-token-seq balanced-token  balanced-token:  　　( balanced-token-seq )  　　[ balanced-token-seq ]  　　{ balanced-token-seq }  　　any token other than a parenthesis, a bracket, or a brace |
| 7.6.1 Attribute syntax and semantics | appertain | Each attribute-specifier-seq is said to appertain to some entity or statement, identified by the syntactic context where it appears (Clause 6, Clause 7, Clause 8). |
| 7.6.2 Alignment specifier | alignment-specifier | An alignment-specifier may be applied to a variable or to a class data member, but it shall not be applied to a bit-field, a function parameter, an exception-declaration (15.3), or a variable declared with the register storage class specifier. |
| 7.6.3 Noreturn attribute | noreturn | The attribute-token noreturn specifies that a function does not return. |
| 7.6.4 Carries dependency attribute | carries\_dependency | The attribute-token carries\_dependency specifies dependency propagation into and out of functions. |
| 7.6.4 Carries dependency attribute | fence | The carries\_dependency attribute on function f means that the return value carries a dependency out of f, so that the implementation need not constrain ordering upon return from f. Implementations of f and its caller may choose to preserve dependencies instead of emitting hardware memory ordering instructions (a.k.a. fences). |
| 7.6.5 Deprecated attribute | deprecated | The attribute-token deprecated can be used to mark names and entities whose use is still allowed, but is discouraged for some reason. [Note: in particular, deprecated is appropriate for names and entities that are deemed obsolescent or unsafe. —end note ] |
| 7.6.5 Deprecated attribute |  | An attribute-argument-clause may be present and, if present, it shall have the form:  ( string-literal ) |
| 8 Declarators | declarator | A declarator declares a single variable, function, or type, within a declaration. |
| 8 Declarators | init-declarator-list  init-declarator | init-declarator-list:  　　init-declarator  　　init-declarator-list , init-declarator  init-declarator:  　　declarator initializeropt |
| 8 Declarators | \*  () | The declarators specify the names of these entities and (optionally) modify the type of the specifiers with operators such as \* (pointer to) and () (function returning). |
| 8 Declarators | declarator  ptr-declarator  noptr-declarator  parameters-and-qualifiers  trailing-return-type  ptr-operator  cv-qualifier-seq  cv-qualifier  ref-qualifier  declarator-id | declarator:  　　ptr-declarator  　　noptr-declarator parameters-and-qualifiers trailing-return-type  ptr-declarator:  　　noptr-declarator  　　ptr-operator ptr-declarator  noptr-declarator:  　　declarator-id attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　noptr-declarator parameters-and-qualifiers  　　noptr-declarator [ constant-expressionopt ] attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　( ptr-declarator )  parameters-and-qualifiers:  　　( parameter-declaration-clause ) cv-qualifier-seqopt ref-qualifieropt exception-specificationopt attribute-specifier-seqopt  trailing-return-type:  　　-> trailing-type-specifier-seq abstract-declaratoropt  ptr-operator:  　　\* attribute-specifier-seqopt cv-qualifier-seqopt  　　& attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　&& attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　nested-name-specifier \* attribute-specifier-seqopt cv-qualifier-seqopt  cv-qualifier-seq:  　　cv-qualifier cv-qualifier-seqopt  cv-qualifier:  　　const  　　volatile  ref-qualifier:  　　&  　　&&  declarator-id:  　　...opt id-expression |
| 8.1 Type names | type-id | To specify type conversions explicitly, and as an argument of sizeof, alignof, new, or typeid, the name of a type shall be specified. This can be done with a type-id, which is syntactically a declaration for a variable or function of that type that omits the name of the entity. |
| 8.1 Type names | type-id  abstract-declarator  ptr-abstract-declarator  noptr-abstract-declarator  abstract-pack-declarator  noptr-abstract-pack-declarator | type-id:  　　type-specifier-seq abstract-declaratoropt  abstract-declarator:  　　ptr-abstract-declarator  　　noptr-abstract-declaratoropt parameters-and-qualifiers trailing-return-type  　　abstract-pack-declarator  ptr-abstract-declarator:  　　noptr-abstract-declarator  　　ptr-operator ptr-abstract-declaratoropt  noptr-abstract-declarator:  　　noptr-abstract-declaratoropt parameters-and-qualifiers  　　noptr-abstract-declaratoropt [ constant-expressionopt ] attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　( ptr-abstract-declarator )  abstract-pack-declarator:  　　noptr-abstract-pack-declarator  　　ptr-operator abstract-pack-declarator  noptr-abstract-pack-declarator:  　　noptr-abstract-pack-declarator parameters-and-qualifiers  　　noptr-abstract-pack-declarator [ constant-expressionopt ] attribute-specifier-seqopt  　　... |
| 8.3.1 Pointers | pointer to | In a declaration T D where D has the form  \* attribute-specifier-seqopt cv-qualifier-seqopt D1  and the type of the identifier in the declaration T D1 is " derived-declarator-type-list T," then the type of the identifier of D is " derived-declarator-type-list cv-qualifier-seq pointer to T." |
| 8.3.2 References | reference to | In a declaration T D where D has either of the forms  & attribute-specifier-seqopt D1  && attribute-specifier-seqopt D1  and the type of the identifier in the declaration T D1 is " derived-declarator-type-list T," then the type of the identifier of D is " derived-declarator-type-list reference to T." |
| 8.3.2 References | lvalue reference  rvalue reference | A reference type that is declared using & is called an lvalue reference, and a reference type that is declared using && is called an rvalue reference. |
| 8.3.2 References | reference | Lvalue references and rvalue references are distinct types. Except where explicitly noted, they are semantically equivalent and commonly referred to as references. |
| 8.3.3 Pointers to members | pointer to member of class of | In a declaration T D where D has the form  nested-name-specifier \* attribute-specifier-seqopt cv-qualifier-seqopt D1  and the nested-name-specifier denotes a class, and the type of the identifier in the declaration T D1 is " derived-declarator-type-list T", then the type of the identifier of D is " derived-declarator-type-list cv-qualifier-seq pointer to member of class nested-name-specifier of type T". |
| 8.3.4 Arrays |  | In a declaration T D where D has the form  D1 [ constant-expressionopt ] attribute-specifier-seqopt  and the type of the identifier in the declaration T D1 is "derived-declarator-type-list T", then the type of the identifier of D is an array type; if the type of the identifier of D contains the auto type-specifier , the program is ill-formed. |
| 8.3.4 Arrays | element type | T is called the array element type; this type shall not be a reference type, the (possibly cv-qualified) type void, a function type or an abstract class type. |
