
HPX Documentation

master

The STE||AR Group

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USER DOCUMENTATION

If you're new to *HPX* you can get started with the *Quick start* guide. Don't forget to read the *Terminology* section to learn about the most important concepts in *HPX*. The *Examples* give you a feel for how it is to write real *HPX* applications and the *Manual* contains detailed information about everything from building *HPX* to debugging it. There are links to blog posts and videos about *HPX* in *Additional material*.

If you can't find what you're looking for in the documentation, please:

- open an issue on [GitHub](#)¹;
- contact us on [IRC](#), the *HPX* channel on the [C++ Slack](#)², or on our [mailing list](#)³; or
- read or ask questions tagged with *HPX* on [StackOverflow](#)⁴.

See *Citing HPX* for details on how to cite *HPX* in publications. See *HPX users* for a list of institutions and projects using *HPX*.

¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues>

² <https://cpplang.slack.com>

³ hpx-users@stellar.cct.lsu.edu

⁴ <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/tagged/hpx>

**CHAPTER
ONE**

WHAT IS HPX?

HPX is a C++ Standard Library for Concurrency and Parallelism. It implements all of the corresponding facilities as defined by the C++ Standard. Additionally, in *HPX* we implement functionalities proposed as part of the ongoing C++ standardization process. We also extend the C++ Standard APIs to the distributed case. *HPX* is developed by the STE||AR group (see *People*).

The goal of *HPX* is to create a high quality, freely available, open source implementation of a new programming model for conventional systems, such as classic Linux based Beowulf clusters or multi-socket highly parallel SMP nodes. At the same time, we want to have a very modular and well designed runtime system architecture which would allow us to port our implementation onto new computer system architectures. We want to use real-world applications to drive the development of the runtime system, coining out required functionalities and converging onto a stable API which will provide a smooth migration path for developers.

The API exposed by *HPX* is not only modeled after the interfaces defined by the C++11/14/17/20 ISO standard. It also adheres to the programming guidelines used by the Boost collection of C++ libraries. We aim to improve the scalability of today's applications and to expose new levels of parallelism which are necessary to take advantage of the exascale systems of the future.

WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT HPX?

- HPX exposes a uniform, standards-oriented API for ease of programming parallel and distributed applications.
- It enables programmers to write fully asynchronous code using hundreds of millions of threads.
- HPX provides unified syntax and semantics for local and remote operations.
- HPX makes concurrency manageable with dataflow and future based synchronization.
- It implements a rich set of runtime services supporting a broad range of use cases.
- HPX exposes a uniform, flexible, and extendable performance counter framework which can enable runtime adaptivity
- It is designed to solve problems conventionally considered to be scaling-impaired.
- HPX has been designed and developed for systems of any scale, from hand-held devices to very large scale systems.
- It is the first fully functional implementation of the ParalleX execution model.
- HPX is published under a liberal open-source license and has an open, active, and thriving developer community.

2.1 Why HPX?

Current advances in high performance computing (HPC) continue to suffer from the issues plaguing parallel computation. These issues include, but are not limited to, ease of programming, inability to handle dynamically changing workloads, scalability, and efficient utilization of system resources. Emerging technological trends such as multi-core processors further highlight limitations of existing parallel computation models. To mitigate the aforementioned problems, it is necessary to rethink the approach to parallelization models. ParalleX contains mechanisms such as multi-threading, *parcels*, *global name space* support, percolation and *local control objects (LCO)*. By design, ParalleX overcomes limitations of current models of parallelism by alleviating contention, latency, overhead and starvation. With ParalleX, it is further possible to increase performance by at least an order of magnitude on challenging parallel algorithms, e.g., dynamic directed graph algorithms and adaptive mesh refinement methods for astrophysics. An additional benefit of ParalleX is fine-grained control of power usage, enabling reductions in power consumption.

2.1.1 ParalleX—a new execution model for future architectures

ParalleX is a new parallel execution model that offers an alternative to the conventional computation models, such as message passing. ParalleX distinguishes itself by:

- Split-phase transaction model
- Message-driven
- Distributed shared memory (not cache coherent)
- Multi-threaded
- Futures synchronization
- *Local Control Objects (LCOs)*
- Synchronization for anonymous producer-consumer scenarios
- Percolation (pre-staging of task data)

The ParalleX model is intrinsically latency hiding, delivering an abundance of variable-grained parallelism within a hierarchical namespace environment. The goal of this innovative strategy is to enable future systems delivering very high efficiency, increased scalability and ease of programming. ParalleX can contribute to significant improvements in the design of all levels of computing systems and their usage from application algorithms and their programming languages to system architecture and hardware design together with their supporting compilers and operating system software.

2.1.2 What is HPX?

High Performance ParalleX (*HPX*) is the first runtime system implementation of the ParalleX execution model. The *HPX* runtime software package is a modular, feature-complete, and performance-oriented representation of the ParalleX execution model targeted at conventional parallel computing architectures, such as SMP nodes and commodity clusters. It is academically developed and freely available under an open source license. We provide *HPX* to the community for experimentation and application to achieve high efficiency and scalability for dynamic adaptive and irregular computational problems. *HPX* is a C++ library that supports a set of critical mechanisms for dynamic adaptive resource management and lightweight task scheduling within the context of a global address space. It is solidly based on many years of experience in writing highly parallel applications for HPC systems.

The two-decade success of the communicating sequential processes (CSP) execution model and its message passing interface (MPI) programming model have been seriously eroded by challenges of power, processor core complexity, multi-core sockets, and heterogeneous structures of GPUs. Both efficiency and scalability for some current (strong scaled) applications and future Exascale applications demand new techniques to expose new sources of algorithm parallelism and exploit unused resources through adaptive use of runtime information.

The ParalleX execution model replaces CSP to provide a new computing paradigm embodying the governing principles for organizing and conducting highly efficient scalable computations greatly exceeding the capabilities of today's problems. *HPX* is the first practical, reliable, and performance-oriented runtime system incorporating the principal concepts of the ParalleX model publicly provided in open source release form.

HPX is designed by the STE||AR⁵ Group (Systems Technology, Emergent Parallelism, and Algorithm Research) at Louisiana State University (LSU)⁶'s Center for Computation and Technology (CCT)⁷ to enable developers to exploit the full processing power of many-core systems with an unprecedented degree of parallelism. STE||AR⁸ is a research group focusing on system software solutions and scientific application development for hybrid and many-core hardware architectures.

⁵ <https://stellar-group.org>

⁶ <https://www.lsu.edu>

⁷ <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>

⁸ <https://stellar-group.org>

For more information about the STE||AR⁹ Group, see *People*.

2.1.3 What makes our systems slow?

Estimates say that we currently run our computers at well below 100% efficiency. The theoretical peak performance (usually measured in **FLOPS**¹⁰—floating point operations per second) is much higher than any practical peak performance reached by any application. This is particularly true for highly parallel hardware. The more hardware parallelism we provide to an application, the better the application must scale in order to efficiently use all the resources of the machine. Roughly speaking, we distinguish two forms of scalability: strong scaling (see [Amdahl's Law](#)¹¹) and weak scaling (see [Gustafson's Law](#)¹²). Strong scaling is defined as how the solution time varies with the number of processors for a fixed **total** problem size. It gives an estimate of how much faster we can solve a particular problem by throwing more resources at it. Weak scaling is defined as how the solution time varies with the number of processors for a fixed problem size **per processor**. In other words, it defines how much more data can we process by using more hardware resources.

In order to utilize as much hardware parallelism as possible an application must exhibit excellent strong and weak scaling characteristics, which requires a high percentage of work executed in parallel, i.e., using multiple threads of execution. Optimally, if you execute an application on a hardware resource with N processors it either runs N times faster or it can handle N times more data. Both cases imply 100% of the work is executed on all available processors in parallel. However, this is just a theoretical limit. Unfortunately, there are more things that limit scalability, mostly inherent to the hardware architectures and the programming models we use. We break these limitations into four fundamental factors that make our systems *SLOW*:

- Starvation occurs when there is insufficient concurrent work available to maintain high utilization of all resources.
- Latencies are imposed by the time-distance delay intrinsic to accessing remote resources and services.
- Overhead is work required for the management of parallel actions and resources on the critical execution path, which is not necessary in a sequential variant.
- Waiting for contention resolution is the delay due to the lack of availability of oversubscribed shared resources.

Each of those four factors manifests itself in multiple and different ways; each of the hardware architectures and programming models expose specific forms. However, the interesting part is that all of them are limiting the scalability of applications no matter what part of the hardware jungle we look at. Hand-helds, PCs, supercomputers, or the cloud, all suffer from the reign of the 4 horsemen: **Starvation**, **Latency**, **Overhead**, and **Contention**. This realization is very important as it allows us to derive the criteria for solutions to the scalability problem from first principles, and it allows us to focus our analysis on very concrete patterns and measurable metrics. Moreover, any derived results will be applicable to a wide variety of targets.

2.1.4 Technology demands new response

Today's computer systems are designed based on the initial ideas of [John von Neumann](#)¹³, as published back in 1945, and later extended by the [Harvard architecture](#)¹⁴. These ideas form the foundation, the execution model, of computer systems we use currently. However, a new response is required in the light of the demands created by today's technology.

So, what are the overarching objectives for designing systems allowing for applications to scale as they should? In our opinion, the main objectives are:

⁹ <https://stellar-group.org>

¹⁰ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/FLOPS>

¹¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amdahl%27s_law

¹² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gustafson%27s_law

¹³ <http://qss.stanford.edu/~godfrey/vonNeumann/vnedvac.pdf>

¹⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_architecture

- Performance: as previously mentioned, scalability and efficiency are the main criteria people are interested in.
- Fault tolerance: the low expected mean time between failures ([MTBF¹⁵](#)) of future systems requires embracing faults, not trying to avoid them.
- Power: minimizing energy consumption is a must as it is one of the major cost factors today, and will continue to rise in the future.
- Generality: any system should be usable for a broad set of use cases.
- Programmability: for programmer this is a very important objective, ensuring long term platform stability and portability.

What needs to be done to meet those objectives, to make applications scale better on tomorrow's architectures? Well, the answer is almost obvious: we need to devise a new execution model—a set of governing principles for the holistic design of future systems—targeted at minimizing the effect of the outlined **SLOW** factors. Everything we create for future systems, every design decision we make, every criteria we apply, have to be validated against this single, uniform metric. This includes changes in the hardware architecture we prevalently use today, and it certainly involves new ways of writing software, starting from the operating system, runtime system, compilers, and at the application level. However, the key point is that all those layers have to be co-designed; they are interdependent and cannot be seen as separate facets. The systems we have today have been evolving for over 50 years now. All layers function in a certain way, relying on the other layers to do so. But we do not have the time to wait another 50 years for a new coherent system to evolve. The new paradigms are needed now—therefore, co-design is the key.

2.1.5 Governing principles applied while developing HPX

As it turns out, we do not have to start from scratch. Not everything has to be invented and designed anew. Many of the ideas needed to combat the 4 horsemen already exist, many for more than 30 years. All it takes is to gather them into a coherent approach. We'll highlight some of the derived principles we think to be crucial for defeating **SLOW**. Some of those are focused on high-performance computing, others are more general.

2.1.6 Focus on latency hiding instead of latency avoidance

It is impossible to design a system exposing zero latencies. In an effort to come as close as possible to this goal many optimizations are mainly targeted towards minimizing latencies. Examples for this can be seen everywhere, such as low latency network technologies like [InfiniBand¹⁶](#), caching memory hierarchies in all modern processors, the constant optimization of existing [MPI¹⁷](#) implementations to reduce related latencies, or the data transfer latencies intrinsic to the way we use [GPGPUs¹⁸](#) today. It is important to note that existing latencies are often tightly related to some resource having to wait for the operation to be completed. At the same time it would be perfectly fine to do some other, unrelated work in the meantime, allowing the system to hide the latencies by filling the idle-time with useful work. Modern systems already employ similar techniques (pipelined instruction execution in the processor cores, asynchronous input/output operations, and many more). What we propose is to go beyond anything we know today and to make latency hiding an intrinsic concept of the operation of the whole system stack.

¹⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mean_time_between_failures

¹⁶ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/InfiniBand>

¹⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface

¹⁸ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPGPU>

2.1.7 Embrace fine-grained parallelism instead of heavyweight threads

If we plan to hide latencies even for very short operations, such as fetching the contents of a memory cell from main memory (if it is not already cached), we need to have very lightweight threads with extremely short context switching times, optimally executable within one cycle. Granted, for mainstream architectures, this is not possible today (even if we already have special machines supporting this mode of operation, such as the [Cray XMT](#)¹⁹). For conventional systems, however, the smaller the overhead of a context switch and the finer the granularity of the threading system, the better will be the overall system utilization and its efficiency. For today's architectures we already see a flurry of libraries providing exactly this type of functionality: non-pre-emptive, task-queue based parallelization solutions, such as [Intel Threading Building Blocks \(TBB\)](#)²⁰, [Microsoft Parallel Patterns Library \(PPL\)](#)²¹, [Cilk++](#)²², and many others. The possibility to suspend a current task if some preconditions for its execution are not met (such as waiting for I/O or the result of a different task), seamlessly switching to any other task which can continue, and to reschedule the initial task after the required result has been calculated, which makes the implementation of latency hiding almost trivial.

2.1.8 Rediscover constraint-based synchronization to replace global barriers

The code we write today is riddled with implicit (and explicit) global barriers. By “global barriers,” we mean the synchronization of the control flow between several (very often all) threads (when using [OpenMP](#)²³) or processes ([MPI](#)²⁴). For instance, an implicit global barrier is inserted after each loop parallelized using [OpenMP](#)²⁵ as the system synchronizes the threads used to execute the different iterations in parallel. In [MPI](#)²⁶ each of the communication steps imposes an explicit barrier onto the execution flow as (often all) nodes have to be synchronized. Each of those barriers is like the eye of a needle the overall execution is forced to be squeezed through. Even minimal fluctuations in the execution times of the parallel threads (jobs) causes them to wait. Additionally, it is often only one of the executing threads that performs the actual reduce operation, which further impedes parallelism. A closer analysis of a couple of key algorithms used in science applications reveals that these global barriers are not always necessary. In many cases it is sufficient to synchronize a small subset of the threads. Any operation should proceed whenever the preconditions for its execution are met, and only those. Usually there is no need to wait for iterations of a loop to finish before you can continue calculating other things; all you need is to complete the iterations that produce the required results for the next operation. Good bye global barriers, hello constraint based synchronization! People have been trying to build this type of computing (and even computers) since the 1970s. The theory behind what they did is based on ideas around static and dynamic dataflow. There are certain attempts today to get back to those ideas and to incorporate them with modern architectures. For instance, a lot of work is being done in the area of constructing dataflow-oriented execution trees. Our results show that employing dataflow techniques in combination with the other ideas, as outlined herein, considerably improves scalability for many problems.

2.1.9 Adaptive locality control instead of static data distribution

While this principle seems to be a given for single desktop or laptop computers (the operating system is your friend), it is everything but ubiquitous on modern supercomputers, which are usually built from a large number of separate nodes (i.e., Beowulf clusters), tightly interconnected by a high-bandwidth, low-latency network. Today's prevalent programming model for those is MPI, which does not directly help with proper data distribution, leaving it to the programmer to decompose the data to all of the nodes the application is running on. There are a couple of specialized languages and programming environments based on [PGAS](#)²⁷ (Partitioned Global Address Space) designed to over-

¹⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cray_XMT

²⁰ <https://www.threadingbuildingblocks.org/>

²¹ <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd492418.aspx>

²² <https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-cilk-plus/>

²³ <https://openmp.org/wp/>

²⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface

²⁵ <https://openmp.org/wp/>

²⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface

²⁷ <https://www.pgas.org/>

come this limitation, such as Chapel²⁸, X10²⁹, UPC³⁰, or Fortress³¹. However, all systems based on PGAS rely on static data distribution. This works fine as long as this static data distribution does not result in heterogeneous workload distributions or other resource utilization imbalances. In a distributed system these imbalances can be mitigated by migrating part of the application data to different localities (nodes). The only framework supporting (limited) migration today is Charm++³². The first attempts towards solving related problem go back decades as well, a good example is the Linda coordination language³³. Nevertheless, none of the other mentioned systems support data migration today, which forces the users to either rely on static data distribution and live with the related performance hits or to implement everything themselves, which is very tedious and difficult. We believe that the only viable way to flexibly support dynamic and adaptive *locality* control is to provide a global, uniform address space to the applications, even on distributed systems.

2.1.10 Prefer moving work to the data over moving data to the work

For the best performance it seems obvious to minimize the amount of bytes transferred from one part of the system to another. This is true on all levels. At the lowest level we try to take advantage of processor memory caches, thus, minimizing memory latencies. Similarly, we try to amortize the data transfer time to and from GPGPUs³⁴ as much as possible. At high levels we try to minimize data transfer between different nodes of a cluster or between different virtual machines on the cloud. Our experience (well, it's almost common wisdom) shows that the amount of bytes necessary to encode a certain operation is very often much smaller than the amount of bytes encoding the data the operation is performed upon. Nevertheless, we still often transfer the data to a particular place where we execute the operation just to bring the data back to where it came from afterwards. As an example let's look at the way we usually write our applications for clusters using MPI. This programming model is all about data transfer between nodes. MPI is the prevalent programming model for clusters, and it is fairly straightforward to understand and to use. Therefore, we often write applications in a way that accommodates this model, centered around data transfer. These applications usually work well for smaller problem sizes and for regular data structures. The larger the amount of data we have to churn and the more irregular the problem domain becomes, the worse the overall machine utilization and the (strong) scaling characteristics become. While it is not impossible to implement more dynamic, data driven, and asynchronous applications using MPI, it is somewhat difficult to do so. At the same time, if we look at applications that prefer to execute the code close to the *locality* where the data was placed, i.e., utilizing active messages (for instance based on Charm++³⁵), we see better asynchrony, simpler application codes, and improved scaling.

2.1.11 Favor message driven computation over message passing

Today's prevalently used programming model on parallel (multi-node) systems is MPI. It is based on message passing, as the name implies, which means that the receiver has to be aware of a message about to come in. Both codes, the sender and the receiver, have to synchronize in order to perform the communication step. Even the newer, asynchronous interfaces require explicitly coding the algorithms around the required communication scheme. As a result, everything but the most trivial MPI applications spends a considerable amount of time waiting for incoming messages, thus, causing starvation and latencies to impede full resource utilization. The more complex and more dynamic the data structures and algorithms become, the larger the adverse effects. The community discovered message-driven and data-driven methods of implementing algorithms a long time ago, and systems such as Charm++³⁶ have already integrated active messages demonstrating the validity of the concept. Message-driven computation allows for sending messages without requiring the receiver to actively wait for them. Any incoming message is handled asynchronously and triggers

²⁸ <https://chapel.cray.com/>

²⁹ <https://x10-lang.org/>

³⁰ <https://upc.lbl.gov/>

³¹ <https://labs.oracle.com/projects/plrg/Publications/index.html>

³² <https://charm.cs.uiuc.edu/>

³³ [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linda_\(coordination_language\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linda_(coordination_language))

³⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GPGPU>

³⁵ <https://charm.cs.uiuc.edu/>

³⁶ <https://charm.cs.uiuc.edu/>

the encoded action by passing along arguments and—possibly—continuations. *HPX* combines this scheme with work-queue based scheduling as described above, which allows the system to almost completely overlap any communication with useful work, thereby minimizing latencies.

2.2 Quick start

This section is intended to get you to the point of running a basic *HPX* program as quickly as possible. To that end we skip many details but instead give you hints and links to more details along the way.

We assume that you are on a Unix system with access to reasonably recent packages. You should have `cmake` and `make` available for the build system (`pkg-config` is also supported, see *Using HPX with pkg-config*).

2.2.1 Getting HPX

Download a tarball of the latest release from *HPX Downloads*³⁷ and unpack it or clone the repository directly using `git`:

```
git clone https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx.git
```

It is also recommended that you check out the latest stable tag:

```
cd hpx
git checkout 1.7.1
```

2.2.2 HPX dependencies

The minimum dependencies needed to use *HPX* are `Boost`³⁸ and `Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC)`³⁹. If these are not available through your system package manager, see *Installing Boost* and *Installing Hwloc* for instructions on how to build them yourself. In addition to `Boost` and `Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC)`, it is recommended that you don't use the system allocator, but instead use either `tcmalloc` from `google-perftools`⁴⁰ (default) or `jemalloc`⁴¹ for better performance. If you would like to try *HPX* without a custom allocator at this point, you can configure *HPX* to use the system allocator in the next step.

A full list of required and optional dependencies, including recommended versions, is available at *Prerequisites*.

2.2.3 Building HPX

Once you have the source code and the dependencies and assuming all your dependencies are in paths known to CMake, the following gets you started:

1. First, set up a separate build directory to configure the project:

```
mkdir build && cd build
```

2. To configure the project you have the following options:

- To build the core *HPX* libraries and examples, and install them to your chosen location (recommended):

³⁷ <https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/>

³⁸ <https://www.boost.org/>

³⁹ <https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/>

⁴⁰ <https://code.google.com/p/gperftools>

⁴¹ <http://jemalloc.net>

```
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/install/path ..
```

Tip: If you want to change CMake variables for your build, it is usually a good idea to start with a clean build directory to avoid configuration problems. It is especially important that you use a clean build directory when changing between Release and Debug modes.

- To install *HPX* to the default system folders, simply leave out the CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX option:

```
cmake ..
```

- If your dependencies are in custom locations, you may need to tell CMake where to find them by passing one or more of the following options to CMake:

```
-DBOOST_ROOT=/path/to/boost  
-DHWLOC_ROOT=/path/to/hwloc  
-DTCMALLOC_ROOT=/path/to/tcmalloc  
-DJEMALLOC_ROOT=/path/to/jemalloc
```

- If you want to try *HPX* without using a custom allocator pass -DHPX_WITH_MALLOC=system to CMake:

```
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/install/path -DHPX_WITH_MALLOC=system ..
```

Important: If you are building *HPX* for a system with more than 64 processing units, you must change the CMake variable HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT (to a value at least as big as the number of (virtual) cores on your system). Note that the default value is 64.

3. Once the configuration is complete, to build the project you run:

```
make -jN install # where N is the number of jobs
```

Tip: Do not set only -j (i.e. -j without an explicit number of jobs) unless you have a lot of memory available on your machine.

2.2.4 Tests and examples

Run tests

To build the tests:

```
make tests
```

To run the tests:

```
make test
```

To control which tests to run use ctest:

- To run single tests, for example a test for for_loop:

```
ctest --output-on-failure -R tests.unit.modules.algorithms.for_loop
```

- To run a whole group of tests:

```
ctest --output-on-failure -R tests.unit
```

Run examples

If you did not run `make install` earlier, do so now or build the `hello_world_1` example by running:

```
make hello_world_1
```

HPX executables end up in the `bin` directory in your build directory. You can now run `hello_world_1` and should see the following output:

```
./bin/hello_world_1
Hello World!
```

You've just run an example which prints `Hello World!` from the *HPX* runtime. The source for the example is in `examples/quickstart/hello_world_1.cpp`. The `hello_world_distributed` example (also available in the `examples/quickstart` directory) is a distributed hello world program, which is described in *Remote execution with actions: Hello world*. It provides a gentle introduction to the distributed aspects of *HPX*.

Tip: Most build targets in *HPX* have two names: a simple name and a hierarchical name corresponding to what type of example or test the target is. If you are developing *HPX* it is often helpful to run `make help` to get a list of available targets. For example, `make help | grep hello_world` outputs the following:

```
... examples.quickstart.hello_world_2
... hello_world_2
... examples.quickstart.hello_world_1
... hello_world_1
... examples.quickstart.hello_world_distributed
... hello_world_distributed
```

It is also possible to build, for instance, all quickstart examples using `make examples.quickstart`.

2.2.5 Installing and building *HPX* via vcpkg

You can download and install *HPX* using the `vcpkg` <<https://github.com/Microsoft/vcpkg>> dependency manager:

```
git clone https://github.com/Microsoft/vcpkg.git
cd vcpkg
./bootstrap-vcpkg.sh
./vcpkg integrate install
vcpkg install hpx
```

The *HPX* port in `vcpkg` is kept up to date by Microsoft team members and community contributors. If the version is out of date, please *create an issue or pull request* <<https://github.com/Microsoft/vcpkg>> on the `vcpkg` repository.

2.2.6 Hello, World!

The following CMakeLists.txt is a minimal example of what you need in order to build an executable using CMake and HPX:

```
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.18)
project(my_hpx_project CXX)
find_package(HPX REQUIRED)
add_executable(my_hpx_program main.cpp)
target_link_libraries(my_hpx_program HPX::hpx HPX::wrap_main HPX::iostreams_component)
```

Note: You will most likely have more than one main.cpp file in your project. See the section on *Using HPX with CMake-based projects* for more details on how to use add_hpx_executable.

Note: HPX::wrap_main is required if you are implicitly using main() as the runtime entry point. See *Re-use the main() function as the main HPX entry point* for more information.

Note: HPX::iostreams_component is optional for a minimal project but lets us use the HPX equivalent of std::cout, i.e., the *HPX The HPX I/O-streams component* functionality in our application.

Create a new project directory and a CMakeLists.txt with the contents above. Also create a main.cpp with the contents below.

```
// Including 'hpx/hpx_main.hpp' instead of the usual 'hpx/hpx_init.hpp' enables
// to use the plain C-main below as the direct main HPX entry point.
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

int main()
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return 0;
}
```

Then, in your project directory run the following:

```
mkdir build && cd build
cmake -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH=/path/to/hpx/installation ..
make all
./my_hpx_program
```

The program looks almost like a regular C++ hello world with the exception of the two includes and hpx::cout. When you include hpx_main.hpp some things will be done behind the scenes to make sure that main actually gets launched on the HPX runtime. So while it looks almost the same you can now use futures, async, parallel algorithms and more which make use of the HPX runtime with lightweight threads. hpx::cout is a replacement for std::cout to make sure printing never blocks a lightweight thread. You can read more about hpx::cout in *The HPX I/O-streams component*. If you rebuild and run your program now, you should see the familiar Hello World!:

```
./my_hpx_program
Hello World!
```

Note: You do not have to let *HPX* take over your main function like in the example. You can instead keep your normal main function, and define a separate `hpx_main` function which acts as the entry point to the *HPX* runtime. In that case you start the *HPX* runtime explicitly by calling `hpx::init`:

```
// Copyright (c) 2007-2012 Hartmut Kaiser
//
// SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
// Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
// file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)

///////////////////////////////
// The purpose of this example is to initialize the HPX runtime explicitly and
// execute a HPX-thread printing "Hello World!" once. That's all.

//[hello_world_2_getting_started
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

int hpx_main(int, char**)
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}
//]
```

You can also use `hpx::start` and `hpx::stop` for a non-blocking alternative, or use `hpx::resume` and `hpx::suspend` if you need to combine *HPX* with other runtimes.

See *Starting the HPX runtime* for more details on how to initialize and run the *HPX* runtime.

Caution: When including `hpx_main.hpp` the user-defined `main` gets renamed and the real `main` function is defined by *HPX*. This means that the user-defined `main` must include a return statement, unlike the real `main`. If you do not include the return statement, you may end up with confusing compile time errors mentioning `user_main` or even runtime errors.

2.2.7 Writing task-based applications

So far we haven't done anything that can't be done using the C++ standard library. In this section we will give a short overview of what you can do with *HPX* on a single node. The essence is to avoid global synchronization and break up your application into small, composable tasks whose dependencies control the flow of your application. Remember, however, that *HPX* allows you to write distributed applications similarly to how you would write applications for a single node (see *Why HPX?* and *Writing distributed HPX applications*).

If you are already familiar with `async` and `futures` from the C++ standard library, the same functionality is available in *HPX*.

The following terminology is essential when talking about task-based C++ programs:

- **lightweight thread:** Essential for good performance with task-based programs. Lightweight refers to smaller stacks and faster context switching compared to OS threads. Smaller overheads allow the program to be broken up into smaller tasks, which in turns helps the runtime fully utilize all processing units.
- **async:** The most basic way of launching tasks asynchronously. Returns a `future<T>`.
- `future<T>`: Represents a value of type `T` that will be ready in the future. The value can be retrieved with `get` (blocking) and one can check if the value is ready with `is_ready` (non-blocking).
- `shared_future<T>`: Same as `future<T>` but can be copied (similar to `std::unique_ptr` vs `std::shared_ptr`).
- **continuation:** A function that is to be run after a previous task has run (represented by a `future`). `then` is a method of `future<T>` that takes a function to run next. Used to build up dataflow DAGs (directed acyclic graphs). `shared_futures` help you split up nodes in the DAG and functions like `when_all` help you join nodes in the DAG.

The following example is a collection of the most commonly used functionality in *HPX*:

```
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/lcos.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/parallel_generate.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/parallel_sort.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

#include <random>
#include <vector>

void final_task(hpx::future<hpx::tuple<hpx::future<double>, hpx::future<void>>>)
{
    hpx::cout << "in final_task" << hpx::endl;
}

// Avoid ABI incompatibilities between C++11/C++17 as std::rand has exception
// specification in libstdc++.
int rand_wrapper()
{
    return std::rand();
}

int main(int, char**)
{
    // A function can be launched asynchronously. The program will not block
    // here until the result is available.
    hpx::future<int> f = hpx::async([]() { return 42; });
    hpx::cout << "Just launched a task!" << hpx::endl;

    // Use get to retrieve the value from the future. This will block this task
    // until the future is ready, but the HPX runtime will schedule other tasks
    // if there are tasks available.
    hpx::cout << "f contains " << f.get() << hpx::endl;

    // Let's launch another task.
    hpx::future<double> g = hpx::async([]() { return 3.14; });

    // Tasks can be chained using the then method. The continuation takes the
    // future as an argument.
    hpx::future<double> result = g.then([](hpx::future<double>&& gg) {
        // This function will be called once g is ready. gg is g moved
    });
}
```

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```

// into the continuation.
    return gg.get() * 42.0 * 42.0;
};

// You can check if a future is ready with the is_ready method.
hpx::cout << "Result is ready? " << result.is_ready() << hpx::endl;

// You can launch other work in the meantime. Let's sort a vector.
std::vector<int> v(1000000);

// We fill the vector synchronously and sequentially.
hpx::generate(
    hpx::execution::seq, std::begin(v), std::end(v), &rand_wrapper);

// We can launch the sort in parallel and asynchronously.
hpx::future<void> done_sorting =
    hpx::sort(hpx::execution::par           // In parallel.
              hpx::execution::task),      // Asynchronously.
              std::begin(v), std::end(v));

// We launch the final task when the vector has been sorted and result is
// ready using when_all.
auto all = hpx::when_all(result, done_sorting).then(&final_task);

// We can wait for all to be ready.
all.wait();

// all must be ready at this point because we waited for it to be ready.
hpx::cout << (all.is_ready() ? "all is ready!" : "all is not ready...")
    << hpx::endl;

return hpx::finalize();
}

```

Try copying the contents to your main.cpp file and look at the output. It can be a good idea to go through the program step by step with a debugger. You can also try changing the types or adding new arguments to functions to make sure you can get the types to match. The type of the then method can be especially tricky to get right (the continuation needs to take the future as an argument).

Note: HPX programs accept command line arguments. The most important one is `--hpx:threads=N` to set the number of OS threads used by HPX. HPX uses one thread per core by default. Play around with the example above and see what difference the number of threads makes on the sort function. See *Launching and configuring HPX applications* for more details on how and what options you can pass to HPX.

Tip: The example above used the construction `hpx::when_all(...).then(...)`. For convenience and performance it is a good idea to replace uses of `hpx::when_all(...).then(...)` with dataflow. See *Dataflow: Interest calculator* for more details on dataflow.

Tip: If possible, try to use the provided parallel algorithms instead of writing your own implementation. This can save you time and the resulting program is often faster.

2.2.8 Next steps

If you haven't done so already, reading the *Terminology* section will help you get familiar with the terms used in *HPX*.

The *Examples* section contains small, self-contained walkthroughs of example *HPX* programs. The *Local to remote: ID stencil* example is a thorough, realistic example starting from a single node implementation and going stepwise to a distributed implementation.

The *Manual* contains detailed information on writing, building and running *HPX* applications.

2.3 Terminology

This section gives definitions for some of the terms used throughout the *HPX* documentation and source code.

Locality A locality in *HPX* describes a synchronous domain of execution, or the domain of bounded upper response time. This normally is just a single node in a cluster or a NUMA domain in a SMP machine.

Active Global Address Space

AGAS *HPX* incorporates a global address space. Any executing thread can access any object within the domain of the parallel application with the caveat that it must have appropriate access privileges. The model does not assume that global addresses are cache coherent; all loads and stores will deal directly with the site of the target object. All global addresses within a Synchronous Domain are assumed to be cache coherent for those processor cores that incorporate transparent caches. The Active Global Address Space used by *HPX* differs from research PGAS⁴² models. Partitioned Global Address Space is passive in their means of address translation. Copy semantics, distributed compound operations, and affinity relationships are some of the global functionality supported by AGAS.

Process The concept of the “process” in *HPX* is extended beyond that of either sequential execution or communicating sequential processes. While the notion of process suggests action (as do “function” or “subroutine”) it has a further responsibility of context, that is, the logical container of program state. It is this aspect of operation that process is employed in *HPX*. Furthermore, referring to “parallel processes” in *HPX* designates the presence of parallelism within the context of a given process, as well as the coarse grained parallelism achieved through concurrency of multiple processes of an executing user job. *HPX* processes provide a hierarchical name space within the framework of the active global address space and support multiple means of internal state access from external sources.

Parcel The Parcel is a component in *HPX* that communicates data, invokes an action at a distance, and distributes flow-control through the migration of continuations. Parcels bridge the gap of asynchrony between synchronous domains while maintaining symmetry of semantics between local and global execution. Parcels enable message-driven computation and may be seen as a form of “active messages”. Other important forms of message-driven computation predating active messages include dataflow tokens⁴³, the J-machine’s⁴⁴ support for remote method instantiation, and at the coarse grained variations of Unix remote procedure calls, among others. This enables work to be moved to the data as well as performing the more common action of bringing data to the work. A parcel can cause actions to occur remotely and asynchronously, among which are the creation of threads at different system nodes or synchronous domains.

Local Control Object

Lightweight Control Object

LCO A local control object (sometimes called a lightweight control object) is a general term for the synchronization mechanisms used in *HPX*. Any object implementing a certain concept can be seen as an LCO. This concepts

⁴² <https://www.pgas.org/>

⁴³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dataflow_architecture

⁴⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J%20Machine>

encapsulates the ability to be triggered by one or more events which when taking the object into a predefined state will cause a thread to be executed. This could either create a new thread or resume an existing thread.

The LCO is a family of synchronization functions potentially representing many classes of synchronization constructs, each with many possible variations and multiple instances. The LCO is sufficiently general that it can subsume the functionality of conventional synchronization primitives such as spinlocks, mutexes, semaphores, and global barriers. However due to the rich concept an LCO can represent powerful synchronization and control functionality not widely employed, such as dataflow and futures (among others), which open up enormous opportunities for rich diversity of distributed control and operation.

See *Using LCOs* for more details on how to use LCOs in *HPX*.

Action An action is a function that can be invoked remotely. In *HPX* a plain function can be made into an action using a macro. See *Applying actions* for details on how to use actions in *HPX*.

Component A component is a C++ object which can be accessed remotely. A component can also contain member functions which can be invoked remotely. These are referred to as component actions. See *Writing components* for details on how to use components in *HPX*.

2.4 Examples

The following sections analyze some examples to help you get familiar with the *HPX* style of programming. We start off with simple examples that utilize basic *HPX* elements and then begin to expose the reader to the more complex and powerful *HPX* concepts.

2.4.1 Asynchronous execution with `hpx::async`: Fibonacci

The Fibonacci sequence is a sequence of numbers starting with 0 and 1 where every subsequent number is the sum of the previous two numbers. In this example, we will use *HPX* to calculate the value of the n-th element of the Fibonacci sequence. In order to compute this problem in parallel, we will use a facility known as a future.

As shown in the Fig. ?? below, a future encapsulates a delayed computation. It acts as a proxy for a result initially not known, most of the time because the computation of the result has not completed yet. The future synchronizes the access of this value by optionally suspending any *HPX*-threads requesting the result until the value is available. When a future is created, it spawns a new *HPX*-thread (either remotely with a *parcel* or locally by placing it into the thread queue) which, when run, will execute the function associated with the future. The arguments of the function are bound when the future is created.

Once the function has finished executing, a write operation is performed on the future. The write operation marks the future as completed, and optionally stores data returned by the function. When the result of the delayed computation is needed, a read operation is performed on the future. If the future's function hasn't completed when a read operation is performed on it, the reader *HPX*-thread is suspended until the future is ready. The future facility allows *HPX* to schedule work early in a program so that when the function value is needed it will already be calculated and available. We use this property in our Fibonacci example below to enable its parallel execution.

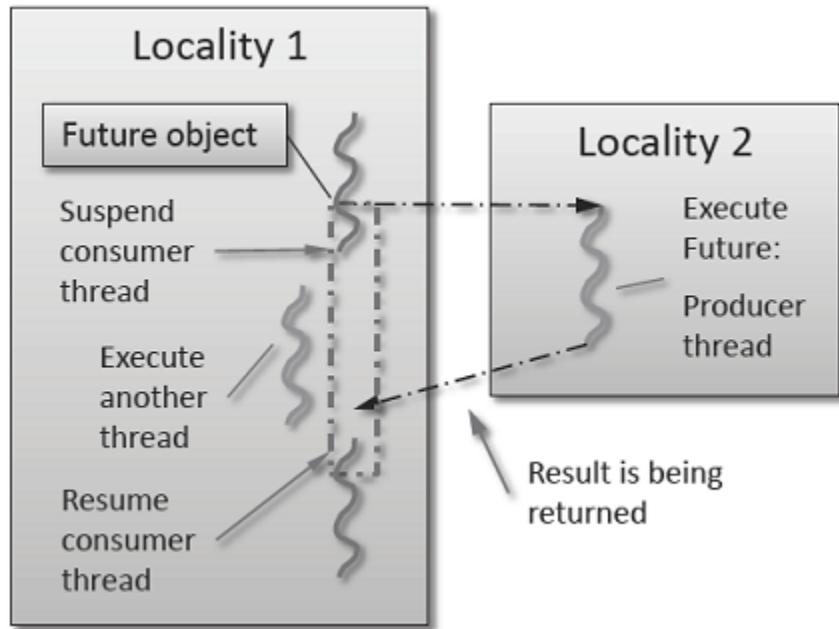


Fig. 2.1: Schematic of a future execution.

Setup

The source code for this example can be found here: `fibonacci_local.cpp`.

To compile this program, go to your *HPX* build directory (see *HPX build system* for information on configuring and building *HPX*) and enter:

```
make examples.quickstart.fibonacci_local
```

To run the program type:

```
./bin/fibonacci_local
```

This should print (time should be approximate):

```
fibonacci(10) == 55
elapsed time: 0.002430 [s]
```

This run used the default settings, which calculate the tenth element of the Fibonacci sequence. To declare which Fibonacci value you want to calculate, use the `--n-value` option. Additionally you can use the `--hpx:threads` option to declare how many OS-threads you wish to use when running the program. For instance, running:

```
./bin/fibonacci --n-value 20 --hpx:threads 4
```

Will yield:

```
fibonacci(20) == 6765
elapsed time: 0.062854 [s]
```

Walkthrough

Now that you have compiled and run the code, let's look at how the code works. Since this code is written in C++, we will begin with the `main()` function. Here you can see that in *HPX*, `main()` is only used to initialize the runtime system. It is important to note that application-specific command line options are defined here. *HPX* uses `Boost.Program Options`⁴⁵ for command line processing. You can see that our programs `--n-value` option is set by calling the `add_options()` method on an instance of `hpx::program_options::options_description`. The default value of the variable is set to 10. This is why when we ran the program for the first time without using the `--n-value` option the program returned the 10th value of the Fibonacci sequence. The constructor argument of the description is the text that appears when a user uses the `--hpx:help` option to see what command line options are available. `HPX_APPLICATION_STRING` is a macro that expands to a string constant containing the name of the *HPX* application currently being compiled.

In *HPX* `main()` is used to initialize the runtime system and pass the command line arguments to the program. If you wish to add command line options to your program you would add them here using the instance of the `Boost` class `options_description`, and invoking the public member function `.add_options()` (see `Boost Documentation`⁴⁶ for more details). `hpx::init` calls `hpx_main()` after setting up *HPX*, which is where the logic of our program is encoded.

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Configure application-specific options
    hpx::program_options::options_description desc_commandline(
        "Usage: " HPX_APPLICATION_STRING " [options]");

    desc_commandline.add_options()("n-value",
        hpx::program_options::value<std::uint64_t>()>default_value(10),
        "n value for the Fibonacci function");

    // Initialize and run HPX
    hpx::init_params init_args;
    init_args.desc_cmdline = desc_commandline;

    return hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}
```

The `hpx::init` function in `main()` starts the runtime system, and invokes `hpx_main()` as the first *HPX*-thread. Below we can see that the basic program is simple. The command line option `--n-value` is read in, a timer (`hpx::chrono::high_resolution_timer`) is set up to record the time it takes to do the computation, the `fibonacci` function is invoked synchronously, and the answer is printed out.

```
int hpx_main(hpx::program_options::variables_map& vm)
{
    // extract command line argument, i.e. fib(N)
    std::uint64_t n = vm["n-value"].as<std::uint64_t>();

    {
        // Keep track of the time required to execute.
        hpx::chrono::high_resolution_timer t;

        std::uint64_t r = fibonacci(n);

        char const* fmt = "fibonacci({1}) == {2}\nelapsed time: {3} [s]\n";
        hpx::util::format_to(std::cout, fmt, n, r, t.elapsed());
    }
}
```

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⁴⁵ https://www.boost.org/doc/html/program_options.html

⁴⁶ <https://www.boost.org/doc/>

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```

    }

    return hpx::finalize();      // Handles HPX shutdown
}

```

The fibonacci function itself is synchronous as the work done inside is asynchronous. To understand what is happening we have to look inside the fibonacci function:

```

std::uint64_t fibonacci(std::uint64_t n)
{
    if (n < 2)
        return n;

    // Invoking the Fibonacci algorithm twice is inefficient.
    // However, we intentionally demonstrate it this way to create some
    // heavy workload.

    hpx::future<std::uint64_t> n1 = hpx::async(fibonacci, n - 1);
    hpx::future<std::uint64_t> n2 = hpx::async(fibonacci, n - 2);

    return n1.get() +
        n2.get();    // wait for the Futures to return their values
}

```

This block of code looks similar to regular C++ code. First, `if (n < 2)`, meaning n is 0 or 1, then we return 0 or 1 (recall the first element of the Fibonacci sequence is 0 and the second is 1). If n is larger than 1 we spawn two new tasks whose results are contained in n1 and n2. This is done using `hpx::async` which takes as arguments a function (function pointer, object or lambda) and the arguments to the function. Instead of returning a `std::uint64_t` like fibonacci does, `hpx::async` returns a future of a `std::uint64_t`, i.e. `hpx::future<std::uint64_t>`. Each of these futures represents an asynchronous, recursive call to fibonacci. After we've created the futures, we wait for both of them to finish computing, we add them together, and return that value as our result. We get the values from the futures using the `get` method. The recursive call tree will continue until n is equal to 0 or 1, at which point the value can be returned because it is implicitly known. When this termination condition is reached, the futures can then be added up, producing the n-th value of the Fibonacci sequence.

Note that calling `get` potentially blocks the calling *HPX*-thread, and lets other *HPX*-threads run in the meantime. There are, however, more efficient ways of doing this. `examples/quickstart/fibonacci_futures.cpp` contains many more variations of locally computing the Fibonacci numbers, where each method makes different tradeoffs in where asynchrony and parallelism is applied. To get started, however, the method above is sufficient and optimizations can be applied once you are more familiar with *HPX*. The example *Dataflow: Interest calculator* presents dataflow, which is a way to more efficiently chain together multiple tasks.

2.4.2 Asynchronous execution with `hpx::async` and actions: Fibonacci

This example extends the *previous example* by introducing *actions*: functions that can be run remotely. In this example, however, we will still only run the action locally. The mechanism to execute *actions* stays the same: `hpx::async`. Later examples will demonstrate running actions on remote *localities* (e.g. *Remote execution with actions: Hello world*).

Setup

The source code for this example can be found here: `fibonacci.cpp`.

To compile this program, go to your *HPX* build directory (see *HPX build system* for information on configuring and building *HPX*) and enter:

```
make examples.quickstart.fibonacci
```

To run the program type:

```
./bin/fibonacci
```

This should print (time should be approximate):

```
fibonacci(10) == 55
elapsed time: 0.00186288 [s]
```

This run used the default settings, which calculate the tenth element of the Fibonacci sequence. To declare which Fibonacci value you want to calculate, use the `--n-value` option. Additionally you can use the `--hpx:threads` option to declare how many OS-threads you wish to use when running the program. For instance, running:

```
./bin/fibonacci --n-value 20 --hpx:threads 4
```

Will yield:

```
fibonacci(20) == 6765
elapsed time: 0.233827 [s]
```

Walkthrough

The code needed to initialize the *HPX* runtime is the same as in the *previous example*:

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Configure application-specific options
    hpx::program_options::options_description
        desc_commandline("Usage: " HPX_APPLICATION_STRING " [options]");
    desc_commandline.add_options()
        ("n-value",
         hpx::program_options::value<std::uint64_t>() -> default_value(10),
         "n value for the Fibonacci function");
    ;

    // Initialize and run HPX
    hpx::init_params init_args;
    init_args.desc_cmdline = desc_commandline;

    return hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}
```

The `hpx::init` function in `main()` starts the runtime system, and invokes `hpx_main()` as the first *HPX*-thread. The command line option `--n-value` is read in, a timer (`hpx::chrono::high_resolution_timer`) is set up to record the time it takes to do the computation, the `fibonacci` *action* is invoked synchronously, and the answer is printed out.

```
int hpx_main(hpx::program_options::variables_map& vm)
{
    // extract command line argument, i.e. fib(N)
    std::uint64_t n = vm["n-value"].as<std::uint64_t>();

    {
        // Keep track of the time required to execute.
        hpx::chrono::high_resolution_timer t;

        // Wait for fib() to return the value
        fibonacci_action fib;
        std::uint64_t r = fib(hpx::find_here(), n);

        char const* fmt = "fibonacci({1}) == {2}\nelapsed time: {3} [s]\n";
        hpx::util::format_to(std::cout, fmt, n, r, t.elapsed());
    }

    return hpx::finalize(); // Handles HPX shutdown
}
```

Upon a closer look we see that we've created a `std::uint64_t` to store the result of invoking our `fibonacci_action` `fib`. This *action* will launch synchronously (as the work done inside of the *action* will be asynchronous itself) and return the result of the Fibonacci sequence. But wait, what is an *action*? And what is this `fibonacci_action`? For starters, an *action* is a wrapper for a function. By wrapping functions, *HPX* can send packets of work to different processing units. These vehicles allow users to calculate work now, later, or on certain nodes. The first argument to our *action* is the location where the *action* should be run. In this case, we just want to run the *action* on the machine that we are currently on, so we use `hpx::find_here`. To further understand this we turn to the code to find where `fibonacci_action` was defined:

```
// forward declaration of the Fibonacci function
std::uint64_t fibonacci(std::uint64_t n);

// This is to generate the required boilerplate we need for the remote
// invocation to work.
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(fibonacci, fibonacci_action);
```

A plain *action* is the most basic form of *action*. Plain *actions* wrap simple global functions which are not associated with any particular object (we will discuss other types of *actions* in *Components and actions: Accumulator*). In this block of code the function `fibonacci()` is declared. After the declaration, the function is wrapped in an *action* in the declaration `HPX_PLAIN_ACTION`. This function takes two arguments: the name of the function that is to be wrapped and the name of the *action* that you are creating.

This picture should now start making sense. The function `fibonacci()` is wrapped in an *action* `fibonacci_action`, which was run synchronously but created asynchronous work, then returns a `std::uint64_t` representing the result of the function `fibonacci()`. Now, let's look at the function `fibonacci()`:

```
std::uint64_t fibonacci(std::uint64_t n)
{
    if (n < 2)
        return n;

    // We restrict ourselves to execute the Fibonacci function locally.
    hpx::naming::id_type const locality_id = hpx::find_here();

    // Invoking the Fibonacci algorithm twice is inefficient.
```

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```
// However, we intentionally demonstrate it this way to create some
// heavy workload.

fibonacci_action fib;
hpx::future<std::uint64_t> n1 =
    hpx::async(fib, locality_id, n - 1);
hpx::future<std::uint64_t> n2 =
    hpx::async(fib, locality_id, n - 2);

return n1.get() + n2.get(); // wait for the Futures to return their values
}
```

This block of code is much more straightforward and should look familiar from the *previous example*. First, if `(n < 2)`, meaning n is 0 or 1, then we return 0 or 1 (recall the first element of the Fibonacci sequence is 0 and the second is 1). If n is larger than 1 we spawn two tasks using `hpx::async`. Each of these futures represents an asynchronous, recursive call to `fibonacci`. As previously we wait for both futures to finish computing, get the results, add them together, and return that value as our result. The recursive call tree will continue until n is equal to 0 or 1, at which point the value can be returned because it is implicitly known. When this termination condition is reached, the futures can then be added up, producing the n-th value of the Fibonacci sequence.

2.4.3 Remote execution with actions: Hello world

This program will print out a hello world message on every OS-thread on every *locality*. The output will look something like this:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 1
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 1
```

Setup

The source code for this example can be found here: `hello_world_distributed.cpp`.

To compile this program, go to your *HPX* build directory (see *HPX build system* for information on configuring and building *HPX*) and enter:

```
make examples.quickstart.hello_world_distributed
```

To run the program type:

```
./bin/hello_world_distributed
```

This should print:

```
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
```

To use more OS-threads use the command line option `--hpx:threads` and type the number of threads that you wish to use. For example, typing:

```
./bin/hello_world_distributed --hpx:threads 2
```

will yield:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
```

Notice how the ordering of the two print statements will change with subsequent runs. To run this program on multiple localities please see the section *How to use HPX applications with PBS*.

Walkthrough

Now that you have compiled and run the code, let's look at how the code works, beginning with `main()`:

```
// Here is the main entry point. By using the include 'hpx/hpx_main.hpp' HPX
// will invoke the plain old C-main() as its first HPX thread.
int main()
{
    // Get a list of all available localities.
    std::vector<hpx::naming::id_type> localities = hpx::find_all_localities();

    // Reserve storage space for futures, one for each locality.
    std::vector<hpx::lcos::future<void>> futures;
    futures.reserve(localities.size());

    for (hpx::naming::id_type const& node : localities)
    {
        // Asynchronously start a new task. The task is encapsulated in a
        // future, which we can query to determine if the task has
        // completed.
        typedef hello_world_foreman_action action_type;
        futures.push_back(hpx::async<action_type>(node));
    }

    // The non-callback version of hpx::lcos::wait_all takes a single parameter,
    // a vector of futures to wait on. hpx::wait_all only returns when
    // all of the futures have finished.
    hpx::wait_all(futures);
    return 0;
}
```

In this excerpt of the code we again see the use of futures. This time the futures are stored in a vector so that they can easily be accessed. `hpx::wait_all` is a family of functions that wait on for an `std::vector<>` of futures to become ready. In this piece of code, we are using the synchronous version of `hpx::wait_all`, which takes one argument (the `std::vector<>` of futures to wait on). This function will not return until all the futures in the vector have been executed.

In *Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci* we used `hpx::find_here` to specify the target of our actions. Here, we instead use `hpx::find_all_localities`, which returns an `std::vector<>` containing the identifiers of all the machines in the system, including the one that we are on.

As in *Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci* our futures are set using `hpx::async<>`. The `hello_world_foreman_action` is declared here:

```
// Define the boilerplate code necessary for the function 'hello_world_foreman'
// to be invoked as an HPX action.
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(hello_world_foreman, hello_world_foreman_action);
```

Another way of thinking about this wrapping technique is as follows: functions (the work to be done) are wrapped in actions, and actions can be executed locally or remotely (e.g. on another machine participating in the computation).

Now it is time to look at the `hello_world_foreman()` function which was wrapped in the action above:

```
void hello_world_foreman()
{
    // Get the number of worker OS-threads in use by this locality.
    std::size_t const os_threads = hpx::get_os_thread_count();

    // Populate a set with the OS-thread numbers of all OS-threads on this
    // locality. When the hello world message has been printed on a particular
    // OS-thread, we will remove it from the set.
    std::set<std::size_t> attendance;
    for (std::size_t os_thread = 0; os_thread < os_threads; ++os_thread)
        attendance.insert(os_thread);

    // As long as there are still elements in the set, we must keep scheduling
    // HPX-threads. Because HPX features work-stealing task schedulers, we have
    // no way of enforcing which worker OS-thread will actually execute
    // each HPX-thread.
    while (!attendance.empty())
    {
        // Each iteration, we create a task for each element in the set of
        // OS-threads that have not said "Hello world". Each of these tasks
        // is encapsulated in a future.
        std::vector<hpx::lcos::future<std::size_t>> futures;
        futures.reserve(attendance.size());

        for (std::size_t worker : attendance)
        {
            // Asynchronously start a new task. The task is encapsulated in a
            // future, which we can query to determine if the task has
            // completed. We give the task a hint to run on a particular worker
            // thread, but no guarantees are given by the scheduler that the
            // task will actually run on that worker thread.
            hpx::execution::parallel_executor exec(
                hpx::threads::thread_schedule_hint(
                    hpx::threads::thread_schedule_hint_mode::thread,
                    static_cast<std::int16_t>(worker)));
            futures.push_back(hpx::async(exec, hello_world_worker, worker));
        }

        // Wait for all of the futures to finish. The callback version of the
        // hpx::lcos::wait_each function takes two arguments: a vector of futures,
        // and a binary callback. The callback takes two arguments; the first
        // is the index of the future in the vector, and the second is the
        // return value of the future. hpx::lcos::wait_each doesn't return until
        // all the futures in the vector have returned.
        hpx::lcos::local::spinlock mtx;
        hpx::lcos::wait_each(hpx::unwrapping([&](std::size_t t) {
            if (std::size_t(-1) != t)
            {
                std::lock_guard<hpx::lcos::local::spinlock> lk(mtx);
                attendance.erase(t);
            }
        }), futures);
    }
}
```

Now, before we discuss `hello_world_foreman()`, let's talk about the `hpx::wait_each` function. The ver-

sion of `hpx::lcos::wait_each` invokes a callback function provided by the user, supplying the callback function with the result of the future.

In `hello_world_foreman()`, an `std::set<>` called `attendance` keeps track of which OS-threads have printed out the hello world message. When the OS-thread prints out the statement, the future is marked as ready, and `hpx::lcos::wait_each` in `hello_world_foreman()`. If it is not executing on the correct OS-thread, it returns a value of -1, which causes `hello_world_foreman()` to leave the OS-thread id in `attendance`.

```
std::size_t hello_world_worker(std::size_t desired)
{
    // Returns the OS-thread number of the worker that is running this
    // HPX-thread.
    std::size_t current = hpx::get_worker_thread_num();
    if (current == desired)
    {
        // The HPX-thread has been run on the desired OS-thread.
        char const* msg = "hello world from OS-thread {1} on locality {2}\n";

        hpx::util::format_to(hpx::cout, msg, desired, hpx::get_locality_id())
            << std::flush;

        return desired;
    }

    // This HPX-thread has been run by the wrong OS-thread, make the foreman
    // try again by rescheduling it.
    return std::size_t(-1);
}
```

Because *HPX* features work stealing task schedulers, there is no way to guarantee that an action will be scheduled on a particular OS-thread. This is why we must use a guess-and-check approach.

2.4.4 Components and actions: Accumulator

The accumulator example demonstrates the use of components. Components are C++ classes that expose methods as a type of *HPX* action. These actions are called component actions.

Components are globally named, meaning that a component action can be called remotely (e.g., from another machine). There are two accumulator examples in *HPX*.

In the *Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci* and the *Remote execution with actions: Hello world*, we introduced plain actions, which wrapped global functions. The target of a plain action is an identifier which refers to a particular machine involved in the computation. For plain actions, the target is the machine where the action will be executed.

Component actions, however, do not target machines. Instead, they target component instances. The instance may live on the machine that we've invoked the component action from, or it may live on another machine.

The component in this example exposes three different functions:

- `reset ()` - Resets the accumulator value to 0.
- `add (arg)` - Adds `arg` to the accumulators value.
- `query ()` - Queries the value of the accumulator.

This example creates an instance of the accumulator, and then allows the user to enter commands at a prompt, which subsequently invoke actions on the accumulator instance.

Setup

The source code for this example can be found here: `accumulator_client.cpp`.

To compile this program, go to your *HPX* build directory (see *HPX build system* for information on configuring and building *HPX*) and enter:

```
make examples.accumulators.accumulator
```

To run the program type:

```
./bin/accumulator_client
```

Once the program starts running, it will print the following prompt and then wait for input. An example session is given below:

```
commands: reset, add [amount], query, help, quit
> add 5
> add 10
> query
15
> add 2
> query
17
> reset
> add 1
> query
1
> quit
```

Walkthrough

Now, let's take a look at the source code of the accumulator example. This example consists of two parts: an *HPX* component library (a library that exposes an *HPX* component) and a client application which uses the library. This walkthrough will cover the *HPX* component library. The code for the client application can be found here: `accumulator_client.cpp`.

An *HPX* component is represented by two C++ classes:

- **A server class** - The implementation of the component's functionality.
- **A client class** - A high-level interface that acts as a proxy for an instance of the component.

Typically, these two classes both have the same name, but the server class usually lives in different sub-namespaces (`server`). For example, the full names of the two classes in `accumulator` are:

- `examples::server::accumulator` (server class)
- `examples::accumulator` (client class)

The server class

The following code is from: `accumulator.hpp`.

All *HPX* component server classes must inherit publicly from the *HPX* component base class: `hpx::components::component_base`

The accumulator component inherits from `hpx::components::locking_hook`. This allows the runtime system to ensure that all action invocations are serialized. That means that the system ensures that no two actions are invoked at the same time on a given component instance. This makes the component thread safe and no additional locking has to be implemented by the user. Moreover, an accumulator component is a component because it also inherits from `hpx::components::component_base` (the template argument passed to `locking_hook` is used as its base class). The following snippet shows the corresponding code:

```
class accumulator
: public hpx::components::locking_hook<
    hpx::components::component_base<accumulator> >
```

Our accumulator class will need a data member to store its value in, so let's declare a data member:

```
argument_type value_;
```

The constructor for this class simply initializes `value_` to 0:

```
accumulator() : value_(0) {}
```

Next, let's look at the three methods of this component that we will be exposing as component actions:

Here are the action types. These types wrap the methods we're exposing. The wrapping technique is very similar to the one used in the *Asynchronous execution with `hpx::async` and actions: Fibonacci* and the *Remote execution with actions: Hello world*:

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(accumulator, reset);
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(accumulator, add);
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(accumulator, query);
```

The last piece of code in the server class header is the declaration of the action type registration code:

```
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
    examples::server::accumulator::reset_action,
    accumulator_reset_action);

HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
    examples::server::accumulator::add_action,
    accumulator_add_action);

HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
    examples::server::accumulator::query_action,
    accumulator_query_action);
```

Note: The code above must be placed in the global namespace.

The rest of the registration code is in `accumulator.cpp`

```
///////////////////////////////
// Add factory registration functionality.
```

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```

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE();

//////////////////////////////  

typedef hpx::components::component<  

    examples::server::accumulator  

> accumulator_type;

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(accumulator_type, accumulator);

//////////////////////////////  

// Serialization support for accumulator actions.  

HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(  

    accumulator_type::wrapped_type::reset_action,  

    accumulator_reset_action);  

HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(  

    accumulator_type::wrapped_type::add_action,  

    accumulator_add_action);  

HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(  

    accumulator_type::wrapped_type::query_action,  

    accumulator_query_action);

```

Note: The code above must be placed in the global namespace.

The client class

The following code is from `accumulator.hpp`.

The client class is the primary interface to a component instance. Client classes are used to create components:

```
// Create a component on this locality.  
examples::accumulator c = hpx::new<examples::accumulator>(hpx::find_here());
```

and to invoke component actions:

```
c.add(hpx::launch::apply, 4);
```

Clients, like servers, need to inherit from a base class, this time, `hpx::components::client_base`:

```
class accumulator  

: public hpx::components::client_base<  

    accumulator, server::accumulator  

>
```

For readability, we `typedef` the base class like so:

```
typedef hpx::components::client_base<  

    accumulator, server::accumulator  

> base_type;
```

Here are examples of how to expose actions through a client class:

There are a few different ways of invoking actions:

- **Non-blocking:** For actions that don't have return types, or when we do not care about the result of an action, we can invoke the action using fire-and-forget semantics. This means that once we have asked HPX to compute

the action, we forget about it completely and continue with our computation. We use `hpx::apply` to invoke an action in a non-blocking fashion.

```
void reset(hpx::launch::apply_policy)
{
    HPX_ASSERT(this->get_id());

    typedef server::accumulator::reset_action action_type;
    hpx::apply<action_type>(this->get_id());
}
```

- **Asynchronous:** Futures, as demonstrated in *Asynchronous execution with hpx::async: Fibonacci*, *Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci*, and the *Remote execution with actions: Hello world*, enable asynchronous action invocation. Here's an example from the accumulator client class:

```
hpx::future<argument_type> query(hpx::launch::async_policy)
{
    HPX_ASSERT(this->get_id());

    typedef server::accumulator::query_action action_type;
    return hpx::async<action_type>(hpx::launch::async, this->get_id());
}
```

- **Synchronous:** To invoke an action in a fully synchronous manner, we can simply call `hpx::async().get()` (i.e., create a future and immediately wait on it to be ready). Here's an example from the accumulator client class:

```
void add(argument_type arg)
{
    HPX_ASSERT(this->get_id());

    typedef server::accumulator::add_action action_type;
    action_type() (this->get_id(), arg);
}
```

Note that `this->get_id()` references a data member of the `hpx::components::client_base` base class which identifies the server accumulator instance.

`hpx::naming::id_type` is a type which represents a global identifier in *HPX*. This type specifies the target of an action. This is the type that is returned by `hpx::find_here` in which case it represents the *locality* the code is running on.

2.4.5 Dataflow: Interest calculator

HPX provides its users with several different tools to simply express parallel concepts. One of these tools is a *local control object (LCO)* called dataflow. An *LCO* is a type of component that can spawn a new thread when triggered. They are also distinguished from other components by a standard interface that allow users to understand and use them easily. A Dataflow, being an *LCO*, is triggered when the values it depends on become available. For instance, if you have a calculation *X* that depends on the results of three other calculations, you could set up a dataflow that would begin the calculation *X* as soon as the other three calculations have returned their values. Dataflows are set up to depend on other dataflows. It is this property that makes dataflow a powerful parallelization tool. If you understand the dependencies of your calculation, you can devise a simple algorithm that sets up a dependency tree to be executed. In this example, we calculate compound interest. To calculate compound interest, one must calculate the interest made in each compound period, and then add that interest back to the principal before calculating the interest made in the

next period. A practical person would, of course, use the formula for compound interest:

$$F = P(1 + i)^n$$

where F is the future value, P is the principal value, i is the interest rate, and n is the number of compound periods.

However, for the sake of this example, we have chosen to manually calculate the future value by iterating:

$$I = Pi$$

and

$$P = P + I$$

Setup

The source code for this example can be found here: `interest_calculator.cpp`.

To compile this program, go to your *HPX* build directory (see *HPX build system* for information on configuring and building *HPX*) and enter:

```
make examples.quickstart.interest_calculator
```

To run the program type:

```
./bin/interest_calculator --principal 100 --rate 5 --cp 6 --time 36
```

This should print:

```
Final amount: 134.01
Amount made: 34.0096
```

Walkthrough

Let us begin with `main`. Here we can see that we again are using Boost.Program Options to set our command line variables (see *Asynchronous execution with hpx::async and actions: Fibonacci* for more details). These options set the principal, rate, compound period, and time. It is important to note that the units of time for `cp` and `time` must be the same.

```
int main(int argc, char ** argv)
{
    options_description cmdline("Usage: " HPX_APPLICATION_STRING " [options]");

    cmdline.add_options()
        ("principal", value<double>() -> default_value(1000), "The principal [$]")
        ("rate", value<double>() -> default_value(7), "The interest rate [%]")
        ("cp", value<int>() -> default_value(12), "The compound period [months]")
        ("time", value<int>() -> default_value(12*30),
            "The time money is invested [months]")
;

    hpx::init_params init_args;
    init_args.desc_cmdline = cmdline;

    return hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}
```

Next we look at hpx_main.

```
int hpx_main(variables_map & vm)
{
    {
        using hpx::dataflow;
        using hpx::make_ready_future;
        using hpx::shared_future;
        using hpx::unwrapping;
        hpx::naming::id_type here = hpx::find_here();

        double init_principal=vm["principal"].as<double>(); //Initial principal
        double init_rate=vm["rate"].as<double>(); //Interest rate
        int cp=vm["cp"].as<int>(); //Length of a compound period
        int t=vm["time"].as<int>(); //Length of time money is invested

        init_rate/=100; //Rate is a % and must be converted
        t/=cp; //Determine how many times to iterate interest calculation:
                //How many full compound periods can fit in the time invested

        // In non-dataflow terms the implemented algorithm would look like:
        //
        // int t = 5;      // number of time periods to use
        // double principal = init_principal;
        // double rate = init_rate;
        //
        // for (int i = 0; i < t; ++i)
        // {
        //     double interest = calc(principal, rate);
        //     principal = add(principal, interest);
        // }
        //
        // Please note the similarity with the code below!

        shared_future<double> principal = make_ready_future(init_principal);
        shared_future<double> rate = make_ready_future(init_rate);

        for (int i = 0; i < t; ++i)
        {
            shared_future<double> interest = dataflow(unwrapping(calc), principal,
                                         rate);
            principal = dataflow(unwrapping(add), principal, interest);
        }

        // wait for the dataflow execution graph to be finished calculating our
        // overall interest
        double result = principal.get();

        std::cout << "Final amount: " << result << std::endl;
        std::cout << "Amount made: " << result-init_principal << std::endl;
    }

    return hpx::finalize();
}
```

Here we find our command line variables read in, the rate is converted from a percent to a decimal, the number of calculation iterations is determined, and then our shared_futures are set up. Notice that we first place our principal and rate into shares futures by passing the variables init_principal and init_rate using

```
hpx::make_ready_future.
```

In this way `hpx::shared_future<double> principal` and `rate` will be initialized to `init_principal` and `init_rate` when `hpx::make_ready_future<double>` returns a future containing those initial values. These shared futures then enter the for loop and are passed to `interest`. Next `principal` and `interest` are passed to the reassignment of `principal` using a `hpx::dataflow`. A dataflow will first wait for its arguments to be ready before launching any callbacks, so add in this case will not begin until both `principal` and `interest` are ready. This loop continues for each compound period that must be calculated. To see how `interest` and `principal` are calculated in the loop, let us look at `calc_action` and `add_action`:

```
// Calculate interest for one period
double calc(double principal, double rate)
{
    return principal * rate;
}

///////////////////////////////
// Add the amount made to the principal
double add(double principal, double interest)
{
    return principal + interest;
}
```

After the shared future dependencies have been defined in `hpx_main`, we see the following statement:

```
double result = principal.get();
```

This statement calls `hpx::future::get` on the shared future `principal` which had its value calculated by our for loop. The program will wait here until the entire dataflow tree has been calculated and the value assigned to `result`. The program then prints out the final value of the investment and the amount of interest made by subtracting the final value of the investment from the initial value of the investment.

2.4.6 Local to remote: 1D stencil

When developers write code they typically begin with a simple serial code and build upon it until all of the required functionality is present. The following set of examples were developed to demonstrate this iterative process of evolving a simple serial program to an efficient, fully-distributed *HPX* application. For this demonstration, we implemented a 1D heat distribution problem. This calculation simulates the diffusion of heat across a ring from an initialized state to some user-defined point in the future. It does this by breaking each portion of the ring into discrete segments and using the current segment's temperature and the temperature of the surrounding segments to calculate the temperature of the current segment in the next timestep as shown by Fig. ?? below.

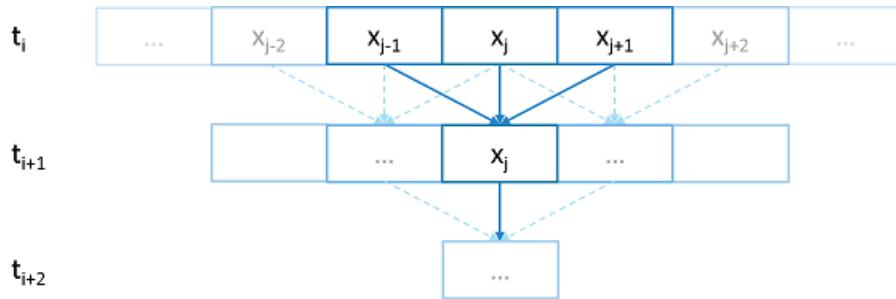


Fig. 2.2: Heat diffusion example program flow.

We parallelize this code over the following eight examples:

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

The first example is straight serial code. In this code we instantiate a vector `U` that contains two vectors of doubles as seen in the structure `stepper`.

```
struct stepper
{
    // Our partition type
    typedef double partition;

    // Our data for one time step
    typedef std::vector<partition> space;

    // Our operator
    static double heat(double left, double middle, double right)
    {
        return middle + (k*dt/(dx*dx)) * (left - 2*middle + right);
    }

    // do all the work on 'nx' data points for 'nt' time steps
    space do_work(std::size_t nx, std::size_t nt)
    {
        // U[t][i] is the state of position i at time t.
        std::vector<space> U(2);
        for (space& s : U)
            s.resize(nx);

        // Initial conditions: f(0, i) = i
        for (std::size_t i = 0; i != nx; ++i)
            U[0][i] = double(i);

        // Actual time step loop
        for (std::size_t t = 0; t != nt; ++t)
        {
            space const& current = U[t % 2];
            space& next = U[(t + 1) % 2];

            next[0] = heat(current[nx-1], current[0], current[1]);

            for (std::size_t i = 1; i != nx-1; ++i)
                next[i] = heat(current[i-1], current[i], current[i+1]);

            next[nx-1] = heat(current[nx-2], current[nx-1], current[0]);
        }

        // Return the solution at time-step 'nt'.
        return U[nt % 2];
    }
}
```

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```

    }
};
```

Each element in the vector of doubles represents a single grid point. To calculate the change in heat distribution, the temperature of each grid point, along with its neighbors, is passed to the function `heat`. In order to improve readability, references named `current` and `next` are created which, depending on the time step, point to the first and second vector of doubles. The first vector of doubles is initialized with a simple heat ramp. After calling the `heat` function with the data in the `current` vector, the results are placed into the `next` vector.

In example 2 we employ a technique called futurization. Futurization is a method by which we can easily transform a code that is serially executed into a code that creates asynchronous threads. In the simplest case this involves replacing a variable with a future to a variable, a function with a future to a function, and adding a `.get()` at the point where a value is actually needed. The code below shows how this technique was applied to the `stepper`.

```

struct stepper
{
    // Our partition type
    typedef hpx::shared_future<double> partition;

    // Our data for one time step
    typedef std::vector<partition> space;

    // Our operator
    static double heat(double left, double middle, double right)
    {
        return middle + (k*dt/(dx*dx)) * (left - 2*middle + right);
    }

    // do all the work on 'nx' data points for 'nt' time steps
    hpx::future<space> do_work(std::size_t nx, std::size_t nt)
    {
        using hpx::dataflow;
        using hpx::unwrapping;

        // U[t][i] is the state of position i at time t.
        std::vector<space> U(2);
        for (space& s : U)
            s.resize(nx);

        // Initial conditions: f(0, i) = i
        for (std::size_t i = 0; i != nx; ++i)
            U[0][i] = hpx::make_ready_future(double(i));

        auto Op = unwrapping(&stepper::heat);

        // Actual time step loop
        for (std::size_t t = 0; t != nt; ++t)
        {
            space const& current = U[t % 2];
            space& next = U[(t + 1) % 2];

            // WHEN U[t][i-1], U[t][i], and U[t][i+1] have been computed, THEN we
            // can compute U[t+1][i]
            for (std::size_t i = 0; i != nx; ++i)
            {
                next[i] = dataflow(
```

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```

        hpx::launch::async, Op,
        current[idx(i, -1, nx)], current[i], current[idx(i, +1, nx)]
    );
}

// Now the asynchronous computation is running; the above for-loop does not
// wait on anything. There is no implicit waiting at the end of each timestep;
// the computation of each U[t][i] will begin as soon as its dependencies
// are ready and hardware is available.

// Return the solution at time-step 'nt'.
return hpx::when_all(U[nt % 2]);
}
};

```

In example 2, we redefine our partition type as a `shared_future` and, in `main`, create the object `result`, which is a future to a vector of partitions. We use `result` to represent the last vector in a string of vectors created for each timestep. In order to move to the next timestep, the values of a partition and its neighbors must be passed to `heat` once the futures that contain them are ready. In *HPX*, we have an LCO (Local Control Object) named `Dataflow` that assists the programmer in expressing this dependency. `Dataflow` allows us to pass the results of a set of futures to a specified function when the futures are ready. `Dataflow` takes three types of arguments, one which instructs the `Dataflow` on how to perform the function call (`async` or `sync`), the function to call (in this case `Op`), and futures to the arguments that will be passed to the function. When called, `Dataflow` immediately returns a future to the result of the specified function. This allows users to string `Dataflows` together and construct an execution tree.

After the values of the futures in `Dataflow` are ready, the values must be pulled out of the future container to be passed to the function `heat`. In order to do this, we use the *HPX* facility `unwrapping`, which underneath calls `.get()` on each of the futures so that the function `heat` will be passed doubles and not futures to doubles.

By setting up the algorithm this way, the program will be able to execute as quickly as the dependencies of each future are met. Unfortunately, this example runs terribly slow. This increase in execution time is caused by the overheads needed to create a future for each data point. Because the work done within each call to `heat` is very small, the overhead of creating and scheduling each of the three futures is greater than that of the actual useful work! In order to amortize the overheads of our synchronization techniques, we need to be able to control the amount of work that will be done with each future. We call this amount of work per overhead grain size.

In example 3, we return to our serial code to figure out how to control the grain size of our program. The strategy that we employ is to create “partitions” of data points. The user can define how many partitions are created and how many data points are contained in each partition. This is accomplished by creating the `struct partition`, which contains a member object `data_`, a vector of doubles that holds the data points assigned to a particular instance of `partition`.

In example 4, we take advantage of the partition setup by redefining `space` to be a vector of `shared_futures` with each future representing a partition. In this manner, each future represents several data points. Because the user can define how many data points are in each partition, and, therefore, how many data points are represented by one future, a user can control the grainsize of the simulation. The rest of the code is then futurized in the same manner as example 2. It should be noted how strikingly similar example 4 is to example 2.

Example 4 finally shows good results. This code scales equivalently to the OpenMP version. While these results are promising, there are more opportunities to improve the application’s scalability. Currently, this code only runs on one *locality*, but to get the full benefit of *HPX*, we need to be able to distribute the work to other machines in a cluster. We begin to add this functionality in example 5.

In order to run on a distributed system, a large amount of boilerplate code must be added. Fortunately, *HPX* provides us with the concept of a *component*, which saves us from having to write quite as much code. A component is an object that can be remotely accessed using its global address. Components are made of two parts: a server and a client

class. While the client class is not required, abstracting the server behind a client allows us to ensure type safety instead of having to pass around pointers to global objects. Example 5 renames example 4's struct `partition` to `partition_data` and adds serialization support. Next, we add the server side representation of the data in the structure `partition_server`. `Partition_server` inherits from `hpx::components::component_base`, which contains a server-side component boilerplate. The boilerplate code allows a component's public members to be accessible anywhere on the machine via its Global Identifier (GID). To encapsulate the component, we create a client side helper class. This object allows us to create new instances of our component and access its members without having to know its GID. In addition, we are using the client class to assist us with managing our asynchrony. For example, our client class `partition`'s member function `get_data()` returns a future to `partition_data` `get_data()`. This struct inherits its boilerplate code from `hpx::components::client_base`.

In the structure `stepper`, we have also had to make some changes to accommodate a distributed environment. In order to get the data from a particular neighboring partition, which could be remote, we must retrieve the data from all of the neighboring partitions. These retrievals are asynchronous and the function `heat_part_data`, which, amongst other things, calls `heat`, should not be called unless the data from the neighboring partitions have arrived. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that we synchronize this operation with another instance of dataflow (found in `heat_part`). This dataflow receives futures to the data in the current and surrounding partitions by calling `get_data()` on each respective partition. When these futures are ready, dataflow passes them to the unwrapping function, which extracts the `shared_array` of doubles and passes them to the lambda. The lambda calls `heat_part_data` on the *locality*, which the middle partition is on.

Although this example could run distributed, it only runs on one *locality*, as it always uses `hpx::find_here()` as the target for the functions to run on.

In example 6, we begin to distribute the partition data on different nodes. This is accomplished in `stepper::do_work()` by passing the GID of the *locality* where we wish to create the partition to the partition constructor.

```
for (std::size_t i = 0; i != np; ++i)
    U[0][i] = partition(localities[locidx(i, np, nl)], nx, double(i));
```

We distribute the partitions evenly based on the number of localities used, which is described in the function `locidx`. Because some of the data needed to update the partition in `heat_part` could now be on a new *locality*, we must devise a way of moving data to the *locality* of the middle partition. We accomplished this by adding a switch in the function `get_data()` that returns the end element of the buffer `data_` if it is from the left partition or the first element of the buffer if the data is from the right partition. In this way only the necessary elements, not the whole buffer, are exchanged between nodes. The reader should be reminded that this exchange of end elements occurs in the function `get_data()` and, therefore, is executed asynchronously.

Now that we have the code running in distributed, it is time to make some optimizations. The function `heat_part` spends most of its time on two tasks: retrieving remote data and working on the data in the middle partition. Because we know that the data for the middle partition is local, we can overlap the work on the middle partition with that of the possibly remote call of `get_data()`. This algorithmic change, which was implemented in example 7, can be seen below:

```
// The partitioned operator, it invokes the heat operator above on all elements
// of a partition.
static partition heat_part(partition const& left,
                           partition const& middle, partition const& right)
{
    using hpx::dataflow;
    using hpx::unwrapping;

    hpx::shared_future<partition_data> middle_data =
        middle.get_data(partition_server::middle_partition);

    hpx::future<partition_data> next_middle = middle_data.then(
```

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```

unwrapping(
    [middle] (partition_data const& m) -> partition_data
{
    HPX_UNUSED(middle);

    // All local operations are performed once the middle data of
    // the previous time step becomes available.
    std::size_t size = m.size();
    partition_data next(size);
    for (std::size_t i = 1; i != size-1; ++i)
        next[i] = heat(m[i-1], m[i], m[i+1]);
    return next;
}
)

;

return dataflow(
    hpx::launch::async,
    unwrapping(
        [left, middle, right] (partition_data next, partition_data const& l,
                               partition_data const& m, partition_data const& r) -> partition
    {
        HPX_UNUSED(left);
        HPX_UNUSED(right);

        // Calculate the missing boundary elements once the
        // corresponding data has become available.
        std::size_t size = m.size();
        next[0] = heat(l[size-1], m[0], m[1]);
        next[size-1] = heat(m[size-2], m[size-1], r[0]);

        // The new partition_data will be allocated on the same locality
        // as 'middle'.
        return partition(middle.get_id(), std::move(next));
    }
),
    std::move(next_middle),
    left.get_data(partition_server::left_partition),
    middle_data,
    right.get_data(partition_server::right_partition)
);
}

```

Example 8 completes the futurization process and utilizes the full potential of *HPX* by distributing the program flow to multiple localities, usually defined as nodes in a cluster. It accomplishes this task by running an instance of *HPX* main on each *locality*. In order to coordinate the execution of the program, the `struct stepper` is wrapped into a component. In this way, each *locality* contains an instance of stepper that executes its own instance of the function `do_work()`. This scheme does create an interesting synchronization problem that must be solved. When the program flow was being coordinated on the head node, the GID of each component was known. However, when we distribute the program flow, each partition has no notion of the GID of its neighbor if the next partition is on another *locality*. In order to make the GIDs of neighboring partitions visible to each other, we created two buffers to store the GIDs of the remote neighboring partitions on the left and right respectively. These buffers are filled by sending the GID of newly created edge partitions to the right and left buffers of the neighboring localities.

In order to finish the simulation, the solution vectors named `result` are then gathered together on *locality* 0 and added into a vector of spaces `overall_result` using the *HPX* functions `gather_id` and `gather_here`.

Example 8 completes this example series, which takes the serial code of example 1 and incrementally morphs it into a fully distributed parallel code. This evolution was guided by the simple principles of futurization, the knowledge of grainsize, and utilization of components. Applying these techniques easily facilitates the scalable parallelization of most applications.

2.5 Manual

The manual is your comprehensive guide to *HPX*. It contains detailed information on how to build and use *HPX* in different scenarios.

2.5.1 Getting *HPX*

There are *HPX* packages available for a few Linux distributions. The easiest way to get started with *HPX* is to use those packages. We keep an up-to-date list with instructions on the [HPX Downloads](#)⁴⁷ page. If you use one of the available packages you can skip the next section, *HPX build system*, but we still recommend that you look through it as it contains useful information on how you can customize *HPX* at compile-time.

If there isn't a package available for your platform you should either clone our repository:
or download a package with the source files from [HPX Downloads](#)⁴⁸.

2.5.2 *HPX build system*

The build system for *HPX* is based on [CMake](#)⁴⁹. CMake is a cross-platform build-generator tool. CMake does not build the project, it generates the files needed by your build tool (GNU make, Visual Studio, etc.) for building *HPX*.

This section gives an introduction on how to use our build system to build *HPX* and how to use *HPX* in your own projects.

CMake basics

CMake is a cross-platform build-generator tool. CMake does not build the project, it generates the files needed by your build tool (gnu make, visual studio, etc.) for building *HPX*.

In general, the *HPX* CMake scripts try to adhere to the general CMake policies on how to write CMake-based projects.

Basic CMake usage

This section explains basic aspects of CMake, specifically options needed for day-to-day usage.

CMake comes with extensive documentation in the form of html files and on the CMake executable itself. Execute `cmake --help` for further help options.

CMake needs to know which build tool it will generate files for (GNU make, Visual Studio, Xcode, etc.). If not specified on the command line, it will try to guess the build tool based on your environment. Once it has identified the build tool, CMake uses the corresponding generator to create files for your build tool. You can explicitly specify the generator with the command line option `-G "Name of the generator"`. To see the available generators on your platform, execute:

⁴⁷ <https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/>

⁴⁸ <https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/>

⁴⁹ <https://www.cmake.org>

```
cmake --help
```

This will list the generator names at the end of the help text. Generator names are case-sensitive. Example:

```
cmake -G "Visual Studio 16 2019" path/to/hpx
```

For a given development platform there can be more than one adequate generator. If you use Visual Studio "NMake Makefiles" is a generator you can use for building with NMake. By default, CMake chooses the more specific generator supported by your development environment. If you want an alternative generator, you must tell this to CMake with the `-G` option.

Quick start

Here, you will use the command-line, non-interactive CMake interface.

1. Download and install CMake here: [CMake Downloads](#)⁵⁰. Version 3.18 is the minimum required version for *HPX*.
2. Open a shell. Your development tools must be reachable from this shell through the `PATH` environment variable.
3. Create a directory for containing the build. Building *HPX* on the source directory is not supported. `cd` to this directory:

```
mkdir mybuilddir  
cd mybuilddir
```

4. Execute this command on the shell replacing `path/to/hpx` with the path to the root of your *HPX* source tree:

```
cmake path/to/hpx
```

CMake will detect your development environment, perform a series of tests and will generate the files required for building *HPX*. CMake will use default values for all build parameters. See the *CMake variables used to configure HPX* section for fine-tuning your build.

This can fail if CMake can't detect your toolset, or if it thinks that the environment is not sane enough. In this case make sure that the toolset that you intend to use is the only one reachable from the shell and that the shell itself is the correct one for your development environment. CMake will refuse to build MinGW makefiles if you have a POSIX shell reachable through the `PATH` environment variable, for instance. You can force CMake to use various compilers and tools. Please visit [CMake Useful Variables](#)⁵¹ for a detailed overview of specific CMake variables.

Options and variables

Variables customize how the build will be generated. Options are boolean variables, with possible values `ON/OFF`. Options and variables are defined on the CMake command line like this:

```
cmake -DVARIABLE=value path/to/hpx
```

You can set a variable after the initial CMake invocation for changing its value. You can also undefine a variable:

```
cmake -UVARIABLE path/to/hpx
```

⁵⁰ <https://www.cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html>

⁵¹ <https://gitlab.kitware.com/cmake/community/wikis/doc/cmake/Useful-Variables#Compilers-and-Tools>

Variables are stored on the CMake cache. This is a file named `CMakeCache.txt` on the root of the build directory. Do not hand-edit it.

Variables are listed here appending its type after a colon. You should write the variable and the type on the CMake command line:

```
cmake -DVARIABLE:TYPE=value path/to/llvm/source
```

CMake supports the following variable types: `BOOL` (options), `STRING` (arbitrary string), `PATH` (directory name), `FILEPATH` (file name).

Prerequisites

Supported platforms

At this time, *HPX* supports the following platforms. Other platforms may work, but we do not test *HPX* with other platforms, so please be warned.

Table 2.1: Supported Platforms for *HPX*

Name	Minimum Version	Architectures
Linux	2.6	x86-32, x86-64, k1om
BlueGeneQ	V1R2M0	PowerPC A2
Windows	Any Windows system	x86-32, x86-64
Mac OSX	Any OSX system	x86-64

Software and libraries

In the simplest case, *HPX* depends on [Boost](#)⁵² and [Portable Hardware Locality \(HWLOC\)](#)⁵³. So, before you read further, please make sure you have a recent version of [Boost](#)⁵⁴ installed on your target machine. *HPX* currently requires at least Boost V1.66.0 to work properly. It may build and run with older versions, but we do not test *HPX* with those versions, so please be warned.

The installation of Boost is described in detail in Boost's [Getting Started](#)⁵⁵ document. However, if you've never used the Boost libraries (or even if you have), here's a quick primer: *Installing Boost*.

It is often possible to download the Boost libraries using the package manager of your distribution. Please refer to the corresponding documentation for your system for more information.

In addition, we require a recent version of hwloc in order to support thread pinning and NUMA awareness. See *Installing Hwloc* for instructions on building Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC).

HPX is written in 99.99% Standard C++ (the remaining 0.01% is platform specific assembly code). As such, *HPX* is compilable with almost any standards compliant C++ compiler. A compiler supporting the C++11 Standard is highly recommended. The code base takes advantage of C++11 language features when available (move semantics, rvalue references, magic statics, etc.). This may speed up the execution of your code significantly. We currently support the following C++ compilers: GCC, MSVC, ICPC and clang. For the status of your favorite compiler with *HPX* visit [HPX Buildbot Website](#)⁵⁶.

⁵² <https://www.boost.org/>

⁵³ <https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/>

⁵⁴ <https://www.boost.org/>

⁵⁵ https://www.boost.org/more/getting_started/index.html

⁵⁶ <http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/>

Note: When building Boost using gcc, please note that it is required to specify a `cxxflags=-std=c++17` command line argument to `b2` (`bjam`).

Table 2.2: Software prerequisites for *HPX* on Windows systems

Name	Minimum version	Notes
Compilers		
Visual C++ ⁵⁷ (x64)	2015	
Build System		
CMake ⁵⁸	3.18	
Required Libraries		
Boost ⁵⁹	1.71.0	
Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC) ⁶⁰	1.5	
Asio ⁶¹	1.12.0	

Note: In most configurations, *HPX* depends only on header-only Boost. Boost.Filesystem is required if the standard library does not support filesystem. The following are not needed by default, but are required in certain configurations: Boost.Chrono, Boost.DateTime, Boost.Log, Boost.LogSetup, Boost.Regex, and Boost.Thread.

Depending on the options you chose while building and installing *HPX*, you will find that *HPX* may depend on several other libraries such as those listed below.

Note: In order to use a high speed parcelport, we currently recommend configuring *HPX* to use MPI so that MPI can be used for communication between different localities. Please set the CMake variable `MPI_CXX_COMPILER` to your MPI C++ compiler wrapper if not detected automatically.

Table 2.3: Highly recommended optional software prerequisites for *HPX* on Linux systems

Name	Minimum version	Notes
google-perfetto ⁶²	1.7.1	Used as a replacement for the system allocator, and for allocation diagnostics.
libunwind ⁶³	0.97	Dependency of google-perfetto on x86-64, used for stack unwinding.
Open MPI ⁶⁴	1.8.0	Can be used as a highspeed communication library backend for the parcelport.

Note: When using OpenMPI please note that Ubuntu (notably 18.04 LTS) and older Debian ship an OpenMPI 2.x built with `--enable-heterogeneous` which may cause communication failures at runtime and should not be used.

⁵⁷ <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/visualc/default.aspx>

⁵⁸ <https://www.cmake.org>

⁵⁹ <https://www.boost.org/>

⁶⁰ <https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/>

⁶¹ <https://think-async.com/asio/>

⁶² <https://code.google.com/p/gperftools>

⁶³ <https://www.nongnu.org/libunwind>

⁶⁴ <https://www.open-mpi.org>

Table 2.4: Optional software prerequisites for *HPX* on Linux systems

Name	Minimum version	Notes
Performance Application Programming Interface (PAPI)		Used for accessing hardware performance data.
jemalloc ⁶⁵	2.1.0	Used as a replacement for the system allocator.
mi-malloc ⁶⁶	1.0.0	Used as a replacement for the system allocator.
Hierarchical Data Format V5 (HDF5) ⁶⁷	1.6.7	Used for data I/O in some example applications. See important note below.

Table 2.5: Optional software prerequisites for *HPX* on Windows systems

Name	Minimum version	Notes
Hierarchical Data Format V5 (HDF5) ⁶⁸	1.6.7	Used for data I/O in some example applications. See important note below.

Important: The C++ HDF5 libraries must be compiled with enabled thread safety support. This has to be explicitly specified while configuring the HDF5 libraries as it is not the default. Additionally, you must set the following environment variables before configuring the HDF5 libraries (this part only needs to be done on Linux):

```
export CFLAGS='-DHDatexit=""'
export CPPFLAGS='-DHDatexit=""'
```

Documentation

To build the *HPX* documentation, you need recent versions of the following packages:

- python3
- sphinx 3.5.4 (Python package)
- sphinx_rtd_theme (Python package)
- breathe 4.16.0 (Python package)
- doxygen

If the Python⁶⁹ dependencies are not available through your system package manager, you can install them using the Python package manager pip:

```
pip install --user sphinx sphinx_rtd_theme breathe
```

You may need to set the following CMake variables to make sure CMake can find the required dependencies.

DOXYGEN_ROOT:PATH

Specifies where to look for the installation of the Doxygen⁷⁰ tool.

⁶⁵ <http://jemalloc.net>

⁶⁶ <http://microsoft.github.io/mimalloc/>

⁶⁷ <https://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5>

⁶⁸ <https://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5>

⁶⁹ <https://www.python.org>

⁷⁰ <https://www.doxygen.org>

SPHINX_ROOT : PATH

Specifies where to look for the installation of the Sphinx⁷¹ tool.

BREATHE_APIDOC_ROOT : PATH

Specifies where to look for the installation of the Breathe⁷² tool.

Installing Boost

Important: When building Boost using gcc, please note that it is required to specify a `cxxflags=-std=c++14` command line argument to `b2` (`bjam`).

Important: On Windows, depending on the installed versions of Visual Studio, you might also want to pass the correct toolset to the `b2` command depending on which version of the IDE you want to use. In addition, passing `address-model=64` is highly recommended. It might also be necessary to add command line argument `--build-type=complete` to the `b2` command on the Windows platform.

The easiest way to create a working Boost installation is to compile Boost from sources yourself. This is particularly important as many high performance resources, even if they have Boost installed, usually only provide you with an older version of Boost. We suggest you download the most recent release of the Boost libraries from here: [Boost Downloads⁷³](#). Unpack the downloaded archive into a directory of your choosing. We will refer to this directory a `$BOOST`.

Building and installing the Boost binaries is simple. Regardless of what platform you are on, the basic instructions are as follows (with possible additional platform-dependent command line arguments):

```
cd $BOOST
bootstrap --prefix=<where to install boost>
./b2 -j<N>
./b2 install
```

where: `<where to install boost>` is the directory the built binaries will be installed to, and `<N>` is the number of cores to use to build the Boost binaries.

After the above sequence of commands has been executed (this may take a while!), you will need to specify the directory where Boost was installed as `BOOST_ROOT` (`<where to install boost>`) while executing CMake for HPX as explained in detail in the sections *How to install HPX on Unix variants* and *How to install HPX on Windows*.

Installing Hwloc

Note: These instructions are for everything except Windows. On Windows there is no need to build hwloc. Instead, download the latest release, extract the files, and set `HWLOC_ROOT` during CMake configuration to the directory in which you extracted the files.

We suggest you download the most recent release of hwloc from here: [Hwloc Downloads⁷⁴](#). Unpack the downloaded archive into a directory of your choosing. We will refer to this directory as `$HWLOC`.

⁷¹ <http://www.sphinx-doc.org>

⁷² <https://breathe.readthedocs.io/en/latest>

⁷³ <https://www.boost.org/users/download/>

⁷⁴ <https://www.open-mpi.org/software/hwloc/v1.11>

To build hwloc run:

```
cd $HWLOC
./configure --prefix=<where to install hwloc>
make -j<N> install
```

where: <where to install hwloc> is the directory the built binaries will be installed to, and <N> is the number of cores to use to build hwloc.

After the above sequence of commands has been executed, you will need to specify the directory where hwloc was installed as HWLOC_ROOT (<where to install hwloc>) while executing CMake for HPX as explained in detail in the sections *How to install HPX on Unix variants* and *How to install HPX on Windows*.

Please see [Hwloc Documentation⁷⁵](#) for more information about hwloc.