| 8.3.4 Arrays | bound | If the constant-expression (5.19) is present, it shall be a converted constant expression of type std::size\_t and its value shall be greater than zero. The constant expression specifies the bound of (number of elements in) the array. |
| 8.3.4 Arrays | array of N | If the value of the constant expression is N, the array has N elements numbered 0 to N-1, and the type of the identifier of D is " derived-declarator-type-list array of N T". |
| 8.3.4 Arrays | array of unknown bound of | Except as noted below, if the constant expression is omitted, the type of the identifier of D is " derived-declarator-type-list array of unknown bound of T", an incomplete object type. |
| 8.3.4 Arrays | multidimensional array | When several "array of" specifications are adjacent, a multidimensional array is created; only the first of the  constant expressions that specify the bounds of the arrays may be omitted. |
| 8.3.4 Arrays | row-wise | It follows from all this that arrays in C++ are stored row-wise (last subscript varies fastest) and that the first subscript in the declaration helps determine the amount of storage consumed by an array but plays no other part in subscript calculations. |
| 8.3.5 Functions | function of ( parameter-declaration-clause ) returning | In a declaration T D where D has the form  D1 ( parameter-declaration-clause ) cv-qualifier-seqopt ref-qualifieropt exception-specificationopt attribute-specifier-seqopt  and the type of the contained declarator-id in the declaration T D1 is "derived-declarator-type-list T", the type of the declarator-id in D is " derived-declarator-type-list function of ( parameter-declaration-clause ) cv-qualifier-seqopt ref-qualifieropt returning T". |
| 8.3.5 Functions | function of ( parameter-declaration-clause ) returning | In a declaration T D where D has the form  D1 ( parameter-declaration-clause ) cv-qualifier-seqopt ref-qualifieropt exception-specificationopt attribute-specifier-seqopt trailing-return-type  and the type of the contained declarator-id in the declaration T D1 is "derived-declarator-type-list T", T shall be the single type-specifier auto. The type of the declarator-id in D is "derived-declarator-type-list function of (parameter-declaration-clause) cv-qualifier-seqopt ref-qualifieropt returning trailing-return-type". |
| 8.3.5 Functions | function type  parameter-declaration-clause  parameter-declaration-list  parameter-declaration | A type of either form is a function type. 100  parameter-declaration-clause:  　　parameter-declaration-listopt ...opt  　　parameter-declaration-list , ...  parameter-declaration-list:  　　parameter-declaration  　　parameter-declaration-list , parameter-declaration  parameter-declaration:  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seq declarator  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seq declarator = initializer-clause  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seq abstract-declaratoropt  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seq abstract-declaratoropt = initializer-clause  100) As indicated by syntax, cv-qualifiers are a significant component in function return types. |
| 8.3.5 Functions | formal argument | An identifier can optionally be provided as a parameter name; if present in a function definition (8.4), it names a parameter (sometimes called "formal argument"). [Note: In particular, parameter names are also optional in function definitions and names used for a parameter in different declarations and the definition of a function need not be the same. If a parameter name is present in a function declaration that is not a definition, it cannot be used outside of its function declarator because that is the extent of its potential scope (3.3.4). —end note ] |
| 8.3.5 Functions | non-template function | A non-template function is a function that is not a function template specialization. |
| 8.3.6 Default arguments | default argument | If an initializer-clause is specified in a parameter-declaration this initializer-clause is used as a default argument. |
| 8.4.1 In general | function-definition  function-body | function-definition:  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seqopt declarator virt-specifier-seqopt function-body  function-body:  　　ctor-initializeropt compound-statement  　　function-try-block  　　= default ;  　　= delete ; |
| 8.4.1 In general | function-local predefined variable | In the function-body, a function-local predefined variable denotes a block-scope object of static storage duration that is implicitly defined (see 3.3.3). |
| 8.4.1 In general | \_\_func\_\_  function-name | The function-local predefined variable \_\_func\_\_ is defined as if a definition of the form  static const char \_\_func\_\_[] = "function-name";  had been provided, where function-name is an implementation-defined string |
| 8.4.2 Explicitly-defaulted functions | explicitly-defaulted definition | A function definition of the form:  attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seqopt declarator virt-specifier-seqopt = default ;  is called an explicitly-defaulted definition. |
| 8.4.2 Explicitly-defaulted functions | defaulted functions | Explicitly-defaulted functions and implicitly-declared functions are collectively called defaulted functions, and the implementation shall provide implicit definitions for them (12.1 12.4, 12.8), which might mean defining them as deleted. |
| 8.4.2 Explicitly-defaulted functions | user-provided | A function is user-provided if it is user-declared and not explicitly defaulted or deleted on its first declaration. |
| 8.4.3 Deleted definitions | deleted definition | A function definition of the form:  attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seqopt declarator virt-specifier-seqopt = delete ;  is called a deleted definition. |
| 8.4.3 Deleted definitions | deleted definition | A function with a deleted definition is also called a deleted function. |
| 8.5 Initializers | initializer  brace-or-equal-initializer  initializer-clause  initializer-list  braced-init-list | initializer:  　　brace-or-equal-initializer  　　( expression-list )  brace-or-equal-initializer:  　　= initializer-clause  　　braced-init-list  initializer-clause:  　　assignment-expression  　　braced-init-list  initializer-list:  　　initializer-clause ...opt  　　initializer-list , initializer-clause ...opt  braced-init-list:  　　{ initializer-list ,opt }  　　{ } |
| 8.5 Initializers | zero-initialize | To zero-initialize an object or reference of type T means:  — if T is a scalar type (3.9), the object is initialized to the value obtained by converting the integer literal 0 (zero) to T; 105  — if T is a (possibly cv-qualified) non-union class type, each non-static data member and each base-class subobject is zero-initialized and padding is initialized to zero bits;  — if T is a (possibly cv-qualified) union type, the object's first non-static named data member is zero-initialized and padding is initialized to zero bits;  — if T is an array type, each element is zero-initialized;  — if T is a reference type, no initialization is performed.  105) As specified in 4.10, converting an integer literal whose value is 0 to a pointer type results in a null pointer value. |