Building HPX

Basic information

Once CMake has been run, the build process can be started. The *HPX* build process is highly configurable through CMake, and various CMake variables influence the build process. The build process consists of the following parts:

- The *HPX* core libraries (target core): This forms the basic set of *HPX* libraries. The generated targets are:
 - `hpx`: The core *HPX* library (always enabled).
 - `hpx_init`: The *HPX* initialization library that applications need to link against to define the *HPX* entry points (disabled for static builds).
 - `hpx_wrap`: The *HPX* static library used to determine the runtime behavior of *HPX* code and respective entry points for `hpx_main.h`
 - `iostreams_component`: The component used for (distributed) IO (always enabled).
 - `component_storage_component`: The component needed for migration to persistent storage.
 - `unordered_component`: The component needed for a distributed (partitioned) hash table.
 - `partitioned_vector_component`: The component needed for a distributed (partitioned) vector.
 - `memory_component`: A dynamically loaded plugin that exposes memory based performance counters (only available on Linux).
 - `io_counter_component`: A dynamically loaded plugin that exposes I/O performance counters (only available on Linux).
 - `papi_component`: A dynamically loaded plugin that exposes PAPI performance counters (enabled with `HPX_WITH_PAPI:BOOL`, default is `Off`).
- *HPX* Examples (target `examples`): This target is enabled by default and builds all *HPX* examples (disable by setting `HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES:BOOL=Off`). *HPX* examples are part of the `all` target and are included in the installation if enabled.
- *HPX* Tests (target `tests`): This target builds the *HPX* test suite and is enabled by default (disable by setting `HPX_WITH_TESTS:BOOL=Off`). They are not built by the `all` target and have to be built separately.
- *HPX* Documentation (target `docs`): This target builds the documentation, and is not enabled by default (enable by setting `HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION:BOOL=On`. For more information see *Documentation*.

⁷⁵ <https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/doc/>

For a complete list of available CMake variables that influence the build of *HPX*, see *CMake variables used to configure HPX*.

The variables can be used to refine the recipes that can be found at *Platform specific build recipes* which show some basic steps on how to build *HPX* for a specific platform.

In order to use *HPX*, only the core libraries are required (the ones marked as optional above are truly optional). When building against *HPX*, the CMake variable `HPX_LIBRARIES` will contain `hpx` and `hpx_init` (for `pkgconfig`, those are added to the `Libs` sections). In order to use the optional libraries, you need to specify them as link dependencies in your build (See *Creating HPX projects*).

As *HPX* is a modern C++ library which relies on C++17 by default. The use of more recent standards can be opted into explicitly. If you want to force *HPX* to use a specific C++ standard version, you can use the following CMake variables:

- `HPX_WITH_CXX17`: [Deprecated] C++17 is now the default C++ standard used in *HPX*.
- `HPX_WITH_CXX20`: [Deprecated] In order to use the C++20 standard, it is

preferable to set `CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD` and `HPX_USE_CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD` to ON.

Build types

CMake can be configured to generate project files suitable for builds that have enabled debugging support or for an optimized build (without debugging support). The CMake variable used to set the build type is `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE` (for more information see the [CMake Documentation](#)⁷⁶). Available build types are:

- **Debug**: Full debug symbols are available as well as additional assertions to help debugging. To enable the debug build type for the *HPX* API, the C++ Macro `HPX_DEBUG` is defined.
- **RelWithDebInfo**: Release build with debugging symbols. This is most useful for profiling applications
- **Release**: Release build. This disables assertions and enables default compiler optimizations.
- **RelMinSize**: Release build with optimizations for small binary sizes.

Important: We currently don't guarantee ABI compatibility between Debug and Release builds. Please make sure that applications built against *HPX* use the same build type as you used to build *HPX*. For CMake builds, this means that the `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE` variables have to match and for projects not using [CMake](#)⁷⁷, the `HPX_DEBUG` macro has to be set in debug mode.

Platform specific notes

Some platforms require users to have special link and/or compiler flags specified to build *HPX*. This is handled via CMake's support for different toolchains (see `cmake-toolchains(7)`⁷⁸ for more information). This is also used for cross compilation.

HPX ships with a set of toolchains that can be used for compilation of *HPX* itself and applications depending on *HPX*. Please see *CMake toolchains shipped with HPX* for more information.

In order to enable full static linking with the libraries, the CMake variable `HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING:BOOL` has to be set to On.

⁷⁶ https://cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/variable/CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE.html

⁷⁷ <https://www.cmake.org>

⁷⁸ <https://cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/manual/cmake-toolchains.7.html>

Debugging applications using core files

For *HPX* to generate useful core files, *HPX* has to be compiled without signal and exception handlers *HPX_WITH_DISABLED_SIGNAL_EXCEPTION_HANDLERS:BOOL*. If this option is not specified, the signal handlers change the application state. For example, after a segmentation fault the stack trace will show the signal handler. Similarly, unhandled exceptions are also caught by these handlers and the stack trace will not point to the location where the unhandled exception was thrown.

In general, core files are a helpful tool to inspect the state of the application at the moment of the crash (post-mortem debugging), without the need of attaching a debugger beforehand. This approach to debugging is especially useful if the error cannot be reliably reproduced, as only a single crashed application run is required to gain potentially helpful information like a stacktrace.

To debug with core files, the operating system first has to be told to actually write them. On most Unix systems this can be done by calling:

```
ulimit -c unlimited
```

in the shell. Now the debugger can be started up with:

```
gdb <application> <core file name>
```

The debugger should now display the last state of the application. The default file name for core files is `core`.

Platform specific build recipes

Note: The following build recipes are mostly user-contributed and may be outdated. We always welcome updated and new build recipes.

How to install *HPX* on Unix variants

- Create a build directory. *HPX* requires an out-of-tree build. This means you will be unable to run CMake in the *HPX* source tree.

```
cd hpx
mkdir my_hpx_build
cd my_hpx_build
```

- Invoke CMake from your build directory, pointing the CMake driver to the root of your *HPX* source tree.

```
cmake -DBOOST_ROOT=/root/of/boost/installation \
-DHWLOC_ROOT=/root/of/hwloc/installation \
[other CMake variable definitions] \
/path/to/source/tree
```

For instance:

```
cmake -DBOOST_ROOT=~/packages/boost -DHWLOC_ROOT=/packages/hwloc -DCMAKE_INSTALL_\
PREFIX=~/packages/hpx ~/downloads/hpx_1.5.1
```

- Invoke GNU make. If you are on a machine with multiple cores, add the `-jN` flag to your make invocation, where `N` is the number of parallel processes *HPX* gets compiled with.

```
gmake -j4
```

Caution: Compiling and linking *HPX* needs a considerable amount of memory. It is advisable that at least 2 GB of memory per parallel process is available.

Note: Many Linux distributions use `make` as an alias for `gmake`.

- To complete the build and install *HPX*:

```
gmake install
```

Important: These commands will build and install the essential core components of *HPX* only. In order to build and run the tests, please invoke:

```
gmake tests && gmake test
```

and in order to build (and install) all examples invoke:

```
cmake -DHPX_WITH_EXAMPLES=On .
gmake examples
gmake install
```

For more detailed information about using CMake, please refer to its documentation and also the section *Building HPX*. Please pay special attention to the section about *HPX_WITH_MALLOC:STRING* as this is crucial for getting decent performance.

How to install *HPX* on OS X (Mac)

This section describes how to build *HPX* for OS X (Mac).

Build (and install) a recent version of Boost, using Clang and libc++

To build Boost with Clang and make it link to `libc++` as standard library, you'll need to set up either of the following in your `~/user-config.jam` file:

```
# user-config.jam (put this file into your home directory)
# ...

using clang
:
: "/usr/bin/clang++"
: <cxxflags>"-std=c++11 -fcolor-diagnostics"
<linkflags>"-stdlib=libc++ -L/path/to/libcxx/lib"
;
```

(Again, remember to replace `/path/to` with whatever you used earlier.)

Then, you can use one of the following for your build command:

```
b2 --build-dir=/tmp/build-boost --layout=versioned toolset=clang install -j4
```

or:

```
b2 --build-dir=/tmp/build-boost --layout=versioned toolset=clang install -j4
```

We verified this using Boost V1.53. If you use a different version, just remember to replace `/usr/local/include/boost-1_53` with whatever prefix you used in your installation.

Build HPX, finally

```
cd /path/to
git clone https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx.git
mkdir build-hpx && cd build-hpx
```

To build with Clang, execute:

```
cmake ..../hpx \
-DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=clang++ \
-DBOOST_ROOT=/path/to/boost \
-DHWLOC_ROOT=/path/to/hwloc \
-DHPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES=On
make -j
```

For more detailed information about using CMake, please refer its documentation and to the section *Building HPX*.

Alternative installation method of HPX on OS X (Mac)

Alternatively, you can install a recent version of gcc as well as all required libraries via MacPorts:

1. Install MacPorts
2. Install CMake, gcc, hwloc:

```
sudo brew install cmake
sudo brew install boost
sudo brew install hwloc
sudo brew install make
```

3. You may also want:

```
sudo brew install gperftools
```

4. If you need to build Boost manually (the Boost package of MacPorts is built with Clang, and unfortunately doesn't work with a GCC-build version of HPX):

```
wget https://dl.bintray.com/boostorg/release/1.69.0/source/boost_1_69_0.tar.bz2
tar xjf boost_1_69_0.tar.bz2
pushd boost_1_69_0
export BOOST_ROOT=$HOME/boost_1_69_0
./bootstrap.sh --prefix=$BOOST_DIR
./b2 -j8
./b2 -j8 install
export DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH=$DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH:$BOOST_ROOT/lib
popd
```

5. Build *HPX*:

```
git clone https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx.git
mkdir hpx-build
pushd hpx-build
export HPX_ROOT=$HOME/hpx
cmake -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=g++ \
      -DCMAKE_CXX_FLAGS="-Wno-unused-local-typedefs" \
      -DBOOST_ROOT=$BOOST_ROOT \
      -DHWLOC_ROOT=/opt/local \
      -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=$HOME/hpx \
      -DHPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES=On \
      $(pwd) /.../hpx
make -j8
make -j8 install
export DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH=$DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH:$HDX_ROOT/lib/hpx
popd
```

6. Note that you need to set BOOST_ROOT, HPX_ROOT and DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH (for both BOOST_ROOT and HPX_ROOT) every time you configure, build, or run an *HPX* application.
7. Note that you need to set HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES=On for MacOS.
8. If you want to use *HPX* with MPI, you need to enable the MPI parcelport, and also specify the location of the MPI wrapper scripts. This can be done using the following command:

```
cmake -DHDX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI=ON \
      -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=g++ \
      -DMPI_CXX_COMPILER=openmpic++ \
      -DCMAKE_CXX_FLAGS="-Wno-unused-local-typedefs" \
      -DBOOST_ROOT=$BOOST_DIR \
      -DHWLOC_ROOT=/opt/local \
      -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=$HOME/hpx \
      $(pwd) /.../hpx
```

How to install *HPX* on Windows

Installation of required prerequisites

- Download the Boost c++ libraries from [Boost Downloads](https://www.boost.org/users/download/)⁷⁹
- Install the Boost library as explained in the section *Installing Boost*
- Install the hwloc library as explained in the section *Installing Hwloc*
- Download the latest version of CMake binaries, which are located under the platform section of the downloads page at [CMake Downloads](https://cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html)⁸⁰.
- Download the latest version of *HPX* from the STELLAR website: [HPX Downloads](https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/)⁸¹.

⁷⁹ <https://www.boost.org/users/download/>

⁸⁰ <https://cmake.org/cmake/resources/software.html>

⁸¹ <https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/>

Installation of the HPX library

- Create a build folder. *HPX* requires an out-of-tree-build. This means that you will be unable to run CMake in the *HPX* source folder.
- Open up the CMake GUI. In the input box labelled “Where is the source code:”, enter the full path to the source folder. The source directory is the one where the sources were checked out. CMakeLists.txt files in the source directory as well as the subdirectories describe the build to CMake. In addition to this, there are CMake scripts (usually ending in .cmake) stored in a special CMake directory. CMake does not alter any file in the source directory and doesn’t add new ones either. In the input box labelled “Where to build the binaries:”, enter the full path to the build folder you created before. The build directory is one where all compiler outputs are stored, which includes object files and final executables.
- Add CMake variable definitions (if any) by clicking the “Add Entry” button. There are two required variables you need to define: BOOST_ROOT and HWLOC_ROOT These (PATH) variables need to be set to point to the root folder of your Boost and hwloc installations. It is recommended to set the variable CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX as well. This determines where the *HPX* libraries will be built and installed. If this (PATH) variable is set, it has to refer to the directory where the built *HPX* files should be installed to.
- Press the “Configure” button. A window will pop up asking you which compilers to use. Select the Visual Studio 10 (64Bit) compiler (it usually is the default if available). The Visual Studio 2012 (64Bit) and Visual Studio 2013 (64Bit) compilers are supported as well. Note that while it is possible to build *HPX* for x86, we don’t recommend doing so as 32 bit runs are severely restricted by a 32 bit Windows system limitation affecting the number of *HPX* threads you can create.
- Press “Configure” again. Repeat this step until the “Generate” button becomes clickable (and until no variable definitions are marked in red anymore).
- Press “Generate”.
- Open up the build folder, and double-click hpx.sln.
- Build the INSTALL target.

For more detailed information about using CMake⁸² please refer its documentation and also the section *Building HPX*.

How to build *HPX* under Windows 10 x64 with Visual Studio 2015

- Download the CMake V3.18.1 installer (or latest version) from [here](#)⁸³
- Download the hwloc V1.11.0 (or the latest version) from [here](#)⁸⁴ and unpack it.
- Download the latest Boost libraries from [here](#)⁸⁵ and unpack them.
- Build the Boost DLLs and LIBs by using these commands from Command Line (or PowerShell). Open CMD/PowerShell inside the Boost dir and type in:

```
bootstrap.bat
```

This batch file will set up everything needed to create a successful build. Now execute:

```
b2.exe link=shared variant=release,debug architecture=x86 address-model=64
  →threading=multi --build-type=complete install
```

This command will start a (very long) build of all available Boost libraries. Please, be patient.

⁸² <https://www.cmake.org>

⁸³ <https://blog.kitware.com/cmake-3-18-1-available-for-download/>

⁸⁴ <http://www.open-mpi.org/software/hwloc/v1.11/downloads/hwloc-win64-build-1.11.0.zip>

⁸⁵ <https://www.boost.org/users/download/>

- Open CMake-GUI.exe and set up your source directory (input field ‘Where is the source code’) to the *base directory* of the source code you downloaded from HPX’s GitHub pages. Here’s an example of CMake path settings, which point to the Documents/GitHub/hpx folder:

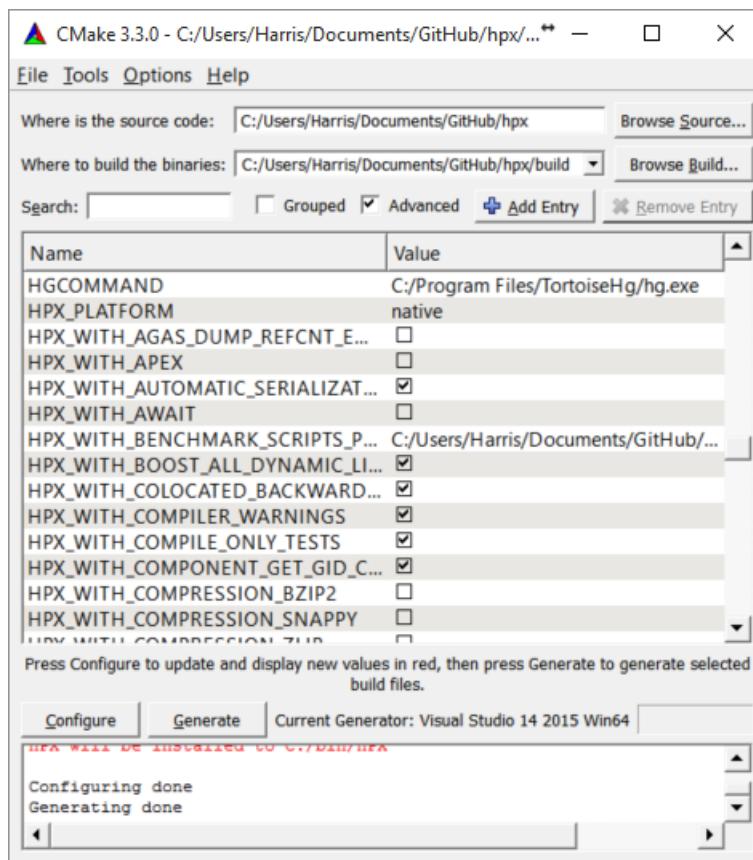


Fig. 2.3: Example CMake path settings.

Inside ‘Where is the source-code’ enter the base directory of your *HPX* source directory (do not enter the “src” sub-directory!). Inside ‘Where to build the binaries’ you should put in the path where all the building processes will happen. This is important because the building machinery will do an “out-of-tree” build. CMake will not touch or change the original source files in any way. Instead, it will generate Visual Studio Solution Files, which will build *HPX* packages out of the *HPX* source tree.

- Set three new environment variables (in CMake, not in Windows environment): BOOST_ROOT, HWLOC_ROOT, CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX. The meaning of these variables is as follows:
 - BOOST_ROOT the *HPX* root directory of the unpacked Boost headers/cpp files.
 - HWLOC_ROOT the *HPX* root directory of the unpacked Portable Hardware Locality files.
 - CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX the *HPX* root directory where the future builds of *HPX* should be installed.

Note: *HPX* is a very large software collection, so it is not recommended to use the default C:\Program Files\hpx. Many users may prefer to use simpler paths *without* whitespace, like C:\bin\hpx or D:\bin\hpx etc.

To insert new env-vars click on “Add Entry” and then insert the name inside “Name”, select PATH as Type and put the path-name in the “Path” text field. Repeat this for the first three variables.

This is how variable insertion will look:

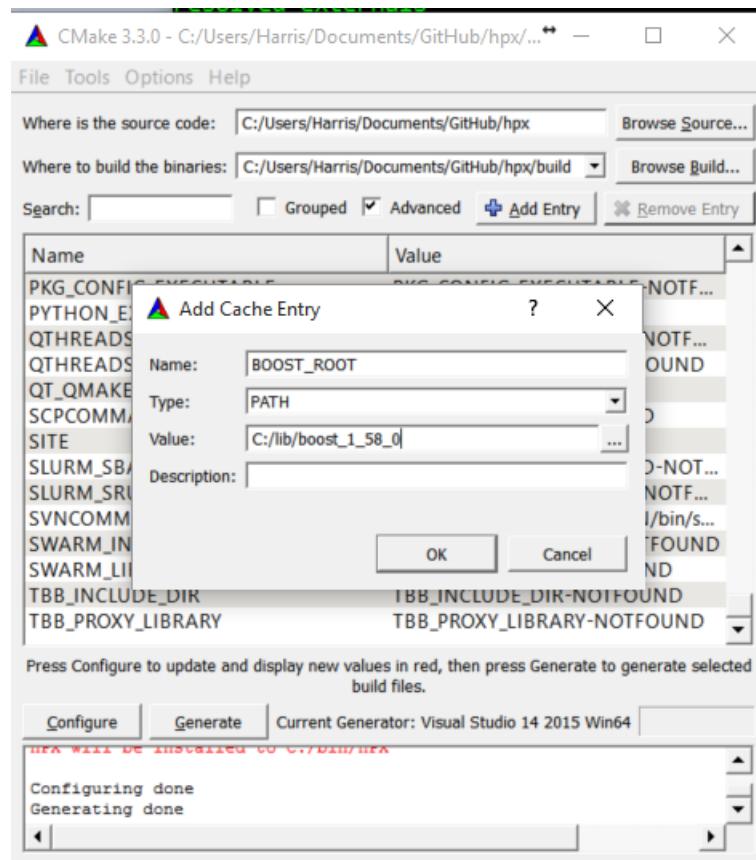


Fig. 2.4: Example CMake adding entry.

Alternatively, users could provide `BOOST_LIBRARYDIR` instead of `BOOST_ROOT`; the difference is that `BOOST_LIBRARYDIR` should point to the subdirectory inside Boost root where all the compiled DLLs/LIBs are. For example, `BOOST_LIBRARYDIR` may point to the `bin.v2` subdirectory under the Boost roothdir. It is important to keep the meanings of these two variables separated from each other: `BOOST_DIR` points to the ROOT folder of the Boost library. `BOOST_LIBRARYDIR` points to the subdir inside the Boost root folder where the compiled binaries are.

- Click the ‘Configure’ button of CMake-GUI. You will be immediately presented with a small window where you can select the C++ compiler to be used within Visual Studio. This has been tested using the latest v14 (a.k.a C++ 2015) but older versions should be sufficient too. Make sure to select the 64Bit compiler.
- After the generate process has finished successfully, click the ‘Generate’ button. Now, CMake will put new VS Solution files into the `BUILD` folder you selected at the beginning.
- Open Visual Studio and load the `HPX.sln` from your build folder.
- Go to `CMakePredefinedTargets` and build the `INSTALL` project:

It will take some time to compile everything, and in the end you should see an output similar to this one:

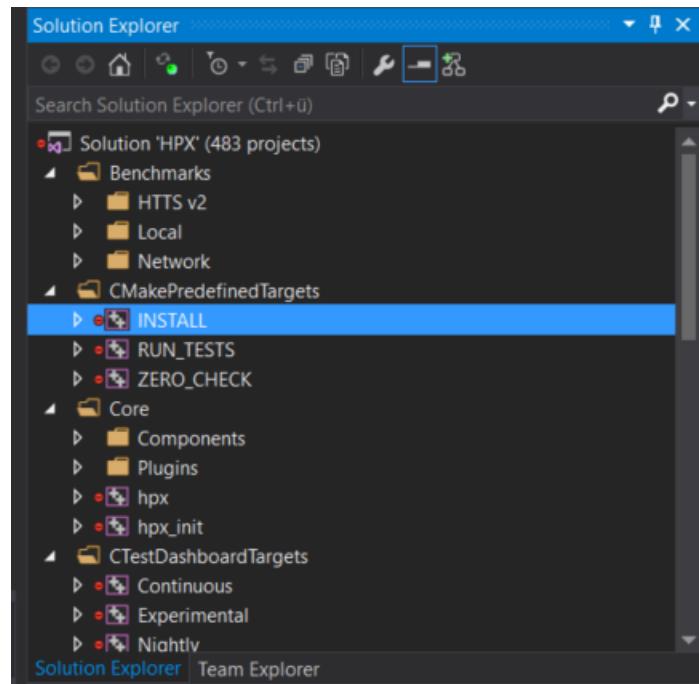


Fig. 2.5: Visual Studio INSTALL target.

```
Output
Show output from: Build
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_2.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_3.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_4.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_4_parallel.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_5.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_6.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_7.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_8.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_1_omp.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/1d_stencil_3_omp.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/simple_central_tuplespace_client.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/lib/hpx_simple_central_tuplespaced.lib
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/lib/hpx_simple_central_tuplespaced.dll
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/transpose_serial.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/transpose_serial_block.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/transpose_smp.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/transpose_smp_block.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/transpose_block.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/transpose_serial_vector.exe
116> -- Installing: C:/bin/HPX/bin/hpx_runtime.exe
===== Build: 116 succeeded, 0 failed, 0 up-to-date, 0 skipped =====
```

At the bottom of the window, there are tabs for "Error List", "Output" (which is currently selected), "Find Symbol Results", "Package Manager Console", and "Azure App Service Activity".

Fig. 2.6: Visual Studio build output.

How to install HPX on Fedora distributions

Important: There are official *HPX* packages for Fedora. Unless you want to customize your build you may want to start off with the official packages. Instructions can be found on the [HPX Downloads⁸⁶](#) page.

Note: This section of the manual is based off of our collaborator Patrick Diehl's blog post [Installing hpxl on Fedora 22⁸⁷](#).

- Install all packages for minimal installation:

```
sudo dnf install gcc-c++ cmake boost-build boost boost-devel hwloc-devel \
hwloc papi-devel gperftools-devel docbook-dtds \
docbook-style-xsl libsodium-devel doxygen boost-doc hdf5-devel \
fop boost-devel boost-openmpi-devel boost-mpich-devel
```

- Get the development branch of *HPX*:

```
git clone https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx.git
```

- Configure it with CMake:

```
cd hpx
mkdir build
cd build
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/opt/hpx ..
make -j
make install
```

Note: To build *HPX* without examples use:

```
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/opt/hpx -DHPX_WITH_EXAMPLES=Off ..
```

- Add the library path of *HPX* to ldconfig:

```
sudo echo /opt/hpx/lib > /etc/ld.so.conf.d/hpx.conf
sudo ldconfig
```

How to install HPX on Arch distributions

Important: There are *HPX* packages for Arch in the AUR. Unless you want to customize your build, you may want to start off with those. Instructions can be found on the [HPX Downloads⁸⁸](#) page.

- Install all packages for a minimal installation:

⁸⁶ <https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/>

⁸⁷ <http://diehlpk.github.io/2015/08/04/hpx-fedora.html>

⁸⁸ <https://hpx.stellar-group.org/downloads/>

```
sudo pacman -S gcc clang cmake boost hwloc gperftools
```

- For building the documentation, you will need to further install the following:

```
sudo pacman -S doxygen python-pip
```

```
pip install --user sphinx sphinx_rtd_theme breathe
```

The rest of the installation steps are the same as those for the Fedora or Unix variants.

How to install *HPX* on Debian-based distributions

- Install all packages for a minimal installation:

```
sudo apt install cmake libboost-all-dev hwloc libgoogle-perftools-dev
```

- To build the documentation you will need to further install the following:

```
sudo apt install doxygen python-pip
```

```
pip install --user sphinx sphinx_rtd_theme breathe
```

or the following if you prefer to get Python packages from the Debian repositories:

```
sudo apt install doxygen python-sphinx python-sphinx-rtd-theme python-breathe
```

The rest of the installation steps are same as those for the Fedora or Unix variants.

CMake toolchains shipped with *HPX*

In order to compile *HPX* for various platforms, we provide a variety of toolchain files that take care of setting up various CMake variables like compilers, etc. They are located in the `cmake/toolchains` directory:

- *ARM-gcc*
- *BGION-gcc*
- *BGQ*
- *Cray*
- *CrayKNL*
- *CrayKNLStatic*
- *CrayStatic*
- *XeonPhi*

To use them, pass the `-DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE=<toolchain>` argument to the CMake invocation.

ARM-gcc

```
# Copyright (c) 2015 Thomas Heller
#
# SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
set(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Linux)
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING ON)
# Set the gcc Compiler
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER arm-linux-gnueabihf-g++-4.8)
set(HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES
    ON
    CACHE BOOL "enable generic coroutines"
)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM NEVER)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
```

BGION-gcc

```
# Copyright (c) 2014 John Biddiscombe
#
# SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
# This is the default toolchain file to be used with CNK on a BlueGene/Q. It
# sets the appropriate compile flags and compiler such that HPX will compile.
# Note that you still need to provide Boost, hwloc and other utility libraries
# like a custom allocator yourself.
#
# Usage : cmake
# -DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE=~/src/hpx/cmake/toolchains/BGION-gcc.cmake ~/src/hpx
#
set(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Linux)
# Set the gcc Compiler
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER g++)
# Add flags we need for BGAS compilation
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
    "-D__powerpc__ -D__bgion__ -I/gpfs/bbp.csccs.ch/home/biddisco/src/bgas/rdmahelper "
    CACHE STRING "Initial compiler flags used to compile for BGAS"
)
# cmake-format: off
# the V1R2M2 includes are necessary for some hardware specific features
# -DHPX_SMALL_STACK_SIZE=0x200000
# -DHPX_MEDIUM_STACK_SIZE=0x200000
# -DHPX_LARGE_STACK_SIZE=0x200000
# -DHPX_HUGE_STACK_SIZE=0x200000
# cmake-format: on
set(CMAKE_EXE_LINKER_FLAGS_INIT
    "-L/gpfs/bbp.csccs.ch/apps/bgas/tools/gcc/gcc-4.8.2/install/lib64 -latomic -lrt"
    CACHE STRING "BGAS flags"
)
# We do not perform cross compilation here ...
```

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```
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING OFF)
# Set our platform name
set(HPX_PLATFORM "native")
# Disable generic coroutines (and use posix version)
set(HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "disable generic coroutines"
)
# Always disable the tcp parcelport as it is non-functional on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
# Always enable the tcp parcelport as it is currently the only way to
# communicate on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
# We have a bunch of cores on the A2 processor ...
set(HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT
    "64"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
# We have no custom malloc yet
if(NOT DEFINED HPX_WITH_MALLOC)
    set(HPX_WITH_MALLOC
        "system"
        CACHE STRING ""
    )
endif()
set(HPX_HIDDEN_VISIBILITY
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
#
# Convenience setup for jb @ bbpb2.cscs.ch
#
set(BOOST_ROOT "/gpfs/bbp.cscs.ch/home/biddisco/apps/gcc-4.8.2/boost_1_56_0")
set(HWLOC_ROOT "/gpfs/bbp.cscs.ch/home/biddisco/apps/gcc-4.8.2/hwloc-1.8.1")
set(CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE
    "Debug"
    CACHE STRING "Default build"
)
#
# Testing flags
#
set(BUILD_TESTING
    ON
    CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS
    ON
    CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_BENCHMARKS
    ON
```

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```

    CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_REGRESSIONS
    ON
    CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_UNIT
    ON
    CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXAMPLES
    ON
    CACHE BOOL "Testing enabled by default"
)
set(HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXTERNAL_BUILD
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Turn off build of cmake build tests"
)
set(DART_TESTING_TIMEOUT
    45
    CACHE STRING "Life is too short"
)
# HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING

```

BGQ

```

# Copyright (c) 2014 Thomas Heller
#
# SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
#
# This is the default toolchain file to be used with CNK on a BlueGene/Q. It sets
# the appropriate compile flags and compiler such that HPX will compile.
# Note that you still need to provide Boost, hwloc and other utility libraries
# like a custom allocator yourself.
#
set(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Linux)
# Set the Intel Compiler
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER bgclang++11)
set(MPI_CXX_COMPILER mpiclang++11)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
    ""
    CACHE STRING "")
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC <DEFINES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c <SOURCE>"
    CACHE STRING "")
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -dynamic <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS>
    <OBJECTS> -o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING "")
)

```

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```

set(CMAKE_CXX_CREATE_SHARED_LIBRARY
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -shared <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS> <LANGUAGE_
    ↵COMPILE_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS> <SONAME_FLAG>
    ↵<TARGET_SONAME> -o <TARGET> <OBJECTS> <LINK_LIBRARIES>""
    CACHE STRING ""
)
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING ON)
# Set our platform name
set(HPX_PLATFORM "BlueGeneQ")
# Always disable the tcp parcelport as it is non-functional on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP OFF)
# Always enable the mpi parcelport as it is currently the only way to
# communicate on the BGQ.
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI ON)
# We have a bunch of cores on the BGQ ...
set(HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT "64")
# We default to tbmalloc as our allocator on the MIC
if(NOT DEFINED HPX_WITH_MALLOC)
    set(HPX_WITH_MALLOC
        "system"
        CACHE STRING ""
    )
endif()

```

Cray

```

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#
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# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
#
# This is the default toolchain file to be used with Intel Xeon PHIs. It sets
# the appropriate compile flags and compiler such that HPX will compile.
# Note that you still need to provide Boost, hwloc and other utility libraries
# like a custom allocator yourself.
#
# set(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Cray-CNK-Intel)
if(HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING)
    set_property(GLOBAL PROPERTY TARGET_SUPPORTS_SHARED_LIBS FALSE)
else()
endif()
# Set the Cray Compiler Wrapper
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER CC)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
    ""
    CACHE STRING "")

```

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```

)
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS
    "-fPIC -shared"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS
    "-fPIC -shared"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS
    "-fPIC -shared"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -shared -fPIC <DEFINES> <INCLUDES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c
    ↪<SOURCE>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -dynamic <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS>
    ↪<OBJECTS> -o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>""
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_CREATE_SHARED_LIBRARY
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -shared <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS> <LANGUAGE_
    ↪COMPILE_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS> <SONAME_FLAG>
    ↪<TARGET_SONAME> -o <TARGET> <OBJECTS> <LINK_LIBRARIES>""
    CACHE STRING ""
)
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_PROVIDER
    "gni"
    CACHE STRING "See libfabric docs for details, gni,verbs,psm2 etc etc"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_THROTTLE_SENDS
    "256"
)

```

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```
CACHE STRING "Max number of messages in flight at once"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_DEV_MODE
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Custom libfabric logging flag"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_LOGGING
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Libfabric parcelport logging on/off flag"
)
set(HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD
    "4096"
    CACHE
        STRING
        "The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)"
)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
```

CrayKNL

```
# Copyright (c) 2014 Thomas Heller
#
# SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
#
# This is the default toolchain file to be used with Intel Xeon PHIs. It sets
# the appropriate compile flags and compiler such that HPX will compile.
# Note that you still need to provide Boost, hwloc and other utility libraries
# like a custom allocator yourself.
#
if(HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING)
    set_property(GLOBAL PROPERTY TARGET_SUPPORTS_SHARED_LIBS FALSE)
else()
endif()
# Set the Cray Compiler Wrapper
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER CC)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
    ""
    CACHE STRING "")
)
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS
    "-fPIC -shared"
    CACHE STRING "")
)
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS
    "-fPIC -shared"
    CACHE STRING "")
)
set(CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS
```

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```

    "-fPIC -shared"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -shared -fPIC <DEFINES> <INCLUDES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c
    ↵<SOURCE>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -dynamic <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS>
    ↵<OBJECTS> -o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_CREATE_SHARED_LIBRARY
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC -shared <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CXX_FLAGS> <LANGUAGE_
    ↵COMPILE_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <CMAKE_SHARED_LIBRARY_CREATE_CXX_FLAGS> <SONAME_FLAG>
    ↵<TARGET_SONAME> -o <TARGET> <OBJECTS> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
#
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_PROVIDER
    "gni"
    CACHE STRING "See libfabric docs for details, gni,verbs,psm2 etc etc"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_THROTTLE_SENDS
    "256"
    CACHE STRING "Max number of messages in flight at once"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_DEV_MODE
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Custom libfabric logging flag"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_LOGGING
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Libfabric parcelport logging on/off flag"
)

```

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```

)
set(HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD
    "4096"
    CACHE
        STRING
    "The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)"
)
# Set the TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM correctly so that find_package(TBBMalloc) sets the
# right hints
set(TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM
    "mic-knl"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
# We have a bunch of cores on the MIC ... increase the default
set(HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT
    "512"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
# RDTSCP is available on Xeon/Phis
set(HPX_WITH_RDTSCP
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)

```

CrayKNLStatic

```

# Copyright (c) 2014-2017 Thomas Heller
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#
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# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
set(HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_STATIC_EXE_LINKING
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set_property(GLOBAL PROPERTY TARGET_SUPPORTS_SHARED_LIBS FALSE)
# Set the Cray Compiler Wrapper
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER CC)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
    ""
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -static -fPIC <DEFINES> <INCLUDES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c
    <SOURCE>"

```

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```

    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <OBJECTS>_"
    "-o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_PROVIDER
    "gni"
    CACHE STRING "See libfabric docs for details, gni,verbs,psm2 etc etc"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_THROTTLE SENDS
    "256"
    CACHE STRING "Max number of messages in flight at once"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_DEV_MODE
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Custom libfabric logging flag"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_LOGGING
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Libfabric parcelport logging on/off flag"
)
set(HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD
    "4096"
    CACHE
    STRING
    "The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)"
)
# Set the TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM correctly so that find_package(TBBMalloc) sets the
# right hints
set(TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM
    "mic-knl"
    CACHE STRING ""
)

```

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```
# We have a bunch of cores on the MIC ... increase the default
set(HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT
    "512"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
# RDTSCP is available on Xeon/Phis
set(HPX_WITH_RDTSCP
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
```

CrayStatic

```
# Copyright (c) 2014-2017 Thomas Heller
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#
# SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
set(HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_STATIC_EXE_LINKING
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set_property(GLOBAL PROPERTY TARGET_SUPPORTS_SHARED_LIBS FALSE)
# Set the Cray Compiler Wrapper
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER CC)
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
    ""
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILE_OBJECT
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -static -fPIC <DEFINES> <INCLUDES> <FLAGS> -o <OBJECT> -c
    ↵<SOURCE>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(CMAKE_CXX_LINK_EXECUTABLE
    "<CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER> -fPIC <FLAGS> <CMAKE_CXX_LINK_FLAGS> <LINK_FLAGS> <OBJECTS>_
    ↵-o <TARGET> <LINK_LIBRARIES>"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
```

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```

set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
# RDTSCP is available on Xeon/Phis
set(HPX_WITH_RDTSCP
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_PROVIDER
    "gni"
    CACHE STRING "See libfabric docs for details, gni,verbs,psm2 etc etc"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_THROTTLE_SENDS
    "256"
    CACHE STRING "Max number of messages in flight at once"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_DEV_MODE
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Custom libfabric logging flag"
)
set(HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_WITH_LOGGING
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL "Libfabric parcelport logging on/off flag"
)
set(HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD
    "4096"
    CACHE
    STRING
    "The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)"
)

```

XeonPhi

```
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#
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# Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
# file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)
#
# This is the default toolchain file to be used with Intel Xeon PHIs. It sets
# the appropriate compile flags and compiler such that HPX will compile.
# Note that you still need to provide Boost, hwloc and other utility libraries
# like a custom allocator yourself.
#
set(CMAKE_SYSTEM_NAME Linux)
# Set the Intel Compiler
set(CMAKE_CXX_COMPILER icpc)
# Add the -mmic compile flag such that everything will be compiled for the
# correct platform
set(CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_INIT
    "-mmic"
    CACHE STRING "Initial compiler flags used to compile for the Xeon Phi")
)
# Disable searches in the default system paths. We are cross compiling after all
# and cmake might pick up wrong libraries that way
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PROGRAM BOTH)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_LIBRARY ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_INCLUDE ONLY)
set(CMAKE_FIND_ROOT_PATH_MODE_PACKAGE ONLY)
# We do a cross compilation here ...
set(CMAKE_CROSSCOMPILING ON)
# Set our platform name
set(HPX_PLATFORM "XeonPhi")
set(HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI
    ON
    CACHE BOOL "Enable the MPI based parcelport.")
)
# We have a bunch of cores on the MIC ... increase the default
set(HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT
    "256"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
# We default to tbbmalloc as our allocator on the MIC
if(NOT DEFINED HPX_WITH_MALLOC)
    set(HPX_WITH_MALLOC
        "tbbmalloc"
        CACHE STRING ""
    )
endif()
# Set the TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM correctly so that find_package(TBBMalloc) sets the
# right hints
set(TBBMALLOC_PLATFORM
    "mic"
    CACHE STRING ""
)
set(HPX_HIDDEN_VISIBILITY
    OFF
    CACHE BOOL
```

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```

        "Use -fvisibility=hidden for builds on platforms which support it"
)
# RDTSC is available on Xeon/Phis
set(HPX_WITH_RDTSC
    ON
    CACHE BOOL ""
)

```

CMake variables used to configure HPX

In order to configure *HPX*, you can set a variety of options to allow CMake to generate your specific makefiles/project files.

Variables that influence how HPX is built

The options are split into these categories:

- *Generic options*
- *Build Targets options*
- *Thread Manager options*
- *AGAS options*
- *Parcelport options*
- *Profiling options*
- *Debugging options*
- *Modules options*

Generic options

- *HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_AUTOMATIC_SERIALIZATION_REGISTRATION:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_BENCHMARK_SCRIPTS_PATH:PATH*
- *HPX_WITH_BUILD_BINARY_PACKAGE:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_CHECK_MODULE_DEPENDENCIES:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_COMPILER_WARNINGS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_COMPILER_WARNINGS_AS_ERRORS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_BZIP2:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_SNAPPY:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_ZLIB:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_COMPUTE_CUDA:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_CUDA:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_DATAPAR:BOOL*

- `HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_VC:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_VC_NO_LIBRARY:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_DISABLED_SIGNAL_EXCEPTION_HANDLERS:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITHFAULT_TOLERANCE:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_FULL_RPATH:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_GCC_VERSION_CHECK:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_HIDDEN_VISIBILITY:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_HIP:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_INIT_START_OVERLOADS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_LOGGING:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_MALLOC:STRING`
- `HPX_WITH_NICE_THREADLEVEL:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_PARCEL_COALESCING:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_PKGCONFIG:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_RUN_MAIN_EVERYWHERE:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_STACKOVERFLOW_DETECTION:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_UNITY_BUILD:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_VIM_YCM:BOOL`
- `HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD:STRING`

`HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA:BOOL`

ON

`HPX_WITH_AUTOMATIC_SERIALIZATION_REGISTRATION:BOOL`

Use automatic serialization registration for actions and functions. This affects compatibility between HPX applications compiled with different compilers (default ON)

`HPX_WITH_BENCHMARK_SCRIPTS_PATH:PATH`

Directory to place batch scripts in

`HPX_WITH_BUILD_BINARY_PACKAGE:BOOL`

Build HPX on the build infrastructure on any LINUX distribution (default: OFF).

`HPX_WITH_CHECK_MODULE_DEPENDENCIES:BOOL`

Verify that no modules are cross-referenced from a different module category (default: OFF)

`HPX_WITH_COMPILER_WARNINGS:BOOL`

Enable compiler warnings (default: ON)

`HPX_WITH_COMPILER_WARNINGS_AS_ERRORS:BOOL`

Turn compiler warnings into errors (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_BZIP2:BOOL

Enable bzip2 compression for parcel data (default: OFF).

HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_SNAPPY:BOOL

Enable snappy compression for parcel data (default: OFF).

HPX_WITH_COMPRESSION_ZLIB:BOOL

Enable zlib compression for parcel data (default: OFF).

HPX_WITH_COMPUTE_CUDA:BOOL

Enable HPX CUDA/HIP compute capability (parallel algorithms) module (default: ON, dependent on HPX_WITH_CUDA or HPX_WITH_HIP, and HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA) - note: enabling this also enables CUDA/HIP futures via HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA

HPX_WITH_CUDA:BOOL

Enable HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA (CUDA or HIP futures) and HPX_WITH_COMPUTE_CUDA (CUDA/HIP enabled parallel algorithms) (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_DATAPAR:BOOL

Enable data parallel algorithm support (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_VC:BOOL

Enable data parallel algorithm support using the external Vc library (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_VC_NO_LIBRARY:BOOL

Don't link with the Vc static library (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS:BOOL

Enable warnings for deprecated facilities. (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_DISABLED_SIGNAL_EXCEPTION_HANDLERS:BOOL

Disables the mechanism that produces debug output for caught signals and unhandled exceptions (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN:BOOL

Enable dynamic overload of system `main()` (Linux and Apple only, default: ON)

HPX_WITH_FAULT_TOLERANCE:BOOL

Build HPX to tolerate failures of nodes, i.e. ignore errors in active communication channels (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_FULL_RPATH:BOOL

Build and link HPX libraries and executables with full RPATHs (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_GCC_VERSION_CHECK:BOOL

Don't ignore version reported by gcc (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES:BOOL

Use Boost.Context as the underlying coroutines context switch implementation.

HPX_WITH_HIDDEN_VISIBILITY:BOOL

Use `-fvisibility=hidden` for builds on platforms which support it (default OFF)

HPX_WITH_HIP:BOOL

Enable compilation with HIPCC (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_INIT_START_OVERLOADS_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL

Enable deprecated init() and start() overloads functions (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_LOGGING:BOOL

Build HPX with logging enabled (default: ON).

HPX_WITH_MALLOC:STRING

Define which allocator should be linked in. Options are: system, tcmalloc, jemalloc, mimalloc, tbbmalloc, and custom (default is: tcmalloc)

HPX_WITH_NICE_THREADLEVEL:BOOL

Set HPX worker threads to have high NICE level (may impact performance) (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_PARCEL_COALESCING:BOOL

Enable the parcel coalescing plugin (default: ON).

HPX_WITH_PKGCONFIG:BOOL

Enable generation of pkgconfig files (default: ON on Linux without CUDA/HIP, otherwise OFF)

HPX_WITH_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS:BOOL

Enable precompiled headers for certain build targets (experimental) (default OFF)

HPX_WITH_RUN_MAIN_EVERYWHERE:BOOL

Run hpx_main by default on all localities (default: OFF).

HPX_WITH_STACKOVERFLOW_DETECTION:BOOL

Enable stackoverflow detection for HPX threads/coroutines. (default: OFF, debug: ON)

HPX_WITH_STATIC_LINKING:BOOL

Compile HPX statically linked libraries (Default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_UNITY_BUILD:BOOL

Enable unity build for certain build targets (default OFF)

HPX_WITH_VIM_YCM:BOOL

Generate HPX completion file for VIM YouCompleteMe plugin

HPX_WITH_ZERO_COPY_SERIALIZATION_THRESHOLD:STRING

The threshold in bytes to when perform zero copy optimizations (default: 128)

Build Targets options

- *HPX_WITH_ASIO_TAG:STRING*
- *HPX_WITH_COMPILE_ONLY_TESTS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_DISTRIBUTED_RUNTIME:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION_OUTPUT_FORMATS:STRING*
- *HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_HDF5:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_OPENMP:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_QT4:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_QTHREADS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_TBB:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_EXECUTABLE_PREFIX:STRING*
- *HPX_WITH_FAIL_COMPILE_TESTS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_FETCH_ASIO:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_IO_COUNTERS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_TESTS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_TESTS_BENCHMARKS:BOOL*

- *HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXAMPLES:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXTERNAL_BUILD:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_TESTS_HEADERS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_TESTS_REGRESSIONS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_TESTS_UNIT:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_TOOLS:BOOL*

HPX_WITH_ASIO_TAG:STRING

Asio repository tag or branch

HPX_WITH_COMPILE_ONLY_TESTS:BOOL

Create build system support for compile time only HPX tests (default ON)

HPX_WITH_DISTRIBUTED_RUNTIME:BOOL

Enable the distributed runtime (default: ON). Turning off the distributed runtime completely disallows the creation and use of components and actions. Turning this option off is experimental!

HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION:BOOL

Build the HPX documentation (default OFF).

HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION_OUTPUT_FORMATS:STRING

List of documentation output formats to generate. Valid options are html;singlehtml;latexpdf;man. Multiple values can be separated with semicolons. (default html).

HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES:BOOL

Build the HPX examples (default ON)

HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_HDF5:BOOL

Enable examples requiring HDF5 support (default: OFF).

HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_OPENMP:BOOL

Enable examples requiring OpenMP support (default: OFF).

HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_QT4:BOOL

Enable examples requiring Qt4 support (default: OFF).

HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_QTHREADS:BOOL

Enable examples requiring QThreads support (default: OFF).

HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES_TBB:BOOL

Enable examples requiring TBB support (default: OFF).

HPX_WITH_EXECUTABLE_PREFIX:STRING

Executable prefix (default none), ‘**hpx_**’ useful for system install.

HPX_WITH_FAIL_COMPILE_TESTS:BOOL

Create build system support for fail compile HPX tests (default ON)

HPX_WITH_FETCH_ASIO:BOOL

Use FetchContent to fetch Asio. By default an installed Asio will be used. (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_IO_COUNTERS:BOOL

Enable IO counters (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TESTS:BOOL

Build the HPX tests (default ON)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_BENCHMARKS:BOOL

Build HPX benchmark tests (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXAMPLES:BOOL

Add HPX examples as tests (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_EXTERNAL_BUILD:BOOL

Build external cmake build tests (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_HEADERS:BOOL

Build HPX header tests (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_REGRESSIONS:BOOL

Build HPX regression tests (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_UNIT:BOOL

Build HPX unit tests (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_TOOLS:BOOL

Build HPX tools (default: OFF)

Thread Manager options

- *HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_SWAP_CONTEXT_EMULATION:BOOL*
- *HPX_SCHEDULER_MAX_TERMINATED_THREADS:STRING*
- *HPX_WITH_COROUTINE_COUNTERS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_IO_POOL:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT:STRING*
- *HPX_WITH_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT:STRING*
- *HPX_WITH_SCHEDULER_LOCAL_STORAGE:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_POOL_NUM:STRING*
- *HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES_DEMANGLE_SYMBOLS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES_STATIC_SYMBOLS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH:STRING*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_ON_SUSPENSION:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_CREATION_AND_CLEANUP_RATES:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_MANAGER_IDLE_BACKOFF:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_QUEUE_WAITTIME:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_STACK_MMAP:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_THREAD_TARGET_ADDRESS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_TIMER_POOL:BOOL*

HPX_COROUTINES_WITH_SWAP_CONTEXT_EMULATION:BOOL

Emulate SwapContext API for coroutines (Windows only, default: OFF)

HPX_SCHEDULER_MAX_TERMINATED_THREADS:STRING

[Deprecated] Maximum number of terminated threads collected before those are cleaned up (default: 100)

HPX_WITH_COROUTINE_COUNTERS:BOOL

Enable keeping track of coroutine creation and rebinding counts (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_IO_POOL:BOOL

Disable internal IO thread pool, do not change if not absolutely necessary (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT:STRING

HPX applications will not use more than this number of OS-Threads (empty string means dynamic) (default: 64)

HPX_WITH_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT:STRING

HPX applications will not run on machines with more NUMA domains (default: 8)

HPX_WITH_SCHEDULER_LOCAL_STORAGE:BOOL

Enable scheduler local storage for all HPX schedulers (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION:BOOL

Enable spinlock deadlock detection (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_POOL_NUM:STRING

Number of elements a spinlock pool manages (default: 128)

HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES:BOOL

Attach backtraces to HPX exceptions (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES_DEMANGLE_SYMBOLS:BOOL

Thread stack back trace symbols will be demangled (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_STACKTRACES_STATIC_SYMBOLS:BOOL

Thread stack back trace will resolve static symbols (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH:STRING

Thread stack back trace depth being captured (default: 20)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_ON_SUSPENSION:BOOL

Enable thread stack back trace being captured on suspension (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_CREATION_AND_CLEANUP_RATES:BOOL

Enable measuring thread creation and cleanup times (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS:BOOL

Enable keeping track of cumulative thread counts in the schedulers (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES:BOOL

Enable measuring the percentage of overhead times spent in the scheduler (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE:BOOL

Enable thread local storage for all HPX threads (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_MANAGER_IDLE_BACKOFF:BOOL

HPX scheduler threads do exponential backoff on idle queues (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_QUEUE_WAITTIME:BOOL

Enable collecting queue wait times for threads (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_STACK_MMAP:BOOL

Use mmap for stack allocation on appropriate platforms

HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS:BOOL

Enable keeping track of counts of thread stealing incidents in the schedulers (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_TARGET_ADDRESS:BOOL

Enable storing target address in thread for NUMA awareness (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_TIMER_POOL:BOOL

Disable internal timer thread pool, do not change if not absolutely necessary (default: ON)

AGAS options

- *HPX_WITH_AGAS_DUMP_REFCNT_ENTRIES:BOOL*

HPX_WITH_AGAS_DUMP_REFCNT_ENTRIES:BOOL

Enable dumps of the AGAS refcnt tables to logs (default: OFF)

Parcelport options

- *HPX_WITH_NETWORKING:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_ACTION_COUNTERS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_PARCEL_PROFILING:BOOL*

HPX_WITH_NETWORKING:BOOL

Enable support for networking and multi-node runs (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_ACTION_COUNTERS:BOOL

Enable performance counters reporting parcelport statistics on a per-action basis.

HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC:BOOL

Enable the libfabric based parcelport. This is currently an experimental feature

HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI:BOOL

Enable the MPI based parcelport.

HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_TCP:BOOL

Enable the TCP based parcelport.

HPX_WITH_PARCEL_PROFILING:BOOL

Enable profiling data for parcels

Profiling options

- *HPX_WITH_APEX:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_GOOGLE_PERFTOOLS:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_ITTNOTIFY:BOOL*
- *HPX_WITH_PAPI:BOOL*

HPX_WITH_APEX:BOOL

Enable APEX instrumentation support.

HPX_WITH_GOOGLE_PERFTOOLS:BOOL
Enable Google Perftools instrumentation support.

HPX_WITH_ITTNOTIFY:BOOL
Enable Amplifier (ITT) instrumentation support.

HPX_WITH_PAPI:BOOL
Enable the PAPI based performance counter.

Debugging options

- **HPX_WITH_ATTACH_DEBUGGER_ON_TEST_FAILURE:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_PARALLEL_TESTS_BIND_NONE:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_SANITIZERS:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_TESTS_DEBUG_LOG:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_TESTS_DEBUG_LOG_DESTINATION:STRING**
- **HPX_WITH_TESTS_MAX_THREADS_PER_LOCALITY:STRING**
- **HPX_WITH_THREAD_DEBUG_INFO:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_THREAD_DESCRIPTION_FULL:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_THREAD_GUARD_PAGE:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_VALGRIND:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS_BACKTRACE:BOOL**
- **HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS_GLOBALLY:BOOL**

HPX_WITH_ATTACH_DEBUGGER_ON_TEST_FAILURE:BOOL
Break the debugger if a test has failed (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_PARALLEL_TESTS_BIND_NONE:BOOL
Pass -hpx:bind=none to tests that may run in parallel (cmake -j flag) (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_SANITIZERS:BOOL
Configure with sanitizer instrumentation support.

HPX_WITH_TESTS_DEBUG_LOG:BOOL
Turn on debug logs (-hpx:debug-hpx-log) for tests (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_DEBUG_LOG_DESTINATION:STRING
Destination for test debug logs (default: cout)

HPX_WITH_TESTS_MAX_THREADS_PER_LOCALITY:STRING
Maximum number of threads to use for tests (default: 0, use the number of threads specified by the test)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_DEBUG_INFO:BOOL
Enable thread debugging information (default: OFF, implicitly enabled in debug builds)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_DESCRIPTION_FULL:BOOL
Use function address for thread description (default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_THREAD_GUARD_PAGE:BOOL
Enable thread guard page (default: ON)

HPX_WITH_VALGRIND:BOOL

Enable Valgrind instrumentation support.

HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS:BOOL

Enable lock verification code (default: OFF, implicitly enabled in debug builds)

HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS_BACKTRACE:BOOL

Enable thread stack back trace being captured on lock registration (to be used in combination with HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS=ON, default: OFF)

HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS_GLOBALLY:BOOL

Enable global lock verification code (default: OFF, implicitly enabled in debug builds)

Modules options

- **HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_ADAPT_STD_TUPLE:BOOL**
- **HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_BOOST_FILESYSTEM_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL**
- **HPX_ITERATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_BOOST_ITERATOR_TRAVERSAL_TAG_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL**
- **HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_ALL_TYPES_ARE_BITWISE_SERIALIZABLE:BOOL**
- **HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_BOOST_TYPES:BOOL**
- **HPX_TOPOLOGY_WITH_ADDITIONAL_HWLOC_TESTING:BOOL**

HPX_DATASTRUCTURES_WITH_ADAPT_STD_TUPLE:BOOL

Enable compatibility of hpx::tuple with std::tuple. (default: ON)

HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_BOOST_FILESYSTEM_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL

Enable Boost.FileSystem compatibility. (default: OFF)

HPX_ITERATOR_SUPPORT_WITH_BOOST_ITERATOR_TRAVERSAL_TAG_COMPATIBILITY:BOOL

Enable Boost.Iterator traversal tag compatibility. (default: OFF)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_ALL_TYPES_ARE_BITWISE_SERIALIZABLE:BOOL

Assume all types are bitwise serializable. (default: OFF)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_BOOST_TYPES:BOOL

Enable serialization of certain Boost types. (default: ON)

HPX_TOPOLOGY_WITH_ADDITIONAL_HWLOC_TESTING:BOOL

Enable HWLOC filtering that makes it report no cores, this is purely an

option supporting better testing - do not enable under normal circumstances. (default: OFF)

Additional tools and libraries used by HPX

Here is a list of additional libraries and tools that are either optionally supported by the build system or are optionally required for certain examples or tests. These libraries and tools can be detected by the *HPX* build system.

Each of the tools or libraries listed here will be automatically detected if they are installed in some standard location. If a tool or library is installed in a different location, you can specify its base directory by appending _ROOT to the variable name as listed below. For instance, to configure a custom directory for BOOST, specify BOOST_ROOT=/custom/boost/root.

BOOST_ROOT:PATH

Specifies where to look for the Boost installation to be used for compiling *HPX*. Set this if CMake is not able

to locate a suitable version of Boost. The directory specified here can be either the root of an installed Boost distribution or the directory where you unpacked and built Boost without installing it (with staged libraries).

HWLOC_ROOT:PATH

Specifies where to look for the hwloc library. Set this if CMake is not able to locate a suitable version of hwloc. Hwloc provides platform- independent support for extracting information about the used hardware architecture (number of cores, number of NUMA domains, hyperthreading, etc.). *HPX* utilizes this information if available.

PAPI_ROOT:PATH

Specifies where to look for the PAPI library. The PAPI library is needed to compile a special component exposing PAPI hardware events and counters as *HPX* performance counters. This is not available on the Windows platform.

AMPLIFIER_ROOT:PATH

Specifies where to look for one of the tools of the Intel Parallel Studio product, either Intel Amplifier or Intel Inspector. This should be set if the CMake variable `HPX_USE_ITT_NOTIFY` is set to ON. Enabling ITT support in *HPX* will integrate any application with the mentioned Intel tools, which customizes the generated information for your application and improves the generated diagnostics.

In addition, some of the examples may need the following variables:

HDF5_ROOT:PATH

Specifies where to look for the Hierarchical Data Format V5 (HDF5) include files and libraries.

2.5.3 Creating *HPX* projects

Using *HPX* with `pkg-config`

How to build *HPX* applications with `pkg-config`

After you are done installing *HPX*, you should be able to build the following program. It prints Hello World! on the *locality* you run it on.

```
// Including 'hpx/hpx_main.hpp' instead of the usual 'hpx/hpx_init.hpp' enables
// to use the plain C-main below as the direct main HPX entry point.
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

int main()
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return 0;
}
```

Copy the text of this program into a file called `hello_world.cpp`.

Now, in the directory where you put `hello_world.cpp`, issue the following commands (where `$HPX_LOCATION` is the build directory or `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` you used while building *HPX*):

```
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:$HPX_LOCATION/lib/pkgconfig
c++ -o hello_world hello_world.cpp \
`pkg-config --cflags --libs hpx_application` \
-lhpx_iostreams -DHPX_APPLICATION_NAME=hello_world
```

Important: When using pkg-config with *HPX*, the pkg-config flags must go after the `-o` flag.

Note: *HPX* libraries have different names in debug and release mode. If you want to link against a debug *HPX* library, you need to use the `_debug` suffix for the pkg-config name. That means instead of `hpx_application` or `hpx_component`, you will have to use `hpx_application_debug` or `hpx_component_debug`. Moreover, all referenced *HPX* components need to have an appended `d` suffix. For example, instead of `-lhpix_iostreams` you will need to specify `-lhpix_iostreamsd`.

Important: If the *HPX* libraries are in a path that is not found by the dynamic linker, you will need to add the path `$HPX_LOCATION/lib` to your linker search path (for example `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` on Linux).

To test the program, type:

```
./hello_world
```

which should print `Hello World!` and exit.

How to build *HPX* components with pkg-config

Let's try a more complex example involving an *HPX* component. An *HPX* component is a class that exposes *HPX* actions. *HPX* components are compiled into dynamically loaded modules called component libraries. Here's the source code:

hello_world_component.cpp

```
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#ifndef HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE
#include "hello_world_component.hpp"
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

#include <iostream>

namespace examples { namespace server
{
    void hello_world::invoke()
    {
        hpx::cout << "Hello HPX World!" << std::endl;
    }
} }

Hpx_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE();

typedef hpx::components::component<
    examples::server::hello_world
> hello_world_type;

Hpx_REGISTER_COMPONENT(hello_world_type, hello_world);

Hpx_REGISTER_ACTION(
    examples::server::hello_world::invoke_action, hello_world_invoke_action);
#endif
```

hello_world_component.hpp

```
#pragma once

#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if !defined(HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE)
#include <hpx/hpx.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/actions.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/lcos.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/components.hpp>
#include <hpx/serialization.hpp>

#include <utility>

namespace examples { namespace server
{
    struct HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT hello_world
        : hpx::components::component_base<hello_world>
    {
        void invoke();
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(hello_world, invoke);
    };
}}}

HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
    examples::server::hello_world::invoke_action, hello_world_invoke_action);

namespace examples
{
    struct hello_world
        : hpx::components::client_base<hello_world, server::hello_world>
    {
        typedef hpx::components::client_base<hello_world, server::hello_world>
            base_type;

        hello_world(hpx::future<hpx::naming::id_type> && f)
            : base_type(std::move(f))
        {}

        hello_world(hpx::naming::id_type && f)
            : base_type(std::move(f))
        {}

        void invoke()
        {
            hpx::async<server::hello_world::invoke_action>(*this->get_id()).get();
        }
    };
}

#endif
```

hello_world_client.cpp

```
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if defined(HPX_COMPUTE_HOST_CODE)
#include <hpx/wrap_main.hpp>
```

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```
#include "hello_world_component.hpp"

int main()
{
{
    // Create a single instance of the component on this locality.
    examples::hello_world client =
        hpx::new<examples::hello_world>(hpx::find_here());

    // Invoke the component's action, which will print "Hello World!".
    client.invoke();
}

return 0;
}
#endif
```

Copy the three source files above into three files (called `hello_world_component.cpp`, `hello_world_component.hpp` and `hello_world_client.cpp`, respectively).

Now, in the directory where you put the files, run the following command to build the component library. (where `$HPX_LOCATION` is the build directory or `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` you used while building *HPX*):

```
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:$HPX_LOCATION/lib/pkgconfig
c++ -o libhpx_hello_world.so hello_world_component.cpp \
`pkg-config --cflags --libs hpx_component` \
-lhpx_iostreams -DHPX_COMPONENT_NAME=hpx_hello_world
```

Now pick a directory in which to install your *HPX* component libraries. For this example, we'll choose a directory named `my_hpx_libs`:

```
mkdir ~/my_hpx_libs
mv libhpx_hello_world.so ~/my_hpx_libs
```

Note: *HPX* libraries have different names in debug and release mode. If you want to link against a debug *HPX* library, you need to use the `_debug` suffix for the `pkg-config` name. That means instead of `hpx_application` or `hpx_component` you will have to use `hpx_application_debug` or `hpx_component_debug`. Moreover, all referenced *HPX* components need to have a appended `d` suffix, e.g. instead of `-lhpx_iostreams` you will need to specify `-lhpx_iostreamsd`.

Important: If the *HPX* libraries are in a path that is not found by the dynamic linker. You need to add the path `$HPX_LOCATION/lib` to your linker search path (for example `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` on Linux).

Now, to build the application that uses this component (`hello_world_client.cpp`), we do:

```
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:$HPX_LOCATION/lib/pkgconfig
c++ -o hello_world_client hello_world_client.cpp \
`pkg-config --cflags --libs hpx_application` \
-L${HOME}/my_hpx_libs -lhpx_hello_world -lhpx_iostreams
```

Important: When using `pkg-config` with *HPX*, the `pkg-config` flags must go after the `-o` flag.

Finally, you'll need to set your LD_LIBRARY_PATH before you can run the program. To run the program, type:

```
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH="$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$HOME/my_hpx_libs"
./hello_world_client
```

which should print Hello HPX World! and exit.

Using HPX with CMake-based projects

In addition to the pkg-config support discussed on the previous pages, *HPX* comes with full CMake support. In order to integrate *HPX* into existing or new CMakeLists.txt, you can leverage the `find_package`⁸⁹ command integrated into CMake. Following, is a Hello World component example using CMake.

Let's revisit what we have. We have three files that compose our example application:

- `hello_world_component.hpp`
- `hello_world_component.cpp`
- `hello_world_client.hpp`

The basic structure to include *HPX* into your CMakeLists.txt is shown here:

```
# Require a recent version of cmake
cmake_minimum_required(VERSION 3.18 FATAL_ERROR)

# This project is C++ based.
project(your_app CXX)

# Instruct cmake to find the HPX settings
find_package(HPX)
```

In order to have CMake find *HPX*, it needs to be told where to look for the `HPXConfig.cmake` file that is generated when *HPX* is built or installed. It is used by `find_package(HPX)` to set up all the necessary macros needed to use *HPX* in your project. The ways to achieve this are:

- Set the `HPX_DIR` CMake variable to point to the directory containing the `HPXConfig.cmake` script on the command line when you invoke CMake:

```
cmake -DHPX_DIR=$HPX_LOCATION/lib/cmake/HPX ...
```

where `$HPX_LOCATION` is the build directory or `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` you used when building/configuring *HPX*.

- Set the `CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH` variable to the root directory of your *HPX* build or install location on the command line when you invoke CMake:

```
cmake -DCMAKE_PREFIX_PATH=$HPX_LOCATION ...
```

The difference between `CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH` and `HPX_DIR` is that CMake will add common postfixes, such as `lib/cmake/<project>`, to the `CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH` and search in these locations too. Note that if your project uses *HPX* as well as other CMake-managed projects, the paths to the locations of these multiple projects may be concatenated in the `CMAKE_PREFIX_PATH`.

- The variables above may be set in the CMake GUI or curses `ccmake` interface instead of the command line.

Additionally, if you wish to require *HPX* for your project, replace the `find_package(HPX)` line with `find_package(HPX REQUIRED)`.

⁸⁹ https://www.cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/command/find_package.html

You can check if *HPX* was successfully found with the `HPX_FOUND` CMake variable.

Using CMake targets

The recommended way of setting up your targets to use *HPX* is to link to the `HPX::hpx` CMake target:

```
target_link_libraries(hello_world_component PUBLIC HPX::hpx)
```

This requires that you have already created the target like this:

```
add_library(hello_world_component SHARED hello_world_component.cpp)
target_include_directories(hello_world_component PUBLIC ${CMAKE_CURRENT_SOURCE_DIR})
```

When you link your library to the `HPX::hpx` CMake target, you will be able use *HPX* functionality in your library. To use `main()` as the implicit entry point in your application you must additionally link your application to the CMake target `HPX::wrap_main`. This target is automatically linked to executables if you are using the macros described below (*Using macros to create new targets*). See *Re-use the main() function as the main HPX entry point* for more information on implicitly using `main()` as the entry point.

Creating a component requires setting two additional compile definitions:

```
target_compile_options(hello_world_component
    HPX_COMPONENT_NAME=hello_world
    HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORTS)
```

Instead of setting these definitions manually you may link to the `HPX::component` target, which sets `HPX_COMPONENT_NAME` to `hpx_<target_name>`, where `<target_name>` is the target name of your library. Note that these definitions should be `PRIVATE` to make sure these definitions are not propagated transitively to dependent targets.

In addition to making your library a component you can make it a plugin. To do so link to the `HPX::plugin` target. Similarly to `HPX::component` this will set `HPX_PLUGIN_NAME` to `hpx_<target_name>`. This definition should also be `PRIVATE`. Unlike regular shared libraries, plugins are loaded at runtime from certain directories and will not be found without additional configuration. Plugins should be installed into a directory containing only plugins. For example, the plugins created by *HPX* itself are installed into the `hpx` subdirectory in the library install directory (typically `lib` or `lib64`). When using the `HPX::plugin` target you need to install your plugins into an appropriate directory. You may also want to set the location of your plugin in the build directory with the `*_OUTPUT_DIRECTORY*` CMake target properties to be able to load the plugins in the build directory. Once you've set the install or output directory of your plugin you need to tell your executable where to find it at runtime. You can do this either by setting the environment variable `HPX_COMPONENT_PATHS` or the ini setting `hpx.component_paths` (see `--hpx:ini`) to the directory containing your plugin.

Using macros to create new targets

In addition to the targets described above, *HPX* provides convenience macros to hide optional boilerplate code that may be useful for your project. The link to the targets described above. We recommend that you use the targets directly whenever possible as they tend to compose better with other targets.

The macro for adding an *HPX* component is `add_hpx_component`. It can be used in your `CMakeLists.txt` file like this:

```
# build your application using HPX
add_hpx_component(hello_world
    SOURCES hello_world_component.cpp)
```

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```
HEADERS hello_world_component.hpp
COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES iostreams)
```

Note: `add_hpx_component` adds a `_component` suffix to the target name. In the example above, a `hello_world_component` target will be created.

The available options to `add_hpx_component` are:

- `SOURCES`: The source files for that component
- `HEADERS`: The header files for that component
- `DEPENDENCIES`: Other libraries or targets this component depends on
- `COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES`: The components this component depends on
- `PLUGIN`: Treats this component as a plugin-able library
- `COMPILE_FLAGS`: Additional compiler flags
- `LINK_FLAGS`: Additional linker flags
- `FOLDER`: Adds the headers and source files to this Source Group folder
- `EXCLUDE_FROM_ALL`: Do not build this component as part of the `all` target

After adding the component, the way you add the executable is as follows:

```
# build your application using HPX
add_hpx_executable(hello_world
    SOURCES hello_world_client.cpp
    COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES hello_world)
```

Note: `add_hpx_executable` automatically adds a `_component` suffix to dependencies specified in `COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES`, meaning you can directly use the name given when adding a component using `add_hpx_component`.

When you configure your application, all you need to do is set the `HPX_DIR` variable to point to the installation of `HPX`.

Note: All library targets built with `HPX` are exported and readily available to be used as arguments to `target_link_libraries`⁹⁰ in your targets. The `HPX` include directories are available with the `HPX_INCLUDE_DIRS` CMake variable.

⁹⁰ https://www.cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/command/target_link_libraries.html

Using the *HPX* compiler wrapper `hpxcxx`

The `hpxcxx` compiler wrapper helps to compile a *HPX* component, application, or object file, based on the arguments passed to it.

```
hpxcxx [ --exe=<APPLICATION_NAME> | --comp=<COMPONENT_NAME> | -c] FLAGS FILES
```

The `hpxcxx` command **requires** that either an application or a component is built or `-c` flag is specified. If the build is against a debug build, the `-g` is to be specified while building.

Optional `FLAGS`

- `-l <LIBRARY> | -l<LIBRARY>`: Links `<LIBRARY>` to the build
- `-g`: Specifies that the application or component build is against a debug build
- `-rd`: Sets `release-with-debug-info` option
- `-mr`: Sets `minsize-release` option

All other flags (like `-o OUTPUT_FILE`) are directly passed to the underlying C++ compiler.

Using macros to set up existing targets to use *HPX*

In addition to the `add_hpx_component` and `add_hpx_executable`, you can use the `hpx_setup_target` macro to have an already existing target to be used with the *HPX* libraries:

```
hpx_setup_target(target)
```

Optional parameters are:

- `EXPORT`: Adds it to the CMake export list `HPXTargets`
- `INSTALL`: Generates an install rule for the target
- `PLUGIN`: Treats this component as a plugin-able library
- `TYPE`: The type can be: `EXECUTABLE`, `LIBRARY` or `COMPONENT`
- `DEPENDENCIES`: Other libraries or targets this component depends on
- `COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES`: The components this component depends on
- `COMPILE_FLAGS`: Additional compiler flags
- `LINK_FLAGS`: Additional linker flags

If you do not use CMake, you can still build against *HPX*, but you should refer to the section on *How to build HPX components with pkg-config*.

Note: Since *HPX* relies on dynamic libraries, the dynamic linker needs to know where to look for them. If *HPX* isn't installed into a path that is configured as a linker search path, external projects need to either set `RPATH` or adapt `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` to point to where the *HPX* libraries reside. In order to set `RPATHS`, you can include `HPX_SetFullRPATH` in your project after all libraries you want to link against have been added. Please also consult the CMake documentation [here](#)⁹¹.

⁹¹ <https://gitlab.kitware.com/cmake/community/wikis/doc/cmake/RPATH-handling>

Using HPX with Makefile

A basic project building with *HPX* is through creating makefiles. The process of creating one can get complex depending upon the use of cmake parameter `HPX_WITH_HPX_MAIN` (which defaults to ON).

How to build *HPX* applications with makefile

If *HPX* is installed correctly, you should be able to build and run a simple Hello World program. It prints Hello World! on the *locality* you run it on.

```
// Including 'hpx/hpx_main.hpp' instead of the usual 'hpx/hpx_init.hpp' enables
// to use the plain C-main below as the direct main HPX entry point.
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <iostream.hpp>

int main()
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return 0;
}
```

Copy the content of this program into a file called `hello_world.cpp`.

Now, in the directory where you put `hello_world.cpp`, create a Makefile. Add the following code:

```
CXX=(CXX) # Add your favourite compiler here or let makefile choose default.

CXXFLAGS=-O3 -std=c++17

BOOST_ROOT=/path/to/boost
HWLOC_ROOT=/path/to/hwloc
TCMALLOC_ROOT=/path/to/tcmalloc
HPX_ROOT=/path/to/hpx

INCLUDE_DIRECTIVES=$(HPX_ROOT)/include $(BOOST_ROOT)/include $(HWLOC_ROOT)/include

LIBRARY_DIRECTIVES=-L$(HPX_ROOT)/lib $(HPX_ROOT)/lib/libhpx_init.a $(HPX_ROOT)/lib/
    libhpx.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_atomic-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_
    filesystem-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_program_options-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/
    libboost_regex-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_system-mt.so -lpthread $(TCMALLOC_
    ROOT)/libtcmalloc_minimal.so $(HWLOC_ROOT)/libhwloc.so -ldl -lrt

LINK_FLAGS=$(HPX_ROOT)/lib/libhpx_wrap.a -Wl,-wrap=main # should be left empty for_
    HPX_WITH_HPX_MAIN=OFF

hello_world: hello_world.o
    $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -o hello_world hello_world.o $(LIBRARY_DIRECTIVES) $(LINK_FLAGS)

hello_world.o:
    $(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -c -o hello_world.o hello_world.cpp $(INCLUDE_DIRECTIVES)
```

Important: `LINK_FLAGS` should be left empty if `HPX_WITH_HPX_MAIN` is set to OFF. Boost in the above example is build with `--layout=tagged`. Actual Boost flags may vary on your build of Boost.

To build the program, type:

```
make
```

A successful build should result in `hello_world` binary. To test, type:

```
./hello_world
```

How to build HPX components with makefile

Let's try a more complex example involving an *HPX* component. An *HPX* component is a class that exposes *HPX* actions. *HPX* components are compiled into dynamically-loaded modules called component libraries. Here's the source code:

`hello_world_component.cpp`

```
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if !defined(HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE)
#include "hello_world_component.hpp"
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

#include <iostream>

namespace examples { namespace server
{
    void hello_world::invoke()
    {
        hpx::cout << "Hello HPX World!" << std::endl;
    }
} }

HDX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE();

typedef hpx::components::component<
    examples::server::hello_world
> hello_world_type;

HDX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(hello_world_type, hello_world);
HDX_REGISTER_ACTION(
    examples::server::hello_world::invoke_action, hello_world_invoke_action);
#endif
```

`hello_world_component.hpp`

```
#pragma once

#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if !defined(HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE)
#include <hpx/hpx.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/actions.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/lcos.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/components.hpp>
#include <hpx/serialization.hpp>

#include <utility>
```

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```

namespace examples { namespace server
{
    struct HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT hello_world
        : hpx::components::component_base<hello_world>
    {
        void invoke();
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(hello_world, invoke);
    };
} }

HDX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(
    examples::server::hello_world::invoke_action, hello_world_invoke_action);

namespace examples
{
    struct hello_world
        : hpx::components::client_base<hello_world, server::hello_world>
    {
        typedef hpx::components::client_base<hello_world, server::hello_world>
            base_type;

        hello_world(hpx::future<hpx::naming::id_type> && f)
            : base_type(std::move(f))
        {}

        hello_world(hpx::naming::id_type && f)
            : base_type(std::move(f))
        {}

        void invoke()
        {
            hpx::async<server::hello_world::invoke_action>(*this->get_id()).get();
        }
    };
}

#endif

```

hello_world_client.cpp

```

#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#if defined(HPX_COMPUTE_HOST_CODE)
#include <hpx/wrap_main.hpp>

#include "hello_world_component.hpp"

int main()
{
{
    // Create a single instance of the component on this locality.
    examples::hello_world client =
        hpx::new_<examples::hello_world>(hpx::find_here());

    // Invoke the component's action, which will print "Hello World!".
    client.invoke();
}

```

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```

    return 0;
}
#endif

```

Now, in the directory, create a Makefile. Add the following code:

```
CXX=(CXX) # Add your favourite compiler here or let makefile choose default.

CXXFLAGS=-O3 -std=c++17

BOOST_ROOT=/path/to/boost
HWLOC_ROOT=/path/to/hwloc
TCMALLOC_ROOT=/path/to/tcmalloc
HPX_ROOT=/path/to/hpx

INCLUDE_DIRECTIVES=$(HPX_ROOT)/include $(BOOST_ROOT)/include $(HWLOC_ROOT)/include

LIBRARY_DIRECTIVES=-L$(HPX_ROOT)/lib $(HPX_ROOT)/lib/libhpx_init.a $(HPX_ROOT)/lib/
→ libhpx.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_atomic-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_
→ filesystem-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_program_options-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/
→ libboost_regex-mt.so $(BOOST_ROOT)/lib/libboost_system-mt.so -lpthread $(TCMALLOC_
→ ROOT)/libtcmalloc_minimal.so $(HWLOC_ROOT)/libhwloc.so -ldl -lrt

LINK_FLAGS=$(HPX_ROOT)/lib/libhpx_wrap.a -Wl,-wrap=main # should be left empty for_
→ HPX_WITH_HPX_MAIN=OFF

hello_world_client: libhpx_hello_world hello_world_client.o
$(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -o hello_world_client $(LIBRARY_DIRECTIVES) libhpx_hello_world
→ $(LINK_FLAGS)

hello_world_client.o: hello_world_client.cpp
$(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -o hello_world_client.o hello_world_client.cpp $(INCLUDE_
→ DIRECTIVES)

libhpx_hello_world: hello_world_component.o
$(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -o libhpx_hello_world hello_world_component.o $(LIBRARY_
→ DIRECTIVES)

hello_world_component.o: hello_world_component.cpp
$(CXX) $(CXXFLAGS) -c -o hello_world_component.o hello_world_component.cpp
→ $(INCLUDE_DIRECTIVES)
```

To build the program, type:

```
make
```

A successful build should result in hello_world binary. To test, type:

```
./hello_world
```

Note: Due to high variations in CMake flags and library dependencies, it is recommended to build *HPX* applications and components with pkg-config or CMakeLists.txt. Writing Makefile may result in broken builds if due care is not taken. pkg-config files and CMake systems are configured with CMake build of *HPX*. Hence, they are stable when used together and provide better support overall.

2.5.4 Starting the HPX runtime

In order to write an application which uses services from the *HPX* runtime system you need to initialize the *HPX* library by inserting certain calls into the code of your application. Depending on your use case, this can be done in 3 different ways:

- *Minimally invasive*: Re-use the `main()` function as the main *HPX* entry point.
- *Balanced use case*: Supply your own main *HPX* entry point while blocking the main thread.
- *Most flexibility*: Supply your own main *HPX* entry point while avoiding to block the main thread.
- *Suspend and resume*: As above but suspend and resume the *HPX* runtime to allow for other runtimes to be used.

Re-use the `main()` function as the main *HPX* entry point

This method is the least intrusive to your code. It however provides you with the smallest flexibility in terms of initializing the *HPX* runtime system. The following code snippet shows what a minimal *HPX* application using this technique looks like:

```
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    return 0;
}
```

The only change to your code you have to make is to include the file `hpx/hpx_main.hpp`. In this case the function `main()` will be invoked as the first *HPX* thread of the application. The runtime system will be initialized behind the scenes before the function `main()` is executed and will automatically stop after `main()` has returned. For this method to work you must link your application to the CMake target `HPX::wrap_main`. This is done automatically if you are using the provided macros (*Using macros to create new targets*) to set up your application, but must be done explicitly if you are using targets directly (*Using CMake targets*). All *HPX* API functions can be used from within the `main()` function now.

Note: The function `main()` does not need to expect receiving `argc` and `argv` as shown above, but could expose the signature `int main()`. This is consistent with the usually allowed prototypes for the function `main()` in C++ applications.

All command line arguments specific to *HPX* will still be processed by the *HPX* runtime system as usual. However, those command line options will be removed from the list of values passed to `argc/argv` of the function `main()`. The list of values passed to `main()` will hold only the commandline options which are not recognized by the *HPX* runtime system (see the section *HPX Command Line Options* for more details on what options are recognized by *HPX*).

Note: In this mode all one-letter-shortcuts are disabled which are normally available on the *HPX* command line (such as `-t` or `-l` see *HPX Command Line Options*). This is done to minimize any possible interaction between the command line options recognized by the *HPX* runtime system and any command line options defined by the application.

The value returned from the function `main()` as shown above will be returned to the operating system as usual.

Important: To achieve this seamless integration, the header file `hpx/hpx_main.hpp` defines a macro:

```
#define main hpx_startup::user_main
```

which could result in unexpected behavior.

Important: To achieve this seamless integration, we use different implementations for different operating systems. In case of Linux or macOS, the code present in `hpx_wrap.cpp` is put into action. We hook into the system function in case of Linux and provide alternate entry point in case of macOS. For other operating systems we rely on a macro:

```
#define main hpx_startup::user_main
```

provided in the header file `hpx/hpx_main.hpp`. This implementation can result in unexpected behavior.

Caution: We make use of an *override* variable `include_libhpx_wrap` in the header file `hpx/hpx_main.hpp` to swiftly choose the function call stack at runtime. Therefore, the header file should *only* be included in the main executable. Including it in the components will result in multiple definition of the variable.

Supply your own main HPX entry point while blocking the main thread

With this method you need to provide an explicit main thread function named `hpx_main` at global scope. This function will be invoked as the main entry point of your *HPX* application on the console *locality* only (this function will be invoked as the first *HPX* thread of your application). All *HPX* API functions can be used from within this function.

The thread executing the function `hpx::init` will block waiting for the runtime system to exit. The value returned from `hpx_main` will be returned from `hpx::init` after the runtime system has stopped.

The function `hpx::finalize` has to be called on one of the *HPX* localities in order to signal that all work has been scheduled and the runtime system should be stopped after the scheduled work has been executed.

This method of invoking *HPX* has the advantage of you being able to decide which version of `hpx::init` to call. This allows to pass additional configuration parameters while initializing the *HPX* runtime system.

```
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>

int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Any HPX application logic goes here...
    return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Initialize HPX, run hpx_main as the first HPX thread, and
    // wait for hpx::finalize being called.
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}
```

Note: The function `hpx_main` does not need to expect receiving `argc/argv` as shown above, but could expose one of the following signatures:

```
int hpx_main();
int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[]);
int hpx_main(hpx::program_options::variables_map& vm);
```

This is consistent with (and extends) the usually allowed prototypes for the function `main()` in C++ applications.

The header file to include for this method of using *HPX* is `hpx/hpx_init.hpp`.

There are many additional overloads of `hpx::init` available, such as for instance to provide your own entry point function instead of `hpx_main`. Please refer to the function documentation for more details (see: `hpx/hpx_init.hpp`).

Supply your own main *HPX* entry point while avoiding to block the main thread

With this method you need to provide an explicit main thread function named `hpx_main` at global scope. This function will be invoked as the main entry point of your *HPX* application on the console *locality* only (this function will be invoked as the first *HPX* thread of your application). All *HPX* API functions can be used from within this function.

The thread executing the function `hpx::start` will *not* block waiting for the runtime system to exit, but will return immediately. The function `hpx::finalize` has to be called on one of the *HPX* localities in order to signal that all work has been scheduled and the runtime system should be stopped after the scheduled work has been executed.

This method of invoking *HPX* is useful for applications where the main thread is used for special operations, such as GUIs. The function `hpx::stop` can be used to wait for the *HPX* runtime system to exit and should be at least used as the last function called in `main()`. The value returned from `hpx_main` will be returned from `hpx::stop` after the runtime system has stopped.

```
#include <hpx/hpx_start.hpp>

int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Any HPX application logic goes here...
    return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Initialize HPX, run hpx_main.
    hpx::start(argc, argv);

    // ...Execute other code here...

    // Wait for hpx::finalize being called.
    return hpx::stop();
}
```

Note: The function `hpx_main` does not need to expect receiving `argc/argv` as shown above, but could expose one of the following signatures:

```
int hpx_main();
int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[]);
int hpx_main(hpx::program_options::variables_map& vm);
```

This is consistent with (and extends) the usually allowed prototypes for the function `main()` in C++ applications.

The header file to include for this method of using *HPX* is `hpx/hpx_start.hpp`.

There are many additional overloads of `hpx::start` available, such as for instance to provide your own entry point function instead of `hpx_main`. Please refer to the function documentation for more details (see: `hpx/hpx_start.hpp`).

Suspending and resuming the *HPX* runtime

In some applications it is required to combine *HPX* with other runtimes. To support this use case *HPX* provides two functions: `hpx::suspend` and `hpx::resume`. `hpx::suspend` is a blocking call which will wait for all scheduled tasks to finish executing and then put the thread pool OS threads to sleep. `hpx::resume` simply wakes up the sleeping threads so that they are ready to accept new work. `hpx::suspend` and `hpx::resume` can be found in the header `hpx/hpx_suspend.hpp`.

```
#include <hpx/hpx_start.hpp>
#include <hpx/hpx_suspend.hpp>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Initialize HPX, don't run hpx_main
    hpx::start(nullptr, argc, argv);

    // Schedule a function on the HPX runtime
    hpx::apply(&my_function, ...);

    // Wait for all tasks to finish, and suspend the HPX runtime
    hpx::suspend();

    // Execute non-HPX code here

    // Resume the HPX runtime
    hpx::resume();

    // Schedule more work on the HPX runtime

    // hpx::finalize has to be called from the HPX runtime before hpx::stop
    hpx::apply([]() { hpx::finalize(); });
    return hpx::stop();
}
```

Note: `hpx::suspend` does not wait for `hpx::finalize` to be called. Only call `hpx::finalize` when you wish to fully stop the *HPX* runtime.

Warning:

`hpx::suspend` only waits for local tasks, i.e. tasks on the current locality, to finish executing. When using `hpx::suspend` in a multi-locality scenario the user is responsible for ensuring that any work required from other localities has also finished.

HPX also supports suspending individual thread pools and threads. For details on how to do that see the documentation for `hpx::threads::thread_pool_base`.

Automatically suspending worker threads

The previous method guarantees that the worker threads are suspended when you ask for it and that they stay suspended. An alternative way to achieve the same effect is to tweak how quickly *HPX* suspends its worker threads when they run out of work. The following configuration values make sure that *HPX* idles very quickly:

```
hpx.max_idle_backoff_time = 1000
hpx.max_idle_loop_count = 0
```

They can be set on the command line using `--hpx:ini=hpx.max_idle_backoff_time=1000` and `--hpx:ini=hpx.max_idle_loop_count=0`. See *Launching and configuring HPX applications* for more details on how to set configuration parameters.

After setting idling parameters the previous example could now be written like this instead:

```
#include <hpx/hpx_start.hpp>

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // Initialize HPX, don't run hpx_main
    hpx::start(nullptr, argc, argv);

    // Schedule some functions on the HPX runtime
    // NOTE: run_as_hpx_thread blocks until completion.
    hpx::run_as_hpx_thread(&my_function, ...);
    hpx::run_as_hpx_thread(&my_other_function, ...);

    // hpx::finalize has to be called from the HPX runtime before hpx::stop
    hpx::apply([]() { hpx::finalize(); });
    return hpx::stop();
}
```

In this example each call to `hpx::run_as_hpx_thread` acts as a “parallel region”.

Working of `hpx_main.hpp`

In order to initialize *HPX* from `main()`, we make use of linker tricks.

It is implemented differently for different Operating Systems. Method of implementation is as follows:

- *Linux*: Using linker `--wrap` option.
- *Mac OSX*: Using the linker `-e` option.
- *Windows*: Using `#define main hpx_startup::user_main`

Linux implementation

We make use of the Linux linker ld's --wrap option to wrap the `main()` function. This way any call to `main()` are redirected to our own implementation of `main`. It is here that we check for the existence of `hpx_main.hpp` by making use of a shadow variable `include_libhpx_wrap`. The value of this variable determines the function stack at runtime.

The implementation can be found in `libhpx_wrap.a`.

Important: It is necessary that `hpx_main.hpp` be not included more than once. Multiple inclusions can result in multiple definition of `include_libhpx_wrap`.

Mac OSX implementation

Here we make use of yet another linker option `-e` to change the entry point to our custom entry function `initialize_main`. We initialize the *HPX* runtime system from this function and call `main` from the initialized system. We determine the function stack at runtime by making use of the shadow variable `include_libhpx_wrap`.

The implementation can be found in `libhpx_wrap.a`.

Important: It is necessary that `hpx_main.hpp` be not included more than once. Multiple inclusions can result in multiple definition of `include_libhpx_wrap`.

Windows implementation

We make use of a macro `#define main hpx_startup::user_main` to take care of the initializations.

This implementation could result in unexpected behaviors.

2.5.5 Launching and configuring *HPX* applications

Configuring *HPX* applications

All *HPX* applications can be configured using special command line options and/or using special configuration files. This section describes the available options, the configuration file format, and the algorithm used to locate possible predefined configuration files. Additionally this section describes the defaults assumed if no external configuration information is supplied.

During startup any *HPX* application applies a predefined search pattern to locate one or more configuration files. All found files will be read and merged in the sequence they are found into one single internal database holding all configuration properties. This database is used during the execution of the application to configure different aspects of the runtime system.

In addition to the ini files, any application can supply its own configuration files, which will be merged with the configuration database as well. Moreover, the user can specify additional configuration parameters on the command line when executing an application. The *HPX* runtime system will merge all command line configuration options (see the description of the `--hpx:ini`, `--hpx:config`, and `--hpx:app-config` command line options).

The HPX INI File Format

All HPX applications can be configured using a special file format which is similar to the well-known Windows INI file format⁹². This is a structured text format allowing to group key/value pairs (properties) into sections. The basic element contained in an ini file is the property. Every property has a name and a value, delimited by an equals sign '='. The name appears to the left of the equals sign:

```
name=value
```

The value may contain equal signs as only the first '=' character is interpreted as the delimiter between name and value. Whitespace before the name, after the value and immediately before and after the delimiting equal sign is ignored. Whitespace inside the value is retained.

Properties may be grouped into arbitrarily named sections. The section name appears on a line by itself, in square brackets [and]. All properties after the section declaration are associated with that section. There is no explicit “end of section” delimiter; sections end at the next section declaration, or the end of the file:

```
[section]
```

In HPX sections can be nested. A nested section has a name composed of all section names it is embedded in. The section names are concatenated using a dot '.':

```
[outer_section.inner_section]
```

Here `inner_section` is logically nested within `outer_section`.

It is possible to use the full section name concatenated with the property name to refer to a particular property. For example in:

```
[a.b.c]
d = e
```

the property value of `d` can be referred to as `a.b.c.d=e`.

In HPX ini files can contain comments. Hash signs '#' at the beginning of a line indicate a comment. All characters starting with the '#' until the end of line are ignored.

If a property with the same name is reused inside a section, the second occurrence of this property name will override the first occurrence (discard the first value). Duplicate sections simply merge their properties together, as if they occurred contiguously.

In HPX ini files, a property value `${FOO:default}` will use the environmental variable `FOO` to extract the actual value if it is set and `default` otherwise. No default has to be specified. Therefore `${FOO}` refers to the environmental variable `FOO`. If `FOO` is not set or empty the overall expression will evaluate to an empty string. A property value `${[section.key]:default}` refers to the value held by the property `section.key` if it exists and `default` otherwise. No default has to be specified. Therefore `${[section.key]}` refers to the property `section.key`. If the property `section.key` is not set or empty, the overall expression will evaluate to an empty string.

Note: Any property `${[section.key]:default}` is evaluated whenever it is queried and not when the configuration data is initialized. This allows for lazy evaluation and relaxes initialization order of different sections. The only exception are recursive property values, e.g. values referring to the very key they are associated with. Those property values are evaluated at initialization time to avoid infinite recursion.

⁹² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/INI_file

Built-in Default Configuration Settings

During startup any *HPX* application applies a predefined search pattern to locate one or more configuration files. All found files will be read and merged in the sequence they are found into one single internal data structure holding all configuration properties.

As a first step the internal configuration database is filled with a set of default configuration properties. Those settings are described on a section by section basis below.

Note: You can print the default configuration settings used for an executable by specifying the command line option `--hpx:dump-config`.

The system configuration section

```
[system]
pid = <process-id>
prefix = <current prefix path of core HPX library>
executable = <current prefix path of executable>
```

Property	Description
system.pid	This is initialized to store the current OS-process id of the application instance.
system.prefix	This is initialized to the base directory <i>HPX</i> has been loaded from.
system.executable_prefix	This is initialized to the base directory the current executable has been loaded from.

The hpx configuration section

```
[hpx]
location = ${HPX_LOCATION:${system.prefix}}
component_path = ${hpx.location}/lib/hpx:${system.executable_prefix}/lib/hpx:${system.
↳ executable_prefix}/../lib/hpx
master_ini_path = ${hpx.location}/share/hpx-<version>:${system.executable_prefix}/
↳ share/hpx-<version>:${system.executable_prefix}/../share/hpx-<version>
ini_path = ${hpx.master_ini_path}/ini
os_threads = 1
localities = 1
program_name =
cmd_line =
lock_detection = ${HPX_LOCK_DETECTION:0}
throw_on_held_lock = ${HPX_THROW_ON_HELD_LOCK:1}
minimal_deadlock_detection = <debug>
spinlock_deadlock_detection = <debug>
spinlock_deadlock_detection_limit = ${HPX_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION_LIMIT:1000000}
max_background_threads = ${HPX_MAX_BACKGROUND_THREADS:${hpx.os_threads}}
max_idle_loop_count = ${HPX_MAX_IDLE_LOOP_COUNT:<hpx_idle_loop_count_max>}
max_busy_loop_count = ${HPX_MAX_BUSY_LOOP_COUNT:<hpx_busy_loop_count_max>}
max_idle_backoff_time = ${HPX_MAX_IDLE_BACKOFF_TIME:<hpx_idle_backoff_time_max>}
exception_verbosity = ${HPX_EXCEPTION_VERBOSITY:2}
```

```
[hpx.stacks]
```

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```
small_size = ${HPX_SMALL_STACK_SIZE:<hpx_small_stack_size>}
medium_size = ${HPX_MEDIUM_STACK_SIZE:<hpx_medium_stack_size>}
large_size = ${HPX_LARGE_STACK_SIZE:<hpx_large_stack_size>}
huge_size = ${HPX_HUGE_STACK_SIZE:<hpx_huge_stack_size>}
use_guard_pages = ${HPX_THREAD_GUARD_PAGE:1}
```


Property	Description
hpx.location	This is initialized to the id of the <i>locality</i> this application instance is running on.
hpx.component	Duplicates are discarded. This property can refer to a list of directories separated by ':' (Linux, Android, and MacOS) or using ';' (Windows).
hpx.master_ini	This is initialized to the list of default paths of the main hpx.ini configuration files. This property can refer to a list of directories separated by ':' (Linux, Android, and MacOS) or using ';' (Windows).
hpx.ini_path	This is initialized to the default path where <i>HPX</i> will look for more ini configuration files. This property can refer to a list of directories separated by ':' (Linux, Android, and MacOS) or using ';' (Windows).
hpx.os_threads	This setting reflects the number of OS-threads used for running <i>HPX</i> -threads. Defaults to number of detected cores (not hyperthreads/PUs).
hpx.localities	This setting reflects the number of localities the application is running on. Defaults to 1.
hpx.program_name	This setting reflects the program name of the application instance. Initialized from the command line argv[0].
hpx.cmd_line	This setting reflects the actual command line used to launch this application instance.
hpx.lock_detection	This setting verifies that no locks are being held while a <i>HPX</i> thread is suspended. This setting is applicable only if HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS is set during configuration in CMake.
hpx.throw_on_error	This setting causes an exception if during lock detection at least one lock is being held while a <i>HPX</i> thread is suspended. This setting is applicable only if HPX_WITH_VERIFY_LOCKS is set during configuration in CMake. This setting has no effect if hpx.lock_detection=0.
hpx.minimal_deadlock_detection	This setting enables support for minimal deadlock detection for <i>HPX</i> -threads. By default this is set to 1 (for Debug builds) or to 0 (for Release, RelWithDebInfo, RelMinSize builds), this setting is effective only if HPX_WITH_THREAD_DEADLOCK_DETECTION is set during configuration in CMake.
hpx.spinlock_detection_limit	This setting verifies that spinlocks don't spin longer than specified using the hpx.spinlock_detection_limit. This setting is applicable only if HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION is set during configuration in CMake. By default this is set to 1 (for Debug builds) or to 0 (for Release, RelWithDebInfo, RelMinSize builds).
hpx.spinlock_timeout	This setting specifies the upper limit of allowed number of spins that spinlocks are allowed to perform. This setting is applicable only if HPX_WITH_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION is set during configuration in CMake. By default this is set to 1000000.
hpx.max_background_work	This setting defines the number of threads in the scheduler which are used to execute background work. By default this is the same as the number of cores used for the scheduler.
hpx.max_idle_loops	By default this is defined by the preprocessor constant HPX_IDLE_LOOP_COUNT_MAX. This is an internal setting which you should change only if you know exactly what you are doing.
hpx.max_busy_loops	This setting defines the maximum value of the busy-loop counter in the scheduler. By default this is defined by the preprocessor constant HPX_BUSY_LOOP_COUNT_MAX. This is an internal setting which you should change only if you know exactly what you are doing.
hpx.max_idle_time	This setting defines the maximum time (in milliseconds) for the scheduler to sleep after being idle for hpx.max_idle_loop_count iterations. This setting is applicable only if HPX_WITH_THREAD_MANAGER_IDLE_BACKOFF is set during configuration in CMake. By default this is defined by the preprocessor constant HPX_IDLE_BACKOFF_TIME_MAX. This is an internal setting which you should change only if you know exactly what you are doing.
hpx.exception_level	This setting defines the verbosity of exceptions. Valid values are integers. A setting of 2 or higher prints all available information. A setting of 1 leaves out the build configuration and environment variables. A setting of 0 or lower prints only the description of the thrown exception and the file name, function, and line number where the exception was thrown. The default value is 2 or the value of the environment variable HPX_EXCEPTION_VERBOSITY.
hpx.stack_size	This is initialized to the small stack size to be used by <i>HPX</i> -threads. Set by default to the value of the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_SMALL_STACK_SIZE (defaults to 0x8000). This value is used for all <i>HPX</i> threads by default, except for the thread running hpx_main (which runs on a large stack).
hpx.stack_size_medium	This is initialized to the medium stack size to be used by <i>HPX</i> -threads. Set by default to the value of the compile time preprocessor constant HPX_MEDIUM_STACK_SIZE (defaults to 0x20000).