| 8.5 Initializers | default-initialize | To default-initialize an object of type T means:  — if T is a (possibly cv-qualified) class type (Clause 9), the default constructor (12.1) for T is called (and the initialization is ill-formed if T has no default constructor or overload resolution (13.3) results in an ambiguity or in a function that is deleted or inaccessible from the context of the initialization);  — if T is an array type, each element is default-initialized;  — otherwise, no initialization is performed. |
| 8.5 Initializers | value-initialize | To value-initialize an object of type T means:  — if T is a (possibly cv-qualified) class type (Clause 9) with either no default constructor (12.1) or a default constructor that is user-provided or deleted, then the object is default-initialized;  — if T is a (possibly cv-qualified) class type without a user-provided or deleted default constructor, then the object is zero-initialized and the semantic constraints for default-initialization are checked, and if T has a non-trivial default constructor, the object is default-initialized;  — if T is an array type, then each element is value-initialized;  — otherwise, the object is zero-initialized. |
| 8.5 Initializers | indeterminate value | When storage for an object with automatic or dynamic storage duration is obtained, the object has an indeterminate value, and if no initialization is performed for the object, that object retains an indeterminate value until that value is replaced (5.17). [Note: Objects with static or thread storage duration are zero-initialized, see 3.6.2. —end note ] |
| 8.5 Initializers | copy-initialization | The initialization that occurs in the form  T x = a;  as well as in argument passing, function return, throwing an exception (15.1), handling an exception (15.3), and aggregate member initialization (8.5.1) is called copy-initialization. [Note: Copy-initialization may invoke a move (12.8). —end note ] |
| 8.5 Initializers | direct-initialization | The initialization that occurs in the forms  T x(a);  T x{a};  as well as in new expressions (5.3.4), static\_cast expressions (5.2.9), functional notation type conversions (5.2.3), and base and member initializers (12.6.2) is called direct-initialization. |
| 8.5 Initializers | destination type  source type | The destination type is the type of the object or reference being initialized and the source type is the type of the initializer expression. |
| 8.5.1 Aggregates | aggregate | An aggregate is an array or a class (Clause 9) with no user-provided constructors (12.1), no private or protected non-static data members (Clause 11), no base classes (Clause 10), and no virtual functions (10.3). |
| 8.5.1 Aggregates | subaggregate |  |
| 8.5.3 References | reference-related | Given types " cv1 T1" and " cv2 T2," " cv1 T1" is reference-related to " cv2 T2" if T1 is the same type as T2, or T1 is a base class of T2. |
| 8.5.3 References | reference-compatible | " cv1 T1" is reference-compatible with " cv2 T2" if T1 is reference-related to T2 and cv1 is the same cv-qualification as, or greater cv-qualification than, cv2. |
| 8.5.3 References | bind directly | In all cases except the last (i.e., creating and initializing a temporary from the initializer expression), the reference is said to bind directly to the initializer expression. |
| 8.5.4 List-initialization | list-initialization | List-initialization is initialization of an object or reference from a braced-init-list. |
| 8.5.4 List-initialization | initializer list  element | Such an initializer is called an initializer list, and the comma-separated initializer-clauses of the list are called the elements of the initializer list. |
| 8.5.4 List-initialization | direct-list-initialization  copy-list-initialization | List-initialization can occur in direct-initialization or copy-initialization contexts; list-initialization in a direct-initialization context is called direct-list-initialization and list-initialization in a copy-initialization context is called copy-list-initialization. [Note: ...—end note ] |
| 8.5.4 List-initialization | initializer-list constructor | A constructor is an initializer-list constructor if its first parameter is of type std::initializer\_list<E> or reference to possibly cv-qualified std::initializer\_list<E> for some type E, and either there are no other parameters or else all other parameters have default arguments (8.3.6). [Note: Initializer-list constructors are favored over other constructors in list-initialization (13.3.1.7). Passing an initializer list as the argument to the constructor template template<class T> C(T) of a class C does not create an initializer-list constructor, because an initializer list argument causes the corresponding parameter to be a non-deduced context (14.8.2.1). —end note ] |
| 8.5.4 List-initialization | narrowing conversion | A narrowing conversion is an implicit conversion  — from a floating-point type to an integer type, or  — from long double to double or float, or from double to float, except where the source is a constant expression and the actual value after conversion is within the range of values that can be represented (even if it cannot be represented exactly), or — from an integer type or unscoped enumeration type to a floating-point type, except where the source is a constant expression and the actual value after conversion will fit into the target type and will produce the original value when converted back to the original type, or  — from an integer type or unscoped enumeration type to an integer type that cannot represent all the values of the original type, except where the source is a constant expression whose value after integral promotions will fit into the target type.  [Note: As indicated above, such conversions are not allowed at the top level in list-initializations.—end note ] |
| 9 Classes | class  class-name | A class is a type. Its name becomes a class-name (9.1) within its scope.  class-name:  　　identifier  　　simple-template-id |
| 9 Classes | object | An object of a class  consists of a (possibly empty) sequence of members and base class objects. |
| 9 Classes | class-specifier  class-head  class-head-name  class-virt-specifier  class-key | class-specifier:  　　class-head { member-specificationopt }  class-head:  　　class-key attribute-specifier-seqopt class-head-name class-virt-specifieropt base-clauseopt  　　class-key attribute-specifier-seqopt base-clauseopt  class-head-name:  　　nested-name-specifieropt class-name  class-virt-specifier:  　　final  class-key:  　　class  　　struct  　　union |
| 9 Classes | unnamed class | A class-specifier whose class-head omits the class-head-name defines an unnamed class. [Note: An  unnamed class thus can’t be final. —end note ] |
| 9 Classes | injected-class-name | A class-name is inserted into the scope in which it is declared immediately after the class-name is seen.  The class-name is also inserted into the scope of the class itself; this is known as the injected-class-name. |
| 9 Classes | class definition | A  class-specifier is commonly referred to as a class definition. |
| 9 Classes | union | A union is a class defined with the class-key union; it holds only one data member at a time (9.5). [Note:  Aggregates of class type are described in 8.5.1. —end note ] |
| 9 Classes | trivially copyable class | A trivially copyable class is a class that:  — has no non-trivial copy constructors (12.8),  — has no non-trivial move constructors (12.8),  — has no non-trivial copy assignment operators (13.5.3, 12.8),  — has no non-trivial move assignment operators (13.5.3, 12.8), and  — has a trivial destructor (12.4). |
| 9 Classes | trivial class | A trivial class is a class that has a default constructor (12.1), has no non-trivial default constructors,  and is trivially copyable.  [Note: In particular, a trivially copyable or trivial class does not have virtual functions or virtual base  classes.—end note ] |
| 9 Classes | standard-layout class | A standard-layout class is a class that:  — has no non-static data members of type non-standard-layout class (or array of such types) or reference,  — has no virtual functions (10.3) and no virtual base classes (10.1),  — has the same access control (Clause 11) for all non-static data members,  — has no non-standard-layout base classes,  — either has no non-static data members in the most derived class and at most one base class with  non-static data members, or has no base classes with non-static data members, and  — has no base classes of the same type as the first non-static data member. 109  109) This ensures that two subobjects that have the same class type and that belong to the same most derived object are not  allocated at the same address (5.10). |
| 9 Classes | standard-layout struct | A standard-layout struct is a standard-layout class defined with the class-key struct or the class-key class. |
| 9 Classes | standard-layout union | A standard-layout union is a standard-layout class defined with the class-key union. |
| 9 Classes | POD struct  plain old data | A POD struct 110 is a non-union class that is both a trivial class and a standard-layout class, and has no  non-static data members of type non-POD struct, non-POD union (or array of such types).  110) The acronym POD stands for “plain old data”. |
| 9 Classes | POD union | Similarly, a  POD union is a union that is both a trivial class and a standard-layout class, and has no non-static data  members of type non-POD struct, non-POD union (or array of such types). |
| 9 Classes | POD class | A POD class is a class that is  either a POD struct or a POD union. |
| 9.2 Class members | member-specification  member-declaration  member-declarator-list  member-declarator  virt-specifier-seq  virt-specifier  pure-specifier | member-specification:  　　member-declaration member-specificationopt  　　access-specifier : member-specificationopt  member-declaration:  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt decl-specifier-seqopt member-declarator-listopt ;  　　function-definition  　　using-declaration  　　static\_assert-declaration  　　template-declaration  　　alias-declaration  　　empty-declaration  member-declarator-list:  　　member-declarator  　　member-declarator-list , member-declarator  member-declarator:  　　declarator virt-specifier-seqopt pure-specifieropt  　　declarator brace-or-equal-initializeropt  　　identifieropt attribute-specifier-seqopt : constant-expression  virt-specifier-seq:  　　virt-specifier  　　virt-specifier-seq virt-specifier  virt-specifier:  　　override  　　final  pure-specifier:  　　= 0 |
| 9.2 Class members | nested type | Nested types are  classes (9.1, 9.7) and enumerations (7.2) defined in the class, and arbitrary types declared as members by  use of a typedef declaration (7.1.3). |
| 9.2 Class members | layout-compatible | Two standard-layout struct (Clause 9) types are layout-compatible if they have the same number of non-static  data members and corresponding non-static data members (in declaration order) have layout-compatible  types (3.9). |
| 9.2 Class members | layout-compatible | Two standard-layout union (Clause 9) types are layout-compatible if they have the same number of non-  static data members and corresponding non-static data members (in any order) have layout-compatible  types (3.9). |
| 9.2 Class members | share a common initial sequence | Two standard-layout structs share a common initial  sequence if corresponding members have layout-compatible types and either neither member is a bit-field or  both are bit-fields with the same width for a sequence of one or more initial members. |
| 9.3 Member functions | member function | Functions declared in the definition of a class, excluding those declared with a friend specifier (11.3), are  called member functions of that class. |
| 9.3 Member functions | static member function  non-static member function | A member function may be declared static in which case it is a static  member function of its class (9.4); otherwise it is a non-static member function of its class (9.3.1, 9.3.2). |
| 9.3 Member functions | inline member function | A member function may be defined (8.4) in its class definition, in which case it is an inline member func-  tion (7.1.2), or it may be defined outside of its class definition if it has already been declared but not defined  in its class definition. |
| 9.3.1 Nonstatic member functions | const member function  volatile member function  const volatile member function | They also affect the function type (8.3.5) of the member function;  a member function declared const is a const member function, a member function declared volatile is  a volatile member function and a member function declared const volatile is a const volatile member  function. |
| 9.3.2 The this pointer | this | In the body of a non-static (9.3) member function, the keyword this is a prvalue expression whose value  is the address of the object for which the function is called. |
| 9.4 Static members | static member | A data or function member of a class may be declared static in a class definition, in which case it is a  static member of the class. |
| 9.5 Unions | active | In a union, at most one of the non-static data members can be active at any time, that is, the value of at  most one of the non-static data members can be stored in a union at any time. [Note: One special guarantee  is made in order to simplify the use of unions: If a standard-layout union contains several standard-layout  structs that share a common initial sequence (9.2), and if an object of this standard-layout union type  contains one of the standard-layout structs, it is permitted to inspect the common initial sequence of any of  standard-layout struct members; see 9.2. —end note ] |