The `hpx.threadpools` configuration section

```
[hpx.threadpools]
io_pool_size = ${HPX_NUM_IO_POOL_SIZE:2}
parcel_pool_size = ${HPX_NUM_PARCEL_POOL_SIZE:2}
timer_pool_size = ${HPX_NUM_TIMER_POOL_SIZE:2}
```

Property	Description
<code>hpx.threadpools.io_pool_size</code>	The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal I/O thread pool.
<code>hpx.threadpools.parcel_pool_size</code>	The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal parcel thread pool.
<code>hpx.threadpools.timer_pool_size</code>	The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal timer thread pool.

The `hpx.thread_queue` configuration section

Important: These setting control internal values used by the thread scheduling queues in the *HPX* scheduler. You should not modify these settings except if you know exactly what you are doing]

```
[hpx.thread_queue]
min_tasks_to_steal_pending = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_PENDING:0}
min_tasks_to_steal_staged = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_STAGE:0}
min_add_new_count = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_ADD_NEW_COUNT:10}
max_add_new_count = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_ADD_NEW_COUNT:10}
max_delete_count = ${HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_DELETE_COUNT:1000}
```

Property	Description
<code>hpx.thread_queue.min_tasks_to_steal_pending</code>	The value of this property defines the number of pending <i>HPX</i> threads which have to be available before neighboring cores are allowed to steal work. The default is to allow stealing always.
<code>hpx.thread_queue.min_tasks_to_steal_staged</code>	The value of this property defines the number of staged <i>HPX</i> tasks which have to be available before neighboring cores are allowed to steal work. The default is to allow stealing always.
<code>hpx.thread_queue.min_add_new_count</code>	The value of this property defines the minimal number tasks to be converted into <i>HPX</i> threads whenever the thread queues for a core have run empty.
<code>hpx.thread_queue.max_add_new_count</code>	The value of this property defines the maximal number tasks to be converted into <i>HPX</i> threads whenever the thread queues for a core have run empty.
<code>hpx.thread_queue.max_delete_count</code>	The value of this property defines the number of terminated <i>HPX</i> threads to discard during each invocation of the corresponding function.

The `hpx.components` configuration section

```
[hpx.components]
load_external = ${HPX_LOAD_EXTERNAL_COMPONENTS:1}
```

Property	Description
<code>hpx.components.load_external</code>	This entry defines whether external components will be loaded on this <i>locality</i> . This entry normally is set to 1 and usually there is no need to directly change this value. It is automatically set to 0 for a dedicated AGAS server <i>locality</i> .

Additionally, the section `hpx.components` will be populated with the information gathered from all found components. The information loaded for each of the components will contain at least the following properties:

```
[hpx.components.<component_instance_name>]
name = <component_name>
path = <full_path_of_the_component_module>
enabled = ${[hpx.components.load_external]}
```

Property	Description
<code>hpx.components.<component_instance_name>.name</code>	This is the name of a component, usually the same as the second argument to the macro used while registering the component with <code>HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT</code> . Set by the component factory.
<code>hpx.components.<component_instance_name>.path</code>	This is either the full path file name of the component module or the directory the component module is located in. In this case, the component module name will be derived from the property <code>hpx.components.<component_instance_name>.name</code> . Set by the component factory.
<code>hpx.components.<component_instance_name>.enabled</code>	This setting explicitly enables or disables the component. This is an optional property, <code>HPX</code> assumed that the component is enabled if it is not defined.

The value for `<component_instance_name>` is usually the same as for the corresponding `name` property. However generally it can be defined to any arbitrary instance name. It is used to distinguish between different ini sections, one for each component.

The `hpx.parcel` configuration section

```
[hpx.parcel]
address = ${HPX_PARCEL_SERVER_ADDRESS:<hpx_initial_ip_address>}
port = ${HPX_PARCEL_SERVER_PORT:<hpx_initial_ip_port>}
bootstrap = ${HPX_PARCEL_BOOTSTRAP:<hpx_parcel_bootstrap>}
max_connections = ${HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS:<hpx_parcel_max_connections>}
max_connections_per_locality = ${HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY:<hpx_parcel_max_connections_per_locality>}
max_message_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE:<hpx_parcel_max_message_size>}
max_outbound_message_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE:<hpx_parcel_max_outbound_message_size>}
array_optimization = ${HPX_PARCEL_ARRAY_OPTIMIZATION:1}
zero_copy_optimization = ${HPX_PARCEL_ZERO_COPY_OPTIMIZATION:[hpx.parcel.array_optimization]}
```

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```
async_serialization = ${HPX_PARCEL_ASYNC_SERIALIZATION:1}
message_handlers = ${HPX_PARCEL_MESSAGE_HANDLERS:0}
```

Property	Description
hpx.parcel.address	This property defines the default IP address to be used for the <i>parcel</i> layer to listen to. This IP address will be used as long as no other values are specified (for instance using the <code>--hpx:hpx</code> command line option). The expected format is any valid IP address or domain name format which can be resolved into an IP address. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_INITIAL_IP_ADDRESS</code> ("127.0.0.1").
hpx.parcel.port	This property defines the default IP port to be used for the <i>parcel</i> layer to listen to. This IP port will be used as long as no other values are specified (for instance using the <code>--hpx:hpx</code> command line option). The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_INITIAL_IP_PORT</code> (7910).
hpx.parcel.bootstrap	This property defines which parcelport type should be used during application bootstrap. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_PARCEL_BOOTSTRAP</code> ("tcp").
hpx.parcel.max_connections	This property defines how many network connections between different localities are overall kept alive by each of <i>locality</i> . The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS</code> (512).
hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality	This property defines the maximum number of network connections that one <i>locality</i> will open to another <i>locality</i> . The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY</code> (4).
hpx.parcel.max_message_size	This property defines the maximum allowed message size which will be transferable through the <i>parcel</i> layer. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_PARCEL_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE</code> (100000000 bytes).
hpx.parcel.max_outbound_message_size	This property defines the maximum allowed outbound coalesced message size which will be transferable through the <i>parcel</i> layer. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_PARCEL_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE</code> (1000000 bytes).
hpx.parcel.array_optimization	This property defines whether this <i>locality</i> is allowed to utilize array optimizations during serialization of <i>parcel</i> data. The default is 1.
hpx.parcel.zero_copy_optimization	This property defines whether this <i>locality</i> is allowed to utilize zero copy optimizations during serialization of <i>parcel</i> data. The default is the same value as set for <code>hpx.parcel.array_optimization</code> .
hpx.parcel.async_serialization	This property defines whether this <i>locality</i> is allowed to spawn a new thread for serialization (this is both for encoding and decoding parcels). The default is 1.
hpx.parcel.message_handlers	This property defines whether message handlers are loaded. The default is 0.

The following settings relate to the TCP/IP parcelport.

```
[hpx.parcel.tcp]
enable = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_TCP:$[hpx.parcel.enabled]}
array_optimization = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_ARRAY_OPTIMIZATION:$[hpx.parcel.array_
optimization]}
zero_copy_optimization = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_ZERO_COPY_OPTIMIZATION:$[hpx.parcel.zero_
copy_optimization]}
async_serialization = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_ASYNC_SERIALIZATION:$[hpx.parcel.async_
serialization]}
parcel_pool_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_PARCEL_POOL_SIZE:$[hpx.threadpools.parcel_pool_
size]}
```

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```
max_connections = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_MAX_CONNECTIONS:[hpx.parcel.max_connections]}
max_connections_per_locality = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY:[hpx.
    ↪parcel.max_connections_per_locality]}
max_message_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE:[hpx.parcel.max_message_size]}
max_outbound_message_size = ${HPX_PARCEL_TCP_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE:[hpx.parcel.
    ↪max_outbound_message_size]}
```

Property	Description
hpx.parcel. tcp.enable	Enable the use of the default TCP parcelport. Note that the initial bootstrap of the overall HPX application will be performed using the default TCP connections. This parcelport is enabled by default. This will be disabled only if MPI is enabled (see below).
hpx. parcel.tcp. array_optimization	This property defines whether this <i>locality</i> is allowed to utilize array optimizations in the TCP/IP parcelport during serialization of parcel data. The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.array_optimization.
hpx. parcel.tcp. zero_copy_optimization	This property defines whether this <i>locality</i> is allowed to utilize zero copy optimizations in the TCP/IP parcelport during serialization of parcel data. The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.zero_copy_optimization.
hpx. parcel.tcp. async_serialization	This property defines whether this <i>locality</i> is allowed to spawn a new thread for serialization in the TCP/IP parcelport (this is both for encoding and decoding parcels). The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.async_serialization.
hpx. parcel.tcp. parcel_pool_size	The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal parcel thread pool of the TCP <i>parcel</i> port. The default is taken from hpx.threadpools.parcel_pool_size.
hpx. parcel.tcp. max_connections	This property defines how many network connections between different localities are overall kept alive by each of <i>locality</i> . The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_connections.
hpx. parcel.tcp. max_connections_per_locality	This property defines the maximum number of network connections that one <i>locality</i> will open to another <i>locality</i> . The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality.
hpx. parcel.tcp. max_message_size	This property defines the maximum allowed message size which will be transferable through the <i>parcel</i> layer. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_message_size.
hpx. parcel.tcp. max_outbound_message_size	This property defines the maximum allowed outbound coalesced message size which will be transferable through the <i>parcel</i> layer. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_outbound_message_size.

The following settings relate to the MPI parcelport. These settings take effect only if the compile time constant `HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI` is set (the equivalent cmake variable is `HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI` and has to be set to ON).

```
[hpx.parcel.mpi]
enable = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI:[hpx.parcel.enabled]}
env = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI_ENV:MV2_COMM_WORLD_RANK,PMI_RANK,OMPI_COMM_WORLD_SIZE,
    ↪ALPS_APP_PE}
multithreaded = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI_MULTITHREADED:0}
rank = <MPI_rank>
processor_name = <MPI_processor_name>
array_optimization = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_ARRAY_OPTIMIZATION:[hpx.parcel.array_
    ↪optimization]}
zero_copy_optimization = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_ZERO_COPY_OPTIMIZATION:[hpx.parcel.
    ↪zero_copy_optimization]}
use_io_pool = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_USE_IO_POOL:$1}
```

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```
async_serialization = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_ASYNC_SERIALIZATION:$[hpx.parcel.async_
˓→serialization]}
parcel_pool_size = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_PARCEL_POOL_SIZE:$[hpx.threadpools.parcel_
˓→pool_size]}
max_connections = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_CONNECTIONS:$[hpx.parcel.max_
˓→connections]}
max_connections_per_locality = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY:
˓→$[hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality]}
max_message_size = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE:$[hpx.parcel.max_message_
˓→size]}
max_outbound_message_size = ${HPX_HAVE_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE:$[hpx.
˓→parcel.max_outbound_message_size]}
```

Property	Description
hpx.parcel.mpi.enable	Enable the use of the MPI parcelport. HPX tries to detect if the application was started within a parallel MPI environment. If the detection was successful, the MPI parcelport is enabled by default. To explicitly disable the MPI parcelport, set to 0. Note that the initial bootstrap of the overall HPX application will be performed using MPI as well.
hpx.parcel.mpi.env	This property influences which environment variables (comma separated) will be analyzed to find out whether the application was invoked by MPI.
hpx.parcel.mpi.multithreaded	This property is used to determine what threading mode to use when initializing MPI. If this setting is 0 HPX will initialize MPI with MPI_THREAD_SINGLE if the value is not equal to 0 HPX will initialize MPI with MPI_THREAD_MULTI.
hpx.parcel.mpi.rank	This property will be initialized to the MPI rank of the <i>locality</i> .
hpx.parcel.mpi.processor_name	This property will be initialized to the MPI processor name of the <i>locality</i> .
hpx.parcel.mpi.array_optimization	This property defines whether this <i>locality</i> is allowed to utilize array optimizations in the MPI parcelport during serialization of <i>parcel</i> data. The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.array_optimization.
hpx.parcel.mpi.zero_copy_optimization	This property defines whether this <i>locality</i> is allowed to utilize zero copy optimizations in the MPI parcelport during serialization of parcel data. The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.zero_copy_optimization.
hpx.parcel.mpi.use_io_pool	This property can be set to run the progress thread inside of HPX threads instead of a separate thread pool. The default is 1.
hpx.parcel.mpi.async_serialization	This property defines whether this <i>locality</i> is allowed to spawn a new thread for serialization in the MPI parcelport (this is both for encoding and decoding parcels). The default is the same value as set for hpx.parcel.async_serialization.
hpx.parcel.mpi.parcel_pool_size	The value of this property defines the number of OS-threads created for the internal parcel thread pool of the MPI <i>parcel</i> port. The default is taken from hpx.threadpools.parcel_pool_size.
hpx.parcel.mpi.max_connections	This property defines how many network connections between different localities are overall kept alive by each of <i>locality</i> . The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_connections.
hpx.parcel.mpi.max_connections_per_locality	This property defines the maximum number of network connections that one <i>locality</i> will open to another <i>locality</i> . The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality.
hpx.parcel.mpi.max_message_size	This property defines the maximum allowed message size which will be transferable through the <i>parcel</i> layer. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_message_size.
hpx.parcel.mpi.max_outbound_message_size	This property defines the maximum allowed outbound coalesced message size which will be transferable through the <i>parcel</i> layer. The default is taken from hpx.parcel.max_outbound_message_size.

The `hpx.agas` configuration section

```
[hpx.agas]
address = ${HPX_AGAS_SERVER_ADDRESS:<hpx_initial_ip_address>}
port = ${HPX_AGAS_SERVER_PORT:<hpx_initial_ip_port>}
service_mode = hosted
dedicated_server = 0
max_pending_refcnt_requests = ${HPX_AGAS_MAX_PENDING_REFCNT_REQUESTS:<hpx_initial_
    ↪agas_max_pending_refcnt_requests>}
use_caching = ${HPX_AGAS_USE_CACHING:1}
use_range_caching = ${HPX_AGAS_USE_RANGE_CACHING:1}
local_cache_size = ${HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE:<hpx_agas_local_cache_size>}
```

Property	Description
<code>hpx.agas.address</code>	This property defines the default IP address to be used for the AGAS root server. This IP address will be used as long as no other values are specified (for instance using the <code>--hpx:agas</code> command line option). The expected format is any valid IP address or domain name format which can be resolved into an IP address. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_INITIAL_IP_ADDRESS</code> ("127.0.0.1").
<code>hpx.agas.port</code>	This property defines the default IP port to be used for the AGAS root server. This IP port will be used as long as no other values are specified (for instance using the <code>--hpx:agas</code> command line option). The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_INITIAL_IP_PORT</code> (7009).
<code>hpx.agas.service_mode</code>	This property specifies what type of AGAS service is running on this <i>locality</i> . Currently, two modes exist. The <i>locality</i> that acts as the AGAS server runs in <code>bootstrap</code> mode. All other localities are in <code>hosted</code> mode.
<code>hpx.agas.dedicated</code>	This property specifies whether the AGAS server is exclusively running AGAS services and not hosting any application components. It is a boolean value. Set to 1 if <code>sehpxrun-agas-server-only</code> is present.
<code>hpx.agas.max_pending_refcnt_requests</code>	This property defines the number of reference counting requests (increments or decrements) to buffer. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_DEFAULT_MAX_AGAS_MAX_PENDING_REFCNT_REQUESTS</code> (4096).
<code>hpx.agas.use_caching</code>	This property specifies whether a software address translation cache is used. It is a boolean value. Defaults to 1.
<code>hpx.agas.use_range_caching</code>	This property specifies whether range-based caching is used by the software address translation cache. This property is ignored if <code>hpx.agas.use_caching</code> is false. It is a boolean value. Defaults to 1.
<code>hpx.agas.local_cache_size</code>	This property defines the size of the software address translation cache for AGAS services. This property is ignored if <code>hpx.agas.use_caching</code> is false. Note that if <code>hpx.agas.use_range_caching</code> is true, this size will refer to the maximum number of ranges stored in the cache, not the number of entries spanned by the cache. The default depends on the compile time preprocessor constant <code>HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE</code> (4096).

The `hpx.commandline` configuration section

The following table lists the definition of all pre-defined command line option shortcuts. For more information about commandline options see the section *HPX Command Line Options*.

```
[hpx.commandline]
aliasing = ${HPX_COMMANDLINE_ALIASING:1}
allow_unknown = ${HPX_COMMANDLINE_ALLOW_UNKNOWN:0}

[hpx.commandline.aliases]
-a = --hpx:agas
-c = --hpx:console
-h = --hpx:help
-I = --hpx:ini
-l = --hpx:localities
-p = --hpx:app-config
-q = --hpx:queuing
-r = --hpx:run-agas-server
-t = --hpx:threads
-v = --hpx:version
-w = --hpx:worker
-x = --hpx:hpx
-0 = --hpx:node=0
-1 = --hpx:node=1
-2 = --hpx:node=2
-3 = --hpx:node=3
-4 = --hpx:node=4
-5 = --hpx:node=5
-6 = --hpx:node=6
-7 = --hpx:node=7
-8 = --hpx:node=8
-9 = --hpx:node=9
```


Property	Description
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases</code>	Enable command line aliases as defined in the section <code>hpx.commandline.aliases</code> (see below). Defaults to 1.
<code>hpx.commandline.allow_unknown</code>	Allow for unknown command line options to be passed through to <code>hpx_main()</code> . Defaults to 0.
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-a</code>	On the commandline, <code>-a</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:agas</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-c</code>	On the commandline, <code>-c</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:console</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-h</code>	On the commandline, <code>-h</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:help</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.--help</code>	On the commandline, <code>--help</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:help</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-I</code>	On the commandline, <code>-I</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:ini</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-l</code>	On the commandline, <code>-l</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:localities</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-p</code>	On the commandline, <code>-p</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:app-config</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-q</code>	On the commandline, <code>-q</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:queuing</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-r</code>	On the commandline, <code>-r</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:run-agas-server</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-t</code>	On the commandline, <code>-t</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:threads</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-v</code>	On the commandline, <code>-v</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:version</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.--version</code>	On the commandline, <code>--version</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:version</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-w</code>	On the commandline, <code>-w</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:worker</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-x</code>	On the commandline, <code>-x</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:hpx</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-0</code>	On the commandline, <code>-0</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=0</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-1</code>	On the commandline, <code>-1</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=1</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-2</code>	On the commandline, <code>-2</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=2</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-3</code>	On the commandline, <code>-3</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=3</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-4</code>	On the commandline, <code>-4</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=4</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-5</code>	On the commandline, <code>-5</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=5</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-6</code>	On the commandline, <code>-6</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=6</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-7</code>	On the commandline, <code>-7</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=7</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-8</code>	On the commandline, <code>-8</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=8</code> .
<code>hpx.commandline.aliases.-9</code>	On the commandline, <code>-9</code> expands to: <code>--hpx:node=9</code> .

Loading INI files

During startup and after the internal database has been initialized as described in the section *Built-in Default Configuration Settings*, HPX will try to locate and load additional ini files to be used as a source for configuration properties. This allows for a wide spectrum of additional customization possibilities by the user and system administrators. The sequence of locations where HPX will try loading the ini files is well defined and documented in this section. All ini files found are merged into the internal configuration database. The merge operation itself conforms to the rules as described in the section *The HPX INI File Format*.

1. Load all component shared libraries found in the directories specified by the property `hpx.component_path` and retrieve their default configuration information (see section *Loading components* for more details). This property can refer to a list of directories separated by ':' (Linux, Android, and MacOS) or using ';' (Windows).
2. Load all files named `hpx.ini` in the directories referenced by the property `hpx.master_ini_path`. This property can refer to a list of directories separated by ':' (Linux, Android, and MacOS) or using ';' (Windows).
3. Load a file named `.hpx.ini` in the current working directory, e.g. the directory the application was invoked from.
4. Load a file referenced by the environment variable `HPX_INI`. This variable is expected to provide the full path name of the ini configuration file (if any).
5. Load a file named `/etc/hpx.ini`. This lookup is done on non-Windows systems only.
6. Load a file named `.hpx.ini` in the home directory of the current user, e.g. the directory referenced by the environment variable `HOME`.
7. Load a file named `.hpx.ini` in the directory referenced by the environment variable `PWD`.
8. Load the file specified on the command line using the option `--hpx:config`.
9. Load all properties specified on the command line using the option `--hpx:ini`. The properties will be added to the database in the same sequence as they are specified on the command line. The format for those options is for instance `--hpx:ini=hpx.default_stack_size=0x4000`. In addition to the explicit command line options, this will set the following properties as implied from other settings:
 - `hpx.parcel.address` and `hpx.parcel.port` as set by `--hpx:hpx`
 - `hpx.agas.address`, `hpx.agas.port` and `hpx.agas.service_mode` as set by `--hpx:agas`
 - `hpx.program_name` and `hpx.cmd_line` will be derived from the actual command line
 - **`hpx.os_threads` and `hpx.localities` as set by `--hpx:threads` and `--hpx:localities`**
 - `hpx.runtime_mode` will be derived from any explicit `--hpx:console`, `--hpx:worker`, or `--hpx:connect`, or it will be derived from other settings, such as `--hpx:node=0` which implies `--hpx:console`
10. Load files based on the pattern `*.ini` in all directories listed by the property `hpx.ini_path`. All files found during this search will be merged. The property `hpx.ini_path` can hold a list of directories separated by ':' (on Linux or Mac) or ';' (on Windows).
11. Load the file specified on the command line using the option `--hpx:app-config`. Note that this file will be merged as the content for a top level section [application].

Note: Any changes made to the configuration database caused by one of the steps will influence the loading process for all subsequent steps. For instance, if one of the ini files loaded changes the property `hpx.ini_path` this will

influence the directories searched in step 9 as described above.

Important: The *HPX* core library will verify that all configuration settings specified on the command line (using the `--hpx:ini` option) will be checked for validity. That means that the library will accept only *known* configuration settings. This is to protect the user from unintentional typos while specifying those settings. This behavior can be overwritten by appending a '!' to the configuration key, thus forcing the setting to be entered into the configuration database, for instance: `--hpx:ini=hpx.foo! = 1`

If any of the environment variables or files listed above is not found the corresponding loading step will be silently skipped.

Loading components

HPX relies on loading application specific components during the runtime of an application. Moreover, *HPX* comes with a set of preinstalled components supporting basic functionalities useful for almost every application. Any component in *HPX* is loaded from a shared library, where any of the shared libraries can contain more than one component type. During startup, *HPX* tries to locate all available components (e.g. their corresponding shared libraries) and creates an internal component registry for later use. This section describes the algorithm used by *HPX* to locate all relevant shared libraries on a system. As described, this algorithm is customizable by the configuration properties loaded from the ini files (see section *Loading INI files*).

Loading components is a two stage process. First *HPX* tries to locate all component shared libraries, loads those, and generates default configuration section in the internal configuration database for each component found. For each found component the following information is generated:

```
[hpx.components.<component_instance_name>]
name = <name_of_shared_library>
path = ${component_path}
enabled = ${hpx.components.load_external}
default = 1
```

The values in this section correspond to the expected configuration information for a component as described in the section *Built-in Default Configuration Settings*.

In order to locate component shared libraries, *HPX* will try loading all shared libraries (files with the platform specific extension of a shared library, Linux: *.so, Windows: *.dll, MacOS: *.dylib found in the directory referenced by the ini property `hpx.component_path`).

This first step corresponds to step 1) during the process of filling the internal configuration database with default information as described in section *Loading INI files*.

After all of the configuration information has been loaded, *HPX* performs the second step in terms of loading components. During this step, *HPX* scans all existing configuration sections `[hpx.component.<some_component_instance_name>]` and instantiates a special factory object for each of the successfully located and loaded components. During the application's life time, these factory objects will be responsible to create new and discard old instances of the component they are associated with. This step is performed after step 11) of the process of filling the internal configuration database with default information as described in section *Loading INI files*.

Application specific component example

In this section we assume to have a simple application component which exposes one member function as a component action. The header file `app_server.hpp` declares the C++ type to be exposed as a component. This type has a member function `print_greeting()` which is exposed as an action `print_greeting_action`. We assume the source files for this example are located in a directory referenced by `$APP_ROOT`:

```
// file: $APP_ROOT/app_server.hpp
#include <hpx/hpx.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/iostreams.hpp>

namespace app
{
    // Define a simple component exposing one action 'print_greeting'
    class HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT server
        : public hpx::components::component_base<server>
    {
        void print_greeting ()
        {
            hpx::cout << "Hey, how are you?\n" << hpx::flush;
        }

        // Component actions need to be declared, this also defines the
        // type 'print_greeting_action' representing the action.
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(server, print_greeting, print_greeting_action);
    };
}

// Declare boilerplate code required for each of the component actions.
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(app::server::print_greeting_action);
```

The corresponding source file contains mainly macro invocations which define boilerplate code needed for *HPX* to function properly:

```
// file: $APP_ROOT/app_server.cpp
#include "app_server.hpp"

// Define boilerplate required once per component module.
HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE();

// Define factory object associated with our component of type 'app::server'.
HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(app::server, app_server);

// Define boilerplate code required for each of the component actions. Use the
// same argument as used for HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION above.
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(app::server::print_greeting_action);
```

The following gives an example of how the component can be used. We create one instance of the `app::server` component on the current *locality* and invoke the exposed action `print_greeting_action` using the global id of the newly created instance. Note, that no special code is required to delete the component instance after it is not needed anymore. It will be deleted automatically when its last reference goes out of scope, here at the closing brace of the block surrounding the code:

```
// file: $APP_ROOT/use_app_server_example.cpp
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>
#include "app_server.hpp"
```

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```

int hpx_main()
{
{
    // Create an instance of the app_server component on the current locality.
    hpx::naming:id_type app_server_instance =
        hpx::create_component<app::server>(hpx::find_here());

    // Create an instance of the action 'print_greeting_action'.
    app::server::print_greeting_action print_greeting;

    // Invoke the action 'print_greeting' on the newly created component.
    print_greeting(app_server_instance);
}
return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}

```

In order to make sure that the application will be able to use the component `app::server`, special configuration information must be passed to *HPX*. The simplest way to allow *HPX* to ‘find’ the component is to provide special ini configuration files, which add the necessary information to the internal configuration database. The component should have a special ini file containing the information specific to the component `app_server`.

```

# file: $APP_ROOT/app_server.ini
[hpx.components.app_server]
name = app_server
path = $APP_LOCATION/

```

Here `$APP_LOCATION` is the directory where the (binary) component shared library is located. *HPX* will attempt to load the shared library from there. The section name `hpx.components.app_server` reflects the instance name of the component (`app_server` is an arbitrary, but unique name). The property value for `hpx.components.app_server.name` should be the same as used for the second argument to the macro `HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT` above.

Additionally a file `.hpx.ini` which could be located in the current working directory (see step 3 as described in the section *Loading INI files*) can be used to add to the ini search path for components:

```

# file: $PWD/.hpx.ini
[hpx]
ini_path = ${hpx.ini_path}:$APP_ROOT/

```

This assumes that the above ini file specific to the component is located in the directory `$APP_ROOT`.

Note: It is possible to reference the defined property from inside its value. *HPX* will gracefully use the previous value of `hpx.ini_path` for the reference on the right hand side and assign the overall (now expanded) value to the property.

Logging

HPX uses a sophisticated logging framework allowing to follow in detail what operations have been performed inside the HPX library in what sequence. This information proves to be very useful for diagnosing problems or just for improving the understanding what is happening in HPX as a consequence of invoking HPX API functionality.

Default logging

Enabling default logging is a simple process. The detailed description in the remainder of this section explains different ways to customize the defaults. Default logging can be enabled by using one of the following:

- a command line switch `--hpx:debug-hpx-log`, which will enable logging to the console terminal
- the command line switch `--hpx:debug-hpx-log=<filename>`, which enables logging to a given file `<filename>`, or
- setting an environment variable `HPX_LOGLEVEL=<loglevel>` while running the HPX application. In this case `<loglevel>` should be a number between (or equal to) 1 and 5 where 1 means minimal logging and 5 causes to log all available messages. When setting the environment variable the logs will be written to a file named `hpx.<PID>.lo` in the current working directory, where `<PID>` is the process id of the console instance of the application.

Customizing logging

Generally, logging can be customized either using environment variable settings or using by an ini configuration file. Logging is generated in several categories, each of which can be customized independently. All customizable configuration parameters have reasonable defaults, allowing to use logging without any additional configuration effort. The following table lists the available categories.

Table 2.6: Logging categories

Category	Category shortcut	Information to be generated	Environment variable
General	None	Logging information generated by different subsystems of HPX, such as thread-manager, parcel layer, LCOs, etc.	<code>HPX_LOGLEVEL</code>
AGAS	AGAS	Logging output generated by the AGAS subsystem	<code>HPX_AGAS_LOGLEVEL</code>
Application	APP	Logging generated by applications.	<code>HPX_APP_LOGLEVEL</code>

By default, all logging output is redirected to the console instance of an application, where it is collected and written to a file, one file for each logging category.

Each logging category can be customized at two levels, the parameters for each are stored in the ini configuration sections `hpx.logging.CATEGORY` and `hpx.logging.console.CATEGORY` (where `CATEGORY` is the category shortcut as listed in the table above). The former influences logging at the source *locality* and the latter modifies the logging behaviour for each of the categories at the console instance of an application.

Levels

All *HPX* logging output has seven different logging levels. These levels can be set explicitly or through environmental variables in the main *HPX* ini file as shown below. The logging levels and their associated integral values are shown in the table below, ordered from most verbose to least verbose. By default, all *HPX* logs are set to 0, e.g. all logging output is disabled by default.

Table 2.7: Logging levels

Logging level	Integral value
<debug>	5
<info>	4
<warning>	3
<error>	2
<fatal>	1
No logging	0

Tip: The easiest way to enable logging output is to set the environment variable corresponding to the logging category to an integral value as described in the table above. For instance, setting `HPX_LOGLEVEL=5` will enable full logging output for the general category. Please note that the syntax and means of setting environment variables varies between operating systems.

Configuration

Logs will be saved to destinations as configured by the user. By default, logging output is saved on the console instance of an application to `hpx.<CATEGORY>.<PID>.lo` (where `CATEGORY` and `PID` are placeholders for the category shortcut and the OS process id). The output for the general logging category is saved to `hpx.<PID>.log`. The default settings for the general logging category are shown here (the syntax is described in the section *The HPX INI File Format*):

```
[hpx.logging]
level = ${HPX_LOGLEVEL:0}
destination = ${HPX_LOGDESTINATION:console}
format = ${HPX_LOGFORMAT:(T%locality%/%hpxthread%.%hpxphase%/%hpxcomponent%) P
    ↪%parentloc%/%hpxparent%.%hpxparentphase% %time%($hh:$mm.$ss.$milis) [%idx%] |\\n}
```

The logging level is taken from the environment variable `HPX_LOGLEVEL` and defaults to zero, e.g. no logging. The default logging destination is read from the environment variable `HPX_LOGDESTINATION`. On any of the localities it defaults to `console` which redirects all generated logging output to the console instance of an application. The following table lists the possible destinations for any logging output. It is possible to specify more than one destination separated by whitespace.

Table 2.8: Logging destinations

Logging destination	Description
file(<filename>)	Direct all output to a file with the given <filename>.
cout	Direct all output to the local standard output of the application instance on this <i>locality</i> .
cerr	Direct all output to the local standard error output of the application instance on this <i>locality</i> .
console	Direct all output to the console instance of the application. The console instance has its logging destinations configured separately.
android_log	Direct all output to the (Android) system log (available on Android systems only).

The logging format is read from the environment variable `HPX_LOGFORMAT` and it defaults to a complex format description. This format consists of several placeholder fields (for instance `%locality%` which will be replaced by concrete values when the logging output is generated. All other information is transferred verbatim to the output. The table below describes the available field placeholders. The separator character `|` separates the logging message prefix formatted as shown and the actual log message which will replace the separator.

Table 2.9: Available field placeholders

Name	Description
<code>locality</code>	The id of the <i>locality</i> on which the logging message was generated.
<code>hpxthread</code>	The id of the <i>HPX</i> -thread generating this logging output.
<code>hpxphase</code>	The phase ⁹⁴ of the <i>HPX</i> -thread generating this logging output.
<code>hpxcomponent</code>	The local virtual address of the component which the current <i>HPX</i> -thread is accessing.
<code>parentloc</code>	The id of the <i>locality</i> where the <i>HPX</i> thread was running which initiated the current <i>HPX</i> -thread. The current <i>HPX</i> -thread is generating this logging output.
<code>hpxparent</code>	The id of the <i>HPX</i> -thread which initiated the current <i>HPX</i> -thread. The current <i>HPX</i> -thread is generating this logging output.
<code>hpxparentphase</code>	The phase of the <i>HPX</i> -thread when it initiated the current <i>HPX</i> -thread. The current <i>HPX</i> -thread is generating this logging output.
<code>time</code>	The time stamp for this logging output line as generated by the source <i>locality</i> .
<code>idx</code>	The sequence number of the logging output line as generated on the source <i>locality</i> .
<code>osthread</code>	The sequence number of the OS-thread which executes the current <i>HPX</i> -thread.

Note: Not all of the field placeholder may be expanded for all generated logging output. If no value is available for a particular field it is replaced with a sequence of `'-'` characters.]

Here is an example line from a logging output generated by one of the *HPX* examples (please note that this is generated on a single line, without line break):

```
(T00000000/0000000002d46f90.01/00000000009ebc10) P-----/0000000002d46f80.02 17:49.
→37.320 [00000000000004d]
  <info> [RT] successfully created component {000000100ff0001, 0000000000030002}_
  →of type: component_barrier[7(3)]
```

The default settings for the general logging category on the console is shown here:

```
[hpx.logging.console]
level = ${HPX_LOGLEVEL:${hpx.logging.level}}
destination = ${HPX_CONSOLE_LOGDESTINATION:file(hpx.${system.pid}.log)}
format = ${HPX_CONSOLE_LOGFORMAT:|}
```

These settings define how the logging is customized once the logging output is received by the console instance of an application. The logging level is read from the environment variable `HPX_LOGLEVEL` (as set for the console instance of the application). The level defaults to the same values as the corresponding settings in the general logging configuration shown before. The destination on the console instance is set to be a file which name is generated based from its OS process id. Setting the environment variable `HPX_CONSOLE_LOGDESTINATION` allows customization of the naming scheme for the output file. The logging format is set to leave the original logging output unchanged, as received from one of the localities the application runs on.

⁹⁴ The phase of a *HPX*-thread counts how often this thread has been activated.

HPX Command Line Options

The predefined command line options for any application using `hpx::init` are described in the following subsections.

HPX options (allowed on command line only)

```
--hpx:help
    print out program usage (default: this message), possible values: full (additionally prints options from components)
--hpx:version
    print out HPX version and copyright information
--hpx:info
    print out HPX configuration information
--hpx:options-file arg
    specify a file containing command line options (alternatively: @filepath)
```

HPX options (additionally allowed in an options file)

```
--hpx:worker
    run this instance in worker mode
--hpx:console
    run this instance in console mode
--hpx:connect
    run this instance in worker mode, but connecting late
--hpx:run-agas-server
    run AGAS server as part of this runtime instance
--hpx:run-hpx-main
    run the hpx_main function, regardless of locality mode
--hpx:hpx arg
    the IP address the HPX parcelport is listening on, expected format: address:port (default: 127.0.0.1:7910)
--hpx:agas arg
    the IP address the AGAS root server is running on, expected format: address:port (default: 127.0.0.1:7910)
--hpx:run-agas-server-only
    run only the AGAS server
--hpx:nodofile arg
    the file name of a node file to use (list of nodes, one node name per line and core)
--hpx:nodes arg
    the (space separated) list of the nodes to use (usually this is extracted from a node file)
--hpx:endnodes
    this can be used to end the list of nodes specified using the option --hpx:nodes
--hpx:ifsuffix arg
    suffix to append to host names in order to resolve them to the proper network interconnect
```

--hpx:ifprefix arg
prefix to prepend to host names in order to resolve them to the proper network interconnect

--hpx:iftransform arg
sed-style search and replace (s/search/replace/) used to transform host names to the proper network interconnect

--hpx:localities arg
the number of localities to wait for at application startup (default: 1)

--hpx:node arg
number of the node this *locality* is run on (must be unique)

--hpx:ignore-batch-env
ignore batch environment variables

--hpx:expect-connecting-localities
this *locality* expects other localities to dynamically connect (this is implied if the number of initial localities is larger than 1)

--hpx:pu-offset
the first processing unit this instance of *HPX* should be run on (default: 0)

--hpx:pu-step
the step between used processing unit numbers for this instance of *HPX* (default: 1)

--hpx:threads arg
the number of operating system threads to spawn for this *HPX locality*. Possible values are: numeric values 1, 2, 3 and so on, *all* (which spawns one thread per processing unit, includes hyperthreads), or *cores* (which spawns one thread per core) (default: *cores*).

--hpx:cores arg
the number of cores to utilize for this *HPX locality* (default: *all*, i.e. the number of cores is based on the number of threads *--hpx:threads* assuming *--hpx:bind=compact*)

--hpx:affinity arg
the affinity domain the OS threads will be confined to, possible values: *pu*, *core*, *numa*, *machine* (default: *pu*)

--hpx:bind arg
the detailed affinity description for the OS threads, see *More details about HPX command line options* for a detailed description of possible values. Do not use with *--hpx:pu-step*, *--hpx:pu-offset* or *--hpx:affinity* options. Implies *--hpx:numa-sensitive* (*--hpx:bind=none*) disables defining thread affinities.

--hpx:use-process-mask
use the process mask to restrict available hardware resources (implies *--hpx:ignore-batch-env*)

--hpx:print-bind
print to the console the bit masks calculated from the arguments specified to all *--hpx:bind* options.

--hpx:queuing arg
the queue scheduling policy to use, options are *local*, *local-priority-fifo*, *local-priority-lifo*, *static*, *static-priority*, *abp-priority-fifo* and *abp-priority-lifo* (default: *local-priority-fifo*)

--hpx:high-priority-threads arg
the number of operating system threads maintaining a high priority queue (default: number of OS threads), valid for *--hpx:queuing=abp-priority*, *--hpx:queuing=static-priority* and *--hpx:queuing=local-priority* only

--hpx:numa-sensitive
makes the scheduler NUMA sensitive

HPX configuration options

--hpx:app-config arg
load the specified application configuration (ini) file

--hpx:config arg
load the specified hpx configuration (ini) file

--hpx:ini arg
add a configuration definition to the default runtime configuration

--hpx:exit
exit after configuring the runtime

HPX debugging options

--hpx:list-symbolic-names
list all registered symbolic names after startup

--hpx:list-component-types
list all dynamic component types after startup

--hpx:dump-config-initial
print the initial runtime configuration

--hpx:dump-config
print the final runtime configuration

--hpx:debug-hpx-log [arg]
enable all messages on the HPX log channel and send all HPX logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-agas-log [arg]
enable all messages on the AGAS log channel and send all AGAS logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-parcel-log [arg]
enable all messages on the parcel transport log channel and send all parcel transport logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-timing-log [arg]
enable all messages on the timing log channel and send all timing logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-app-log [arg]
enable all messages on the application log channel and send all application logs to the target destination (default: cout)

--hpx:debug-clp
debug command line processing

--hpx:attach-debugger arg
wait for a debugger to be attached, possible arg values: startup or exception (default: startup)

HPX options related to performance counters

--hpx:print-counter

print the specified performance counter either repeatedly and/or at the times specified by --hpx:print-counter-at (see also option --hpx:print-counter-interval)

--hpx:print-counter-reset

print the specified performance counter either repeatedly and/or at the times specified by --hpx:print-counter-at reset the counter after the value is queried. (see also option --hpx:print-counter-interval)

--hpx:print-counter-interval

print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter repeatedly after the time interval (specified in milliseconds), (default: 0, which means print once at shutdown)

--hpx:print-counter-destination

print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter to the given file (default: console)

--hpx:list-counters

list the names of all registered performance counters, possible values: minimal (prints counter name skeletons), full (prints all available counter names)

--hpx:list-counter-infos

list the description of all registered performance counters, possible values: minimal (prints info for counter name skeletons), full (prints all available counter infos)

--hpx:print-counter-format

print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter possible formats in csv format with header or without any header (see option --hpx:no-csv-header, possible values: csv (prints counter values in CSV format with full names as header), csv-short (prints counter values in CSV format with shortnames provided with --hpx:print-counter as --hpx:print-counter shortname, full-countername

--hpx:no-csv-header

print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter and csv or csv-short format specified with --hpx:print-counter-format without header

--hpx:print-counter-at arg

print the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter (or --hpx:print-counter-reset at the given point in time, possible argument values: startup, shutdown (default), noshutdown

--hpx:reset-counters

reset all performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter after they have been evaluated.

--hpx:print-counters-locally

Each *locality* prints only its own local counters. If this is used with --hpx:print-counter-destination=<file>, the code will append a ".<locality_id>" to the file name in order to avoid clashes between localities.

Command line argument shortcuts

Additionally, the following shortcuts are available from every *HPX* application.

Table 2.10: Predefined command line option shortcuts

Shortcut option	Equivalent long option
-a	--hpx:agas
-c	--hpx:console
-h	--hpx:help
-I	--hpx:ini
-l	--hpx:localities
-p	--hpx:app-config
-q	--hpx:queuing
-r	--hpx:run-agas-server
-t	--hpx:threads
-v	--hpx:version
-w	--hpx:worker
-x	--hpx:hpx
-0	--hpx:node=0
-1	--hpx:node=1
-2	--hpx:node=2
-3	--hpx:node=3
-4	--hpx:node=4
-5	--hpx:node=5
-6	--hpx:node=6
-7	--hpx:node=7
-8	--hpx:node=8
-9	--hpx:node=9

It is possible to define your own shortcut options. In fact, all of the shortcuts listed above are pre-defined using the technique described here. Also, it is possible to redefine any of the pre-defined shortcuts to expand differently as well.

Shortcut options are obtained from the internal configuration database. They are stored as key-value properties in a special properties section named `hpx.commandline`. You can define your own shortcuts by adding the corresponding definitions to one of the `ini` configuration files as described in the section *Configuring HPX applications*. For instance, in order to define a command line shortcut `--p` which should expand to `--hpx:print-counter`, the following configuration information needs to be added to one of the `ini` configuration files:

```
[hpx.commandline.aliases]
--pc = --hpx:print-counter
```

Note: Any arguments for shortcut options passed on the command line are retained and passed as arguments to the corresponding expanded option. For instance, given the definition above, the command line option:

```
--pc=/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative
```

would be expanded to:

```
--hpx:print-counter=/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative
```

Important: Any shortcut option should either start with a single '-' or with two '--' characters. Shortcuts

starting with a single '-' are interpreted as short options (i.e. everything after the first character following the '-' is treated as the argument). Shortcuts starting with '--' are interpreted as long options. No other shortcut formats are supported.

Specifying options for single localities only

For runs involving more than one *locality* it is sometimes desirable to supply specific command line options to single localities only. When the *HPX* application is launched using a scheduler (like PBS, for more details see section *How to use HPX applications with PBS*), specifying dedicated command line options for single localities may be desirable. For this reason all of the command line options which have the general format `--hpx:<some_key>` can be used in a more general form: `--hpx:<N>:<some_key>`, where <N> is the number of the *locality* this command line options will be applied to, all other localities will simply ignore the option. For instance, the following PBS script passes the option `--hpx:pu-offset=4` to the *locality* '1' only.

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#PBS -l nodes=2:ppn=4

APP_PATH=~/packages/hpx/bin/hello_world_distributed
APP_OPTIONS=

pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH $APP_OPTIONS --hpx:1:pu-offset=4 --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE`
```

Caution: If the first application specific argument (inside \$APP_OPTIONS is a non-option (i.e. does not start with a - or a --, then it must be placed before the option `--hpx:nodes`, which, in this case, should be the last option on the command line).

Alternatively, use the option `--hpx:endnodes` to explicitly mark the end of the list of node names:

```
pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH --hpx:1:pu-offset=4 --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE` --
→hpx:endnodes $APP_OPTIONS
```

More details about *HPX* command line options

This section documents the following list of the command line options in more detail:

- *The command line option --hpx:bind*

The command line option `--hpx:bind`

This command line option allows one to specify the required affinity of the *HPX* worker threads to the underlying processing units. As a result the worker threads will run only on the processing units identified by the corresponding bind specification. The affinity settings are to be specified using `--hpx:bind=<BINDINGS>`, where <BINDINGS> have to be formatted as described below.

In addition to the syntax described below one can use `--hpx:bind=none` to disable all binding of any threads to a particular core. This is mostly supported for debugging purposes.

The specified affinities refer to specific regions within a machine hardware topology. In order to understand the hardware topology of a particular machine it may be useful to run the `lstopo` tool which is part of Portable Hardware

Locality (HWLOC) to see the reported topology tree. Seeing and understanding a topology tree will definitely help in understanding the concepts that are discussed below.

Affinities can be specified using HWLOC (Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC)) tuples. Tuples of HWLOC *objects* and associated *indexes* can be specified in the form `object:index`, `object:index-index` or `object:index,...,index`. HWLOC objects represent types of mapped items in a topology tree. Possible values for objects are `socket`, `numanode`, `core` and `pu` (processing unit). Indexes are non-negative integers that specify a unique physical object in a topology tree using its logical sequence number.

Chaining multiple tuples together in the more general form `object1:index1[.object2:index2[...]]` is permissible. While the first tuple's object may appear anywhere in the topology, the Nth tuple's object must have a shallower topology depth than the (N+1)th tuple's object. Put simply: as you move right in a tuple chain, objects must go deeper in the topology tree. Indexes specified in chained tuples are relative to the scope of the parent object. For example, `socket:0.core:1` refers to the second core in the first socket (all indices are zero based).

Multiple affinities can be specified using several `--hpx:bind` command line options or by appending several affinities separated by a '`;`' By default, if multiple affinities are specified, they are added.

`"all"` is a special affinity consisting in the entire current topology.

Note: All 'names' in an affinity specification, such as `thread`, `socket`, `numanode`, `pu` or `all` can be abbreviated. Thus the affinity specification `threads:0-3=socket:0.core:1.pu:1` is fully equivalent to its shortened form `t:0-3=s:0.c:1.p:1`.

Here is a full grammar describing the possible format of mappings:

```

mappings      ::= distribution | mapping (";" mapping)*
distribution   ::= "compact" | "scatter" | "balanced" | "numa-balanced"
mapping        ::= thread_spec "=" pu_specs
thread_spec    ::= "thread:" range_specs
pu_specs       ::= pu_spec (".") pu_spec)*
pu_spec        ::= type ":" range_specs | "~" pu_spec
range_specs    ::= range_spec ("," range_spec)*
range_spec     ::= int | int "-" int | "all"
type           ::= "socket" | "numanode" | "core" | "pu"

```

The following example assumes a system with at least 4 cores, where each core has more than 1 processing unit (hardware threads). Running `hello_world_distributed` with 4 OS-threads (on 4 processing units), where each of those threads is bound to the first processing unit of each of the cores, can be achieved by invoking:

```
hello_world_distributed -t4 --hpx:bind=thread:0-3=core:0-3.pu:0
```

Here `thread:0-3` specifies the OS threads for which to define affinity bindings, and `core:0-3.pu:0` defines that for each of the cores (`core:0-3`) only their first processing unit `pu:0` should be used.

Note: The command line option `--hpx:print-bind` can be used to print the bitmasks generated from the affinity mappings as specified with `--hpx:bind`. For instance, on a system with hyperthreading enabled (i.e. 2 processing units per core), the command line:

```
hello_world_distributed -t4 --hpx:bind=thread:0-3=core:0-3.pu:0 --hpx:print-bind
```

will cause this output to be printed:

```

0: PU L#0(P#0), Core L#0, Socket L#0, Node L#0(P#0)
1: PU L#2(P#2), Core L#1, Socket L#0, Node L#0(P#0)
2: PU L#4(P#4), Core L#2, Socket L#0, Node L#0(P#0)
3: PU L#6(P#6), Core L#3, Socket L#0, Node L#0(P#0)

```

where each bit in the bitmasks corresponds to a processing unit the listed worker thread will be bound to run on.

The difference between the four possible predefined distribution schemes (compact, scatter, balanced and numa-balanced) is best explained with an example. Imagine that we have a system with 4 cores and 4 hardware threads per core on 2 sockets. If we place 8 threads the assignments produced by the compact, scatter, balanced and numa-balanced types are shown in the figure below. Notice that compact does not fully utilize all the cores in the system. For this reason it is recommended that applications are run using the scatter or balanced/numa-balanced options in most cases.

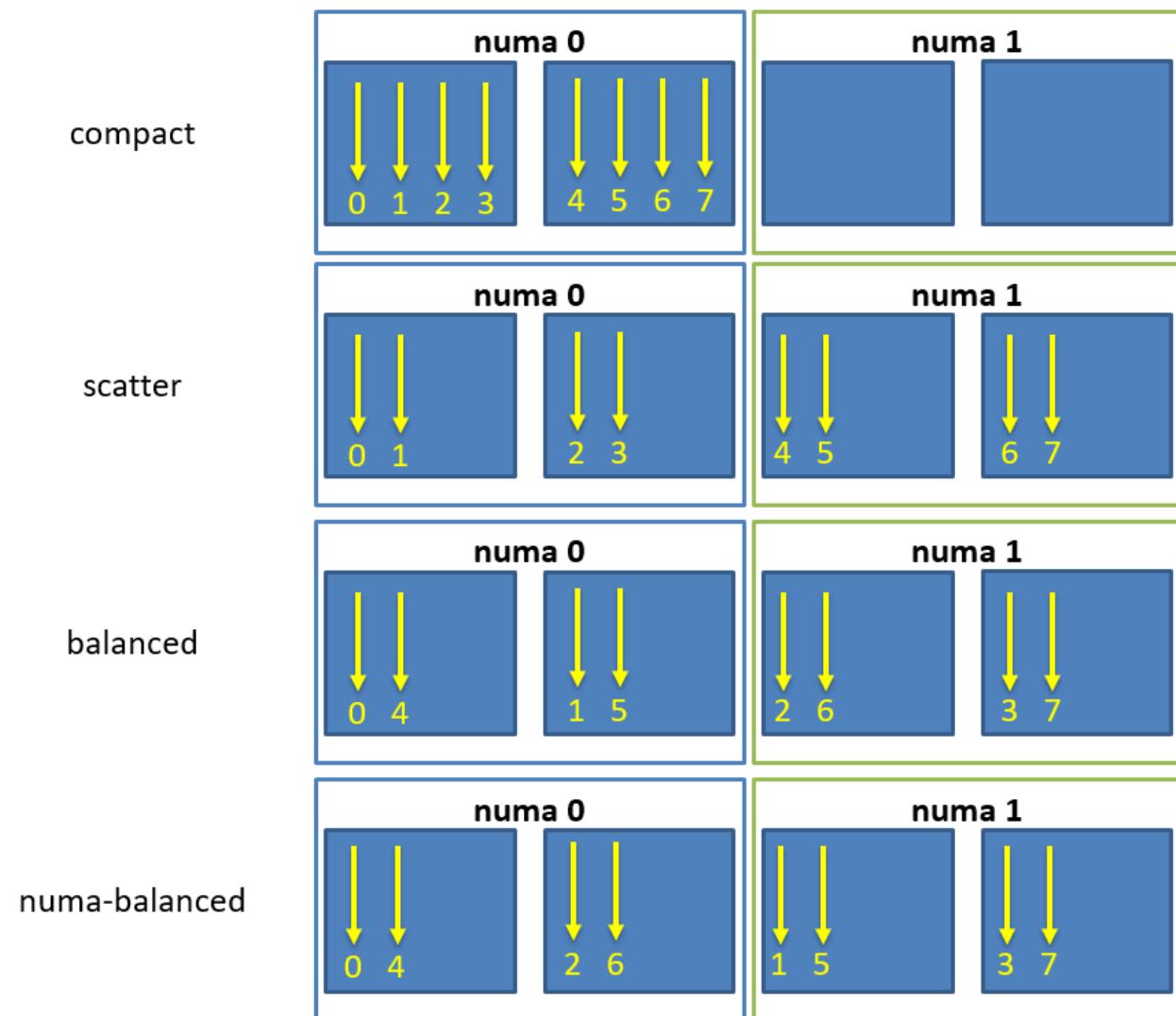


Fig. 2.7: Schematic of thread affinity type distributions.

In addition to the predefined distributions it is possible to restrict the resources used by *HPX* to the process CPU

mask. The CPU mask is typically set by e.g. MPI⁹³ and batch environments. Using the command line option `--hpx:use-process-mask` makes HPX act as if only the processing units in the CPU mask are available for use by HPX. The number of threads is automatically determined from the CPU mask. The number of threads can still be changed manually using this option, but only to a number less than or equal to the number of processing units in the CPU mask. The option `--hpx:print-bind` is useful in conjunction with `--hpx:use-process-mask` to make sure threads are placed as expected.

2.5.6 Writing single-node HPX applications

HPX is a C++ Standard Library for Concurrency and Parallelism. This means that it implements all of the corresponding facilities as defined by the C++ Standard. Additionally, HPX implements functionalities proposed as part of the ongoing C++ standardization process. This section focuses on the features available in HPX for parallel and concurrent computation on a single node, although many of the features presented here are also implemented to work in the distributed case.

Using LCOs

Lightweight Control Objects (LCOs) provide synchronization for HPX applications. Most of them are familiar from other frameworks, but a few of them work in slightly different ways adapted to HPX. The following synchronization objects are available in HPX:

1. future
2. queue
3. object_semaphore
4. barrier

Channels

Channels combine communication (the exchange of a value) with synchronization (guaranteeing that two calculations (tasks) are in a known state). A channel can transport any number of values of a given type from a sender to a receiver:

```
hpx::lcos::local::channel<int> c;
hpx::future<int> f = c.get();
HPX_ASSERT(!f.is_ready());
c.set(42);
HPX_ASSERT(f.is_ready());
hpx::cout << f.get() << hpx::endl;
```

Channels can be handed to another thread (or in case of channel components, to other localities), thus establishing a communication channel between two independent places in the program:

```
void do_something(hpx::lcos::local::receive_channel<int> c,
                  hpx::lcos::local::send_channel<> done)
{
    // prints 43
    hpx::cout << c.get(hpx::launch::sync) << hpx::endl;
    // signal back
    done.set();
}
```

(continues on next page)

⁹³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface

(continued from previous page)

```
void send_receive_channel()
{
    hpx::lcos::local::channel<int> c;
    hpx::lcos::local::channel<> done;

    hpx::apply(&do_something, c, done);

    // send some value
    c.set(43);
    // wait for thread to be done
    done.get().wait();
}
```

Note how `hpx::lcos::local::channel::get` without any arguments returns a future which is ready when a value has been set on the channel. The launch policy `hpx::launch::sync` can be used to make `hpx::lcos::local::channel::get` block until a value is set and return the value directly.

A channel component is created on one *locality* and can be sent to another *locality* using an action. This example also demonstrates how a channel can be used as a range of values:

```
// channel components need to be registered for each used type (not needed
// for hpx::lcos::local::channel)
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL(double);

void channel_sender(hpx::lcos::channel<double> c)
{
    for (double d : c)
        hpx::cout << d << std::endl;
}
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(channel_sender);

void channel()
{
    // create the channel on this locality
    hpx::lcos::channel<double> c(hpx::find_here());

    // pass the channel to a (possibly remote invoked) action
    hpx::apply(channel_sender_action(), hpx::find_here(), c);

    // send some values to the receiver
    std::vector<double> v = {1.2, 3.4, 5.0};
    for (double d : v)
        c.set(d);

    // explicitly close the communication channel (implicit at destruction)
    c.close();
}
```

Composable guards

Composable guards operate in a manner similar to locks, but are applied only to asynchronous functions. The guard (or guards) is automatically locked at the beginning of a specified task and automatically unlocked at the end. Because guards are never added to an existing task's execution context, the calling of guards is freely composable and can never deadlock.

To call an application with a single guard, simply declare the guard and call `run_guarded()` with a function (task):

```
hpx::lcos::local::guard gu;
run_guarded(gu,task);
```

If a single method needs to run with multiple guards, use a guard set:

```
boost::shared<hpx::lcos::local::guard> gu1(new hpx::lcos::local::guard());
boost::shared<hpx::lcos::local::guard> gu2(new hpx::lcos::local::guard());
gs.add(*gu1);
gs.add(*gu2);
run_guarded(gs,task);
```

Guards use two atomic operations (which are not called repeatedly) to manage what they do, so overhead should be extremely low. The following guards are available in *HPX*:

1. conditional_trigger
2. counting_semaphore
3. dataflow
4. event
5. mutex
6. once
7. recursive_mutex
8. spinlock
9. spinlock_no_backoff
10. trigger

Extended facilities for futures

Concurrency is about both decomposing and composing the program from the parts that work well individually and together. It is in the composition of connected and multicore components where today's C++ libraries are still lacking.

The functionality of `std::future` offers a partial solution. It allows for the separation of the initiation of an operation and the act of waiting for its result; however, the act of waiting is synchronous. In communication-intensive code this act of waiting can be unpredictable, inefficient and simply frustrating. The example below illustrates a possible synchronous wait using futures:

```
#include <future>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    future<int> f = async([]() { return 123; });
    int result = f.get(); // might block
}
```

For this reason, *HPX* implements a set of extensions to `std::future` (as proposed by [__cpp11_n4107__](#)). This proposal introduces the following key asynchronous operations to `hpx::future`, `hpx::shared_future` and `hpx::async`, which enhance and enrich these facilities.

Table 2.12: Facilities extending `std::future`

Facility	Description
<code>hpx::future</code>	In asynchronous programming, it is very common for one asynchronous operation, on completion, to invoke a second operation and pass data to it. The current C++ standard does not allow one to register a continuation to a future. With <code>then</code> , instead of waiting for the result, a continuation is “attached” to the asynchronous operation, which is invoked when the result is ready. Continuations registered using <code>then</code> function will help to avoid blocking waits or wasting threads on polling, greatly improving the responsiveness and scalability of an application.
<code>unwrapping constructor for hpx::future</code>	In some scenarios, you might want to create a future that returns another future, resulting in nested futures. Although it is possible to write code to unwrap the outer future and retrieve the nested future and its result, such code is not easy to write because users must handle exceptions and it may cause a blocking call. Unwrapping can allow users to mitigate this problem by doing an asynchronous call to unwrap the outermost future.
<code>hpx::future</code>	This: are often situations where a <code>get()</code> call on a future may not be a blocking call, or is only a blocking call under certain circumstances. This function gives the ability to test for early completion and allows us to avoid associating a continuation, which needs to be scheduled with some non-trivial overhead and near-certain loss of cache efficiency.
<code>hpx::make_ready_future</code>	Some functions may know the value at the point of construction. In these cases the value is immediately available, but needs to be returned as a future. By using <code>hpx::make_ready_future</code> a future can be created that holds a pre-computed result in its shared state. In the current standard it is non-trivial to create a future directly from a value. First a promise must be created, then the promise is set, and lastly the future is retrieved from the promise. This can now be done with one operation.

The standard also omits the ability to compose multiple futures. This is a common pattern that is ubiquitous in other asynchronous frameworks and is absolutely necessary in order to make C++ a powerful asynchronous programming language. Not including these functions is synonymous to Boolean algebra without AND/OR.

In addition to the extensions proposed by [N4313](#)⁹⁵, *HPX* adds functions allowing users to compose several futures in a more flexible way.

⁹⁵ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html>

Table 2.13: Facilities for composing `hpx::futures`

Facility	Description	Comment
<code>hpx::when_any</code> , <code>hpx::when_any_n</code>	Asynchronously wait for at least one of multiple future or shared_future objects to finish.	N4313⁹⁶ , ..._n versions are <i>HPX</i> only
<code>hpx::wait_any</code> , <code>hpx::wait_any_n</code>	Synchronously wait for at least one of multiple future or shared_future objects to finish.	<i>HPX</i> only
<code>hpx::when_all</code> , <code>hpx::when_all_n</code>	Asynchronously wait for all future and shared_future objects to finish.	N4313⁹⁷ , ..._n versions are <i>HPX</i> only
<code>hpx::wait_all</code> , <code>hpx::wait_all_n</code>	Synchronously wait for all future and shared_future objects to finish.	<i>HPX</i> only
<code>hpx::when_some</code> , <code>hpx::when_some_n</code>	Asynchronously wait for multiple future and shared_future objects to nfinish.	<i>HPX</i> only
<code>hpx::wait_some</code> , <code>hpx::wait_some_n</code>	Synchronously wait for multiple future and shared_future objects to nfinish.	<i>HPX</i> only
<code>hpx::when_each</code>	Asynchronously wait for multiple future and shared_future objects to finish and call a function for each of the future objects as soon as it becomes ready.	<i>HPX</i> only
<code>hpx::wait_each</code> , <code>hpx::wait_each_n</code>	Synchronously wait for multiple future and shared_future objects to nfinish and call a function for each of the future objects as soon as it becomes ready.	<i>HPX</i> only

High level parallel facilities

In preparation for the upcoming C++ Standards, there are currently several proposals targeting different facilities supporting parallel programming. *HPX* implements (and extends) some of those proposals. This is well aligned with our strategy to align the APIs exposed from *HPX* with current and future C++ Standards.

At this point, *HPX* implements several of the C++ Standardization working papers, most notably [N4409⁹⁸](#) (Working Draft, Technical Specification for C++ Extensions for Parallelism), [N4411⁹⁹](#) (Task Blocks), and [N4406¹⁰⁰](#) (Parallel Algorithms Need Executors).

Using parallel algorithms

A parallel algorithm is a function template described by this document which is declared in the (inline) namespace `hpx::parallel::v1`.

Note: For compilers that do not support inline namespaces, all of the namespace `v1` is imported into the namespace `hpx::parallel`. The effect is similar to what inline namespaces would do, namely all names defined in `hpx::parallel::v1` are accessible from the namespace `hpx::parallel` as well.

All parallel algorithms are very similar in semantics to their sequential counterparts (as defined in the namespace `std`) with an additional formal template parameter named `ExecutionPolicy`. The execution policy is generally

⁹⁶ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html>

⁹⁷ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html>

⁹⁸ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4409.pdf>

⁹⁹ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4411.pdf>

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4406.pdf>

passed as the first argument to any of the parallel algorithms and describes the manner in which the execution of these algorithms may be parallelized and the manner in which they apply user-provided function objects.

The applications of function objects in parallel algorithms invoked with an execution policy object of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy` or `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` execute in sequential order. For `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy` the execution happens in the calling thread.

The applications of function objects in parallel algorithms invoked with an execution policy object of type `hpx::execution::parallel_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and are indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Important: It is the caller's responsibility to ensure correctness, such as making sure that the invocation does not introduce data races or deadlocks.

The applications of function objects in parallel algorithms invoked with an execution policy of type `hpx::execution::parallel_unsequenced_policy` is, in HPX, equivalent to the use of the execution policy `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`.

Algorithms invoked with an execution policy object of type `hpx::parallel::v1::execution_policy` execute internally as if invoked with the contained execution policy object. No exception is thrown when an `hpx::parallel::v1::execution_policy` contains an execution policy of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` (which normally turn the algorithm into its asynchronous version). In this case the execution is semantically equivalent to the case of passing a `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_policy` contained in the `hpx::parallel::v1::execution_policy` object respectively.

Parallel exceptions

During the execution of a standard parallel algorithm, if temporary memory resources are required by any of the algorithms and no memory is available, the algorithm throws a `std::bad_alloc` exception.

During the execution of any of the parallel algorithms, if the application of a function object terminates with an uncaught exception, the behavior of the program is determined by the type of execution policy used to invoke the algorithm:

- If the execution policy object is of type `hpx::execution::parallel_unsequenced_policy`, `hpx::terminate` shall be called.
- If the execution policy object is of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy`, `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy`, `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`, or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy`, the execution of the algorithm terminates with an `hpx::exception_list` exception. All uncaught exceptions thrown during the application of user-provided function objects shall be contained in the `hpx::exception_list`.

For example, the number of invocations of the user-provided function object in `for_each` is unspecified. When `hpx::parallel::v1::for_each` is executed sequentially, only one exception will be contained in the `hpx::exception_list` object.

These guarantees imply that, unless the algorithm has failed to allocate memory and terminated with `std::bad_alloc`, all exceptions thrown during the execution of the algorithm are communicated to the caller. It is unspecified whether an algorithm implementation will “forge ahead” after encountering and capturing a user exception.

The algorithm may terminate with the `std::bad_alloc` exception even if one or more user-provided function objects have terminated with an exception. For example, this can happen when an algorithm fails to allocate memory

while creating or adding elements to the `hpx::exception_list` object.

Parallel algorithms

HPX provides implementations of the following parallel algorithms:

Table 2.14: Non-modifying parallel algorithms (in header: <hpx/algorithm.hpp>)

Name	Description	In header	Algorithm page at cppreference.com
<code>hpx::adjacent_find</code>	Computes the differences between adjacent elements in a range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	adjacent_find¹⁰¹
<code>hpx::all_of</code>	Checks if a predicate is true for all of the elements in a range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	all_any_none_of¹⁰²
<code>hpx::any_of</code>	Checks if a predicate is true for any of the elements in a range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	all_any_none_of¹⁰³
<code>hpx::count</code>	Returns the number of elements equal to a given value.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	count¹⁰⁴
<code>hpx::count_if</code>	Returns the number of elements satisfying a specific criteria.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	count_if¹⁰⁵
<code>hpx::equal</code>	Determines if two sets of elements are the same.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	equal¹⁰⁶
<code>hpx::find</code>	Finds the first element equal to a given value.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	find¹⁰⁷
<code>hpx::find_end</code>	Finds the last sequence of elements in a certain range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	find_end¹⁰⁸
<code>hpx::find_first_of</code>	Searches for any one of a set of elements.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	find_first_of¹⁰⁹
<code>hpx::find_if</code>	Finds the first element satisfying a specific criteria.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	find_if¹¹⁰
<code>hpx::find_if_not</code>	Finds the first element not satisfying a specific criteria.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	find_if_not¹¹¹
<code>hpx::for_each</code>	Applies a function to a range of elements.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	for_each¹¹²
<code>hpx::for_each_n</code>	Applies a function to a number of elements.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	for_each_n¹¹³
<code>hpx::lexicographical_compare</code>	Checks if a range of values is lexicographically less than another range of values.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	lexicographical_compare¹¹⁴
<code>hpx::parallel::v1::mismatch</code>	Finds the first position where two ranges differ.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	mismatch¹¹⁵
<code>hpx::none_of</code>	Checks if a predicate is true for none of the elements in a range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	all_any_none_of¹¹⁶
<code>hpx::search</code>	Searches for a range of elements.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	search¹¹⁷
<code>hpx::search_n</code>	Searches for a number consecutive copies of an element in a range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	search_n¹¹⁸

101 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/adjacent_find
102 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/all_any_none_of
103 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/all_any_none_of
104 <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/count>
105 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/count_if
106 <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/equal>
107 <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/find>
108 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/find_end
109 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/find_first_of
110 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/find_if
111 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/find_if_not
112 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/for_each
113 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/for_each_n
114 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/lexicographical_compare
115 <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/mismatch>
116 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/all_any_none_of
117 <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/search>
118 http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/search_n

Table 2.15: Modifying parallel algorithms (In Header:
<hpx/algorithm.hpp>)

Name	Description	In header	Algorithm page at cppreference.com
<i>hpx::copy</i>	Copies a range of elements to a new location.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	exclusive_scan¹¹⁹
<i>hpx::copy_n</i>	Copies a number of elements to a new location.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	copy_n¹²⁰
<i>hpx::copy_if</i>	Copies the elements from a range to a new location for which the given predicate is <code>true</code>	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	copy¹²¹
<i>hpx::move</i>	Moves a range of elements to a new location.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	move¹²²
<i>hpx::fill</i>	Assigns a range of elements a certain value.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	fill¹²³
<i>hpx::fill_n</i>	Assigns a value to a number of elements.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	fill_n¹²⁴
<i>hpx::generate</i>	Saves the result of a function in a range.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	generate¹²⁵
<i>hpx::generate_n</i>	Saves the result of N applications of a function.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	generate_n¹²⁶
<i>hpx::remove</i>	Removes the elements from a range that are equal to the given value.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	remove¹²⁷
<i>hpx::remove_if</i>	Removes the elements from a range that are equal to the given predicate is <code>false</code>	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	remove¹²⁸
<i>hpx::remove_copy</i>	Copies the elements from a range to a new location that are not equal to the given value.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	remove_copy¹²⁹
<i>hpx::remove_copy_if</i>	Copies the elements from a range to a new location for which the given predicate is <code>false</code>	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	remove_copy¹³⁰
<i>hpx::replace</i>	Replaces all values satisfying specific criteria with another value.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	replace¹³¹
<i>hpx::replace_if</i>	Replaces all values satisfying specific criteria with another value.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	replace¹³²
<i>hpx::replace_copy</i>	Copies a range, replacing elements satisfying specific criteria with another value.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	replace_copy¹³³
<i>hpx::replace_copy_if</i>	Copies a range, replacing elements satisfying specific criteria with another value.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	replace_copy¹³⁴
<i>hpx::reverse</i>	Reverses the order elements in a range.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	reverse¹³⁵
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<i>hpx::reverse_copy</i>	Creates a copy of a range that is reversed.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	reverse_copy¹³⁶

Table 2.16: Set operations on sorted sequences (In Header:
<hpx/algorithm.hpp>)

Name	Description	In header	Algorithm page at cp-preference.com
<i>hpx::merge</i>	Merges two sorted ranges.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	merge¹⁴⁵
<i>hpx::inplace_merge</i>	Merges two ordered ranges in-place.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	inplace_merge¹⁴⁶
<i>hpx::includes</i>	Returns true if one set is a subset of another.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	includes¹⁴⁷
<i>hpx::set_difference</i>	Computes the difference between two sets.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	set_difference¹⁴⁸
<i>hpx::set_intersection</i>	Computes the intersection of two sets.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	set_intersection¹⁴⁹
<i>hpx::set_symmetric_difference</i>	Computes the symmetric difference between two sets.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	set_symmetric_difference¹⁵⁰
<i>hpx::set_union</i>	Computes the union of two sets.	<i><hpx/algorithm.hpp></i>	set_union¹⁵¹

¹¹⁹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/exclusive_scan

¹²⁰ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/copy_n

¹²¹ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/copy>

¹²² <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/move>

¹²³ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/fill>

¹²⁴ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/fill_n

¹²⁵ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/generate>

¹²⁶ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/generate_n

¹²⁷ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/remove>

¹²⁸ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/remove>

¹²⁹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/remove_copy

¹³⁰ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/remove_copy

¹³¹ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/replace>

¹³² <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/replace>

¹³³ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/replace_copy

¹³⁴ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/replace_copy

¹³⁵ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/reverse>

¹³⁶ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/reverse_copy

¹³⁷ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/rotate>

¹³⁸ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/rotate_copy

¹³⁹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/shift_left

¹⁴⁰ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/shift_right

¹⁴¹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/swap_ranges

¹⁴² <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/transform>

¹⁴³ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/unique>

¹⁴⁴ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/unique_copy

¹⁴⁵ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/merge>

¹⁴⁶ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/inplace_merge

¹⁴⁷ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/includes>

¹⁴⁸ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/set_difference

¹⁴⁹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/set_intersection

¹⁵⁰ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/set_symmetric_difference

¹⁵¹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/set_union

Table 2.17: Heap operations (In Header: <hpx/algorithm.hpp>)

Name	Description	In header	Algorithm page at cppreference.com
<code>hpx::is_heap</code>	Returns <code>true</code> if the range is max heap.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>is_heap</code> ¹⁵²
<code>hpx::is_heap_until</code>	Returns the first element that breaks a max heap.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>is_heap_until</code> ¹⁵³
<code>hpx::make_heap</code>	Constructs a max heap in the range [first, last).	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>make_heap</code> ¹⁵⁴

Table 2.18: Minimum/maximum operations (In Header: <hpx/algorithm.hpp>)

Name	Description	In header	Algorithm page at cppreference.com
<code>hpx::parallel::v1::max</code>	Returns the largest element in a range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>max_element</code> ¹⁵⁵
<code>hpx::parallel::v1::min</code>	Returns the smallest element in a range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>min_element</code> ¹⁵⁶
<code>hpx::parallel::v1::minmax</code>	Returns the smallest and the largest element in a range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>minmax_element</code> ¹⁵⁷

Table 2.19: Partitioning Operations (In Header: <hpx/algorithm.hpp>)

Name	Description	In header	Algorithm page at cppreference.com
<code>hpx::is_partitioned</code>	Returns <code>true</code> if each true element for a predicate precedes the false elements in a range.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>is_partitioned</code> ¹⁵⁸
<code>hpx::parallel::v1::partition</code>	Divides elements into two groups without preserving their relative order.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>partition</code> ¹⁵⁹
<code>hpx::parallel::v1::partition_copy</code>	Copies a range dividing the elements into two groups.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>partition_copy</code> ¹⁶⁰
<code>hpx::parallel::v1::stable_partition</code>	Divides elements into two groups while preserving their relative order.	<hpx/algorithm.hpp>	<code>stable_partition</code> ¹⁶¹

¹⁵² http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_heap¹⁵³ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_heap_until¹⁵⁴ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/make_heap¹⁵⁵ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/max_element¹⁵⁶ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/min_element¹⁵⁷ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/minmax_element¹⁵⁸ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_partitioned¹⁵⁹ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/partition>¹⁶⁰ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/partition_copy¹⁶¹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/stable_partition

Table 2.20: Sorting Operations (In Header: *<hpx/algorithm.hpp>*)

Name	Description	In header	Algorithm page at cp-preference.com
<i>hpx::is_sorted</i>	Returns <code>true</code> if each element in a range is sorted.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>	<code>is_sorted</code> ¹⁶²
<i>hpx::is_sorted_until</i>	Returns the first unsorted element.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>	<code>is_sorted_until</code> ¹⁶³
<i>hpx::sort</i>	Sorts the elements in a range.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>	<code>sort</code> ¹⁶⁴
<i>hpx::stable_sort</i>	Sorts the elements in a range, maintain sequence of equal elements.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>	<code>stable_sort</code> ¹⁶⁵
<i>hpx::partial_sort</i>	Sorts the first elements in a range.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>	<code>partial_sort</code> ¹⁶⁶
<i>hpx::parallel::v1::sort</i>	Sorts <u>one range</u> of data using keys supplied in another range.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>	

¹⁶² http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_sorted¹⁶³ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/is_sorted_until¹⁶⁴ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/sort>¹⁶⁵ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/stable_sort¹⁶⁶ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/partial_sort

Table 2.21: Numeric Parallel Algorithms (In Header:
`<hpx/numeric.hpp>`)

Name	Description	In header	Algorithm page at cppreference.com
<code>hpx::parallel_difference</code>	Calculates the <u>difference</u> between each element in an input range and the preceding element.	<code><hpx/numeric.hpp></code>	adjacent_difference ¹⁶⁷
<code>hpx::exclusive_scan</code>	Does an exclusive parallel scan over a range of elements.	<code><hpx/numeric.hpp></code>	exclusive_scan ¹⁶⁸
<code>hpx::reduce</code>	Sums up a range of elements.	<code><hpx/numeric.hpp></code>	reduce ¹⁶⁹
<code>hpx::inclusive_scan</code>	Does an inclusive parallel scan over a range of elements.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>	inclusive_scan ¹⁷⁰
<code>hpx::parallel_reduce</code>	Performs an inclusive scan on consecutive elements with matching keys, with a reduction to output only the final sum for each key. The key sequence {1, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1} and value sequence {2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10} would be reduced to <code>keys={1, 2, 3, 1}</code> , <code>values={9, 5, 30, 10}</code> .	<code><hpx/numeric.hpp></code>	
<code>hpx::transform_reduce</code>	Sums a range of elements after applying a function. Also, accumulates the inner products of two input ranges.	<code><hpx/numeric.hpp></code>	transform_reduce ¹⁷¹
<code>hpx::transform_inclusive_scan</code>	Does an inclusive parallel scan over a range of elements after applying a function.	<code><hpx/numeric.hpp></code>	transform_inclusive_scan ¹⁷²
<code>hpx::parallel_exclusive_scan</code>	Does an exclusive parallel scan over a range of elements after applying a function.	<code><hpx/numeric.hpp></code>	transform_exclusive_scan ¹⁷³

¹⁶⁷ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/adjacent_difference

¹⁶⁸ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/exclusive_scan

¹⁶⁹ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/reduce>

¹⁷⁰ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/inclusive_scan

¹⁷¹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/transform_reduce

¹⁷² http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/transform_inclusive_scan

¹⁷³ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/algorithm/transform_exclusive_scan

Table 2.22: Dynamic Memory Management (In Header:
<hpx/memory.hpp>)

Name	Description	In header	Algorithm page at cppreference.com
<i>hpx::destroy</i>	Destroys a range of objects.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	destroy¹⁷⁴
<i>hpx::destroy_n</i>	Destroys a range of objects.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	destroy_n¹⁷⁵
<i>hpx::uninitialized_copy</i>	Copies a range of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_copy¹⁷⁶
<i>hpx::uninitialized_copy_n</i>	Copies a number of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_copy_n¹⁷⁷
<i>hpx::uninitialized_default_construct</i>	Copies a range of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_default_construct¹⁷⁸
<i>hpx::uninitialized_default_construct_n</i>	Copies a number of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_default_construct_n¹⁷⁹
<i>hpx::uninitialized_fill</i>	Copies an object to an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_fill¹⁸⁰
<i>hpx::uninitialized_fill_n</i>	Copies an object to an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_fill_n¹⁸¹
<i>hpx::uninitialized_move</i>	Moves a range of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_move¹⁸²
<i>hpx::uninitialized_move_n</i>	Moves a number of objects to an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_move_n¹⁸³
<i>hpx::uninitialized_value_construct</i>	Constructs objects in an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_value_construct¹⁸⁴
<i>hpx::uninitialized_value_construct_n</i>	Constructs objects in an uninitialized area of memory.	<i><hpx/memory.hpp></i>	uninitialized_value_construct_n¹⁸⁵

¹⁷⁴ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/destroy>

¹⁷⁵ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/destroy_n

¹⁷⁶ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_copy

¹⁷⁷ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_copy_n

¹⁷⁸ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_default_construct

¹⁷⁹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_default_construct_n

¹⁸⁰ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_fill

¹⁸¹ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_fill_n

¹⁸² http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_move

¹⁸³ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_move_n

¹⁸⁴ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_value_construct

¹⁸⁵ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/memory/uninitialized_value_construct_n

Table 2.23: Index-based for-loops (In Header: *<hpx/algorithm.hpp>*)

Name	Description	In header
<code>hpx::for_loop</code>	Implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>
<code>hpx::for_loop_stride</code>	Implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>
<code>hpx::for_loop_n</code>	Implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>
<code>hpx::for_loop_n_stride</code>	Implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds.	<code><hpx/algorithm.hpp></code>

Executor parameters and executor parameter traits

HPX introduces the notion of execution parameters and execution parameter traits. At this point, the only parameter that can be customized is the size of the chunks of work executed on a single *HPX* thread (such as the number of loop iterations combined to run as a single task).

An executor parameter object is responsible for exposing the calculation of the size of the chunks scheduled. It abstracts the (potentially platform-specific) algorithms of determining those chunk sizes.

The way executor parameters are implemented is aligned with the way executors are implemented. All functionalities of concrete executor parameter types are exposed and accessible through a corresponding `hpx::parallel::executor_parameter_traits` type.

With `executor_parameter_traits`, clients access all types of executor parameters uniformly:

```
std::size_t chunk_size =
    executor_parameter_traits<my_parameter_t>::get_chunk_size(my_parameter,
        my_executor, [](){ return 0; }, num_tasks);
```

This call synchronously retrieves the size of a single chunk of loop iterations (or similar) to combine for execution on a single *HPX* thread if the overall number of tasks to schedule is given by `num_tasks`. The lambda function exposes a means of test-probing the execution of a single iteration for performance measurement purposes. The execution parameter type might dynamically determine the execution time of one or more tasks in order to calculate the chunk size; see `hpx::execution::auto_chunk_size` for an example of this executor parameter type.

Other functions in the interface exist to discover whether an executor parameter type should be invoked once (i.e., it returns a static chunk size; see `hpx::execution::static_chunk_size`) or whether it should be invoked for each scheduled chunk of work (i.e., it returns a variable chunk size; for an example, see `hpx::execution::guided_chunk_size`).

Although this interface appears to require executor parameter type authors to implement all different basic operations, none are required. In practice, all operations have sensible defaults. However, some executor parameter types will naturally specialize all operations for maximum efficiency.

HPX implements the following executor parameter types:

- `hpx::execution::auto_chunk_size`: Loop iterations are divided into pieces and then assigned to threads. The number of loop iterations combined is determined based on measurements of how long the execution of 1% of the overall number of iterations takes. This executor parameter type makes sure that as many loop iterations are combined as necessary to run for the amount of time specified.
- `hpx::execution::static_chunk_size`: Loop iterations are divided into pieces of a given size and then assigned to threads. If the size is not specified, the iterations are, if possible, evenly divided contiguously among the threads. This executor parameters type is equivalent to OpenMP's STATIC scheduling directive.

- `hpx::execution::dynamic_chunk_size`: Loop iterations are divided into pieces of a given size and then dynamically scheduled among the cores; when a core finishes one chunk, it is dynamically assigned another. If the size is not specified, the default chunk size is 1. This executor parameter type is equivalent to OpenMP's DYNAMIC scheduling directive.
- `hpx::execution::guided_chunk_size`: Iterations are dynamically assigned to cores in blocks as cores request them until no blocks remain to be assigned. This is similar to `dynamic_chunk_size` except that the block size decreases each time a number of loop iterations is given to a thread. The size of the initial block is proportional to `number_of_iterations / number_of_cores`. Subsequent blocks are proportional to `number_of_iterations_remaining / number_of_cores`. The optional chunk size parameter defines the minimum block size. The default minimal chunk size is 1. This executor parameter type is equivalent to OpenMP's GUIDED scheduling directive.

Using task blocks

The `define_task_block`, `run` and the `wait` functions implemented based on N4411¹⁸⁶ are based on the `task_block` concept that is a part of the common subset of the Microsoft Parallel Patterns Library (PPL)¹⁸⁷ and the Intel Threading Building Blocks (TBB)¹⁸⁸ libraries.

These implementations adopt a simpler syntax than exposed by those libraries—one that is influenced by language-based concepts, such as `spawn` and `sync` from Cilk++¹⁸⁹ and `async` and `finish` from X10¹⁹⁰. They improve on existing practice in the following ways:

- The exception handling model is simplified and more consistent with normal C++ exceptions.
- Most violations of strict fork-join parallelism can be enforced at compile time (with compiler assistance, in some cases).
- The syntax allows scheduling approaches other than child stealing.

Consider an example of a parallel traversal of a tree, where a user-provided function `compute` is applied to each node of the tree, returning the sum of the results:

```
template <typename Func>
int traverse(node& n, Func && compute)
{
    int left = 0, right = 0;
    define_task_block(
        [&] (task_block<>& tr) {
            if (n.left)
                tr.run([&] { left = traverse(*n.left, compute); });
            if (n.right)
                tr.run([&] { right = traverse(*n.right, compute); });
        });

    return compute(n) + left + right;
}
```

The example above demonstrates the use of two of the functions, `hpx::parallel::define_task_block` and the `hpx::parallel::task_block::run` member function of a `hpx::parallel::task_block`.

The `task_block` function delineates a region in a program code potentially containing invocations of threads spawned by the `run` member function of the `task_block` class. The `run` function spawns an *HPX* thread, a

¹⁸⁶ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4411.pdf>

¹⁸⁷ <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd492418.aspx>

¹⁸⁸ <https://www.threadingbuildingblocks.org/>

¹⁸⁹ <https://software.intel.com/en-us/articles/intel-cilk-plus/>

¹⁹⁰ <https://x10-lang.org/>

unit of work that is allowed to execute in parallel with respect to the caller. Any parallel tasks spawned by `run` within the task block are joined back to a single thread of execution at the end of the `define_task_block`. `run` takes a user-provided function object `f` and starts it asynchronously—i.e., it may return before the execution of `f` completes. The *HPX* scheduler may choose to run `f` immediately or delay running `f` until compute resources become available.

A `task_block` can be constructed only by `define_task_block` because it has no public constructors. Thus, `run` can be invoked directly or indirectly only from a user-provided function passed to `define_task_block`:

```
void g();

void f(task_block<>& tr)
{
    tr.run(g);           // OK, invoked from within task_block in h
}

void h()
{
    define_task_block(f);
}

int main()
{
    task_block<> tr;   // Error: no public constructor
    tr.run(g);          // No way to call run outside of a define_task_block
    return 0;
}
```

Extensions for task blocks

Using execution policies with task blocks

HPX implements some extensions for `task_block` beyond the actual standards proposal N4411¹⁹¹. The main addition is that a `task_block` can be invoked with an execution policy as its first argument, very similar to the parallel algorithms.

An execution policy is an object that expresses the requirements on the ordering of functions invoked as a consequence of the invocation of a task block. Enabling passing an execution policy to `define_task_block` gives the user control over the amount of parallelism employed by the created `task_block`. In the following example the use of an explicit `par` execution policy makes the user's intent explicit:

```
template <typename Func>
int traverse(node *n, Func&& compute)
{
    int left = 0, right = 0;

    define_task_block(
        execution::par,           // execution::parallel_policy
        [&](task_block<>& tb) {
            if (n->left)
                tb.run([&] { left = traverse(n->left, compute); });
            if (n->right)
                tb.run([&] { right = traverse(n->right, compute); });
        });
}
```

(continues on next page)

¹⁹¹ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4411.pdf>

(continued from previous page)

```

    return compute(n) + left + right;
}

```

This also causes the `hpx::parallel::v2::task_block` object to be a template in our implementation. The template argument is the type of the execution policy used to create the task block. The template argument defaults to `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`.

HPX still supports calling `hpx::parallel::v2::define_task_block` without an explicit execution policy. In this case the task block will run using the `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`.

HPX also adds the ability to access the execution policy that was used to create a given `task_block`.

Using executors to run tasks

Often, users want to be able to not only define an execution policy to use by default for all spawned tasks inside the task block, but also to customize the execution context for one of the tasks executed by `task_block::run`. Adding an optionally passed executor instance to that function enables this use case:

```

template <typename Func>
int traverse(node *n, Func&& compute)
{
    int left = 0, right = 0;

    define_task_block(
        execution::par,
        [&] (auto& tb) {
            if (n->left)
            {
                // use explicitly specified executor to run this task
                tb.run(my_executor(), [&] { left = traverse(n->left, compute); });
            }
            if (n->right)
            {
                // use the executor associated with the par execution policy
                tb.run([&] { right = traverse(n->right, compute); });
            }
        });
    return compute(n) + left + right;
}

```

HPX still supports calling `hpx::parallel::v2::task_block::run` without an explicit executor object. In this case the task will be run using the executor associated with the execution policy that was used to call `hpx::parallel::v2::define_task_block`.

2.5.7 Writing distributed HPX applications

This section focuses on the features of *HPX* needed to write distributed applications, namely the *Active Global Address Space* (*AGAS*), remotely executable functions (i.e. *actions*), and distributed objects (i.e. *components*).

Global names

HPX implements an *Active Global Address Space* (*AGAS*) which is exposing a single uniform address space spanning all localities an application runs on. *AGAS* is a fundamental component of the ParalleX execution model. Conceptually, there is no rigid demarcation of local or global memory in *AGAS*; all available memory is a part of the same address space. *AGAS* enables named objects to be moved (migrated) across localities without having to change the object's name, i.e., no references to migrated objects have to be ever updated. This feature has significance for dynamic load balancing and in applications where the workflow is highly dynamic, allowing work to be migrated from heavily loaded nodes to less loaded nodes. In addition, immutability of names ensures that *AGAS* does not have to keep extra indirections ("bread crumbs") when objects move, hence minimizing complexity of code management for system developers as well as minimizing overheads in maintaining and managing aliases.

The *AGAS* implementation in *HPX* does not automatically expose every local address to the global address space. It is the responsibility of the programmer to explicitly define which of the objects have to be globally visible and which of the objects are purely local.

In *HPX* global addresses (global names) are represented using the `hpx::id_type` data type. This data type is conceptually very similar to `void*` pointers as it does not expose any type information of the object it is referring to.

The only predefined global addresses are assigned to all localities. The following *HPX* API functions allow one to retrieve the global addresses of localities:

- `hpx::find_here`: retrieve the global address of the *locality* this function is called on.
- `hpx::find_all_localities`: retrieve the global addresses of all localities available to this application (including the *locality* the function is being called on).
- `hpx::find_remote_localities`: retrieve the global addresses of all remote localities available to this application (not including the *locality* the function is being called on)
- `hpx::get_num_localities`: retrieve the number of localities available to this application.
- `hpx::find_locality`: retrieve the global address of any *locality* supporting the given component type.
- `hpx::get_colocation_id`: retrieve the global address of the *locality* currently hosting the object with the given global address.

Additionally, the global addresses of localities can be used to create new instances of components using the following *HPX* API function:

- `hpx::components::new_`: Create a new instance of the given Component type on the specified *locality*.

Note: *HPX* does not expose any functionality to delete component instances. All global addresses (as represented using `hpx::id_type`) are automatically garbage collected. When the last (global) reference to a particular component instance goes out of scope the corresponding component instance is automatically deleted.

Applying actions

Action type definition

Actions are special types we use to describe possibly remote operations. For every global function and every member function which has to be invoked distantly, a special type must be defined. For any global function the special macro `HPX_PLAIN_ACTION` can be used to define the action type. Here is an example demonstrating this:

```
namespace app
{
    void some_global_function(double d)
    {
        cout << d;
    }
}

// This will define the action type 'some_global_action' which represents
// the function 'app::some_global_function'.
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(app::some_global_function, some_global_action);
```

Important: The macro `HPX_PLAIN_ACTION` has to be placed in global namespace, even if the wrapped function is located in some other namespace. The newly defined action type is placed in the global namespace as well.

If the action type should be defined somewhere not in global namespace, the action type definition has to be split into two macro invocations (`HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION` and `HPX_REGISTER_ACTION`) as shown in the next example:

```
namespace app
{
    void some_global_function(double d)
    {
        cout << d;
    }

    // On conforming compilers the following macro expands to:
    //
    //     typedef hpx::actions::make_action<
    //         decltype(&some_global_function), &some_global_function
    //     >::type some_global_action;
    //
    // This will define the action type 'some_global_action' which represents
    // the function 'some_global_function'.
    HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION(some_global_function, some_global_action);
}

// The following macro expands to a series of definitions of global objects
// which are needed for proper serialization and initialization support
// enabling the remote invocation of the function ``some_global_function``.
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(app::some_global_action, app_some_global_action);
```

The shown code defines an action type `some_global_action` inside the namespace `app`.

Important: If the action type definition is split between two macros as shown above, the name of the action type to create has to be the same for both macro invocations (here `some_global_action`).

Important: The second argument passed to `HPX_REGISTER_ACTION` (`app_some_global_action`) has to comprise a globally unique C++ identifier representing the action. This is used for serialization purposes.

For member functions of objects which have been registered with AGAS (e.g. ‘components’) a different registration macro `HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION` has to be utilized. Any component needs to be declared in a header file and have some special support macros defined in a source file. Here is an example demonstrating this. The first snippet has to go into the header file:

```
namespace app
{
    struct some_component
        : hpx::components::component_base<some_component>
    {
        int some_member_function(std::string s)
        {
            return boost::lexical_cast<int>(s);
        }

        // This will define the action type 'some_member_action' which
        // represents the member function 'some_member_function' of the
        // object type 'some_component'.
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(some_component, some_member_function,
                                    some_member_action);
    };
}

// Note: The second argument to the macro below has to be systemwide-unique
//       C++ identifiers
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(app::some_component::some_member_action, some_
                                component_some_action);
```

The next snippet belongs into a source file (e.g. the main application source file) in the simplest case:

```
typedef hpx::components::component<app::some_component> component_type;
typedef app::some_component some_component;

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(component_type, some_component);

// The parameters for this macro have to be the same as used in the corresponding
// HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION() macro invocation above
typedef some_component::some_member_action some_component_some_action;
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(some_component_some_action);
```

Granted, these macro invocations are a bit more complex than for simple global functions, however we believe they are still manageable.

The most important macro invocation is the `HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION` in the header file as this defines the action type we need to invoke the member function. For a complete example of a simple component action see [hpx_link examples/quickstart/component_in_executable.cpp..component_in_executable.cpp]

Action invocation

The process of invoking a global function (or a member function of an object) with the help of the associated action is called ‘applying the action’. Actions can have arguments, which will be supplied while the action is applied. At the minimum, one parameter is required to apply any action - the id of the *locality* the associated function should be invoked on (for global functions), or the id of the component instance (for member functions). Generally, *HPX* provides several ways to apply an action, all of which are described in the following sections.

Generally, *HPX* actions are very similar to ‘normal’ C++ functions except that actions can be invoked remotely. Fig. ?? below shows an overview of the main API exposed by *HPX*. This shows the function invocation syntax as defined by the C++ language (dark gray), the additional invocation syntax as provided through C++ Standard Library features (medium gray), and the extensions added by *HPX* (light gray) where:

- `f` function to invoke,
- `p...` (optional) arguments,
- `R`: return type of `f`,
- `action`: action type defined by, `HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION` or `HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION` encapsulating `f`,
- `a`: an instance of the type `action`,
- `id`: the global address the action is applied to.

<code>R f(p...)</code>	Synchronous Execution (returns <code>R</code>)	Asynchronous Execution (returns <code>future<R></code>)	Fire & Forget Execution (returns <code>void</code>)
Functions (direct invocation)	<code>f(p...)</code> <small>C++</small>	<code>async(f, p...)</code>	<code>apply(f, p...)</code>
Functions (lazy invocation)	<code>bind(f, p...)(...)</code>	<code>async(bind(f, p...), ...)</code> <small>C++ Standard Library</small>	<code>apply(bind(f, p...), ...)</code>
Actions (direct invocation)	<code>HPX_ACTION(f, action) a(id, p...)</code>	<code>HPX_ACTION(f, action) async(a, id, p...)</code>	<code>HPX_ACTION(f, action) apply(a, id, p...)</code>
Actions (lazy invocation)	<code>HPX_ACTION(f, action) bind(a, id, p...) (...)</code>	<code>HPX_ACTION(f, action) async(bind(a, id, p...), ...)</code>	<code>HPX_ACTION(f, action) apply(bind(a, id, p...), ...)</code> <small>HPX</small>

Fig. 2.8: Overview of the main API exposed by *HPX*.

This figure shows that *HPX* allows the user to apply actions with a syntax similar to the C++ standard. In fact, all action types have an overloaded function operator allowing to synchronously apply the action. Further, *HPX* implements `hpx::async` which semantically works similar to the way `std::async` works for plain C++ function.

Note: The similarity of applying an action to conventional function invocations extends even further. *HPX* implements `hpx::bind` and `hpx::function` two facilities which are semantically equivalent to the `std::bind` and `std::function` types as defined by the C++11 Standard. While `hpx::async` extends beyond the conventional semantics by supporting actions and conventional C++ functions, the *HPX* facilities `hpx::bind` and `hpx::function` extend beyond the conventional standard facilities too. The *HPX* facilities not only support conventional functions, but can be used for actions as well.

Additionally, *HPX* exposes `hpx::apply` and `hpx::async_continue` both of which refine and extend the standard C++ facilities.

The different ways to invoke a function in *HPX* will be explained in more detail in the following sections.

Applying an action asynchronously without any synchronization

This method ('fire and forget') will make sure the function associated with the action is scheduled to run on the target *locality*. Applying the action does not wait for the function to start running, instead it is a fully asynchronous operation. The following example shows how to apply the action as defined *in the previous section* on the local *locality* (the *locality* this code runs on):

```
some_global_action act;      // define an instance of some_global_action
hpx::apply(act, hpx::find_here(), 2.0);
```

(the function `hpx::find_here()` returns the id of the local *locality*, i.e. the *locality* this code executes on).

Any component member function can be invoked using the same syntactic construct. Given that `id` is the global address for a component instance created earlier, this invocation looks like:

```
some_component_action act;      // define an instance of some_component_action
hpx::apply(act, id, "42");
```

In this case any value returned from this action (e.g. in this case the integer 42 is ignored. Please look at *Action type definition* for the code defining the component action `some_component_action` used.

Applying an action asynchronously with synchronization

This method will make sure the action is scheduled to run on the target *locality*. Applying the action itself does not wait for the function to start running or to complete, instead this is a fully asynchronous operation similar to using `hpx::apply` as described above. The difference is that this method will return an instance of a `hpx::future<>` encapsulating the result of the (possibly remote) execution. The future can be used to synchronize with the asynchronous operation. The following example shows how to apply the action from above on the local *locality*:

```
some_global_action act;      // define an instance of some_global_action
hpx::future<void> f = hpx::async(act, hpx::find_here(), 2.0);
//
// ... other code can be executed here
//
f.get();      // this will possibly wait for the asynchronous operation to 'return'
```

(as before, the function `hpx::find_here()` returns the id of the local *locality* (the *locality* this code is executed on)).

Note: The use of a `hpx::future<void>` allows the current thread to synchronize with any remote operation not returning any value.

Note: Any `std::future<>` returned from `std::async()` is required to block in its destructor if the value has not been set for this future yet. This is not true for `hpx::future<>` which will never block in its destructor, even if the value has not been returned to the future yet. We believe that consistency in the behavior of futures is more important than standards conformance in this case.

Any component member function can be invoked using the same syntactic construct. Given that `id` is the global address for a component instance created earlier, this invocation looks like:

```
some_component_action act;      // define an instance of some_component_action
hpx::future<int> f = hpx::async(act, id, "42");
//
// ... other code can be executed here
//
cout << f.get();    // this will possibly wait for the asynchronous operation to
// return' 42
```

Note: The invocation of `f.get()` will return the result immediately (without suspending the calling thread) if the result from the asynchronous operation has already been returned. Otherwise, the invocation of `f.get()` will suspend the execution of the calling thread until the asynchronous operation returns its result.

Applying an action synchronously

This method will schedule the function wrapped in the specified action on the target *locality*. While the invocation appears to be synchronous (as we will see), the calling thread will be suspended while waiting for the function to return. Invoking a plain action (e.g. a global function) synchronously is straightforward:

```
some_global_action act;      // define an instance of some_global_action
act(hpx::find_here(), 2.0);
```

While this call looks just like a normal synchronous function invocation, the function wrapped by the action will be scheduled to run on a new thread and the calling thread will be suspended. After the new thread has executed the wrapped global function, the waiting thread will resume and return from the synchronous call.

Equivalently, any action wrapping a component member function can be invoked synchronously as follows:

```
some_component_action act;      // define an instance of some_component_action
int result = act(id, "42");
```

The action invocation will either schedule a new thread locally to execute the wrapped member function (as before, `id` is the global address of the component instance the member function should be invoked on), or it will send a parcel to the remote *locality* of the component causing a new thread to be scheduled there. The calling thread will be suspended until the function returns its result. This result will be returned from the synchronous action invocation.

It is very important to understand that this ‘synchronous’ invocation syntax in fact conceals an asynchronous function call. This is beneficial as the calling thread is suspended while waiting for the outcome of a potentially remote operation. The *HPX* thread scheduler will schedule other work in the meantime, allowing the application to make further progress while the remote result is computed. This helps overlapping computation with communication and hiding communication latencies.

Note: The syntax of applying an action is always the same, regardless whether the target *locality* is remote to the invocation *locality* or not. This is a very important feature of *HPX* as it frees the user from the task of keeping track what actions have to be applied locally and which actions are remote. If the target for applying an action is local, a new thread is automatically created and scheduled. Once this thread is scheduled and run, it will execute the function encapsulated by that action. If the target is remote, *HPX* will send a parcel to the remote *locality* which encapsulates the action and its parameters. Once the parcel is received on the remote *locality* *HPX* will create and schedule a new thread there. Once this thread runs on the remote *locality*, it will execute the function encapsulated by the action.

Applying an action with a continuation but without any synchronization

This method is very similar to the method described in section *Applying an action asynchronously without any synchronization*. The difference is that it allows the user to chain a sequence of asynchronous operations, while handing the (intermediate) results from one step to the next step in the chain. Where `hpx::apply` invokes a single function using ‘fire and forget’ semantics, `hpx::apply_continue` triggers a chain of functions without the need for the execution flow ‘to come back’ to the invocation site. Each of the asynchronous functions can be executed on a different *locality*.

Applying an action with a continuation and with synchronization

This method is very similar to the method described in section *Applying an action asynchronously with synchronization*. In addition to what `hpx::async` can do, the functions `hpx::async_continue` takes an additional function argument. This function will be called as the continuation of the executed action. It is expected to perform additional operations and to make sure that a result is returned to the original invocation site. This method chains operations asynchronously by providing a continuation operation which is automatically executed once the first action has finished executing.

As an example we chain two actions, where the result of the first action is forwarded to the second action and the result of the second action is sent back to the original invocation site:

```
// first action
std::int32_t action1(std::int32_t i)
{
    return i+1;
}
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(action1);      // defines action1_type

// second action
std::int32_t action2(std::int32_t i)
{
    return i*2;
}
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(action2);      // defines action2_type

// this code invokes 'action1' above and passes along a continuation
// function which will forward the result returned from 'action1' to
// 'action2'.
action1_type act1;           // define an instance of 'action1_type'
action2_type act2;           // define an instance of 'action2_type'
hpx::future<int> f =
    hpx::async_continue(act1, hpx::make_continuation(act2),
        hpx::find_here(), 42);
hpx::cout << f.get() << "\n"; // will print: 86 ((42 + 1) * 2)
```

By default, the continuation is executed on the same *locality* as `hpx::async_continue` is invoked from. If you want to specify the *locality* where the continuation should be executed, the code above has to be written as:

```
// this code invokes 'action1' above and passes along a continuation
// function which will forward the result returned from 'action1' to
// 'action2'.
action1_type act1;           // define an instance of 'action1_type'
action2_type act2;           // define an instance of 'action2_type'
hpx::future<int> f =
    hpx::async_continue(act1, hpx::make_continuation(act2, hpx::find_here())),
```

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```
    hpx::find_here(), 42);
hpx::cout << f.get() << "\n"; // will print: 86 ((42 + 1) * 2)
```

Similarly, it is possible to chain more than 2 operations:

```
action1_type act1; // define an instance of 'action1_type'
action2_type act2; // define an instance of 'action2_type'
hpx::future<int> f =
    hpx::async_continue(act1,
        hpx::make_continuation(act2, hpx::make_continuation(act1)),
        hpx::find_here(), 42);
hpx::cout << f.get() << "\n"; // will print: 87 ((42 + 1) * 2 + 1)
```

The function `hpx::make_continuation` creates a special function object which exposes the following prototype:

```
struct continuation
{
    template <typename Result>
    void operator()(hpx::id_type id, Result&& result) const
    {
        ...
    }
};
```

where the parameters passed to the overloaded function `operator()` are:

- the `id` is the global id where the final result of the asynchronous chain of operations should be sent to (in most cases this is the id of the `hpx::future` returned from the initial call to `hpx::async_continue`. Any custom continuation function should make sure this `id` is forwarded to the last operation in the chain.
- the `result` is the result value of the current operation in the asynchronous execution chain. This value needs to be forwarded to the next operation.

Note: All of those operations are implemented by the predefined continuation function object which is returned from `hpx::make_continuation`. Any (custom) function object used as a continuation should conform to the same interface.

Action error handling

Like in any other asynchronous invocation scheme it is important to be able to handle error conditions occurring while the asynchronous (and possibly remote) operation is executed. In *HPX* all error handling is based on standard C++ exception handling. Any exception thrown during the execution of an asynchronous operation will be transferred back to the original invocation *locality*, where it is rethrown during synchronization with the calling thread.

Important: Exceptions thrown during asynchronous execution can be transferred back to the invoking thread only for the synchronous and the asynchronous case with synchronization. Like with any other unhandled exception, any exception thrown during the execution of an asynchronous action *without* synchronization will result in calling `hpx::terminate` causing the running application to exit immediately.

Note: Even if error handling internally relies on exceptions, most of the API functions exposed by *HPX* can be used

without throwing an exception. Please see *Working with exceptions* for more information.

As an example, we will assume that the following remote function will be executed:

```
namespace app
{
    void some_function_with_error(int arg)
    {
        if (arg < 0) {
            HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION(bad_parameter, "some_function_with_error",
                "some really bad error happened");
        }
        // do something else...
    }

// This will define the action type 'some_error_action' which represents
// the function 'app::some_function_with_error'.
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(app::some_function_with_error, some_error_action);
```

The use of `HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION` to report the error encapsulates the creation of a `hpx::exception` which is initialized with the error code `hpx::bad_parameter`. Additionally it carries the passed strings, the information about the file name, line number, and call stack of the point the exception was thrown from.

We invoke this action using the synchronous syntax as described before:

```
// note: wrapped function will throw hpx::exception
some_error_action act;           // define an instance of some_error_action
try {
    act(hpx::find_here(), -3);   // exception will be rethrown from here
}
catch (hpx::exception const& e) {
    // prints: 'some really bad error happened: HPX(bad parameter)'
    cout << e.what();
}
```

If this action is invoked asynchronously with synchronization, the exception is propagated to the waiting thread as well and is re-thrown from the future's function `get()`:

```
// note: wrapped function will throw hpx::exception
some_error_action act;           // define an instance of some_error_action
hpx::future<void> f = hpx::async(act, hpx::find_here(), -3);
try {
    f.get();                  // exception will be rethrown from here
}
catch (hpx::exception const& e) {
    // prints: 'some really bad error happened: HPX(bad parameter)'
    cout << e.what();
}
```

For more information about error handling please refer to the section *Working with exceptions*. There we also explain how to handle error conditions without having to rely on exception.

Writing components

A component in *HPX* is a C++ class which can be created remotely and for which its member functions can be invoked remotely as well. The following sections highlight how components can be defined, created, and used.

Defining components

In order for a C++ class type to be managed remotely in *HPX*, the type must be derived from the `hpx::components::component_base` template type. We call such C++ class types ‘components’.

Note that the component type itself is passed as a template argument to the base class:

```
// header file some_component.hpp

#include <hpx/include/components.hpp>

namespace app
{
    // Define a new component type 'some_component'
    struct some_component
        : hpx::components::component_base<some_component>
    {
        // This member function is has to be invoked remotely
        int some_member_function(std::string const& s)
        {
            return boost::lexical_cast<int>(s);
        }

        // This will define the action type 'some_member_action' which
        // represents the member function 'some_member_function' of the
        // object type 'some_component'.
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(some_component, some_member_function, some_member_
        ↪action);
    };
}

// This will generate the necessary boiler-plate code for the action allowing
// it to be invoked remotely. This declaration macro has to be placed in the
// header file defining the component itself.
//
// Note: The second argument to the macro below has to be systemwide-unique
//       C++ identifiers
//
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(app::some_component::some_member_action, some_
    ↪component_some_action);
```

There is more boiler plate code which has to be placed into a source file in order for the component to be usable. Every component type is required to have macros placed into its source file, one for each component type and one macro for each of the actions defined by the component type.

For instance:

```
// source file some_component.cpp

#include "some_component.hpp"

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
```

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```
// remote creation of 'app::some_component' instances with 'hpx::new_<>()'
//
using some_component = app::some_component;
using some_component_type = hpx::components::component<some_component>;

// Please note that the second argument to this macro must be a
// (system-wide) unique C++-style identifier (without any namespaces)
//
HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT(some_component_type, some_component);

// The parameters for this macro have to be the same as used in the corresponding
// HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION() macro invocation in the corresponding
// header file.
//
// Please note that the second argument to this macro must be a
// (system-wide) unique C++-style identifier (without any namespaces)
//
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(app::some_component::some_member_action, some_component_some_
    ↪action);
```

Defining client side representation classes

Often it is very convenient to define a separate type for a component which can be used on the client side (from where the component is instantiated and used). This step might seem as unnecessary duplicating code, however it significantly increases the type safety of the code.

A possible implementation of such a client side representation for the component described in the previous section could look like:

```
#include <hpx/include/components.hpp>

namespace app
{
    // Define a client side representation type for the component type
    // 'some_component' defined in the previous section.
    //
    struct some_component_client
        : hpx::components::client_base<some_component_client, some_component>
    {
        using base_type = hpx::components::client_base<
            some_component_client, some_component>;
        some_component_client(hpx::future<hpx::id_type> && id)
            : base_type(std::move(id))
        {}

        hpx::future<int> some_member_function(std::string const& s)
        {
            some_component::some_member_action act;
            return hpx::async(act, get_id(), s);
        }
    };
}
```

A client side object stores the global id of the component instance it represents. This global id is accessible by calling the function `client_base<>::get_id()`. The special constructor which is provided in the example allows to

create this client side object directly using the API function `hpx::new_`.

Creating component instances

Instances of defined component types can be created in two different ways. If the component to create has a defined client side representation type, then this can be used, otherwise use the server type.

The following examples assume that `some_component_type` is the type of the server side implementation of the component to create. All additional arguments (see `,` `...` notation below) are passed through to the corresponding constructor calls of those objects:

```
// create one instance on the given locality
hpx::id_type here = hpx::find_here();
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component_type>(here, ...);

// create one instance using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::colocating_distribution_policy)
hpx::id_type here = hpx::find_here();
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component_type>(hpx::colocated(here), ...);

// create multiple instances on the given locality
hpx::id_type here = find_here();
hpx::future<std::vector<hpx::id_type>> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component_type[]>(here, num, ...);

// create multiple instances using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::binpacking_distribution_policy)
hpx::future<std::vector<hpx::id_type>> f = hpx::new_<some_component_type[]>(
    hpx::binpacking(hpx::find_all_localities()), num, ...);
```

The examples below demonstrate the use of the same API functions for creating client side representation objects (instead of just plain ids). These examples assume that `client_type` is the type of the client side representation of the component type to create. As above, all additional arguments (see `,` `...` notation below) are passed through to the corresponding constructor calls of the server side implementation objects corresponding to the `client_type`:

```
// create one instance on the given locality
hpx::id_type here = hpx::find_here();
client_type c = hpx::new_<client_type>(here, ...);

// create one instance using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::colocating_distribution_policy)
hpx::id_type here = hpx::find_here();
client_type c = hpx::new_<client_type>(hpx::colocated(here), ...);

// create multiple instances on the given locality
hpx::id_type here = hpx::find_here();
hpx::future<std::vector<client_type>> f =
    hpx::new_<client_type[]>(here, num, ...);

// create multiple instances using the given distribution
// policy (here: hpx::binpacking_distribution_policy)
hpx::future<std::vector<client_type>> f = hpx::new_<client_type[]>(
    hpx::binpacking(hpx::find_all_localities()), num, ...);
```

Using component instances

Segmented containers

In parallel programming, there is now a plethora of solutions aimed at implementing “partially contiguous” or segmented data structures, whether on shared memory systems or distributed memory systems. *HPX* implements such structures by drawing inspiration from Standard C++ containers.

Using segmented containers

A segmented container is a template class that is described in the namespace `hpx`. All segmented containers are very similar semantically to their sequential counterpart (defined in namespace `std` but with an additional template parameter named `DistPolicy`). The distribution policy is an optional parameter that is passed last to the segmented container constructor (after the container size when no default value is given, after the default value if not). The distribution policy describes the manner in which a container is segmented and the placement of each segment among the available runtime localities.

However, only a part of the `std` container member functions were reimplemented:

- (constructor), (destructor), operator=
- operator[]
- begin, cbegin, end, cend
- size

An example of how to use the `partitioned_vector` container would be:

```
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

// By default, the number of segments is equal to the current number of
// localities
//
hpx::partitioned_vector<double> va(50);
hpx::partitioned_vector<double> vb(50, 0.0);
```

An example of how to use the `partitioned_vector` container with distribution policies would be:

```
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>
#include <hpx/runtime_distributed/find_localities.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

std::size_t num_segments = 10;
std::vector<hpx::id_type> locs = hpx::find_all_localities()

auto layout =
    hpx::container_layout( num_segments, locs );
```

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```
// The number of segments is 10 and those segments are spread across the
// localities collected in the variable locs in a Round-Robin manner
//
hpx::partitioned_vector<double> va(50, layout);
hpx::partitioned_vector<double> vb(50, 0.0, layout);
```

By definition, a segmented container must be accessible from any thread although its construction is synchronous only for the thread who has called its constructor. To overcome this problem, it is possible to assign a symbolic name to the segmented container:

```
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

hpx::future<void> fserver = hpx::async(
    []() {
        hpx::partitioned_vector<double> v(50);

        // Register the 'partitioned_vector' with the name "some_name"
        //
        v.register_as("some_name");

        /* Do some code */
    });

hpx::future<void> fclient =
    hpx::async(
        []() {
            // Naked 'partitioned_vector'
            //
            hpx::partitioned_vector<double> v;

            // Now the variable v points to the same 'partitioned_vector' that has
            // been registered with the name "some_name"
            //
            v.connect_to("some_name");

            /* Do some code */
        });
});
```

Segmented containers

HPX provides the following segmented containers:

Table 2.24: Sequence containers

Name	Description	In header	Class page at cppreference.com
hpx::partitioned_	Dynamic segmented contiguous array.	<hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>	vector ¹⁹²

Table 2.25: Unordered associative containers

Name	Description	In header	Class page at cppreference.com
hpx::unordered_map	Segmented collection of key-value pairs, hashed by keys, keys are unique.	<hpx/include/unordered_map.hpp>	unordered_map ¹⁹³

Segmented iterators and segmented iterator traits

The basic iterator used in the STL library is only suitable for one-dimensional structures. The iterators we use in HPX must adapt to the segmented format of our containers. Our iterators are then able to know when incrementing themselves if the next element of type T is in the same data segment or in another segment. In this second case, the iterator will automatically point to the beginning of the next segment.

Note: Note that the dereference operation operator * does not directly return a reference of type T& but an intermediate object wrapping this reference. When this object is used as an l-value, a remote write operation is performed; When this object is used as an r-value, implicit conversion to T type will take care of performing remote read operation.

It is sometimes useful not only to iterate element by element, but also segment by segment, or simply get a local iterator in order to avoid additional construction costs at each dereferencing operations. To mitigate this need, the hpx::traits::segmented_iterator_traits are used.

With segmented_iterator_traits users can uniformly get the iterators which specifically iterates over segments (by providing a segmented iterator as a parameter), or get the local begin/end iterators of the nearest local segment (by providing a per-segment iterator as a parameter):

```
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
// 
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

using iterator = hpx::partitioned_vector<T>::iterator;
using traits = hpx::traits::segmented_iterator_traits<iterator>;

hpx::partitioned_vector<T> v;
std::size_t count = 0;

auto seg_begin = traits::segment(v.begin());
auto seg_end = traits::segment(v.end());

// Iterate over segments
for (auto seg_it = seg_begin; seg_it != seg_end; ++seg_it)
{
    auto loc_begin = traits::begin(seg_it);
    auto loc_end = traits::end(seg_it);

    // Iterate over elements inside segments
    for (auto lit = loc_begin; lit != loc_end; ++lit, ++count)
```

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¹⁹² <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/container/vector>

¹⁹³ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/container/unordered_map

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```
{
    *lit = count;
}
}
```

Which is equivalent to:

```
hpx::partitioned_vector<T> v;
std::size_t count = 0;

auto begin = v.begin();
auto end = v.end();

for (auto it = begin; it != end; ++it, ++count)
{
    *it = count;
}
```

Using views

The use of multidimensional arrays is quite common in the numerical field whether to perform dense matrix operations or to process images. It exist many libraries which implement such object classes overloading their basic operators (e.g. ``+``, -, *, (), etc.). However, such operation becomes more delicate when the underlying data layout is segmented or when it is mandatory to use optimized linear algebra subroutines (i.e. BLAS subroutines).

Our solution is thus to relax the level of abstraction by allowing the user to work not directly on n-dimensionnal data, but on “n-dimensionnal collections of 1-D arrays”. The use of well-accepted techniques on contiguous data is thus preserved at the segment level, and the composability of the segments is made possible thanks to multidimensional array-inspired access mode.

Preface: Why SPMD?

Although *HPX* refutes by design this programming model, the *locality* plays a dominant role when it comes to implement vectorized code. To maximize local computations and avoid unneeded data transfers, a parallel section (or Single Programming Multiple Data section) is required. Because the use of global variables is prohibited, this parallel section is created via the RAII idiom.

To define a parallel section, simply write an action taking a `spmd_block` variable as a first parameter:

```
#include <hpx/collectives/spmd_block.hpp>

void bulk_function(hpx::lcos::spmd_block block /* , arg0, arg1, ... */)
{
    // Parallel section

    /* Do some code */
}
HPC_PLAIN_ACTION(bulk_function, bulk_action);
```

Note: In the following paragraphs, we will use the term “image” several times. An image is defined as a lightweight process whose entry point is a function provided by the user. It’s an “image of the function”.

The `spmd_block` class contains the following methods:

- [def Team information] `get_num_images`, `this_image`, `images_per_locality`
- [def Control statements] `sync_all`, `sync_images`

Here is a sample code summarizing the features offered by the `spmd_block` class:

```
#include <hpx/collectives/spmd_block.hpp>

void bulk_function(hpx::lcos::spmd_block block /* , arg0, arg1, ... */)
{
    std::size_t num_images = block.get_num_images();
    std::size_t this_image = block.this_image();
    std::size_t images_per_locality = block.images_per_locality();

    /* Do some code */

    // Synchronize all images in the team
    block.sync_all();

    /* Do some code */

    // Synchronize image 0 and image 1
    block.sync_images(0,1);

    /* Do some code */

    std::vector<std::size_t> vec_images = {2,3,4};

    // Synchronize images 2, 3 and 4
    block.sync_images(vec_images);

    // Alternative call to synchronize images 2, 3 and 4
    block.sync_images(vec_images.begin(), vec_images.end());

    /* Do some code */

    // Non-blocking version of sync_all()
    hpx::future<void> event =
        block.sync_all(hpx::launch::async);

    // Callback waiting for 'event' to be ready before being scheduled
    hpx::future<void> cb =
        event.then(
            [] (hpx::future<void>)
            {

                /* Do some code */

            });

    // Finally wait for the execution tree to be finished
    cb.get();
}

HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(bulk_test_function, bulk_test_action);
```

Then, in order to invoke the parallel section, call the function `define_spmd_block` specifying an arbitrary symbolic name and indicating the number of images per *locality* to create:

```

void bulk_function(hpx::lcos::spmd_block block, /* , arg0, arg1, ... */)
{
}

HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(bulk_test_function, bulk_test_action);

int main()
{
    /* std::size_t arg0, arg1, ...; */

    bulk_action act;
    std::size_t images_per_locality = 4;

    // Instantiate the parallel section
    hpx::lcos::define_spmd_block(
        "some_name", images_per_locality, std::move(act) /*, arg0, arg1, ... */);

    return 0;
}

```

Note: In principle, the user should never call the `spmd_block` constructor. The `define_spmd_block` function is responsible of instantiating `spmd_block` objects and broadcasting them to each created image.

SPMD multidimensional views

Some classes are defined as “container views” when the purpose is to observe and/or modify the values of a container using another perspective than the one that characterizes the container. For example, the values of an `std::vector` object can be accessed via the expression `[i]`. Container views can be used, for example, when it is desired for those values to be “viewed” as a 2D matrix that would have been flattened in a `std::vector`. The values would be possibly accessible via the expression `vv(i, j)` which would call internally the expression `v[k]`.

By default, the `partitioned_vector` class integrates 1-D views of its segments:

```

#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

using iterator = hpx::partitioned_vector<double>::iterator;
using traits = hpx::traits::segmented_iterator_traits<iterator>;

hpx::partitioned_vector<double> v;

// Create a 1-D view of the vector of segments
auto vv = traits::segment(v.begin());

// Access segment i
std::vector<double> v = vv[i];

```

Our views are called “multidimensional” in the sense that they generalize to N dimensions the purpose of `segmented_iterator_traits::segment()` in the 1-D case. Note that in a parallel section, the 2-D expression `a(i, j) = b(i, j)` is quite confusing because without convention, each of the images invoked will race

to execute the statement. For this reason, our views are not only multidimensional but also “spmd-aware”.

Note: SPMD-awareness: The convention is simple. If an assignment statement contains a view subscript as an l-value, it is only and only the image holding the r-value who is evaluating the statement. (In MPI sense, it is called a Put operation).

Subscript-based operations

Here are some examples of using subscripts in the 2-D view case:

```
#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_view.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(double);

using Vec = hpx::partitioned_vector<double>;
using View_2D = hpx::partitioned_vector_view<double, 2>;

/* Do some code */

Vec v;

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    std::size_t height, width;

    // Instantiate the view
    View_2D vv(block, v.begin(), v.end(), {height, width});

    // The l-value is a view subscript, the image that owns vv(1,0)
    // evaluates the assignment.
    vv(0,1) = vv(1,0);

    // The l-value is a view subscript, the image that owns the r-value
    // (result of expression 'std::vector<double>(4,1.0)') evaluates the
    // assignment : oops! race between all participating images.
    vv(2,3) = std::vector<double>(4,1.0);
}
```

Iterator-based operations

Here are some examples of using iterators in the 3-D view case:

```
#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_view.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(int);
```

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```

using Vec = hpx::partitioned_vector<int>;
using View_3D = hpx::partitioned_vector_view<int, 3>;

/* Do some code */

Vec v1, v2;

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    std::size_t size_x, size_y, size_z;

    // Instantiate the views
    View_3D vv1(block, v1.begin(), v1.end(), {size_x, size_y, size_z});
    View_3D vv2(block, v2.begin(), v2.end(), {size_x, size_y, size_z});

    // Save previous segments covered by vv1 into segments covered by vv2
    auto vv2_it = vv2.begin();
    auto vv1_it = vv1.cbegin();

    for(; vv2_it != vv2.end(); vv2_it++, vv1_it++)
    {
        // It's a Put operation
        *vv2_it = *vv1_it;
    }

    // Ensure that all images have performed their Put operations
    block.sync_all();

    // Ensure that only one image is putting updated data into the different
    // segments covered by vv1
    if(block.this_image() == 0)
    {
        int idx = 0;

        // Update all the segments covered by vv1
        for(auto i = vv1.begin(); i != vv1.end(); i++)
        {
            // It's a Put operation
            *i = std::vector<float>(elt_size, idx++);
        }
    }
}

```

Here is an example that shows how to iterate only over segments owned by the current image:

```

#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_view.hpp>
#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_local_view.
    ↵hpp>
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
// 
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(float);

using Vec = hpx::partitioned_vector<float>;

```

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```

using View_1D = hpx::partitioned_vector_view<float, 1>;
/* Do some code */

Vec v;

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    std::size_t num_segments;

    // Instantiate the view
    View_1D vv(block, v.begin(), v.end(), {num_segments});

    // Instantiate the local view from the view
    auto local_vv = hpx::local_view(vv);

    for (auto i = local_vv.begin(); i != local_vv.end(); i++)
    {
        std::vector<float> & segment = *i;

        /* Do some code */
    }
}
}

```

Instantiating sub-views

It is possible to construct views from other views: we call it sub-views. The constraint nevertheless for the subviews is to retain the dimension and the value type of the input view. Here is an example showing how to create a sub-view:

```

#include <hpx/components/containers/partitioned_vector/partitioned_vector_view.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/partitioned_vector.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// remote creation of 'partitioned_vector' segments
//
HPX_REGISTER_PARTITIONED_VECTOR(float);

using Vec = hpx::partitioned_vector<float>;
using View_2D = hpx::partitioned_vector_view<float, 2>;

/* Do some code */

Vec v;

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    std::size_t N = 20;
    std::size_t tilesize = 5;

    // Instantiate the view
    View_2D vv(block, v.begin(), v.end(), {N, N});

    // Instantiate the subview
    View_2D svv(

```

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```

block, &vv(tilesize, 0), &vv(2*tilesize-1, tilesize-1), {tilesize, tilesize}, {N, N});

if(block.this_image() == 0)
{
    // Equivalent to 'vv(tilesize, 0) = 2.0f'
    svv(0, 0) = 2.0f;

    // Equivalent to 'vv(2*tilesize-1, tilesize-1) = 3.0f'
    svv(tilesize-1, tilesize-1) = 3.0f;
}

}

```

Note: The last parameter of the subview constructor is the size of the original view. If one would like to create a subview of the subview and so on, this parameter should stay unchanged. {N, N} for the above example).

C++ co-arrays

Fortran has extended its scalar element indexing approach to reference each segment of a distributed array. In this extension, a segment is attributed a ?co-index? and lives in a specific *locality*. A co-index provides the application with enough information to retrieve the corresponding data reference. In C++, containers present themselves as a ?smarter? alternative of Fortran arrays but there are still no corresponding standardized features similar to the Fortran co-indexing approach. We present here an implementation of such features in *HPX*.

Preface: co-array, a segmented container tied to a SPMD multidimensional views

As mentioned before, a co-array is a distributed array whose segments are accessible through an array-inspired access mode. We have previously seen that it is possible to reproduce such access mode using the concept of views. Nevertheless, the user must pre-create a segmented container to instantiate this view. We illustrate below how a single constructor call can perform those two operations:

```

#include <hpx/components/containers/coarray/coarray.hpp>
#include <hpx/collectives/spmd_block.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// co-creation of 'coarray'
//
HPX_REGISTER_COARRAY(double);

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    using hpx::container::placeholders::_;

    std::size_t height=32, width=4, segment_size=10;

    hpx::coarray<double, 3> a(block, "a", {height, width, _}, segment_size);
    /* Do some code */
}

```

Unlike segmented containers, a co-array object can only be instantiated within a parallel section. Here is the description of the parameters to provide to the coarray constructor:

Table 2.26: Parameters of coarray constructor

Parameter	Description
block	Reference to a <code>spmd_block</code> object
"a"	Symbolic name of type <code>std::string</code>
{height, width, _}	Dimensions of the coarray object
segment_size	Size of a co-indexed element (i.e. size of the object referenced by the expression <code>a(i, j, k)</code>)

Note that the “last dimension size” cannot be set by the user. It only accepts the `constexpr` variable `hpx::container::placeholders::_`. This size, which is considered private, is equal to the number of current images (value returned by `block.get_num_images()`).

Note: An important constraint to remember about coarray objects is that all segments sharing the same “last dimension index” are located in the same image.

Using co-arrays

The member functions owned by the coarray objects are exactly the same as those of spmd multidimensional views. These are:

- * Subscript-based operations
- * Iterator-based operations

However, one additional functionality is provided. Knowing that the element `a(i, j, k)` is in the memory of the `k`th image, the use of local subscripts is possible.

Note: For spmd multidimensional views, subscripts are only global as it still involves potential remote data transfers.

Here is an example of using local subscripts:

```
#include <hpx/components/containers/coarray/coarray.hpp>
#include <hpx/collectives/spmd_block.hpp>

// The following code generates all necessary boiler plate to enable the
// co-creation of 'coarray'
//
HPX_REGISTER_COARRAY(double);

// Parallel section (suppose 'block' an spmd_block instance)
{
    using hpx::container::placeholders::_;

    std::size_t height=32, width=4, segment_size=10;

    hpx::coarray<double, 3> a(block, "a", {height, width, _}, segment_size);

    double idx = block.this_image()*height*width;

    for (std::size_t j = 0; j<width; j++)
        for (std::size_t i = 0; i<height; i++)

```

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```

{
    // Local write operation performed via the use of local subscript
    a(i,j,...) = std::vector<double>(elt_size, idx);
    idx++;
}

block.sync_all();
}

```

Note: When the “last dimension index” of a subscript is equal to `hpx::container::placeholders::_`, local subscript (and not global subscript) is used. It is equivalent to a global subscript used with a “last dimension index” equal to the value returned by `block.this_image()`.

2.5.8 Running on batch systems

This section walks you through launching *HPX* applications on various batch systems.

How to use *HPX* applications with PBS

Most *HPX* applications are executed on parallel computers. These platforms typically provide integrated job management services that facilitate the allocation of computing resources for each parallel program. *HPX* includes support for one of the most common job management systems, the Portable Batch System (PBS).

All PBS jobs require a script to specify the resource requirements and other parameters associated with a parallel job. The PBS script is basically a shell script with PBS directives placed within commented sections at the beginning of the file. The remaining (not commented-out) portions of the file executes just like any other regular shell script. While the description of all available PBS options is outside the scope of this tutorial (the interested reader may refer to in-depth documentation¹⁹⁴ for more information), below is a minimal example to illustrate the approach. The following test application will use the multithreaded `hello_world_distributed` program, explained in the section *Remote execution with actions: Hello world*.

```

#!/bin/bash
#
#PBS -l nodes=2:ppn=4

APP_PATH=~/packages/hpx/bin/hello_world_distributed
APP_OPTIONS=

pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH $APP_OPTIONS --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE`
```

Caution: If the first application specific argument (inside `$APP_OPTIONS`) is a non-option (i.e., does not start with a `-` or a `--`), then the argument has to be placed before the option `--hpx:nodes`, which, in this case, should be the last option on the command line.

Alternatively, use the option `--hpx:endnodes` to explicitly mark the end of the list of node names:

```
pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH --hpx:nodes`cat $PBS_NODEFILE` --hpx:endnodes $APP_OPTIONS
```

¹⁹⁴ <http://www.clusterresources.com/torquedocs21/>

The `#PBS -l nodes=2:ppn=4` directive will cause two compute nodes to be allocated for the application, as specified in the option `nodes`. Each of the nodes will dedicate four cores to the program, as per the option `ppn`, short for “processors per node” (PBS does not distinguish between processors and cores). Note that requesting more cores per node than physically available is pointless and may prevent PBS from accepting the script.

On newer PBS versions the PBS command syntax might be different. For instance, the PBS script above would look like:

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#PBS -l select=2:ncpus=4

APP_PATH=~/packages/hpx/bin/hello_world_distributed
APP_OPTIONS=

pbsdsh -u $APP_PATH $APP_OPTIONS --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE`
```

`APP_PATH` and `APP_OPTIONS` are shell variables that respectively specify the correct path to the executable (`hello_world_distributed` in this case) and the command line options. Since the `hello_world_distributed` application doesn’t need any command line options, `APP_OPTIONS` has been left empty. Unlike in other execution environments, there is no need to use the `--hpx:threads` option to indicate the required number of OS threads per node; the *HPX* library will derive this parameter automatically from PBS.

Finally, `pbsdsh` is a PBS command that starts tasks to the resources allocated to the current job. It is recommended to leave this line as shown and modify only the PBS options and shell variables as needed for a specific application.

Important: A script invoked by `pbsdsh` starts in a very basic environment: the user’s `$HOME` directory is defined and is the current directory, the `LANG` variable is set to `C` and the `PATH` is set to the basic `/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin` as defined in a system-wide file `pbs_environment`. Nothing that would normally be set up by a system shell profile or user shell profile is defined, unlike the environment for the main job script.

Another choice is for the `pbsdsh` command in your main job script to invoke your program via a shell, like `sh` or `bash`, so that it gives an initialized environment for each instance. Users can create a small script `runme.sh`, which is used to invoke the program:

```
#!/bin/bash
# Small script which invokes the program based on what was passed on its
# command line.
#
# This script is executed by the bash shell which will initialize all
# environment variables as usual.
$@
```

Now, the script is invoked using the `pbsdsh` tool:

```
#!/bin/bash
#
#PBS -l nodes=2:ppn=4

APP_PATH=~/packages/hpx/bin/hello_world_distributed
APP_OPTIONS=

pbsdsh -u runme.sh $APP_PATH $APP_OPTIONS --hpx:nodes=`cat $PBS_NODEFILE`
```

All that remains now is submitting the job to the queuing system. Assuming that the contents of the PBS script were saved in the file `pbs_hello_world.sh` in the current directory, this is accomplished by typing:

```
qsub ./pbs_hello_world_pbs.sh
```

If the job is accepted, qsub will print out the assigned job ID, which may look like:

```
$ 42.supercomputer.some.university.edu
```

To check the status of your job, issue the following command:

```
qstat 42.supercomputer.some.university.edu
```

and look for a single-letter job status symbol. The common cases include:

- *Q* - signifies that the job is queued and awaiting its turn to be executed.
- *R* - indicates that the job is currently running.
- *C* - means that the job has completed.

The example qstat output below shows a job waiting for execution resources to become available:

Job id	Name	User	Time	Use	S	Queue
42.supercomputer	...ello_world.sh	joe_user		0	Q	batch

After the job completes, PBS will place two files, `pbs_hello_world.sh.o42` and `pbs_hello_world.sh.e42`, in the directory where the job was submitted. The first contains the standard output and the second contains the standard error from all the nodes on which the application executed. In our example, the error output file should be empty and the standard output file should contain something similar to:

```
hello world from OS-thread 3 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 2 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 1
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 3 on locality 1
hello world from OS-thread 2 on locality 1
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 1
```

Congratulations! You have just run your first distributed *HPX* application!

How to use *HPX* applications with SLURM

Just like PBS (described in section *How to use HPX applications with PBS*), SLURM is a job management system which is widely used on large supercomputing systems. Any *HPX* application can easily be run using SLURM. This section describes how this can be done.

The easiest way to run an *HPX* application using SLURM is to utilize the command line tool `srun`, which interacts with the SLURM batch scheduling system:

```
srun -p <partition> -N <number-of-nodes> hpx-application <application-arguments>
```

Here, `<partition>` is one of the node partitions existing on the target machine (consult the machine's documentation to get a list of existing partitions) and `<number-of-nodes>` is the number of compute nodes that should be used. By default, the *HPX* application is started with one *locality* per node and uses all available cores on a node. You can change the number of localities started per node (for example, to account for NUMA effects) by specifying the `-n` option of `srun`. The number of cores per *locality* can be set by `-c`. The `<application-arguments>` are any application specific arguments that need to be passed on to the application.

Note: There is no need to use any of the *HPX* command line options related to the number of localities, number of threads, or related to networking ports. All of this information is automatically extracted from the SLURM environment by the *HPX* startup code.

Important: The `srun` documentation explicitly states: “If `-c` is specified without `-n`, as many tasks will be allocated per node as possible while satisfying the `-c` restriction. For instance on a cluster with 8 CPUs per node, a job request for 4 nodes and 3 CPUs per task may be allocated 3 or 6 CPUs per node (1 or 2 tasks per node) depending upon resource consumption by other jobs.” For this reason, it’s recommended to always specify `-n <number-of-instances>`, even if `<number-of-instances>` is equal to one (1).

Interactive shells

To get an interactive development shell on one of the nodes, users can issue the following command:

```
srun -p <node-type> -N <number-of-nodes> --pty /bin/bash -l
```

After the shell has been opened, users can run their *HPX* application. By default, it uses all available cores. Note that if you requested one node, you don’t need to do `srun` again. However, if you requested more than one node, and want to run your distributed application, you can use `srun` again to start up the distributed *HPX* application. It will use the resources that have been requested for the interactive shell.

Scheduling batch jobs

The above mentioned method of running *HPX* applications is fine for development purposes. The disadvantage that comes with `srun` is that it only returns once the application is finished. This might not be appropriate for longer-running applications (for example, benchmarks or larger scale simulations). In order to cope with that limitation, users can use the `sbatch` command.

The `sbatch` command expects a script that it can run once the requested resources are available. In order to request resources, users need to add `#SBATCH` comments in their script or provide the necessary parameters to `sbatch` directly. The parameters are the same as with `run`. The commands you need to execute are the same you would need to start your application as if you were in an interactive shell.

2.5.9 Debugging *HPX* applications

Using a debugger with *HPX* applications

Using a debugger such as `gdb` with *HPX* applications is no problem. However, there are some things to keep in mind to make the experience somewhat more productive.

Call stacks in *HPX* can often be quite unwieldy as the library is heavily templated and the call stacks can be very deep. For this reason it is sometimes a good idea compile *HPX* in `RelWithDebInfo` mode, which applies some optimizations but keeps debugging symbols. This can often compress call stacks significantly. On the other hand, stepping through the code can also be more difficult because of statements being reordered and variables being optimized away. Also, note that because *HPX* implements user-space threads and context switching, call stacks may not always be complete in a debugger.

HPX launches not only worker threads but also a few helper threads. The first thread is the main thread, which typically does no work in an *HPX* application, except at startup and shutdown. If using the default settings, *HPX* will spawn six

additional threads (used for service thread pools). The first worker thread is usually the eighth thread, and most user codes will be run on these worker threads. The last thread is a helper thread used for *HPX* shutdown.

Finally, since *HPX* is a multi-threaded runtime, the following *gdb* options can be helpful:

```
set pagination off
set non-stop on
```

Non-stop mode allows users to have a single thread stop on a breakpoint without stopping all other threads as well.

Using sanitizers with *HPX* applications

Warning: Not all parts of *HPX* are sanitizer clean. This means that users may end up with false positives from *HPX* itself when using sanitizers for their applications.

To use sanitizers with *HPX*, turn on `HPX_WITH_SANITIZERS` and turn off `HPX_WITH_STACKOVERFLOW_DETECTION` during CMake configuration. It's recommended to also build Boost with the same sanitizers that will be used for *HPX*. The appropriate sanitizers can then be enabled using CMake by appending `-fsanitize=address -fno-omit-frame-pointer` to `CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS` and `-fsanitize=address` to `CMAKE_EXE_LINKER_FLAGS`. Replace `address` with the sanitizer that you want to use.

2.5.10 Optimizing *HPX* applications

Performance counters

Performance counters in *HPX* are used to provide information as to how well the runtime system or an application is performing. The counter data can help determine system bottlenecks, and fine-tune system and application performance. The *HPX* runtime system, its networking, and other layers provide counter data that an application can consume to provide users with information about how well the application is performing.

Applications can also use counter data to determine how much system resources to consume. For example, an application that transfers data over the network could consume counter data from a network switch to determine how much data to transfer without competing for network bandwidth with other network traffic. The application could use the counter data to adjust its transfer rate as the bandwidth usage from other network traffic increases or decreases.

Performance counters are *HPX* parallel processes that expose a predefined interface. *HPX* exposes special API functions that allow one to create, manage, and read the counter data, and release instances of performance counters. Performance Counter instances are accessed by name, and these names have a predefined structure which is described in the section *Performance counter names*. The advantage of this is that any Performance Counter can be accessed remotely (from a different *locality*) or locally (from the same *locality*). Moreover, since all counters expose their data using the same API, any code consuming counter data can be utilized to access arbitrary system information with minimal effort.

Counter data may be accessed in real time. More information about how to consume counter data can be found in the section *Consuming performance counter data*.

All *HPX* applications provide command line options related to performance counters, such as the ability to list available counter types, or periodically query specific counters to be printed to the screen or save them in a file. For more information, please refer to the section *HPX Command Line Options*.

Performance counter names

All Performance Counter instances have a name uniquely identifying each instance. This name can be used to access the counter, retrieve all related meta data, and to query the counter data (as described in the section *Consuming performance counter data*). Counter names are strings with a predefined structure. The general form of a countername is:

```
/objectname{full_instancename}/countername@parameters
```

where `full_instancename` could be either another (full) counter name or a string formatted as:

```
parentinstancename#parentindex/instancename#instanceindex
```

Each separate part of a countername (e.g., `objectname`, `countername`, `parentinstancename`, `instancename`, and `parameters`) should start with a letter ('a'...'z', 'A'...'Z') or an underscore character ('_'), optionally followed by letters, digits ('0'...'9'), hyphen ('-'), or underscore characters. Whitespace is not allowed inside a counter name. The characters '/', '{', '}', '#', and '@' have a special meaning and are used to delimit the different parts of the counter name.

The parts `parentinstanceindex` and `instanceindex` are integers. If an index is not specified, *HPX* will assume a default of -1.

Two counter name examples

This section gives examples of both simple counter names and aggregate counter names. For more information on simple and aggregate counter names, please see *Performance counter instances*.

An example of a well-formed (and meaningful) simple counter name would be:

```
/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative
```

This counter returns the current cumulative number of executed (retired) *HPX* threads for the *locality* 0. The counter type of this counter is `/threads/count/cumulative` and the full instance name is `locality#0/total`. This counter type does not require an `instanceindex` or `parameters` to be specified.

In this case, the `parentindex` (the '0') designates the *locality* for which the counter instance is created. The counter will return the number of *HPX* threads retired on that particular *locality*.

Another example for a well formed (aggregate) counter name is:

```
/statistics{/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative}/average@500
```

This counter takes the simple counter from the first example, samples its values every 500 milliseconds, and returns the average of the value samples whenever it is queried. The counter type of this counter is `/statistics/average` and the instance name is the full name of the counter for which the values have to be averaged. In this case, the `parameters` (the '500') specify the sampling interval for the averaging to take place (in milliseconds).

Performance counter types

Every performance counter belongs to a specific performance counter type which classifies the counters into groups of common semantics. The type of a counter is identified by the `objectname` and the `countername` parts of the name.

```
/objectname/countername
```

When an application starts *HPX* will register all available counter types on each of the localities. These counter types are held in a special performance counter registration database, which can be used to retrieve the meta data related to a counter type and to create counter instances based on a given counter instance name.

Performance counter instances

The `full_instancename` distinguishes different counter instances of the same counter type. The formatting of the `full_instancename` depends on the counter type. There are two types of counters: simple counters, which usually generate the counter values based on direct measurements, and aggregate counters, which take another counter and transform its values before generating their own counter values. An example for a simple counter is given *above*: counting retired *HPX* threads. An aggregate counter is shown as an example *above* as well: calculating the average of the underlying counter values sampled at constant time intervals.

While simple counters use instance names formatted as `parentinstancename#parentindex/instancename#instanceindex`, most aggregate counters have the full counter name of the embedded counter as their instance name.

Not all simple counter types require specifying all four elements of a full counter instance name; some of the parts (`parentinstancename`, `parentindex`, `instancename`, and `instanceindex`) are optional for specific counters. Please refer to the documentation of a particular counter for more information about the formatting requirements for the name of this counter (see *Existing HPX performance counters*).

The `parameters` are used to pass additional information to a counter at creation time. They are optional, and they fully depend on the concrete counter. Even if a specific counter type allows additional parameters to be given, those usually are not required as sensible defaults will be chosen. Please refer to the documentation of a particular counter for more information about what parameters are supported, how to specify them, and what default values are assumed (see also *Existing HPX performance counters*).

Every *locality* of an application exposes its own set of performance counter types and performance counter instances. The set of exposed counters is determined dynamically at application start based on the execution environment of the application. For instance, this set is influenced by the current hardware environment for the *locality* (such as whether the *locality* has access to accelerators), and the software environment of the application (such as the number of OS threads used to execute *HPX* threads).

Using wildcards in performance counter names

It is possible to use wildcard characters when specifying performance counter names. Performance counter names can contain two types of wildcard characters:

- Wildcard characters in the performance counter type
- Wildcard characters in the performance counter instance name

A wildcard character has a meaning which is very close to usual file name wildcard matching rules implemented by common shells (like bash).

Table 2.27: Wildcard characters in the performance counter type

Wild-card	Description
*	This wildcard character matches any number (zero or more) of arbitrary characters.
?	This wildcard character matches any single arbitrary character.
[. . .]	This wildcard character matches any single character from the list of specified within the square brackets.

Table 2.28: Wildcard characters in the performance counter instance name

Wild-card	Description
*	This wildcard character matches any <i>locality</i> or any thread, depending on whether it is used for <code>locality#*</code> or <code>worker-thread#*</code> . No other wildcards are allowed in counter instance names.

Consuming performance counter data

You can consume performance data using either the command line interface, the *HPX* application or the *HPX* API. The command line interface is easier to use, but it is less flexible and does not allow one to adjust the behaviour of your application at runtime. The command line interface provides a convenience abstraction but simplified abstraction for querying and logging performance counter data for a set of performance counters.

Consuming performance counter data from the command line

HPX provides a set of predefined command line options for every application that uses `hpx::init` for its initialization. While there are many more command line options available (see *HPX Command Line Options*), the set of options related to performance counters allows one to list existing counters, and query existing counters once at application termination or repeatedly after a constant time interval.

The following table summarizes the available command line options:

Table 2.29: HPX Command Line Options Related to Performance Counters

Command line option	Description
--hpx:print	Prints the specified performance counter either repeatedly and/or at the times specified by --hpx:print-counter-at (see also option --hpx:print-counter-interval).
--hpx:print-reset	Prints the specified performance counter either repeatedly and/or at the times specified by --hpx:print-counter-at. Reset the counter after the value is queried (see also option --hpx:print-counter-interval).
--hpx:print-counter	Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter repeatedly after the time interval (specified in milliseconds) (default: 0 which means print once at shutdown).
--hpx:print-counter-file	Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter to the given file (default: console).
--hpx:list	Lists the names of all registered performance counters.
--hpx:list-desc	Lists the descriptions of all registered performance counters.
--hpx:print-csv	Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter. Possible formats in CSV format with header or without any header (see option --hpx:no-csv-header), possible values: csv (prints counter values in CSV format with full names as header) csv-short (prints counter values in CSV format with shortnames provided with --hpx:print-counter as --hpx:print-counter shortname, full-countername).
--hpx:print-csv-no-header	Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter and csv or csv-short format specified with --hpx:print-counter-format without header.
--hpx:print-counter-reset	Prints the performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter (or --hpx:print-counter-reset) at the given point in time. Possible argument values: startup, shutdown (default), noshutdown.
--hpx:reset	Resets all performance counter(s) specified with --hpx:print-counter after they have been evaluated.
--hpx:print-type	Appends counter type description to generated output.
--hpx:print-locality	Prints only local counters.

While the options --hpx:list-counters and --hpx:list-counter-infos give a short list of all available counters, the full documentation for those can be found in the section *Existing HPX performance counters*.

A simple example

All of the commandline options mentioned above can be tested using the `hello_world_distributed` example.

Listing all available counters `hello_world_distributed --hpx:list-counters` yields:

```
List of available counter instances (replace * below with the appropriate sequence number)
-----
/agas/count/allocate /agas/count/bind /agas/count/bind_gid
/agas/count/bind_name ... /threads{locality#*/allocator#*/}count/objects
/threads{locality#*/total}/count/stack-recycles
/threads{locality#*/total}/idle-rate
/threads{locality#*/worker-thread#*/}/idle-rate
```

Providing more information about all available counters, `hello_world_distributed --hpx:list-counter-infos` yields:

```
Information about available counter instances (replace * below with the
appropriate sequence number)

-----
fullname: /agas/count/allocate helptext: returns the number of invocations of
the AGAS service 'allocate' type: counter_raw version: 1.0.0
-----

-----
fullname: /agas/count/bind helptext: returns the number of invocations of the
AGAS service 'bind' type: counter_raw version: 1.0.0
-----

-----
fullname: /agas/count/bind_gid helptext: returns the number of invocations of
the AGAS service 'bind_gid' type: counter_raw version: 1.0.0
-----

...
...
```

This command will not only list the counter names but also a short description of the data exposed by this counter.

Note: The list of available counters may differ depending on the concrete execution environment (hardware or software) of your application.

Requesting the counter data for one or more performance counters can be achieved by invoking `hello_world_distributed` with a list of counter names:

```
hello_world_distributed \
    --hpx:print-counter=/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative \
    --hpx:print-counter=/agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind
```

which yields for instance:

```
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative,1,0.212527,[s],33
/agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind,1,0.212790,[s],11
```

The first line is the normal output generated by `hello_world_distributed` and has no relation to the counter data listed. The last two lines contain the counter data as gathered at application shutdown. These lines have six fields, the counter name, the sequence number of the counter invocation, the time stamp at which this information has been sampled, the unit of measure for the time stamp, the actual counter value and an optional unit of measure for the counter value.

Note: The command line option `--hpx:print-counter-types` will append a seventh field to the generated output. This field will hold an abbreviated counter type.

The actual counter value can be represented by a single number (for counters returning singular values) or a list of numbers separated by ' : ' (for counters returning an array of values, like for instance a histogram).

Note: The name of the performance counter will be enclosed in double quotes ' " ' if it contains one or more commas ' , '.

Requesting to query the counter data once after a constant time interval with this command line:

```
hello_world_distributed \
--hpx:print-counter=/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative \
--hpx:print-counter=/agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind \
--hpx:print-counter-interval=20
```

yields for instance (leaving off the actual console output of the `hello_world_distributed` example for brevity):

```
threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative,1,0.002409,[s],22
agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind,1,0.002542,[s],9
threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative,2,0.023002,[s],41
agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind,2,0.023557,[s],10
threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative,3,0.037514,[s],46
agas{locality#0/total}/count/bind,3,0.038679,[s],10
```

The command `--hpx:print-counter-destination=<file>` will redirect all counter data gathered to the specified file name, which avoids cluttering the console output of your application.

The command line option `--hpx:print-counter` supports using a limited set of wildcards for a (very limited) set of use cases. In particular, all occurrences of `#*` as in `locality#*` and in `worker-thread#*` will be automatically expanded to the proper set of performance counter names representing the actual environment for the executed program. For instance, if your program is utilizing four worker threads for the execution of *HPX* threads (see command line option `--hpx:threads`) the following command line

```
hello_world_distributed \
--hpx:threads=4 \
--hpx:print-counter=/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#*}/count/cumulative
```

will print the value of the performance counters monitoring each of the worker threads:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 3 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 2 on locality 0
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#0}/count/cumulative,1,0.0025214,[s],27
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#1}/count/cumulative,1,0.0025453,[s],33
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#2}/count/cumulative,1,0.0025683,[s],29
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#3}/count/cumulative,1,0.0025904,[s],33
```

The command `--hpx:print-counter-format` takes values `csv` and `csv-short` to generate CSV formatted counter values with a header.

With format as `csv`:

```
hello_world_distributed \
--hpx:threads=2 \
--hpx:print-counter-format csv \
--hpx:print-counter /threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative \
--hpx:print-counter /threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative-phases
```

will print the values of performance counters in CSV format with the full countername as a header:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
/threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative,/threads{locality#*/total}/count/
cumulative-phases
39,93
```

With format `csv-short`:

```
hello_world_distributed \
--hpx:threads 2 \
--hpx:print-counter-format csv-short \
--hpx:print-counter cumulative,/threads{locality#/*/total}/count/cumulative \
--hpx:print-counter phases,/threads{locality#/*/total}/count/cumulative-phases
```

will print the values of performance counters in CSV format with the short countername as a header:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
cumulative,phases
39,93
```

With format csv and csv-short when used with --hpx:print-counter-interval:

```
hello_world_distributed \
--hpx:threads 2 \
--hpx:print-counter-format csv-short \
--hpx:print-counter cumulative,/threads{locality#/*/total}/count/cumulative \
--hpx:print-counter phases,/threads{locality#/*/total}/count/cumulative-phases \
--hpx:print-counter-interval 5
```

will print the header only once repeating the performance counter value(s) repeatedly:

```
cum,phases
25,42
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
44,95
```

The command --hpx:no-csv-header can be used with --hpx:print-counter-format to print performance counter values in CSV format without any header:

```
hello_world_distributed \
--hpx:threads 2 \
--hpx:print-counter-format csv-short \
--hpx:print-counter cumulative,/threads{locality#/*/total}/count/cumulative \
--hpx:print-counter phases,/threads{locality#/*/total}/count/cumulative-phases \
--hpx:no-csv-header
```

will print:

```
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
37,91
```

Consuming performance counter data using the HPX API

HPX provides an API that allows users to discover performance counters and to retrieve the current value of any existing performance counter from any application.

Discover existing performance counters

Retrieve the current value of any performance counter

Performance counters are specialized *HPX* components. In order to retrieve a counter value, the performance counter needs to be instantiated. *HPX* exposes a client component object for this purpose:

```
hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter counter(std::string const& name);
```

Instantiating an instance of this type will create the performance counter identified by the given name. Only the first invocation for any given counter name will create a new instance of that counter. All following invocations for a given counter name will reference the initially created instance. This ensures that at any point in time there is never more than one active instance of any of the existing performance counters.

In order to access the counter value (or to invoke any of the other functionality related to a performance counter, like start, stop or reset) member functions of the created client component instance should be called:

```
// print the current number of threads created on locality 0
hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter count(
    "/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative");
hpx::cout << count.get_value<int>().get() << hpx::endl;
```

For more information about the client component type, see `hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter`

Note: In the above example `count.get_value()` returns a future. In order to print the result we must append `.get()` to retrieve the value. You could write the above example like this for more clarity:

```
// print the current number of threads created on locality 0
hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter count(
    "/threads{locality#0/total}/count/cumulative");
hpx::future<int> result = count.get_value<int>();
hpx::cout << result.get() << hpx::endl;
```

Providing performance counter data

HPX offers several ways by which you may provide your own data as a performance counter. This has the benefit of exposing additional, possibly application-specific information using the existing Performance Counter framework, unifying the process of gathering data about your application.

An application that wants to provide counter data can implement a performance counter to provide the data. When a consumer queries performance data, the *HPX* runtime system calls the provider to collect the data. The runtime system uses an internal registry to determine which provider to call.

Generally, there are two ways of exposing your own performance counter data: a simple, function-based way and a more complex, but more powerful way of implementing a full performance counter. Both alternatives are described in the following sections.

Exposing performance counter data using a simple function

The simplest way to expose arbitrary numeric data is to write a function which will then be called whenever a consumer queries this counter. Currently, this type of performance counter can only be used to expose integer values. The expected signature of this function is:

```
std::int64_t some_performance_data(bool reset);
```

The argument `bool reset` (which is supplied by the runtime system when the function is invoked) specifies whether the counter value should be reset after evaluating the current value (if applicable).

For instance, here is such a function returning how often it was invoked:

```
// The atomic variable 'counter' ensures the thread safety of the counter.
boost::atomic<std::int64_t> counter(0);

std::int64_t some_performance_data(bool reset)
{
    std::int64_t result = ++counter;
    if (reset)
        counter = 0;
    return result;
}
```

This example function exposes a linearly-increasing value as our performance data. The value is incremented on each invocation, i.e., each time a consumer requests the counter data of this performance counter.

The next step in exposing this counter to the runtime system is to register the function as a new raw counter type using the *HPX* API function `hpx::performance_counters::install_counter_type`. A counter type represents certain common characteristics of counters, like their counter type name and any associated description information. The following snippet shows an example of how to register the function `some_performance_data`, which is shown above, for a counter type named "/test/data". This registration has to be executed before any consumer instantiates, and queries an instance of this counter type:

```
#include <hpx/include/performance_counters.hpp>

void register_counter_type()
{
    // Call the HPX API function to register the counter type.
    hpx::performance_counters::install_counter_type(
        "/test/data",                                // counter type name
        &some_performance_data,                      // function providing counter_
        ↪data                                         // returns a linearly increasing counter value" // description text (optional)
        ""                                            // unit of measure (optional)
    );
}
```

Now it is possible to instantiate a new counter instance based on the naming scheme "/test{locality#/*/total}/data" where * is a zero-based integer index identifying the *locality* for which the counter instance should be accessed. The function `hpx::performance_counters::install_counter_type` enables users to instantiate exactly one counter instance for each *locality*. Repeated requests to instantiate such a counter will return the same instance, i.e., the instance created for the first request.

If this counter needs to be accessed using the standard *HPX* command line options, the registration has to be performed during application startup, before `hpx_main` is executed. The best way to achieve this is to register an *HPX* startup function using the API function `hpx::register_startup_function` before calling `hpx::init` to initialize the runtime system:

```

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    // By registering the counter type we make it available to any consumer
    // who creates and queries an instance of the type "/test/data".
    //
    // This registration should be performed during startup. The
    // function 'register_counter_type' should be executed as an HPX thread right
    // before hpx_main is executed.
    hpx::register_startup_function(&register_counter_type);

    // Initialize and run HPX.
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}

```

Please see the code in `simplest_performance_counter.cpp` for a full example demonstrating this functionality.

Implementing a full performance counter

Sometimes, the simple way of exposing a single value as a performance counter is not sufficient. For that reason, *HPX* provides a means of implementing full performance counters which support:

- Retrieving the descriptive information about the performance counter
- Retrieving the current counter value
- Resetting the performance counter (value)
- Starting the performance counter
- Stopping the performance counter
- Setting the (initial) value of the performance counter

Every full performance counter will implement a predefined interface:

```

// Copyright (c) 2007-2020 Hartmut Kaiser
//
// SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
// Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
// file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)

#pragma once

#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#include <hpx/async_base/launch_policy.hpp>
#include <hpx/components/client_base.hpp>
#include <hpx/functional/bind_front.hpp>
#include <hpx/futures/future.hpp>
#include <hpx/modules/execution.hpp>

#include <hpx/performance_counters/counters_fwd.hpp>
#include <hpx/performance_counters/server/base_performance_counter.hpp>

#include <string>
#include <utility>
#include <vector>

```

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```
///////////////////////////////
namespace hpx { namespace performance_counters {

    ///////////////////////////////
    struct HPX_EXPORT performance_counter
        : components::client_base<performance_counter,
          server::base_performance_counter>
    {
        using base_type = components::client_base<performance_counter,
            server::base_performance_counter>;

        performance_counter() = default;

        performance_counter(std::string const& name);

        performance_counter(
            std::string const& name, hpx::id_type const& locality);

        performance_counter(id_type const& id)
            : base_type(id)
        {
        }

        performance_counter(future<id_type>&& id)
            : base_type(std::move(id))
        {
        }

        performance_counter(hpx::future<performance_counter>&& c)
            : base_type(std::move(c))
        {
        }

        ///////////////////////////////
        future<counter_info> get_info() const;
        counter_info get_info(
            launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const;

        future<counter_value> get_counter_value(bool reset = false);
        counter_value get_counter_value(
            launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code& ec = throws);

        future<counter_value> get_counter_value() const;
        counter_value get_counter_value(
            launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const;

        future<counter_values_array> get_counter_values_array(
            bool reset = false);
        counter_values_array get_counter_values_array(
            launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code& ec = throws);

        future<counter_values_array> get_counter_values_array() const;
        counter_values_array get_counter_values_array(
            launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const;

        ///////////////////////////////
        future<bool> start();
    };
}}
```

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```

bool start(launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws);
future<bool> stop();
bool stop(launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws);
future<void> reset();
void reset(launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws);
future<void> reinit(bool reset = true);
void reinit(
    launch::sync_policy, bool reset = true, error_code& ec = throws);
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
future<std::string> get_name() const;
std::string get_name(
    launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const;

private:
    template <typename T>
    static T extract_value(future<counter_value>&& value)
    {
        return value.get().get_value<T>();
    }

public:
    template <typename T>
    future<T> get_value(bool reset = false)
    {
        return get_counter_value(reset).then(hpx::launch::sync,
            util::bind_front(&performance_counter::extract_value<T>));
    }
    template <typename T>
    T get_value(
        launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code& ec = throws)
    {
        return get_counter_value(launch::sync, reset).get_value<T>(ec);
    }

    template <typename T>
    future<T> get_value() const
    {
        return get_counter_value().then(hpx::launch::sync,
            util::bind_front(&performance_counter::extract_value<T>));
    }
    template <typename T>
    T get_value(launch::sync_policy, error_code& ec = throws) const
    {
        return get_counter_value(launch::sync).get_value<T>(ec);
    }
};

// Return all counters matching the given name (with optional wild cards).
HPX_EXPORT std::vector<performance_counter> discover_counters(
    std::string const& name, error_code& ec = throws);
} } // namespace hpx::performance_counters

```

In order to implement a full performance counter, you have to create an *HPX* component exposing this interface. To

simplify this task, *HPX* provides a ready-made base class which handles all the boiler plate of creating a component for you. The remainder of this section will explain the process of creating a full performance counter based on the Sine example, which you can find in the directory examples/performance_counters/sine/.

The base class is defined in the header file [hpx_link hpx/performance_counters/base_performance_counter.hpp..hpx/performance_counters as:

```
// Copyright (c) 2007-2018 Hartmut Kaiser
//
// SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
// Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
// file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)

#pragma once

#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#include <hpx/actions_base/component_action.hpp>
#include <hpx/components_base/component_type.hpp>
#include <hpx/components_base/server/component_base.hpp>
#include <hpx/performance_counters/counters.hpp>
#include <hpx/performance_counters/server/base_performance_counter.hpp>

///////////////////////////////
//[performance_counter_base_class
namespace hpx { namespace performance_counters {
    template <typename Derived>
    class base_performance_counter;
}} // namespace hpx::performance_counters
//]

/////////////////////////////
namespace hpx { namespace performance_counters {
    template <typename Derived>
    class base_performance_counter
        : public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter
        , public hpx::components::component_base<Derived>
    {
    private:
        typedef hpx::components::component_base<Derived> base_type;

    public:
        typedef Derived type_holder;
        typedef hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter
            base_type_holder;

        base_performance_counter() {}

        base_performance_counter(
            hpx::performance_counters::counter_info const& info)
            : base_type_holder(info)
        {}

        // Disambiguate finalize() which is implemented in both base classes
        void finalize()
        {
            base_type_holder::finalize();
            base_type::finalize();
        }
    };
}}
```

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```

        }
    };
} } // namespace hpx::performance_counters

```

The single template parameter is expected to receive the type of the derived class implementing the performance counter. In the Sine example this looks like:

```

// Copyright (c) 2007-2012 Hartmut Kaiser
//
// SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
// Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
// file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)

#pragma once

#include <hpx/config.hpp>
#ifndef HPX_COMPUTE_DEVICE_CODE
#include <hpx/hpx.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/lcos_local.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/performance_counters.hpp>
#include <hpx/include/util.hpp>

#include <cstdint>

namespace performance_counters { namespace sine { namespace server
{
    /////////////////////////////////
    // [sine_counter_definition
    class sine_counter
        : public hpx::performance_counters::base_performance_counter<sine_counter>
    //{
    {
        public:
            sine_counter() : current_value_(0), evaluated_at_(0) {}
        explicit sine_counter(
            hpx::performance_counters::counter_info const& info);

        /// This function will be called in order to query the current value of
        /// this performance counter
        hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value(bool reset);

        /// The functions below will be called to start and stop collecting
        /// counter values from this counter.
        bool start();
        bool stop();

        /// finalize() will be called just before the instance gets destructed
        void finalize();

        protected:
            bool evaluate();

        private:
            typedef hpx::lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type;

            mutable mutex_type mtx_;

```

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```
    double current_value_;
    std::uint64_t evaluated_at_;

    hpx::util::interval_timer timer_;
};

} }

#endif
```

i.e., the type `sine_counter` is derived from the base class passing the type as a template argument (please see `simplest_performance_counter.cpp` for the full source code of the counter definition). For more information about this technique (called Curiously Recurring Template Pattern - CRTP), please see for instance the corresponding [Wikipedia article¹⁹⁵](#). This base class itself is derived from the `performance_counter` interface described above.

Additionally, a full performance counter implementation not only exposes the actual value but also provides information about:

- The point in time a particular value was retrieved.
- A (sequential) invocation count.
- The actual counter value.
- An optional scaling coefficient.
- Information about the counter status.

Existing HPX performance counters

The *HPX* runtime system exposes a wide variety of predefined performance counters. These counters expose critical information about different modules of the runtime system. They can help determine system bottlenecks and fine-tune system and application performance.

¹⁹⁵ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Curiously_recurring_template_pattern

Table 2.30: AGAS performance counters

Counter type	Counter instance formatting	Description	Parameters
/agas/count/<agas_service> where: <agas_service> is one of the following: <i>primary namespace services</i> : route, bind_gid, resolve_gid, unbind_gid, increment_credit, decrement_credit, allocate, begin_migration, end_migration <i>component namespace services</i> : bind_prefix, bind_name, resolve_id, unbind_name, iterate_types, get_component_typename, num_localities_type <i>locality namespace services</i> : free, localities, num_localities, num_threads, resolve_locality, resolved_localities <i>symbol namespace services</i> : bind, resolve, unbind, iterate_names, on_symbol_namespace_event	<agas_instance>/total where: <agas_instance> is the name of the AGAS service to query. Currently, this value will be locality#0 where 0 is the root <i>locality</i> (the id of the locality hosting the AGAS service). The value for * can be any <i>locality</i> id for the following <agas_service>: route, bind_gid, resolve_gid, unbind_gid, increment_credit, decrement_credit, bind, resolve, unbind, and iterate_names (only the primary and symbol AGAS service components live on all localities, whereas all other AGAS services are available on locality#0 only).	None	Returns the total number of invocations of the specified AGAS service since its creation.
/agas/<agas_service_category>/count where: <agas_service_category> is one of the following: primary, locality, component or symbol	<agas_instance>/total where: <agas_instance> is the name of the AGAS service to query. Currently, this value will be locality#0 where 0 is the root <i>locality</i> (the id of the locality hosting the AGAS service). Except for <agas_service_category>, primary or symbol for which the value for * can be any <i>locality</i> id (only the primary and symbol AGAS service components live on all localities, whereas all other AGAS services are available on locality#0 only).	None	Returns the overall total number of invocations of all AGAS services provided by the given AGAS service category since its creation.
agas/time/<agas_service> where: <agas_service> is one of the following: <i>primary namespace services</i> : route, bind_gid, resolve_gid, unbind_gid, increment_credit, decrement_credit, allocate, begin_migration, end_migration <i>component namespace services</i> : bind_prefix, bind_name, resolve_id, unbind_name, iterate_types, get_component_typename, num_localities_type <i>locality namespace services</i> : free, localities, num_localities, num_threads, resolve_locality, resolved_localities <i>symbol namespace services</i> : bind, resolve, unbind, iterate_names,	<agas_instance>/total where: <agas_instance> is the name of the AGAS service to query. Currently, this value will be locality#0 where 0 is the root <i>locality</i> (the id of the locality hosting the AGAS service). The value for * can be any <i>locality</i> id for the following <agas_service>: route, bind_gid, resolve_gid, unbind_gid, increment_credit, decrement_credit, bind, resolve, unbind, and iterate_names (only the primary and symbol AGAS service components live on all localities, whereas all other AGAS services are available on locality#0 only).	None	Returns the overall execution time of the specified AGAS service since its creation (in nanoseconds).

Table 2.31: Parcel layer performance counters

Counter type	Counter instance formatting	Description	Parameters
/data/count/ <connection_type> <operation> where: <operation> is one of the following: sent, received <connection_type> is one of the following: tcp, mpi	locality#*/ total where: * is the locality id of the locality the overall number of transmitted bytes should be queried for. The locality id is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.	Returns the overall number of raw (uncompressed) bytes sent or received (see <operation>, e.g. en or eceived) for the specified <connection_type>. The performance counters for the connection type mpi are available only if the compile time constant HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI was defined while compiling the HPX core library (which is not defined by default, the corresponding cmake configuration constant is HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI). Please see <i>CMake variables used to configure HPX</i> for more details.	None
/data/time/ <connection_type> <operation> where: <operation> is one of the following: sent, received <connection_type> is one of the following: tcp, mpi	locality#*/ total where: * is the locality id of the locality the total transmission time should be queried for. The locality id is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.	Returns the total time (in nanoseconds) between the start of each asynchronous transmission operation and the end of the corresponding operation for the specified <connection_type> the given locality (see <operation>, e.g. en or eceived). The performance counters for the connection type mpi are available only if the compile time constant HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI was defined while compiling the HPX core library (which is not defined by default, the corresponding cmake configuration constant is HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI). Please see <i>CMake variables used to configure HPX</i> for more details.	None
/serialize/ count/ <connection_type> <operation> where: <operation> is one of the following: sent, received <connection_type> is one of the following: tcp, mpi	locality#*/ total where: * is the locality id of the locality the overall number of transmitted bytes should be queried for. The locality id is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.	Returns the overall number of bytes transferred (see <operation>, e.g. sent or received possibly compressed) for the specified <connection_type> by the given locality. The performance counters for the connection type mpi are available only if the compile time constant HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI was defined while compiling the HPX core library (which is not defined by default, the corresponding cmake configuration constant is HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI). Please see <i>CMake variables used to configure HPX</i> for more details.	If the config-time option -DHPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_ACTIONS was specified, this counter allows one to specify an optional action name as its parameter. In this case the counter will report the number of bytes transmitted for the given action only.
/serialize/ time/ <connection_type> <operation> where:	locality#*/ total where: * is the locality id of the locality	Returns the overall time spent performing outgoing data serialization for the specified <connection_type> on the given locality (see <operation>, e.g. sent or received). The performance counters for the connection	If the config-time option -DHPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_ACTIONS was specified, this counter allows one

Table 2.32: Thread manager performance counters

Counter type	Counter instance format- ting	Description	Parameters
/threads/count/ cumulative	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the overall number of retired HPX-threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall number of retired HPX-threads should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	Returns the overall number of executed (retired) HPX-threads on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is <i>total</i> the counter returns the accumulated number of retired HPX-threads for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i> . If the instance name is <i>worker-thread#*</i> the counter will return the overall number of retired HPX-threads for all worker threads separately which the current value of the available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS</code>	None

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¹⁹⁶ A message can potentially consist of more than one *parcel*.

Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/ average	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the average time spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the average time spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	<p>Returns the average time spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is <i>total</i> the counter returns the average time spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is <i>worker-thread#*</i> the counter will return the average time spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS</code> (default: ON) and <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</p>	None
---------------------------	---	---	------

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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/ average-overhead	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the average overhead spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the average overhead spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	<p>Returns the average time spent on overhead while executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the average time spent on overhead while executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the average time spent on overhead executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS</code> (default: ON) and <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</p>	None
------------------------------------	---	---	------

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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/count/ cumulative-phases	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the overall number of executed HPX-thread phases (invocations) should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall number of executed HPX-thread phases (invocations) should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	<p>Returns the overall number of executed HPX-thread phases (invocations) on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is <i>total</i> the counter returns the accumulated number of executed HPX-thread phases (invocations) for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is <i>worker-thread#*</i> the counter will return the overall number of executed HPX-thread phases for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS</code> is set to ON (default: ON). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</p>	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/ average-phase	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the average time spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread phase (invocation) should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the average time executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread phase (invocation) should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	<p>Returns the average time spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread phase (invocation) on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is <i>total</i> the counter returns the average time spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread phase (invocation) for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is <i>worker-thread#*</i> the counter will return the average time spent executing one <i>HPX</i>-thread phase for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS</code> (default: ON) and <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</p>	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/ average-phase-overhead	locality#*/total locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the average time overhead executing one <i>HPX</i> -thread phase (invocation) should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> . pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the average overhead executing one <i>HPX</i> -thread phase (invocation) should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code> . If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.	Returns the average time spent on overhead executing one <i>HPX</i> -thread phase (invocation) on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is <i>total</i> the counter returns the average time spent on overhead while executing one <i>HPX</i> -thread phase (invocation) for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i> . If the instance name is <i>worker-thread#*</i> the counter will return the average time spent on overhead executing one <i>HPX</i> -thread phase for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS</code> (default: ON) and <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/ overall	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the overall time spent running the scheduler should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall time spent running the scheduler should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	<p>Returns the overall time spent running the scheduler on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is <i>total</i> the counter returns the overall time spent running the scheduler for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is <i>worker-thread#*</i> the counter will return the overall time spent running the scheduler for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> is set to <code>ON</code> (default: <code>OFF</code>). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</p>	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/ cumulative	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the overall time spent executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall time spent executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	<p>Returns the overall time spent executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is <i>total</i> the counter returns the overall time spent executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is <i>worker-thread#*</i> the counter will return the overall time spent executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_THREAD_MAINTAIN_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS</code> (default: ON) and <code>HPX_THREAD_MAINTAIN_IDLE_RATES</code> are set to ON (default: OFF).</p>	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/ cumulative-overhead	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the overall overhead time incurred by executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the the overall overhead time incurred by executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	<p>Returns the overall overhead time incurred executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is <i>total</i> the counter returns the overall overhead time incurred executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is <i>worker-thread#*</i> the counter will return the overall overhead time incurred executing all <i>HPX</i>-threads for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_THREAD_MAINTAIN_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS</code> (default: ON) and <code>HPX_THREAD_MAINTAIN_IDLE_RATES</code> are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</p>	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

<p>threads/count/ instantaneous/ <thread-state> where: <thread-state> is one of the following: all, active, pending, suspended, terminated, staged</p>	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the current number of threads with the given state should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>. pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the current number of threads with the given state should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool. The staged thread state refers to registered tasks before they are converted to thread objects.</p>	<p>Returns the current number of HPX-threads having the given thread state on the given <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is <i>total</i> the counter returns the current number of HPX-threads of the given state for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is <i>worker-thread#*</i> the counter will return the current number of HPX-threads in the given state for all worker threads separately.</p>	<p>None</p>
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

<p>threads/ wait-time/ <thread-state> where: <thread-state> is one of the following: pending staged</p>	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the average wait time of <i>HPX</i>-threads (pending) or thread descriptions (staged) with the given state should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>. pool#* is defining the pool for which the cur- rent value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the average wait time for the given state should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) num- ber identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘de- fault’ pool. The staged thread state refers to the wait time of registered tasks be- fore they are converted into thread objects, while the pending thread state refers to the wait time of threads in any of the scheduling queues.</p>	<p>Returns the average wait time of <i>HPX</i>-threads (if the thread state is pending or of task descriptions (if the thread state is staged on the given <i>locality</i> since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the wait time of <i>HPX</i>-threads of the given state for all worker threads (cores) on that <i>locality</i>. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the wait time of <i>HPX</i>-threads in the given state for all worker threads separately. These counters are available only if the compile time constant HPX_WITH_THREAD_QUEUE_WAITTIME was defined while com- piling the <i>HPX</i> core library (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].</p>	<p>None</p>
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/ idle-rate	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the average idle rate of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i></p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the averaged idle rate should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	Returns the average idle rate for the given worker thread(s) on the given <i>locality</i> . The idle rate is defined as the ratio of the time spent on scheduling and management tasks and the overall time spent executing work since the application started. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> is set to ON (default: OFF).	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/ creation-idle-rate	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the average creation idle rate of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the averaged idle rate should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	<p>Returns the average idle rate for the given worker thread(s) on the given <i>locality</i> which is caused by creating new threads. The creation idle rate is defined as the ratio of the time spent on creating new threads and the overall time spent executing work since the application started. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> (default: OFF) and <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_CREATION_AND_CLEANUP_RATES</code> are set to ON.</p>	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/ cleanup-idle-rate	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the average cleanup idle rate of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the averaged cleanup idle rate should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	<p>Returns the average idle rate for the given worker thread(s) on the given <i>locality</i> which is caused by cleaning up terminated threads. The cleanup idle rate is defined as the ratio of the time spent on cleaning up terminated thread objects and the overall time spent executing work since the application started. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> (default: OFF) and <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_CREATION_AND_CLEANUP_RATES</code> are set to ON.</p>	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threadqueue/ length	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the current length of all thread queues in the scheduler for all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the current length of all thread queues in the scheduler should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	Returns the overall length of all queues for the given worker thread(s) on the given <i>locality</i> .	None
/threads/count/ stack-unbinds	<p>locality#*/total where:</p> <p>* is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the unbind (madvise) operations should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p>	Returns the total number of HPX-thread unbind (madvise) operations performed for the referenced <i>locality</i> . Note that this counter is not available on Windows based platforms.	None

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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/count/ stack-recycles	locality#*/total where: * is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the recycling operations should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the total number of <i>HPX</i> -thread recycling operations performed.	None
/threads/count/ stolen-from-pending	locality#*/total where: * is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the number of ‘stole’ threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the total number of <i>HPX</i> -threads ‘stolen’ from the pending thread queue by a neighboring thread worker thread (these threads are executed by a different worker thread than they were initially scheduled on). This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS</code> is set to ON (default: ON).	None

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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/count/pending-misses	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/worker-thread#* or locality#*/pool#*/worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the number of pending queue misses of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the number of pending queue misses should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	Returns the total number of times that the referenced worker-thread on the referenced <i>locality</i> failed to find pending HPX-threads in its associated queue. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS</code> is set to ON (default: ON).	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/count/pending-accesses	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/worker-thread#* or locality#*/pool#*/worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the number of pending queue accesses of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i></p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the number of pending queue accesses should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	Returns the total number of times that the referenced worker-thread on the referenced <i>locality</i> looked for pending HPX-threads in its associated queue. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS</code> is set to ON (default: ON).	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/count/ stolen-from-staged	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the number of <i>HPX</i>-threads stolen from the staged queue of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the number of <i>HPX</i>-threads stolen from the staged queue should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	Returns the total number of <i>HPX</i> -threads ‘stolen’ from the staged thread queue by a neighboring worker thread (these threads are executed by a different worker thread than they were initially scheduled on). This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS</code> is set to ON (default: ON).	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/count/ stolen-to-pending	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the number of <i>HPX</i>-threads stolen to the pending queue of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the number of <i>HPX</i>-threads stolen to the pending queue should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	Returns the total number of <i>HPX</i> -threads ‘stolen’ to the pending thread queue of the worker thread (these threads are executed by a different worker thread than they were initially scheduled on). This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS</code> is set to ON (default: ON).	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/count/ stolen-to-staged	<p>locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the number of <i>HPX</i>-threads stolen to the staged queue of all (or one) worker threads should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the number of <i>HPX</i>-threads stolen to the staged queue should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	Returns the total number of <i>HPX</i> -threads ‘stolen’ to the staged thread queue of a neighboring worker thread (these threads are executed by a different worker thread than they were initially scheduled on). This counter is available only if the configuration time constant <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_STEALING_COUNTS</code> is set to ON (default: ON).	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/count/ objects	locality#*/total or locality#*/ allocator#* where: locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the current (cumulative) num- ber of all created <i>HPX</i> - thread objects should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> . allocator#* is defin- ing the number of the allo- cator instance using which the threads have been cre- ated. <i>HPX</i> uses a vary- ing number of allocators to create (and recycle) <i>HPX</i> -thread objects, most likely these counters are of use for debugging pur- poses only. The allocator id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the allocator to query.	Returns the total num- ber of <i>HPX</i> -thread ob- jects created. Note that thread objects are reused to improve system perfor- mance, thus this number does not reflect the num- ber of actually executed (retired) <i>HPX</i> -threads.	None
/scheduler/ utilization/ instantaneous	locality#*/total where: locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the current (instantaneous) scheduler utilization queried for. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the total (instantaneous) scheduler utilization. This is the current percentage of scheduler threads executing <i>HPX</i> threads.	Percent

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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/ idle-loop-count/ instantaneous	<p>locality#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>or</p> <p>locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the current accumulated value of all idle-loop counters of all worker threads should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i>.</p> <p>pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>. If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.</p>	Returns the current (instantaneous) idle-loop count for the given HPX-worker thread or the accumulated value for all worker threads.	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/ busy-loop-count/ instantaneous	locality#*/ worker-thread#* or locality#*/ pool#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the current accumulated value of all busy-loop counters of all worker threads should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id (given by * is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> . pool#* is defining the pool for which the current value of the idle-loop counter should be queried for. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the current value of the busy-loop counter should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) worker thread number (given by the * is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code> . If no pool-name is specified the counter refers to the ‘default’ pool.	Returns the current (instantaneous) busy-loop count for the given HPX-worker thread or the accumulated value for all worker threads.	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/ background-work-duration	locality#*/total locality#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the overall time spent performing background work should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall time spent performing background work should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code> .	Returns the overall time spent performing background work on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns].	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/ background-overhead	locality#*/total or locality#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the background overhead should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the background overhead should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads.	Returns the background overhead on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the background overhead for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return background overhead for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure displayed for this counter is 0.1%.	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/background-send-duration	locality#*/total locality#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the overall time spent performing background work related to sending parcels should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall time spent performing background work related to sending parcels should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads.	Returns the overall time spent performing background work related to sending parcels on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns]. This counter will currently return meaningful values for the MPI parcel-port only.	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/ background-send-overhead	locality#*/total locality#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the background overhead related to sending parcels should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the background overhead related to sending parcels should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads.	Returns the background overhead related to sending parcels on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the background overhead for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return background overhead for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure displayed for this counter is 0.1%. This counter will currently return meaningful values for the MPI parcel-port only.	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/time/background-receive	<p>locality#*/total duration</p> <p>locality#*/ worker-thread#*</p> <p>where:</p> <p>locality#* is defining the locality for which the overall time spent performing background work related to receiving parcels should be queried for. The locality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the locality.</p> <p>worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the overall time spent performing background work related to receiving parcels should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option <code>--hpx:threads</code>.</p>	<p>Returns the overall time spent performing background work related to receiving parcels on the given locality since application start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return the overall time spent performing background work for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configuration time constants <code>HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS</code> (default: OFF) and <code>HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES</code> are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of measure for this counter is nanosecond [ns]. This counter will currently return meaningful values for the MPI parcel-port only.</p>	None
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Table 2.32 – continued from previous page

/threads/ background-receive	locality#*/total overhead locality#*/ worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the locality for which the background overhead re- lated to receiving should be queried for. The lo- cality id (given by *) is a (zero based) number iden- tifying the locality. worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the background overhead related to receiving parcels should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the ap- plication using the option --hpx:threads.	Returns the background overhead related to re- ceiving parcels on the given locality since ap- plication start. If the instance name is total the counter returns the background overhead for all worker threads (cores) on that locality. If the instance name is worker-thread#* the counter will return background overhead for all worker threads separately. This counter is available only if the configura- tion time constants HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS (default: OFF) and HPX_WITH_THREAD_IDLE_RATES are set to ON (default: OFF). The unit of mea- sure displayed for this counter is 0.1%. This counter will cur- rently return meaningful values for the MPI parcel- port only.	None
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Table 2.33: General performance counters exposing characteristics of localities

Counter type	Counter instance formatting	Description	Parameters
/runtime/count/component	locality#*/total where: * is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the number of components should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the overall number of currently active components of the specified type on the given <i>locality</i> .	The type of the component. This is the string which has been used while registering the component with HPX, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT</code> .
/runtime/count/action-invocation	locality#*/total where: * is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the number of action invocations should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the overall (local) invocation count of the specified action type on the given <i>locality</i> .	The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with HPX, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</code> or <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</code> .
/runtime/count/remote-action-invocation	locality#*/total where: * is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the number of action invocations should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the overall (remote) invocation count of the specified action type on the given <i>locality</i> .	The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with HPX, e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</code> or <code>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</code> .
/runtime/uptime	locality#*/total where: * is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the system uptime should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the overall time since application start on the given <i>locality</i> in nanoseconds.	None
/runtime/memory/virtual	locality#*/total where: * is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the allocated virtual memory should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the amount of virtual memory currently allocated by the referenced <i>locality</i> (in bytes).	None
/runtime/memory/resident	locality#*/total where: * is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the allocated resident memory should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the amount of resident memory currently allocated by the referenced <i>locality</i> (in bytes).	None
2.5. Manual	locality#*/total where: * is the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the number of components should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .		223
/runtime/memory/total	locality#*/total where:	Returns the total available memory for use by the referenced locality (in bytes)	None

Table 2.34: Performance counters exposing PAPI hardware counters

Counter type	Counter instance formatting	Description	Pa-ram-e-ters
/papi/<papi_event> where: <papi_event> is the name of the PAPI event to expose as a performance counter (such as PAPI_SR_INS). Note that the list of available PAPI events changes depending on the used architecture. For a full list of available PAPI events and their (short) description use the --hpx:list-counters and --hpx:papi-event-info= command line options.	locality#*/total or locality#*/worker-thread#* where: locality#* is defining the <i>locality</i> for which the current accumulated value of all busy-loop counters of all worker threads should be queried. The <i>locality</i> id (given by *) is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> . worker-thread#* is defining the worker thread for which the current value of the busy-loop counter should be queried for. The worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) worker thread number (given by the *) is a (zero based) number identifying the worker thread. The number of available worker threads is usually specified on the command line for the application using the option --hpx:threads.	This counter returns the current count of occurrences of the specified PAPI event. This counter is available only if the configuration time constant HPX_WITH_PAPI is set to ON (default: OFF).	None

Table 2.35: Performance counters for general statistics

Counter type	Counter instance formatting	Description	Parameters
/	Any full performance counter average. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.	Returns the current average (mean) value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).	Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to two comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.
/	Any full performance counter rolling average. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.	Returns the current rolling average (mean) value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).	Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to three comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value will be interpreted as the size of the rolling window (the number of latest values to use to calculate the rolling average). The default value for this is 10. The third value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.
/	Any full performance counter standard deviation. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.	Returns the current standard deviation (stddev) value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).	Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to two comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.
/	Any full performance counter rolling standard deviation. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.	Returns the current rolling variance (stddev) value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).	Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to three comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value will be interpreted as the size of the rolling window (the number of latest values to use to calculate the rolling average). The default value for this is 10. The third value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.
/	Any full performance counter median. The referenced performance counter is queried at fixed time intervals as specified by the first parameter.	Returns the current (statistically estimated) median value calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counter (the one specified as the instance name).	Any parameter will be interpreted as a list of up to two comma separated (integer) values, where the first is the time interval (in milliseconds) at which the underlying counter should be queried. If no value is specified, the counter will assume 1000 [ms] as the default. The second value can be either 0 or 1 and specifies whether the underlying counter should be reset during evaluation 1 or not 0. The default value is 0.
2.5. Manual	intervals as specified by the first parameter.		

Table 2.36: Performance counters for elementary arithmetic operations

Counter type	Counter instance formatting	Description	Parameters
/arithmetics/add	None	Returns the sum calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.
/arithmetics/subtract	None	Returns the difference calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.
/arithmetics/multiply	None	Returns the product calculated based on the values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.
/arithmetics/divide	None	Returns the result of division of the values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.
/arithmetics/mean	None	Returns the average value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.
/arithmetics/variance	None	Returns the standard deviation of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.
/arithmetics/median	None	Returns the median value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.
/arithmetics/min	None	Returns the minimum value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.
/arithmetics/max	None	Returns the maximum value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.
/arithmetics/count	None	Returns the count value of all values queried from the underlying counters (the ones specified as the parameters).	The parameter will be interpreted as a comma separated list of full performance counter names which are queried whenever this counter is accessed. Any wildcards in the counter names will be expanded.

Note: The /arithmetics counters can consume an arbitrary number of other counters. For this reason those have to be specified as parameters (a comma separated list of counters appended after a '@'). For instance:

```
./bin/hello_world_distributed -t2 \
```

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```
--hpx:print-counter=/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#*}/count/cumulative \
--hpx:print-counter=/arithmetics/add@/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#*}/count/
↪cumulative
hello world from OS-thread 0 on locality 0
hello world from OS-thread 1 on locality 0
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#0}/count/cumulative,1,0.515640,[s],25
/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#1}/count/cumulative,1,0.515520,[s],36
/arithmetics/add@/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#*}/count/cumulative,1,0.516445,[s],
↪64
```

Since all wildcards in the parameters are expanded, this example is fully equivalent to specifying both counters separately to `/arithmetics/add`:

```
./bin/hello_world_distributed -t2 \
    --hpx:print-counter=/threads{locality#0/worker-thread#*}/count/cumulative \
    --hpx:print-counter=/arithmetics/add@\
        /threads{locality#0/worker-thread#0}/count/cumulative, \
        /threads{locality#0/worker-thread#1}/count/cumulative
```

Table 2.37: Performance counters tracking parcel coalescing

Counter type	Counter instance formatting	Description	Parameters
/	locality#*/coalescesofact/counterwhere: parcelis the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the number of parcels for the given action should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the number of parcels handled by the message handler associated with the action which is given by the counter parameter.	The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with <i>HPX</i> , e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <i>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</i> or <i>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</i> .
/	locality#*/coalescesofact/counterwhere: messageis the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the number of messages for the given action should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the number of messages generated by the message handler associated with the action which is given by the counter parameter.	The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with <i>HPX</i> , e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <i>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</i> or <i>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</i> .
/	locality#*/coalescesofact/counterwhere: averageis the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> the number of messages for the given action should be queried for. The <i>locality</i> id is a (zero based) number identifying the <i>locality</i> .	Returns the average number of parcels sent in a message generated by the message handler associated with the action which is given by the counter parameter.	The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with <i>HPX</i> , e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to the macro <i>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION</i> or <i>HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID</i>
228	locality#*/coalescesofact/counterwhere: averageis the <i>locality</i> id of the <i>locality</i> arrival	Returns the average time between arriving parcels for the action which is given by the counter parameter.	Chapter 2. What's so special about <i>HPX</i> ? The action type. This is the string which has been used while registering the action with <i>HPX</i> , e.g. which has been passed as the second parameter to

Note: The performance counters related to *parcel* coalescing are available only if the configuration time constant `HPX_WITH_PARCEL_COALESCING` is set to ON (default: ON). However, even in this case it will be available only for actions that are enabled for parcel coalescing (see the macros `HPX_ACTIONUSESMESSAGECOALESCING` and `HPX_ACTIONUSESMESSAGECOALESCING_NOTHROW`).