| 9.5 Unions | anonymous union | A union of the form  union { member-specification } ;  is called an anonymous union; it defines an unnamed object of unnamed type. |
| 9.5 Unions | union-like class | A union-like class is a union or a class that has an anonymous union as a direct member. |
| 9.5 Unions | variant member | A union-like class X  has a set of variant members. |
| 9.6 Bit-fields | bit-field | A member-declarator of the form  identifieropt attribute-specifier-seqopt : constant-expression  specifies a bit-field; its length is set off from the bit-field name by a colon. |
| 9.6 Bit-fields | unnamed bit-field | A declaration for a bit-field that omits the identifier declares an unnamed bit-field. |
| 9.7 Nested class declarations | nested class | A class declared within another is called a nested class. |
| 9.7 Nested class declarations | local | The  name of a nested class is local to its enclosing class. |
| 9.8 Local class declarations | local class | A class can be declared within a function definition; such a class is called a local class. |
| 10 Derived classes |  | base-clause:  　　: base-specifier-list  base-specifier-list:  　　base-specifier ...opt  　　base-specifier-list , base-specifier ...opt  base-specifier:  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt base-type-specifier  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt virtual access-specifieropt base-type-specifier  　　attribute-specifier-seqopt access-specifier virtualopt base-type-specifier  class-or-decltype:  　　nested-name-specifieropt class-name  decltype-specifier  base-type-specifier:  　　class-or-decltype  access-specifier:  　　private  　　protected  　　public |
| 10 Derived classes | direct base class | The type denoted by a base-type-specifier shall be a class type that is not an incompletely defined class  (Clause 9); this class is called a direct base class for the class being defined. |
| 10 Derived classes | base class | A class B is a base class of a class D if it is a direct base class of D or a direct base class of one of  D’s base classes. |
| 10 Derived classes | indirect base class | A class is an indirect base class of another if it is a base class but not a direct base class. |
| 10 Derived classes | derived from  directly derived from  indirectly derived from | A class is said to be (directly or indirectly) derived from its (direct or indirect) base classes. |
| 10 Derived classes | inherit | The base class members are said to  be inherited by the derived class. |
| 10 Derived classes | base class subobject | The base-specifier-list specifies the type of the base class subobjects contained in an object of the derived  class type. |
| 10.1 Multiple base classes | multiple inheritance | A class can be derived from any number of base classes. [Note: The use of more than one direct base class  is often called multiple inheritance. —end note ] |
| 10.1 Multiple base classes | non-virtual base class | A base class specifier that does not contain the keyword virtual, specifies a non-virtual base class. |
| 10.1 Multiple base classes | virtual base class | A base  class specifier that contains the keyword virtual, specifies a virtual base class. |
| 10.2 Member name lookup | member name lookup | Member name lookup determines the meaning of a name (id-expression) in a class scope (3.3.7). |
| 10.2 Member name lookup | ambiguity | Name  lookup can result in an ambiguity, in which case the program is ill-formed. |
| 10.2 Member name lookup | lookup set  declaration set  subobject set | The lookup set for f in C, called S(f,C), consists of two component sets: the declaration set, a set of  members named f; and the subobject set, a set of subobjects where declarations of these members (possibly  including using-declarations) were found. |
| 10.3 Virtual functions | polymorphic class | A class that declares or  inherits a virtual function is called a polymorphic class. |
| 10.3 Virtual functions | override | If a virtual member function vf is declared in a class Base and in a class Derived, derived directly or indirectly  from Base, a member function vf with the same name, parameter-type-list (8.3.5), cv-qualification, and ref-  qualifier (or absence of same) as Base::vf is declared, then Derived::vf is also virtual (whether or not it is  so declared) and it overrides 112 Base::vf. For convenience we say that any virtual function overrides itself. 112) A function with the same name but a different parameter list (Clause 13) as a virtual function is not necessarily virtual  and does not override. The use of the virtual specifier in the declaration of an overriding function is legal but redundant (has  empty semantics). Access control (Clause 11) is not considered in determining overriding. |
| 10.3 Virtual functions | final overrider | Base::vf. For convenience we say that any virtual function overrides itself.  A virtual member function C::vf of a class object S is a final overrider unless the most derived class (1.8)  of which S is a base class subobject (if any) declares or inherits another member function that overrides vf. |
| 10.3 Virtual functions | covariant | If a function D::f overrides a function B::f, the  return types of the functions are covariant if they satisfy the following criteria:  — both are pointers to classes, both are lvalue references to classes, or both are rvalue references to  classes 113  — the class in the return type of B::f is the same class as the class in the return type of D::f, or is an  unambiguous and accessible direct or indirect base class of the class in the return type of D::f  — both pointers or references have the same cv-qualification and the class type in the return type of D::f  has the same cv-qualification as or less cv-qualification than the class type in the return type of B::f.  113) Multi-level pointers to classes or references to multi-level pointers to classes are not allowed. |
| 10.4 Abstract classes | abstract class | An abstract class is a class that can be used only as a base class of some other class; no objects of an abstract  class can be created except as subobjects of a class derived from it. |
| 10.4 Abstract classes | abstract  pure virtual function  pure | A class is abstract if it has at least  one pure virtual function. [Note: Such a function might be inherited: see below. —end note ] A virtual  function is specified pure by using a pure-specifier (9.2) in the function declaration in the class definition. |
| 10.4 Abstract classes | abstract | A class is abstract if it contains or inherits at least one pure virtual function for which the final overrider is  pure virtual. |
| 11 Member access control | private  protected  public | A member of a class can be  — private; that is, its name can be used only by members and friends of the class in which it is declared.  — protected; that is, its name can be used only by members and friends of the class in which it is  declared, by classes derived from that class, and by their friends (see 11.4).  — public; that is, its name can be used anywhere without access restriction. |