APEX integration

HPX provides integration with [APEX](#)¹⁹⁷, which is a framework for application profiling using task timers and various performance counters. It can be added as a `git` submodule by turning on the option `HPX_WITH_APEX:BOOL` during CMake configuration. [TAU](#)¹⁹⁸ is an optional dependency when using APEX.

To build *HPX* with APEX, add `HPX_WITH_APEX=ON`, and, optionally, `TAU_ROOT=$PATH_TO_TAU` to your CMake configuration. In addition, you can override the tag used for APEX with the `HPX_WITH_APEX_TAG` option. Please see the [APEX HPX documentation](#)¹⁹⁹ for detailed instructions on using APEX with *HPX*.

2.5.11 *HPX* runtime and resources

HPX thread scheduling policies

The *HPX* runtime has five thread scheduling policies: local-priority, static-priority, local, static and abp-priority. These policies can be specified from the command line using the command line option `--hpx:queuing`. In order to use a particular scheduling policy, the runtime system must be built with the appropriate scheduler flag turned on (e.g. `cmake -DHPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=local`, see *CMake variables used to configure HPX* for more information).

Priority local scheduling policy (default policy)

- default or invoke using: `--hpx:queuinglocal-priority-fifo`

The priority local scheduling policy maintains one queue per operating system (OS) thread. The OS thread pulls its work from this queue. By default the number of high priority queues is equal to the number of OS threads; the number of high priority queues can be specified on the command line using `--hpx:high-priority-threads`. High priority threads are executed by any of the OS threads before any other work is executed. When a queue is empty work will be taken from high priority queues first. There is one low priority queue from which threads will be scheduled only when there is no other work.

For this scheduling policy there is an option to turn on NUMA sensitivity using the command line option `--hpx:numa-sensitive`. When NUMA sensitivity is turned on work stealing is done from queues associated with the same NUMA domain first, only after that work is stolen from other NUMA domains.

This scheduler is enabled at build time by default and will be available always.

This scheduler can be used with two underlying queuing policies (FIFO: first-in-first-out, and LIFO: last-in-first-out). The default is FIFO. In order to use the LIFO policy use the command line option `--hpx:queuing=local-priority-lifo`.

¹⁹⁷ <http://uo-oaciss.github.io/apex>

¹⁹⁸ <https://www.cs.uoregon.edu/research/tau/home.php>

¹⁹⁹ <https://uo-oaciss.github.io/apex/usage/#hpx-louisiana-state-university>

Static priority scheduling policy

- invoke using: `--hpx:queuing=static-priority` (or `-qs`)
- flag to turn on for build: `HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=all` or `HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=static-priority`

The static scheduling policy maintains one queue per OS thread from which each OS thread pulls its tasks (user threads). Threads are distributed in a round robin fashion. There is no thread stealing in this policy.

Local scheduling policy

- invoke using: `--hpx:queuing=local` (or `-ql`)
- flag to turn on for build: `HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=all` or `HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=local`

The local scheduling policy maintains one queue per OS thread from which each OS thread pulls its tasks (user threads).

Static scheduling policy

- invoke using: `--hpx:queuing=static`
- flag to turn on for build: `HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=all` or `HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=static`

The static scheduling policy maintains one queue per OS thread from which each OS thread pulls its tasks (user threads). Threads are distributed in a round robin fashion. There is no thread stealing in this policy.

Priority ABP scheduling policy

- invoke using: `--hpx:queuing=abp-priority-fifo`
- flag to turn on for build: `HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=all` or `HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULERS=abp-priority`

Priority ABP policy maintains a double ended lock free queue for each OS thread. By default the number of high priority queues is equal to the number of OS threads; the number of high priority queues can be specified on the command line using `--hpx:high-priority-threads`. High priority threads are executed by the first OS threads before any other work is executed. When a queue is empty work will be taken from high priority queues first. There is one low priority queue from which threads will be scheduled only when there is no other work. For this scheduling policy there is an option to turn on NUMA sensitivity using the command line option `--hpx:numa-sensitive`. When NUMA sensitivity is turned on work stealing is done from queues associated with the same NUMA domain first, only after that work is stolen from other NUMA domains.

This scheduler can be used with two underlying queuing policies (FIFO: first-in-first-out, and LIFO: last-in-first-out). In order to use the LIFO policy use the command line option `--hpx:queuing=abp-priority-lifo`.

The HPX resource partitioner

The *HPX* resource partitioner lets you take the execution resources available on a system—processing units, cores, and numa domains—and assign them to thread pools. By default *HPX* creates a single thread pool name `default`. While this is good for most use cases, the resource partitioner lets you create multiple thread pools with custom resources and options.

Creating custom thread pools is useful for cases where you have tasks which absolutely need to run without interference from other tasks. An example of this is when using [MPI²⁰⁰](#) for distribution instead of the built-in mechanisms in *HPX* (useful in legacy applications). In this case one can create a thread pool containing a single thread for [MPI²⁰¹](#) communication. [MPI²⁰²](#) tasks will then always run on the same thread, instead of potentially being stuck in a queue behind other threads.

Note that *HPX* thread pools are completely independent from each other in the sense that task stealing will never happen between different thread pools. However, tasks running on a particular thread pool can schedule tasks on another thread pool.

Note: It is simpler in some situations to schedule important tasks with high priority instead of using a separate thread pool.

Using the resource partitioner

The `hpx::resource::partitioner` is now created during *HPX* runtime initialization without explicit action needed from the user. To specify some of the initialization parameters you can use the `hpx::init_params`.

The resource partitioner callback is the interface to add thread pools to the *HPX* runtime and to assign resources to the thread pools. In order to create custom thread pools you can specify the resource partitioner callback `hpx::init_params::rp_callback` which will be called once the resource partitioner will be created , see the example below. You can also specify other parameters, see `hpx::init_params`.

To add a thread pool use the `hpx::resource::partitioner::create_thread_pool` method. If you simply want to use the default scheduler and scheduler options it is enough to call `rp.create_thread_pool("my-thread-pool")`.

Then, to add resources to the thread pool you can use the `hpx::resource::partitioner::add_resource` method. The resource partitioner exposes the hardware topology retrieved using [Portable Hardware Locality \(HWLOC\)](#)²⁰³ and lets you iterate through the topology to add the wanted processing units to the thread pool. Below is an example of adding all processing units from the first NUMA domain to a custom thread pool, unless there is only one NUMA domain in which case we leave the first processing unit for the default thread pool:

Note: Whatever processing units not assigned to a thread pool by the time `hpx::init` is called will be added to the default thread pool. It is also possible to explicitly add processing units to the default thread pool, and to create the default thread pool manually (in order to e.g. set the scheduler type).

Tip: The command line option `--hpx:print-bind` is useful for checking that the thread pools have been set up the way you expect.

²⁰⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface

²⁰¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface

²⁰² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface

²⁰³ <https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/>

Difference between the old and new version

In the old version, you had to create an instance of the `resource_partitioner` with `argc` and `argv`.

```
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    hpx::resource::partitioner rp(argc, argv);
    hpx::init();
}
```

From *HPX 1.5.0* onwards, you just pass `argc` and `argv` to `hpx::init()` or `hpx::start()` for the binding options to be parsed by the resource partitioner.

```
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    hpx::init_params init_args;
    hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}
```

In the old version, when creating a custom thread pool, you just called the utilities on the resource partitioner instantiated previously.

```
int main(int argc, char** argv)
{
    hpx::resource::partitioner rp(argc, argv);

    rp.create_thread_pool("my-thread-pool");

    bool one numa_domain = rp.numa_domains().size() == 1;
    bool skipped_first_pu = false;

    hpx::resource::numa_domain const& d = rp.numa_domains()[0];

    for (const hpx::resource::core& c : d.cores())
    {
        for (const hpx::resource::pu& p : c.pus())
        {
            if (one numa_domain && !skipped_first_pu)
            {
                skipped_first_pu = true;
                continue;
            }

            rp.add_resource(p, "my-thread-pool");
        }
    }

    hpx::init();
}
```

You now specify the resource partitioner callback which will tie the resources to the resource partitioner created during runtime initialization.

```
void init_resource_partitioner_handler(hpx::resource::partitioner& rp)
{
    rp.create_thread_pool("my-thread-pool");
}
```

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```

bool one numa_domain = rp.numa_domains().size() == 1;
bool skipped_first_pu = false;

hpx::resource::numa_domain const& d = rp.numa_domains()[0];

for (const hpx::resource::core& c : d.cores())
{
    for (const hpx::resource::pu& p : c.pus())
    {
        if (one numa_domain && !skipped_first_pu)
        {
            skipped_first_pu = true;
            continue;
        }

        rp.add_resource(p, "my-thread-pool");
    }
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    hpx::init_params init_args;
    init_args.rp_callback = &init_resource_partitioner_handler;

    hpx::init(argc, argv, init_args);
}

```

Advanced usage

It is possible to customize the built in schedulers by passing scheduler options to `hpx::resource::partitioner::create_thread_pool`. It is also possible to create and use custom schedulers.

Note: It is not recommended to create your own scheduler. The HPX developers use this to experiment with new scheduler designs before making them available to users via the standard mechanisms of choosing a scheduler (command line options). If you would like to experiment with a custom scheduler the resource partitioner example `shared_priority_queue_scheduler.cpp` contains a fully implemented scheduler with logging etc. to make exploration easier.

To choose a scheduler and custom mode for a thread pool, pass additional options when creating the thread pool like this:

```

rp.create_thread_pool("my-thread-pool",
    hpx::resource::policies::local_priority_lifo,
    hpx::policies::scheduler_mode(
        hpx::policies::scheduler_mode::default_ |
        hpx::policies::scheduler_mode::enable_elasticity));

```

The available schedulers are documented here: `hpx::resource::scheduling_policy`, and the available scheduler modes here: `hpx::threads::policies::scheduler_mode`. Also see the examples folder for examples of advanced resource partitioner usage: `simple_resource_partitioner.cpp` and `oversubscribing_resource_partitioner.cpp`.

2.5.12 Miscellaneous

Error handling

Like in any other asynchronous invocation scheme, it is important to be able to handle error conditions occurring while the asynchronous (and possibly remote) operation is executed. In *HPX* all error handling is based on standard C++ exception handling. Any exception thrown during the execution of an asynchronous operation will be transferred back to the original invocation *locality*, where it will be rethrown during synchronization with the calling thread.

The source code for this example can be found here: `error_handling.cpp`.

Working with exceptions

For the following description assume that the function `raise_exception()` is executed by invoking the plain action `raise_exception_type`.

```
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>
#include <hpx/modules/runtime_local.hpp>

//[[error_handling_raise_exception
void raise_exception()
```

The exception is thrown using the macro `HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION`. The type of the thrown exception is `hpx::exception`. This associates additional diagnostic information with the exception, such as file name and line number, *locality* id and thread id, and stack backtrace from the point where the exception was thrown.

Any exception thrown during the execution of an action is transferred back to the (asynchronous) invocation site. It will be rethrown in this context when the calling thread tries to wait for the result of the action by invoking either `future<>::get()` or the synchronous action invocation wrapper as shown here:

```
{
    //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    // Error reporting using exceptions
    //[[exception_diagnostic_information
    hpx::cout << "Error reporting using exceptions\n";
    try {
        // invoke raise_exception() which throws an exception
        raise_exception_action do_it;
        do_it(hpx::find_here());
    }
    catch (hpx::exception const& e) {
        // Print just the essential error information.
        hpx::cout << "caught exception: " << e.what() << "\n\n";
        // Print all of the available diagnostic information as stored with
        // the exception.
```

Note: The exception is transferred back to the invocation site even if it is executed on a different *locality*.

Additionally, this example demonstrates how an exception thrown by an (possibly remote) action can be handled. It shows the use of `hpx::diagnostic_information`, which retrieves all available diagnostic information from the exception as a formatted string. This includes, for instance, the name of the source file and line number, the sequence number of the OS thread and the *HPX* thread id, the *locality* id and the stack backtrace of the point where the original exception was thrown.

Under certain circumstances it is desirable to output only some of the diagnostics, or to output those using different formatting. For this case, *HPX* exposes a set of lower-level functions as demonstrated in the following code snippet:

```
//]

// Detailed error reporting using exceptions
//[exception_diagnostic_elements
hpx::cout << "Detailed error reporting using exceptions\n";
try {
    // Invoke raise_exception() which throws an exception.
    raise_exception_action do_it;
    do_it(hpx::find_here());
}
catch (hpx::exception const& e) {
    // Print the elements of the diagnostic information separately.
    hpx::cout << "{what}: " << hpx::get_error_what(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{locality-id}: " << hpx::get_error_locality_id(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{hostname}: " << hpx::get_error_host_name(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{pid}: " << hpx::get_error_process_id(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{function}: " << hpx::get_error_function_name(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{file}: " << hpx::get_error_file_name(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{line}: " << hpx::get_error_line_number(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{os-thread}: " << hpx::get_error_os_thread(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{thread-id}: " << std::hex << hpx::get_error_thread_id(e)
        << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{thread-description}: "
        << hpx::get_error_thread_description(e) << "\n";
    hpx::cout << "{state}: " << std::hex << hpx::get_error_state(e)
        << "\n";
}
```

Working with error codes

Most of the API functions exposed by *HPX* can be invoked in two different modes. By default those will throw an exception on error as described above. However, sometimes it is desirable not to throw an exception in case of an error condition. In this case an object instance of the `hpx::error_code` type can be passed as the last argument to the API function. In case of an error, the error condition will be returned in that `hpx::error_code` instance. The following example demonstrates extracting the full diagnostic information without exception handling:

```
///////////////////////////////
// Error reporting using error code
{
    //#[error_handling_diagnostic_information
    hpx::cout << "Error reporting using error code\n";

    // Create a new error_code instance.
    hpx::error_code ec;

    // If an instance of an error_code is passed as the last argument while
    // invoking the action, the function will not throw in case of an error
    // but store the error information in this error_code instance instead.
    raise_exception_action do_it;
    do_it(hpx::find_here(), ec);

    if (ec) {
        // Print just the essential error information.
        hpx::cout << "returned error: " << ec.get_message() << "\n";
    }
}
```

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```
// Print all of the available diagnostic information as stored with
// the exception.
hpx::cout << "diagnostic information:"
```

Note: The error information is transferred back to the invocation site even if it is executed on a different *locality*.

This example shows how an error can be handled without having to resolve to exceptions and that the returned `hpx::error_code` instance can be used in a very similar way as the `hpx::exception` type above. Simply pass it to the `hpx::diagnostic_information`, which retrieves all available diagnostic information from the error code instance as a formatted string.

As for handling exceptions, when working with error codes, under certain circumstances it is desirable to output only some of the diagnostics, or to output those using different formatting. For this case, HPX exposes a set of lower-level functions usable with error codes as demonstrated in the following code snippet:

```
// Detailed error reporting using error code
{
    // [error_handling_diagnostic_elements
    hpx::cout << "Detailed error reporting using error code\n";

    // Create a new error_code instance.
    hpx::error_code ec;

    // If an instance of an error_code is passed as the last argument while
    // invoking the action, the function will not throw in case of an error
    // but store the error information in this error_code instance instead.
    raise_exception_action do_it;
    do_it(hpx::find_here(), ec);

    if (ec) {
        // Print the elements of the diagnostic information separately.
        hpx::cout << "{what}: "           << hpx::get_error_what(ec) << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{locality-id}: "   << hpx::get_error_locality_id(ec) << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{hostname}: "      << hpx::get_error_host_name(ec) << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{pid}: "          << hpx::get_error_process_id(ec) << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{function}: "     << hpx::get_error_function_name(ec)
            << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{file}: "         << hpx::get_error_file_name(ec) << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{line}: "         << hpx::get_error_line_number(ec) << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{os-thread}: "    << hpx::get_error_os_thread(ec) << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{thread-id}: "   << std::hex
            << hpx::get_error_thread_id(ec) << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{thread-description}: "
            << hpx::get_error_thread_description(ec) << "\n\n";
        hpx::cout << "{state}: "        << std::hex << hpx::get_error_state(ec)
            << "\n";
        hpx::cout << "{stack-trace}: "  << hpx::get_error_backtrace(ec) << "\n";
    }
}
```

For more information please refer to the documentation of `hpx::get_error_what`, `hpx::get_error_locality_id`, `hpx::get_error_host_name`, `hpx::get_error_process_id`, `hpx::get_error_function_name`, `hpx::get_error_file_name`, `hpx::get_error_line_number`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace`, `hpx::get_error_env`, and `hpx::get_error_state`.

Lightweight error codes

Sometimes it is not desirable to collect all the ambient information about the error at the point where it happened as this might impose too much overhead for simple scenarios. In this case, *HPX* provides a lightweight error code facility that will hold the error code only. The following snippet demonstrates its use:

```
// Error reporting using lightweight error code
{
    //#[lightweight_error_handling_diagnostic_information
    hpx::cout << "Error reporting using an lightweight error code\n";

    // Create a new error_code instance.
    hpx::error_code ec(hpx::lightweight);

    // If an instance of an error_code is passed as the last argument while
    // invoking the action, the function will not throw in case of an error
    // but store the error information in this error_code instance instead.
    raise_exception_action do_it;
    do_it(hpx::find_here(), ec);

    if (ec) {
        // Print just the essential error information.
        hpx::cout << "returned error: " << ec.get_message() << "\n";

        // Print all of the available diagnostic information as stored with
        // the exception.
    }
}
```

All functions that retrieve other diagnostic elements from the `hpx::error_code` will fail if called with a lightweight error_code instance.

Utilities in *HPX*

In order to ease the burden of programming, *HPX* provides several utilities to users. The following section documents those facilities.

Checkpoint

See *checkpoint*.

The HPX I/O-streams component

The *HPX* I/O-streams subsystem extends the standard C++ output streams `std::cout` and `std::cerr` to work in the distributed setting of an *HPX* application. All of the output streamed to `hpx::cout` will be dispatched to `std::cout` on the console *locality*. Likewise, all output generated from `hpx::cerr` will be dispatched to `std::cerr` on the console *locality*.

Note: All existing standard manipulators can be used in conjunction with `hpx::cout` and `hpx::cerr`. Historically, *HPX* also defines `hpx::endl` and `hpx::flush` but those are just aliases for the corresponding standard manipulators.

In order to use either `hpx::cout` or `hpx::cerr`, application codes need to `#include <hpx/include/iostreams.hpp>`. For an example, please see the following ‘Hello world’ program:

```
// Copyright (c) 2007-2012 Hartmut Kaiser
//
// SPDX-License-Identifier: BSL-1.0
// Distributed under the Boost Software License, Version 1.0. (See accompanying
// file LICENSE_1_0.txt or copy at http://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt)

///////////////////////////////
// The purpose of this example is to execute a HPX-thread printing
// "Hello World!" once. That's all.

//[hello_world_1_getting_started
// Including 'hpx/hpx_main.hpp' instead of the usual 'hpx/hpx_init.hpp' enables
// to use the plain C-main below as the direct main HPX entry point.
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/iostream.hpp>

int main()
{
    // Say hello to the world!
    hpx::cout << "Hello World!\n" << hpx::flush;
    return 0;
}
//]
```

Additionally, those applications need to link with the `iostreams` component. When using CMake this can be achieved by using the `COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES` parameter; for instance:

```
include(HPX_AddExecutable)

add_hpx_executable(
    hello_world
    SOURCES hello_world.cpp
    COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES iostreams
)
```

Note: The `hpx::cout` and `hpx::cerr` streams buffer all output locally until a `std::endl` or `std::flush` is encountered. That means that no output will appear on the console as long as either of these is explicitly used.

2.5.13 Troubleshooting

This section contains commonly encountered problems when compiling or using HPX.

Undefined reference to boost::program_options

Boost.ProgramOptions is not ABI compatible between all C++ versions and compilers. Because of this you may see linker errors similar to this:

```
....: undefined reference to `boost::program_options::operator<<(std::ostream&, boost::program_options::options_description const&)'
```

if you are not linking to a compatible version of Boost.ProgramOptions. We recommend that you use `hpx::program_options`, which is part of *HPX*, as a replacement for `boost::program_options` (see *program_options*). Until you have migrated to use `hpx::program_options` we recommend that you always build Boost²⁰⁴ libraries and *HPX* with the same compiler and C++ standard.

Undefined reference to hpx::cout

You may see an linker error message that looks a bit like this:

```
hello_world.cpp:(.text+0x5aa): undefined reference to `hpx::cout'
hello_world.cpp:(.text+0x5c3): undefined reference to `hpx::iostreams::flush'
```

This usually happens if you are trying to use *HPX* iostreams functionality such as `hpx::cout` but are not linking against it. The iostreams functionality is not part of the core *HPX* library, and must be linked to explicitly. Typically this can be solved by adding `COMPONENT_DEPENDENCIES iostreams` to a call to `add_hpx_library`/`add_hpx_executable`/`hpx_setup_target` if using CMake. See *Creating HPX projects* for more details.

2.6 Additional material

- 2-day workshop held at CSCS in 2016
 - Recorded lectures²⁰⁵
 - Slides²⁰⁶
- Tutorials repository²⁰⁷
- STE||AR Group blog posts²⁰⁸

²⁰⁴ <https://www.boost.org/>

²⁰⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1tk5lGm7zvSXfS-sqOOmIJ0lFNjKze18>

²⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/tutorials/tree/master/csccs2016>

²⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/tutorials>

²⁰⁸ <http://stellar-group.org/blog/>

2.7 Overview

HPX is organized into different sub-libraries and those in turn into modules. The libraries and modules are independent, with clear dependencies and no cycles. As an end-user, the use of these libraries is completely transparent. If you use e.g. `add_hpx_executable` to create a target in your project you will automatically get all modules as dependencies. See below for a list of the available libraries and modules. Currently these are nothing more than an internal grouping and do not affect usage. They cannot be consumed individually at the moment.

2.7.1 Core modules

affinity

The affinity module contains helper functionality for mapping worker threads to hardware resources.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

algorithms

The algorithms module exposes the full set of algorithms defined by the C++ standard. There is also partial support for C++ ranges.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

allocator_support

This module provides utilities for allocators. It contains `hpx::util::internal_allocator` which directly forwards allocation calls to `jemalloc`. This utility is mainly useful on Windows.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

asio

The asio module is a thin wrapper around the Boost.ASIO library, providing a few additional helper functions.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

assertion

The assertion library implements the macros `HPX_ASSERT` and `HPX_ASSERT_MSG`. Those two macros can be used to implement assertions which are turned off during a release build.

By default, the location and function where the assert has been called from are displayed when the assertion fires. This behavior can be modified by using `hpx::assertion::set_assertion_handler`. When HPX initializes, it uses this function to specify a more elaborate assertion handler. If your application needs to customize this, it needs to do so before calling `hpx::hpx_init`, `hpx::hpx_main` or using the C-main wrappers.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

async_base

The `async_base` module defines the basic functionality for spawning tasks on thread pools. This module does not implement any functionality on its own, but is extended by `async_local` and `modules_async_distributed` with implementations for the local and distributed cases.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

async_combinators

This module contains combinators for futures. The `when_*` functions allow you to turn multiple futures into a single future which is ready when all, any, some, or each of the given futures are ready. The `wait_*` combinators are equivalent to the `when_*` functions except that they do not return a future.

The `split_future` combinator takes a single future of a container (e.g. `tuple`) and turns it into a container of futures.

See `lcos_local`, `synchronization`, and `async` for other synchronization facilities.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

async_cuda

This library adds a simple API that enables the user to retrieve a future from a cuda stream. Typically, a user may launch one or more kernels and then get a future from the stream that will become ready when those kernels have completed. The act of getting a future from the `cuda_stream_helper` object in this library hides the creation of a cuda stream event and the attachment of this event to the promise that is backing the future returned.

The usage is best illustrated by looking at an example

```
// create a cuda target using device number 0,1,2...
hpx::cuda::experimental::target target(device);
// create a stream helper object
hpx::cuda::experimental::cuda_future_helper helper(device);

// launch a kernel and return a future
auto fn = &cuda_trivial_kernel<double>;
double d = 3.1415;
auto f = helper.async(fn, d);

// attach a continuation to the future
f.then([](hpx::future<void>&& f) {
    std::cout << "trivial kernel completed \n";
}).get();
```

Kernels and CPU work may be freely intermixed/overlapped and synchronized with futures.

It is important to note that multiple kernels may be launched without fetching a future, and multiple futures may be obtained from the helper. Please refer to the unit tests and examples for further examples.

CMake variables

HPX_WITH_CUDA - this is a general option that will enable both HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA and HPX_WITH_COMPUTE_CUDA when turned ON.

HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA=ON enables the building of this module which requires only the presence of CUDA on the system and only exposes cuda+fuures support (HPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA may be used when HPX_WITH_COMPUTE_CUDA=OFF).

HPX_WITH_COMPUTE_CUDA=ON enables building HPX compute features that allow parallel algorithms to be passed through to the GPU/CUDA backend.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

async_local

This module extends *async_base* to provide local implementations of *hpx::async*, *hpx::apply*, *hpx::sync*, and *hpx::dataflow*.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

async_mpi

The MPI library is intended to simplify the process of integrating MPI based codes with the *HPX* runtime. Any MPI function that is asynchronous and uses an MPI_Request may be converted into an *hpx::future*. The syntax is designed to allow a simple replacement of the MPI call with a futurized async version that accepts an executor instead of a communicator, and returns a future instead of assigning a request. Typically, an MPI call of the form

```
int MPI_Isend(buf, count, datatype, rank, tag, comm, request);
```

becomes

```
hpx::future<int> f = hpx::async(executor, MPI_Isend, buf, count, datatype, rank, tag);
```

When the MPI operation is complete, the future will become ready. This allows communication to integrated cleanly with the rest of HPX, in particular the continuation style of programming may be used to build up more complex code. Consider the following example, that chains user processing, sends and receives using continuations...

```
// create an executor for MPI dispatch
hpx::mpi::experimental::executor exec(MPI_COMM_WORLD);

// post an asynchronous receive using MPI_Irecv
hpx::future<int> f_recv = hpx::async(
    exec, MPI_Irecv, &data, rank, MPI_INT, rank_from, i);

// attach a continuation to run when the recv completes,
f_recv.then([=, &tokens, &counter] (auto&&)
{
    // call an application specific function
    msg_recv(rank, size, rank_to, rank_from, tokens[i], i);

    // send a new message
    hpx::future<int> f_send = hpx::async(
        exec, MPI_Isend, &tokens[i], 1, MPI_INT, rank_to, i);

    // when that send completes
});
```

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```
f_send.then([=, &tokens, &counter] (auto&&)
{
    // call an application specific function
    msg_send(rank, size, rank_to, rank_from, tokens[i], i);
});
}
```

The example above makes use of `MPI_Isend` and `MPI_Irecv`, but *any* MPI function that uses requests may be futurized in this manner. The following is a (non exhaustive) list of MPI functions that *should* be supported, though not all have been tested at the time of writing (please report any problems to the issue tracker).

```
int MPI_Isend(...);
int MPI_Ibsend(...);
int MPI_Issend(...);
int MPI_Irsend(...);
int MPI_Irecv(...);
int MPI_Imrecv(...);
int MPI_Ibarrier(...);
int MPI_Ibcast(...);
int MPI_Igather(...);
int MPI_Igatherv(...);
int MPI_Iscatter(...);
int MPI_Iscatterv(...);
int MPI_Iallgather(...);
int MPI_Iallgatherv(...);
int MPI_Ialltoall(...);
int MPI_Ialltoallv(...);
int MPI_Ialltoallw(...);
int MPI_Ireduce(...);
int MPI_Iallreduce(...);
int MPI_Ireduce_scatter(...);
int MPI_Ireduce_scatter_block(...);
int MPI_Iscan(...);
int MPI_Iexscan(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_allgather(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_allgatherv(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_alltoall(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_alltoallv(...);
int MPI_Ineighbor_alltoallw(...);
```

Note that the `HPX mpi` futurization wrapper should work with *any* asynchronous `MPI` call, as long as the function signature has the last two arguments `MPI_xxx(..., MPI_Comm comm, MPI_Request *request)` - internally these two parameters will be substituted by the executor and future data parameters that are supplied by template instantiations inside the `hpx::mpi` code.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

batch_environments

This module allows for the detection of execution as batch jobs, a series of programs executed without user intervention. All data is preselected and will be executed according to preset parameters, such as date or completion of another task. Batch environments are especially useful for executing repetitive tasks.

HPX supports the creation of batch jobs through the Portable Batch System (PBS) and SLURM.

For more information on batch environments, see *Running on batch systems* and the *API reference* for the module.

cache

This module provides two cache data structures:

- `hpx::util::cache::local_cache`
- `hpx::util::cache::lru_cache`

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

command_line_handling_local

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

concepts

This module provides helpers for emulating concepts. It provides the following macros:

- `HPX_CONCEPTQUIRES`
- `HPX_HAS_MEMBER_XXX_TRAIT_DEF`
- `HPX_HAS_XXX_TRAIT_DEF`

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

concurrency

This module provides concurrency primitives useful for multi-threaded programming such as:

- `hpx::util::barrier`
- `hpx::util::cache_line_data` and `hpx::util::cache_aligned_data`: wrappers for aligning and padding data to cache lines.
- various lockfree queue data structures

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

config

The config module contains various configuration options, typically hidden behind macros that choose the correct implementation based on the compiler and other available options.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

config_registry

The config_registry module is a low level module providing helper functionality for registering configuration entries to a global registry from other modules. The `hpx::config_registry::add_module_config` function is used to add configuration options, and `hpx::config_registry::get_module_configs` can be used to retrieve configuration entries registered so far. `add_module_config_helper` can be used to register configuration entries through static global options.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

coroutines

The coroutines module provides coroutine (user-space thread) implementations for different platforms.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

datastructures

The datastructures module provides basic data structures (typically provided for compatibility with older C++ standards):

- `hpx::util::basic_any`
- `hpx::util::optional`
- `hpx::util::tuple`

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

debugging

This module provides helpers for demangling symbol names.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

errors

This module provides support for exceptions and error codes:

- `hpx::exception`
- `hpx::error_code`
- `hpx::error`

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

execution

This library implements executors and execution policies for use with parallel algorithms and other facilities related to managing the execution of tasks.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

execution_base

The basic execution module is the main entry point to implement parallel and concurrent operations. It is modeled after P0443²⁰⁹ with some additions and implementations for the described concepts. Most notably, it provides an abstraction for execution resources, execution contexts and execution agents in such a way, that it provides customization points that those aforementioned concepts can be replaced and combined with ease.

For that purpose, three virtual base classes are provided to be able to provide implementations with different properties:

- **resource_base**: This is the abstraction for execution resources, that is for example CPU cores or an accelerator.
- **context_base**: An execution context uses execution resources and is able to spawn new execution agents, as new threads of executions on the available resources.
- **agent_base**: The execution agent represents the thread of execution, and can be used to yield, suspend, resume or abort a thread of execution.

executors

The executors module exposes executors and execution policies. Most importantly, it exposes the following classes and constants:

- `hpx::execution::sequenced_executor`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_executor`
- `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_unsequenced_policy`
- `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy`
- `hpx::execution::seq`
- `hpx::execution::par`
- `hpx::execution::par_unseq`
- `hpx::execution::task`

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

²⁰⁹ <http://wg21.link/p0443>

filesystem

This module provides a compatibility layer for the C++17 filesystem library. If the filesystem library is available this module will simply forward its contents into the `hpx::filesystem` namespace. If the library is not available it will fall back to Boost.Filesystem instead.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

format

The format module exposes the `format` and `format_to` functions for formatting strings.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

functional

This module provides function wrappers and helpers for managing functions and their arguments.

- `hpx::util::function`
- `hpx::util::function_ref`
- `hpx::util::unique_function`
- `hpx::util::bind`
- `hpx::util::bind_back`
- `hpx::util::bind_front`
- `hpx::util::deferred_call`
- `hpx::util::invoke`
- `hpx::util::invoke_fused`
- `hpx::util::mem_fn`
- `hpx::util::one_shot`
- `hpx::util::protect`
- `hpx::util::result_of`

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

futures

This module defines the `hpx::lcos::future` and `hpx::lcos::shared_future` classes corresponding to the C++ standard library classes `std::future` and `std::shared_future`. Note that the specializations of `hpx::lcos::future::then` for executors and execution policies are defined in the *execution* module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

hardware

The hardware module abstracts away hardware specific details of timestamps and CPU features.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

hashing

The hashing module provides two hashing implementations:

- `hpx::util::fibhash`
- `hpx::util::jenkins_hash`

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

include_local

This module provides no functionality in itself. Instead it provides headers that group together other headers that often appear together. This module provides local-only headers.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

ini

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

init_runtime_local

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

io_service

This module provides an abstraction over Boost.ASIO, combining multiple `asio::io_contexts` into a single pool. `hpx::util::io_service_pool` provides a simple pool of `asio::io_contexts` with an API similar to `asio::io_context`. `hpx::threads::detail::io_service_thread_pool` wraps `hpx::util::io_service_pool` into an interface derived from `hpx::threads::detail::thread_pool_base`.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

iterator_support

This module provides helpers for iterators. It provides `hpx::util::iterator_facade` and `hpx::util::iterator_adaptor` for creating new iterators, and the trait `hpx::util::is_iterator` along with more specific iterator traits.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

itt_notify

This module provides support for profiling with Intel VTune²¹⁰.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

lcos_local

This module provides the following local *LCOs*:

- `hpx::lcos::local::and_gate`
- `hpx::lcos::local::channel`
- `hpx::lcos::local::one_element_channel`
- `hpx::lcos::local::receive_channel`
- `hpx::lcos::local::send_channel`
- `hpx::lcos::local::guard`
- `hpx::lcos::local::guard_set`
- `hpx::lcos::local::run_guarded`
- `hpx::lcos::local::conditional_trigger`
- `hpx::lcos::local::packaged_task`
- `hpx::lcos::local::promise`
- `hpx::lcos::local::receive_buffer`
- `hpx::lcos::local::trigger`

See *lcos_distributed* for distributed LCOs. Basic synchronization primitives for use in HPX threads can be found in *synchronization*. *async_combinators* contains useful utility functions for combining futures.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

logging

This module provides useful macros for logging information.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

²¹⁰ <https://software.intel.com/content/www/us/en/develop/tools/vtune-profiler.html>

memory

Part of this module is a forked version of boost::intrusive_ptr from Boost.SmartPtr.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

mpi_base

This module provides helper functionality for detecting MPI environments.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

pack_traversal

This module exposes the basic functionality for traversing various packs, both synchronously and asynchronously: `hpx::util::traverse_pack` and `hpx::util::traverse_pack_async`. It also exposes the higher level functionality of unwrapping nested futures: `hpx::util::unwrap` and its function object form `hpx::util::functional::unwrap`.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

plugin

This module provides base utilities for creating plugins.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

prefix

This module provides utilities for handling the prefix of an *HPX* application, i.e. the paths used for searching components and plugins.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

preprocessor

This library contains useful preprocessor macros:

- `HPX_PP_CAT`
- `HPX_PP_EXPAND`
- `HPX_PP_NARGS`
- `HPX_PP_STRINGIZE`
- `HPX_PP_STRIP_PARENS`

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

program_options

The module `program_options` is a direct fork of the Boost.ProgramOptions library (Boost V1.70.0). For more information about this library please see [here²¹¹](#). In order to be included as an *HPX* module, the Boost.ProgramOptions library has been moved to the namespace `hpx::program_options`. We have also replaced all Boost facilities the library depends on with either the equivalent facilities from the standard library or from *HPX*. As a result, the *HPX* `program_options` module is fully interface compatible with Boost.ProgramOptions (sans the `hpx` namespace and the `#include <hpx/modules/program_options.hpp>` changes that need to be applied to all code relying on this library).

All credit goes to Vladimir Prus, the author of the excellent Boost.ProgramOptions library. All bugs have been introduced by us.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

properties

This module implements the `prefer` customization point for properties in terms of P2220²¹². This differs from P1393²¹³ in that it relies fully on `tag_dispatch` overloads and fewer base customization points. Actual properties are defined in modules. All functionality is experimental and can be accessed through the `hpx::experimental` namespace.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

resiliency

In *HPX*, a program failure is a manifestation of a failing task. This module exposes several APIs that allow users to manage failing tasks in a convenient way by either replaying a failed task or by replicating a specific task.

Task replay is analogous to the Checkpoint/Rollback mechanism found in conventional execution models. The key difference being localized fault detection. When the runtime detects an error, it replays the failing task as opposed to completely rolling back the entire program to the previous checkpoint.

Task replication is designed to provide reliability enhancements by replicating a set of tasks and evaluating their results to determine a consensus among them. This technique is most effective in situations where there are few tasks in the critical path of the DAG which leaves the system underutilized or where hardware or software failures may result in an incorrect result instead of an error. However, the drawback of this method is the additional computational cost incurred by repeating a task multiple times.

The following API functions are exposed:

- `hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replay`: This version of task replay will catch user-defined exceptions and automatically reschedule the task N times before throwing an `hpx::resiliency::experimental::abort_replay_exception` if no task is able to complete execution without an exception.
- `hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replay_validate`: This version of replay adds an argument to `async replay` which receives a user-provided validation function to test the result of the task against. If the task's output is validated, the result is returned. If the output fails the check or an exception is thrown, the task is replayed until no errors are encountered or the number of specified retries has been exceeded.
- `hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate`: This is the most basic implementation of the task replication. The API returns the first result that runs without detecting any errors.

²¹¹ https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_70_0/doc/html/program_options.html

²¹² <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2020/p2220r0.pdf>

²¹³ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2019/p1393r0.html>

- *hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_validate*: This API additionally takes a validation function which evaluates the return values produced by the threads. The first task to compute a valid result is returned.
- *hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_vote*: This API adds a vote function to the basic replicate function. Many hardware or software failures are silent errors which do not interrupt program flow. In order to detect errors of this kind, it is necessary to run the task several times and compare the values returned by every version of the task. In order to determine which return value is “correct”, the API allows the user to provide a custom consensus function to properly form a consensus. This voting function then returns the “correct” answer.
- *hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_vote_validate*: This combines the features of the previously discussed replicate set. Replicate vote validate allows a user to provide a validation function to filter results. Additionally, as described in replicate vote, the user can provide a “voting function” which returns the consensus formed by the voting logic.
- *hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replay*: This version of dataflow replay will catch user-defined exceptions and automatically reschedules the task N times before throwing an *hpx::resiliency::experimental::abort_replay_exception* if no task is able to complete execution without an exception. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.
- *hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replay_validate*: This version of replay adds an argument to dataflow replay which receives a user-provided validation function to test the result of the task against. If the task’s output is validated, the result is returned. If the output fails the check or an exception is thrown, the task is replayed until no errors are encountered or the number of specified retries have been exceeded. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.
- *hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate*: This is the most basic implementation of the task replication. The API returns the first result that runs without detecting any errors. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.
- *hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_validate*: This API additionally takes a validation function which evaluates the return values produced by the threads. The first task to compute a valid result is returned. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.
- *hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_vote*: This API adds a vote function to the basic replicate function. Many hardware or software failures are silent errors which do not interrupt program flow. In order to detect errors of this kind, it is necessary to run the task several times and compare the values returned by every version of the task. In order to determine which return value is “correct”, the API allows the user to provide a custom consensus function to properly form a consensus. This voting function then returns the “correct” answer. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.
- *hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_vote_validate*: This combines the features of the previously discussed replicate set. Replicate vote validate allows a user to provide a validation function to filter results. Additionally, as described in replicate vote, the user can provide a “voting function” which returns the consensus formed by the voting logic. Any arguments for the executed task that are futures will cause the task invocation to be delayed until all of those futures have become ready.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

resource_partitioner

The `resource_partitioner` module defines `hpx::resource::partitioner`, the class used by the runtime and users to partition available hardware resources into thread pools. See *Using the resource partitioner* for more details on using the resource partitioner in applications.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

runtime_configuration

This module handles the configuration options required by the runtime.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

runtime_local

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

schedulers

This module provides schedulers used by thread pools in the `thread_pools` module. There are currently three main schedulers:

- `hpx::threads::policies::local_priority_queue_scheduler`
- `hpx::threads::policies::static_priority_queue_scheduler`
- `hpx::threads::policies::shared_priority_queue_scheduler`

Other schedulers are specializations or variations of the above schedulers. See the examples of the `resource_partitioner` module for examples of specifying a custom scheduler for a thread pool.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

serialization

This module provides serialization primitives and support for all built-in types as well as all C++ Standard Library collection and utility types. This list is extended by *HPX* vocabulary types with proper support for global reference counting. *HPX*'s mode of serialization is derived from [Boost's serialization model](#)²¹⁴ and, as such, is mostly interface compatible with its Boost counterpart.

The purest form of serializing data is to copy the content of the payload bit by bit; however, this method is impractical for generic C++ types, which might be composed of more than just regular built-in types. Instead, *HPX*'s approach to serialization is derived from the Boost Serialization library, and is geared towards allowing the programmer of a given class explicit control and syntax of what to serialize. It is based on operator overloading of two special archive types that hold a buffer or stream to store the serialized data and is responsible for dispatching the serialization mechanism to the intrusive or non-intrusive version. The serialization process is recursive. Each member that needs to be serialized must be specified explicitly. The advantage of this approach is that the serialization code is written in C++ and leverages all necessary programming techniques. The generic, user-facing interface allows for effective application of the serialization process without obstructing the algorithms that need special code for packing and unpacking. It also allows for optimizations in the implementation of the archives.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

²¹⁴ https://www.boost.org/doc/libs/1_72_0/libs/serialization/doc/index.html

static_reinit

This module provides a simple wrapper around static variables that can be reinitialized.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

string_util

This module contains string utilities inspired by the Boost string algorithms library.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

synchronization

This module provides synchronization primitives which should be used rather than the C++ standard ones in *HPX* threads:

- `hpx::lcos::local::barrier`
- `hpx::lcos::local::condition_variable`
- `hpx::lcos::local::counting_semaphore`
- `hpx::lcos::local::event`
- `hpx::lcos::local::latch`
- `hpx::lcos::local::mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::no_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::once_flag`
- `hpx::lcos::local::recursive_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::shared_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::sliding_semaphore`
- `hpx::lcos::local::spinlock` (`std::mutex` compatible spinlock)
- `hpx::lcos::local::spinlock_no_backoff` (`boost::mutex` compatible spinlock)
- `hpx::lcos::local::spinlock_pool`

See `lcos_local`, `async_combinators`, and `async` for higher level synchronization facilities.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

tag_dispatch

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

testing

The testing module contains useful macros for testing. The results of tests can be printed with `hpx::util::report_errors`. The following macros are provided:

- `HPX_TEST`
- `HPX_TEST_MSG`
- `HPX_TEST_EQ`
- `HPX_TEST_NEQ`
- `HPX_TEST_LT`
- `HPX_TEST_LTE`
- `HPX_TEST_RANGE`
- `HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG`
- `HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG`
- `HPX_SANITY`
- `HPX_SANITY_MSG`
- `HPX_SANITY_EQ`
- `HPX_SANITY_NEQ`
- `HPX_SANITY_LT`
- `HPX_SANITY_LTE`
- `HPX_SANITY_RANGE`
- `HPX_SANITY_EQ_MSG`

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

thread_pool_util

This module contains helper functions for asynchronously suspending and resuming thread pools and their worker threads.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

thread_pools

This module defines the thread pools and utilities used by the *HPX* runtime. The only thread pool implementation provided by this module is `hpx::threads::detail::scheduled_thread_pool`, which is derived from `hpx::threads::detail::thread_pool_base` defined in the *threading_base* module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

thread_support

This module provides miscellaneous utilities for threading and concurrency.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

threading

This module provides the equivalents of `std::thread` and `std::jthread` for lightweight *HPX* threads:

- `hpx::thread`
- `hpx::jthread`

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

threading_base

This module contains the base class definition required for threads. The base class `hpx::threads::thread_data` is inherited by two specializations for stackful and stackless threads: `hpx::threads::thread_data_stackful` and `hpx::threads::thread_data_stackless`. In addition, the module defines the base classes for schedulers and thread pools: `hpx::threads::policies::scheduler_base` and `hpx::threads::thread_pool_base`.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

thread_manager

This module defines the `hpx::threads::threadmanager` class. This is used by the runtime to manage the creation and destruction of thread pools. The `resource_partitioner` module handles the partitioning of resources into thread pools, but not the creation of thread pools.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

timed_execution

This module provides extensions to the executor interfaces defined in the `execution` module that allow timed submission of tasks on thread pools (at or after a specified time).

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

timing

This module provides the timing utilities (clocks and timers).

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

topology

This module provides the class `hpx::threads::topology` which represents the hardware resources available on a node. The class is a light wrapper around the [Portable Hardware Locality \(HWLOC\)](#)²¹⁵ library. The `hpx::threads::cpu_mask` is a small companion class that represents a set of resources on a node.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

type_support

This module provides helper facilities related to types.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

util

The util module provides miscellaneous standalone utilities.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

version

This module macros and functions for accessing version information about *HPX* and its dependencies.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

2.7.2 Main HPX modules

actions

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

actions_base

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

agas

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

²¹⁵ <https://www.open-mpi.org/projects/hwloc/>

agas_base

This module holds the implementation of the four AGAS services: primary namespace, locality namespace, component namespace, and symbol namespace.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

async_colocated

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

async

This module contains functionality for asynchronously launching work on remote localities: `hpx::async`, `hpx::apply`. This module extends the local-only functions in `libs_async_local`.

See the API reference of this module for more details.

checkpoint

A common need of users is to periodically backup an application. This practice provides resiliency and potential restart points in code. *HPX* utilizes the concept of a `checkpoint` to support this use case.

Found in `hpx/util/checkpoint.hpp`, `checkpoints` are defined as objects that hold a serialized version of an object or set of objects at a particular moment in time. This representation can be stored in memory for later use or it can be written to disk for storage and/or recovery at a later point. In order to create and fill this object with data, users must use a function called `save_checkpoint`. In code the function looks like this:

```
hpx::future<hpx::util::checkpoint> hpx::util::save_checkpoint(a, b, c, ...);
```

`save_checkpoint` takes arbitrary data containers, such as `int`, `double`, `float`, `vector`, and `future`, and serializes them into a newly created `checkpoint` object. This function returns a `future` to a `checkpoint` containing the data. Here's an example of a simple use case:

```
using hpx::util::checkpoint;
using hpx::util::save_checkpoint;

std::vector<int> vec{1,2,3,4,5};
hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint(vec);
```

Once the future is ready, the `checkpoint` object will contain the `vector` `vec` and its five elements.

`prepare_checkpoint` takes arbitrary data containers (same as for `save_checkpoint`), , such as `int`, `double`, `float`, `vector`, and `future`, and calculates the necessary buffer space for the `checkpoint` that would be created if `save_checkpoint` was called with the same arguments. This function returns a `future` to a `checkpoint` that is appropriately initialized. Here's an example of a simple use case:

```
using hpx::util::checkpoint;
using hpx::util::prepare_checkpoint;

std::vector<int> vec{1,2,3,4,5};
hpx::future<checkpoint> prepare_checkpoint(vec);
```

Once the future is ready, the checkpoint object will be initialized with an appropriately sized internal buffer.

It is also possible to modify the launch policy used by `save_checkpoint`. This is accomplished by passing a launch policy as the first argument. It is important to note that passing `hpx::launch::sync` will cause `save_checkpoint` to return a `checkpoint` instead of a `future` to a `checkpoint`. All other policies passed to `save_checkpoint` will return a `future` to a `checkpoint`.

Sometimes `checkpoint`s must be declared before they are used. `save_checkpoint` allows users to move pre-created `checkpoint`s into the function as long as they are the first container passing into the function (In the case where a launch policy is used, the `checkpoint` will immediately follow the launch policy). An example of these features can be found below:

```
char character = 'd';
int integer = 10;
float flt = 10.01f;
bool boolean = true;
std::string str = "I am a string of characters";
std::vector<char> vec(str.begin(), str.end());
checkpoint archive;

// Test 1
// test basic functionality
hpx::shared_future<checkpoint> f_archive = save_checkpoint(
    std::move(archive), character, integer, flt, boolean, str, vec);
```

Once users can create `checkpoints` they must now be able to restore the objects they contain into memory. This is accomplished by the function `restore_checkpoint`. This function takes a `checkpoint` and fills its data into the containers it is provided. It is important to remember that the containers must be ordered in the same way they were placed into the `checkpoint`. For clarity see the example below:

```
char character2;
int integer2;
float flt2;
bool boolean2;
std::string str2;
std::vector<char> vec2;

restore_checkpoint(data, character2, integer2, flt2, boolean2, str2, vec2);
```

The core utility of `checkpoint` is in its ability to make certain data persistent. Often, this means that the data needs to be stored in an object, such as a file, for later use. *HPX* has two solutions for these issues: stream operator overloads and access iterators.

HPX contains two stream overloads, `operator<<` and `operator>>`, to stream data out of and into `checkpoint`. Here is an example of the overloads in use below:

```
double a9 = 1.0, b9 = 1.1, c9 = 1.2;
std::ofstream test_file_9("test_file_9.txt");
hpx::future<checkpoint> f_9 = save_checkpoint(a9, b9, c9);
test_file_9 << f_9.get();
test_file_9.close();

double a9_1, b9_1, c9_1;
std::ifstream test_file_9_1("test_file_9.txt");
checkpoint archive9;
test_file_9_1 >> archive9;
restore_checkpoint(archive9, a9_1, b9_1, c9_1);
```

This is the primary way to move data into and out of a `checkpoint`. It is important to note, however, that users

should be cautious when using a stream operator to load data and another function to remove it (or vice versa). Both `operator<<` and `operator>>` rely on a `.write()` and a `.read()` function respectively. In order to know how much data to read from the `std::istream`, the `operator<<` will write the size of the checkpoint before writing the checkpoint data. Correspondingly, the `operator>>` will read the size of the stored data before reading the data into a new instance of `checkpoint`. As long as the user employs the `operator<<` and `operator>>` to stream the data, this detail can be ignored.

Important: Be careful when mixing `operator<<` and `operator>>` with other facilities to read and write to a checkpoint. `operator<<` writes an extra variable, and `operator>>` reads this variable back separately. Used together the user will not encounter any issues and can safely ignore this detail.

Users may also move the data into and out of a checkpoint using the exposed `.begin()` and `.end()` iterators. An example of this use case is illustrated below.

```
std::ofstream test_file_7("checkpoint_test_file.txt");
std::vector<float> vec7{1.02f, 1.03f, 1.04f, 1.05f};
hpx::future<checkpoint> fut_7 = save_checkpoint(vec7);
checkpoint archive7 = fut_7.get();
std::copy(archive7.begin(),           // Write data to ofstream
          archive7.end(),          // ie. the file
          std::ostream_iterator<char>(test_file_7));
test_file_7.close();

std::vector<float> vec7_1;
std::vector<char> char_vec;
std::ifstream test_file_7_1("checkpoint_test_file.txt");
if (test_file_7_1)
{
    test_file_7_1.seekg(0, test_file_7_1.end);
    auto length = test_file_7_1.tellg();
    test_file_7_1.seekg(0, test_file_7_1.beg);
    char_vec.resize(length);
    test_file_7_1.read(char_vec.data(), length);
}
checkpoint archive7_1(std::move(char_vec));      // Write data to checkpoint
restore_checkpoint(archive7_1, vec7_1);
```

Checkpointing components

`save_checkpoint` and `restore_checkpoint` are also able to store components inside checkpoints. This can be done in one of two ways. First a client of the component can be passed to `save_checkpoint`. When the user wishes to resurrect the component she can pass a client instance to `restore_checkpoint`.

This technique is demonstrated below:

```
// Try to checkpoint and restore a component with a client
std::vector<int> vec3{10, 10, 10, 10, 10};

// Create a component instance through client constructor
data_client D(hpx::find_here(), std::move(vec3));
hpx::future<checkpoint> f3 = save_checkpoint(D);

// Create a new client
data_client E;
```

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```
// Restore server inside client instance
restore_checkpoint(f3.get(), E);
```

The second way a user can save a component is by passing a `shared_ptr` to the component to `save_checkpoint`. This component can be resurrected by creating a new instance of the component type and passing a `shared_ptr` to the new instance to `restore_checkpoint`.

This technique is demonstrated below:

```
// test checkpoint a component using a shared_ptr
std::vector<int> vec{1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
data_client A(hpx::find_here(), std::move(vec));

// Checkpoint Server
hpx::id_type old_id = A.get_id();

hpx::future<std::shared_ptr<data_server>> f_a_ptr =
    hpx::get_ptr<data_server>(A.get_id());
std::shared_ptr<data_server> a_ptr = f_a_ptr.get();
hpx::future<checkpoint> f = save_checkpoint(a_ptr);
auto&& data = f.get();

// test prepare_checkpoint API
checkpoint c = prepare_checkpoint(hpx::launch::sync, a_ptr);
HPX_TEST(c.size() == data.size());

// Restore Server
// Create a new server instance
std::shared_ptr<data_server> b_server;
restore_checkpoint(data, b_server);
```

checkpoint_base

The `checkpoint_base` module contains lower level facilities that wrap simple check-pointing capabilities. This module does not implement special handling for futures or components, but simply serializes all arguments to or from a given container.

This module exposes the `hpx::util::save_checkpoint_data`, `hpx::util::restore_checkpoint_data`, and `hpx::util::prepare_checkpoint_data` APIs. These functions encapsulate the basic serialization functionalities necessary to save/restore a variadic list of arguments to/from a given data container.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

collectives

The collectives module exposes a set of distributed collective operations. Those can be used to exchange data between participating sites in a coordinated way. At this point the module exposes the following collective primitives:

- `hpx::collectives::all_gather`: receives a set of values from all participating sites.
- `hpx::collectives::all_reduce`: performs a reduction on data from each participating site to each participating site.
- `hpx::collectives::all_to_all`: each participating site provides its element of the data to collect while all participating sites receive the data from every other site.

- `hpx::collectives::broadcast_to` and `hpx::collectives::broadcast_from`: performs a broadcast operation from a root site to all participating sites.
- `cpp:func:hpx::collectives::exclusive_scan` performs an exclusive scan operation on a set of values received from all call sites operating on the given base name.
- `hpx::collectives::gather_here` and `hpx::collectives::gather_there`: gathers values from all participating sites.
- `cpp:func:hpx::collectives::inclusive_scan` performs an inclusive scan operation on a set of values received from all call sites operating on the given base name.
- `hpx::collectives::reduce_here` and `hpx::collectives::reduce_there`: performs a reduction on data from each participating site to a root site.
- `hpx::collectives::scatter_to` and `hpx::collectives::scatter_from`: receives an element of a set of values operating on the given base name.
- `hpx::lcos::broadcast`: performs a given action on all given global identifiers.
- `hpx::lcos::barrier`: distributed barrier.
- `hpx::lcos::fold`: performs a fold with a given action on all given global identifiers.
- `hpx::lcos::latch`: distributed latch.
- `hpx::lcos::reduce`: performs a reduction on data from each given global identifiers.
- `hpx::lcos::spmd_block`: performs the same operation on a local image while providing handles to the other images.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

command_line_handling

The command_line_handling module defines and handles the command-line options required by the *HPX* runtime, combining them with configuration options defined by the *runtime_configuration* module. The actual parsing of command line options is handled by the *program_options* module.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

components

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

components_base

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

compute

The compute module provides utilities for handling task and memory affinity on host systems. The *compute_cuda* for extensions to CUDA programmable GPU devices.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

compute_cuda

This module extends the *compute* module to handle CUDA programmable GPU devices.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

distribution_policies

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

executors_distributed

This module provides the executor `hpx::parallel::execution::distribution_policy_executor`. It allows one to create work that is implicitly distributed over multiple localities.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

include

This module provides no functionality in itself. Instead it provides headers that group together other headers that often appear together.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

init_runtime

TODO: High-level description of the library.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

lcos_distributed

This module contains distributed *LCOs*. Currently the only LCO provided is `:cpp:class:hpx::lcos::channel`, a construct for sending values from one *locality* to another. See `libs_lcos_local` for local LCOs.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

naming

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

naming_base

This module provides a forward declaration of *address_type*, *component_type* and *invalid_locality_id*.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

performance_counters

This module provides the basic functionality required for defining performance counters. See *Performance counters* for more information about performance counters.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

resiliency_distributed

Software resiliency features of *HPX* were introduced in the *resiliency module*. This module extends the APIs to run on distributed-memory systems allowing the user to invoke the failing task on other localities at runtime. This is useful in cases where a node is identified to fail more often (e.g., for certain ALU computes) as the task can now be replayed or replicated among different localities. The API exposed allows for an easy integration with the local only resiliency APIs as well.

Distributed software resilience APIs have a similar function signature and lives under the same namespace of *hpx::resiliency::experimental*. The difference arises in the formal parameters where distributed APIs takes the localities as the first argument, and an action as opposed to a function or a function object. The localities signify the order in which the API will either schedule (in case of Task Replay) tasks in a round robin fashion or replicate the tasks onto the list of localities.

The list of APIs exposed by distributed resiliency modules is the same as those defined in *local resiliency module*.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

runtime_components

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

runtime_distributed

TODO: High-level description of the module.

See the *API reference* of this module for more details.

segmented_algorithms

Segmented algorithms extend the usual parallel *algorithms* by providing overloads that work with distributed containers, such as partitioned vectors.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

statistics

This module provide some statistics utilities like rolling min/max and histogram.

See the *API reference* of the module for more details.

2.8 API reference

HPX follows a versioning scheme with three numbers: `major.minor.patch`. We guarantee no breaking changes in the API for patch releases. Minor releases may remove or break existing APIs, but only after a deprecation period of at least two minor releases. In rare cases do we outright remove old and unused functionality without a deprecation period.

We do not provide any ABI compatibility guarantees between any versions, debug and release builds, and builds with different C++ standards.

The public API of *HPX* is presented below. Clicking on a name brings you to the full documentation for the class or function. Including the header specified in a heading brings in the features listed under that heading.

Note: Names listed here are guaranteed stable with respect to semantic versioning. However, at the moment the list is incomplete and certain unlisted features are intended to be in the public API. While we work on completing the list, if you're unsure about whether a particular unlisted name is part of the public API you can get into contact with us or open an issue and we'll clarify the situation.

2.8.1 Public API

All names below are also available in the top-level `hpx` namespace unless otherwise noted. The names in `hpx` should be preferred. The names in sub-namespaces will eventually be removed.

Header `hpx/algorithm.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/algorithm.hpp* and contains overloads of the algorithms for segmented iterators.

Header `hpx/local/algorithm.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `algorithm`²¹⁶. See *Using parallel algorithms* for more information about the parallel algorithms.

²¹⁶ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/algorithm>

Classes

- `hpx::parallel::v2::reduction`
- `hpx::parallel::v2::induction`

Functions

- `hpx::adjacent_find`
- `hpx::all_of`
- `hpx::any_of`
- `hpx::copy`
- `hpx::copy_if`
- `hpx::copy_n`
- `hpx::count`
- `hpx::count_if`
- `hpx::equal`
- `hpx::fill`
- `hpx::fill_n`
- `hpx::find`
- `hpx::find_end`
- `hpx::find_first_of`
- `hpx::find_if`
- `hpx::find_if_not`
- `hpx::for_each`
- `hpx::for_each_n`
- `hpx::generate`
- `hpx::generate_n`
- `hpx::includes`
- `hpx::inplace_merge`
- `hpx::is_heap`
- `hpx::is_heap_until`
- `hpx::is_partitioned`
- `hpx::is_sorted`
- `hpx::is_sorted_until`
- `hpx::lexicographical_compare`
- `hpx::make_heap`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::max_element`

- `hpx::merge`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::min_element`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::minmax_element`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::mismatch`
- `hpx::move`
- `hpx::none_of`
- `hpx::partial_sort`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::partition`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::partition_copy`
- `hpx::remove`
- `hpx::remove_copy`
- `hpx::remove_copy_if`
- `hpx::remove_if`
- `hpx::replace`
- `hpx::replace_copy`
- `hpx::replace_copy_if`
- `hpx::replace_if`
- `hpx::reverse`
- `hpx::reverse_copy`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::rotate`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::rotate_copy`
- `hpx::search`
- `hpx::search_n`
- `hpx::set_difference`
- `hpx::set_intersection`
- `hpx::set_symmetric_difference`
- `hpx::set_union`
- `hpx::shift_left`
- `hpx::shift_right`
- `hpx::sort`
- `hpx::parallel::v1::stable_partition`
- `hpx::swap_ranges`
- `hpx::stable_sort`
- `hpx::transform`
- `hpx::unique`
- `hpx::unique_copy`

- `hpx::for_loop`
- `hpx::for_loop_strided`
- `hpx::for_loop_n`
- `hpx::for_loop_n_strided`
- `hpx::ranges::adjacent_find`
- `hpx::ranges::all_of`
- `hpx::ranges::any_of`
- `hpx::ranges::copy`
- `hpx::ranges::copy_if`
- `hpx::ranges::copy_n`
- `hpx::ranges::count`
- `hpx::ranges::count_if`
- `hpx::ranges::equal`
- `hpx::ranges::fill`
- `hpx::ranges::fill_n`
- `hpx::ranges::find`
- `hpx::ranges::find_end`
- `hpx::ranges::find_first_of`
- `hpx::ranges::find_if`
- `hpx::ranges::find_if_not`
- `hpx::ranges::for_each`
- `hpx::ranges::for_each_n`
- `hpx::ranges::generate`
- `hpx::ranges::generate_n`
- `hpx::ranges::includes`
- `hpx::ranges::inplace_merge`
- `hpx::ranges::is_heap`
- `hpx::ranges::is_heap_until`
- `hpx::ranges::is_partitioned`
- `hpx::ranges::is_sorted`
- `hpx::ranges::is_sorted_until`
- `hpx::ranges::make_heap`
- `hpx::ranges::merge`
- `hpx::ranges::move`
- `hpx::ranges::none_of`
- `hpx::ranges::set_difference`

- `hpx::ranges::set_intersection`
 - `hpx::ranges::set_symmetric_difference`
 - `hpx::ranges::set_union`
- <<<<< HEAD - `hpx::ranges::sort` ===== - `hpx::ranges::shift_left` -
`hpx::ranges::shift_right` >>>>> a34e9dd378 (added shift_left and shift_right to sphinx docs)
- `hpx::ranges::stable_sort` - `hpx::ranges::swap_ranges` - `hpx::ranges::unique` -
`hpx::ranges::unique_copy` - `hpx::ranges::for_loop` - `hpx::ranges::for_loop_strided`

Header `hpx/any.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/any.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/any.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `any`²¹⁷. `hpx::any` is compatible with `std::any`.

Classes

- `hpx::any`
- `hpx::any_nonser`
- `hpx::bad_any_cast`
- `hpx::unique_any_nonser`

Functions

- `hpx::any_cast`
- `hpx::make_any`
- `hpx::make_any_nonser`
- `hpx::make_unique_any_nonser`

Header `hpx/assert.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `cassert`²¹⁸. `HPX_ASSERT` is the HPX equivalent to `assert` in `cassert`. `HPX_ASSERT` can also be used in CUDA device code.

²¹⁷ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/any>

²¹⁸ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/cassert>

Macros

- `HPX_ASSERT`
- `HPX_ASSERT_MSG`

Header `hpx/barrier.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/barrier.hpp* and contains a distributed barrier implementation. This functionality is also exposed through the `hpx::distributed` namespace. The name in `hpx::distributed` should be preferred.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::barrier`

Header `hpx/local/barrier.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `barrier`²¹⁹.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_barrier`

Header `hpx/channel.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/channel.hpp* and contains a distributed channel implementation. This functionality is also exposed through the `hpx::distributed` namespace. The name in `hpx::distributed` should be preferred.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::channel`

Header `hpx/local/channel.hpp`

Contains a local channel implementation.

²¹⁹ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/barrier>

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::channel`

Header `hpx/chrono.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/chrono.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/chrono.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `chrono`²²⁰. The following replacements and extensions are provided compared to `chrono`²²¹. The classes below are also available in the `hpx::chrono` namespace, not in the top-level `hpx` namespace.

Classes

- `hpx::chrono::high_resolution_clock`
- `hpx::chrono::high_resolution_timer`
- `hpx::chrono::steady_time_point`

Header `hpx/condition_variable.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/condition_variable.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/condition_variable.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `condition_variable`²²².

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::condition_variable`
- `hpx::lcos::local::condition_variable_any`
- `hpx::lcos::local::cv_status`

²²⁰ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/chrono>

²²¹ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/chrono>

²²² http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/condition_variable

Header `hpx/exception.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/exception.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/exception.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `exception`²²³. `hpx::exception` extends `std::exception` and is the base class for all exceptions thrown in HPX. `HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION` can be used to throw HPX exceptions with file and line information attached to the exception.

Macros

- `HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION`

Classes

- `hpx::exception`

Header `hpx/execution.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/execution.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/execution.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `execution`²²⁴. See *High level parallel facilities, Using parallel algorithms* and *Executor parameters and executor parameter traits* for more information about execution policies and executor parameters.

Note: These names are only available in the `hpx::execution` namespace, not in the top-level `hpx` namespace.

Constants

- `hpx::execution::seq`
- `hpx::execution::par`
- `hpx::execution::par_unseq`
- `hpx::execution::task`

²²³ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/exception>

²²⁴ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/execution>

Classes

- `hpx::execution::sequenced_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_unsequenced_policy`
- `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy`
- `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy`
- `hpx::execution::auto_chunk_size`
- `hpx::execution::dynamic_chunk_size`
- `hpx::execution::guided_chunk_size`
- `hpx::execution::persistent_auto_chunk_size`
- `hpx::execution::static_chunk_size`

Header `hpx/functional.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/functional.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/functional.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `functional`²²⁵. `hpx::util::function` is a more efficient and serializable replacement for `std::function`.

Constants

The following constants are also available in `hpx::placeholders`, not the top-level `hpx` namespace.

- `hpx::util::placeholders::_1`
- `hpx::util::placeholders::_2`
- `...`
- `hpx::util::placeholders::_9`

Classes

- `hpx::util::function`
- `hpx::util::function_nonser`
- `hpx::util::function_ref`
- `hpx::util::unique_function`
- `hpx::util::unique_function_nonser`
- `hpx::traits::is_bind_expression`
- `hpx::traits::is_placeholder`

²²⁵ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/functional>

Functions

- `hpx::util::bind`
- `hpx::util::bind_back`
- `hpx::util::bind_front`
- `hpx::util::invoke`
- `hpx::util::invoke_fused`
- `hpx::util::mem_fn`

Header `hpx/future.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/future.hpp* and contains overloads of `hpx::async`, `hpx::apply`, `hpx::sync`, and `hpx::dataflow` that can be used with actions. See *Action invocation* for more information about invoking actions.

Note: The alias from `hpx::promise` to `hpx::lcos::promise` is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. The alias `hpx::distributed::promise` should be used in new applications.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::promise`

Functions

- `hpx::async`
- `hpx::apply`
- `hpx::sync`
- `hpx::dataflow`

Header `hpx/local/future.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `future`²²⁶. See *Extended facilities for futures* for more information about extensions to futures compared to the C++ standard library.

Note: All names except `hpx::lcos::local::promise` are also available in the top-level `hpx` namespace. `hpx::promise` refers to `hpx::lcos::promise`, a distributed variant of `hpx::lcos::local::promise`, but will eventually refer to `hpx::lcos::local::promise` after a deprecation period.

²²⁶ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/future>

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::future`
- `hpx::lcos::shared_future`
- `hpx::lcos::local::promise`
- `hpx::launch`

Functions

- `hpx::lcos::make_future`
- `hpx::lcos::make_shared_future`
- `hpx::lcos::make_ready_future`
- `hpx::async`
- `hpx::apply`
- `hpx::sync`
- `hpx::dataflow`
- `hpx::when_all`
- `hpx::when_any`
- `hpx::when_some`
- `hpx::when_each`
- `hpx::wait_all`
- `hpx::wait_any`
- `hpx::wait_some`
- `hpx::wait_each`

Examples

```
#include <hpx/assert.hpp>
#include <hpx/future.hpp>
#include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp>
#include <hpx/tuple.hpp>

#include <iostream>
#include <utility>

int main()
{
    // Asynchronous execution with futures
    hpx::future<void> f1 = hpx::async(hpx::launch::async, []() { });
    hpx::shared_future<int> f2 =
        hpx::async(hpx::launch::async, []() { return 42; });
    hpx::future<int> f3 =
        f2.then([](hpx::shared_future<int>&& f) { return f.get() * 3; });
}
```

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```

hpx::lcos::local::promise<double> p;
auto f4 = p.get_future();
HPX_ASSERT(!f4.is_ready());
p.set_value(123.45);
HPX_ASSERT(f4.is_ready());

hpx::packaged_task<int()> t([]() { return 43; });
hpx::future<int> f5 = t.get_future();
HPX_ASSERT(!f5.is_ready());
t();
HPX_ASSERT(f5.is_ready());

// Fire-and-forget
hpx::apply([]() {
    std::cout << "This will be printed later\n" << std::flush;
});

// Synchronous execution
hpx::sync([]() {
    std::cout << "This will be printed immediately\n" << std::flush;
});

// Combinators
hpx::future<double> f6 = hpx::async([]() { return 3.14; });
hpx::future<double> f7 = hpx::async([]() { return 42.0; });
std::cout
    << hpx::when_all(f6, f7)
        .then([](hpx::future<
                    hpx::tuple<hpx::future<double>, hpx::future<double>>>
                    f) {
            hpx::tuple<hpx::future<double>, hpx::future<double>> t =
                f.get();
            double pi = hpx::get<0>(t).get();
            double r = hpx::get<1>(t).get();
            return pi * r * r;
        })
        .get()
    << std::endl;

// Easier continuations with dataflow; it waits for all future or
// shared_future arguments before executing the continuation, and also
// accepts non-future arguments
hpx::future<double> f8 = hpx::async([]() { return 3.14; });
hpx::future<double> f9 = hpx::make_ready_future(42.0);
hpx::shared_future<double> f10 = hpx::async([]() { return 123.45; });
hpx::future<hpx::tuple<double, double>> f11 = hpx::dataflow(
    [] (hpx::future<double> a, hpx::future<double> b,
        hpx::shared_future<double> c, double d) {
        return hpx::make_tuple<>(a.get() + b.get(), c.get() / d);
    },
    f8, f9, f10, -3.9);

// split_future gives a tuple of futures from a future of tuple
hpx::tuple<hpx::future<double>, hpx::future<double>> f12 =
    hpx::split_future(std::move(f11));
std::cout << hpx::get<1>(f12).get() << std::endl;

```

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```

    return 0;
}

```

Header `hpx/init.hpp`

This header contains functionality for starting, stopping, suspending, and resuming the *HPX* runtime. This is the main way to explicitly start the *HPX* runtime. See *Starting the HPX runtime* for more details on starting the *HPX* runtime.

Classes

- `hpx::init_params`
- `hpx::runtime_mode`

Functions

- `hpx::init`
- `hpx::start`
- `hpx::finalize`
- `hpx::disconnect`
- `hpx::suspend`
- `hpx::resume`

Header `hpx/latch.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/latch.hpp* and contains a distributed latch implementation. This functionality is also exposed through the `hpx::distributed` namespace. The name in `hpx::distributed` should be preferred.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::latch`

Header `hpx/local/latch.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `latch`²²⁷.

²²⁷ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/latch>

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_latch`

Header `hpx/mutex.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/mutex.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/mutex.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `mutex`²²⁸.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::no_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::once_flag`
- `hpx::lcos::local::recursive_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::spinlock`
- `hpx::lcos::local::timed_mutex`
- `hpx::lcos::local::unlock_guard`

Functions

- `hpx::lcos::local::call_once`

Header `hpx/memory.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/memory.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/memory.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `memory`²²⁹. It contains parallel versions of the copy, fill, move, and construct helper functions in `memory`²³⁰. See *Using parallel algorithms* for more information about the parallel algorithms.

²²⁸ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/mutex>

²²⁹ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/memory>

²³⁰ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/memory>

Functions

- `hpx::uninitialized_copy`
- `hpx::uninitialized_copy_n`
- `hpx::uninitialized_default_construct`
- `hpx::uninitialized_default_construct_n`
- `hpx::uninitialized_fill`
- `hpx::uninitialized_fill_n`
- `hpx::uninitialized_move`
- `hpx::uninitialized_move_n`
- `hpx::uninitialized_value_construct`
- `hpx::uninitialized_value_construct_n`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_copy`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_copy_n`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_default_construct`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_default_construct_n`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_fill`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_fill_n`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_move`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_move_n`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_value_construct`
- `hpx::ranges::uninitialized_value_construct_n`

Header `hpx/numeric.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/numeric.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/numeric.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `numeric`²³¹. See *Using parallel algorithms* for more information about the parallel algorithms.

²³¹ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/numeric>

Functions

- `hpx::parallel::v1::adjacent_difference`
- `hpx::exclusive_scan`
- `hpx::inclusive_scan`
- `hpx::reduce`
- `hpx::transform_exclusive_scan`
- `hpx::transform_inclusive_scan`
- `hpx::transform_reduce`
- `hpx::ranges::exclusive_scan`
- `hpx::ranges::inclusive_scan`
- `hpx::ranges::transform_exclusive_scan`
- `hpx::ranges::transform_inclusive_scan`

Header `hpx/optional.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/optional.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/optional.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `optional`²³². `hpx::util::optional` is compatible with `std::optional`.

Constants

- `hpx::util::nullopt`

Classes

- `hpx::util::optional`
- `hpx::util::nullopt_t`
- `hpx::util::bad_optional_access`

²³² <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/optional>

Functions

- `hpx::util::make_optional`

Header `hpx/runtime.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/runtime.hpp* and contains functions for accessing distributed runtime information.

Functions

- `hpx::find_root_locality`
- `hpx::find_all_localities`
- `hpx::find_remote_localities`
- `hpx::find_locality`
- `hpx::get_colocation_id`
- `hpx::get_locality_id`

Header `hpx/local/runtime.hpp`

This header contains functions for accessing local runtime information.

Typedefs

- `hpx::startup_function_type`
- `hpx::shutdown_function_type`

Functions

- `hpx::get_num_worker_threads`
- `hpx::get_worker_thread_num`
- `hpx::get_thread_name`
- `hpx::register_pre_startup_function`
- `hpx::register_startup_function`
- `hpx::register_pre_shutdown_function`
- `hpx::register_shutdown_function`
- `hpx::get_num_localities`
- `hpx::get_locality_name`

Header `hpx/system_error.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/system_error.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/system_error.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `system_error`²³³.

Classes

- `hpx::error_code`

Header `hpx/task_block.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/task_black.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/task_black.hpp`

Corresponds to the `task_block` feature in N4411²³⁴. See *Using task blocks* for more details on using task blocks.

Classes

- `hpx::parallel::v2::task_canceled_exception`
- `hpx::parallel::v2::task_block`

Functions

- `hpx::parallel::v2::define_task_block`
- `hpx::parallel::v2::define_task_block_restore_thread`

Header `hpx/thread.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/thread.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/thread.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `thread`²³⁵. The functionality in this header is equivalent to the standard library thread functionality, with the exception that the *HPX* equivalents are implemented on top of lightweight threads and the *HPX* runtime.

²³³ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/system_error

²³⁴ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4411.pdf>

²³⁵ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/thread>

Classes

- `hpx::thread`
- `hpx::jthread`

Functions

- `hpx::this_thread::yield`
- `hpx::this_thread::get_id`
- `hpx::this_thread::sleep_for`
- `hpx::this_thread::sleep_until`

Header `hpx/semaphore.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/semaphore.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/semaphore.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `semaphore`²³⁶.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_binary_semaphore`
- `hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore`

Header `hpx/shared_mutex.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/shared_mutex.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/shared_mutex.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `shared_mutex`²³⁷.

Classes

- `hpx::lcos::local::shared_mutex`

²³⁶ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/semaphore>

²³⁷ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/shared_mutex

Header `hpx/stop_token.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/stop_token.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/stop_token.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `stop_token`²³⁸.

Constants

- `hpx::nostopstate`

Classes

- `hpx::stop_callback`
- `hpx::stop_source`
- `hpx::stop_token`
- `hpx::nostopstate_t`

Header `hpx/tuple.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/tuple.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/tuple.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `tuple`²³⁹. `hpx::tuple` can be used in CUDA device code, unlike `std::tuple`.

Constants

- `hpx::ignore`

Classes

- `hpx::tuple`
- `hpx::tuple_size`
- `hpx::tuple_element`

²³⁸ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/stop_token

²³⁹ <http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/tuple>

Functions

- `hpx::make_tuple`
- `hpx::tie`
- `hpx::forward_as_tuple`
- `hpx::tuple_cat`
- `hpx::get`

Header `hpx/type_traits.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/type_traits.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/type_traits.hpp`

Corresponds to the C++ standard library header `type_traits`²⁴⁰.

Classes

- `hpx::is_invocable`
- `hpx::is_invocable_r`

Header `hpx/unwrap.hpp`

This header includes *Header hpx/local/unwrap.hpp*.

Header `hpx/local/unwrap.hpp`

Contains utilities for unwrapping futures.

Classes

- `hpx::functional::unwrap`
- `hpx::functional::unwrap_n`
- `hpx::functional::unwrap_all`

²⁴⁰ http://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/header/type_traits

Functions

- `hpx::unwrap`
- `hpx::unwrap_n`
- `hpx::unwrap_all`
- `hpx::unwrapping`
- `hpx::unwrapping_n`
- `hpx::unwrapping_all`

Header `hpx/version.hpp`

This header provides version information about *HPX*.

Macros

- `HPX_VERSION_MAJOR`
- `HPX_VERSION_MINOR`
- `HPX_VERSION_SUBMINOR`
- `HPX_VERSION_FULL`
- `HPX_VERSION_DATE`
- `HPX_VERSION_TAG`
- `HPX_AGAS_VERSION`

Functions

- `hpx::major_version`
- `hpx::minor_version`
- `hpx::subminor_version`
- `hpx::full_version`
- `hpx::full_version_as_string`
- `hpx::tag`
- `hpx::agas_version`
- `hpx::build_type`
- `hpx::build_date_time`

Header `hpx/wrap_main.hpp`

This header does not provide any direct functionality but is used for implicitly using `main` as the runtime entry point. See *Re-use the `main()` function as the main HPX entry point* for more details on implicitly starting the *HPX* runtime.

2.8.2 Full API

The full API of *HPX* is presented below. The listings for the public API above refer to the full documentation below.

Note: Most names listed in the full API reference are implementation details or considered unstable. They are listed mostly for completeness. If there is a particular feature you think deserves being in the public API we may consider promoting it. In general we prioritize making sure features corresponding to C++ standard library features are stable and complete.

Main *HPX* library

This lists functionality in the main *HPX* library that has not been moved to modules yet.

`namespace hpx`

`namespace components`

Functions

```
template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> migrate_from_storage(naming::id_type const &to_resurrect,
                                                 naming::id_type const &target = naming::invalid_id)
```

Migrate the component with the given id from the specified target storage (resurrect the object)

The function *migrate_from_storage*<*Component*> will migrate the component referenced by *to_resurrect* from the storage facility specified where the object is currently stored on. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance. The component instance is resurrected on the locality specified by *target_locality*.

Return A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as *to_resurrect*.

Parameters

- *to_resurrect*: [in] The global id of the component to migrate.
- *target*: [in] The optional locality to resurrect the object on. By default the object is resurrected on the locality it was located on last.

Template Parameters

- The: only template argument specifies the component type of the component to migrate from the given storage facility.

`template<typename Component>`

```
future<naming::id_type> migrate_to_storage(naming::id_type const &to_migrate, naming::id_type const &target_storage)
```

Migrate the component with the given id to the specified target storage

The function *migrate_to_storage*<*Component*> will migrate the component referenced by *to_migrate* to the storage facility specified with *target_storage*. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as *migrate_to*.

Parameters

- *to_migrate*: [in] The global id of the component to migrate.
- *target_storage*: [in] The id of the storage facility to migrate this object to.

Template Parameters

- *Type*: only template argument specifies the component type of the component to migrate to the given storage facility.

```
template<typename Derived, typename StubDerived migrate_to_storage(client_base<Derived, Stub> const &to_migrate,
                           hpx::components::component_storage const &target_storage)
```

Migrate the given component to the specified target storage

The function *migrate_to_storage* will migrate the component referenced by *to_migrate* to the storage facility specified with *target_storage*. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

Return A client side representation of representing of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as *migrate_to*.

Parameters

- *to_migrate*: [in] The client side representation of the component to migrate.
- *target_storage*: [in] The id of the storage facility to migrate this object to.

file migrate_from_storage.hpp

```
#include <hpx/config.hpp>#include <hpx/components_base/traits/is_component.hpp>#include
<hpx/futures/future.hpp>#include <hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>#include <hpx/components/component_storage/server/migrat
<type_traits>
```

file migrate_to_storage.hpp

```
#include <hpx/config.hpp>#include <hpx/components/client_base.hpp>#include
<hpx/components_base/traits/is_component.hpp>#include <hpx/futures/future.hpp>#include
<hpx/naming_base/id_type.hpp>#include <hpx/components/component_storage/component_storage.hpp>#include
<hpx/components/component_storage/server/migrate_to_storage.hpp>#include <type_traits>
```

file set_parcel_write_handler.hpp

```
#include <hpx/config.hpp>
```

dir /hpx/source/components/component_storage

dir /hpx/source/components/component_storage/include/hpx/components/component_storage

dir /hpx/source/components/component_storage/include/hpx/components

dir /hpx/source/components

dir /hpx/source/components/component_storage/include/hpx

```
dir /hpx/source/hpx
dir /hpx/source/components/component_storage/include
dir /hpx/source/hpx/runtime
dir /hpx/source
```

affinity

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/affinity.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/affinity.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace threads
```

Functions

```
void parse_affinity_options(std::string const &spec, std::vector<mask_type> &affinities, std::size_t used_cores, std::size_t max_cores, std::size_t num_threads, std::vector<std::size_t> &num_pus, bool use_process_mask, error_code &ec = throws)
void parse_affinity_options(std::string const &spec, std::vector<mask_type> &affinities, error_code &ec = throws)
```

algorithms

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/algorithms.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/algorithms.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Source, typename Dest>
using pointer_copy_category_t = typename pointer_copy_category<Source, Dest>::type
template<typename Source, typename Dest>
using pointer_move_category_t = typename pointer_move_category<Source, Dest>::type
template<typename Iterator>
using remove_const_iterator_value_type_t = typename remove_const_iterator_value_type<Iterator>::type
```

```
struct general_pointer_tag
Subclassed by hpx::traits::trivially_copyable_pointer_tag

template<typename Source, typename Dest, typename Enable = void>
struct pointer_copy_category
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename detail::pointer_copy_category::type

template<typename Source, typename Dest, typename Enable = void>
struct pointer_move_category
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename detail::pointer_move_category::type

template<typename Iterator, typename Enable = void>
struct remove_const_iterator_value_type
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = Iterator

template<typename Iterator>
struct projected_iterator<Iterator, typename std::enable_if<is_segmented_iterator<Iterator>::value>::type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using local_iterator = typename segmented_iterator_traits::local_iterator

template<>
using type = typename segmented_local_iterator_traits<local_iterator>::local_raw_iterator
```

```
template<typename Iterator>
struct projected_iterator<Iterator, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename std::decay<Iterator>::type::proxy_type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename std::decay<Iterator>::type::proxy_type
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace traits
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename F, typename Iter>
using is_projected_t = typename is_projected<F, Iter>::type

template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename ...Projected>
using is_indirect_callable_t = typename is_indirect_callable<ExPolicy, F, Projected...>::type
```

Variables

```
template<typename F, typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::par
template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename... Projected>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::par

template<typename Proj, typename Iter>
struct projected
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using projector_type = typename std::decay<Proj>::type

template<>
using iterator_type = typename hpx::traits::projected_iterator<Iter>::type

namespace traits

template<typename T, typename Enable = void>
struct projected_iterator
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename std::decay::type

template<typename Iterator>
struct projected_iterator<Iterator, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename std::decay<Iterator>::type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename std::decay<Iterator>::type::proxy_type

template<typename Iterator>
struct projected_iterator<Iterator, typename std::enable_if<is_segmented_iterator<Iterator>::value>::type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using local_iterator = typename segmented_iterator_traits::local_iterator

template<>
using type = typename segmented_local_iterator_traits<local_iterator>::local_raw_iterator

template<typename Proj, typename Rng>
struct projected_range<Proj, Rng, typename std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_range<Rng>::value>::type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using projector_type = typename std::decay<Proj>::type

template<>
using iterator_type = typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace traits

template<typename Proj, typename Rng>
struct projected_range<Proj, Rng, typename std::enable_if<hpx::traits::is_range<Rng>::value>::type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using projector_type = typename std::decay<Proj>::type

template<>
using iterator_type = typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Iterator, typename Enable = void>
struct segmented_iterator_traits
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::false_type is_segmented_iterator

template<typename Iterator, typename Enable = void>
struct segmented_local_iterator_traits
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::false_type is_segmented_local_iterator

typedef Iterator iterator
typedef Iterator local_iterator
typedef Iterator local_raw_iterator
```

Public Static Functions

```
static local_raw_iterator const &local (local_iterator const &it)
static local_iterator const &remote (local_raw_iterator const &it)
static local_raw_iterator local (local_iterator &&it)
static local_iterator remote (local_raw_iterator &&it)
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename ...Args, typename = typename std::enable_if<hpx::parallel::is_parallel_v<ExPolicy> && !std::is_void_v<F> && !std::is_lambdav<F> && !std::is_member_function_pointer_v<F>> define_spmd_block (ExPolicy &&policy, std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)
template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename ...Args, typename = typename std::enable_if<!hpx::parallel::is_parallel_v<ExPolicy> && !std::is_void_v<F> && !std::is_lambdav<F> && !std::is_member_function_pointer_v<F>> define_spmd_block (ExPolicy &&policy, std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)
template<typename F, typename ...Args>
void define_spmd_block (std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)

struct spmd_block
#include <spmd_block.hpp> The class spmd_block defines an interface for launching multiple images while giving handles to each image to interact with the remaining images. The define_spmd_block function templates create multiple images of a user-defined function (or lambda) and launches them in a possibly separate thread. A temporary spmd_block object is created and diffused to each image. The constraint for the function (or lambda) given to the define_spmd_block function is to accept a spmd_block as first parameter.
```

Public Functions

```
spmd_block (std::size_t num_images, std::size_t image_id, barrier_type &barrier, table_type &barriers, mutex_type &mtx)
spmd_block (spmd_block&&)
spmd_block (spmd_block const&)
spmd_block &operator= (spmd_block&&)
spmd_block &operator= (spmd_block const&)
std::size_t get_num_images () const
std::size_t this_image () const
void sync_all () const
void sync_images (std::set<std::size_t> const &images) const
void sync_images (std::vector<std::size_t> const &input_images) const
template<typename Iterator>
std::enable_if<traits::is_input_iterator<Iterator>::value>::type sync_images (Iterator begin, Iterator end)
const
template<typename ...I>
std::enable_if<util::all_of<typename std::is_integral</>::type...>::value>::type sync_images (I...
i)
const
```

Private Types

```
using barrier_type = hpx::lcos::local::barrier
using table_type = std::map<std::set<std::size_t>, std::shared_ptr<barrier_type>>
using mutex_type = hpx::lcos::local::mutex
```

Private Members

```
std::size_t num_images_
std::size_t image_id_
std::reference_wrapper<barrier_type> barrier_
std::reference_wrapper<table_type> barriers_
std::reference_wrapper<mutex_type> mtx_
namespace parallel
```

Typedefs

```
using spmd_block = hpx::lcos::local::spmd_block
```

The class `spmd_block` defines an interface for launching multiple images while giving handles to each image to interact with the remaining images. The `define_spmd_block` function templates create multiple images of a user-defined function (or lambda) and launches them in a possibly separate thread. A temporary `spmd_block` object is created and diffused to each image. The constraint for the function (or lambda) given to the `define_spmd_block` function is to accept a `spmd_block` as first parameter.

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename ...Args, typename = typename std::enable_if<hpx::parallel::execable<F>> define_spmd_block(ExPolicy &&policy, std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename F, typename ...Args, typename = typename std::enable_if<!hpx::is_async_execution_policy<ExPolicy>> void define_spmd_block(ExPolicy &&policy, std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Args>
void define_spmd_block(std::size_t num_images, F &&f, Args&&... args)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename F>
hpx::future<void> define_task_block(ExPolicy &&policy, F &&f)
```

Constructs a `task_block`, `tr`, using the given execution policy `policy`, and invokes the expression `f(tr)` on the user-provided object, `f`.

Postcondition: All tasks spawned from `f` have finished execution. A call to `define_task_block` may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the task block may be parallelized.
- `F`: The type of the user defined function to invoke inside the `define_task_block` (deduced). `F` shall be `MoveConstructible`.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `f`: The user defined function to invoke inside the task block. Given an lvalue `tr` of type `task_block`, the expression, `(void)f(tr)`, shall be well-formed.

Note It is expected (but not mandated) that `f` will (directly or indirectly) call `tr.run(callable_object)`.

Exceptions

- An: `exception_list`, as specified in Exception Handling.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename F>
void define_task_block(ExPolicy &&policy, F &&f)
```

```
template<typename F>
void define_task_block(F &&f)
```

Constructs a task_block, tr, and invokes the expression $f(tr)$ on the user-provided object, f . This version uses *parallel_policy* for task scheduling.

Postcondition: All tasks spawned from f have finished execution. A call to `define_task_block` may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

Template Parameters

- F : The type of the user defined function to invoke inside the `define_task_block` (deduced). F shall be *MoveConstructible*.

Parameters

- f : The user defined function to invoke inside the task block. Given an lvalue tr of type `task_block`, the expression, `(void)f(tr)`, shall be well-formed.

Note It is expected (but not mandated) that f will (directly or indirectly) call `tr.run(callable_object)`.

Exceptions

- An: *exception_list*, as specified in Exception Handling.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type define_task_block_restore_thread(ExPolicy
&&pol-
icy,
F
&&f)
```

Constructs a task_block, tr, and invokes the expression $f(tr)$ on the user-provided object, f .

Postcondition: All tasks spawned from f have finished execution. A call to `define_task_block_restore_thread` always returns on the same thread as that on which it was called.

Template Parameters

- $ExPolicy$: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the task block may be parallelized.
- F : The type of the user defined function to invoke inside the `define_task_block` (deduced). F shall be *MoveConstructible*.

Parameters

- $policy$: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- f : The user defined function to invoke inside the `define_task_block`. Given an lvalue tr of type `task_block`, the expression, `(void)f(tr)`, shall be well-formed.

Exceptions

- An: *exception_list*, as specified in Exception Handling.

Note It is expected (but not mandated) that f will (directly or indirectly) call `tr.run(callable_object)`.

```
template<typename F>
void define_task_block_restore_thread(F &&f)
```

Constructs a task_block, tr, and invokes the expression $f(tr)$ on the user-provided object, f . This version uses *parallel_policy* for task scheduling.

Postcondition: All tasks spawned from f have finished execution. A call to `define_task_block_restore_thread` always returns on the same thread as that on which it was called.

Template Parameters

- F : The type of the user defined function to invoke inside the `define_task_block` (deduced). F shall be *MoveConstructible*.

Parameters

- *f*: The user defined function to invoke inside the `define_task_block`. Given an lvalue *tr* of type `task_block`, the expression, `(void)f(tr)`, shall be well-formed.

Exceptions

- An: *exception_list*, as specified in Exception Handling.

Note It is expected (but not mandated) that *f* will (directly or indirectly) call *tr.run(callable_object)*.

namespace v2

```
template<typename ExPolicy = hpx::execution::parallel_policy>
```

```
class task_block
```

#include <task_block.hpp> The class `task_block` defines an interface for forking and joining parallel tasks. The `define_task_block` and `define_task_block_restore_thread` function templates create an object of type `task_block` and pass a reference to that object to a user-provided callable object.

An object of class `task_block` cannot be constructed, destroyed, copied, or moved except by the implementation of the task region library. Taking the address of a `task_block` object via operator& or addressof is ill formed. The result of obtaining its address by any other means is unspecified.

A `task_block` is active if it was created by the nearest enclosing task block, where “task block” refers to an invocation of `define_task_block` or `define_task_block_restore_thread` and “nearest enclosing” means the most recent invocation that has not yet completed. Code designated for execution in another thread by means other than the facilities in this section (e.g., using `thread` or `async`) are not enclosed in the task region and a `task_block` passed to (or captured by) such code is not active within that code. Performing any operation on a `task_block` that is not active results in undefined behavior.

The `task_block` that is active before a specific call to the `run` member function is not active within the asynchronous function that invoked `run`. (The invoked function should not, therefore, capture the `task_block` from the surrounding block.)

Example:

```
define_task_block([&] (auto& tr) {
    tr.run([&] {
        tr.run([] { f(); });
    });
    // Error: tr is not active
    define_task_block([&] (auto& tr) {
        tr.run(f());
    });
    // Nested task block
    // OK: inner tr is active
    /// ...
});
/// ...
});
```

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The execution policy an instance of a `task_block` was created with. This defaults to `parallel_policy`.

Public Types

```
template<>
using execution_policy = ExPolicy
    Refers to the type of the execution policy used to create the task_block.
```

Public Functions

```
execution_policy const &get_execution_policy () const
    Return the execution policy instance used to create this task_block
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
void run (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

Causes the expression f() to be invoked asynchronously. The invocation of f is permitted to run on an unspecified thread in an unordered fashion relative to the sequence of operations following the call to run(f) (the continuation), or indeterminately sequenced within the same thread as the continuation.

The call to *run* synchronizes with the invocation of f. The completion of f() synchronizes with the next invocation of wait on the same *task_block* or completion of the nearest enclosing task block (i.e., the *define_task_block* or *define_task_block_restore_thread* that created this task block).

Requires: F shall be MoveConstructible. The expression, (void)f(), shall be well-formed.

Precondition: this shall be the active *task_block*.

Postconditions: A call to run may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

Note The call to *run* is sequenced before the continuation as if *run* returns on the same thread.

The invocation of the user-supplied callable object f may be immediate or may be delayed until compute resources are available. *run* might or might not return before invocation of f completes.

Exceptions

- This function may throw *task_canceled_exception*, as described in Exception Handling.

```
template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void run (Executor &&exec, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

Causes the expression f() to be invoked asynchronously using the given executor. The invocation of f is permitted to run on an unspecified thread associated with the given executor and in an unordered fashion relative to the sequence of operations following the call to run(exec, f) (the continuation), or indeterminately sequenced within the same thread as the continuation.

The call to *run* synchronizes with the invocation of f. The completion of f() synchronizes with the next invocation of wait on the same *task_block* or completion of the nearest enclosing task block (i.e., the *define_task_block* or *define_task_block_restore_thread* that created this task block).

Requires: Executor shall be a type modeling the Executor concept. F shall be MoveConstructible. The expression, (void)f(), shall be well-formed.

Precondition: this shall be the active *task_block*.

Postconditions: A call to run may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

Note The call to *run* is sequenced before the continuation as if *run* returns on the same thread. The invocation of the user-supplied callable object *f* may be immediate or may be delayed until compute resources are available. *run* might or might not return before invocation of *f* completes.

Exceptions

- This: function may throw `task_canceled_exception`, as described in Exception Handling. The function will also throw a `exception_list` holding all exceptions that were caught while executing the tasks.

`void wait()`

Blocks until the tasks spawned using this `task_block` have finished.

Precondition: this shall be the active `task_block`.

Postcondition: All tasks spawned by the nearest enclosing task region have finished. A call to `wait` may return on a different thread than that on which it was called.

Example:

```
define_task_block([&] (auto& tr) {
    tr.run([&]{ process(a, w, x); }); // Process a[w] through
→ a[x]
    if (y < x) tr.wait(); // Wait if overlap between [w, x]
→ and [y, z)
    process(a, y, z); // Process a[y] through a[z]
});
```

Note The call to *wait* is sequenced before the continuation as if *wait* returns on the same thread.

Exceptions

- This: function may throw `task_canceled_exception`, as described in Exception Handling. The function will also throw a `exception_list` holding all exceptions that were caught while executing the tasks.

`ExPolicy &policy()`

Returns a reference to the execution policy used to construct this object.

Precondition: this shall be the active `task_block`.

`ExPolicy const &policy() const`

Returns a reference to the execution policy used to construct this object.

Precondition: this shall be the active `task_block`.

Private Members

`hpx::execution::experimental::task_group tasks_`

`threads::thread_id_type id_`

`ExPolicy policy_`

`class task_canceled_exception : public exception`

`#include <task_block.hpp>` The class `task_canceled_exception` defines the type of objects thrown by `task_block::run` or `task_block::wait` if they detect that an exception is pending within the current parallel region.

Public Functions

```
task_canceled_exception()  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

```
class task_group
```

Public Functions

```
task_group()
```

```
~task_group()
```

```
template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>  
void run (Executor &&exec, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

Spawns a task to compute f() and returns immediately.

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>  
void run (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
void wait ()
```

Waits for all tasks in the group to complete.

```
void add_exception (std::exception_ptr p)
```

Private Members

```
hpx::lcos::local::latch latch_
```

```
hpx::exception_list errors_
```

```
bool has_arrived_
```

```
struct on_exit
```

Public Functions

```
on_exit (hpx::lcos::local::latch &l)
```

```
~on_exit ()
```

```
on_exit (on_exit const &rhs)
```

```
on_exit &operator= (on_exit const &rhs)
```

```
on_exit (on_exit &&rhs)
```

```
on_exit &operator= (on_exit &&rhs)
```

Public Members

```
hpx::lcos::local::latch *latch_
namespace hpx

namespace parallel
```

Functions

template<typename **ExPolicy**, typename **FwdIter1**, typename **FwdIter2**>

std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type>

Assigns each value in the range given by result its corresponding element in the range [first, last] and the one preceding it except *result, which is assigned *first

The difference operations in the parallel *adjacent_difference* invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly (last - first) - 1 application of the binary operator and (last - first) assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the input range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the output range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the results will be assigned to.

The difference operations in the parallel *adjacent_difference* invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of *adjacent_find* is available if the user decides to provide their algorithm their own binary predicate *op*.

Return The *adjacent_difference* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns an iterator to the last element in the output range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Op>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>>
```

Assigns each value in the range given by `result` its corresponding element in the range [first, last] and the one preceding it except `*result`, which is assigned `*first`

The difference operations in the parallel *adjacent_difference* invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly (last - first) - 1 application of the binary operator and (last - first) assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the input range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the output range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Op`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_difference* requires `Op` to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the results will be assigned to.
- `op`: The binary operator which returns the difference of elements. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool op(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to the dereferenced type of `dest`.

The difference operations in the parallel *adjacent_difference* invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *adjacent_difference* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns an iterator to the last element in the output range.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
FwdIter adjacent_find(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred())
```

Searches the range [first, last) for two consecutive identical elements.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of (*result* - *first*) + 1 and (*last* - *first*) - 1 application of the predicate where *result* is the value returned

Return The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, *last* is returned.

Template Parameters

- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
std::enable_if<hpx::is_execution_policy<ExPolicy>::value, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type>;
```

Searches the range [first, last) for two consecutive identical elements. This version uses the given binary predicate *pred*

The comparison operations in the parallel *adjacent_find* invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of $(\text{result} - \text{first}) + 1$ and $(\text{last} - \text{first}) - 1$ application of the predicate where *result* is the value returned

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

The comparison operations in the parallel *adjacent_find* invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of *adjacent_find* is available if the user decides to provide their algorithm their own binary predicate *pred*.

Return The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<InIter>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *InIter* otherwise. The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, *last* is returned.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type none_of (ExPolicy && policy, FwdIter first,
                                                               FwdIter last, F && f, Proj && proj =
                                                               Proj() )
```

Checks if unary predicate *f* returns true for no elements in the range [*first*, *last*).

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most *last - first* applications of the predicate *f*

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *none_of* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [*first*, *last*). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *none_of* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *none_of* algorithm returns true if the unary predicate *f* returns true for no elements in the range, false otherwise. It returns true if the range is empty.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type any_of (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter  
last, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())  
Checks if unary predicate f returns true for at least one element in the range [first, last).
```

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most *last - first* applications of the predicate *f*

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *any_of* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *any_of* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *any_of* algorithm returns true if the unary predicate *f* returns true for at least one element in the range, false otherwise. It returns false if the range is empty.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>  
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type all_of (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter  
last, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Checks if unary predicate *f* returns true for all elements in the range [first, last).

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most *last - first* applications of the predicate *f*

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *all_of* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *all_of* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *all_of* algorithm returns true if the unary predicate *f* returns true for all elements in the range, false otherwise. It returns true if the range is empty.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type copy(ExPolicy      &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter1 first,   FwdIter1
                                                               last, FwdIter2 dest)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to another range beginning at dest.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1:** The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last:** Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Size, typename FwdIter2>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type copy_n(ExPolicy      &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter1 first,   Size
                                                               count, FwdIter2 dest)
```

Copies the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count > 0*, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *copy_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type copy_if(ExPolicy &&pol-
icy, FwdIter1
first, FwdIter1 last,
FwdIter2 dest, Pred
&&pred)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by $[first, last)$, to another range beginning at *dest*. Copies only the elements for which the predicate f returns true. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than $last - first$ assignments, exactly $last - first$ applications of the predicate f .

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *copy_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *copy_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIterB, typename FwdIterE, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_inserter<util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<FwdIterB>::difference_type>>, typename ProjPolicy = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Proj>> count(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIterB first, FwdIterE last, T const &value, Proj &&proj = Proj());
```

Returns the number of elements in the range [first, last) satisfying a specific criteria. This version counts the elements that are equal to the given *value*.

The comparisons in the parallel *count* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* comparisons.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the comparisons.
- **FwdIterB**: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIterE**: The type of the source end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to search for (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: The value to search for.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Note The comparisons in the parallel *count* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *count* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<difference_type>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *difference_type* otherwise (where *difference_type* is defined by *std::iterator_traits<FwdIterB>::difference_type*). The *count* algorithm returns the number of elements satisfying the given criteria.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::difference_type>::type count_if(ExPolicy
    &&pol-
    icy,
    Iter
    first,
    Sent
    last,
    F
    &&f,
    Proj
    &&proj
    =
    Proj())
```

Returns the number of elements in the range [first, last) satisfying a specific criteria. This version counts elements for which predicate *f* returns true.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate.

Note The assignments in the parallel *count_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note The assignments in the parallel *count_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *count_if* algorithm returns *hpx::future<difference_type>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *difference_type* otherwise (where *difference_type* is defined by *std::iterator_traits<FwdIterB>::difference_type*. The *count* algorithm returns the number of elements satisfying the given criteria.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the comparisons.
- **Iter**: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *count_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIterB* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type destroy (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter
                                                 last)
Destroy objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the range [first, last).
```

The operations in the parallel *destroy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* operations.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The operations in the parallel *destroy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *destroy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>*, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *void* otherwise.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type destroy_n (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first,
                                                 Size count)
Destroy objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type in the range [first, first + count).
```

The operations in the parallel *destroy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* operations, if *count > 0*, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply this algorithm to.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.

The operations in the parallel *destroy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *destroy_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *destroy_n* algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type equal(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1,
                                                       FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2
                                                       last2, Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Returns true if the range [first1, last1) is equal to the range [first2, last2), and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel *equal* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $\min(\text{last1} - \text{first1}, \text{last2} - \text{first2})$ applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively

The comparison operations in the parallel `equal` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The two ranges are considered equal if, for every iterator `i` in the range `[first1, last1)`, `*i` equals `*(first2 + (i - first1))`. This overload of `equal` uses operator`==` to determine if two elements are equal.

Return The `equal` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `equal` algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are equal, otherwise it returns false. If the length of the range `[first1, last1)` does not equal the length of the range `[first2, last2)`, it returns false.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type equal(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first1,
                                                       FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, Pred &&op
                                                       = Pred())
```

Returns true if the range `[first1, last1)` is equal to the range starting at `first2`, and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel `equal` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most `last1 - first1` applications of the predicate `f`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively

The comparison operations in the parallel *equal* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The two ranges are considered equal if, for every iterator `i` in the range `[first1, last1)`, `*i` equals `*(first2 + (i - first1))`. This overload of `equal` uses operator`==` to determine if two elements are equal.

Return The *equal* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The *equal* algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are equal, otherwise it returns false.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename T>
OutIter exclusive_scan(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, T init)
```

Assigns through each iterator `i` in `[result, result + (last - first))` the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, init, `*first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1)`)

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `std::plus<T>`.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the ith input element in the ith sum.

Return The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns *OutIter*. The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type exclusive_scan(ExPolicy      &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1
                                                               last, FwdIter2 dest, T
                                                               init)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1))

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *std::plus*<*T*>.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the ith input element in the ith sum.

Return The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)`
 - `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN)` where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename T, typename Op>
OutIter exclusive_scan(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, T init, Op &&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the i th input element in the i th sum. If *op* is not mathematically associative, the behavior of *inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic.

Return The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns *OutIter*. The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, ..., aN)) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Op>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type exclusive_scan (ExPolicy &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1
                                                               last, FwdIter2 dest, T init,
                                                               Op &&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: O(*last - first*) applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **init**: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- **op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum. If *op* is not mathematically associative, the behavior of *inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic.

Return The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<OutIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *OutIter* otherwise. The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*1, ..., *a*N) is defined as:

- *a*1 when N is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*1, ..., *a*K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*M, ..., *a*N)) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type fill(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T
                                                 value)
```

Assigns the given value to the elements in the range [first, last).

The comparisons in the parallel *fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: The value to be assigned.

The comparisons in the parallel *fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *fill* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *difference_type* otherwise (where *difference_type* is defined by *void*).

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type fill_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size
count, T value)
Assigns the given value value to the first count elements in the range beginning at first if count > 0. Does
nothing otherwise.
```

The comparisons in the parallel *fill_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, for count > 0.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- **T**: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: The value to be assigned.

The comparisons in the parallel *fill_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *fill_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *difference_type* otherwise (where *difference_type* is defined by *void*).

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type find(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter
last, T const &val)
```

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) that is equal to value

The comparison operations in the parallel *find* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most last - first applications of the operator==().

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to find (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **val**: the value to compare the elements to

The comparison operations in the parallel *find* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *find* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *find* algorithm returns the first element in the range [first,last) that is equal to *val*. If no such element in the range of [first,last) is equal to *val*, then the algorithm returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type find_if(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first,
                                                               FwdIter last, F &&f)
```

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) for which predicate *f* returns true

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most *last - first* applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- *f*: The unary predicate which returns true for the required element. The signature of the predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *find_if* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *find_if* algorithm returns the first element in the range [first,last) that satisfies the predicate *f*. If no such element exists that satisfies the predicate *f*, the algorithm returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type find_if_not (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, FwdIter last, F &&f)
```

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) for which predicate *f* returns false

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_if_not* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most *last - first* applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: The unary predicate which returns false for the required element. The signature of the predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_if_not* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *find_if_not* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *find_if_not* algorithm returns the first element in the range [first, last) that does **not** satisfy the predicate *f*. If no such element exists that does not satisfy the predicate *f*, the algorithm returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter1>::type find_end(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1
first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2
first2, FwdIter2 last2, Pred &&op
= Pred())
```

Returns the last subsequence of elements [first2, last2) found in the range [first, last) using the given predicate *f* to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_end* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $S*(N-S+1)$ comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(\text{first2}, \text{last2})$ and $N = \text{distance}(\text{first1}, \text{last1})$.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *replace* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to *std::equal_to<>*
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity* and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter1* and dereferenced *FwdIter2*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last1*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- *last2*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter1` and dereferenced `FwdIter2` as a projection operation before the function `f` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_end` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of `find_end` is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate `f`.

Return The `find_end` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `find_end` algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence $[first2, last2]$ in range $[first, last]$. If the length of the subsequence $[first2, last2]$ is greater than the length of the range $[first1, last1]$, $last1$ is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, $last1$ is also returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter1>::type find_first_of(ExPolicy           &&policy,
                                                                     FwdIter1   first,   FwdIter1
                                                                     last,     FwdIter2   s_first,
                                                                     FwdIter2   s_last,  Pred
                                                                     &&op = Pred())
```

Searches the range $[first, last]$ for any elements in the range $[s_first, s_last]$. Uses binary predicate `p` to compare elements

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_first_of` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(S*N)$ comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_first, s_last)$ and $N = \text{distance}(first, last)$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter1`.

- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter2`.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `s_first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- `s_last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns `true` if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter1` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter2` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_first_of` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `find_first_of` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter1>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter1` otherwise. The `find_first_of` algorithm returns an iterator to the first element in the range `[first, last]` that is equal to an element from the range `[s_first, s_last]`. If the length of the subsequence `[s_first, s_last]` is greater than the length of the range `[first, last]`, `last` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, `last` is also returned. This overload of `find_end` is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate `f`.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename F>
F for_each (InIter first, InIter last, F &&f)
```

Applies `f` to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range `[first, last]`.

If `f` returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies `f` exactly `last - first` times.

If the type of *first* satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, *f* may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Return *f*.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source begin and end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). *F* must meet requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, void>::type for_each (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first,
FwdIter last, F &&f)
```

Applies *f* to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, last).

If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies *f* exactly *last - first* times.

If the type of *first* satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, *f* may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* does not return a copy of its *Function* parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source begin and end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *for_each* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns void otherwise.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Size, typename F>
InIter for_each_n(InIter first, Size count, F &&f)
```

Applies *f* to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1.

If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies *f* exactly *count* times.

If the type of *first* satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, *f* may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Return *first + count* for non-negative values of *count* and *first* for negative values.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source begin and end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). *F* must meet requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename F>
```

util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type **for_each_n** (*ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size count, F &&f*)

Applies *f* to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1.

If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies *f* exactly *count* times.

If the type of *first* satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, *f* may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* does not return a copy of its *Function* parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *for_each_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. It returns *first + count* for non-negative values of *count* and *first* for negative values.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename I, typename ...Args>
void for_loop (std::decay_t<I> first, I last, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of `for_loop` without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hp::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: *I* shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The *args* parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, *f*. *f* shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- *I*: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- *Args*: A parameter pack, it's last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *args*: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last] should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is *last - first*.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object

returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies f exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename I, typename ...Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop (ExPolicy &&policy, std::decay_t<I> first, I
last, Args&... args)
```

The `for_loop` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: I shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, f . f shall meet the requirements of `MoveConstructible`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `I`: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- `Args`: A parameter pack, it's last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `args`: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last] should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies f to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is `last - first`.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by `first`. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the `args` parameter pack excluding f , an additional argument is passed to each application of f as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of f , even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies f exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

Return The *for_loop* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```
template<typename I, typename S, typename ...Args>
void for_loop_strided(std::decay_t<I> first, I last, S stride, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop_strided` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of `for_loop` without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: I shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The $args$ parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, f . f shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- I : The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- S : The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- $Args$: A parameter pack, it's last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- $first$: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- $last$: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- $stride$: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if I has integral type or meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- $args$: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last] should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies f to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the $args$ parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by $first$. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the $args$ parameter pack excluding f , an additional argument is passed to each application of f as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of f , even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies f exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename I, typename S, typename ...Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop_strided(ExPolicy policy,
                                                               std::decay_t<I> first, I last, S stride, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop_strided` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: I shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The $args$ parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, f . f shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **I**: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- **S**: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- **Args**: A parameter pack, it's last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **stride**: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if I has integral type or meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.

- *args*: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of *f* in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies *f* exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Return The *for_loop_strided* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy* or *hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy* and returns *void* otherwise.

```
template<typename I, typename Size, typename ...Args>
void for_loop_n(I first, Size size, Args&&... args)
```

The *for_loop_n* implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble *for_each* from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of *for_loop_n* without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying *hpx::execution::seq* as the execution policy.

Requires: *I* shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The *args* parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, *f*. *f* shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- *I*: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.

- **Size:** The type of a non-negative integral value specifying the number of items to iterate over.
- **Args:** A parameter pack, it's last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- **first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **size:** Refers to the number of items the algorithm will be applied to.
- **args:** The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of *f* in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies *f* exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename I, typename Size, typename ...Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop_n(ExPolicy &&policy, I first, Size size,
                                                               Args&&... args)
```

The *for_loop_n* implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble *for_each* from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: *I* shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The *args* parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, *f*. *f* shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **I**: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- **Size**: The type of a non-negative integral value specifying the number of items to iterate over.
- **Args**: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **size**: Refers to the number of items the algorithm will be applied to.
- **args**: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have **const**&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of *f* in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies *f* exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Return The *for_loop_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy* or *hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy* and returns *void* otherwise.

```
template<typename I, typename Size, typename S, typename ...Args>
```

```
void for_loop_n_strided(I first, Size size, S stride, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop_n_strided` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of `for_loop` without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: *I* shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The *args* parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, *f*. *f* shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- *I*: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- *Size*: The type of a non-negative integral value specifying the number of items to iterate over.
- *S*: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- *Args*: A parameter pack, it's last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *size*: Refers to the number of items the algorithm will be applied to.
- *stride*: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if *I* has integral type or meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- *args*: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies f exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename I, typename Size, typename S, typename ...Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop_n_strided(ExPolicy && policy, I first, Size
size, S stride, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop_n_strided` implements loop functionality over a range specified by integral or iterator bounds. For the iterator case, these algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: I shall be an integral type or meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The $args$ parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, f . f shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **I**: The type of the iteration variable. This could be an (forward) iterator type or an integral type.
- **Size**: The type of a non-negative integral value specifying the number of items to iterate over.
- **S**: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- **Args**: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **size**: Refers to the number of items the algorithm will be applied to.
- **stride**: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if I has integral type or meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- **args**: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(I const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies f to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the $args$ parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using *advance* and *distance*.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of *f* in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies *f* exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Return The *for_loop_n_strided* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy* or *hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy* and returns *void* otherwise.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
constexpr detail::induction_stride_helper<T> induction(T &&value, std::size_t stride)
```

The function template returns an induction object of unspecified type having a value type and encapsulating an initial value *value* of that type and, optionally, a stride.

For each element in the input range, a looping algorithm over input sequence *S* computes an induction value from an induction variable and ordinal position *p* within *S* by the formula *i* + *p* * *stride* if a stride was specified or *i* + *p* otherwise. This induction value is passed to the element access function.

If the *value* argument to *induction* is a non-const lvalue, then that lvalue becomes the live-out object for the returned induction object. For each induction object that has a live-out object, the looping algorithm assigns the value of *i* + *n* * *stride* to the live-out object upon return, where *n* is the number of elements in the input range.

Return This returns an induction object with value type *T*, initial value *value*, and (if specified) stride *stride*. If *T* is an lvalue of non-const type, *value* is used as the live-out object for the induction object; otherwise there is no live-out object.

Template Parameters

- *T*: The value type to be used by the induction object.

Parameters

- *value*: [in] The initial value to use for the induction object
- *stride*: [in] The (optional) stride to use for the induction object (default: 1)

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace parallel
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Op>
constexpr detail::reduction_helper<T, typename std::decay<Op>::type> reduction(T
    &var,
    T
    const
    &iden-
    tity,
    Op
    &&com-
    biner)
```

The function template returns a reduction object of unspecified type having a value type and encapsulating an identity value for the reduction, a combiner function object, and a live-out object from which the initial value is obtained and into which the final value is stored.

A parallel algorithm uses reduction objects by allocating an unspecified number of instances, called views, of the reduction's value type. Each view is initialized with the reduction object's identity value, except that the live-out object (which was initialized by the caller) comprises one of the views. The algorithm passes a reference to a view to each application of an element-access function, ensuring that no two concurrently-executing invocations share the same view. A view can be shared between two applications that do not execute concurrently, but initialization is performed only once per view.

Modifications to the view by the application of element access functions accumulate as partial results. At some point before the algorithm returns, the partial results are combined, two at a time, using the reduction object's combiner operation until a single value remains, which is then assigned back to the live-out object.

T shall meet the requirements of CopyConstructible and MoveAssignable. The expression var = combiner(var, var) shall be well formed.

Template Parameters

- T: The value type to be used by the induction object.
- Op: The type of the binary function (object) used to perform the reduction operation.

Parameters

- var: [in,out] The life-out value to use for the reduction object. This will hold the reduced value after the algorithm is finished executing.
- identity: [in] The identity value to use for the reduction operation.
- combiner: [in] The binary function (object) used to perform a pairwise reduction on the elements.

Note In order to produce useful results, modifications to the view should be limited to commutative operations closely related to the combiner operation. For example if the combiner is plus<T>, incrementing the view would be consistent with the combiner but doubling it or assigning to it would not.

Return This returns a reduction object of unspecified type having a value type of T. When the return value is used by an algorithm, the reference to var is used as the live-out object, new views are initialized to a copy of identity, and views are combined by invoking the copy of combiner, passing it the two views to be combined.

namespace hpx

Functions

Assign each element in range [first, last) a value generated by the given function object f

The assignments in the parallel `generate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly $distance(first, last)$ invocations of f and assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
 - `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
 - `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
 - `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
 - `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
 - `f`: generator function that will be called. signature of function should be equivalent to the following:

```
Ret fun();
```

The type *Ret* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type *Ret*.

The assignments in the parallel *generate* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `replace_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type generate_n (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first,
Size count, F &&f)
```

Assigns each element in range [first, first+count) a value generated by the given function object g.

The assignments in the parallel `generate_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly $count$ invocations of f and assignments, for $count > 0$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements in the sequence the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Refers to the generator function object that will be called. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
Ret fun();
```

The type *Ret* must be such that an object of type *OutputIt* can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type *Ret*.

The assignments in the parallel *generate_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. It returns *last*.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type::type includes(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1
first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2
first2, FwdIter2 last2, Pred &&op
= Pred())
```

Returns true if every element from the sorted range [first2, last2) is found within the sorted range [first1, last1). Also returns true if [first2, last2) is empty. The version expects both ranges to be sorted with the user supplied binary predicate *f*.

The comparison operations in the parallel *includes* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note At most $2*(N1+N2-1)$ comparisons, where $N1 = \text{std::distance(first1, last1)}$ and $N2 = \text{std::distance(first2, last2)}$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *includes* requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as includes. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively

The comparison operations in the parallel *includes* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *includes* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `bool` otherwise. The *includes* algorithm returns true every element from the sorted range $[first2, last2)$ is found within the sorted range $[first1, last1)$. Also returns true if $[first2, last2)$ is empty.

`namespace hpx`

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter>
OutIter inclusive_scan(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest)
    Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result))).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns *OutIter*. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a₁, ..., a_N) is defined as:

- a₁ when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a₁, ..., a_K)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a_M, ..., a_N) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type inclusive_scan(ExPolicy      &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1
                                                               last, FwdIter2 dest)
    Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result))).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the i th input element in the i th sum.

Return The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- $a1$ when N is 1
- `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)`
 - `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN)` where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename Op>
OutIter inclusive_scan(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, Op &&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result)))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `op`.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

- **op:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns `OutIter`. The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)`
 - `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN)` where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Op>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type inclusive_scan(ExPolicy policy,
FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, Op
&&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [*result*, *result* + (*last* - *first*)) the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result)))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1:** The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Op:** The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last:** Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

- **op:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename T, typename Op>
OutIter inclusive_scan(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, Op &&op, T init)
Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result))).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- **InIter:** The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **OutIter:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Op:** The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- **T:** The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- **first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last:** Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum. If *op* is not mathematically associative, the behavior of *inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns *OutIter*. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_1, \dots, a_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_{K+1}, \dots, a_N))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Op>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type inclusive_scan (ExPolicy &&policy,
FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1
last, FwdIter2 dest, T init,
Op &&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, init, *first, \dots, *(first + (i - result)))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the i th input element in the i th sum. If `op` is not mathematically associative, the behavior of `inclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic.

Return The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when $N = 1$
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_1, \dots, a_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_{K+1}, \dots, a_N))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandIter, typename Comp = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_heap (ExPolicy &&policy, RandIter first, RandIter last, Comp &&comp = Comp())
```

Returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise. The function uses the given comparison function object `comp` (defaults to using operator`<`).

`comp` has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Note Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison `comp`, at most $2 * N$ applications of the projection `proj`, where $N = \text{last} - \text{first}$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `RandIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.

- *Comp*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *comp*: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_heap* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *is_heap* algorithm returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandIter, typename Comp = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandIter>::type is_heap_until(ExPolicy &&policy, RandIter first, RandIter last,
                                         Comp &&comp = Comp())
```

Returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at *first* which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator *it* for which range [*first*, *it*] is a max heap. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Note Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison *comp*, at most 2 * N applications of the projection *proj*, where N = *last* - *first*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *RandIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- *Comp*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *comp*: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_heap_until* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<RandIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *RandIter* otherwise. The *is_heap_until* algorithm returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at first which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator *it* for which range [first, *it*] is a max heap.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Pred>
bool is_partitioned(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred)
```

Determines if the range [first, last) is partitioned.

Note Complexity: at most (*N*) predicate evaluations where *N* = distance(first, last).

Return The *is_partitioned* algorithm returns *bool*. The *is_partitioned* algorithm returns true if each element in the sequence for which *pred* returns true precedes those for which *pred* returns false. Otherwise *is_partitioned* returns false. If the range [first, last) contains less than two elements, the function is always true.

Template Parameters

- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Refers to the unary predicate which returns true for elements expected to be found in the beginning of the range. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_partitioned(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, FwdIter last, Pred
&&pred)
```

Determines if the range [first, last) is partitioned.

The predicate operations in the parallel *is_partitioned* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (N) predicate evaluations where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). *Pred* must be *CopyConstructible* when using a parallel policy.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the unary predicate which returns true for elements expected to be found in the beginning of the range. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_partitioned* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_partitioned* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *is_partitioned* algorithm returns true if each element in the sequence for which *pred* returns true precedes those for which *pred* returns false. Otherwise *is_partitioned* returns false. If the range $[\text{first}, \text{last}]$ contains less than two elements, the function is always true.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less>
bool is_sorted(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred())
```

Determines if the range $[\text{first}, \text{last}]$ is sorted. Uses *pred* to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted* algorithm executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

Return The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `bool`. The `is_sorted` algorithm returns true if each element in the sequence [first, last) satisfies the predicate passed. If the range [first, last) contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_sorted(ExPolicy      &&policy,
                           FwdIter first, FwdIter
                           last, Pred &&pred =
                           Pred())
```

Determines if the range [first, last) is sorted. Uses `pred` to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `is_sorted` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.

- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `bool` if each element in the sequence `[first, last)` satisfies the predicate passed. If the range `[first, last)` contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less>
FwdIter is_sorted_until(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred())
```

Returns the first element in the range `[first, last)` that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted_until` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

Return The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns a `FwdIter`. The `is_sorted_until` algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, `last` is returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less>
```

```
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type is_sorted_until (ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter
    first,
    FwdIter
    last,   Pred
    &&pred = Pred()
)
```

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *is_sorted_until* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, *last* is returned.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename InIter1, typename InIter2, typename Pred>
bool lexicographical_compare(InIter1 first1, InIter1 last1, InIter2 first2, InIter2 last2, Pred
                           &&pred)
```

Checks if the first range [first1, last1) is lexicographically less than the second range [first2, last2). uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *lexicographical_compare* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $2 * \min(N1, N2)$ applications of the comparison operation, where $N1 = \text{std::distance(first1, last1)}$ and $N2 = \text{std::distance(first2, last2)}$.

Template Parameters

- `InIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `InIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *lexicographical_compare* requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`

Parameters

- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Refers to the comparison function that the first and second ranges will be applied to

Note Lexicographical comparison is an operation with the following properties

- Two ranges are compared element by element
- The first mismatching element defines which range is lexicographically *less* or *greater* than the other
- If one range is a prefix of another, the shorter range is lexicographically *less* than the other
- If two ranges have equivalent elements and are of the same length, then the ranges are lexicographically *equal*
- An empty range is lexicographically *less* than any non-empty range
- Two empty ranges are lexicographically *equal*

Return The *lexicographically_compare* algorithm returns a returns `bool` if the execution policy object is not passed in. The *lexicographically_compare* algorithm returns true if the first range is lexicographically less, otherwise it returns false. range [first2, last2), it returns false.

```
template<typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type lexicographical_compare(ExPolicy &&policy,
    FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2 last2, Pred &&pred)
```

Checks if the first range [first1, last1) is lexicographically less than the second range [first2, last2). uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *lexicographical_compare* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $2 * \min(N1, N2)$ applications of the comparison operation, where $N1 = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first1}, \text{last1})$ and $N2 = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first2}, \text{last2})$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *lexicographical_compare* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the comparison function that the first and second ranges will be applied to

The comparison operations in the parallel *lexicographical_compare* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note Lexicographical comparison is an operation with the following properties

- Two ranges are compared element by element

- The first mismatching element defines which range is lexicographically *less* or *greater* than the other
- If one range is a prefix of another, the shorter range is lexicographically *less* than the other
- If two ranges have equivalent elements and are of the same length, then the ranges are lexicographically *equal*
- An empty range is lexicographically *less* than any non-empty range
- Two empty ranges are lexicographically *equal*

Return The *lexicographically_compare* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The *lexicographically_compare* algorithm returns true if the first range is lexicographically less, otherwise it returns false. range [first2, last2), it returns false.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RndIter, typename Comp>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type make_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, RndIter first, RndIter last, Comp &&comp)
```

Constructs a *max heap* in the range [first, last).

The predicate operations in the parallel *make_heap* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequential_execution_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (3*N) comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `RndIter`: The type of the source iterators used for algorithm. This iterator must meet the requirements for a random access iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `comp`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool comp(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `RndIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

The comparison operations in the parallel *make_heap* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_execution_policy` or `parallel_task_execution_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `make_heap` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RndIter>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type make_heap (ExPolicy &&policy, RndIter
first, RndIter last)
Constructs a max heap in the range [first, last). Uses the operator < for comparisons.
```

The predicate operations in the parallel `make_heap` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequential_execution_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(3*N)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `RndIter`: The type of the source iterators used for algorithm. This iterator must meet the requirements for a random access iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.

The comparison operations in the parallel `make_heap` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_execution_policy` or `parallel_task_execution_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `make_heap` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandIter1, typename RandIter2, typename RandIter3, typename Comp = d
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandIter3>::type merge (ExPolicy &&policy, RandIter1 first1,
RandIter1 last1, RandIter2 first2, RandIter2 last2, RandIter3 dest, Comp
&&comp = Comp())
```

Merges two sorted ranges $[\text{first1}, \text{last1}]$ and $[\text{first2}, \text{last2}]$ into one sorted range beginning at dest . The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range. The destination range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The assignments in the parallel `merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first1}, \text{last1}) + \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first2}, \text{last2}))$ applications of the comparison `comp` and the each projection.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **RandIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sorted range. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **RandIter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sorted range. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **RandIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *merge* requires *Comp* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to std::less<>

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the first range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the first range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the second range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last2**: Refers to the end of the second range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **comp**: *comp* is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *RandIter1* and *RandIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both *Type1* and *Type2*

The assignments in the parallel *merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *merge* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<RandIter3>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *tagged_tuple<RandIter3>* otherwise. The *merge* algorithm returns the destination iterator to the end of the *dest* range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandIter, typename Comp = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type inplace_merge(ExPolicy &&policy, RandIter first,
                                                               RandIter middle, RandIter last, Comp
                                                               &&comp = Comp())
```

Merges two consecutive sorted ranges [first, middle) and [middle, last) into one sorted range [first, last). The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range.

The assignments in the parallel *inplace_merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last}))$ applications of the comparison *comp* and the each projection.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *RandIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- *Comp*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *inplace_merge* requires *Comp* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the first sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *middle*: Refers to the end of the first sorted range and the beginning of the second sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the second sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *comp*: *comp* is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *RandIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both *Type1* and *Type2*

The assignments in the parallel *inplace_merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *inplace_merge* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns void otherwise. The *inplace_merge* algorithm returns the source iterator *last*

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less<util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type> min_element(ExPolicy &&policy,  
                           FwdIter first, FwdIter last,  
                           F &&f = F(), Proj &&proj  
                           = Proj())
```

Finds the smallest element in the range [first, last) using the given comparison function *f*.

The comparisons in the parallel *min_element* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly $\max(N-1, 0)$ comparisons, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *min_element* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: The binary predicate which returns true if the left argument is less than the right element. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel *min_element* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *min_element* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *min_element* algorithm returns the iterator to the smallest element in the range [first, last). If several elements in the range are equivalent to the smallest element, returns the iterator to the first such element. Returns last if the range is empty.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less<util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type> max_element(ExPolicy &&policy,  
                           FwdIter first, FwdIter last,  
                           F &&f = F(), Proj &&proj  
                           = Proj())
```

Finds the greatest element in the range [first, last) using the given comparison function *f*.

The comparisons in the parallel *max_element* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly $\max(N-1, 0)$ comparisons, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *max_element* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: The binary predicate which returns true if the This argument is optional and defaults to *std::less*. The left argument is less than the right element. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel *max_element* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *max_element* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *max_element* algorithm returns the iterator to the smallest element in the range [first, last). If several elements in the range are equivalent to the smallest element, returns the iterator to the first such element. Returns last if the range is empty.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less<detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max>>>::type minmax_element ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f = F(), Proj &&proj = Proj() Finds the greatest element in the range [first, last) using the given comparison function f.
```

The comparisons in the parallel *minmax_element* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $\max(\text{floor}(3/2*(N-1)), 0)$ applications of the predicate, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *minmax_element* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: The binary predicate which returns true if the left argument is less than the right element. This argument is optional and defaults to `std::less`. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel *minmax_element* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *minmax_element* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max(FwdIter)>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max(FwdIter)>` otherwise. The *minmax_element* algorithm returns a pair consisting of an iterator to the smallest element as the first element and an iterator to the greatest element as the second. Returns `std::make_pair(first, first)` if the range is empty. If several elements are equivalent to the smallest element, the iterator to the first such element is returned. If several elements are equivalent to the largest element, the iterator to the last such element is returned.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result_t<ExPolicy, std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>> mismatch(ExPolicy &&policy,
    FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2 last2, Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Returns true if the range [first1, last1) is mismatch to the range [first2, last2), and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel *mismatch* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $\min(\text{last1} - \text{first1}, \text{last2} - \text{first2})$ applications of the predicate *f*. If *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* meet the requirements of *RandomAccessIterator* and $(\text{last1} - \text{first1}) \neq (\text{last2} - \text{first2})$ then no applications of the predicate *f* are made.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *mismatch* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to std::equal_to<>

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as mismatch. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

The comparison operations in the parallel *mismatch* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The two ranges are considered mismatch if, for every iterator *i* in the range [first1, last1), **i* mismatch **(first2 + (i - first1))*. This overload of mismatch uses operator`==` to determine if two elements are mismatch.

Return The *mismatch* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `bool` otherwise. The *mismatch* algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are mismatch, otherwise it returns false. If the length of the range [first1, last1) does not mismatch the length of the range [first2, last2), it returns false.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result_t<ExPolicy, std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>> mismatch(ExPolicy &&policy,
first1, FwdIter1
last1, FwdIter2
first2, Pred
&&op = Pred())
```

Returns std::pair with iterators to the first two non-equivalent elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *mismatch* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $last1 - first1$ applications of the predicate f .

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *mismatch* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last1*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as mismatch. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

The comparison operations in the parallel *mismatch* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *mismatch* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The *mismatch* algorithm returns the first mismatching pair of elements from two ranges: one defined by $[first1, last1]$ and another defined by $[first2, last2]$.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type move (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first,
FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest)
```

Moves the elements in the range [**first**, **last**), to another range beginning at **dest**. After this operation the elements in the moved-from range will still contain valid values of the appropriate type, but not necessarily the same values as before the move.

The move assignments in the parallel *move* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* move assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the move assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The move assignments in the parallel *move* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *move* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *tagged_pair<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out(FwdIter2)>* otherwise. The *move* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename RandIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type partial_sort (ExPolicy &&policy, RandIter first,
                                                               RandIter middle, RandIter last)
Places the first middle - first elements from the range [first, last) as sorted with respect to comp into the
range [first, middle). The rest of the elements in the range [middle, last) are placed in an unspecified order.
```

Note Complexity: Approximately $(last - first) * \log(middle - first)$ comparisons.

Return The *partial_sort* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns void otherwise.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- *RandIter*: The type of the source begin, middle, and end iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *middle*: Refers to the middle of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

namespace hpx

```
namespace parallel
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename BidirIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, BidirIter>::type stable_partition (ExPolicy &&policy,
                                                               BidirIter first,
                                                               BidirIter last, F
                                                               &&f, Proj &&proj
                                                               = Proj())
= Proj()
```

Permutes the elements in the range [first, last) such that there exists an iterator *i* such that for every iterator *j* in the range [first, *i*) *INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *j)) != false*, and for every iterator *k* in the range [*i*, last), *INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *k)) == false*

The invocations of *f* in the parallel *stable_partition* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $(last - first) * \log(last - first)$ swaps, but only linear number of swaps if there is enough extra memory. Exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate and projection.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of *f*.

- `BidirIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `transform` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `f`: Unary predicate which returns true if the element should be ordered before other elements. Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last]`. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool fun (const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `BidirIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `f` is invoked.

The invocations of `f` in the parallel `stable_partition` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `stable_partition` algorithm returns an iterator `i` such that for every iterator `j` in the range `[first, i)`, `f(*j) != false` `INVOKED(f, INVOKED(proj, *j)) != false`, and for every iterator `k` in the range `[i, last)`, `f(*k) == false` `INVOKED(f, INVOKED(proj, *k)) == false`. The relative order of the elements in both groups is preserved. If the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` the algorithm returns a future`<>` referring to this iterator.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type partition(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, FwdIter last, Pred
&&pred, Proj &&proj =
Proj())
```

Reorders the elements in the range `[first, last)` in such a way that all elements for which the predicate `pred` returns true precede the elements for which the predicate `pred` returns false. Relative order of the elements is not preserved.

The assignments in the parallel `partition` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $2 * (\text{last} - \text{first})$ swaps. Exactly $\text{last} - \text{first}$ applications of the predicate and projection.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `partition` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an unary predicate for partitioning the source iterators. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *partition* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *partition* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *partition* algorithm returns the iterator to the first element of the second group.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred, typename Proj>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_tuple<tag::in(FwdIter1), tag::out1(FwdIter2, tag::out2FwdIter3)>>::type partition_copy(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest_true, FwdIter3 dest_false, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj = Proj()) Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to two different ranges depending on the value returned by the predicate pred. The elements, that satisfy the predicate pred, are copied to the range beginning at dest_true. The rest of the elements are copied to the range beginning at dest_false. The order of the elements is preserved.
```

The assignments in the parallel *partition_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range for the elements that satisfy the predicate *pred* (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter3*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range for the elements that don't satisfy the predicate *pred* (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *partition_copy* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest_true`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range for the elements that satisfy the predicate `pred`.
- `dest_false`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range for the elements that don't satisfy the predicate `pred`.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate for partitioning the source iterators. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `partition_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `partition_copy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_tuple<tag::in(InIter), tag::out1(OutIter1), tag::out2(OutIter2)>>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `tagged_tuple<tag::in(InIter), tag::out1(OutIter1), tag::out2(OutIter2)>` otherwise. The `partition_copy` algorithm returns the tuple of the source iterator `last`, the destination iterator to the end of the `dest_true` range, and the destination iterator to the end of the `dest_false` range.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter
last, T init, F &&f)
>Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(f, init, *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel `reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source begin and end iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `copy_if` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The types `Type1 Ret` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to any of those types.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel `copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of `reduce` may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The `reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise. The `reduce` algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note `GENERALIZED_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as follows:

- a_1 when $N = 1$
- $op(GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b_1, \dots, b_K), GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b_M, \dots, b_N))$, where:
 - b_1, \dots, b_N may be any permutation of a_1, \dots, a_N and
 - $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter
last, T init)
>Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel `reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the operator `+`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source begin and end iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel `copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of `reduce` may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The `reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise. The `reduce` algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator`+`()) over the elements given by the input range `[first, last)`.

Note `GENERALIZED_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as follows:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $\text{op}(\text{GENERALIZED_SUM}(+, b_1, \dots, b_K), \text{GENERALIZED_SUM}(+, b_M, \dots, b_N))$, where:
 - b_1, \dots, b_N may be any permutation of a_1, \dots, a_N and
 - $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<FwdIter>::value_type>::type reduce (ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter
first,
FwdIter
last)
```

Returns `GENERALIZED_SUM(+, T(), *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the operator`+`().

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source begin and end iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The reduce operations in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *reduce* and *accumulate* is that the behavior of *reduce* may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The *reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise (where *T* is the *value_type* of *FwdIter*). The *reduce* algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note The type of the initial value (and the result type) *T* is determined from the *value_type* of the used *FwdIter*.

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as follows:

- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_SUM(+, b1, ..., bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(+, bM, ..., bN)), where:
 - b1, ..., bN may be any permutation of a1, ..., aN and
 - 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace parallel
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RanIter, typename RanIter2, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type reduce_by_key (ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    Ran-
    Iter
    key_first,
    Ran-
    Iter
    key_last,
    Ran-
    Iter2
    val-
    ues_first,
    FwdIter1
    keys_output,
    FwdIter2
    val-
    ues_output,
    Com-
    pare
    &&compare
    =
    Com-
    pare(),
    Func
    &&func
    =
    Func())
```

Reduce by Key performs an inclusive scan reduction operation on elements supplied in key/value pairs. The algorithm produces a single output value for each set of equal consecutive keys in [key_first, key_last). the value being the GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result))). for the run of consecutive matching keys. The number of keys supplied must match the number of values.

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **RanIter:** The type of the key iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- **RanIter2:** The type of the value iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- **FwdIter1:** The type of the iterator representing the destination key range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2:** The type of the iterator representing the destination value range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Compare:** The type of the optional function/function object to use to compare keys (deduced). Assumed to be `std::equal_to` otherwise.
- **Func:** The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *copy_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **key_first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of key elements the algorithm will be

applied to.

- **key_last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of key elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **values_first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of value elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **keys_output**: Refers to the start output location for the keys produced by the algorithm.
- **values_output**: Refers to the start output location for the values produced by the algorithm.
- **comp**: **comp** is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type **Comp**, when contextually converted to **bool**, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that **comp** will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- **func**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**. The types *Type1* *Ret* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to any of those types.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *reduce_by_key* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<pair<Iter1,Iter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *pair<Iter1,Iter2>* otherwise.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename T>
FwdIter remove(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T const &value)
```

Removes all elements satisfying specific criteria from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range. This version removes all elements that are equal to *value*.

The assignments in the parallel *remove* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the operator **==()**.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **T**: The type of the value to remove (deduced). This value type must meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: Specifies the value of elements to remove.

Return The *remove* algorithm returns a *FwdIter*. The *remove* algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type remove (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first,
                                                               FwdIter last, T const &value)
Removes all elements satisfying specific criteria from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range. This version removes all elements that are equal to value.
```

The assignments in the parallel *remove* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the operator==().

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to remove (deduced). This value type must meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: Specifies the value of elements to remove.

The assignments in the parallel *remove* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *remove* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *remove* algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Pred>
FwdIter remove_if (FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred)
```

Removes all elements satisfying specific criteria from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range. This version removes all elements for which predicate *pred* returns true.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_if* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate *pred*.

Template Parameters

- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *remove_if* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [*first*, *last*). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

Return The *remove_if* algorithm returns a *FwdIter*. The *remove_if* algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type remove_if(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first,
                                                               FwdIter last, Pred &&pred)
```

Removes all elements satisfying specific criteria from the range [*first*, *last*) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range. This version removes all elements for which predicate *pred* returns *true*.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate *pred*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *remove_if* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- **first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last:** Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *remove_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *remove_if* algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename T>
FwdIter remove_copy (InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, T const &value)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to another range beginning at *dest*. Copies only the elements for which the comparison operator returns false when compare to *value*. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

Effects: Copies all the elements referred to by the iterator *it* in the range [first, last) for which the following corresponding conditions do not hold: **it == value*

The assignments in the parallel *remove_copy* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- **InIter:** The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **OutIter:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **T:** The type that the result of dereferencing *FwdIter1* is compared to.

Parameters

- **first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last:** Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **val:** Value to be removed.

Return The *remove_copy* algorithm returns an *OutIter*. The *remove_copy* algorithm returns the iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T>
FwdIter remove_copy(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, T const
&val)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [*first*, *last*), to another range beginning at *dest*. Copies only the elements for which the comparison operator returns false when compare to *value*. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

Effects: Copies all the elements referred to by the iterator *it* in the range [*first*,*last*) for which the following corresponding conditions do not hold: **it == value*

The assignments in the parallel *remove_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type that the result of dereferencing *FwdIter1* is compared to.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **val**: Value to be removed.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *remove_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *remove_copy* algorithm returns the iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename Pred>
FwdIter remove_copy_if(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, Pred &&pred)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [*first*, *last*), to another range beginning at *dest*. Copies only the elements for which the predicate *f* returns false. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

Effects: Copies all the elements referred to by the iterator *it* in the range [first,last) for which the following corresponding conditions do not hold: $\text{(INVOKE}(\text{pred}, \text{*it}) \neq \text{false})$.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_copy_if* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced).
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the elements to be removed. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

Return The *remove_copy_if* algorithm returns an *OutIter*. The *remove_copy_if* algorithm returns the iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred>
FwdIter remove_copy_if(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2 dest, Pred &&pred)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to another range beginning at *dest*. Copies only the elements for which the predicate *f* returns false. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

Effects: Copies all the elements referred to by the iterator *it* in the range [first,last) for which the following corresponding conditions do not hold: $\text{(INVOKE}(\text{pred}, \text{*it}) \neq \text{false})$.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *remove_copy_if* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the elements to be removed. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *remove_copy_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *remove_copy_if* algorithm returns the iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename T>
void replace(InIter first, InIter last, T const &old_value, T const &new_value)
    Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria with new_value in the range [first, last).
```

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator *it* in the range [first, last) with *new_value*, when the following corresponding conditions hold: **it == old_value*

The assignments in the parallel *replace* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *T*: The type of the old and new values to replace (deduced).

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `old_value`: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.

Return The `replace` algorithm returns a `void`.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, void>::type replace (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, FwdIter last, T const
&old_value, T const
&new_value)
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria with `new_value` in the range [first, last).

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator `it` in the range [first, last) with `new_value`, when the following corresponding conditions hold: `*it == old_value`

The assignments in the parallel `replace` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the old and new values to replace (deduced).

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `old_value`: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.

The assignments in the parallel `replace` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `replace` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```
template<typename Iter, typename Pred, typename T>
```

```
void replace_if (Iter first, Iter last, Pred &&pred, T const &new_value)
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria (for which predicate *f* returns true) with *new_value* in the range [first, last].

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator it in the range [first, last) with new_value, when the following corresponding conditions hold: *(INVOKE(f, *it) != false*

The assignments in the parallel *replace_if* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- *Iter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. (deduced).
- *T*: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *new_value*: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.

Return The *replace_if* algorithm returns *void*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred, typename T>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, void>::type replace_if (ExPolicy &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter first, FwdIter
                                                               last, Pred &&pred, T
                                                               const &new_value)
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria (for which predicate *f* returns true) with *new_value* in the range [first, last].

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator it in the range [first, last) with new_value, when the following corresponding conditions hold: *(INVOKE(f, *it) != false*

The assignments in the parallel *replace_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. (deduced).
- `T`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the elements which need to be replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.

The assignments in the parallel `replace_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `replace_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename T>
OutIter replace_copy(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, T const &old_value, T const
&new_value)
Copies the all elements from the range [first, last) to another range beginning at dest replacing all elements
satisfying a specific criteria with new_value.
Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range [result, result + (last - first)) either new_value or *(first +
(it - result)) depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: *(first + (i - result)) == old_value
```

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate. of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `T`: The type of the old and new values (deduced).

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `old_value`: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.

Return The `replace_copy` algorithm returns an `OutIter`. The `replace_copy` algorithm returns the Iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type replace_copy (ExPolicy    &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter1
                                                               first,      FwdIter1
                                                               last,       FwdIter2
                                                               dest,      T const
                                                               &old_value,
                                                               T           const
                                                               &new_value)
```

Copies the all elements from the range `[first, last)` to another range beginning at `dest` replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with `new_value`.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range `[result, result + (last - first))` either `new_value` or `*(first + (it - result))` depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: `*(first + (i - result)) == old_value`

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the old and new values (deduced).

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `old_value`: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `replace_copy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `replace_copy` algorithm returns the Iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename Pred, typename T>
OutIter replace_copy_if(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, Pred &&pred, T const
&new_value)
```

Copies the all elements from the range `[first, last)` to another range beginning at `dest` replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with `new_value`.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range `[result, result + (last - first))` either `new_value` or `*(first + (it - result))` depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: `INVOKED(f, *(first + (i - result))) != false`

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy_if` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. (deduced).
- `T`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.

Return The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns an `OutIter`. The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred, typename T>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type replace_copy_if(ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter1 first,
FwdIter1 last,
FwdIter2 dest,
Pred &&pred,
T const
&new_value)
```

Copies the all elements from the range `[first, last)` to another range beginning at `dest` replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with `new_value`.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range `[result, result + (last - first))` either `new_value` or `*(first + (it - result))` depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: `INVOKED(f, *(first + (i - result))) != false`

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. (deduced).
- `T`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename BidirIter>
void reverse(BidirIter first, BidirIter last)
```

Reverses the order of the elements in the range `[first, last]`. Behaves as if applying `std::iter_swap` to every pair of iterators `first+i, (last-i) - 1` for each non-negative $i < (\text{last-first})/2$.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first` and `last`.

Template Parameters

- `BidirIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an bidirectional iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The `reverse` algorithm returns a `void`.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename BidirIter>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, void>::type reverse(ExPolicy &&policy, BidirIter
first, BidirIter last)
```

Reverses the order of the elements in the range `[first, last]`. Behaves as if applying `std::iter_swap` to every pair of iterators `first+i, (last-i) - 1` for each non-negative $i < (\text{last-first})/2$.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first` and `last`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- `BidirIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an bidirectional iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `reverse` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```
template<typename BidirIter, typename OutIter>
OutIter reverse_copy(BidirIter first, BidirIter last, OutIter dest)
```

Copies the elements from the range $[first, last]$ to another range beginning at `dest_first` in such a way that the elements in the new range are in reverse order. Behaves as if by executing the assignment $*(dest_first + (last - first) - 1 - i) = *(first + i)$ once for each non-negative $i < (last - first)$. If the source and destination ranges (that is, $[first, last]$ and $[dest_first, dest_first+(last-first)]$ respectively) overlap, the behavior is undefined.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse_copy` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly $last - first$ assignments.

Template Parameters

- `BidirIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an bidirectional iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

Return The `reverse_copy` algorithm returns an `OutIter`. The `reverse_copy` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename BidirIter, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type reverse_copy(ExPolicy &&policy, BidirIter
first, BidirIter last, FwdIter
dest_first)
```

Copies the elements from the range $[first, last]$ to another range beginning at `dest_first` in such a way that the elements in the new range are in reverse order. Behaves as if by executing the assignment $*(dest_first + (last - first) - 1 - i) = *(first + i)$ once for each non-negative $i < (last - first)$. If the source and destination ranges (that is, $[first, last]$ and $[dest_first, dest_first+(last-first)]$ respectively) overlap, the behavior is undefined.

The assignments in the parallel *reverse_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **BidirIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an bidirectional iterator.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *reverse_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter>
FwdIter rotate (FwdIter first, FwdIter new_first, FwdIter last)
```

Performs a left rotation on a range of elements. Specifically, *rotate* swaps the elements in the range [first, last) in such a way that the element *new_first* becomes the first element of the new range and *new_first - 1* becomes the last element.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*.

Note The type of dereferenced *FwdIter* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable* and *MoveConstructible*.

Return The *rotate* algorithm returns a *FwdIter*. The *rotate* algorithm returns the iterator to the new location of the element pointed by *first*, equal to *first + (last - new_first)*.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `new_first`: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to. The assignments in the parallel `rotate` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type rotate (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first,
FwdIter new_first, FwdIter last)
```

Performs a left rotation on a range of elements. Specifically, `rotate` swaps the elements in the range `[first, last)` in such a way that the element `new_first` becomes the first element of the new range and `new_first - 1` becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first` and `last`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `new_first`: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced `FwdIter` must meet the requirements of `MoveAssignable` and `MoveConstructible`.

Return The `rotate` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `rotate` algorithm returns the iterator equal to `first + (last - new_first)`.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename OutIter>
OutIter rotate_copy (FwdIter first, FwdIter new_first, FwdIter last, OutIter dest_first)
```

Copies the elements from the range `[first, last)`, to another range beginning at `dest_first` in such a way, that the element `new_first` becomes the first element of the new range and `new_first - 1` becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate_copy` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **OutIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **new_first**: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest_first**: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

Return The *rotate_copy* algorithm returns a output iterator, The *rotate_copy* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2rotate_copy(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1
first, FwdIter1 new_first,
FwdIter1 last, FwdIter2
dest_first)
```

Copies the elements from the range [first, last), to another range beginning at *dest_first* in such a way, that the element *new_first* becomes the first element of the new range and *new_first - 1* becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate_copy* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **new_first**: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest_first**: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate_copy* algorithm execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *rotate_copy* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The *rotate_copy* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
FwdIter search(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, FwdIter2 s_first, FwdIter2 s_last, Pred &&op = Pred())
    Searches the range [first, last) for any elements in the range [s_first, s_last). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.
```

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most ($S \cdot N$) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_{\text{first}}, s_{\text{last}})$ and $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `s_first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- `s_last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- `op`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively

Return The *search* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The *search* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence $[s_first, s_last]$ in range $[first, last]$. If the length of the subsequence $[s_first, s_last]$ is greater than the length of the range $[first, last]$, `last` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty `first` is returned. If no subsequence is found, `last` is returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type search (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first,
                                                               FwdIter last, FwdIter2 s_first, FwdIter2
                                                               s_last, Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Searches the range $[first, last]$ for any elements in the range $[s_first, s_last]$. Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S^*N) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_first, s_last)$ and $N = \text{distance}(first, last)$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `s_first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- `s_last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- `op`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *search* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *search* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence [s_first, s_last) in range [first, last). If the length of the subsequence [s_first, s_last) is greater than the length of the range [first, last), *last* is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty *first* is returned. If no subsequence is found, *last* is returned.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
FwdIter search_n(FwdIter first, std::size_t count, FwdIter2 s_first, FwdIter2 s_last, Pred &&op = Pred())
Searches the range [first, last) for any elements in the range [s_first, s_last). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.
```

The comparison operations in the parallel *search_n* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S*N) comparisons where S = distance(s_first, s_last) and N = count.

Template Parameters

- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to *std::equal_to<>*

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *count*: Refers to the range of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *s_first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- *s_last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- *op*: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

Return The *search_n* algorithm returns *FwdIter*. The *search_n* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence [s_first, s_last) in range [first, first+count). If the length of the sub-

sequence [s_first, s_last) is greater than the length of the range [first, first+count), *first* is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, *first* is also returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type search_n (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first,
                                                               std::size_t count, FwdIter2 s_first,
                                                               FwdIter2 s_last, Pred &&op =
                                                               Pred())
```

Searches the range [first, last) for any elements in the range [s_first, s_last). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S^*N) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_{\text{first}}, s_{\text{last}})$ and $N = \text{count}$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the range of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **s_first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- **s_last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- **op**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

The comparison operations in the parallel *search_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `search_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `search_n` algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence `[s_first, s_last]` in range `[first, first+count]`. If the length of the subsequence `[s_first, s_last]` is greater than the length of the range `[first, first+count]`, `first` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, `first` is also returned.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred = detail::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter3>::type::type set_difference(ExPolicy &&policy,
FwdIter1      first1,
FwdIter1      last1,
FwdIter2      first2,
FwdIter2      last2,
FwdIter3 dest, Pred
&&&op = Pred())
Constructs a sorted range beginning at dest consisting of all elements present in the range [first1, last1) and not present in the range [first2, last2). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate f.
```

Equivalent elements are treated individually, that is, if some element is found m times in $[first1, last1)$ and n times in $[first2, last2)$, it will be copied to `dest` exactly `std::max(m-n, 0)` times. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where $N1$ is the length of the first sequence and $N2$ is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (`sequenced_policy`) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for `sequenced_task_policy`).

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter3`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `set_difference` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `set_difference` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter3>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter3` otherwise. The `set_difference` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred = detail::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter3>::type>
set_intersection(ExPolicy &&policy,
                 FwdIter1 first1,
                 FwdIter1 last1,
                 FwdIter2 first2,
                 FwdIter2 last2,
                 FwdIter3 dest, Pred
                 &&op = Pred())
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at `dest` consisting of all elements present in both sorted ranges $[first1, last1)$ and $[first2, last2)$. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate f .

If some element is found m times in $[first1, last1)$ and n times in $[first2, last2)$, the first $\min(m, n)$ elements will be copied from the first range to the destination range. The order of equivalent elements is preserved. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where $N1$ is the length of the first sequence and $N2$ is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *set_intersection* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to std::less<>

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *set_intersection* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter3>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter3* otherwise. The *set_intersection* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred = detail::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter3>::type::type set_symmetric_difference(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter1
    first1,
    FwdIter1
    last1,
    FwdIter2
    first2,
    FwdIter2
    last2,
    FwdIter3
    dest,
    Pred
    &&op
    =
    Pred())
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at *dest* consisting of all elements present in either of the sorted ranges [*first1*, *last1*] and [*first2*, *last2*], but not in both of them are copied to the range beginning at *dest*. The resulting range is also sorted. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate *f*.

If some element is found *m* times in [*first1*, *last1*] and *n* times in [*first2*, *last2*], it will be copied to *dest* exactly $\text{std::abs}(m-n)$ times. If *m*>*n*, then the last *m-n* of those elements are copied from [*first1*,*last1*), otherwise the last *n-m* elements are copied from [*first2*,*last2*). The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where *N1* is the length of the first sequence and *N2* is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **FwdIter1:** The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2:** The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter3:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *set_symmetric_difference* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to std::less<>

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last1*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last2*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *set_symmetric_difference* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter3>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter3* otherwise. The *set_symmetric_difference* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred = detail::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter3>::type::type set_union(ExPolicy &&policy,
FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, FwdIter2 last2, FwdIter3 dest, Pred &&op = Pred())
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at *dest* consisting of all elements present in one or both sorted ranges [*first1*, *last1*) and [*first2*, *last2*). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate *f*.

If some element is found *m* times in [*first1*, *last1*) and *n* times in [*first2*, *last2*), then all *m* elements will be copied from [*first1*, *last1*) to *dest*, preserving order, and then exactly std::max(*n-m*, 0) elements will be copied from [*first2*, *last2*) to *dest*, also preserving order.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where $N1$ is the length of the first sequence and $N2$ is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter3`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Op`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `set_union` requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `set_union` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter3>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter3` otherwise. The `set_union` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Size>
FwdIter shift_left(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Size n)
```

Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the beginning of the range. For every integer i in [0, last - first

- n), moves the element originally at position `first + n + i` to position `first + i`.

The assignment operations in the parallel `shift_left` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `n`: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

Note The type of dereferenced `FwdIter` must meet the requirements of `MoveAssignable`.

Return The `shift_left` algorithm returns `FwdIter`. The `shift_left` algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter> shift_left(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, FwdIter last, Size n)
```

Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the beginning of the range. For every integer i in [0, last - first

- n), moves the element originally at position `first + n + i` to position `first + i`.

The assignment operations in the parallel `shift_left` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **n**: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_left* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced *FwdIter* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable*.

Return The *shift_left* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *shift_left* algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Size>
FwdIter shift_right(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Size n)
```

Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the end of the range. For every integer i in [0, last - first - n), moves the element originally at position first + i to position first

- $n + i$.

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_right* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **n**: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

Note The type of dereferenced *FwdIter* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable*.

Return The *shift_right* algorithm returns *FwdIter*. The *shift_left* algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter> shift_right (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
```

first, FwdIter last, Size n)
Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the end of the range. For every integer i in [0..last - first - n), moves the element originally at position *first* + i to position *first*.

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The assignment operations in the parallel `shift_right` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $(\text{last} - \text{first}) - n$ assignments

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
 - **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
 - **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
 - **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
 - **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
 - **n**: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_right* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced *FwdIter* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable*.

Return The `shift_right` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `shift_right` algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename RandomIt>
void sort (RandomIt first, RandomIt last)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and INVOKE(*comp*, INVOKE(*proj*, *(*i + n*)), INVOKE(*proj*, **i*)) == false.

Note Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = std::distance(first, last) comparisons.

The assignments in the parallel *sort* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- RandomIt: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.

Parameters

- first: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- last: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *sort* algorithm does not return anything.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandomIt>
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type sort (ExPolicy &&policy, RandomIt first, RandomIt last)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and INVOKE(*comp*, INVOKE(*proj*, *(*i + n*)), INVOKE(*proj*, **i*)) == false.

Note Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = std::distance(first, last) comparisons.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- RandomIt: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *sort* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns nothing otherwise.

```
template<typename RandomIt, typename Comp, typename Proj>
void sort (RandomIt first, RandomIt last, Comp &&comp, Proj &&proj)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and INVOKE(*comp*, INVOKE(*proj*, *(*i + n*)), INVOKE(*proj*, **i*)) == false.

Note Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = std::distance(first, last) comparisons.

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- **RandomIt**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **comp**: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *comp* is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *sort* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Return The *sort* algorithm returns nothing.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandomIt, typename Comp, typename Proj>
```

`parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type sort (ExPolicy &&policy, RandomIt first, RandomIt last, Comp &&comp, Proj &&proj)`

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) == false.

Note Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = std::distance(first, last) comparisons.

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `RandomIt`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- `Comp`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `comp`: `comp` is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that `comp` will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `comp` is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `sort` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns nothing otherwise.

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename KeyIter, typename ValueIter, typename Compare = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::in1(KeyIter), tag::in2
ValueIter>>::type sort_by_key(ExPolicy &&policy, KeyIter key_first, KeyIter key_last, ValueIter
value_first, Compare &&comp = Compare() )Sorts one range of data using keys supplied in another
range. The key elements in the range [key_first, key_last) are sorted in ascending order with the
corresponding elements in the value range moved to follow the sorted order. The algorithm is not
stable, the order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given
comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).
```

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and $\text{INVOKED}(\text{comp}, \text{INVOKED}(\text{proj}, *(\text{i} + \text{n})), \text{INVOKED}(\text{proj}, *\text{i})) == \text{false}$.

Note Complexity: $O(N\log(N))$, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$ comparisons.
comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **KeyIter:** The type of the key iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- **ValueIter:** The type of the value iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- **Comp:** The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **key_first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of key elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **key_last:** Refers to the end of the sequence of key elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value_first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of value elements the algorithm will be applied to, the range of elements must match [key_first, key_last)
- **comp:** *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKED operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to *bool*, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *sort_by-key* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::in1(KeyIter), tag::in2(ValueIter)>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *otherwise*. The algorithm returns a pair holding an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input key sequence and an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input value sequence.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename RandomIt>
void stable_sort (RandomIt first, RandomIt last)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements is preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and `INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) == false`.

Note Complexity: $O(N \log(N))$, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$ comparisons.

The assignments in the parallel *stable_sort* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- `RandomIt`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *stable_sort* algorithm does not return anything.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandomIt>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type stable_sort (ExPolicy &&policy, RandomIt first, RandomIt last)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements is preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and `INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) == false`.

Note Complexity: $O(N \log(N))$, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$ comparisons.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `RandomIt`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *stable_sort* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns nothing otherwise.

```
template<typename RandomIt, typename Comp, typename Proj>
void stable_sort (RandomIt first, RandomIt last, Comp &&comp, Proj &&proj)
    Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements is
    preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).
```

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and *INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) == false*.

Note Complexity: $O(N\log(N))$, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$ comparisons.

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- **RandomIt**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **comp**: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the *INVOKE* operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to *bool*, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *comp* is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *stable_sort* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Return The *stable_sort* algorithm returns nothing.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandomIt, typename Comp, typename Proj>
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type stable_sort (ExPolicy &&policy, RandomIt
first, RandomIt last, Comp
&&comp, Proj &&proj)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements is preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object comp (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and INVOKE(*comp*, INVOKE(*proj*, *(*i + n*)), INVOKE(*proj*, **i*)) == false.

Note Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = std::distance(first, last) comparisons.

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **RandomIt**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a random access iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **comp**: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *comp* is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *stable_sort* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns nothing otherwise.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
FwdIter2 swap_ranges(FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2)
    Exchanges elements between range [first1, last1) and another range starting at first2.
```

The swap operations in the parallel *swap_ranges* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first1* and *last1*

Template Parameters

- *FwdIter1*: The type of the first range of iterators to swap (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the second range of iterators to swap (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last1*: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *swap_ranges* algorithm returns *FwdIter2*. The *swap_ranges* algorithm returns iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in the range beginning with *first2*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type swap_ranges(ExPolicy &&policy,
    FwdIter1 first1,
    FwdIter1 last1,
    FwdIter2 first2)
```

Exchanges elements between range [first1, last1) and another range starting at first2.

The swap operations in the parallel *swap_ranges* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first1* and *last1*

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the swap operations.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the first range of iterators to swap (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the second range of iterators to swap (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The swap operations in the parallel `swap_ranges` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `swap_ranges` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `swap_ranges` algorithm returns iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in the range beginning with `first2`.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type transform(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter1
    first,
    FwdIter1
    last,
    FwdIter2
    dest,
    F
    &&f)
```

Applies the given function f to the range $[first, last)$ and stores the result in another range, beginning at `dest`.

The invocations of f in the parallel `transform` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly $last - first$ applications of f

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of f .
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `transform` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `Ret` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type `Ret`.

The invocations of `f` in the parallel `transform` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `transform` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `transform` algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, util::in_in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2, FwdIter3>>::type transform(ExPolicy
&&pol-
icy,
FwdIter1,
first1,
FwdIter1,
last1,
FwdIter2,
first2,
FwdIter3,
dest,
F
&&f)
```

Applies the given function `f` to pairs of elements from two ranges: one defined by `[first1, last1)` and the other beginning at `first2`, and stores the result in another range, beginning at `dest`.

The invocations of `f` in the parallel `transform` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly `last - first` applications of `f`.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of `f`.

- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators for the first range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators for the second range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter3`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *transform* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively. The type *Ret* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter3* can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type *Ret*.

The invocations of *f* in the parallel *transform* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *transform* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<in_in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2, FwdIter3>>` if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns `in_in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2, FwdIter3>` otherwise. The *transform* algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the first input sequence, an iterator referring to the first element after the second input sequence, and the output iterator referring to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename T, typename BinOp, typename UnOp>
OutIter transform_exclusive_scan(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, T init, BinOp &&binary_op, UnOp &&unary_op)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, conv(*first), ..., conv(*first + (i - result) - 1))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- *Conv*: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *conv*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *R* must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to *T*.

- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

Neither *conv* nor *op* shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first, last) or [result, result + (last - first)).

Return The *transform_exclusive_scan* algorithm returns a returns *OutIter*. The *transform_exclusive_scan* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_N) is defined as:

- *a*₁ when N is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*_M, ..., *a*_N) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N).

The behavior of *transform_exclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename BinOp, typename UnOp>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type transform_exclusive_scan(ExPolicy
                                         &&policy,
                                         FwdIter1
                                         first,
                                         FwdIter1
                                         last,
                                         FwdIter2
                                         dest,
                                         T
                                         init,
                                         BinOp
                                         &&bi-
                                         nary_op,
                                         UnOp
                                         &&unary_op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, conv(*first), ..., conv(*first + (i - result) - 1))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: O(*last - first*) applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Conv*: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `conv`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither `conv` nor `op` shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_1, \dots, a_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_M, \dots, a_N))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of `transform_exclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename BinOp, typename UnOp>
OutIter transform_inclusive_scan(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, BinOp &&binary_op,
                                  UnOp &&unary_op)
Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, conv(*first), ..., conv(*(first + (i - result)))).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- *Conv*: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- *conv*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [*first*, *last*). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *R* must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to *T*.

Neither *conv* nor *op* shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [*first*,*last*) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a returns *OutIter*. The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_N) is defined as:

- *a*₁ when N is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*_M, ..., *a*_N)) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

The difference between *inclusive_scan* and *transform_inclusive_scan* is that *transform_inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename BinOp, typename UnOp>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type transform_inclusive_scan(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter1
    first,
    FwdIter1
    last,
    FwdIter2
    dest,
    BinOp
    &&binary_op,
    UnOp
    &&unary_op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, conv(*first), ..., conv(*(first + (i - result)))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: O(*last - first*) applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Conv**: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- op: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- conv: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither `conv` nor `op` shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- $a1$ when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, \dots, aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, \dots, aN))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The difference between `inclusive_scan` and `transform_inclusive_scan` is that `transform_inclusive_scan` includes the i th input element in the i th sum.

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename BinOp, typename UnOp, typename T>
OutIter transform_inclusive_scan(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, BinOp &&binary_op,
                               UnOp &&unary_op, T init)
Assigns through each iterator  $i$  in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, init, conv(*first), \dots, conv(*(first + (i - result))))).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `op`.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Conv`: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- `conv`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

Neither `conv` nor `op` shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges `[first,last)` or `[result,result + (last - first))`.

Return The `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm returns a returns `OutIter`. The `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- `a1` when `N` is 1
- `op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, ..., aN))` where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The difference between `inclusive_scan` and `transform_inclusive_scan` is that `transform_inclusive_scan` includes the i th input element in the i th sum. `op` is not mathematically associative, the behavior of `transform_inclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic.

template<typename **ExPolicy**, typename **FwdIter1**, typename **FwdIter2**, typename **BinOp**, typename **UnOp**, typename **T**

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type transform_inclusive_scan(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter1
    first,
    FwdIter1
    last,
    FwdIter2
    dest,
    BinOp
    &&bi-
    nary_op,
    UnOp
    &&unary_op,
    T
    init)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM($op, init, conv(*first), \dots, conv(*(first + (i - result)))$).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate op .

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Conv**: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- `conv`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)`. This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither `conv` nor `op` shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges `[first,last)` or `[result,result + (last - first))`.

Return The `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_1, \dots, a_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_M, \dots, a_N))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The difference between `inclusive_scan` and `transform_inclusive_scan` is that `transform_inclusive_scan` includes the i th input element in the i th sum. `op` is not mathematically associative, the behavior of `transform_inclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, FwdIter last, T init,
Reduce &&red_op, Convert
&&conv_op)
```

Returns `GENERALIZED_SUM(red_op, init, conv_op(*first), ..., conv_op(*(first + (last - first) - 1)))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates `red_op` and `conv_op`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `copy_if` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- `Reduce`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- `Convert`: The type of the unary function object used to transform the elements of the input sequence before invoking the reduce function.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `conv_op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `red_op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values returned from the invocation of `conv_op`. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1`, `Type2`, and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as returned from `conv_op` can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `transform_reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of `transform_reduce` may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The `transform_reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise. The `transform_reduce` algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the values returned from `conv_op` when applied to the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note `GENERALIZED_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as follows:

- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b1, ..., bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(op, bM, ..., bN)), where:
 - b1, ..., bN may be any permutation of a1, ..., aN and
 - $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1
                                                               first1,           FwdIter1   last1,
                                                               FwdIter2 first2, T init)
```

Returns the result of accumulating init with the inner products of the pairs formed by the elements of two ranges starting at first1 and first2.

The operations in the parallel *transform_reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the first source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the second source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as return) values (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- **init**: The initial value for the sum.

The operations in the parallel *transform_reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *transform_reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter1
                                                               first1,           FwdIter1   last1,
                                                               FwdIter2 first2, T init, Reduce
                                                               &&red_op, Convert
                                                               &&conv_op)
```

Returns the result of accumulating init with the inner products of the pairs formed by the elements of two ranges starting at first1 and first2.

The operations in the parallel *transform_reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op2*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the first source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the second source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as return) values (deduced).
- *Reduce*: The type of the binary function object used for the multiplication operation.
- *Convert*: The type of the unary function object used to transform the elements of the input sequence before invoking the reduce function.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- *last1*: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- *init*: The initial value for the sum.
- *red_op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for the initial value and each of the return values of *op2*. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Ret* must be such that it can be implicitly converted to a type of *T*.

- *conv_op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the input values of the sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Ret* must be such that it can be implicitly converted to an object for the second argument type of *op1*.

The operations in the parallel *transform_reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *transform_reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename FwdIter>
FwdIter uninitialized_copy(InIter first, InIter last, FwdIter dest)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

Return The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns *FwdIter*. The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type uninitialized_copy(ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter1
first,
FwdIter1
last,
FwdIter2
dest)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>`, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Size, typename FwdIter>
FwdIter uninitialized_copy_n(InIter first, Size count, FwdIter dest)
```

Copies the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy_n* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count > 0*, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

Return The *uninitialized_copy_n* algorithm returns a returns *FwdIter2*. The *uninitialized_copy_n* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Size, typename FwdIter2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type uninitialized_copy_n(ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter1
first,
Size
count,
FwdIter2
dest)
```

Copies the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count* > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_copy_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *uninitialized_copy_n* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter>
void uninitialized_default_construct (FwdIter first, FwdIter last)
    Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt> ::value_type in the uninitialized storage
    designated by the range by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the
    function has no effects.
```

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_default_construct* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *uninitialized_default_construct* algorithm returns nothing

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type uninitialized_default_construct (ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter
    first,
    FwdIter
    last)
```

Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt> ::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_default_construct* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns nothing otherwise.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Size>
FwdIter uninitialized_default_construct_n(FwdIter first, Size count)
```

Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<`ForwardIt`>::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range [first, first + count) by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `count` assignments, if `count > 0`, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply `f` to.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm returns a returns `FwdIter`. The `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_default_construct_n(ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter
first,
Size
count)
```

Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<`ForwardIt`>::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range [first, first + count) by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `count` assignments, if `count > 0`, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_default_construct_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_default_construct_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *uninitialized_default_construct_n* algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename T>
void uninitialized_fill(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, T const &value)
    Copies the given value to an uninitialized memory area, defined by the range [first, last). If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.
```

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_fill* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: The value to be assigned.

Return The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns nothing

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename T>
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type uninitialized_fill (ExPolicy    &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter first,
                                                               FwdIter last, T
                                                               const &value)
```

Copies the given *value* to an uninitialized memory area, defined by the range [first, last). If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The initializations in the parallel *uninitialized_fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *T*: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *value*: The value to be assigned.

The initializations in the parallel *uninitialized_fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>*, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns nothing otherwise.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename T>
FwdIter uninitialized_n (FwdIter first, Size count, T const &value)
```

Copies the given *value* value to the first *count* elements in an uninitialized memory area beginning at *first*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_fill_n* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count* > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *T*: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- *value*: The value to be assigned.

Return The *uninitialized_fill_n* algorithm returns a returns *FwdIter*. The *uninitialized_fill_n* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename T>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_fill_n(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter
    first, Size
    count, T
const
&value)
```

Copies the given *value* value to the first *count* elements in an uninitialized memory area beginning at *first*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The initializations in the parallel *uninitialized_fill_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count* > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *T*: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- *value*: The value to be assigned.

The initializations in the parallel *uninitialized_fill_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_fill_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>*, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *uninitialized_fill_n* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element copied.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename FwdIter>
FwdIter uninitialized_move(InIter first, InIter last, FwdIter dest)
```

Moves the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, last) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

Return The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns *FwdIter*. The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type uninitialized_move(ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter1
first,
FwdIter1
last,
FwdIter2
dest)
```

Moves the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, last) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_move` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `uninitialized_move` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter2>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `uninitialized_move` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Size, typename FwdIter>
FwdIter uninitialized_move_n(InIter first, Size count, FwdIter dest)
```

Moves the elements in the range $[first, first + count]$, starting from `first` and proceeding to $first + count - 1$, to another range beginning at `dest`. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in $[first, first + count]$ are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `count` movements, if `count > 0`, no move operations otherwise.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

Return The `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm returns a returns `FwdIter2`. The `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Size, typename FwdIter2>
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type uninitialized_move_n(ExPolicy  
    &&pol-  
    icy,  
    FwdIter1  
    first,  
    Size  
    count,  
    FwdIter2  
    dest)
```

Moves the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, first + count) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* movements, if *count* > 0, no move operations otherwise.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_move_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *uninitialized_move_n* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter>
void uninitialized_value_construct (FwdIter first, FwdIter last)
    Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt> ::value_type in the uninitialized storage
    designated by the range by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the
    function has no effects.
```

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_value_construct* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *uninitialized_value_construct* algorithm returns nothing

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type uninitialized_value_construct (ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter
    first,
    FwdIter
    last)
```

Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt> ::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_value_construct* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns nothing otherwise.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Size>
FwdIter uninitialized_value_construct_n(FwdIter first, Size count)
```

Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<`ForwardIt`>::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range [first, first + count) by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct_n` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `count` assignments, if `count > 0`, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply `f` to.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The `uninitialized_value_construct_n` algorithm returns a `FwdIter`. The `uninitialized_value_construct_n` algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_value_construct_n(ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter
first,
Size
count)
```

Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<`ForwardIt`>::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range [first, first + count) by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `count` assignments, if `count > 0`, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter>
FwdIter unique (FwdIter first, FwdIter last)
```

Eliminates all but the first element from every consecutive group of equivalent elements from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new logical end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *unique* algorithm returns *FwdIter*. The *unique* algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter>
```

`parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type unique (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last)`

Eliminates all but the first element from every consecutive group of equivalent elements from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new logical end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *unique* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *unique* algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

`template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred, typename Proj>
FwdIter unique (FwdIter first, FwdIter last, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj)`

Eliminates all but the first element from every consecutive group of equivalent elements from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new logical end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first - 1* applications of the predicate *pred* and no more than twice as many applications of the projection *proj*.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *unique* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an binary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both *Type1* and *Type2*

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *unique* algorithm returns *FwdIter*. The *unique* algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Pred, typename Proj>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type unique(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, FwdIter last, Pred
&&pred, Proj &&proj)
```

Eliminates all but the first element from every consecutive group of equivalent elements from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new logical end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first - 1* applications of the predicate *pred* and no more than twice as many applications of the projection *proj*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *unique* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an binary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both `Type1` and `Type2`

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *unique* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The *unique* algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter>
OutIter unique_copy(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest)
```

Copies the elements from the range `[first, last)`, to another range beginning at `dest` in such a way that there are no consecutive equal elements. Only the first element of each group of equal elements is copied.

The assignments in the parallel *unique_copy* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than `last - first` assignments.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

Return The *unique_copy* algorithm returns a returns `OutIter`. The *unique_copy* algorithm returns the destination iterator to the end of the `dest` range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type unique_copy(ExPolicy    &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter1 first,
                                                               FwdIter1 last,
                                                               FwdIter2 dest)
```

Copies the elements from the range `[first, last)`, to another range beginning at `dest` in such a way that there are no consecutive equal elements. Only the first element of each group of equal elements is copied.

The assignments in the parallel *unique_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *unique_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *unique_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *unique_copy* algorithm returns the pair of the source iterator to *last*, and the destination iterator to the end of the *dest* range.

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename Pred, typename Proj>
OutIter unique_copy(InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj)
```

Copies the elements from the range [first, last), to another range beginning at *dest* in such a way that there are no consecutive equal elements. Only the first element of each group of equal elements is copied.

The assignments in the parallel *unique_copy* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first - 1* applications of the predicate *pred* and no more than twice as many applications of the projection *proj*

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *unique_copy* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to *std::equal_to<>*
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *unique_copy* algorithm returns a returns *OutIter*. The *unique_copy* algorithm returns the destination iterator to the end of the *dest* range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred, typename Proj>
parallel::util::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type unique_copy(ExPolicy      &&policy,
                                                               FwdIter1    first,
                                                               FwdIter1    last,
                                                               FwdIter2    dest,
                                                               Pred &&pred, Proj
                                                               &&proj)
```

Copies the elements from the range [first, last), to another range beginning at *dest* in such a way that there are no consecutive equal elements. Only the first element of each group of equal elements is copied.

The assignments in the parallel *unique_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first - 1* applications of the predicate *pred* and no more than twice as many applications of the projection *proj*

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *unique_copy* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *unique_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *unique_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter2>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *unique_copy* algorithm returns the pair of the source iterator to *last*, and the destination iterator to the end of the *dest* range.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename **FwdIter**, typename **Sent**, typename **Proj** = *hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity*, typename **Pred** = *FwdIter* **adjacent_find**(*FwdIter first*, *Sent last*, *Pred &&pred = Pred()*, *Proj &&proj = Proj()*)
Searches the range [first, last) for two consecutive identical elements.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of (*result - first*) + 1 and (*last - first*) - 1 application of the predicate where *result* is the value returned

Return The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, *last* is returned.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type adjacent_find(ExPolicy policy,
                                                                     FwdIter first, Sent last,
                                                                     Pred pred = Pred(),
                                                                     Proj proj = Proj())
```

Searches the range [first, last) for two consecutive identical elements. This version uses the given binary predicate `pred`

The comparison operations in the parallel `adjacent_find` invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of (`result - first`) + 1 and (`last - first`) - 1 application of the predicate where `result` is the value returned

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_find` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *adjacent_find* invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of *adjacent_find* is available if the user decides to provide their algorithm their own binary predicate *pred*.

Return The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<InIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *InIter* otherwise. The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, *last* is returned.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity, typename Pred = detail::equal_to>
hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type adjacent_find(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng,
                                                               Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj
                                                               &&proj = Proj())
```

Searches the range *rng* for two consecutive identical elements.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of (*result* - std::begin(*rng*)) + 1 and (std::begin(*rng*) - std::end(*rng*)) - 1 applications of the predicate where *result* is the value returned

Return The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, *last* is returned.

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use.

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity, typename Pred = detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type adjacent_find
```

Searches the range *rng* for two consecutive identical elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *adjacent_find* invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly the smaller of $(\text{result} - \text{std::begin(rng)}) + 1$ and $(\text{std::begin(rng)} - \text{std::end(rng)}) - 1$ applications of the predicate where *result* is the value returned

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to *std::equal_to<>*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *adjacent_find* invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of *adjacent_find* is available if the user decides to provide their algorithm their own binary predicate *pred*.

Return The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<InIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *InIter* otherwise. The *adjacent_find* algorithm returns an iterator to the first of the identical elements. If no such elements are found, *last* is returned.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type none_of(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, F
&&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Checks if unary predicate *f* returns true for no elements in the range *rng*.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) applications of the predicate *f*

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *none_of* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *none_of* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *none_of* algorithm returns true if the unary predicate *f* returns true for no elements in the range, false otherwise. It returns true if the range is empty.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type any_of(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, F
&&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Checks if unary predicate *f* returns true for at least one element in the range *rng*.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) applications of the predicate *f*

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies

user-provided function objects.

- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *none_of* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *any_of* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *any_of* algorithm returns true if the unary predicate *f* returns true for at least one element in the range, false otherwise. It returns false if the range is empty.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type all_of(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, F
&&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Checks if unary predicate *f* returns true for all elements in the range *rng*.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))` applications of the predicate *f*

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *none_of* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *f* is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `all_of` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `all_of` algorithm returns true if the unary predicate *f* returns true for all elements in the range, false otherwise. It returns true if the range is empty.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_result<Iter1, Iter>>::type copy (ExPolicy
&&policy,
Iter1
iter,
Sent1
sent,
FwdIter
dest)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to another range beginning at *dest*.

The assignments in the parallel `copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Iter1`: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent1`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter1`.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `iter`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `sent`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::copy_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::copy_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter>* otherwise. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename FwdIter>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter>> copy(hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter> const& result);
```

Copies the elements in the range *rng* to another range beginning at *dest*.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **FwdIter:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng:** Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::copy_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::copy_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>* otherwise. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Size, typename FwdIter2>
hpx::future<ranges::copy_result<iterator_t<Size>, FwdIter2>> copy(hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::copy_result<iterator_t<Size>, FwdIter2> const& result);
```

hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_n_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type **copy_n** (*E*

&
ic
F
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S
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F
d

Copies the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count* > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *copy_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::copy_n_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::copy_n_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>* otherwise. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

template<typename **ExPolicy**, typename **FwdIter1**, typename **Sent1**, typename **FwdIter**, typename **F**, typename **P**

```
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_if_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last) to another range beginning at *dest*. Copies only the elements for which the predicate *f* returns true. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) assignments, exactly std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)) applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for **FwdIter1**.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *copy_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **iter**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **sent**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type

parallel_policy or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *copy_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::copy_if_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::copy_if_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>* otherwise. The *copy_if* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter, typename F, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::parallel_if<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::copy_if_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>, FwdIter2>>>
```

Copies the elements in the range *rng* to another range beginning at *dest*. Copies only the elements for which the predicate *f* returns true. The order of the elements that are not removed is preserved.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))` assignments, exactly `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))` applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *copy_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects

passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *copy_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::copy_if_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::copy_if_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>* otherwise. The *copy_if* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_>
```

Returns the number of elements in the range [first, last) satisfying a specific criteria. This version counts the elements that are equal to the given *value*.

The comparisons in the parallel *count* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* comparisons.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the comparisons.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *T*: The type of the value to search for (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *value*: The value to search for.

- **proj:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *f* is invoked.

Note The comparisons in the parallel *count* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *count* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<difference_type>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *difference_type* otherwise (where *difference_type* is defined by *std::iterator_traits<FwdIter>::difference_type*). The *count* algorithm returns the number of elements satisfying the given criteria.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator>
```

Returns the number of elements in the range [first, last) satisfying a specific criteria. This version counts elements for which predicate *f* returns true.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate.

Note The assignments in the parallel *count_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note The assignments in the parallel *count_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *count_if* algorithm returns *hpx::future<difference_type>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *difference_type* otherwise (where *difference_type* is defined by *std::iterator_traits<FwdIter>::difference_type*). The *count* algorithm returns the number of elements satisfying the given criteria.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the comparisons.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F:** The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *count_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj:** The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng:** Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

<code>bool pred(const Type &a);</code>
--

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type destroy (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng)
```

Destroys objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type` in the range `[first, last)`.

The operations in the parallel `destroy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` operations.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The operations in the parallel `destroy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `destroy` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type destroy_n (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Size count)
```

Destroys objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type` in the range `[first, first + count)`.

The operations in the parallel `destroy_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `count` operations, if `count > 0`, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply this algorithm to.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.

The operations in the parallel *destroy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *destroy_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *destroy_n* algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Pred>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type equal(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter1 first1, Sent1
last1, Iter2 first2, Sent2 last2, Pred
&&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 =
Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Returns true if the range [first1, last1) is equal to the range [first2, last2), and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel *equal* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $\min(\text{last1} - \text{first1}, \text{last2} - \text{first2})$ applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the source iterators used for the end of the first range (deduced).
- **Iter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the source iterators used for the end of the second range (deduced).
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to *std::equal_to<>*
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first range. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second range. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `equal` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The two ranges are considered equal if, for every iterator `i` in the range `[first1, last1]`, `*i` equals `*(first2 + (i - first1))`. This overload of `equal` uses operator`==` to determine if two elements are equal.

Return The `equal` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `equal` algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are equal, otherwise it returns false. If the length of the range `[first1, last1]` does not equal the length of the range `[first2, last2]`, it returns false.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type equal(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng1 &&rng1,
                                                       Rng2 &&rng2, Pred &&op = Pred(),
                                                       Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2
                                                       &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Returns true if the range `[first1, last1]` is equal to the range starting at `first2`, and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel `equal` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most `last1 - first1` applications of the predicate `f`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng1`: The type of the first source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Rng2`: The type of the second source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the

parallel overload of *equal* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng1*: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *rng2*: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *equal* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The two ranges are considered equal if, for every iterator *i* in the range [first1,last1), $*i$ equals $*(\text{first2} + (i - \text{first1}))$. This overload of *equal* uses operator`==` to determine if two elements are equal.

Return The *equal* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `bool` otherwise. The *equal* algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are equal, otherwise it returns false.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter, typename T>
exclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter> exclusive_scan(InIter first, Sent last, OutIter dest, T
                                                       init)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1))

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(\text{last} - \text{first})$ applications of the predicate `std::plus<T>`.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **InIter**.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **init**: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns *util::in_out_result<InIter, OutIter>*. The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, exclusive_scan_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type exclusive_scan(ExPolicy &&policy,
FwdIter1 first,
Sent last,
FwdIter2 dest,
T T
init)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1))

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *std::plus<T>*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **FwdIter**.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel `exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The `exclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `exclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter, typename T, typename Op>
exclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter> exclusive_scan(InIter first, Sent last, OutIter dest, T
init, Op &&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel `exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter`.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input

sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum. If *op* is not mathematically associative, the behavior of *inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic.

Return The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns *util::in_out_result<InIter, OutIter>*. The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*1, ..., *a*N) is defined as:

- *a*1 when N is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*1, ..., *a*K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*M, ..., *a*N)) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Op>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, exclusive_scan_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type exclusive_scan(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter1
    first,
    Sent
    last,
    FwdIter2
    dest,
    T
    init,
    Op
    &&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter1*.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values

of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the i th input element in the i th sum. If op is not mathematically associative, the behavior of `inclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic.

Return The `exclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `exclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- $a1$ when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, \dots, aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, \dots, aN))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename Rng, typename O, typename T>
exclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O> exclusive_scan(Rng &&rng, O dest,
T init)
Assigns through each iterator  $i$  in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1))
```

The reduce operations in the parallel `exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `std::plus<T>`.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `O`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the i th input element in the i th sum.