| 11.2 Accessibility of base classes and base class members | accessible | A base class B of N is accessible at R, if  — an invented public member of B would be a public member of N, or  — R occurs in a member or friend of class N, and an invented public member of B would be a private or  protected member of N, or  — R occurs in a member or friend of a class P derived from N, and an invented public member of B would  be a private or protected member of P, or  — there exists a class S such that B is a base class of S accessible at R and S is a base class of N accessible  at R. |
| 11.2 Accessibility of base classes and base class members | accessible | A member m is accessible at the point R when named in class N if  — m as a member of N is public, or  — m as a member of N is private, and R occurs in a member or friend of class N, or  — m as a member of N is protected, and R occurs in a member or friend of class N, or in a member or  friend of a class P derived from N, where m as a member of P is public, private, or protected, or  — there exists a base class B of N that is accessible at R, and m is accessible at R when named in class B. |
| 11.3 Friends | friend | A friend of a class is a function or class that is given permission to use the private and protected member  names from the class. |
| 11.3 Friends |  | A friend declaration that does not declare a function shall have one of the following forms:  friend elaborated-type-specifier ;  friend simple-type-specifier ;  friend typename-specifier ; |
| 12 Special member functions | special member function | The default constructor (12.1), copy constructor and copy assignment operator (12.8), move constructor  and move assignment operator (12.8), and destructor (12.4) are special member functions. |
| 12 Special member functions | potentially constructed subobject | For a class, its non-static data members, its non-virtual direct base classes, and, if the class is not ab-  stract (10.4), its virtual base classes are called its potentially constructed subobjects. |
| 12.1 Constructors |  | A declaration of a constructor uses a function declarator (8.3.5) of the  form  ptr-declarator ( parameter-declaration-clause ) exception-specificationopt attribute-specifier-seqopt |
| 12.1 Constructors | default constructor | A default constructor for a class X is a constructor of class X that can be called without an argument. |
| 12.1 Constructors | trivial  non-trivial | A default constructor is trivial if it is not user-provided and if:  — its class has no virtual functions (10.3) and no virtual base classes (10.1), and  — no non-static data member of its class has a brace-or-equal-initializer, and  — all the direct base classes of its class have trivial default constructors, and  — for all the non-static data members of its class that are of class type (or array thereof), each such class  has a trivial default constructor.  Otherwise, the default constructor is non-trivial. |
| 12.1 Constructors | implicitly defined | A default constructor that is defaulted and not defined as deleted is implicitly defined when it is odr-  used (3.2) to create an object of its class type (1.8) or when it is explicitly defaulted after its first declaration. |
| 12.1 Constructors | unnamed | A functional notation type conversion (5.2.3) can be used to create new objects of its type. [Note: The  syntax looks like an explicit call of the constructor. —end note ]  ...  An object created in this way is unnamed. [Note: 12.2 describes the lifetime of temporary objects. —end  note ] [Note: Explicit constructor calls do not yield lvalues, see 3.10. —end note ] |
| 12.3 Conversions | user-defined conversion | Type conversions of class objects can be specified by constructors and by conversion functions. These  conversions are called user-defined conversions and are used for implicit type conversions (Clause 4), for  initialization (8.5), and for explicit type conversions (5.4, 5.2.9). |
| 12.3.1 Conversion by constructor | converting constructor | A constructor declared without the function-specifier explicit specifies a conversion from the types of its  parameters to the type of its class. Such a constructor is called a converting constructor. |
| 12.3.2 Conversion functions | conversion-function-id  conversion-type-id  conversion-declarator  conversion function | A member function of a class X having no parameters with a name of the form  conversion-function-id:  　　operator conversion-type-id  conversion-type-id:  　　type-specifier-seq conversion-declaratoropt  conversion-declarator:  　　ptr-operator conversion-declaratoropt  specifies a conversion from X to the type specified by the conversion-type-id. Such functions are called  conversion functions. |
| 12.4 Destructors |  | A declaration of a destructor uses a function declarator (8.3.5) of the form  ptr-declarator ( parameter-declaration-clause ) exception-specificationopt attribute-specifier-seqopt |
| 12.4 Destructors | trivial  non-trivial | A destructor is trivial if it is not user-provided and if:  — the destructor is not virtual,  — all of the direct base classes of its class have trivial destructors, and  — for all of the non-static data members of its class that are of class type (or array thereof), each such  class has a trivial destructor.  Otherwise, the destructor is non-trivial. |
| 12.4 Destructors | implicitly defined | A destructor that is defaulted and not defined as deleted is implicitly defined when it is odr-used (3.2) to  destroy an object of its class type (3.7) or when it is explicitly defaulted after its first declaration. |
| 12.4 Destructors | potentially invoked | A destructor is potentially invoked if it is invoked or as specified in 5.3.4 and 12.6.2. |
| 12.6.2 Initializing bases and members |  | ctor-initializer:  　　: mem-initializer-list  mem-initializer-list:  　　mem-initializer ...opt  　　mem-initializer ...opt , mem-initializer-list  mem-initializer:  　　mem-initializer-id ( expression-listopt )  　　mem-initializer-id braced-init-list  mem-initializer-id:  　　class-or-decltype  　　identifier |
| 12.6.2 Initializing bases and members | delegating constructor  target constructor | If a mem-initializer-id designates the constructor’s class,  it shall be the only mem-initializer ; the constructor is a delegating constructor, and the constructor selected  by the mem-initializer is the target constructor. |
| 12.6.2 Initializing bases and members | principal constructor | The principal constructor is the first constructor invoked  in the construction of an object (that is, not a target constructor for that object’s construction). |
| 12.6.2 Initializing bases and members | polymorphic behavior | [Note: 12.7 describes the result of virtual function calls, typeid and dynamic\_casts during construction for  the well-defined cases; that is, describes the polymorphic behavior of an object under construction. —end  note ] |