Return The `exclusive_scan` algorithm returns `util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>`. The `exclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- $a1$ when N is 1

- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename O, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, exclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>::type exclusive_scan(
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1))

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `std::plus<T>`.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **O**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **init**: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the i th input element in the i th sum.

Return The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>` otherwise. The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename Rng, typename O, typename T, typename Op>
exclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O> exclusive_scan(Rng &&rng, O dest,
T init, Op &&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1))

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `std::plus<T>`.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `O`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the i th input element in the i th sum.

Return The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns `util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>`. The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename O, typename T, typename OpExPolicy, exclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>::type exclusive_scan
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result) - 1))

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(\text{last} - \text{first})$ applications of the predicate `std::plus<T>`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `O`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel *exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>` otherwise. The *exclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $\text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(+, a_1, \dots, a_K)$
 - $\text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(+, a_M, \dots, a_N)$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type fill (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T const&value)
Assigns the given value to the elements in the range [first, last).
```

The comparisons in the parallel *fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: The value to be assigned.

The comparisons in the parallel *fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *fill* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *difference_type* otherwise (where *difference_type* is defined by *void*).

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iterator, typename Size, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iterator>::type fill_n (ExPolicy &&policy, Iterator first, Size count, T const&value)
Assigns the given value value to the first count elements in the range beginning at first if count > 0. Does nothing otherwise.
```

The comparisons in the parallel *fill_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, for *count* > 0.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iterator**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.
- **T**: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: The value to be assigned.

The comparisons in the parallel *fill_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *fill_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *difference_type* otherwise (where *difference_type* is defined by *void*).

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity<  
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>>::type find(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Sent last, T  
const &val, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) that is equal to value

The comparison operations in the parallel *find* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most last - first applications of the operator $==()$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iter**: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for *Iter*.
- **T**: The type of the value to find (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **val**: the value to compare the elements to

- **proj:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *find* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *find* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *find* algorithm returns the first element in the range [first,last) that is equal to *val*. If no such element in the range of [first,last) is equal to *val*, then the algorithm returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type find(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T
                                                       const &val, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) that is equal to value

The comparison operations in the parallel *find* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most *last - first* applications of the operator ==().

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **T:** The type of the value to find (deduced).
- **Proj:** The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng:** Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **val:** the value to compare the elements to
- **proj:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *find* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *find* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *find* algorithm returns the first element in the range [first,last) that is equal to *val*. If no such element in the range of [first,last) is equal to *val*, then the algorithm returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter1>::type find(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter1 &&first, Sent1 &&last, Iter2 &&sent, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type find_end(ExPolicy  
  &&policy,  
  Iter1  
  first1,  
  Sent1  
  last1,  
  Iter2  
  first2,  
  Sent2  
  last2,  
  Pred  
  &&op  
 =  
 Pred(),  
 Proj1  
&&proj1  
 =  
 Proj1(),  
 Proj2  
&&proj2  
 =  
 Proj2())
```

Returns the last subsequence of elements [first2, last2) found in the range [first1, last1) using the given predicate *f* to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_end* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $S^*(N-S+1)$ comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(\text{first2}, \text{last2})$ and $N = \text{distance}(\text{first1}, \text{last1})$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iter1**: The type of the begin source iterators for the first sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the end source iterators for the first sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.
- **Iter2**: The type of the begin source iterators for the second sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the end source iterators for the second sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter2.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *replace* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last1`: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `iterator_t<Rng>` and `iterator_t<Rng2>` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng1>` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng2>` as a projection operation before the function `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_end` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of `find_end` is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate `op`.

Return The `find_end` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<iterator_t<Rng>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `iterator_t<Rng>` otherwise. The `find_end` algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence `rng2` in range `rng`. If the length of the subsequence `rng2` is greater than the length of the range `rng`, `end(rng)` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, `end(rng)` is also returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type find_end(ExPolicy
&&policy,
Rng1
&&&rng,
Rng2
&&&rng2,
Pred
&&&op
=
Pred(),
Proj1
&&&proj1
=
Proj1(),
Proj2
&&&proj2
=
Proj2())
```

Returns the last subsequence of elements `rng2` found in the range `rng` using the given predicate `f` to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_end* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $S^*(N-S+1)$ comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(\text{begin}(\text{rng2}), \text{end}(\text{rng2}))$ and $N = \text{distance}(\text{begin}(\text{rng}), \text{end}(\text{rng}))$.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng1*: The type of the first source range (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the second source range (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *replace* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *rng2*: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *iterator_t<Rng>* and *iterator_t<Rng2>* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively.

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range of type dereferenced *iterator_t<Rng1>* as a projection operation before the function *op* is invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range of type dereferenced *iterator_t<Rng2>* as a projection operation before the function *op* is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_end* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of *find_end* is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate *op*.

Return The *find_end* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<iterator_t<Rng>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *iterator_t<Rng>* otherwise. The *find_end* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence *rng2* in range *rng*. If the length of the subsequence *rng2* is greater than the length of the range *rng*, *end(rng)* is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, *end(rng)* is also returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Proj>
```

Searches the range [first1, last1) for any elements in the range [first2, last2). Uses binary predicate *p* to compare elements

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_first_of` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S^*N) comparisons where $S = \text{distance(first2, last2)}$ and $N = \text{distance(first1, last1)}$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
 - **Iter1**: The type of the begin source iterators for the first sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
 - **Sent1**: The type of the end source iterators for the first sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.
 - **Iter2**: The type of the begin source iterators for the second sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
 - **Sent2**: The type of the end source iterators for the second sequence used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter2.
 - **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *replace* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
 - **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements in *rng1*.
 - **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements in *rng2*.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
 - `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last1`: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `iterator_t<Rng1>` and `iterator_t<Rng2>` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively.

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng1>` before the function `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `iterator_t<Rng2>` before the function `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `find_first_of` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of `find_first_of` is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate `op`.

Return The `find_end` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<iterator_t<Rng1>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `iterator_t<Rng1>` otherwise. The `find_first_of` algorithm returns an iterator to the first element in the range `rng1` that is equal to an element from the range `rng2`. If the length of the subsequence `rng2` is greater than the length of the range `rng1`, `end(rng1)` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, `end(rng1)` is also returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1 = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type find_first_of(ExPolicy exPolicy, Rng1 rng1, Rng2 rng2, Pred pred, Proj1 proj1) {
    return ranges::find_if(exPolicy, rng1, ranges::begin(rng2), ranges::end(rng2), pred, proj1);
}
```

Searches the range `rng1` for any elements in the range `rng2`. Uses binary predicate `p` to compare elements

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_first_of* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S^*N) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(\text{begin}(\text{rng2}), \text{end}(\text{rng2}))$ and $N = \text{distance}(\text{begin}(\text{rng1}), \text{end}(\text{rng1}))$.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng1*: The type of the first source range (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the second source range (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *replace* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements in *rng1*.
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements in *rng2*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng1*: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *rng2*: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns *true* if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *iterator_t<Rng1>* and *iterator_t<Rng2>* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively.

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *iterator_t<Rng1>* before the function *op* is invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *iterator_t<Rng2>* before the function *op* is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *find_first_of* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

This overload of *find_first_of* is available if the user decides to provide the algorithm their own predicate *op*.

Return The *find_end* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<iterator_t<Rng1>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *iterator_t<Rng1>* otherwise. The *find_first_of* algorithm returns an iterator to the first element in the range *rng1* that is equal to an element from the range *rng2*. If the length of the subsequence *rng2* is greater than the length of the range *rng1*, *end(rng1)* is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, *end(rng1)* is also returned.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
hpx::ranges::for_each_result<InIter, F> for_each (InIter first, Sent last, F &&f, Proj &&proj =
                                                 Proj())
```

Applies *f* to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, last).

If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies *f* exactly *last - first* times.

If the type of *first* satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, *f* may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Applies *f* to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1.

Return {last, std::move(f)} where last is the iterator corresponding to the input sentinel last.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter*.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies *f* exactly *last - first* times.

If the type of *first* satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, *f* may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Return {first + count, std::move(f)}

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_id  
FwdIter for_each(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last, F &&f, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Applies *f* to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, last).

If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies *f* exactly *last - first* times.

If the type of *first* satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, *f* may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* does not return a copy of its *Function* parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

Return The *for_each* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. It returns *last*.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter`.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* requires *F* to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

```
template<typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
```

```
hpx::ranges::for_each_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, F> for_each (ExPolicy  
    &&policy,  
    Rng  
    &&rng,  
    F  
    &&f,  
    Proj  
    &&proj  
    =  
    Proj())
```

Applies *f* to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the given range *rng*.

If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies *f* exactly *size(rng)* times.

If the type of *first* satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, *f* may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Return {std::end(rng), std::move(f)}

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>  
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type for_each (ExPolicy  
    &&policy,  
    Rng  
    &&rng,  
    F  
    &&f,  
    Proj  
    &&proj  
    =  
    Proj())
```

Applies *f* to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the given range *rng*.

If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies f exactly $\text{size}(\text{rng})$ times.

If the type of first satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, f may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* does not return a copy of its *Function* parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *for_each* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. It returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_identity
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type for_each_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, Size count, F &&f, Proj
&&proj = Proj())
```

Applies f to the result of dereferencing every iterator in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1.

If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

Note Complexity: Applies f exactly count times.

If the type of first satisfies the requirements of a mutable iterator, f may apply non-constant functions through the dereferenced iterator.

Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* does not return a copy of its *Function* parameter, since parallelization may not permit efficient state accumulation.

Return The *for_each* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. It returns *last*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *for_each* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename ...Args>
void for_loop(Iter first, Sent last, Args&&... args)
```

The *for_loop* implements loop functionality over a range specified by iterator bounds. These algorithms resemble *for_each* from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of *for_loop* without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying *hpx::execution::seq* as the execution policy.

Requires: *Iter* shall meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The *args* parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, *f*. *f* shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- *Iter*: The type of the iteration variable (input iterator).
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *Iter*.
- *Args*: A parameter pack, it's last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- *args*: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Iter const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have **const**&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of *f* in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies *f* exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename ...Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop (ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Sent last,
Args&&... args)
```

The **for_loop** implements loop functionality over a range specified by iterator bounds. These algorithms resemble **for_each** from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: *Iter* shall meet the requirements of a forward iterator type. The *args* parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, *f*. *f* shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Iter**: The type of the iteration variable (forward iterator).
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *Iter*.
- **Args**: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `args`: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last)` should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Iter const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies `f` to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is `last - first`.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by `first`. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the `args` parameter pack excluding `f`, an additional argument is passed to each application of `f` as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of `f`, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of `f` in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies `f` exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If `f` returns a result, the result is ignored.

Return The `for_loop` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```
template<typename Rng, typename ...Args>
void for_loop(Rng &&rng, Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop` implements loop functionality over a range specified by a range. These algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of `for_loop` without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: `Rng::iterator` shall meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, `f`. `f` shall meet the requirements of `MoveConstructible`.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

- **Args:** A parameter pack, it's last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- **rng:** Refers to theof the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **args:** The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last] should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Rng::iterator const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies f to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the $args$ parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by $first$. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the $args$ parameter pack excluding f , an additional argument is passed to each application of f as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of f , even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of f in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies f exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If f returns a result, the result is ignored.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename ...Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng,
                                                       Args&&... args)
```

The `for_loop` implements loop functionality over a range specified by a range. These algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: `Rng::iterator` shall meet the requirements of a forward iterator type. The $args$ parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, f . f shall meet the requirements of `MoveConstructible`.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

- **Args**: A parameter pack, it's last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **args**: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last] should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Rng::iterator const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of *f* in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies *f* exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Return The *for_loop* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<void>` if the execution policy is of type `hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy` or `hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy` and returns `void` otherwise.

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename S, typename ...Args>
void for_loop_strided(Iter first, Sent last, S stride, Args&&... args)
```

The *for_loop_strided* implements loop functionality over a range specified by iterator bounds. These algorithms resemble *for_each* from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of *for_loop_strided* without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: *Iter* shall meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The *args* parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of *reduction* and/or *induction* function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, *f*. *f* shall meet the requirements of *MoveConstructible*.

Template Parameters

- *Iter*: The type of the iteration variable (input iterator).
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *Iter*.
- *S*: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- *Args*: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *stride*: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if *Iter* meets the requirements a bidirectional iterator.
- *args*: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last] should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Iter const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is *last - first*.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of *f* in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies *f* exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename S, typename... A>
```

The `for_loop_strided` implements loop functionality over a range specified by iterator bounds. These algorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: *Iter* shall meet the requirements of a forward iterator type. The *args* parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, *f*. *f* shall meet the requirements of `MoveConstructible`.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Iter**: The type of the iteration variable (forward iterator).
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for Iter.
- **S**: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- **Args**: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **stride**: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if Iter meets the requirements a bidirectional iterator.
- **args**: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last) should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Iter const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have **const**&. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies *f* to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the *args* parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by *first*. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the *args* parameter pack excluding *f*, an additional argument is passed to each application of *f* as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using advance and distance.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of *f*, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of *f* in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies *f* exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If *f* returns a result, the result is ignored.

Return The *for_loop_strided* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy* or *hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy* and returns *void* otherwise.

```
template<typename Rng, typename S, typename ...Args>
void for_loop_strided(Rng &&rng, S stride, Args&&... args)
```

The *for_loop_strided* implements loop functionality over a range specified by a range. These algorithms resemble *for_each* from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

The execution of `for_loop_strided` without specifying an execution policy is equivalent to specifying `hpx::execution::seq` as the execution policy.

Requires: `Rng::iterator` shall meet the requirements of an input iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, `f`. `f` shall meet the requirements of `MoveConstructible`.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `S`: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- `Args`: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `stride`: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if `Rng::iterator` meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- `args`: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last] should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Rng::iterator const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies `f` to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by `first`. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the `args` parameter pack excluding `f`, an additional argument is passed to each application of `f` as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of `f`, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of `f` in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies `f` exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If `f` returns a result, the result is ignored.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename S, typename ...Args>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy>::type for_loop_strided(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng
&&rng, S stride, Args&&...
args)
```

The `for_loop_strided` implements loop functionality over a range specified by a range. These al-

gorithms resemble `for_each` from the Parallelism TS, but leave to the programmer when and if to dereference the iterator.

Requires: `Rng::iterator` shall meet the requirements of a forward iterator type. The `args` parameter pack shall have at least one element, comprising objects returned by invocations of `reduction` and/or `induction` function templates followed by exactly one element invocable element-access function, `f`. `f` shall meet the requirements of `MoveConstructible`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `S`: The type of the stride variable. This should be an integral type.
- `Args`: A parameter pack, its last element is a function object to be invoked for each iteration, the others have to be either conforming to the induction or reduction concept.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `stride`: Refers to the stride of the iteration steps. This shall have non-zero value and shall be negative only if `Rng::iterator` meets the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- `args`: The last element of this parameter pack is the function (object) to invoke, while the remaining elements of the parameter pack are instances of either induction or reduction objects. The function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last] should expose a signature equivalent to:

```
<ignored> pred(Rng::iterator const& a, ...);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. It will receive the current value of the iteration variable and one argument for each of the induction or reduction objects passed to the algorithms, representing their current values.

Effects: Applies `f` to each element in the input sequence, with additional arguments corresponding to the reductions and inductions in the `args` parameter pack. The length of the input sequence is last - first.

The first element in the input sequence is specified by `first`. Each subsequent element is generated by incrementing the previous element.

Along with an element from the input sequence, for each member of the `args` parameter pack excluding `f`, an additional argument is passed to each application of `f` as follows:

Note As described in the C++ standard, arithmetic on non-random-access iterators is performed using `advance` and `distance`.

Note The order of the elements of the input sequence is important for determining ordinal position of an application of `f`, even though the applications themselves may be unordered.

If the pack member is an object returned by a call to a reduction function listed in section, then the additional argument is a reference to a view of that reduction object. If the pack member is an object returned by a call to induction, then the additional argument is the induction value for that induction object corresponding to the position of the application of `f` in the input sequence.

Complexity: Applies `f` exactly once for each element of the input sequence.

Remarks: If `f` returns a result, the result is ignored.

Return The *for_loop_strided* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *hpx::execution::sequenced_task_policy* or *hpx::execution::parallel_task_policy* and returns *void* otherwise.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type generate (ExPolicy &&policy,
Rng &&rng,
F &&f)
```

Assign each element in range [first, last) a value generated by the given function object f

The assignments in the parallel *generate* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly *distance(first, last)* invocations of *f* and assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F:** The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng:** Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f:** generator function that will be called. signature of function should be equivalent to the following:

```
Ret fun();
```

The type *Ret* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type *Ret*.

The assignments in the parallel *generate* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. It returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type generate (ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Sent last, F &&f)
```

Assign each element in range [first, last) a value generated by the given function object f

The assignments in the parallel *generate* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly *distance(first, last)* invocations of *f* and assignments.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Iter*: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source end iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: generator function that will be called. signature of function should be equivalent to the following:

```
Ret fun();
```

The type *Ret* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type *Ret*.

The assignments in the parallel *generate* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. It returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type generate_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, Size count, F &&f)
```

Assigns each element in range [first, first+count) a value generated by the given function object *g*.

The assignments in the parallel *generate_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly *count* invocations of *f* and assignments, for *count* > 0.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements in the sequence the algorithm will be applied to.

- *f*: Refers to the generator function object that will be called. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
Ret fun();
```

The type *Ret* must be such that an object of type *OutputIt* can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type *Ret*.

The assignments in the parallel *generate_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. It returns *last*.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Pred>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type::type includes(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter1
first1, Sent1 last1, Iter2 first2,
Sent2 last2, Pred &&op =
Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 =
Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 =
Proj2())
```

Returns true if every element from the sorted range [first2, last2) is found within the sorted range [first1, last1). Also returns true if [first2, last2) is empty. The version expects both ranges to be sorted with the user supplied binary predicate *f*.

The comparison operations in the parallel *includes* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note At most $2^*(N1+N2-1)$ comparisons, where $N1 = \text{std}::\text{distance}(first1, last1)$ and $N2 = \text{std}::\text{distance}(first2, last2)$.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Iter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent1*: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for *Iter1*.
- *Iter2*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent2*: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for *Iter2*.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *includes* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to *std::less<>*
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as includes. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `includes` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `includes` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `includes` algorithm returns true every element from the sorted range $[first2, last2)$ is found within the sorted range $[first1, last1)$. Also returns true if $[first2, last2)$ is empty.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = detail::less, typename Proj1 = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type::type includes(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng1 &&rng1, Rng2 &&rng2, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Returns true if every element from the sorted range $[first2, last2)$ is found within the sorted range $[first1, last1)$. Also returns true if $[first2, last2)$ is empty. The version expects both ranges to be sorted with the user supplied binary predicate `f`.

The comparison operations in the parallel `includes` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note At most $2^*(N1+N2-1)$ comparisons, where $N1 = \text{std::distance}(first1, last1)$ and $N2 = \text{std::distance}(first2, last2)$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng1`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range

type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

- `Rng2`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `includes` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng1`: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `rng2`: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as includes. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `includes` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `includes` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `includes` algorithm returns true every element from the sorted range `[first2, last2)` is found within the sorted range `[first1, last1)`. Also returns true if `[first2, last2)` is empty.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter>
inclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter> inclusive_scan(InIter first, Sent last, OutIter dest)
Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result))).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `op`.

Template Parameters

- **InIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **InIter**.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns *util::in_out_result<InIter, OutIter>*. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, inclusive_scan_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type inclusive_scan(ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter1
first,
Sent
last,
FwdIter2
dest)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **FwdIter**.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.

- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename Rng, typename O>
inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O> inclusive_scan(Rng &&rng, O dest)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `O`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced).

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns `util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>`. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as:

- a1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename O>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>::type inclusive_scan
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM($+, *first, \dots, *(first + (i - result))$).

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *O*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the i th input element in the i th sum.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<util::in_out_result <traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *util::in_out_result <traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>* otherwise. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM($+, a_1, \dots, a_N$) is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM($+, a_1, \dots, a_K$)
 - GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM($+, a_M, \dots, a_N$) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter, typename Op>
inclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter> inclusive_scan(InIter first, Sent last, OutIter dest, Op
&&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, $*first, \dots, *(first + (i - result))$).

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter*.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns `util::in_out_result<InIter, OutIter>`. The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)`
 - `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN)` where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename Op>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, inclusive_scan_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type inclusive_scan(ExPolicy&&policy,  

FwdIter1  

first,  

Sent  

last,  

FwdIter2  

dest,  

Op&&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result)))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter`.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator

type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Op:** The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last:** Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- **dest:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- $a1$ when N is 1
- $\text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(\text{op}, a1, \dots, aK)$
 - $\text{GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM}(+, aM, \dots, aN)$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename Rng, typename O, typename Op>
inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O> inclusive_scan(Rng &&rng, O dest,
                                                                     Op &&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result)))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `op`.

Template Parameters

- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **O:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Op:** The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- **rng:** Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be

equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns `util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>`. The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- $a1$ when N is 1
- `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aK)`
 - `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN)` where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename O, typename OpExPolicy, inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>::type inclusive_scan
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result)))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `O`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum.

Return The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>` otherwise. The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- $a1$ when N is 1
- `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aK)`
 - `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(+, aM, ..., aN)` where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter, typename T, typename Op>
inclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter> inclusive_scan(InIter first, Sent last, OutIter dest, Op
&&op, T init)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result)))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter`.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum. If *op* is not mathematically associative, the behavior of *inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns *util::in_out_result<InIter, OutIter>*. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_{*N*}) is defined as:

- *a*₁ when *N* is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_{*K*}), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*_{*M*}, ..., *a*_{*N*})) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Op>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, inclusive_scan_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type inclusive_scan(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter1
    first,
    Sent
    last,
    FwdIter2
    dest,
    T
    init,
    Op
    &&op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, init, *first, ..., *(first + (i - result))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter*.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **init**: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- **op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be

equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `exclusive_scan` and `inclusive_scan` is that `inclusive_scan` includes the i th input element in the i th sum. If `op` is not mathematically associative, the behavior of `inclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic.

Return The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `inclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(`op, a1, ..., aN`) is defined as:

- $a1$ when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, \dots, aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, \dots, aN))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename Rng, typename O, typename Op, typename T>
inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O> inclusive_scan (Rng &&rng, O dest,
                                                                     Op &&op, T init)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, init, *first, \dots, *(first + (i - result)))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate `op`.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `O`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum. If *op* is not mathematically associative, the behavior of *inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns *util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>*. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_{*N*}) is defined as:

- *a*₁ when *N* is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_{*K*}), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*_{*M*}, ..., *a*_{*N*})) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename O, typename Op, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>::type inclusive_scan
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [*result*, *result* + (*last* - *first*)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *init*, **first*, ..., *(*first* + (*i* - *result*))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *op*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **O**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **init**: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- **op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input

sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel *inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *exclusive_scan* and *inclusive_scan* is that *inclusive_scan* includes the *i*th input element in the *i*th sum. If *op* is not mathematically associative, the behavior of *inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic.

Return The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<util::in_out_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *util::in_out_result <traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>* otherwise. The *inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*1, ..., *a*N) is defined as:

- *a*1 when N is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*1, ..., *a*K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*M, ..., *a*N)) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Comp = detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Sent last,
                                                               Comp &&comp = Comp(), Proj &&proj
                                                               = Proj())
```

Returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Note Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison *comp*, at most 2 * N applications of the projection *proj*, where N = last - first.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iter**: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **iter**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **sent**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `comp`: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_heap* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `bool` otherwise. The *is_heap* algorithm returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Comp = detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_heap(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Comp
&&comp = Comp(), Proj &&proj =
Proj())
```

Returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Note Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison *comp*, at most 2 * N applications of the projection *proj*, where N = last - first.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- `Comp`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `comp`: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_heap* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *is_heap* algorithm returns whether the range is max heap. That is, true if the range is max heap, false otherwise.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Comp = detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type is_heap_until(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first,
                                                               Sent sent, Comp &&comp =
                                                               Comp(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at *first* which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator *it* for which range [*first*, *it*) is a max heap. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Note Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison *comp*, at most 2 * N applications of the projection *proj*, where N = *last - first*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Iter*: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for *Iter1*.
- *Comp*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *iter*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *sent*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *comp*: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to *bool*, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_heap_until* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<RandIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *RandIter* otherwise. The *is_heap_until* algorithm returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at *first* which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator *it* for which range [*first*, *it*) is a max heap.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Comp = detail::less, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type is_heap_until(ExPolicy
&&policy,
Rng
&&rng,
Comp
&&comp
=
Comp(),
Proj
&&proj
=
Proj())
```

Returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at *first* which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator *it* for which range [*first*, *it*) is a max heap. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Note Complexity: Performs at most N applications of the comparison *comp*, at most 2 * N applications of the projection *proj*, where N = last - first.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **comp**: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_heap_until* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<RandIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *RandIter* otherwise. The *is_heap_until* algorithm returns the upper bound of the largest range beginning at first which is a max heap. That is, the last iterator *it* for which range [first, *it*) is a max heap.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>  
bool is_sorted(FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Determines if the range [first, last) is sorted. Uses pred to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted* algorithm executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *is_sorted* algorithm returns a *bool*. The *is_sorted* algorithm returns true if each element in the sequence [first, last) satisfies the predicate passed. If the range [first, last) contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>  
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_sorted(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Determines if the range [first, last) is sorted. Uses pred to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *is_sorted* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<T>`
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_sorted* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns `bool` otherwise. The *is_sorted* algorithm returns a `bool` if each element in the sequence $[\text{first}, \text{last}]$ satisfies the predicate passed. If the range $[\text{first}, \text{last}]$ contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
bool is_sorted(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Determines if the range *rng* is sorted. Uses *pred* to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted* algorithm executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{size}(\text{rng})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- **pred:** Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- **proj:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The `is_sorted` algorithm returns a `bool`. The `is_sorted` algorithm returns true if each element in the `rng` satisfies the predicate passed. If the range `rng` contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type is_sorted(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Determines if the range `rng` is sorted. Uses `pred` to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{size}(\text{rng})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred:** The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `is_sorted` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- **Proj:** The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng:** Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred:** Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- **proj:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `is_sorted` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_sorted* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *is_sorted* algorithm returns a *bool* if each element in the range *rng* satisfies the predicate passed. If the range *rng* contains less than two elements, the function always returns true.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::identity>
FwdIter is_sorted_until(FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the first element in the range [*first*, *last*) that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns a *FwdIter*. The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, *last* is returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::identity>
FwdIter is_sorted_until(ExPolicy pol, FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

```
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type is_sorted_until(ExPolicy  
    &&pol-  
    icy,  
    FwdIter  
    first,  
    Sent  
    last,  
    Pred  
    &&pred  
    =  
    Pred(),  
    Proj  
    &&proj  
    =  
    Proj())
```

Returns the first element in the range [first, last) that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *is_sorted_until* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of that the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns

the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, last is returned.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection<hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type is_sorted_until (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng,
Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the first element in the range rng that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most ($N+S-1$) comparisons where $N = \text{size}(\text{rng})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns a *FwdIter*. The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, last is returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::v1::detail::less, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type is_sorted_until (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng,
Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Returns the first element in the range rng that is not sorted. Uses a predicate to compare elements or the less than operator.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm invoked with an execution policy

object of type *sequenced_policy* executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(N+S-1)$ comparisons where $N = \text{size}(\text{rng})$. $S = \text{number of partitions}$

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *is_sorted_until* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second argument. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *is_sorted_until* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *is_sorted_until* algorithm returns the first unsorted element. If the sequence has less than two elements or the sequence is sorted, *last* is returned.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter1, typename Sent1, typename InIter2, typename Sent2, typename Proj1 = hpx::parallel::task_execution_policy>
bool lexicographical_compare(InIter1 first1, Sent1 last1, InIter2 first2, Sent2 last2, Pred
    &&pred = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2
    = Proj2())
```

Checks if the first range [first1, last1) is lexicographically less than the second range [first2, last2). uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *lexicographical_compare* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $2 * \min(N1, N2)$ applications of the comparison operation, where $N1 = \text{std::distance(first1, last1)}$ and $N2 = \text{std::distance(first2, last2)}$.

Template Parameters

- `InIter1`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Sent1`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter1`.
- `InIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Sent2`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter2`.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `lexicographical_compare` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function for `FwdIter1`. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function for `FwdIter2`. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Refers to the comparison function that the first and second ranges will be applied to
- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `lexicographical_compare` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note Lexicographical comparison is an operation with the following properties

- Two ranges are compared element by element
- The first mismatching element defines which range is lexicographically *less* or *greater* than the other
- If one range is a prefix of another, the shorter range is lexicographically *less* than the other
- If two ranges have equivalent elements and are of the same length, then the ranges are lexicographically *equal*
- An empty range is lexicographically *less* than any non-empty range
- Two empty ranges are lexicographically *equal*

Return The `lexicographically_compare` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `lexicographically_compare` algorithm returns true if the first range is lexicographically less, otherwise it returns false. range `[first2, last2)`, it returns false.

template<typename **ExPolicy**, typename **FwdIter1**, typename **Sent1**, typename **FwdIter2**, typename **Sent2**, typename **Proj1**, typename **Proj2**, typename **Pred**> bool hpx::parallel::lexicographically_compare(
 ExPolicy ex_policy,
 FwdIter1 first1, Sent1 last1,
 FwdIter2 first2, Sent2 last2,
 Pred pred = std::less{},
 Proj1 proj1 = util::projection_identity{},
 Proj2 proj2 = util::projection_identity{});

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type lexicographical_compare (ExPolicy  
    &&pol-  
    icy,  
    FwdIter1  
    first1,  
    Sent1  
    last1,  
    FwdIter2  
    first2,  
    Sent2  
    last2,  
    Pred  
    &&pred  
    =  
    Pred(),  
    Proj1  
    &&proj1  
    =  
    Proj1(),  
    Proj2  
    &&proj2  
    =  
    Proj2())
```

Checks if the first range [first1, last1) is lexicographically less than the second range [first2, last2).
uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *lexicographical_compare* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $2 * \min(N1, N2)$ applications of the comparison operation, where $N1 = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first1}, \text{last1})$ and $N2 = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first2}, \text{last2})$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **FwdIter1**.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **FwdIter2**.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *lexicographical_compare* requires **Pred** to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function for **FwdIter1**. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function for **FwdIter2**. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Refers to the comparison function that the first and second ranges will be applied to
- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `lexicographical_compare` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note Lexicographical comparison is an operation with the following properties

- Two ranges are compared element by element
- The first mismatching element defines which range is lexicographically *less* or *greater* than the other
- If one range is a prefix of another, the shorter range is lexicographically *less* than the other
- If two ranges have equivalent elements and are of the same length, then the ranges are lexicographically *equal*
- An empty range is lexicographically *less* than any non-empty range
- Two empty ranges are lexicographically *equal*

Return The `lexicographically_compare` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `bool` otherwise. The `lexicographically_compare` algorithm returns true if the first range is lexicographically less, otherwise it returns false. range `[first2, last2)`, it returns false.

```
template<typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Proj1 = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
bool lexicographical_compare(Rng1 &&rng1, Rng2 &&rng2, Pred &&pred = Pred(),
                             Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2());
```

Checks if the first range `rng1` is lexicographically less than the second range `rng2`. uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `lexicographical_compare` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $2 * \min(N1, N2)$ applications of the comparison operation, where $N1 = \text{std}::distance(\text{std}::begin(rng1), \text{std}::end(rng1))$ and $N2 = \text{std}::distance(\text{std}::begin(rng2), \text{std}::end(rng2))$.

Template Parameters

- `Rng1`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Rng2`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `lexicographical_compare` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function for elements of the first range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function for elements of the second range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `rng1`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `rng2`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Refers to the comparison function that the first and second ranges will be applied to
- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Note Lexicographical comparison is an operation with the following properties

- Two ranges are compared element by element
- The first mismatching element defines which range is lexicographically *less* or *greater* than the other
- If one range is a prefix of another, the shorter range is lexicographically *less* than the other
- If two ranges have equivalent elements and are of the same length, then the ranges are lexicographically *equal*
- An empty range is lexicographically *less* than any non-empty range
- Two empty ranges are lexicographically *equal*

Return The *lexicographically_compare* algorithm returns `bool`. The *lexicographically_compare* algorithm returns true if the first range is lexicographically less, otherwise it returns false. range `[first2, last2)`, it returns false.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Proj1 = hpx::parallel::util::projection_idem<ExPolicy, Rng1, Rng2>, typename Proj2 = hpx::parallel::util::projection_idem<ExPolicy, Rng2, Rng1>, typename Pred = hpx::parallel::util::projection_idem<ExPolicy, Pred, Pred>, typename Proj1 = hpx::parallel::util::projection_idem<ExPolicy, Proj1, Proj1>, typename Proj2 = hpx::parallel::util::projection_idem<ExPolicy, Proj2, Proj2>> bool lexicographical_compare(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng1 &&rng1, Rng2 &&rng2, Pred &&pred = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Checks if the first range `rng1` is lexicographically less than the second range `rng2`. uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *lexicographical_compare* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $2 * \min(N1, N2)$ applications of the comparison operation, where $N1 = \text{std}::distance(\text{std}::begin(rng1), \text{std}::end(rng1))$ and $N2 = \text{std}::distance(\text{std}::begin(rng2), \text{std}::end(rng2))$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- Rng1: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- Rng2: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- Pred: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *lexicographical_compare* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to std::less<>
- Proj1: The type of an optional projection function for elements of the first range. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*
- Proj2: The type of an optional projection function for elements of the second range. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng1: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- rng2: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- pred: Refers to the comparison function that the first and second ranges will be applied to
- proj1: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.
- proj2: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *lexicographical_compare* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note Lexicographical comparison is an operation with the following properties

- Two ranges are compared element by element
- The first mismatching element defines which range is lexicographically *less* or *greater* than the other
- If one range is a prefix of another, the shorter range is lexicographically *less* than the other
- If two ranges have equivalent elements and are of the same length, then the ranges are lexicographically *equal*
- An empty range is lexicographically *less* than any non-empty range
- Two empty ranges are lexicographically *equal*

Return The *lexicographically_compare* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<bool>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *bool* otherwise. The *lexicographically_compare* algorithm returns true if the first range is lexicographically less, otherwise it returns false. range [first2, last2), it returns false.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Comp, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type make_heap (ExPolicy
&&policy,
Rng
&&rng,
Comp
&&comp,
Proj
&&proj =
Proj{ })
```

Constructs a *max heap* in the range [first, last).

The predicate operations in the parallel *make_heap* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequential_execution_policy* executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(3*N)$ comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **comp**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the first argument should be treated as less than the second. The signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool comp(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that objects of types *RndIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *comp* is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *make_heap* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_execution_policy* or *parallel_task_execution_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *make_heap* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<Iter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *Iter* otherwise. It returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type make_heap(ExPolicy
&&policy,
Rng
&&rng,
Proj
&&proj
=
Proj{})
```

Constructs a *max heap* in the range [first, last). Uses the operator < for comparisons.

The predicate operations in the parallel *make_heap* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequential_execution_policy* executes in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (3*N) comparisons where $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *comp* is invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *make_heap* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_execution_policy* or *parallel_task_execution_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *make_heap* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<void>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *void* otherwise.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename **ExPolicy**, typename **Iter1**, typename **Sent**, typename **Iter2**, typename **Sent2**, typename **Iter3**, typename **Sent3**>

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::merge_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>::type merge (ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    Iter1
    first1,
    Sent1
    last1,
    Iter2
    first2,
    Sent2
    last2,
    Iter3
    dest,
    Comp
    &&comp
    =
    Comp(),
    Proj1
    &&proj1
    =
    Proj1(),
    Proj2
    &&proj2
    =
    Proj2())
```

Merges two sorted ranges [first1, last1) and [first2, last2) into one sorted range beginning at *dest*. The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range. The destination range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The assignments in the parallel *merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first1}, \text{last1}) + \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first2}, \text{last2}))$ applications of the comparison *comp* and the each projection.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iter1:** The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Sent1:** The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter1.
- **Iter2:** The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Sent2:** The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for Iter2.
- **Iter3:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Comp:** The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *merge* requires *Comp* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- **Proj1:** The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the first range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the second range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last1`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `comp`: `comp` is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `RandIter1` and `RandIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both `Type1` and `Type2`

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual comparison `comp` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual comparison `comp` is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `merge` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<merge_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `merge_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. The `merge` algorithm returns the tuple of the source iterator `last1`, the source iterator `last2`, the destination iterator to the end of the `dest` range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename RandIter3, typename Comp = hpx::range
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::ranges::merge_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type, ty
```

Merges two sorted ranges [first1, last1) and [first2, last2) into one sorted range beginning at *dest*. The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range. The destination range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The assignments in the parallel *merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std::distance(first1, last1)} + \text{std::distance(first2, last2)})$ applications of the comparison *comp* and the each projection.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng1**: The type of the first source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the second source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **RandIter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *merge* requires *Comp* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the first range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the second range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the first range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **rng2**: Refers to the second range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

- `comp`: *comp* is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *RandIter1* and *RandIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both *Type1* and *Type2*.

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual comparison *comp* is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual comparison *comp* is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *merge* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<merge_result<RandIter1, RandIter2, RandIter3>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *merge_result<RandIter1, RandIter2, RandIter3>* otherwise. The *merge* algorithm returns the tuple of the source iterator *last1*, the source iterator *last2*, the destination iterator to the end of the *dest* range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Comp = hpx::ranges::less, typename Proj = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type> inline merge(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter first, Iter middle, Sent last,
                                         Comp &&comp = Comp(),
                                         Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Merges two consecutive sorted ranges [first, middle) and [middle, last) into one sorted range [first, last). The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range.

The assignments in the parallel *inplace_merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last}))$ applications of the comparison *comp* and the each projection.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Iter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter1`.
- `Comp`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *inplace_merge* requires `Comp` to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the first sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `middle`: Refers to the end of the first sorted range and the beginning of the second sorted

range the algorithm will be applied to.

- *last*: Refers to the end of the second sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *comp*: *comp* is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second, and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *RandIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both *Type1* and *Type2*

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *inplace_merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *inplace_merge* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<Iter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *Iter* otherwise. The *inplace_merge* algorithm returns the source iterator *last*

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename RandIter, typename Comp = hpx::ranges::less, typename Proj = util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandIter>::type> inline void inplace_merge(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, RandIter middle, Comp &&comp = Comp{}, Proj &&proj = Proj{})
```

Merges two consecutive sorted ranges [*first*, *middle*] and [*middle*, *last*] into one sorted range [*first*, *last*]). The order of equivalent elements in the each of original two ranges is preserved. For equivalent elements in the original two ranges, the elements from the first range precede the elements from the second range.

The assignments in the parallel *inplace_merge* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs $O(\text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last}))$ applications of the comparison *comp* and the each projection.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- *RandIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random access iterator.
- *Comp*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *inplace_merge* requires *Comp* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the range of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *middle*: Refers to the end of the first sorted range and the beginning of the second sorted range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *comp*: *comp* is a callable object which returns true if the first argument is less than the second,

and false otherwise. The signature of this comparison should be equivalent to:

```
bool comp(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `RandIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both `Type1` and `Type2`

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `inplace_merge` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `inplace_merge` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<RandIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `RandIter` otherwise. The `inplace_merge` algorithm returns the source iterator `last`

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type min_element(E
```

Finds the smallest element in the range [first, last) using the given comparison function *f*.

The comparisons in the parallel `min_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly $\max(N-1, 0)$ comparisons, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `min_element` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **f**: The binary predicate which returns true if the the left argument is less than the right element.
The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *f* is invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel `min_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `min_element` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `min_element` algorithm returns the iterator to the smallest element in the range [first, last). If several elements in the range are equivalent to the smallest element, returns the iterator to the first such element. Returns last if the range is empty.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type max_element(E
```

Finds the greatest element in the range [first, last) using the given comparison function *f*.

The comparisons in the parallel `max_element` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly $\max(N-1, 0)$ comparisons, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `max_element` requires *F* to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- *f*: The binary predicate which returns true if the left argument is less than the right element. This argument is optional and defaults to `std::less`. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *f* is invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel *max_element* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *max_element* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *max_element* algorithm returns the iterator to the smallest element in the range [first, last). If several elements in the range are equivalent to the smallest element, returns the iterator to the first such element. Returns last if the range is empty.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Proj = util::projection_identity, typename F = detail::less>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_pair<tag::min (typename
    hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type),
    tag::max
typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>>::type minmax_elementExPolicy
&&policy, Rng &&rng, F &&f = F(), Proj &&proj = Proj()Finds the greatest element in the range
[first, last) using the given comparison function f.
```

The comparisons in the parallel *minmax_element* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $\max(\text{floor}(3/2*(N-1)), 0)$ applications of the predicate, where $N = \text{std::distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *minmax_element* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: The binary predicate which returns true if the left argument is less than the right element. This argument is optional and defaults to `std::less`. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparisons in the parallel *minmax_element* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *minmax_element* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max(FwdIter)>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `tagged_pair<tag::min(FwdIter), tag::max(FwdIter)>` otherwise. The *minmax_element* algorithm returns a pair consisting of an iterator to the smallest element as the first element and an iterator to the greatest element as the second. Returns `std::make_pair(first, first)` if the range is empty. If several elements are equivalent to the smallest element, the iterator to the first such element is returned. If several elements are equivalent to the largest element, the iterator to the last such element is returned.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Pred>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::mismatch_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type mismatch(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter1
    first1,
    FwdIter1
    last1,
    FwdIter2
    first2,
    FwdIter2
    last2,
    Pred
    &&op
    =
    Pred(),
    Proj1
    &&proj1
    =
    Proj1(),
    Proj2
    &&proj2
    =
    Proj2())
```

Returns true if the range [first1, last1) is mismatch to the range [first2, last2), and false otherwise.

The comparison operations in the parallel *mismatch* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $\min(\text{last1} - \text{first1}, \text{last2} - \text{first2})$ applications of the predicate *f*. If *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* meet the requirements of *RandomAccessIterator* and $(\text{last1} - \text{first1}) \neq (\text{last2} - \text{first2})$ then no applications of the predicate *f* are made.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iter1**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the source iterators used for the end of the first range (deduced).
- **Iter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the source iterators used for the end of the second range (deduced).
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *mismatch* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second range. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last1**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last2**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **op**: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as mismatch. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.
- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *mismatch* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The two ranges are considered mismatch if, for every iterator *i* in the range $[first1, last1)$, $*i \neq mismatch(*first2 + (i - first1))$. This overload of *mismatch* uses operator`==` to determine if two elements are mismatch.

Return The *mismatch* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<bool>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `bool` otherwise. The *mismatch* algorithm returns true if the elements in the two ranges are mismatch, otherwise it returns false. If the length of the range $[first1, last1)$ does not mismatch the length of the range $[first2, last2)$, it returns false.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::mismatch_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type mismatch(ExPolicy  
    &&pol-  
    icy,  
    Rng1  
    &&rng1,  
    Rng2  
    &&rng2,  
    Pred  
    &&op  
    =  
    Pred(),  
    Proj1  
    &&proj1  
    =  
    Proj1(),  
    Proj2  
    &&proj2  
    =  
    Proj2())
```

Returns std::pair with iterators to the first two non-equivalent elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *mismatch* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most *last1 - first1* applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng1*: The type of the first source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the second source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *mismatch* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to std::equal_to<>
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first range. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second range. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng1*: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *rng2*: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as mismatch. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first range as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second range as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel `mismatch` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `mismatch` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `std::pair<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `mismatch` algorithm returns the first mismatching pair of elements from two ranges: one defined by [first1, last1) and another defined by [first2, last2).

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::move_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter>>::type move(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter1
    iter,
    Sent1
    sent,
    FwdIter
    dest)
```

Moves the elements in the range `rng` to another range beginning at `dest`. After this operation the elements in the moved-from range will still contain valid values of the appropriate type, but not necessarily the same values as before the move.

The assignments in the parallel `copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))` assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the begin source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent1`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `FwdIter1`.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- dest: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *move* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::move_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::move_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>* otherwise. The *move* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename FwdIter>
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::move_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type, FwdIter>>
```

Moves the elements in the range *rng* to another range beginning at *dest*. After this operation the elements in the moved-from range will still contain valid values of the appropriate type, but not necessarily the same values as before the move.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))` assignments.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *move* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::move_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::move_result<iterator_t<Rng>, FwdIter2>* otherwise. The *move* algorithm returns the pair

of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type partition(ExPolicy
&&policy,
Rng
&&rng,
Pred
&&pred,
Proj
&&proj
=
Proj())
```

Reorders the elements in the range *rng* in such a way that all elements for which the predicate *pred* returns true precede the elements for which the predicate *pred* returns false. Relative order of the elements is not preserved.

The assignments in the parallel *partition* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs at most $2 * N$ swaps, exactly N applications of the predicate and projection, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{begin}(\text{rng}), \text{end}(\text{rng}))$.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *partition* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by the range *rng*. This is an unary predicate for partitioning the source iterators. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *partition* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *partition* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *partition* algorithm returns the iterator to the first element of the second group.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename FwdIter2, typename FwdIter3, typename Pred, typename
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::util::tagged_tuple<tag::in (typename
```

```
hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type),  
tag::out1
```

```
FwdIter2, tag::out2FwdIter3>>::type partition_copyExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng,  
FwdIter2 dest_true, FwdIter3 dest_false, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj = Proj()Copies the elements  
in the range rng, to two different ranges depending on the value returned by the predicate pred. The  
elements, that satisfy the predicate pred, are copied to the range beginning at dest_true. The rest of  
the elements are copied to the range beginning at dest_false. The order of the elements is preserved.
```

The assignments in the parallel *partition_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than N assignments, exactly N applications of the predicate *pred*, where N = std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng)).

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range for the elements that satisfy the predicate *pred* (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter3:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range for the elements that don't satisfy the predicate *pred* (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred:** The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *partition_copy* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj:** The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to util::projection_identity

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng:** Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest_true:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range for the elements that satisfy the predicate *pred*.
- **dest_false:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range for the elements that don't satisfy the predicate *pred*.
- **pred:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by the range *rng*. This is an unary predicate for partitioning the source iterators. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have const&, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced

and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *partition_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *partition_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<tagged_tuple<tag::in(Iter), tag::out1(OutIter1), tag::out2(OutIter2)>>* if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns *tagged_tuple<tag::in(Iter), tag::out1(OutIter1), tag::out2(OutIter2)>* otherwise. The *partition_copy* algorithm returns the tuple of the source iterator *last*, the destination iterator to the end of the *dest_true* range, and the destination iterator to the end of the *dest_false* range.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename T, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last, T init, F &&f)
>Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(f, init, *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel *reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *copy_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

Ret fun (const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);

The signature does not need to have *const&*. The types *Type1* *Ret* must be such that an object of type *FwdIterB* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to any of those types.

- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *reduce* and *accumulate* is that the behavior of reduce may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The *reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise. The *reduce* algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_N) is defined as follows:

- *a*₁ when *N* is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_SUM(*op*, *b*₁, ..., *b*_K), GENERALIZED_SUM(*op*, *b*_M, ..., *b*_N)), where:
 - *b*₁, ..., *b*_N may be any permutation of *a*₁, ..., *a*_N and
 - $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent
last, T init)
```

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel *reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the operator+().

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *reduce* and *accumulate* is that the behavior of reduce may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The *reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise. The *reduce* algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(+, *a*₁, ..., *a*_N) is defined as follows:

- *a*₁ when *N* is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_SUM(+, *b*₁, ..., *b*_K), GENERALIZED_SUM(+, *b*_M, ..., *b*_N)), where:

- b_1, \dots, b_N may be any permutation of a_1, \dots, a_N and
- $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<FwdIter>::value_type>::type reduce (ExPolicy
    && policy,
    FwdIter first,
    Sent last)
```

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, T(), *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel *reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the operator+().

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source begin iterator used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The reduce operations in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *reduce* and *accumulate* is that the behavior of *reduce* may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The *reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise (where *T* is the *value_type* of *FwdIterB*). The *reduce* algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note The type of the initial value (and the result type) *T* is determined from the *value_type* of the used *FwdIterB*.

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(+, a_1, \dots, a_N) is defined as follows:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $\text{op}(\text{GENERALIZED_SUM}(+, b_1, \dots, b_K), \text{GENERALIZED_SUM}(+, b_M, \dots, b_N))$, where:
 - b_1, \dots, b_N may be any permutation of a_1, \dots, a_N and
 - $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename F>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce (ExPolicy && policy, Rng && rng, T init,
    F && f)
```

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(*f*, *init*, *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel *reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate *f*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *F*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *copy_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *f*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*. The types *Type1 Ret* must be such that an object of type *FwdIterB* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to any of those types.

- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *reduce* and *accumulate* is that the behavior of *reduce* may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The *reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise. The *reduce* algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note *GENERALIZED_SUM*(*op*, *a1*, ..., *aN*) is defined as follows:

- *a1* when *N* is 1
- *op(GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b1, ..., bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(op, bM, ..., bN))*, where:
 - *b1, ..., bN* may be any permutation of *a1, ..., aN* and
 - $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type reduce (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng, T init)
    Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, init, *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).
```

The reduce operations in the parallel *reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the operator +().

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

- T: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- init: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *reduce* and *accumulate* is that the behavior of reduce may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The *reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise. The *reduce* algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note GENERALIZED_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN) is defined as follows:

- a1 when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_SUM(+, b1, ..., bK), GENERALIZED_SUM(+, bM, ..., bN)), where:
 - b1, ..., bN may be any permutation of a1, ..., aN and
 - $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng>
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_>
```

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(+, T(), *first, ..., *(first + (last - first) - 1)).

The reduce operations in the parallel *reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the operator+().

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Rng: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

Parameters

- policy: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- rng: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The reduce operations in the parallel *copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between *reduce* and *accumulate* is that the behavior of reduce may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The *reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise (where *T* is the *value_type* of *FwdIterB*). The *reduce* algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum (applying operator+()) over the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note The type of the initial value (and the result type) T is determined from the `value_type` of the used `FwdIterB`.

Note `GENERALIZED_SUM(+, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as follows:

- $a1$ when N is 1
- $\text{op}(\text{GENERALIZED_SUM}(+, b1, \dots, bK), \text{GENERALIZED_SUM}(+, bM, \dots, bN))$, where:
 - $b1, \dots, bN$ may be any permutation of $a1, \dots, aN$ and
 - $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent> remove(FwdIter first, Sent last, T const &value, Proj &&proj =
    Proj())
```

Removes all elements that are equal to `value` from the range $[first, last]$ and returns a subrange $[ret, last]$, where `ret` is a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel `remove` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than $last - first$ assignments, exactly $last - first$ applications of the operator`==()` and the projection `proj`.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter`.
- `T`: The type of the value to remove (deduced). This value type must meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `value`: Specifies the value of elements to remove.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` invoked.

Return The `remove` algorithm returns a `subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>`. The `remove` algorithm returns an object $\{ret, last\}$, where `ret` is a past-the-end iterator for a new subrange of the values all in valid but unspecified state.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_id
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>>::type remove (ExPolicy
    &&pol-
    icy,
    FwdIter
    first,
    Sent
    last,
    T
    const
    &value,
    Proj
    &&proj =
    Proj()
)
```

Removes all elements that are equal to *value* from the range [first, last) and returns a subrange [ret, last), where ret is a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *remove* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the operator==() and the projection proj.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.
- *T*: The type of the value to remove (deduced). This value type must meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *value*: Specifies the value of elements to remove.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *remove* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *remove* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>>*. The *remove* algorithm returns an object {ret, last}, where ret is a past-the-end iterator for a new subrange of the values all in valid but unspecified state.

```
template<typename Rng, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
subrange_t<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type> remove (Rng &&rng, T const
    &value, Proj &&proj =
    Proj())
)
```

Removes all elements that are equal to *value* from the range *rng* and returns a subrange [ret, util::end(rng)), where ret is a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *remove* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than `util::end(rng)`

- `util::begin(rng)` assignments, exactly `util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)` applications of the operator`==()` and the projection `proj`.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to remove (deduced). This value type must meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `value`: Specifies the value of elements to remove.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *remove* algorithm returns a `subrange_t<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>`. The *remove* algorithm returns an object `{ret, last}`, where `ret` is a past-the-end iterator for a new subrange of the values all in valid but unspecified state.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, subrange_t<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>>::type re
```

Removes all elements that are equal to `value` from the range `rng` and and returns a subrange `[ret, util::end(rng)]`, where `ret` is a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *remove* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than `util::end(rng)`

- `util::begin(rng)` assignments, exactly `util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)` applications of the operator`==()` and the projection `proj`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `T`: The type of the value to remove (deduced). This value type must meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **value**: Specifies the value of elements to remove.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *remove* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *remove* algorithm returns a *hpx::future< subrange_t<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *remove* algorithm returns the iterator to the new end of the range.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity<brange_t<FwdIter, Sent>> remove_if(FwdIter first, Sent sent, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Removes all elements for which predicate *pred* returns true from the range [first, last) and returns a subrange [ret, last), where ret is a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_if* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate *pred* and the projection *proj*.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *remove_if* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible..*
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *remove_if* algorithm returns a *subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>*. The *remove_if* algorithm returns an object {ret, last}, where ret is a past-the-end iterator for a new subrange of the values all in valid but unspecified state.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity<brange_t<FwdIter, Sent>> remove_if(FwdIter first, Sent sent, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>>::type remove_if (ExPolicy  
    &&policy,  
    FwdIter  
    first,  
    Sent  
    sent,  
    Pred  
    &&pred,  
    Proj  
    &&proj  
    =  
    Proj())
```

Removes all elements for which predicate *pred* returns true from the range [first, last) and returns a subrange [ret, last), where ret is a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first* applications of the predicate *pred* and the projection *proj*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used for the This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *remove_if* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *remove_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>>*. The *remove_if* algorithm returns an object {ret, last}, where ret is a past-the-end iterator for a new

subrange of the values all in valid but unspecified state.

```
template<typename Rng, typename T, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
subrange_t<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type> remove_if(Rng &&rng, Pred
&&pred, Proj
&&proj = Proj())
```

Removes all elements that are equal to *value* from the range *rng* and and returns a subrange [ret, util::end(rng)), where ret is a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_if* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *util::end(rng)*

- *util::begin(rng)* assignments, exactly *util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)* applications of the operator==() and the projection *proj*.

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *remove_if* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *remove_if* algorithm returns a *subrange_t<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>*. The *remove_if* algorithm returns an object {ret, last}, where ret is a past-the-end iterator for a new subrange of the values all in valid but unspecified state.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred, typename Proj = util::projection_identity>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, subrange_t<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>>::type re
```

Removes all elements that are equal to *value* from the range *rng* and and returns a subrange [ret, util::end(rng)), where ret is a past-the-end iterator for the new end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *util::end(rng)*

- *util::begin(rng)* assignments, exactly *util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)* applications of the operator==() and the projection *proj*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *remove_if* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *remove_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *remove_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<subrange_t< typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *remove_if* algorithm returns an object {ret, last}, where ret is a past-the-end iterator for a new subrange of the values all in valid but unspecified state.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_<br/>Iter replace(Iter first, Sent sent, T1 const &old_value, T2 const &new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria with *new_value* in the range [first, last).

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator it in the range [first,last) with *new_value*, when the following corresponding conditions hold: *INVOKE(proj, *i) == old_value*

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

The assignments in the parallel *replace* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- **Iter**: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **Iter**.
- **T1**: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- **T2**: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **old_value**: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- **new_value**: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *replace* algorithm returns an *Iter*.

```
template<typename Rng, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type replace(Rng &&rng, T1 const &old_value, T2 const
&new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria with new_value in the range rng.
```

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator *it* in the range *rng* with *new_value*, when the following corresponding conditions hold: *INVOKE(proj, *i) == old_value*

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)* assignments.

The assignments in the parallel *replace* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **T1**: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- **T2**: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **old_value**: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- **new_value**: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *replace* algorithm returns an *hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type replace(ExPolicy &&policy, Iter
first, Sent sent, T1 const
&old_value, T2 const
&new_value, Proj &&proj
= Proj())
Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria with new_value in the range [first, last).
```

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator it in the range [first,last) with new_value, when the following corresponding conditions hold: $\text{INVOKE}(\text{proj}, *i) == \text{old_value}$

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

The assignments in the parallel *replace* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
 - `Iter`: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
 - `Sent`: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `Iter`.
 - `T1`: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
 - `T2`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
 - `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
 - **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
 - **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
 - **old_value**: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
 - **new_value**: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
 - **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *replace* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `replace` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<Iter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `Iter` otherwise.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::project<ExPolicy, Rng, T1, T2>, Proj = hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>>::type>::type replace(ExPolicy&& policy, hpx::util::decay_t<T1> const& t1, hpx::util::decay_t<T2> const& t2, Proj const& proj)
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria with *new_value* in the range *rng*.

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator `it` in the range `rng` with `new_value`, when the

following corresponding conditions hold: `(INVOKE(proj, *i) == old_value)`

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)` assignments.

The assignments in the parallel `replace` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `T1`: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- `T2`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `old_value`: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` is invoked. The assignments in the parallel `replace` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Return The `replace` algorithm returns an `hpx::future<hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type` otherwise.

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Pred, typename T, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_if>
Iter replace_if(Iter first, Sent sent, Pred &&pred, T const &new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria (for which predicate `f` returns true) with `new_value` in the range `[first, sent]`.

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator `it` in the range `[first, sent]` with `new_value`, when the following corresponding conditions hold: `INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *it)) != false`

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `sent - first` applications of the predicate.

The assignments in the parallel `replace_if` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Iter`: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `Iter`.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. (deduced).
- `T`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).

- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `Iter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The `replace_if` algorithm returns an `Iter` It returns `last`.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Pred, typename T, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type replace_if(Rng &&rng, Pred &&pred, T const
&new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria (for which predicate `pred` returns true) with `new_value` in the range `rng`.

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator `it` in the range `rng` with `new_value`, when the following corresponding conditions hold: `(INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *it)) != false`

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)` applications of the predicate.

The assignments in the parallel `replace` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `F` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. (deduced).
- `T`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `rng`. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *replace* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_if* algorithm returns an *hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type*. It returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Pred, typename T>
    Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria (for which predicate pred returns true) with new_value in the range rng.
```

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator *it* in the range *rng* with *new_value*, when the following corresponding conditions hold: *(INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *it)) != false)*

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)* applications of the predicate.

The assignments in the parallel *replace_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Iter*: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *Iter*.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. (deduced).
- *T*: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the elements which need to be replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *new_value*: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *replace_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<Iter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy*. It returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred, typename T, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::proj
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type replace_if(
```

Replaces all elements satisfying specific criteria (for which predicate *pred* returns true) with *new_value* in the range *rng*.

Effects: Substitutes elements referred by the iterator *it* in the range *rng* with *new_value*, when the following corresponding conditions hold: `INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *it)) != false`

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)` applications of the predicate.

The assignments in the parallel *replace* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. (deduced).
- *T*: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by *rng*. This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *new_value*: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *replace* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_if* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy*. It returns *last*.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = hpx::util::projection_identity>
replace_copy_result<InIter, OutIter> replace_copy(InIter first, Sent sent, OutIter dest,
                                                T1 const &old_value, T2 const &new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Copies the all elements from the range [first, sent) to another range beginning at *dest* replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with *new_value*.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range [result, result + (sent - first)) either *new_value* or *(first + (it - result)) depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: *INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result))) == old_value*

The assignments in the parallel *replace_copy* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *sent - first* applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- *Iter*: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *Iter*.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- *T1*: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- *T2*: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *sent*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *old_value*: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- *new_value*: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *replace_copy* algorithm returns an *in_out_result<InIter, OutIter>*. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename Rng, typename OutIter, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
in_out_result<OutIter, OutIter> replace_copy(OutIter dest, T1 const &old_value, T2 const &new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

```
replace_copy_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter> replace_copy (Rng
&&rng,
Out-
Iter
dest,
T1
const
&old_value,
T2
const
&new_value,
Proj
&&proj
=
Proj())
```

Copies the all elements from the range `rbg` to another range beginning at `dest` replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with `new_value`.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator `it` in the range `[result, result + (util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng))]` either `new_value` or `*(first + (it - result))` depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: `INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result))) == old_value`

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)` applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `T1`: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- `T2`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `old_value`: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The `replace_copy` algorithm returns an `in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>`. The `copy` algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator `last` and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename T1, typename T2
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, replace_copy_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type replace_copy (ExPo
&&p
icy,
Fwd
first,
Sent
sent,
Fwd
dest,
T1
con
&old
T2
con
&new
Proj
&&p
=
Proj)
```

Copies the all elements from the range [first, sent) to another range beginning at *dest* replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with *new_value*.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator *it* in the range [result, result + (sent - first)) either *new_value* or *(first + (it - result)) depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: $\text{INVOKE}(\text{proj}, *(\text{first} + (\text{i} - \text{result}))) == \text{old_value}$

The assignments in the parallel *replace_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *sent - first* applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *Iter*.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *T1*: The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- *T2*: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *sent*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *old_value*: Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- *new_value*: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *replace_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>* otherwise. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the forward iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename FwdIter, typename T1, typename T2, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, replace_copy_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, FwdIter>> FwdIter replace_copy(ExPolicy&& policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, const T1& old_value, const T2& new_value, Proj proj = hpx::util::projection_identity);
```

Copies the all elements from the range *rbg* to another range beginning at *dest* replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with *new_value*.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator *it* in the range *[result, result + (util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng))]* either *new_value* or **(first + (it - result))* depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: *(INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result))) == old_value)*

The assignments in the parallel *replace_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)* applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **FwdIter:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T1:** The type of the old value to replace (deduced).
- **T2:** The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- **Proj:** The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng:** Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest:** Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **old_value:** Refers to the old value of the elements to replace.
- **new_value:** Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- **proj:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *replace_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<in_out_result< typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, FwdIter>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *in_out_result< typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, FwdIter>>*. The *copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator *last* and the forward iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter, typename Pred, typename T, typename Proj = hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, FwdIter>>
replace_copy_if_result<InIter, OutIter> replace_copy_if(InIter first, Sent sent, OutIter dest, Pred &&pred, T const &new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Copies the all elements from the range [first, sent) to another range beginning at *dest* replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with *new_value*.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range [result, result + (sent - first)) either *new_value* or *(first + (it - result)) depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: *(INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result)))) != false*

The assignments in the parallel *replace_copy_if* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *sent - first* applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter*.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. (deduced).
- *T*: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *sent*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *pred*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- *new_value*: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns a `in_out_result<InIter, OutIter>`. The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns the input iterator `last` and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename Rng, typename OutIter, typename Pred, typename T, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity<Rng>>
replace_copy_if<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter> replace_copy_if(Rng &&rng,
OutIter dest, Pred &&pred, T const &&new_value, Proj &&proj = Proj())
```

Copies the all elements from the range `rng` to another range beginning at `dest` replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with `new_value`.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator `it` in the range `[result, result + (util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng))]` either `new_value` or `*(first + (it - result))` depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: `INVOKED(f, INVOKED(proj, *(first + (i - result)))) != false`

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy_if` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)` applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `equal` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. (deduced).
- `T`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by `[first, last]`. This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the elements which need to replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns an `in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>`. The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename Pred, typename parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, replace_copy_if_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type replace_copy_if(FwdIter1 first, FwdIter1 result, FwdIter1 dest, const T& new_value, Pred pred, ExPolicy ex_policy, optional<Proj> proj)
```

Copies the all elements from the range [first, sent) to another range beginning at *dest* replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with *new_value*.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator it in the range [result, result + (sent - first)) either *new_value* or *(first + (it - result)) depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: `(INVOKE(f,(INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result)))) != false`

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *sent - first* applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter`.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. (deduced).
- `T`: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `sent`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `pred`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate which returns `true` for the elements which need to be replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `new_value`: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns an `hpx::future<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>`. The `replace_copy_if` algorithm returns the input iterator `last` and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename FwdIter, typename Pred, typename T, typename Proj = hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, replace_copy_if_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>>>::type
```

Copies the all elements from the range `rng` to another range beginning at `dest` replacing all elements satisfying a specific criteria with `new_value`.

Effects: Assigns to every iterator `it` in the range `[result, result + (util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng))]` either `new_value` or `*(first + (it - result))` depending on whether the following corresponding condition holds: `(INVOKE(f, INVOKE(proj, *(first + (i - result)))) != false)`

The assignments in the parallel `replace_copy_if` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `util::end(rng) - util::begin(rng)` applications of the predicate.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.

- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *equal* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. (deduced).
- **T**: The type of the new values to replace (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an unary predicate which returns *true* for the elements which need to be replaced. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*.

- **new_value**: Refers to the new value to use as the replacement.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *replace_copy_if* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *replace_copy_if* algorithm returns an *hpx::future<in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>>*. The *replace_copy_if* algorithm returns the input iterator *last* and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
Iter reverse(Iter first, Sent last)
```

Reverses the order of the elements in the range [first, last). Behaves as if applying *std::iter_swap* to every pair of iterators *first+i*, (*last-i*) - 1 for each non-negative *i* < (*last-first*)/2.

The assignments in the parallel *reverse* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*.

Template Parameters

- **Iter**: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *Iter*.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The `reverse` algorithm returns a `Iter`. It returns `last`.

```
template<typename Rng>
hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type reverse (Rng &&rng)
    Uses rng as the source range, as if using util::begin(rng) as first and ranges::end(rng) as last. Reverses
    the order of the elements in the range [first, last). Behaves as if applying std::iter_swap to every pair
    of iterators first+i, (last-i) - 1 for each non-negative i < (last-first)/2.
```

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first` and `last`.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The `reverse` algorithm returns a `hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type`. It returns `last`.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, Iter>::type reverse (ExPolicy &&policy, Iter
    first, Sent last)
    Reverses the order of the elements in the range [first, last). Behaves as if applying std::iter_swap to
    every pair of iterators first+i, (last-i) - 1 for each non-negative i < (last-first)/2.
```

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first` and `last`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Iter`: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `Iter`.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `reverse` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<Iter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `Iter` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng>
```

`parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type reverse (ExPolicy &&policy, Rng &&rng)`

Uses `rng` as the source range, as if using `util::begin(rng)` as `first` and `ranges::end(rng)` as `last`. Reverses the order of the elements in the range `[first, last)`. Behaves as if applying `std::iter_swap` to every pair of iterators `first+i, (last-i) - 1` for each non-negative $i < (last-first)/2$.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first` and `last`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `reverse` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `hpx::future<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>` otherwise. It returns `last`.

`template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename OutIter>`
`reverse_copy_result<Iter, OutIter> reverse_copy (Iter first, Sent last, OutIter result)`

Copies the elements from the range `[first, last)` to another range beginning at `result` in such a way that the elements in the new range are in reverse order. Behaves as if by executing the assignment $*(result + (last - first) - 1 - i) = *(first + i)$ once for each non-negative $i < (last - first)$. If the source and destination ranges (that is, `[first, last)` and `[result, result+(last-first))` respectively) overlap, the behavior is undefined.

The assignments in the parallel `reverse_copy` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

Template Parameters

- `Iter`: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `Iter`.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `result`: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

Return The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns a *reverse_copy_result*<*Iter, OutIter*>. The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename Rng, typename OutIter>
ranges::reverse_copy_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter> reverse_copy(Rng
&&rng,
Out-
Iter
re-
sult)
```

Uses *rng* as the source range, as if using *util::begin(rng)* as *first* and *ranges::end(rng)* as *last*. Copies the elements from the range [first, last) to another range beginning at *result* in such a way that the elements in the new range are in reverse order. Behaves as if by executing the assignment $*(\text{result} + (\text{last} - \text{first}) - 1 - i) = *(first + i)$ once for each non-negative $i < (\text{last} - \text{first})$. If the source and destination ranges (that is, [first, last) and [result, result+(last-first)) respectively) overlap, the behavior is undefined.

The assignments in the parallel *reverse_copy* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.
- *OutputIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *result*: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

Return The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns a *ranges::reverse_copy_result*< *typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter*>>::type. The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns an object equal to {last, *result* + N} where N = last - first

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename OutIter>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, reverse_copy_result<Iter, OutIter>>::type reverse_copy(ExPolicy
&&pol-
icy,
Iter
first,
Sent
last,
Out-
Iter
re-
sult)
```

Copies the elements from the range [first, last) to another range beginning at *result* in such a way that the elements in the new range are in reverse order. Behaves as if by executing the assignment $*(\text{result} + (\text{last} - \text{first}) - 1 - i) = *(first + i)$ once for each non-negative $i < (\text{last} - \text{first})$. If the source and destination ranges (that is, [first, last) and [result, result+(last-first)) respectively) overlap, the behavior is undefined.

The assignments in the parallel *reverse_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Iter**: The type of the source iterator used (deduced). The iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **Iter**.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **result**: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *reverse_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<reverse_copy_result<Iter, OutIter>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *reverse_copy_result<Iter, OutIter>* otherwise. The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns the pair of the input iterator forwarded to the first element after the last in the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::reverse_copy_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>>
```

Uses *rng* as the source range, as if using *util::begin(rng)* as *first* and *ranges::end(rng)* as *last*. Copies the elements from the range [*first*, *last*] to another range beginning at *result* in such a way that the elements in the new range are in reverse order. Behaves as if by executing the assignment $*(\text{result} + (\text{last} - \text{first}) - 1 - i) = *(first + i)$ once for each non-negative $i < (\text{last} - \text{first})$. If the source and destination ranges (that is, [*first*, *last*] and [*result*, *result*+(*last*-*first*)) overlap, the behavior is undefined.

The assignments in the parallel *reverse_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type

must meet the requirements of a bidirectional iterator.

- **OutputIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **result**: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *reverse_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::reverse_copy_result< type-name hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::reverse_copy_result< type-name hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>* otherwise. The *reverse_copy* algorithm returns an object equal to {last, result + N} where N = last - first

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent>
subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent> rotate(FwdIter first, FwdIter middle, Sent last)
```

Performs a left rotation on a range of elements. Specifically, *rotate* swaps the elements in the range [first, last) in such a way that the element *middle* becomes the first element of the new range and *middle - 1* becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **middle**: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Note The type of dereferenced *FwdIter* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable* and *MoveConstructible*.

Return The *rotate* algorithm returns a *subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>*. The *rotate* algorithm returns the iterator equal to pair(first + (last - middle), last).

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent>
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>>::type rotate (ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter
first,
FwdIter
middle,
Sent
last)
```

Performs a left rotation on a range of elements. Specifically, *rotate* swaps the elements in the range [first, last) in such a way that the element middle becomes the first element of the new range and middle - 1 becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *middle*: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced *FwdIter* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable* and *MoveConstructible*.

Return The *rotate* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>>* if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns a *subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>* otherwise. The *rotate* algorithm returns the iterator equal to pair(*first* + (*last* - *middle*), *last*).

```
template<typename Rng>
subrange_t<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>> rotate (Rng
&&rng,
hpx::traits::range_iterator_
mid-
dle)
```

Uses *rng* as the source range, as if using *util::begin(rng)* as *first* and *ranges::end(rng)* as *last*. Performs a left rotation on a range of elements. Specifically, *rotate* swaps the elements in the range [first, last) in such a way that the element middle becomes the first element of the new range and middle - 1 becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*.

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *middle*: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.

Note The type of dereferenced *FwdIter* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable* and *MoveConstructible*.

Return The *rotate* algorithm returns a *subrange_t<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>>*. The *rotate* algorithm returns the iterator equal to pair(*first* + (*last* - *middle*), *last*).

template<typename **ExPolicy**, typename **Rng**>

util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, subrange_t<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>>

Uses *rng* as the source range, as if using *util::begin(rng)* as *first* and *ranges::end(rng)* as *last*. Performs a left rotation on a range of elements. Specifically, *rotate* swaps the elements in the range [*first*, *last*] in such a way that the element *middle* becomes the first element of the new range and *middle* - 1 becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *middle*: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced *FwdIter* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable* and *MoveConstructible*.

Return The *rotate* algorithm returns a *hpx::future <subrange_t<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *subrange_t<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>>* otherwise. The *rotate* algorithm returns the iterator equal to pair(*first* + (*last* - *middle*), *last*).

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter>
rotate_copy_result<FwdIter, OutIter> rotate_copy (FwdIter first, FwdIter middle, Sent last,
OutIter dest_first)
```

Copies the elements from the range [*first*, *last*), to another range beginning at *dest_first* in such a way, that the element *middle* becomes the first element of the new range and *middle* - 1 becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate_copy* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **FwdIter**.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **middle**: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *rotate_copy* algorithm returns a *rotate_copy_result*<**FwdIter**, **OutIter**>. The *rotate_copy* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2>
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, rotate_copy_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type rotate_copy (ExPolicy& policy, FwdIter first, FwdIter middle, Sent last, FwdIter dest_first)
```

Copies the elements from the range [*first*, *last*), to another range beginning at *dest_first* in such a way, that the element *middle* becomes the first element of the new range and *middle* - 1 becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Sent**: The type of the end iterators used (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter`.

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **middle**: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate_copy` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `rotate_copy` algorithm returns a returns `hpx::future<rotate_copy_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `rotate_copy_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `rotate_copy` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
template<typename Rng, typename OutIter>
rotate_copy_result<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, OutIter> rotate_copy(Rng      &&rng,
                                                               hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>
                                                               middle,   OutIter
                                                               dest_first)
```

Uses `rng` as the source range, as if using `util::begin(rng)` as `first` and `ranges::end(rng)` as `last`. Copies the elements from the range `[first, last)`, to another range beginning at `dest_first` in such a way, that the element `middle` becomes the first element of the new range and `middle - 1` becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel `rotate_copy` algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

Template Parameters

- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **middle**: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- **dest_first**: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

Return The `rotate` algorithm returns a `rotate_copy_result<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, OutIter>`. The `rotate_copy` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, rotate_copy_result<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, OutIter>>::type rotate(ExPolicy ex_policy, Rng rng, OutIter dest_first, range_iterator_t<Rng> middle)
```

Uses `rng` as the source range, as if using `util::begin(rng)` as `first` and `ranges::end(rng)` as `last`. Copies

the elements from the range [first, last), to another range beginning at *dest_first* in such a way, that the element *new_first* becomes the first element of the new range and *new_first* - 1 becomes the last element.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **middle**: Refers to the element that should appear at the beginning of the rotated range.
- **dest_first**: Refers to the begin of the destination range.

The assignments in the parallel *rotate_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *rotate_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<rotate_copy_result< hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, OutIter>>* if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns *rotate_copy_result< hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, OutIter>* otherwise. The *rotate_copy* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2, typename Pred = hpx::ranges::equal, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<FwdIter> s_first, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<FwdIter> s_last, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<FwdIter2> s2_first, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<FwdIter2> s2_last, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2()> FwdIter search(FwdIter first, Sent last, FwdIter2 s_first, Sent2 s_last, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Searches the range [first, last) for any elements in the range [s_{first}, s_{last}). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S*N) comparisons where S = distance(s_{first}, s_{last}) and N = distance(first, last).

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel.

- *FwdIter2*: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent2*: The type of the source sentinel used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter*.
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter2*.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *s_first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- *s_last*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- *op*: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter1* as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter2* as a projection operation before the actual predicate is invoked.

Return The *search* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *search* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence $[s_first, s_last]$ in range $[first, last]$. If the length of the subsequence $[s_first, s_last]$ is greater than the length of the range $[first, last]$, *last* is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty *first* is returned. If no subsequence is found, *last* is returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2, typename util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type search(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last, FwdIter2 s_first, Sent2 s_last, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Searches the range $[first, last]$ for any elements in the range $[s_first, s_last]$. Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S^*N) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_first, s_last)$ and $N = \text{distance}(first, last)$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the source sentinel used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel.
- **Pred**: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- **Proj1**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter*.
- **Proj2**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter2*.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- **s_first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- **s_last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- **op**: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- **proj1**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter1* as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.
- **proj2**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter2* as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *search* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *search* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence $[s_{\text{first}}, s_{\text{last}})$ in range $[\text{first}, \text{last})$. If the length of the subsequence $[s_{\text{first}}, s_{\text{last}})$ is greater than the length of the range $[\text{first}, \text{last})$, *last* is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty *first* is returned. If no subsequence is found, *last* is returned.

```
template<typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = hpx::ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1 = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity, typename Proj2 = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity>
```

```
hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type search (Rng1 &&rng1, Rng2 &&rng2, Pred &&op =  
Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2  
= Proj2())
```

Searches the range [first, last) for any elements in the range [s_first, s_last). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S^*N) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_{\text{first}}, s_{\text{last}})$ and $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- *Rng1*: The type of the examine range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the search range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity* and is applied to the elements of *Rng1*.
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity* and is applied to the elements of *Rng2*.

Parameters

- *rng1*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be examining.
- *rng2*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- *op*: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of *rng1* as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of *rng2* as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *search* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *search* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence [*s_first*, *s_last*) in range [first, last). If the length of the subsequence [*s_first*, *s_last*) is greater than the length of the range [first, last), *last* is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty *first* is returned. If no subsequence is found, *last* is returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = hpx::ranges::equal_to, typename Pr
```

`hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type search(`

Searches the range [first, last) for any elements in the range [s_first, s_last). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S^*N) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_first, s_last)$ and $N = \text{distance}(first, last)$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng1`: The type of the examine range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Rng2`: The type of the search range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of *Rng1*.
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of *Rng2*.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng1`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be examining.
- `rng2`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- `op`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of `rng1` as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of `rng2` as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *search* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *search* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence [`s_first`, `s_last`] in range [`first`, `last`). If the length of the subsequence [`s_first`, `s_last`] is greater than the length of the range [`first`, `last`), `last` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty `first` is returned. If no subsequence is found, `last` is returned.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2, typename Pred = hpx::ranges::equal_to, typename  
FwdIter search_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, std::size_t count, FwdIter2 s_first, Sent  
s_last, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 =  
Proj2())
```

Searches the range [`first`, `last`) for any elements in the range [`s_first`, `s_last`). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search_n* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S^*N) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_first, s_last)$ and $N = \text{count}$.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent2`: The type of the source sentinel used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the range of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `s_first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- `s_last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- `op`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter1* as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter2` as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The `search_n` algorithm returns `FwdIter`. The `search_n` algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence $[s_first, s_last]$ in range $[first, first+count]$. If the length of the subsequence $[s_first, s_last]$ is greater than the length of the range $[first, first+count]$, `first` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, `first` is also returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2, typename Pred = hpx::rangeutil::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type search_n(ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, std::size_t count, FwdIter2 s_first, Sent2 s_last, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Searches the range $[first, last]$ for any elements in the range $[s_first, s_last]$. Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `search_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (S^*N) comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_first, s_last)$ and $N = \text{count}$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used for the first range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent2`: The type of the source sentinel used for the second range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_find` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the range of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- `s_first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- `s_last`: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the algorithm will be searching for.
- `op`: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced `FwdIter1` as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is*

invoked.

- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of type dereferenced *FwdIter2* as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *search_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *search_n* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the last subsequence [*s_first*, *s_last*) in range [*first*, *first+count*). If the length of the subsequence [*s_first*, *s_last*) is greater than the length of the range [*first*, *first+count*), *first* is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty or no subsequence is found, *first* is also returned.

```
template<typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = hpx::ranges::equal_to, typename Proj1 = hpx::parallel::util::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>
hpx::search_n(Rng1 &&rng1, std::size_t count, Rng2 &&rng2, Pred &&op = Pred(), Proj1 &&proj1 = Proj1(), Proj2 &&proj2 = Proj2())
```

Searches the range [*first*, *last*) for any elements in the range [*s_first*, *s_last*). Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most (*S***N*) comparisons where *S* = distance(*s_first*, *s_last*) and *N* = distance(*first*, *last*).

Template Parameters

- *Rng1*: The type of the examine range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the search range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *adjacent_find* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to *std::equal_to<>*
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity* and is applied to the elements of *Rng1*.
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity* and is applied to the elements of *Rng2*.

Parameters

- *rng1*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be examining.
- *count*: The number of elements to apply the algorithm on.
- *rng2*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- *op*: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const &*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of *rng1* as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of `rng2` as a projection operation before the actual predicate `is` invoked.

Return The `search` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `task_execution_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `search` algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence $[s_{\text{first}}, s_{\text{last}}]$ in range $[\text{first}, \text{last}]$. If the length of the subsequence $[s_{\text{first}}, s_{\text{last}}]$ is greater than the length of the range $[\text{first}, \text{last}]$, `last` is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty `first` is returned. If no subsequence is found, `last` is returned.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Pred = hpx::ranges::equal_to, typename Pr hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type>::type search_
```

Searches the range $[\text{first}, \text{last}]$ for any elements in the range $[s_{\text{first}}, s_{\text{last}}]$. Uses a provided predicate to compare elements.

The comparison operations in the parallel `search` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: at most $(S*N)$ comparisons where $S = \text{distance}(s_{\text{first}}, s_{\text{last}})$ and $N = \text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng1`: The type of the examine range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Rng2`: The type of the search range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `adjacent_find` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity` and is applied to the elements of `Rng1`.
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

and is applied to the elements of *Rng2*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng1*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be examining.
- *count*: The number of elements to apply the algorithm on.
- *rng2*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be searching for.
- *op*: Refers to the binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. the signature of the function should be equivalent to

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter1* and *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1* and *Type2* respectively

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of *rng1* as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of *rng2* as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The comparison operations in the parallel *search* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *search* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *task_execution_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *search* algorithm returns an iterator to the beginning of the first subsequence $[s_first, s_last]$ in range $[first, last]$. If the length of the subsequence $[s_first, s_last]$ is greater than the length of the range $[first, last]$, *last* is returned. Additionally if the size of the subsequence is empty *first* is returned. If no subsequence is found, *last* is returned.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename It
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>>::type set_difference (ExPolicy
&&policy,
Iter1
first1,
Sent1
last1,
Iter2
first2,
Sent2
last2,
Iter3
dest,
Pred
&&op
=
Pred(),
Proj1
&&proj1
=
Proj1(),
Proj2
&&proj2
=
Proj2())
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at *dest* consisting of all elements present in the range [*first1*, *last1*] and not present in the range [*first2*, *last2*). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate *f*.

Equivalent elements are treated individually, that is, if some element is found *m* times in [*first1*, *last1*] and *n* times in [*first2*, *last2*), it will be copied to *dest* exactly `std::max(m-n, 0)` times. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where *N1* is the length of the first sequence and *N2* is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Iter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for *Iter1*.
- **Iter2**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for *Iter2*.
- **Iter3**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator

type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *set_difference* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last1*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last2*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate *op* is invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate *op* is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *set_difference* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>` otherwise. The *set_difference* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Iter3, typename Pred = detail::less, typename
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_difference_result<typename traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type, Iter3>
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at *dest* consisting of all elements present in the range [first1, last1) and not present in the range [first2, last2). This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate *f*.

Equivalent elements are treated individually, that is, if some element is found *m* times in [first1, last1) and *n* times in [first2, last2), it will be copied to *dest* exactly std::max(m-n, 0) times. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where *N1* is the length of the first sequence and *N2* is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- *Rng1*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Iter3*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *set_difference* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to std::less<>
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng1`: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `rng2`: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `set_difference` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::set_difference_result<Iter1, Iter3>` otherwise. where `Iter1` is `range_iterator_t<Rng1>` and `Iter2` is `range_iterator_t<Rng2>`. The `set_difference` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename It
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_intersection_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>::type set_intersection(
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at `dest` consisting of all elements present in both sorted ranges `[first1, last1)` and `[first2, last2)`. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate `f`.

If some element is found m times in `[first1, last1)` and n times in `[first2, last2)`, the first `std::min(m, n)` elements will be copied from the first range to the destination range. The order of equivalent elements is preserved. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where $N1$ is the length of the first sequence and $N2$ is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `Iter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent1`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter1`.
- `Iter2`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent2`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter2`.
- `Iter3`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator

type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *set_intersection* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<T>`
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last1*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last2*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate *op* is invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate *op* is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *set_intersection* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_intersection_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `ranges::set_intersection_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. The *set_intersection* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

template<typename **ExPolicy**, typename **Rng1**, typename **Rng2**, typename **Iter3**, typename **Pred** = detail::less, typename **Op** = detail::equal>

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_intersection_result<typename traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type, typename traits::range_iterator<Rng2>::type, Pred, Proj1, Proj2>
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at `dest` consisting of all elements present in both sorted ranges `[first1, last1]` and `[first2, last2]`. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate `f`.

If some element is found m times in `[first1, last1]` and n times in `[first2, last2]`, the first `std::min(m, n)` elements will be copied from the first range to the destination range. The order of equivalent elements is preserved. The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where $N1$ is the length of the first sequence and $N2$ is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `Rng1`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Rng2`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Iter3`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `set_intersection` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng1`: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `rng2`: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `set_intersection` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_intersection_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::set_intersection_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. where `Iter1` is `range_iterator_t<Rng1>` and `Iter2` is `range_iterator_t<Rng2>` The `set_intersection` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename It
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>::type set_symmet
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at *dest* consisting of all elements present in either of the sorted ranges [*first1*, *last1*] and [*first2*, *last2*], but not in both of them are copied to the range beginning at *dest*. The resulting range is also sorted. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate *f*.

If some element is found *m* times in [*first1*, *last1*] and *n* times in [*first2*, *last2*], it will be copied to *dest* exactly $\text{std::abs}(m-n)$ times. If *m*>*n*, then the last *m*-*n* of those elements are copied from [*first1*,*last1*), otherwise the last *n*-*m* elements are copied from [*first2*,*last2*). The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where *N1* is the length of the first sequence and *N2* is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- *Iter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent1*: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for *Iter1*.
- *Iter2*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent2*: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence.

This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for *Iter2*.

- *Iter3*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *set_symmetric_difference* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last1*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last2*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate *op* is invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate *op* is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *set_symmetric_difference* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. The *set_symmetric_difference* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Iter3, typename Pred = detail::less, typename
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<typename traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type, typename traits::range_iterator<Rng2>::type, Pred, Proj1> set_symmetric_difference(Iter3 dest, const Iter1 first1, const Iter1 last1, const Iter1 first2, const Iter1 last2, Pred pred, Proj1 proj1);
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at *dest* consisting of all elements present in either of the sorted ranges [*first1*, *last1*) and [*first2*, *last2*), but not in both of them are copied to the range beginning at *dest*. The resulting range is also sorted. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate *f*.

If some element is found *m* times in [*first1*, *last1*) and *n* times in [*first2*, *last2*), it will be copied to *dest* exactly $\text{std::abs}(m-n)$ times. If *m*>*n*, then the last *m*-*n* of those elements are copied from [*first1*,*last1*), otherwise the last *n*-*m* elements are copied from [*first2*,*last2*). The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N_1 + N_2 - 1)$ comparisons, where *N1* is the length of the first sequence and *N2* is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng1:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Rng2:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Iter3:** The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **Pred:** The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *set_symmetric_difference* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to *std::less<>*
- **Proj1:** The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng1`: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `rng2`: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `Inter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `set_symmetric_difference` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::set_symmetric_difference_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. where `Iter1` is `range_iterator_t<Rng1>` and `Iter2` is `range_iterator_t<Rng2>` The `set_symmetric_difference` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename It
```

```
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>::type set_union(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    Iter1
    first1,
    Sent1
    last1,
    Iter2
    first2,
    Sent2
    last2,
    Iter3
    dest,
    Pred
    &&op
    =
    Pred(),
    Proj1
    &&proj1
    =
    Proj1(),
    Proj2
    &&proj2
    =
    Proj2())
```

Constructs a sorted range beginning at `dest` consisting of all elements present in one or both sorted ranges `[first1, last1]` and `[first2, last2]`. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate `f`.

If some element is found m times in `[first1, last1]` and n times in `[first2, last2]`, then all m elements will be copied from `[first1, last1]` to `dest`, preserving order, and then exactly `std::max(n-m, 0)` elements will be copied from `[first2, last2]` to `dest`, also preserving order.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where $N1$ is the length of the first sequence and $N2$ is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `Iter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the first sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent1`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter1`.
- `Iter2`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent2`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced) representing the second sequence. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `Iter2`.
- `Iter3`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator

type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.

- *Pred*: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *set_union* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- *Proj1*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- *Proj2*: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last1*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the first range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last2*: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *op*: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type1* must be such that objects of type *InIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type1*

- *proj1*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate *op* is invoked.
- *proj2*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate *op* is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *set_union* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. The *set_union* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2, typename Iter3, typename Pred = detail::less, typename
```

`util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::set_union_result<typename traits::range_iterator<Rng1>::type, typename traits::range_iterator<Rng2>::type, Pred, Proj1, Proj2>`

Constructs a sorted range beginning at `dest` consisting of all elements present in one or both sorted ranges $[first1, last1]$ and $[first2, last2]$. This algorithm expects both input ranges to be sorted with the given binary predicate f .

If some element is found m times in $[first1, last1]$ and n times in $[first2, last2]$, then all m elements will be copied from $[first1, last1]$ to `dest`, preserving order, and then exactly `std::max(n-m, 0)` elements will be copied from $[first2, last2]$ to `dest`, also preserving order.

Note Complexity: At most $2*(N1 + N2 - 1)$ comparisons, where $N1$ is the length of the first sequence and $N2$ is the length of the second sequence.

The resulting range cannot overlap with either of the input ranges.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with a sequential execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread (*sequenced_policy*) or in a single new thread spawned from the current thread (for *sequenced_task_policy*).

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- `Rng1`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Rng2`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Iter3`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Pred`: The type of an optional function/function object to use. Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of `set_union` requires `Pred` to meet the requirements of `CopyConstructible`. This defaults to `std::less<>`
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function applied to the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng1`: Refers to the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `rng2`: Refers to the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `op`: The binary predicate which returns true if the elements should be treated as equal. The signature of the predicate function should be equivalent to the following:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const &`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type1` must be such that objects of type `InIter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1`.

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `op` is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `set_union` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::set_union_result<Iter1, Iter2, Iter3>` otherwise. where `Iter1` is `range_iterator_t<Rng1>` and `Iter2` is `range_iterator_t<Rng2>` The `set_union` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Size>
FwdIter shift_left(FwdIter first, Sent last, Size n)
```

Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by `n` positions towards the beginning of the range. For every integer `i` in $[0, \text{last} - \text{first}]$

- `n`), moves the element originally at position `first + n + i` to position `first + i`.

The assignment operations in the parallel `shift_left` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most $(\text{last} - \text{first}) - n$ assignments.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter`.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `n`: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

Note The type of dereferenced `FwdIter` must meet the requirements of `MoveAssignable`.

Return The `shift_left` algorithm returns `FwdIter`. The `shift_left` algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Size>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter> shift_left (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter
first, Sent last, Size n)
```

Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the beginning of the range. For every integer i in [0, last - first

- n), moves the element originally at position `first + n + i` to position `first + i`.

The assignment operations in the parallel `shift_left` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter`.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `n`: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

The assignment operations in the parallel `shift_left` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced `FwdIter` must meet the requirements of `MoveAssignable`.

Return The `shift_left` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `shift_left` algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Size>
hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng> shift_left (Rng &&rng, Size n)
```

Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the beginning of the range. For every integer i in [0, last - first

- n), moves the element originally at position first + n + i to position first + i.

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_left* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- Rng: The type of the range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Size: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- rng: Refers to the range in which the elements will be shifted.
- n: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

Note The type of dereferenced *hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable*.

Return The *shift_left* algorithm returns *hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>*. The *shift_left* algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Size>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>>::type shift_left (ExPolicy
&&policy,
Rng
&&rng,
Size
n)
```

Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the beginning of the range. For every integer i in [0, last - first

- n), moves the element originally at position first + n + i to position first + i.

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_left* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- ExPolicy: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- Rng: The type of the range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- Size: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the range in which the elements will be shifted.
- `n`: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

The assignment operations in the parallel `shift_left` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced `hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>` must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable*.

Return The `shift_left` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>` otherwise. The `shift_left` algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Size>
FwdIter shift_right(FwdIter first, Sent last, Size n)
```

Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the end of the range. For every integer i in [0, last - first - n), moves the element originally at position first + i to position first

- `n + i`.

The assignment operations in the parallel `shift_right` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter`.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `n`: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

Note The type of dereferenced `FwdIter` must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable*.

Return The *shift_right* algorithm returns *FwdIter*. The *shift_right* algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename SizeExPolicy, FwdIter> shift_right (ExPolicy && policy, FwdIter
first, Sent last, Size n)
Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the end of the range. For every integer i
in [0, last - first - n), moves the element originally at position first + i to position first
• n + i.
```

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_right* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- **n**: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_right* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced *FwdIter* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable*.