| 12.8 Copying and moving class objects | implicitly | If the class definition does not explicitly declare a copy constructor, one is declared implicitly. |
| 12.8 Copying and moving class objects | trivial  non-trivial | A copy/move constructor for class X is trivial if it is not user-provided, its parameter-type-list is equivalent  to the parameter-type-list of an implicit declaration, and if  — class X has no virtual functions (10.3) and no virtual base classes (10.1), and  — class X has no non-static data members of volatile-qualified type, and  — the constructor selected to copy/move each direct base class subobject is trivial, and  — for each non-static data member of X that is of class type (or array thereof), the constructor selected  to copy/move that member is trivial;  otherwise the copy/move constructor is non-trivial. |
| 12.8 Copying and moving class objects | implicitly defined | A copy/move constructor that is defaulted and not defined as deleted is implicitly defined if it is odr-  used (3.2) or when it is explicitly defaulted after its first declaration. [Note: The copy/move constructor is  implicitly defined even if the implementation elided its odr-use (3.2, 12.2). —end note ] |
| 12.8 Copying and moving class objects | implicitly | If the class definition does not explicitly declare a copy assignment operator, one is declared implicitly. |
| 12.8 Copying and moving class objects | implicitly defined | A copy/move assignment operator for a class X that is defaulted and not defined as deleted is implicitly  defined when it is odr-used (3.2) (e.g., when it is selected by overload resolution to assign to an object of  its class type) or when it is explicitly defaulted after its first declaration. |
| 12.8 Copying and moving class objects | copy elision | This elision of copy/move operations, called copy elision, is permitted in the following circumstances (which  may be combined to eliminate multiple copies):  — in a return statement in a function with a class return type, when the expression is the name of a  non-volatile automatic object (other than a function or catch-clause parameter) with the same cv-  unqualified type as the function return type, the copy/move operation can be omitted by constructing  the automatic object directly into the function’s return value  — in a throw-expression , when the operand is the name of a non-volatile automatic object (other than a  function or catch-clause parameter) whose scope does not extend beyond the end of the innermost  enclosing try-block (if there is one), the copy/move operation from the operand to the exception  object (15.1) can be omitted by constructing the automatic object directly into the exception object  — when a temporary class object that has not been bound to a reference (12.2) would be copied/moved  to a class object with the same cv-unqualified type, the copy/move operation can be omitted by  constructing the temporary object directly into the target of the omitted copy/move  — when the exception-declaration of an exception handler (Clause 15) declares an object of the same type  (except for cv-qualification) as the exception object (15.1), the copy operation can be omitted by  treating the exception-declaration as an alias for the exception object if the meaning of the program will  be unchanged except for the execution of constructors and destructors for the object declared by the  exception-declaration . [Note: There cannot be a move from the exception object because it is always an  lvalue. —end note ] |
| 12.9 Inheriting constructors | inheriting constructor | A using-declaration (7.3.3) that names a constructor implicitly declares a set of inheriting constructors. |
| 12.9 Inheriting constructors | candidate set of inherited constructor  actual constructor  notional constructor | The  candidate set of inherited constructors from the class X named in the using-declaration consists of actual  constructors and notional constructors that result from the transformation of defaulted parameters as follows:  — all non-template constructors of X, and  — for each non-template constructor of X that has at least one parameter with a default argument, the set  of constructors that results from omitting any ellipsis parameter specification and successively omitting  parameters with a default argument from the end of the parameter-type-list, and  — all constructor templates of X, and  — for each constructor template of X that has at least one parameter with a default argument, the set of  constructor templates that results from omitting any ellipsis parameter specification and successively  omitting parameters with a default argument from the end of the parameter-type-list. |
| 12.9 Inheriting constructors | constructor characteristic | The constructor characteristics of a constructor or constructor template are  — the template parameter list (14.1), if any,  — the parameter-type-list (8.3.5),  — absence or presence of explicit (12.3.1), and  — absence or presence of constexpr (7.1.5). |
| 13 Overloading | overloaded | When two or more different declarations are specified for a single name in the same scope, that name is said  to be overloaded. |
| 13 Overloading | overloaded declaration | By extension, two declarations in the same scope that declare the same name but with  different types are called overloaded declarations. |
| 13 Overloading | overload resolution | When an overloaded function name is used in a call, which overloaded function declaration is being referenced  is determined by comparing the types of the arguments at the point of use with the types of the parameters  in the overloaded declarations that are visible at the point of use. This function selection process is called  overload resolution and is defined in 13.3. |
| 13.3 Overload resolution | candidate function | Overload resolution is a mechanism for selecting the best function to call given a list of expressions that are  to be the arguments of the call and a set of candidate functions that can be called based on the context of  the call. |
| 13.3 Overload resolution | viable function  best viable function | But, once the candidate functions and argument lists have been identified, the selection of the best  function is the same in all cases:  — First, a subset of the candidate functions (those that have the proper number of arguments and meet  certain other conditions) is selected to form a set of viable functions (13.3.2).  — Then the best viable function is selected based on the implicit conversion sequences (13.3.3.1) needed  to match each argument to the corresponding parameter of each viable function. |
| 13.3.1 Candidate functions and argument lists | implicit object parameter | So that argument and parameter lists are comparable within this heterogeneous  set, a member function is considered to have an extra parameter, called the implicit object parameter, which  represents the object for which the member function has been called. |
| 13.3.1 Candidate functions and argument lists | implied object argument | Similarly, when appropriate, the context can construct an argument list that contains an implied object  argument to denote the object to be operated on. |
| 13.3.1.1.2 Call to object of class type | surrogate call function | In addition, for each non-explicit conversion function declared in T of the form  operator conversion-type-id () cv-qualifier ref-qualifieropt exception-specificationopt attribute-  specifier-seqopt ;  where cv-qualifier is the same cv-qualification as, or a greater cv-qualification than, cv, and where  conversion-type-id denotes the type “pointer to function of (P1,...,Pn) returning R”, or the type “reference  to pointer to function of (P1,...,Pn) returning R”, or the type “reference to function of (P1,...,Pn) returning  R”, a surrogate call function with the unique name call-function and having the form  R call-function ( conversion-type-id F, P1 a1, ... ,Pn an) { return F (a1,... ,an); }  is also considered as a candidate function. |
| 13.3.1.2 Operators in expressions | member candidates  non-member candidates  built-in candidates | For a unary operator @ with an operand of a type whose cv-unqualified version is T1, and for a binary  operator @ with a left operand of a type whose cv-unqualified version is T1 and a right operand of a type  whose cv-unqualified version is T2, three sets of candidate functions, designated member candidates, non-  member candidates and built-in candidates, are constructed as follows:  ... |
| 13.3.2 Viable functions | match the ellipsis | A candidate function having fewer than m parameters is viable only if it has an ellipsis in its parameter  list (8.3.5). For the purposes of overload resolution, any argument for which there is no corresponding  parameter is considered to “match the ellipsis” (13.3.3.1.3) . |
| 13.3.3 Best viable function | ICSi(F) | Define ICSi(F) as follows:  — if F is a static member function, ICS1(F) is defined such that ICS1(F) is neither better nor worse than  ICS1(G) for any function G, and, symmetrically, ICS1(G) is neither better nor worse than ICS1(F) 132 ;  otherwise,  — let ICSi(F) denote the implicit conversion sequence that converts the i-th argument in the list to the  type of the i-th parameter of viable function F. 13.3.3.1 defines the implicit conversion sequences and  13.3.3.2 defines what it means for one implicit conversion sequence to be a better conversion sequence  or worse conversion sequence than another. |
| 13.3.3 Best viable function | better | Given these definitions, a viable function F1 is defined to be a better function than another viable function  F2 if for all arguments i, ICSi(F1) is not a worse conversion sequence than ICSi(F2), and then  — for some argument j, ICSj(F1) is a better conversion sequence than ICSj(F2), or, if not that,  — the context is an initialization by user-defined conversion (see 8.5, 13.3.1.5, and 13.3.1.6) and the  standard conversion sequence from the return type of F1 to the destination type (i.e., the type of the  entity being initialized) is a better conversion sequence than the standard conversion sequence from  the return type of F2 to the destination type. or, if not that,  — the context is an initialization by conversion function for direct reference binding (13.3.1.6) of a refer-  ence to function type, the return type of F1 is the same kind of reference (i.e. lvalue or rvalue) as the  reference being initialized, and the return type of F2 is not or, if not that,  — F1 is not a function template specialization and F2 is a function template specialization, or, if not that,  — F1 and F2 are function template specializations, and the function template for F1 is more specialized  than the template for F2 according to the partial ordering rules described in 14.5.6.2. |
| 13.3.3.1 Implicit conversion sequences | implicit conversion sequence | An implicit conversion sequence is a sequence of conversions used to convert an argument in a function call  to the type of the corresponding parameter of the function being called. |
| 13.3.3.1 Implicit conversion sequences | derived-to-base Conversion | When the parameter has a class type and the argument expression has a derived class type,  the implicit conversion sequence is a derived-to-base Conversion from the derived class to the base class. |
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| 25.2.4 For each | nonconstant function | If the type of first satisfies the requirements of a  mutable iterator, f may apply nonconstant functions through the dereferenced iterator. |
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errors

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| 2.4 Trigraph sequences |
| No other trigraph sequence exists. Each ? that does not begin one of the trigraphs listed above is not changed. |

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| 2.14.5 String literals |
| A single c-char may produce more than one char16\_t character in the form of surrogate pairs. |

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| 4.4 Qualification conversions |
| A conversion can add cv-qualifiers at levels other than the first in multi-level pointers, subject to the following rules: 58  Two pointer types T1 and T2 are similar if there exists a type T and integer n > 0 such that:  T1 is cv1,0 pointer to cv1,1 pointer to ··· cv1,n-1 pointer to cv1,n T  and  T2 is cv2,0 pointer to cv2,1 pointer to ··· cv2,n-1 pointer to cv2,n T  where each cvi,j is const, volatile, const volatile, or nothing. The n-tuple of cv-qualifiers after the first in a pointer type, e.g., cv1,1 , cv1,2 , ···, cv1,n in the pointer type T1, is called the cv-qualification signature of the pointer type. An expression of type T1 can be converted to type T2 if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:  — the pointer types are similar.  — for every j > 0, if const is in cv1,j then const is in cv2,j , and similarly for volatile.  — if the cv1,j and cv2,j are different, then const is in every cv2,k for 0 < k < j.  58) These rules ensure that const-safety is preserved by the conversion. |

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| 5 Expressions |
| The cv-combined type of two types T1 and T2 is a type T3 similar to T1 whose cv-qualification signature (4.4) is:  — for every j > 0, cv3,j is the union of cv1,j and cv2,j ;  — if the resulting cv3,j is different from cv1,j or cv2,j , then const is added to every cv3,k for 0 < k < j.  [Note: Given similar types T1 and T2, this construction ensures that both can be converted to T3. —end note ] |

ambiguity

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| 12.1 Constructors |
| Before the defaulted default constructor for a class is implicitly defined, all the non-user-provided default constructors for its base classes and its non-static data members shall have been implicitly defined. |