Return The *shift_right* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *shift_right* algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
template<typename Rng, typename SizeRng> shift_right (Rng && rng, Size n)
Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the end of the range. For every integer i
in [0, last - first - n), moves the element originally at position first + i to position first
• n + i.
```

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_right* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- **Rng**: The type of the range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- **rng**: Refers to the range in which the elements will be shifted.
- **n**: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

Note The type of dereferenced *hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable*.

Return The *shift_right* algorithm returns *hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>*. The *shift_right* algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Size>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>>::type shift_right (ExPolicy
&&policy,
Rng
&&rng,
Size
n)
```

Shifts the elements in the range [first, last) by n positions towards the end of the range. For every integer i in [0, last - first - n), moves the element originally at position first + i to position first

- $n + i$.

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_right* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: At most (last - first) - n assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng**: The type of the range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of positions to shift by.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the range in which the elements will be shifted.
- **n**: Refers to the number of positions to shift.

The assignment operations in the parallel *shift_right* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Note The type of dereferenced *hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>* must meet the requirements of *MoveAssignable*.

Return The *shift_right* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>* otherwise. The *shift_right* algorithm returns an iterator to the end of the resulting range.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename RandomIt, typename Sent, typename Comp, typename Proj>
RandomIt sort (RandomIt first, Sent last, Comp &&comp, Proj &&proj)

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and *INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) == false*.

Note Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = *detail::distance(first, last)* comparisons.

comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- *RandomIt*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *RandomIt*.
- *Comp*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- *comp*: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the *INVOKE* operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to *bool*, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *comp* is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *sort* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Return The *sort* algorithm returns *RandomIt*. The algorithm returns an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input sequence.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandomIt, typename Sent, typename Comp, typename Proj>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandomIt>::type sort (ExPolicy &&policy, RandomIt first, Sent last, Comp &&comp, Proj &&proj)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and **INVOKE**(*comp*, **INVOKE**(*proj*, *(*i + n*)), **INVOKE**(*proj*, **i*)) == false.

Note Complexity: O(Nlog(N)), where N = **detail**::**distance**(*first*, *last*) comparisons.
comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **RandomIt**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **RandomIt**.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util*::*projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- **comp**: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the **INVOKE** operation applied to an object of type **Comp**, when contextually converted to bool, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *comp* is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *sort* algorithm returns a *hpx::future*<*RandomIt*> if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *RandomIt* otherwise. The algorithm returns an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input sequence.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Comp, typename Proj>
hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type sort (Rng &&rng, Compare &&comp, Proj &&proj)
```

Sorts the elements in the range *rng* in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and $\text{INVOKED}(\text{comp}, \text{INVOKED}(\text{proj}, *(\text{i} + \text{n})), \text{INVOKED}(\text{proj}, *(\text{i}))) == \text{false}$.

Note Complexity: $O(N\log(N))$, where $N = \text{std}:\text{distance}(\text{begin}(\text{rng}), \text{end}(\text{rng}))$ comparisons. *comp* has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Comp*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *comp*: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKED operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to *bool*, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *comp* is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *sort* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Return The *sort* algorithm returns *typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type*. It returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred, typename Proj>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type sort(ExPolicy
&&pol-
icy,
Rng
&&rng,
Comp
&&comp,
Proj&&)
```

Sorts the elements in the range *rng* in ascending order. The order of equal elements is not guaranteed to be preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using *operator<()*).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and $\text{INVOKED}(\text{comp}, \text{INVOKED}(\text{proj}, *(\text{i} + \text{n})), \text{INVOKED}(\text{proj}, *(\text{i}))) == \text{false}$.

Note Complexity: $O(N\log(N))$, where $N = \text{std}:\text{distance}(\text{begin}(\text{rng}), \text{end}(\text{rng}))$ comparisons. *comp* has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Comp*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `comp`: `comp` is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to `bool`, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that `comp` will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `comp` is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `sort` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng> ::type>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `type-name hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng> ::type` otherwise. It returns `last`.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename RandomIt, typename Sent, typename Comp, typename Proj>
RandomIt stable_sort(RandomIt first, Sent last, Comp &&comp, Proj &&proj)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements is preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object `comp` (defaults to using operator`<()`).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator `comp` and a projection `proj` if for every iterator `i` pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer `n` such that `i + n` is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and `INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) == false`.

Note Complexity: $O(N \log(N))$, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$ comparisons.
`comp` has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- `RandomIt`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `RandomIt`.
- `Comp`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `comp`: `comp` is a callable object. The return value of the INVOKE operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to `bool`, yields true if the first argument of

the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that `comp` will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `comp` is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel `stable_sort` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Return The `stable_sort` algorithm returns `RandomIt`. The algorithm returns an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input sequence.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename RandomIt, typename Sent, typename Comp, typename Proj>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, RandomIt>::type stable_sort (ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    RandomIt first,
    Sent last, Comp
    &&comp, Proj
    &&proj)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements is preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object `comp` (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator `comp` and a projection `proj` if for every iterator `i` pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer `n` such that `i + n` is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and `INVOKE(comp, INVOKE(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKE(proj, *i)) == false`.

Note Complexity: $O(N \log(N))$, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$ comparisons.
`comp` has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `RandomIt`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an random iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `RandomIt`.
- `Comp`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- `Proj`: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `comp`: `comp` is a callable object. The return value of the `INVOKE` operation applied to an object of type `Comp`, when contextually converted to `bool`, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that `comp` will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate `comp` is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in

unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *stable_sort* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<RandomIt>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *RandomIt* otherwise. The algorithm returns an iterator pointing to the first element after the last element in the input sequence.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Comp, typename Proj>
hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type stable_sort (Rng &&rng, Compare &&comp, Proj
&&proj)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements is preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i* pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer *n* such that *i + n* is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and *INVOKED(comp, INVOKED(proj, *(i + n)), INVOKED(proj, *i)) == false*.

Note Complexity: $O(N \log(N))$, where $N = \text{std}::\text{distance}(\text{first}, \text{last})$ comparisons. *comp* has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Comp*: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- *Proj*: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *comp*: *comp* is a callable object. The return value of the *INVOKED* operation applied to an object of type *Comp*, when contextually converted to *bool*, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that *comp* will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- *proj*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *comp* is invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *stable_sort* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Return The *stable_sort* algorithm returns *typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type*. It returns *last*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename Pred, typename Proj>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>::type stable_sort (ExPolicy
&&policy,
Rng
&&rng
Comp
&&comp
Proj&&proj)
```

Sorts the elements in the range [first, last) in ascending order. The relative order of equal elements is preserved. The function uses the given comparison function object *comp* (defaults to using operator<()).

A sequence is sorted with respect to a comparator *comp* and a projection *proj* if for every iterator *i*

pointing to the sequence and every non-negative integer n such that $i + n$ is a valid iterator pointing to an element of the sequence, and $\text{(INVOKE}(\text{comp}, \text{INVOKED}(\text{proj}, *(i + n)), \text{INVOKED}(\text{proj}, *i)) == \text{false.}$

Note Complexity: $O(N \log(N))$, where $N = \text{std::distance(first, last)}$ comparisons.
 comp has to induce a strict weak ordering on the values.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it applies user-provided function objects.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Comp**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced).
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **comp**: **comp** is a callable object. The return value of the `INVOKED` operation applied to an object of type **Comp**, when contextually converted to `bool`, yields true if the first argument of the call is less than the second, and false otherwise. It is assumed that **comp** will not apply any non-constant function through the dereferenced iterator.
- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each pair of elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate **comp** is invoked.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

The application of function objects in parallel algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `stable_sort` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type` otherwise. It returns `last`.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename InIter1, typename Sent1, typename InIter2, typename Sent2>
swap_ranges_result<InIter1, InIter2> swap_ranges(InIter1 first1, Sent1 last1, InIter2 first2,
                                                Sent2 last2)
```

Exchanges elements between range $[first1, last1]$ and another range starting at $first2$.

The swap operations in the parallel `swap_ranges` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between $first1$ and $last1$

Template Parameters

- **InIter1**: The type of the first range of iterators to swap (deduced).
- **Sent1**: The type of the first sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **InIter1**.
- **InIter2**: The type of the second range of iterators to swap (deduced).

- `Sent2`: The type of the second sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter2`.

Parameters

- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements for the first range.
- `last1`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements for the first range.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements for the second range.
- `last2`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements for the second range.

Return The `swap_ranges` algorithm returns `swap_ranges_result<InIter1, InIter2>`. The `swap_ranges` algorithm returns `in_in_result` with the first element as the iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in range beginning with `first1` and the second element as the iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in the range beginning with `first2`.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, swap_ranges_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type swap_ranges(ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter1,
Sent1,
last1,
FwdIter2,
first2,
Sent2,
last2)
```

Exchanges elements between range `[first1, last1]` and another range starting at `first2`.

The swap operations in the parallel `swap_ranges` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between `first1` and `last1`

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the first range of iterators to swap (deduced).
- `Sent1`: The type of the first sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter1`.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the second range of iterators to swap (deduced).
- `Sent2`: The type of the second sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter2`.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements for the first range.
- `last1`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements for the first range.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements for the second range.
- `last2`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements for the second range.

The swap operations in the parallel `swap_ranges` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *swap_ranges* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<swap_ranges_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter2* otherwise. The *swap_ranges* algorithm returns *in_in_result* with the first element as the iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in range beginning with *first1* and the second element as the iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in the range beginning with *first2*.

```
template<typename Rng1, typename Rng2>
swap_ranges_result<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng1>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng2>> swap_ranges (Rng1
&&rng1
Rng2
&&rng2)
```

Exchanges elements between range [first1, last1) and another range starting at *first2*.

The swap operations in the parallel *swap_ranges* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first1* and *last1*

Template Parameters

- *Rng1*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the destination range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

Parameters

- *rng1*: Refers to the sequence of elements of the first range.
- *rng2*: Refers to the sequence of elements of the second range.

Return The *swap_ranges* algorithm returns *swap_ranges_result<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng1>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng1>>*. The *swap_ranges* algorithm returns *in_in_result* with the first element as the iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in range beginning with *first1* and the second element as the iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in the range beginning with *first2*.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, swap_ranges_result<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng1>, hpx::traits::rang
```

Exchanges elements between range [first1, last1) and another range starting at *first2*.

The swap operations in the parallel *swap_ranges* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first1* and *last1*

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng1**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Rng2**: The type of the destination range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the sequence of elements of the first range.
- **rng2**: Refers to the sequence of elements of the second range.

The swap operations in the parallel *swap_ranges* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *swap_ranges* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<swap_ranges_result<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng1>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng1>>>* if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns *swap_ranges_result<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng1>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng1>>*. otherwise. The *swap_ranges* algorithm returns *in_in_result* with the first element as the iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in range beginning with *first1* and the second element as the iterator to the element past the last element exchanged in the range beginning with *first2*.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename OutIter, typename F, typename Proj = util::projection_iden
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::unary_transform_result<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type>
```

Applies the given function *f* to the given range *rng* and stores the result in another range, beginning at *dest*.

The invocations of *f* in the parallel *transform* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly *size(rng)* applications of *f*

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of *f*.
- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **OutIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *transform* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *range_iterator<Rng>::type* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *Ret* must be such that an object of type *OutIter* can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type *Ret*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *f* is invoked.

The invocations of *f* in the parallel *transform* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *transform* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::unary_transform_result<range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>* if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::unary_transform_result<range_iterator<Rng>::type, OutIter>* otherwise. The *transform* algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter2, typename F, typename 1, typename parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::unary_transform_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type transform
```

Applies the given function *f* to the given range *rng* and stores the result in another range, beginning

at dest.

The invocations of f in the parallel *transform* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly $\text{size}(\text{rng})$ applications of f

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of f .
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators for the first range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for **FwdIter1**.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the source iterators for the first range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **F**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *transform* requires F to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to *util::projection_identity*

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **f**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is an unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *Ret* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter2* can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type *Ret*.

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate f is invoked.

The invocations of f in the parallel *transform* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *transform* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<ranges::unary_transform_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *parallel_task_policy* and returns *ranges::unary_transform_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>* otherwise. The *transform* algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the input sequence and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2, typename
```

`parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, ranges::binary_transform_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2, FwdIter3>>::type t`

Applies the given function f to pairs of elements from two ranges: one defined by rng and the other beginning at first2 , and stores the result in another range, beginning at dest .

The invocations of f in the parallel *transform* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Exactly $\text{size}(\text{rng})$ applications of f

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the invocations of f .
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators for the first range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent1`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `FwdIter1`.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the source iterators for the first range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent2`: The type of the end source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an sentinel for `FwdIter2`.
- `FwdIter3`: The type of the source iterators for the first range used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `F`: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *transform* requires F to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- `Proj1`: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the first sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`
- `Proj2`: The type of an optional projection function to be used for elements of the second sequence. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last1`: Refers to the end of the first sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last2`: Refers to the end of the second sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `f`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`. The types `Type1` and `Type2` must be such that objects of types `FwdIter1` and `FwdIter2` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type1` and `Type2` respectively. The type `Ret` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter3` can be dereferenced and assigned a value of type `Ret`.

- `proj1`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the first sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `f` is invoked.
- `proj2`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements of the second sequence as a projection operation before the actual predicate `f` is invoked.

The invocations of `f` in the parallel `transform` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `transform` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ranges::binary_transform_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2, FwdIter3>>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ranges::binary_transform_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2, FwdIter3>` otherwise. The `transform` algorithm returns a tuple holding an iterator referring to the first element after the first input sequence, an iterator referring to the first element after the second input sequence, and the output iterator referring to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter, typename T, typename BinOp, typename UnOp>
transform_exclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter> transform_exclusive_scan(InIter first,
                                                               Sent last,
                                                               OutIter dest, T
                                                               init, BinOp
                                                               &&binary_op,
                                                               UnOp
                                                               &&unary_op)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(`binary_op`, `init`, `conv(*first), \dots, conv(*((first + (i - result) - 1)))`).

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates `op` and `conv`.

Template Parameters

- `InIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter`.
- `OutIter`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- `Conv`: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `conv`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

Neither `conv` nor `op` shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns `transform_exclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter>`. The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_1, \dots, a_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_{M+1}, \dots, a_N))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of `transform_exclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename B
```

`parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, transform_exclusive_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type transform_exclusive_scan`

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, conv(*first), \dots , conv(* $(first + (i - result) - 1)$)).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_exclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Conv*: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *conv*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun (const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *R* must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to *T*.

- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values

of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither `conv` nor `op` shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first, last) or [result, result + (last - first)).

Return The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<transform_exclusive_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `transform_exclusive_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(`op`, `a1, ..., aN`) is defined as:

- `a1` when `N` is 1
- `op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, ..., aN))` where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of `transform_exclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename Rng, typename O, typename T, typename BinOp, typename UnOp>
transform_exclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O> transform_exclusive_scan(Rng
    &&rng,
    O
    dest,
    T
    init,
    BinOp
    &&bi-
    nary_op,
    UnOp
    &&unary_op)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, conv(*first), ..., conv(*first + (i - result) - 1))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates `op` and `conv`.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `O`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced).
- `Conv`: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `conv`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

Neither `conv` nor `op` shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first, last) or [result, result + (last - first)).

Return The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns a returns `transform_exclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>`. The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the end of the range and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_1, \dots, a_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_{M+1}, \dots, a_N))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of `transform_exclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename O, typename T, typename BinOp, typename UnOpExPolicy, transform_exclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>::typ
```

Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, conv(*first), \dots, conv(*first + (i - result) - 1))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates `op` and `conv`.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `O`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Conv`: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- `T`: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- `Op`: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `conv`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither `conv` nor `op` shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<transform_exclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `transform_exclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>` otherwise. The `transform_exclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the end of the range and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_1, \dots, a_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_M, \dots, a_N))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of `transform_exclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter, typename BinOp, typename UnOp>
transform_inclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter> transform_inclusive_scan(InIter first,
                                                               Sent last,
                                                               OutIter dest,
                                                               BinOp &&binary_op,
                                                               UnOp &&unary_op)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM($op, conv(*first), \dots, conv(*(\text{first} + (i - result)))$).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter*.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- *Conv*: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- *conv*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced

and then implicitly converted to Type. The type R must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to T .

Neither $conv$ nor op shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The $transform_inclusive_scan$ algorithm returns $transform_inclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter>$. The $transform_inclusive_scan$ algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_1, \dots, a_N) is defined as:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_1, \dots, a_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a_{K+1}, \dots, a_N))$ where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of $transform_inclusive_scan$ may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename BinOp, typename parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, transform_inclusive_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type transform_in
```

Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM($op, conv(*first), \dots, conv(*(\text{first} + (i - result)))$).

The reduce operations in the parallel $transform_inclusive_scan$ algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates op and $conv$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **FwdIter**.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- **Conv**: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.

- **dest**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- **conv**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *R* must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to *T*.

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither *conv* nor *op* shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<transform_inclusive_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *transform_inclusive_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>* otherwise. The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, a₁, ..., a_N) is defined as:

- a₁ when N is 1
- op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, a₁, ..., a_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, a_M, ..., a_N) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

The behavior of *transform_inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename Rng, typename O, typename BinOp, typename UnOp>
transform_inclusive_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O> transform_inclusive_scan(Rng
&&rng,
O
dest,
BinOp
&&bi-
nary_op,
UnOp
&&unary_op)
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, conv(*first), ..., conv(*(first + (i - result)))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: O(*last - first*) applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- **Rng**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **O**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced).
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- **Conv**: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.

Parameters

- **rng**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- **conv**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *R* must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to *T*.

Neither *conv* nor *op* shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first, last) or [result, result + (last - first)).

Return The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a returns *transform_inclusive_scan_result*<*traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O*>. The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the end of the range and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note *GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM*(*op*, *a1*, ..., *aN*) is defined as:

- *a1* when *N* is 1
- *op*(*GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM*(*op*, *a1*, ..., *aK*), *GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM*(*op*, *aM*, ..., *aN*)) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of *transform_inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename O, typename BinOp, typename UnOpExPolicy, transform_inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>::type
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of *GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM*(*op*, *conv*(*first), ..., *conv*(*first + (i - result))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(\text{last} - \text{first})$ applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *O*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Conv*: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- *conv*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *R* must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to *T*.

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither *conv* nor *op* shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<transform_inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *transform_inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>* otherwise. The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the end of the range and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, a₁, ..., a_N) is defined as:

- a₁ when N is 1

- op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, ..., aN)) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of transform_inclusive_scan may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter, typename BinOp, typename UnOp, typename T>
transform_inclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter> transform_inclusive_scan (InIter first,
                                                               Sent last,
                                                               OutIter dest, BinOp
                                                               &&bi-
                                                               nary_op,
                                                               UnOp
                                                               &&unary_op,
                                                               T init)
```

Assigns through each iterator i in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, conv(*first), ..., conv(*(first + (i - result))))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter*.
- *OutIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an output iterator.
- *Conv*: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *conv*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun (const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *R* must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to *T*.

- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun (const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.

Neither *conv* nor *op* shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns *transform_inclusive_scan_result<InIter, OutIter>*. The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_N) is defined as:

- *a*₁ when N is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*_M, ..., *a*_N) where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of *transform_inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent, typename FwdIter2, typename BinOp, typename parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, transform_inclusive_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type transform_inclusive_scan
```

Assigns through each iterator *i* in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, conv(*first), ..., conv(*(first + (i - result))))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **FwdIter**.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Conv**: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- **Op**: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.

- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `dest`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `conv`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

- `op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1` and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither `conv` nor `op` shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<transform_inclusive_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `transform_inclusive_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>` otherwise. The `transform_inclusive_scan` algorithm returns an input iterator to the point denoted by the sentinel and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as:

- `a1` when `N` is 1
- `op(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, a1, ..., aK), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(op, aM, ..., aN))` where $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

The behavior of `transform_inclusive_scan` may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename Rng, typename O, typename BinOp, typename UnOp, typename T>
transform_inclusive_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O> transform_inclusive_scan(Rng
&&rng,
O
dest,
BinOp
&&bi-
nary_op,
UnOp
&&unary_op,
T
init)
```

Assigns through each iterator `i` in [result, result + (last - first)) the value of `GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, conv(*first), ..., conv(*(first + (i - result))))`.

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *O*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced).
- *Conv*: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *conv*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *R* must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to *T*.

- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- *init*: The initial value for the generalized sum.

Neither *conv* nor *op* shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a returns *transform_inclusive_scan_result*<traits::range_iterator_t<*Rng*>, *O*>. The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the end of the range and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_N) is defined as:

- *a*₁ when *N* is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, ..., *a*₁, ..., *a*_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*_M, ..., *a*_N)) where 1 < *K*+1 = *M* <= *N*.

The behavior of *transform_inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename O, typename BinOp, typename UnOp, typename T

```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, transform_inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>::type
```

Assigns through each iterator i in $[result, result + (last - first))$ the value of GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(binary_op, init, conv(*first), \dots , conv(*(first + (i - result)))).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicates *op* and *conv*.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *O*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator. This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Conv*: The type of the unary function object used for the conversion operation.
- *Op*: The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- *T*: The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng*: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *dest*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *conv*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Type* must be such that an object of type *FwdIter1* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to *Type*. The type *R* must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to *T*.

- *op*: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values of the input sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have *const&*, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Ret* must be such that an object of a type as given by the input

sequence can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- **init:** The initial value for the generalized sum.

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Neither *conv* nor *op* shall invalidate iterators or subranges, or modify elements in the ranges [first,last) or [result,result + (last - first)).

Return The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<transform_inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *transform_inclusive_scan_result<traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, O>* otherwise. The *transform_inclusive_scan* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the end of the range and an output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

Note GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_N) is defined as:

- *a*₁ when N is 1
- *op*(GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*₁, ..., *a*_K), GENERALIZED_NONCOMMUTATIVE_SUM(*op*, *a*_M, ..., *a*_N)) where 1 < K+1 = M <= N.

The behavior of *transform_inclusive_scan* may be non-deterministic for a non-associative predicate.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng
&&rng, T init, Reduce &&red_op, Convert
&&conv_op)
```

Returns GENERALIZED_SUM(*red_op*, *init*, *conv_op*(*first), ..., *conv_op*(**(first + (last - first) - 1)*)).

The reduce operations in the parallel *transform_reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: O(*last - first*) applications of the predicates *red_op* and *conv_op*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **F:** The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *copy_if* requires *F* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*.
- **T:** The type of the value to be used as initial (and intermediate) values (deduced).
- **Reduce:** The type of the binary function object used for the reduction operation.
- **Convert:** The type of the unary function object used to transform the elements of the input sequence before invoking the reduce function.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `init`: The initial value for the generalized sum.
- `red_op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the values returned from the invocation of `conv_op`. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types `Type1`, `Type2`, and `Ret` must be such that an object of a type as returned from `conv_op` can be implicitly converted to any of those types.

- `conv_op`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last). This is a unary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
R fun(const Type &a);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `Iter` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`. The type `R` must be such that an object of this type can be implicitly converted to `T`.

The reduce operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

The difference between `transform_reduce` and `accumulate` is that the behavior of `transform_reduce` may be non-deterministic for non-associative or non-commutative binary predicate.

Return The `transform_reduce` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<T>` if the execution policy is of type `parallel_task_policy` and returns `T` otherwise. The `transform_reduce` algorithm returns the result of the generalized sum over the values returned from `conv_op` when applied to the elements given by the input range [first, last).

Note `GENERALIZED_SUM(op, a1, ..., aN)` is defined as follows:

- a_1 when N is 1
- $op(GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b_1, \dots, b_K), GENERALIZED_SUM(op, b_M, \dots, b_N))$, where:
 - b_1, \dots, b_N may be any permutation of a_1, \dots, a_N and
 - $1 < K+1 = M \leq N$.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename FwdIter2, typename T>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng1
&&rng1, FwdIter2 first2, T
init)
```

Returns the result of accumulating `init` with the inner products of the pairs formed by the elements of two ranges starting at `first1` and `first2`.

The operations in the parallel `transform_reduce` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate $op2$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng1**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the second source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as return) values (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- **init**: The initial value for the sum.

The operations in the parallel *transform_reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *transform_reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type transform_reduce(ExPolicy &&policy, Rng1
&&rng1, FwdIter2 first2,
T init, Reduce &&red_op,
Convert &&conv_op)
```

Returns the result of accumulating init with the inner products of the pairs formed by the elements of two ranges starting at first1 and first2.

The operations in the parallel *transform_reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: $O(last - first)$ applications of the predicate $op2$.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng1**: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the second source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **T**: The type of the value to be used as return) values (deduced).

- **Reduce**: The type of the binary function object used for the multiplication operation.
- **Convert**: The type of the unary function object used to transform the elements of the input sequence before invoking the reduce function.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng1**: Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the second sequence of elements the result will be calculated with.
- **init**: The initial value for the sum.
- **red_op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for the initial value and each of the return values of *op2*. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type1 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Ret* must be such that it can be implicitly converted to a type of *T*.

- **conv_op**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the input values of the sequence. This is a binary predicate. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to

```
Ret fun(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have **const&**, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type *Ret* must be such that it can be implicitly converted to an object for the second argument type of *op1*.

The operations in the parallel *transform_reduce* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *transform_reduce* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<T>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *T* otherwise.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter, typename Sent2>
hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter> uninitialized_copy(InIter first1, Sent1
last1, FwdIter first2,
Sent2 last2)
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **InIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **InIter**.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **InIter2**.

Parameters

- **first1**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements that will be copied from
- **last1**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied
- **first2**: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- **last2**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns an *in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter>*. The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the last element copied from and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2ExPolicy, parallel::util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type uninitialized
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter1**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **Sent1**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **InIter**.
- **FwdIter2**: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- **Sent2**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for

InIter2.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements that will be copied from
- `last1`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `last2`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter>>`, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter>` otherwise. The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the last element copied from and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename Rng1, typename Rng2>
hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng1>::iterator_type, typename hpx::traits::range_
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- `Rng1`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Rng2`: The type of the destination range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- `rng1`: Refers to the range from which the elements will be copied from
- `rng2`: Refers to the range to which the elements will be copied to

Return The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns an `in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng1>::iterator_type, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng2>::iterator_type>`. The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the last element copied from and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng
```

Copies the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng1*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the destination range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng1*: Refers to the range from which the elements will be copied from
- *rng2*: Refers to the range to which the elements will be copied to

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter>>*, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *in_out_result< typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng1>::iterator_type , typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng2>::iterator_type >* otherwise. The *uninitialized_copy* algorithm returns the input iterator to one past the last element copied from and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Size, typename FwdIter, typename Sent2>
hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter> uninitialized_copy_n(InIter first1, Size
count, FwdIter
first2, Sent2 last2)
```

Copies the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_copy_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Sent2*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.

Parameters

- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements that will be copied from
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.

- `last2`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm returns `in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter>`. The `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Size, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, parallel::util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type uninitialized_copy_n(FwdIter1 first1, Size count, FwdIter2 dest, Sent2 last1);
```

Copies the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest. If an exception is thrown during the copy operation, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly $last - first$ assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter1`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.
- `FwdIter2`: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Sent2`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `InIter2`.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements that will be copied from.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `last1`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `uninitialized_copy_n` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent>
```

```
FwdIter uninitialized_default_construct (FwdIter first, Sent last)
```

Constructs objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter`.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.

Return The `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm returns a returns `FwdIter`. The `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent>
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_default_construct (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last)
```

Constructs objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

- **Sent:** The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter`.

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last:** Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename Rng>
hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type uninitialized_default_construct (Rng
&&rng)
```

Constructs objects of type typename `iterator_traits<ForwardIt>` ::`value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

Template Parameters

- `Rng:` The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

Parameters

- `rng:` Refers to the range to which will be default constructed.

Return The `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<ForwardIt>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `ForwardIt` otherwise. The `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type uninitialized_default_construct (Rng
&&rng)
```

Constructs objects of type typename `iterator_traits<ForwardIt>` ::`value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy:` The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes

the assignments.

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the range to which the value will be default constructed

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type` otherwise. The `uninitialized_default_construct` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Size>
FwdIter uninitialized_default_n(FwdIter first, Size count)
```

Constructs objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range `[first, first + count]` by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `count` assignments, if `count > 0`, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply `f` to.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm returns a returns `FwdIter`. The `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_default_construct_n(ExPolicy&& policy, FwdIter first, Size count)
```

Constructs objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range `[first, first + count]` by default-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_default_construct_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count* > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_default_construct_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an un-ordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_default_construct_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *uninitialized_default_construct_n* algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

template<typename **FwdIter**, typename **Sent**, typename **T**>

FwdIter uninitialized_fill (*FwdIter first*, *Sent last*, *T const &value*)

Copies the given *value* to an uninitialized memory area, defined by the range [*first*, *last*). If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the ranges *uninitialized_fill* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.
- **T**: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- **value**: The value to be assigned.

Return The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns a returns *FwdIter*. The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element copied.

template<typename **ExPolicy**, typename **FwdIter**, typename **Sent**>

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_fill (ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter
    first,
    Sent
    last, T
const
&value)
```

Copies the given *value* to an uninitialized memory area, defined by the range [first, last). If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- *Sent*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.
- *T*: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- *last*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- *value*: The value to be assigned.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns a returns *FwdIter*. The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename Rng, typename T>
hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type uninitialized_fill (Rng &&rng, T const
&value)
```

Copies the given *value* to an uninitialized memory area, defined by the range [first, last). If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_fill* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*

Template Parameters

- *Rng*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *T*: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- *rng*: Refers to the range to which the value will be filled

- **value:** The value to be assigned.

Return The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns a returns `hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng> ::iterator_type`. The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng, typename T>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type uninitialized_fill(FwdIter first, FwdIter last, const T& value)
```

Copies the given *value* to an uninitialized memory area, defined by the range [first, last). If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Linear in the distance between *first* and *last*

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy:** The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- **T:** The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **rng:** Refers to the range to which the value will be filled
- **value:** The value to be assigned.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_fill* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng> ::iterator_type>`, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type` otherwise. The *uninitialized_fill* algorithm returns the iterator to one past the last element filled in the range.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename T>
FwdIter uninitialized_fill_n(FwdIter first, Size count, T const &value)
```

Copies the given *value* value to the first *count* elements in an uninitialized memory area beginning at *first*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_fill_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count* > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.
- `T`: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.
- `value`: The value to be assigned.

Return The `uninitialized_fill_n` algorithm returns a returns `FwdIter`. The `uninitialized_fill_n` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element copied.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size, typename T>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_fill_n(ExPolicy
    &&policy,
    FwdIter
    first,
    Size
    count,
    T
const
    &value)
```

Copies the given `value` value to the first `count` elements in an uninitialized memory area beginning at `first`. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_fill_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `count` assignments, if `count > 0`, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply f to.
- `T`: The type of the value to be assigned (deduced).

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.
- `value`: The value to be assigned.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_fill_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `uninitialized_fill_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>`, if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `uninitialized_fill_n` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element copied.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter, typename Sent2>
hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter> uninitialized_move(InIter first1, Sent1
last1, FwdIter first2,
Sent2 last2)
```

Moves the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, last) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Sent1*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter*.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Sent2*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter2*.

Parameters

- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements that will be moved from
- *last1*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *last2*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns an *in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter>*. The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the last element moved from and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Sent1, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, parallel::util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type uninitialized_move(FwdIter1 first1, Sent1
last1, FwdIter2 first2,
Sent2 last2)
```

Moves the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, last) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Sent1*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter*.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Sent2*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter2*.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements that will be moved from
- *last1*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *last2*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter>>*, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter>* otherwise. The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the last element moved from and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
template<typename Rng1, typename Rng2>
hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng1>::iterator_type, typename hpx::traits::range_
```

Moves the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, last) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *Rng1*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the destination range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- *rng1*: Refers to the range from which the elements will be moved from
- *rng2*: Refers to the range to which the elements will be moved to

Return The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns an *in_out_result*<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng1> ::iterator_type, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng2> ::iterator_type>. The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns an input iterator to one past the last element moved from and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng1, typename Rng2>
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng1> ::iterator_type, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng2> ::iterator_type>> uninitialized_move(InIter first1, Size count, FwdIter dest, InIter first2, Sent2 last2)
```

Moves the elements in the range, defined by [first, last), to an uninitialized memory area beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, last) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *Rng1*: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Rng2*: The type of the destination range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.

Parameters

- *policy*: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- *rng1*: Refers to the range from which the elements will be moved from
- *rng2*: Refers to the range to which the elements will be moved to

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns a *hpx::future*<*in_out_result*<*InIter*, *FwdIter*>>, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *in_out_result*< typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng1>::iterator_type , typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng2>::iterator_type> otherwise. The *uninitialized_move* algorithm returns the input iterator to one past the last element moved from and the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
template<typename InIter, typename Size, typename FwdIter, typename Sent2>
```

```
hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter> uninitialized_move_n(InIter first1, Size count, FwdIter first2, Sent2 last2)
```

Moves the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at *dest*. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, first + count) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* movements, if *count* > 0, no move operations otherwise.

Template Parameters

- *InIter*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *FwdIter*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Sent2*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *FwdIter*.

Parameters

- *first1*: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements that will be moved from
- *count*: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.
- *first2*: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- *last2*: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *uninitialized_move_n* algorithm returns *in_out_result<InIter, FwdIter>*. The *uninitialized_move_n* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename Size, typename FwdIter2, typename Sent2>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, parallel::util::in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>::type uninitialized_
move_n(FwdIter1 first, Size count, FwdIter2 dest, Sent2 sent2);
```

Moves the elements in the range [first, first + count), starting from first and proceeding to first + count - 1., to another range beginning at dest. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, some objects in [first, first + count) are left in a valid but unspecified state.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_move_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* movements, if *count* > 0, no move operations otherwise.

Template Parameters

- *ExPolicy*: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- *FwdIter1*: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.
- *Size*: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.
- *FwdIter2*: The type of the iterator representing the destination range (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of a forward iterator.
- *Sent2*: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for *InIter2*.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first1`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements that will be moved from
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at `first` the algorithm will be applied to.
- `first2`: Refers to the beginning of the destination range.
- `last1`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the second range the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<in_out_result<FwdIter1, FwdIter2>>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter2` otherwise. The `uninitialized_move_n` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the destination range, one past the last element moved.

namespace hpx

namespace ranges

Functions

`template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent>`
`FwdIter uninitialized_value_construct (FwdIter first, Sent last)`

Constructs objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt>::value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly `last - first` assignments.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter`.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.

Return The `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm returns a returns `FwdIter`. The `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element constructed.

`template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent>`
`parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_value_construct (ExPolicy &&policy, FwdIter first, Sent last)`

Constructs objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt> ::value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `sequenced_policy` execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Sent`: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for `FwdIter`.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `last`: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type `parallel_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm returns a `hpx::future<FwdIter>` if the execution policy is of type `sequenced_task_policy` or `parallel_task_policy` and returns `FwdIter` otherwise. The `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename Rng>
hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type uninitialized_value_construct(Rng
&&rng)
```

Constructs objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt> ::value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm invoked without an execution policy object will execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

Parameters

- `rng`: Refers to the range to which will be value constructed.

Return The `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm returns a `hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng> ::iterator_type`. The `uninitialized_value_construct` algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Rng>
```

```
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type>::type unininit
```

Constructs objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt> ::value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_value_construct* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *last - first* assignments.

Template Parameters

- `ExPolicy`: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- `Rng`: The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an input iterator.

Parameters

- `policy`: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- `rng`: Refers to the range to which the value will be value constructed

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_value_construct* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_value_construct* algorithm returns a `hpx::future<typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng> ::iterator_type>`, if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns `typename hpx::traits::range_traits<Rng>::iterator_type` otherwise. The *uninitialized_value_construct* algorithm returns the output iterator to the element in the range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Size>
FwdIter uninitialized_value_construct_n(FwdIter first, Size count)
```

Constructs objects of type `typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt> ::value_type` in the uninitialized storage designated by the range $[first, first + count]$ by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count > 0*, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- `FwdIter`: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- `Size`: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.

Parameters

- `first`: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- `count`: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.

Return The *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm returns a returns *FwdIter*. The *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Size>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type uninitialized_value_construct_n(ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter
first,
Size
count)
```

Constructs objects of type typename iterator_traits<ForwardIt> ::value_type in the uninitialized storage designated by the range [first, first + count) by value-initialization. If an exception is thrown during the initialization, the function has no effects.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs exactly *count* assignments, if *count* > 0, no assignments otherwise.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Size**: The type of the argument specifying the number of elements to apply *f* to.

Parameters

- **policy**: The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **count**: Refers to the number of elements starting at *first* the algorithm will be applied to.

The assignments in the parallel *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm returns a *hpx::future<FwdIter>* if the execution policy is of type *sequenced_task_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* and returns *FwdIter* otherwise. The *uninitialized_value_construct_n* algorithm returns the iterator to the element in the source range, one past the last element constructed.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred, typename Proj>
subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent> unique(FwdIter first, Sent last, Pred &&pred, Proj &&proj)
```

Eliminates all but the first element from every consecutive group of equivalent elements from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new logical end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first - 1* applications of the predicate *pred* and no more than twice as many applications of the projection *proj*.

Template Parameters

- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **FwdIter**.
- **Pred**: The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *unique* requires **Pred** to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- **Proj**: The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **first**: Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last**: Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- **pred**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an binary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both *Type1* and *Type2*

- **proj**: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The *unique* algorithm returns `subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>`. The *unique* algorithm returns an object {ret, last}, where ret is a past-the-end iterator for a new subrange.

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename Sent, typename Pred, typename Proj>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>>::type unique(ExPolicy
    &&pol-
    icy,
    FwdIter
    first,
    Sent
    last,
    Pred
    &&pred,
    Proj
    &&proj)
```

Eliminates all but the first element from every consecutive group of equivalent elements from the range [first, last) and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new logical end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *sequenced_policy* execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than *last - first* assignments, exactly *last - first - 1* applications of the predicate *pred* and no more than twice as many applications of the projection *proj*.

Template Parameters

- **ExPolicy**: The type of the execution policy to use (deduced). It describes the manner in which the execution of the algorithm may be parallelized and the manner in which it executes the assignments.
- **FwdIter**: The type of the source iterators used (deduced). This iterator type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Sent**: The type of the source sentinel (deduced). This sentinel type must be a sentinel for **FwdIter**.

- **Pred:** The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *unique* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- **Proj:** The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **policy:** The execution policy to use for the scheduling of the iterations.
- **first:** Refers to the beginning of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **last:** Refers to sentinel value denoting the end of the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied.
- **pred:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an binary predicate which returns *true* for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type1 &a, const Type2 &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The types *Type1* and *Type2* must be such that objects of types *FwdIter* can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to both *Type1* and *Type2*

- **proj:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked with an execution policy object of type *parallel_policy* or *parallel_task_policy* are permitted to execute in an unordered fashion in unspecified threads, and indeterminately sequenced within each thread.

Return The *unique* algorithm returns `subrange_t<FwdIter, Sent>`. The *unique* algorithm returns an object {ret, last}, where ret is a past-the-end iterator for a new subrange.

```
template<typename Rng, typename Pred, typename Proj>
subrange_t<hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>, hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>> unique(Rng
    &&rng,
    Pred
    &&pred,
    Proj
    &&proj)
```

Eliminates all but the first element from every consecutive group of equivalent elements from the range *rng* and returns a past-the-end iterator for the new logical end of the range.

The assignments in the parallel *unique* algorithm invoked without an execution policy object execute in sequential order in the calling thread.

Note Complexity: Performs not more than N assignments, exactly N - 1 applications of the predicate *pred* and no more than twice as many applications of the projection *proj*, where N = `std::distance(begin(rng), end(rng))`.

Template Parameters

- **Rng:** The type of the source range used (deduced). The iterators extracted from this range type must meet the requirements of an forward iterator.
- **Pred:** The type of the function/function object to use (deduced). Unlike its sequential form, the parallel overload of *unique* requires *Pred* to meet the requirements of *CopyConstructible*. This defaults to `std::equal_to<>`
- **Proj:** The type of an optional projection function. This defaults to `util::projection_identity`

Parameters

- **rng:** Refers to the sequence of elements the algorithm will be applied to.
- **pred:** Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements in the sequence specified by [first, last]. This is an binary predicate which returns *true*

for the required elements. The signature of this predicate should be equivalent to:

```
bool pred(const Type &a, const Type &b);
```

The signature does not need to have `const&`, but the function must not modify the objects passed to it. The type `Type` must be such that an object of type `FwdIter1` can be dereferenced and then implicitly converted to `Type`.

- `proj`: Specifies the function (or function object) which will be invoked for each of the elements as a projection operation before the actual predicate *is* invoked.

Return The `unique` algorithm returns `subrange_t<typename hpx::traits::range_iterator<Rng>::type,hpx::traits::range_iterator_t<Rng>>`. The `unique` algorithm returns an object `{ret, last}`, where `ret` is a past-the-end iterator for a new subrange.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace util
```

```
template<typename T = detail::no_data, typename Pred = std::less_equal<T>>
class cancellation_token
```

Public Functions

```
cancellation_token(T data)
bool was_cancelled(T data) const
void cancel(T data)
T get_data() const
```

Private Types

```
typedef std::atomic<T> flag_type
```

Private Members

```
std::shared_ptr<flag_type> was_cancelled_
```

```
template<typename Compare>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, util::projection_identity)
```

```
template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

Compare **comp_**

```
template<typename Compare, typename Proj2>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity, Proj2>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_, typename Proj2_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, util::projection_identity, Proj2_ &&proj2)
```

```
template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

Compare **comp_**

Proj2 **proj2_**

```
template<typename Compare, typename Proj1>
struct compare_projected<Compare, Proj1, util::projection_identity>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_, typename Proj1_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, Proj1_ &&proj1, util::projection_identity)
```

```
template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

Compare **comp_**

Proj1 **proj1_**

```
template<typename Compare>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity, util::projection_identity>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, util::projection_identity,
                           util::projection_identity)

template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

```
Compare comp_
namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util

template<typename Compare, typename Proj>
struct compare_projected<Compare, Proj>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_, typename Proj_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, Proj_ &&proj)

template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

```
Compare comp_
Proj proj_

template<typename Compare, typename Proj1, typename Proj2>
struct compare_projected<Compare, Proj1, Proj2>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_, typename Proj1_, typename Proj2_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, Proj1_ &&proj1, Proj2_ &&proj2)

template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

Compare `comp_`

Proj1 `proj1_`

Proj2 `proj2_`

```
template<typename Compare, typename Proj1>
struct compare_projected<Compare, Proj1, util::projection_identity>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_, typename Proj1_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, Proj1_ &&proj1,
                           util::projection_identity)
```

```
template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

Compare `comp_`

Proj1 `proj1_`

```
template<typename Compare>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, util::projection_identity)
```

```
template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

Compare `comp_`

```
template<typename Compare, typename Proj2>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity, Proj2>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_, typename Proj2_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, util::projection_identity, Proj2_
    &&proj2)

template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

```
Compare comp_
```

```
Proj2 proj2_
```

```
template<typename Compare>
struct compare_projected<Compare, util::projection_identity, util::projection_identity>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Compare_>
constexpr compare_projected(Compare_ &&comp, util::projection_identity,
    util::projection_identity)
```

```
template<typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr bool operator()(T1 &&t1, T2 &&t2) const
```

Public Members

```
Compare comp_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace util
```

```
template<typename Pred, typename Proj>
struct invoke_projected
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using pred_type = typename std::decay<Pred>::type
template<>
using proj_type = typename std::decay<Proj>::type
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Pred_, typename Proj_>
invoke_projected(Pred_ &&pred, Proj_ &&proj)
```

```
template<typename T>
decltype(auto) operator() (T &&t)
```

```
template<typename T>
decltype(auto) operator() (T &&t, T &&u)
```

Public Members

```
pred_type pred_
```

```
proj_type proj_
```

```
template<typename Pred>
struct invoke_projected<Pred, projection_identity>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using pred_type = typename std::decay<Pred>::type
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Pred_>
invoke_projected(Pred_ &&pred, projection_identity)
```

```
template<typename T>
decltype(auto) operator() (T &&t)
```

```
template<typename T>
bool operator() (T &&t, T &&u)
```

Public Members

```
pred_type pred_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Iter, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr Iter loop_with_cleanup(Iter it, Iter last, F &&f, Cleanup &&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr FwdIter loop_with_cleanup(Iter it, Iter last, FwdIter dest, F &&f, Cleanup
&&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr Iter loop_with_cleanup_n(Iter it, std::size_t count, F &&f, Cleanup
&&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename FwdIter, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr FwdIter loop_with_cleanup_n(Iter it, std::size_t count, FwdIter dest, F
&&f, Cleanup &&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename CancelToken, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr Iter loop_with_cleanup_n_with_token(Iter it, std::size_t count, CancelToken &tok, F &&f, Cleanup
&&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename FwdIter, typename CancelToken, typename F, typename Cleanup>
constexpr FwdIter loop_with_cleanup_n_with_token(Iter it, std::size_t count,
FwdIter dest, CancelToken
&tok, F &&f, Cleanup
&&cleanup)

template<typename Iter, typename F>
constexpr Iter loop_idx_n(std::size_t base_idx, Iter it, std::size_t count, F &&f)

template<typename Iter, typename CancelToken, typename F>
constexpr Iter loop_idx_n(std::size_t base_idx, Iter it, std::size_t count, CancelToken
&tok, F &&f)

template<typename Iter, typename T, typename Pred>
T accumulate_n(Iter it, std::size_t count, T init, Pred &&f)

template<typename T, typename Iter, typename Reduce, typename Conv = util::projection_identity>
T accumulate(Iter first, Iter last, Reduce &&r, Conv &&conv = Conv())

template<typename T, typename Iter1, typename Iter2, typename Reduce, typename Conv>
T accumulate(Iter1 first1, Iter1 last1, Iter2 first2, Reduce &&r, Conv &&conv)
```

Variables

```
template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE loop_step_t<ExPolicy> loop_step_t{};

template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE loop_optimization_t<ExPolicy> loop_optimization_t{};

HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE loop_t hpx::parallel::util::loop = loop_t{};

HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE loop_ind_t hpx::parallel::util::loop_ind = loop_ind{};

template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE loop2_t<ExPolicy> hpx::loop2_t{};

template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE loop_n_t<ExPolicy> hpx::loop_n_t{};

template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE loop_n_ind_t<ExPolicy> hpx::loop_n_ind_t{};
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy>
struct loop2_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<loop2_t<ExPolicy>>
```

Friends

```
template<typename VecOnly, typename Begin1, typename End1, typename Begin2, typename F>
friend constexpr std::pair<Begin1, Begin2> tag_fallback_dispatch (hpx::parallel::util::loop2_t<ExPolicy>,
Ve-
cOnly&&,
Begin1,
begin1,
End1,
end1,
Begin2,
begin2, F
&&f)
```



```
struct loop_ind_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<loop_ind_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Begin, typename End, typename F>
friend constexpr Begin tag_fallback_dispatch (hpx::parallel::util::loop_ind_t,
ExPolicy&&, Begin begin, End
end, F &&f)
```



```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Begin, typename End, typename CancelToken, typename F>
friend constexpr Begin tag_fallback_dispatch (hpx::parallel::util::loop_ind_t,
ExPolicy&&, Begin begin,
End end, CancelToken &tok, F
&&f)
```



```
template<typename ExPolicy>
struct loop_n_ind_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<loop_n_ind_t<ExPolicy>>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Iter, typename F>
friend constexpr Iter tag_fallback_dispatch (hpx::parallel::util::loop_n_ind_t<ExPolicy>,
Iter it, std::size_t count, F &&f)
```



```
template<typename Iter, typename CancelToken, typename F>
friend constexpr Iter tag_fallback_dispatch (hpx::parallel::util::loop_n_ind_t<ExPolicy>,
Iter it, std::size_t count, Cancel-
Token &tok, F &&f)
```



```
template<typename ExPolicy>
struct loop_n_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<loop_n_t<ExPolicy>>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Iter, typename F>
friend constexpr Iter tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::loop_n_t<ExPolicy>,
                                              Iter it, std::size_t count, F &&f)

template<typename Iter, typename CancelToken, typename F>
friend constexpr Iter tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::loop_n_t<ExPolicy>,
                                              Iter it, std::size_t count, Cancel-
                                              Token &tok, F &&f)

template<typename ExPolicy>
struct loop_optimization_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<loop_optimization_t<ExPolicy>>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Iter>
friend constexpr bool tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::loop_optimization_t<ExPolicy>,
                                               Iter, Iter)

template<typename ExPolicy>
struct loop_step_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<loop_step_t<ExPolicy>>
```

Friends

```
template<typename VecOnly, typename F, typename ...Iters>
hpx::util::invoke_result<F, Iters...>::type tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::loop_step_t<ExPolicy>,
                                                               VecOnly&&,           F
                                                               &&f, Iters&... its)

struct loop_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<loop_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Begin, typename End, typename F>
friend constexpr Begin tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::loop_t, Ex-
                                                Policy&&, Begin begin, End
                                                end, F &&f)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Begin, typename End, typename CancelToken, typename F>
friend constexpr Begin tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::loop_t, Ex-
                                                Policy&&, Begin begin, End
                                                end, CancelToken &tok, F
                                                &&f)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Value, typename ...Args>
void construct_object (Value *ptr, Args&&... args)
    create an object in the memory specified by ptr
```

Template Parameters

- Value: : typename of the object to create
- Args: : parameters for the constructor

Parameters

- [in] ptr: : pointer to the memory where to create the object
- [in] args: : arguments to the constructor

```
template<typename Value>
void destroy_object (Value *ptr)
    destroy an object in the memory specified by ptr
```

Template Parameters

- Value: : typename of the object to create

Parameters

- [in] ptr: : pointer to the object to destroy

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
void init (Iter first, Sent last, typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::value_type &val)
```

Initialize a range of objects with the object val moving across them

Return range initialized

Parameters

- [in] r: : range of elements not initialized
- [in] val: : object used for the initialization

```
template<typename Value, typename ...Args>
void construct (Value *ptr, Args&&... args)
    create an object in the memory specified by ptr
```

Template Parameters

- Value: : typename of the object to create
- Args: : parameters for the constructor

Parameters

- [in] ptr: : pointer to the memory where to create the object
- [in] args: : arguments to the constructor

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2>
Iter2 init_move (Iter2 it_dest, Iter1 first, Sent1 last)
```

Move objects.

Template Parameters

- Iter: : iterator to the elements
- Value: : typename of the object to create

Parameters

- [in] itdest: : iterator to the final place of the objects
- [in] R: : range to move

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Value = typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::value_type>
```

*Value *uninit_move (Value *ptr, Iter first, Sent last)*
Move objects to uninitialized memory.

Template Parameters

- Iter: : iterator to the elements
- Value: : typename of the object to construct

Parameters

- [in] ptr: : pointer to the memory where to create the object
- [in] R: : range to move

template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
void destroy (Iter first, Sent last)
Move objects to uninitialized memory.

Template Parameters

- Iter: : iterator to the elements
- Value: : typename of the object to construct

Parameters

- [in] ptr: : pointer to the memory where to construct the object
- [in] R: : range to move

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Compare>
Iter2 full_merge (Iter1 buf1, Sent1 end_buf1, Iter1 buf2, Sent1 end_buf2, Iter2 buf_out, Compare comp)
Merge two contiguous buffers pointed by buf1 and buf2 , and put in the buffer pointed by buf_out.

Parameters

- [in] buf1: : iterator to the first element in the first buffer
- [in] end_buf1: : final iterator of first buffer
- [in] buf2: : iterator to the first iterator to the second buffer
- [in] end_buf2: : final iterator of the second buffer
- [in] buf_out: : buffer where move the elements merged
- [in] comp: : comparison object

template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Value, typename Compare>
*Value *uninit_full_merge (Iter first1, Sent last1, Iter first2, Sent last2, Value *it_out, Compare comp)*
Merge two contiguous buffers pointed by first1 and first2 , and put in the uninitialized buffer pointed by it_out.

Parameters

- [in] first1: : iterator to the first element in the first buffer
- [in] last1: : last iterator of the first buffer
- [in] first2: : iterator to the first element to the second buffer
- [in] last2: : final iterator of the second buffer
- [in] it_out: : uninitialized buffer where move the elements merged
- [in] comp: : comparison object

template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
Iter2 half_merge (Iter1 buf1, Sent1 end_buf1, Iter2 buf2, Sent2 end_buf2, Iter2 buf_out, Compare comp)
: Merge two buffers. The first buffer is in a separate memory. The second buffer have a empty space before buf2 of the same size than the (end_buf1 - buf1)

Remark The elements pointed by Iter1 and Iter2 must be the same
Parameters

- [in] buf1: : iterator to the first element of the first buffer
- [in] end_buf1: : iterator to the last element of the first buffer
- [in] buf2: : iterator to the first element of the second buffer
- [in] end_buf2: : iterator to the last element of the second buffer
- [in] buf_out: : iterator to the first element to the buffer where put the result
- [in] comp: : object for Compare two elements of the type pointed by the Iter1 and Iter2

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Compare>
bool in_place_merge_uncontiguous(Iter1 src1, Sent1 end_src1, Iter2 src2, Sent2
                                end_src2, Iter3 aux, Compare comp)
```

Merge two non contiguous buffers, placing the results in the buffers for to do this use an auxiliary buffer pointed by aux

Parameters

- [in] src1: : iterator to the first element of the first buffer
- [in] end_src1: : last iterator of the first buffer
- [in] src2: : iterator to the first element of the second buffer
- [in] end_src2: : last iterator of the second buffer
- [in] aux: : iterator to the first element of the auxiliary buffer
- [in] comp: : object for to Compare elements

Exceptions

-

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Compare>
bool in_place_merge(Iter1 src1, Iter1 src2, Sent1 end_src2, Iter2 buf, Compare comp)
: merge two contiguous buffers,using an auxiliary buffer pointed by buf
```

Parameters

- [in] src1: iterator to the first position of the first buffer
- [in] src2: final iterator of the first buffer and first iterator of the second buffer
- [in] end_src2: : final iterator of the second buffer
- [in] buf: : iterator to buffer used as auxiliary memory
- [in] comp: : object for to Compare elements

Exceptions

-

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Compare>
bool less_range(Iter it1, std::uint32_t pos1, Sent it2, std::uint32_t pos2, Compare comp)
    Compare the elements pointed by it1 and it2, and if they are equals, compare their position, doing
    a stable comparison.
```

Return result of the comparison

Parameters

- [in] it1: iterator to the first element
- [in] pos1: position of the object pointed by it1
- [in] it2: iterator to the second element
- [in] pos2: position of the element pointed by it2
- [in] comp: comparison object

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
util::range<Iter1, Sent1> full_merge4(util::range<Iter1, Sent1> &rdest, util::range<Iter2,
                                         Sent2> vrangle_input[4], std::uint32_t nrange_input,
                                         Compare comp)
```

Merge four ranges.

Return range with all the elements move with the size adjusted

Parameters

- [in] dest: range where move the elements merged. Their size must be greater or equal than the sum of the sizes of the ranges in the array R
- [in] R: array of ranges to merge
- [in] nrange_input: number of ranges in R
- [in] comp: comparison object

```
template<typename Value, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Compare>
util::range<Value*> uninit_full_merge4(util::range<Value*> const &dest,
                                         util::range<Iter, Sent> vrangle_input[4],
                                         std::uint32_t nrange_input, Compare comp)
```

Merge four ranges and put the result in uninitialized memory.

Return range with all the elements move with the size adjusted

Parameters

- [in] dest: range where create and move the elements merged. Their size must be greater or equal than the sum of the sizes of the ranges in the array R
- [in] R: array of ranges to merge
- [in] nrange_input: number of ranges in vrangle_input
- [in] comp: comparison object

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
void merge_level4 (util::range<Iter1, Sent1> dest, std::vector<util::range<Iter2, Sent2>>
                  &v_input, std::vector<util::range<Iter1, Sent1>> &v_output, Compare
                  comp)
```

Merge the ranges in the vector v_input using full_merge4. The v_output vector is used as auxiliary memory in the internal process. The final results is in the dest range. All the ranges of v_output are inside the range dest

Return range with all the elements moved

Parameters

- [in] dest: : range where move the elements merged
- [in] v_input: : vector of ranges to merge
- [in] v_output: : vector of ranges obtained
- [in] comp: : comparison object

```
template<typename Value, typename Iter, typename Sent, typename Compare>
void uninit_merge_level4 (util::range<Value*> dest, std::vector<util::range<Iter, Sent>>
                         &v_input, std::vector<util::range<Value*>> &v_output,
                         Compare comp)
```

Merge the ranges over uninitialized memory,in the vector v_input using full_merge4. The v_output vector is used as auxiliary memory in the internal process. The final results is in the dest range. All the ranges of v_output are inside the range dest

Return range with all the elements moved

Parameters

- [in] dest: : range where move the elements merged
- [in] v_input: : vector of ranges to merge
- [in] v_output: : vector of ranges obtained
- [in] comp: : comparison object

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
util::range<Iter2, Sent2> merge_vector4 (util::range<Iter1, Sent1> range_input,
                                             util::range<Iter2, Sent2> range_output,
                                             std::vector<util::range<Iter1, Sent1>> &v_input,
                                             std::vector<util::range<Iter2, Sent2>> &v_output,
                                             Compare comp)
```

Merge the ranges in the vector v_input using merge_level4. The v_output vector is used as auxiliary memory in the internal process. The final results is in the range_output range. All the ranges of v_output are inside the range range_output All the ranges of v_input are inside the range range_input

Parameters

- [in] range_input: : range including all the ranges of v_input
-

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
constexpr std::uint32_t nbits32 (std::uint32_t num)
    Obtain the number of bits equal or greater than num.
```

Return Number of bits

Parameters

- [in] num: : Number to examine

Exceptions

- none:

```
constexpr std::uint32_t nbits64 (std::uint64_t num)
    Obtain the number of bits equal or greater than num.
```

Return Number of bits

Parameters

- [in] num: : Number to examine

Exceptions

- none:

Variables

```
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE const std::uint32_t hpx::parallel::util::tmsb[256]

namespace hpx

    namespace parallel

        namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Itr, typename ...Ts>
prefetching::prefetcher_context<Itr, Ts const...> make_prefetcher_context (Itr
    base_begin,
    Itr
    base_end,
    std::size_t
    p_factor,
    Ts
    const&...
    rngs)
```

```
namespace prefetching
```

Functions

```

template<typename ...Ts, std::size_t... Is>
void prefetch_containers(hpx::tuple<Ts...> const &t, hpx::util::index_pack<Is...>,
                        std::size_t idx)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Itr, typename ...Ts, typename F>
constexpr prefetching_iterator<Itr, Ts...> tag_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::loop_n_t<ExPolicy>,
                                                       prefetching_iterator<Itr,
                                                       Ts...> it, std::size_t count, F
                                                       &&f)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename Itr, typename ...Ts, typename F>
constexpr prefetching_iterator<Itr, Ts...> tag_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::loop_n_ind_t<ExPolicy>,
                                                       prefetching_iterator<Itr,
                                                       Ts...> it, std::size_t count, F
                                                       &&f)

struct loop_n_helper

```

Public Static Functions

```

template<typename Itr, typename ...Ts, typename F, typename Pred>
static constexpr prefetching_iterator<Itr, Ts...> call(prefetching_iterator<Itr,
                                                       Ts...> it, std::size_t count, F
                                                       &&f, Pred)

template<typename Itr, typename ...Ts, typename CancelToken, typename F, typename Pred>
static constexpr prefetching_iterator<Itr, Ts...> call(prefetching_iterator<Itr,
                                                       Ts...> it, std::size_t count,
                                                       CancelToken &tok, F &&f,
                                                       Pred)

struct loop_n_ind_helper

```

Public Static Functions

```

template<typename Itr, typename ...Ts, typename F, typename Pred>
static constexpr prefetching_iterator<Itr, Ts...> call(prefetching_iterator<Itr,
                                                       Ts...> it, std::size_t count, F
                                                       &&f, Pred)

template<typename Itr, typename ...Ts, typename CancelToken, typename F, typename Pred>
static constexpr prefetching_iterator<Itr, Ts...> call(prefetching_iterator<Itr,
                                                       Ts...> it, std::size_t count,
                                                       CancelToken &tok, F &&f,
                                                       Pred)

template<typename Itr, typename ...Ts>
struct prefetcher_context

```

Public Functions

```
prefetcher_context (Itr begin, Itr end, ranges_type const &rngs, std::size_t  
    p_factor = 1)  
  
prefetching_iterator<Itr, Ts...> begin ()  
  
prefetching_iterator<Itr, Ts...> end ()
```

Private Types

```
typedef hpx::tuple<std::reference_wrapper<Ts>...> ranges_type
```

Private Members

```
Itr it_begin_  
Itr it_end_  
ranges_type rngs_  
std::size_t chunk_size_  
std::size_t range_size_
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::size_t sizeof_first_value_type = sizeof(typename hpx::tuple_element<0, ranges_<  
template<typename Itr, typename ...Ts>  
class prefetching_iterator : public std::iterator<std::random_access_iterator_tag, std::iterator_traits<
```

Public Types

```
typedef Itr base_iterator  
typedef std::random_access_iterator_tag iterator_category  
typedef std::iterator_traits<Itr>::value_type value_type  
typedef std::ptrdiff_t difference_type  
typedef value_type *pointer  
typedef value_type &reference
```

Public Functions

```
prefetching_iterator (std::size_t idx, base_iterator base, std::size_t chunk_size,  
    std::size_t range_size, ranges_type const &rngs)  
  
ranges_type const &ranges () const  
  
Itr base () const  
  
std::size_t chunk_size () const
```

```

std::size_t range_size() const
std::size_t index() const
prefetching_iterator &operator+=(difference_type rhs)
prefetching_iterator &operator-=(difference_type rhs)
prefetching_iterator &operator++()
prefetching_iterator &operator--()
prefetching_iterator operator++(int)
prefetching_iterator operator--(int)
difference_type operator-(const prefetching_iterator &rhs) const
bool operator==(const prefetching_iterator &rhs) const
bool operator!=(const prefetching_iterator &rhs) const
bool operator>(const prefetching_iterator &rhs) const
bool operator<(const prefetching_iterator &rhs) const
bool operator>=(const prefetching_iterator &rhs) const
bool operator<=(const prefetching_iterator &rhs) const
std::size_t &operator[](std::size_t)
std::size_t operator*() const

```

Private Types

```
typedef hpx::tuple<std::reference_wrapper<Ts>...> ranges_type
```

Private Members

```

ranges_type rngs_
base_iterator base_
std::size_t chunk_size_
std::size_t range_size_
std::size_t idx_

```

Friends

```
prefetching_iterator operator+ (prefetching_iterator const &lhs, difference_type rhs)
prefetching_iterator operator- (prefetching_iterator const &lhs, difference_type rhs)

namespace hpx
```

TypeDefs

```
using identity = hpx::parallel::util::projection_identity

namespace parallel

namespace util

struct projection_identity
```

Public Types

```
using is_transparent = std::true_type
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename T>
constexpr T &&operator() (T &&val) const

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename Iterator, typename Sentinel = Iterator>
using range = hpx::util::iterator_range<Iterator, Sentinel>
```

Functions

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
range<Iter, Sent> concat (range<Iter, Sent> const &it1, range<Iter, Sent> const &it2)
    concatenate two contiguous ranges
```

Return range resulting of the concatenation

Parameters

- [in] it1: first range
- [in] it2: second range

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2>
range<Iter2, Iter2> init_move(range<Iter2, Sent2> const &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1>
const &src)
Move objects from the range src to dest.
```

Return range with the objects moved and the size adjusted

Parameters

- [in] dest: : range where move the objects
- [in] src: : range from where move the objects

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2>
range<Iter2, Sent2> uninit_move(range<Iter2, Sent2> const &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1>
const &src)
Move objects from the range src creating them in dest.
```

Return range with the objects moved and the size adjusted

Parameters

- [in] dest: : range where move and create the objects
- [in] src: : range from where move the objects

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
void destroy_range(range<Iter, Sent> r)
destroy a range of objects
```

Parameters

- [in] r: : range to destroy

```
template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
range<Iter, Sent> init(range<Iter, Sent> const &r, typename
std::iterator_traits<Iter>::value_type &val)
initialize a range of objects with the object val moving across them
```

Return range initialized

Parameters

- [in] r: : range of elements not initialized
- [in] val: : object used for the initialization

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
bool is_mergeable(range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2,
Compare comp)
: indicate if two ranges have a possible merge
```

Parameters

- [in] src1: : first range
- [in] src2: : second range
- [in] comp: : object for to compare elements

Exceptions

-

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Sent3>
range<Iter3, Sent3> full_merge(range<Iter3, Sent3> const &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1>
const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2, Compare comp)
```

Merge two contiguous ranges src1 and src2 , and put the result in the range dest, returning the

range merged.

Return range with the elements merged and the size adjusted

Parameters

- [in] dest: : range where locate the elements merged. the size of dest must be greater or equal than the sum of the sizes of src1 and src2
- [in] src1: : first range to merge
- [in] src2: : second range to merge
- [in] comp: : comparison object

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Value, typename Compare>
range<Value*> uninit_full_merge(const range<Value*> &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1>
                                  const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2,
                                  Compare comp)
```

Merge two contiguous ranges src1 and src2 , and create and move the result in the uninitialized range dest, returning the range merged.

Return range with the elements merged and the size adjusted

Parameters

- [in] dest: : range where locate the elements merged. the size of dest must be greater or equal than the sum of the sizes of src1 and src2. Initially is uninitialized memory
- [in] src1: : first range to merge
- [in] src2: : second range to merge
- [in] comp: : comparison object

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
range<Iter2, Sent2> half_merge(range<Iter2, Sent2> const &dest, range<Iter1, Sent1>
                                 const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2, Compare comp)
```

: Merge two buffers. The first buffer is in a separate memory

Return : range with the two buffers merged

Parameters

- [in] dest: : range where finish the two buffers merged
- [in] src1: : first range to merge in a separate memory
- [in] src2: : second range to merge, in the final part of the range where deposit the final results
- [in] comp: : object for compare two elements of the type pointed by the Iter1 and Iter2

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Iter3, typename Sent3>
bool in_place_merge_uncontiguous(range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src1, range<Iter2, Sent2> const &src2, range<Iter3, Sent3> &aux,
                                  Compare comp)
```

: merge two non contiguous buffers src1 , src2, using the range aux as auxiliary memory

Parameters

- [in] src1: : first range to merge
- [in] src2: : second range to merge
- [in] aux: : auxiliary range used in the merge
- [in] comp: : object for to compare elements

Exceptions

-

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
```

```
range<Iter1, Sent1> in_place_merge (range<Iter1, Sent1> const &src1, range<Iter1,
                                         Sent1> const &src2, range<Iter2, Sent2> &buf,
                                         Compare comp)
    : merge two contiguous buffers ( src1, src2) using buf as auxiliary memory
```

Parameters

- [in] src1: first range to merge
- [in] src2: second range to merge
- [in] buf: auxiliary memory used in the merge
- [in] comp: object for to compare elements

Exceptions

-

```
template<typename Iter1, typename Sent1, typename Iter2, typename Sent2, typename Compare>
void merge_flow (range<Iter1, Sent1> rng1, range<Iter2, Sent2> rbuf, range<Iter1, Sent1>
                  rng2, Compare cmp)
    : merge two contiguous buffers
```

Template Parameters

- Iter: iterator to the elements
- compare: object for to compare two elements pointed by Iter iterators

Parameters

- [in] first: iterator to the first element
- [in] last: iterator to the element after the last in the range
- [in] comp: object for to compare elements

Exceptions

-

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Functions

```
template<typename Iter>
constexpr Iter next (Iter first, typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::difference_type dist = 1)

template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
constexpr Iter next (Iter first, Sent bound)

template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
constexpr Iter next_ (Iter first, typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::difference_type n, Sent
                      bound)

template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
constexpr Iter next_ (Iter first, typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::difference_type n, Sent
                      bound, std::true_type, std::true_type)

template<typename Iter, typename Sent>
constexpr Iter next (Iter first, typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::difference_type n, Sent
                      bound)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename I1, typename I2>
```

```
I2 get_in2_element (util::in_in_result<I1, I2> &&p)
```

```
template<typename I1, typename I2>
```

```
hpx::future<I2> get_in2_element (hpx::future<util::in_in_result<I1, I2>> &&f)
```

```
template<typename I, typename O>
```

```
std::pair<I, O> get_pair (util::in_out_result<I, O> &&p)
```

```
template<typename I, typename O>
```

```
O get_second_element (util::in_out_result<I, O> &&p)
```

```
template<typename I, typename O>
```

```
hpx::future<std::pair<I, O>> get_pair (hpx::future<util::in_out_result<I, O>> &&f)
```

```
template<typename I, typename O>
```

```
hpx::future<O> get_second_element (hpx::future<util::in_out_result<I, O>> &&f)
```

```
template<typename I, typename O>
```

```
hpx::util::iterator_range<I, O> get_subrange (in_out_result<I, O> const &iор)
```

```
template<typename I, typename O>
```

```
hpx::future<hpx::util::iterator_range<I, O>> get_subrange (hpx::future<in_out_result<I, O>> &&iор)
```

```
template<typename I1, typename I2, typename O>
```

```
O get_third_element (util::in_out_result<I1, I2, O> &&p)
```

```
template<typename I1, typename I2, typename O>
```

```
hpx::future<O> get_third_element (hpx::future<util::in_out_result<I1, I2, O>> &&f)
```

```
template<typename Iterator, typename Sentinel = Iterator>
```

```
hpx::util::iterator_range<Iterator, Sentinel> make_subrange (Iterator iterator, Sentinel sentinel)
```

```
template<typename Iterator, typename Sentinel = Iterator>
```

```
hpx::future<hpx::util::iterator_range<Iterator, Sentinel>> make_subrange (hpx::future<Iterator> &&iterator, Sentinel sentinel)
```

```
template<typename I, typename F>
```

```
struct in_fun_result
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename I2, typename F2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<I const &, constexpr operator in_fun_result<I2, F2> () const &>
template<typename I2, typename F2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<I, I2> () const &, constexpr operator in_fun_result<I2, F2> () &&
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive &ar, unsigned)
```

Public Members

```
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I hpx::parallel::util::in_fun_result::in
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS F hpx::parallel::util::in_fun_result::fun
template<typename I1, typename I2, typename O>
struct in_in_out_result
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename III1, typename III2, typename O1, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<III const &, constexpr operator in_in_out_result<III1, III2, O1> () const &>
template<typename III2, typename III1, typename O1, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<III, III2> () const &, constexpr operator in_in_out_result<III1, III2, O1> () &&
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive &ar, unsigned)
```

Public Members

```
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I1 hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result::in1
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I2 hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result::in2
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS O hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result::out
template<typename I1, typename I2>
struct in_in_result
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename III1, typename III2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<III const &, constexpr operator in_in_result<III1, III2> () const &>
template<typename III2, typename III1, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<III, III2> () const &, constexpr operator in_in_result<III1, III2> () &&
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive &ar, unsigned)
```

Public Members

```
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I1 hpx::parallel::util::in_in_result::in1
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I2 hpx::parallel::util::in_in_result::in2

template<typename I, typename O>
struct in_out_result
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename I2, typename O2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<I const*, O2>>::value>
constexpr operator in_out_result<I2, O2>() const &

template<typename I2, typename O2, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<I, I2>>::value>
constexpr operator in_out_result<I2, O2>() &&

template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive &ar, unsigned)
```

Public Members

```
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS I hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result::in
HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS O hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result::out

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename T1, typename T2>
hpx::future<tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename std::decay<T1>::type), Tag2
           typename std::decay<T2>::type>> make_tagged_pair hpx::future<std::pair<T1, T2>> &&f

template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename hpx::tuple_element<0, hpx::tuple<Ts...>::type), Tag2
           typename hpx::tuple_element<1, hpx::tuple<Ts...>::type>> make_tagged_pair hpx::future<hpx::tuple<Ts...>>
&&f

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename ...Tags, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename detail::tagged_tuple_helper<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Tags)>>

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter>
constexpr in_out_result<InIter, OutIter> copy (InIter first, Sent last, OutIter dest)

template<typename InIter, typename OutIter>
constexpr void copy_synchronize (InIter const &first, OutIter const &dest)

template<typename InIter, typename Sent, typename OutIter>
constexpr in_out_result<InIter, OutIter> move (InIter first, Sent last, OutIter dest)

template<typename InIter, typename OutIter>
constexpr in_out_result<InIter, OutIter> move_n (InIter first, std::size_t count, OutIter dest)
```

Variables

```
template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE copy_n_t<ExPolicy> hpx

template<typename ExPolicy>
struct copy_n_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<copy_n_t<ExPolicy>>
```

Friends

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter>
friend constexpr in_out_result<InIter, OutIter> tagFallback_dispatch (hpx::parallel::util::copy_n_
InIter
first,
std::size_t
count,
Out-
Iter
dest)

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util
```

Variables

```
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE transform_loop_t hpx::parallel::util::transform_lo
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE transform_loop_ind_t hpx::parallel::util::transfor
template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE transform_binary_loop_t
template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE transform_binary_loop_i
template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE transform_loop_n_t<ExPo
template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE transform_loop_n_ind_t<
template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE transform_binary_loop_n
template<typename ExPolicy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE transform_binary_loop_n_
template<typename ExPolicy>
struct transform_binary_loop_ind_n_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_binary_loo
```

Friends

```
template<typename InIter1, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>
friend constexpr hpx::tuple<InIter1, InIter2, OutIter> tagFallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::tr
InIter1
first1,
std::size_t
count,
InIter2
first2,
Out-
Iter
dest,
F
&&f)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy>
struct transform_binary_loop_ind_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_binary_loop_in
```

Friends

```
template<typename InIter1B, typename InIter1E, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>
friend constexpr util::in_in_out_result<InIter1B, InIter2, OutIter> tagFallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_
InIter1B
first1,
InIter1E
last1,
InIter2
first2,
Out-
Iter
dest,
F
&&f)
```

```
template<typename InIter1B, typename InIter1E, typename InIter2B, typename InIter2E, typename F>
```

```
friend constexpr util::in_in_out_result<InIter1B, InIter2B, OutIter> tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result<InIter1B, InIter2B, OutIter> InIter1,  

first1,  

InIter1,  

last1,  

InIter2,  

first2,  

InIter2,  

last2,  

Out-  

Iter,  

dest,  

F  

&&f)
```

template<typename **ExPolicy**>
struct transform_binary_loop_n_t : **public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_binary_loop_n_t<**

Friends

```
template<typename InIter1, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>  

friend constexpr hpx::tuple<InIter1, InIter2, OutIter> tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::tuple<InIter1,  

first1,  

std::size_t  

count,  

InIter2,  

first2,  

Out-  

Iter,  

dest,  

F  

&&f)
```

template<typename **ExPolicy**>
struct transform_binary_loop_t : **public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_binary_loop_t<**

Friends

```
template<typename InIter1B, typename InIter1E, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>  

friend constexpr util::in_in_out_result<InIter1B, InIter2, OutIter> tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result<InIter1B, InIter2, OutIter> InIter1B,  

first1,  

InIter1E,  

last1,  

InIter2,  

first2,  

Out-  

Iter,  

dest,  

F  

&&f)
```

```
template<typename InIter1B, typename InIter1E, typename InIter2B, typename InIter2E, typename F>
friend constexpr util::in_in_out_result<InIter1B, InIter2B, OutIter> tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::transform_loop_n_t<InIter1B, InIter1E, InIter2B, InIter2E, F, &&f)

struct transform_loop_ind_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_loop_ind_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename IterB, typename IterE, typename OutIter, typename F>
friend constexpr util::in_out_result<IterB, OutIter> tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::transform_loop_n_t<ExPolicy, IterB, IterE, OutIter, F, &&f)

template<typename ExPolicy>
struct transform_loop_n_ind_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_loop_n_ind_t<ExPolicy>>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Iter, typename OutIter, typename F>
friend constexpr std::pair<Iter, OutIter> tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::transform_loop_n_t<Iter, std::size_t, OutIter, F, &&f)

template<typename ExPolicy>
struct transform_loop_n_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_loop_n_t<ExPolicy>>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Iter, typename OutIter, typename F>
friend constexpr std::pair<Iter, OutIter> tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::transform_loop_
    Iter      it,
    std::size_t
    count,   Out-
    Iter dest, F
    &&f)

struct transform_loop_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_loop_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename IterB, typename IterE, typename OutIter, typename F>
friend constexpr util::in_out_result<IterB, OutIter> tag_fallback_dispatch(hpx::parallel::util::tran-
    Ex-
    Pol-
    icy&&,
    IterB
    it,
    IterE
    end,
    Out-
    Iter
    dest,
    F
    &&f)
```

allocator_support

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/allocator_support.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/allocator_support.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

Functions

```
void *__aligned_alloc(std::size_t alignment, std::size_t size)
void __aligned_free(void *p)
namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator==(aligned_allocator<T> const&, aligned_allocator<T> const&)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!=(aligned_allocator<T> const&, aligned_allocator<T> const&)

template<typename T = int>
struct aligned_allocator
```

Public Types

```
typedef T value_type
typedef T *pointer
typedef T &reference
typedef T const &const_reference
typedef std::size_t size_type
typedef std::ptrdiff_t difference_type
typedef std::true_type is_always_equal
typedef std::true_type propagate_on_container_move_assignment
```

Public Functions

```
aligned_allocator()

template<typename U>
aligned_allocator(aligned_allocator<U> const&)

pointer address(reference x) const
const_pointer address(const_reference x) const
HPX_NODISCARD pointer hpx::util::aligned_allocator::allocate(size_type n, void *p)

void deallocate(pointer p, size_type)

size_type max_size() const

template<typename U, typename ...Args>
void construct(U *p, Args&... args)

template<typename U>
void destroy(U *p)
```

Public Members

```
const typedef T* hpx::util::aligned_allocator::const_pointer  
template<typename U>  
struct rebind
```

Public Types

```
template<>  
typedef aligned_allocator<U> other  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace util  
  
template<typename Allocator>  
struct allocator_deleter
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename SharedState>  
void operator() (SharedState *state)
```

Public Members

```
Allocator alloc_  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename T = int>  
using internal_allocator = std::allocator<T>  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace traits
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_allocator_v
```

asio

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/asio.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/asio.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

TypeDefs

```
using endpoint_iterator_type = asio::ip::tcp::resolver::iterator
```

Functions

```
bool get_endpoint(std::string const &addr, std::uint16_t port, asio::ip::tcp::endpoint &ep)
```

```
std::string get_endpoint_name(asio::ip::tcp::endpoint const &ep)
```

```
asio::ip::tcp::endpoint resolve_hostname(std::string const &hostname, std::uint16_t port,  
asio::io_context &io_service)
```

```
std::string resolve_public_ip_address()
```

```
std::string cleanup_ip_address(std::string const &addr)
```

```
endpoint_iterator_type connect_begin(std::string const &address, std::uint16_t port,  
asio::io_context &io_service)
```

```
template<typename Locality>
```

```
endpoint_iterator_type connect_begin(Locality const &loc, asio::io_context &io_service)
```

Returns an iterator which when dereferenced will give an endpoint suitable for a call to `connect()` related to this locality.

```
endpoint_iterator_type connect_end()
```

```
endpoint_iterator_type accept_begin(std::string const &address, std::uint16_t port,  
asio::io_context &io_service)
```

```
template<typename Locality>
```

```
endpoint_iterator_type accept_begin(Locality const &loc, asio::io_context &io_service)
```

Returns an iterator which when dereferenced will give an endpoint suitable for a call to `accept()` related to this locality.

```
endpoint_iterator_type accept_end()
```

```
bool split_ip_address(std::string const &v, std::string &host, std::uint16_t &port)
```

```
namespace hpx

namespace util

    struct map_hostnames
```

Public Types

```
typedef util::function_nonser<std::string (std::string  
                                transform_function_type  
                                const&) >
```

Public Functions

```
map_hostnames (bool debug = false)  
  
void use_suffix (std::string const &suffix)  
  
void use_prefix (std::string const &prefix)  
  
void use_transform (transform_function_type const &f)  
  
std::string map (std::string host_name, std::uint16_t port) const
```

Private Members

```
transform_function_type transform_  
std::string suffix_  
std::string prefix_  
bool debug_
```

assertion

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/assertion.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/assertion.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_ASSERT_CURRENT_FUNCTION  
  
namespace hpx  
  
    namespace assertion
```

Functions

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, source_location const &loc)

struct source_location
#include <source_location.hpp> This contains the location information where HPX_ASSERT has been called
```

Public Members

```
const char *file_name
unsigned line_number
const char *function_name
```

Defines

HPX_ASSERT (*expr*)

This macro asserts that *expr* evaluates to true.

If *expr* evaluates to false, The source location and *msg* is being printed along with the expression and additional. Afterwards the program is being aborted. The assertion handler can be customized by calling `hpx::assertion::set_assertion_handler()`.

Parameters

- *expr*: The expression to assert on. This can either be an expression that's convertible to bool or a callable which returns bool
- *msg*: The optional message that is used to give further information if the assert fails. This should be convertible to a `std::string`

Asserts are enabled if *HPX_DEBUG* is set. This is the default for `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=Debug`

HPX_ASSERT_MSG (*expr, msg*)

See `HPX_ASSERT`

namespace hpx

namespace assertion

TypeDefs

```
using assertion_handler = void (*) (source_location const &loc, const char *expr,
                                         std::string const &msg)
```

The signature for an assertion handler.

Functions

```
void set_assertion_handler(assertion_handler handler)
```

Set the assertion handler to be used within a program. If the handler has been set already once, the call to this function will be ignored.

Note This function is not thread safe

async_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
bool apply(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) async(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto dataflow(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
template<typename Allocator, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto dataflow_alloc(Allocator const &alloc, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
struct launch : public detail::policy_holder<>
```

#include <`launch_policy.hpp`> Launch policies for `hpx::async` etc.

Public Functions

constexpr launch()

Default constructor. This creates a launch policy representing all possible launch modes

constexpr launch(detail::async_policy)

Create a launch policy representing asynchronous execution.

constexpr launch(detail::fork_policy)

Create a launch policy representing asynchronous execution. The new thread is executed in a preferred way

constexpr launch(detail::sync_policy)

Create a launch policy representing synchronous execution.

constexpr launch(detail::deferred_policy)

Create a launch policy representing deferred execution.

constexpr launch(detail::apply_policy)

Create a launch policy representing fire and forget execution.

template<typename F>

constexpr launch(detail::select_policy<F> const &p)

Create a launch policy representing fire and forget execution.

Public Static Attributes

const detail::async_policy async

Predefined launch policy representing asynchronous execution.

const detail::fork_policy fork

Predefined launch policy representing asynchronous execution. The new thread is executed in a preferred way

const detail::sync_policy sync

Predefined launch policy representing synchronous execution.

const detail::deferred_policy deferred

Predefined launch policy representing deferred execution.

const detail::apply_policy apply

Predefined launch policy representing fire and forget execution.

const detail::select_policy_generator select

Predefined launch policy representing delayed policy selection.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto sync (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Variables

```
template<typename Policy>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_launch_
```

async_combinators

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_combinators.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_combinators.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

Functions

```
template<typename Future, typename F>
std::enable_if<!std::is_void<typename traits::future_traits<Future>::type>::value, std::size_t>::type wait (Future
&&f1,
F
&&f)
```

The one argument version is special in the sense that it returns the expected value directly (without wrapping it into a tuple).

```
template<typename Future, typename F>
std::enable_if<std::is_void<typename traits::future_traits<Future>::type>::value, std::size_t>::type wait (Future
&&f1,
F
&&f)
```

```
template<typename Future, typename F>
std::size_t wait (std::vector<Future> &lazy_values, F &&f, std::int32_t = 10)
```

```
template<typename Future, typename F>
std::size_t wait (std::vector<Future> &&lazy_values, F &&f, std::int32_t suspend_for = 10)
```

```
template<typename Future, typename F>
std::size_t wait (std::vector<Future> const &lazy_values, F &&f, std::int32_t = 10)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts>
tuple<future<Ts...>> split_future (future<tuple<Ts...>> &&f)
```

The function *split_future* is an operator allowing to split a given future of a sequence of values (any tuple, std::pair, or std::array) into an equivalent container of futures where each future represents one of the values from the original future. In some sense this function provides the inverse operation of *when_all*.

Return Returns an equivalent container (same container type as passed as the argument) of futures, where each future refers to the corresponding value in the input parameter. All of the returned futures become ready once the input future has become ready. If the input future is exceptional, all output futures will be exceptional as well.

Note The following cases are special:

```
tuple<future<void>> split_future(future<tuple<>> && f);
array<future<void>, 1> split_future(future<array<T, 0>> && f);
```

here the returned futures are directly representing the futures which were passed to the function.

Parameters

- *f*: [in] A future holding an arbitrary sequence of values stored in a tuple-like container. This facility supports *hpx::tuple<>*, *std::pair<T1, T2>*, and *std::array<T, N>*

```
template<typename T>
std::vector<future<T>> split_future (future<std::vector<T>> &&f, std::size_t size)
```

The function *split_future* is an operator allowing to split a given future of a sequence of values (any std::vector) into a std::vector of futures where each future represents one of the values from the original std::vector. In some sense this function provides the inverse operation of *when_all*.

Return Returns a std::vector of futures, where each future refers to the corresponding value in the input parameter. All of the returned futures become ready once the input future has become ready. If the input future is exceptional, all output futures will be exceptional as well.

Parameters

- *f*: [in] A future holding an arbitrary sequence of values stored in a std::vector.
- *size*: [in] The number of elements the vector will hold once the input future has become ready

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InputIter>
void wait_all (InputIter first, InputIter last)
```

The function *wait_all* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

Note The function *wait_all* returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after *wait_all* returns. Exceptional futures will not cause *wait_all* to throw an exception.

Parameters

- `first`: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which `wait_all` should wait.
- `last`: The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which `wait_all` should wait.

```
template<typename R>
void wait_all(std::vector<future<R>> &&futures)
```

The function `wait_all` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

Note The function `wait_all` returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_all` returns. Exceptional futures will not cause `wait_all` to throw an exception.

Parameters

- `futures`: A vector or array holding an arbitrary amount of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which `wait_all` should wait.

```
template<typename R, std::size_t N>
void wait_all(std::array<future<R>, N> &&futures)
```

The function `wait_all` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

Note The function `wait_all` returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_all` returns. Exceptional futures will not cause `wait_all` to throw an exception.

Parameters

- `futures`: A vector or array holding an arbitrary amount of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which `wait_all` should wait.

```
template<typename ...T>
void wait_all(T&&... futures)
```

The function `wait_all` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

Note The function `wait_all` returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_all` returns. Exceptional futures will not cause `wait_all` to throw an exception.

Parameters

- `futures`: An arbitrary number of *future* or *shared_future* objects, possibly holding different types for which `wait_all` should wait.

```
template<typename InputIter>
InputIter wait_all_n(InputIter begin, std::size_t count)
```

The function `wait_all_n` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing.

Return The function `wait_all_n` will return an iterator referring to the first element in the input sequence after the last processed element.

Note The function `wait_all_n` returns after all futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_all_n` returns. Exceptional futures will not cause `wait_all` to throw an exception.

Parameters

- `begin`: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_all_n* should wait.
- `count`: The number of elements in the sequence starting at *first*.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InputIter>
void wait_any (InputIter first, InputIter last, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *wait_any* is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

Note The function *wait_any* returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after *wait_any* returns.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

Parameters

- `first`: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_any* should wait.
- `last`: [in] The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_any* should wait.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename R>
void wait_any (std::vector<future<R>> &futures, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *wait_any* is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

Note The function *wait_any* returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after *wait_any* returns.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

Parameters

- `futures`: [in] A vector holding an arbitrary amount of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_any* should wait.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename R, std::size_t N>void hpx::wait_any (std::array< future< R >, N > & f
```

The function *wait_any* is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

Note The function `wait_any` returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_any` returns.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Note None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

Parameters

- `futures`: [in] An array holding an arbitrary amount of `future` or `shared_future` objects for which `wait_any` should wait.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename ...T>
void wait_any(error_code &ec, T&&... futures)
```

The function `wait_any` is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

Note The function `wait_any` returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_any` returns.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Note None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

Parameters

- `futures`: [in] An arbitrary number of `future` or `shared_future` objects, possibly holding different types for which `wait_any` should wait.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename ...T>
void wait_any(T&&... futures)
```

The function `wait_any` is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

Note The function `wait_any` returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_any` returns.

Note None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

Parameters

- `futures`: [in] An arbitrary number of `future` or `shared_future` objects, possibly holding different types for which `wait_any` should wait.

```
template<typename InputIter>
```

```
InputIter wait_any_n(InputIter first, std::size_t count, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function `wait_any_n` is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns after one future of that list finishes execution.

Note The function `wait_any_n` returns after at least one future has become ready. All input futures are still valid after `wait_any_n` returns.

Return The function `wait_all_n` will return an iterator referring to the first element in the input sequence after the last processed element.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Note None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

Parameters

- `first`: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of `future` or `shared_future` objects for which `wait_any_n` should wait.
- `count`: [in] The number of elements in the sequence starting at `first`.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename Future>
void wait_each(F &&f, std::vector<Future> &&futures)
```

The function `wait_each` is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing. Additionally, the supplied function is called for each of the passed futures as soon as the future has become ready. `wait_each` returns after all futures have been become ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a `future` to be processed or a type that `std::size_t` is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the `future` as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current `future` in the collection.

Parameters

- `f`: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- `futures`: A vector holding an arbitrary amount of `future` or `shared_future` objects for which `wait_each` should wait.

```
template<typename F, typename Iterator>
void wait_each(F &&f, Iterator begin, Iterator end)
```

The function `wait_each` is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing. Additionally, the supplied function is called for each of the passed futures as soon as the future has become ready. `wait_each` returns after all futures have been become ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a `future` to be processed or a type that `std::size_t` is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the `future` as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current `future` in the collection.

Parameters

- *f*: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- *begin*: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_each* should wait.
- *end*: The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_each* should wait.

```
template<typename F, typename ...T>
void wait_each (F &&f, T&&... futures)
```

The function *wait_each* is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing. Additionally, the supplied function is called for each of the passed futures as soon as the future has become ready. *wait_each* returns after all futures have been become ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a *future* to be processed or a type that *std::size_t* is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the *future* as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current *future* in the collection.

Parameters

- *f*: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- *futures*: An arbitrary number of *future* or *shared_future* objects, possibly holding different types for which *wait_each* should wait.

```
template<typename F, typename Iterator>
void wait_each_n (F &&f, Iterator begin, std::size_t count)
```

The function *wait_each* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns after they finished executing. Additionally, the supplied function is called for each of the passed futures as soon as the future has become ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a *future* to be processed or a type that *std::size_t* is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the *future* as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current *future* in the collection.

Parameters

- *f*: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- *begin*: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_each_n* should wait.
- *count*: The number of elements in the sequence starting at *first*.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InputIter>
future<vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>> wait_some (std::size_t
n, Iterator first,
Iterator last, error_code
&ec = throws)
```

The function *wait_some* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

Note The future returned by the function *wait_some* becomes ready when at least *n* argument futures have become ready.

Return Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *wait_some*.

- `future<vector<future<R>>>`: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type.

Note Calling this version of *wait_some* where *first* == *last*, returns a future with an empty vector that is immediately ready. Each future and *shared_future* is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *wait_some* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- *n*: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- *first*: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_all* should wait.
- *last*: [in] The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_all* should wait.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename R>
void wait_some (std::size_t n, std::vector<future<R>> &&futures, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *wait_some* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

Note The function *wait_all* returns after *n* futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after *wait_all* returns.

Note Each future and *shared_future* is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *wait_some* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- n: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- futures: [in] A vector holding an arbitrary amount of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_some* should wait.
- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename R, std::size_t N>
void wait_some (std::size_t n, std::array<future<R>, N> &&futures, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *wait_some* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

Note The function *wait_all* returns after *n* futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after *wait_all* returns.

Note Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *wait_some* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- n: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- futures: [in] An array holding an arbitrary amount of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_some* should wait.
- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename ...T>
void wait_some (std::size_t n, T&&... futures, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *wait_some* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

Note The function *wait_all* returns after *n* futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after *wait_all* returns.

Note Calling this version of *wait_some* where first == last, returns a future with an empty vector that is immediately ready. Each future and shared_future is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *wait_some* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- n: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- futures: [in] An arbitrary number of *future* or *shared_future* objects, possibly holding different types for which *wait_some* should wait.
- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename InputIter>
```

InputIter **wait_some_n** (*std::size_t n*, *Iterator first*, *std::size_t count*, *error_code &ec = throws*)

The function *wait_some_n* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after *n* of them finished executing.

Note The function *wait_all* returns after *n* futures have become ready. All input futures are still valid after *wait_all* returns.

Return This function returns an Iterator referring to the first element after the last processed input element.

Note Calling this version of *wait_some_n* where *count == 0*, returns a future with the same elements as the arguments that is immediately ready. Possibly none of the futures in that vector are ready. Each future and *shared_future* is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *wait_some_n* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- *n*: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- *first*: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_all* should wait.
- *count*: [in] The number of elements in the sequence starting at *first*.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename **InputIter**, typename **Container** = vector<future<**typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type**>> future<Container> **when_all** (*InputIter first*, *InputIter last*)

The function *when_all* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after they finished executing.

Return Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_all*.

- *future<Container<future<R>>>*: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Note Calling this version of *when_all* where *first == last*, returns a future with an empty container that is immediately ready. Each future and *shared_future* is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *when_all* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- *first*: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_all* should wait.
- *last*: [in] The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_all* should wait.

```
template<typename Range>
future<Range> when_all (Range &&values)
```

The function `when_all` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after they finished executing.

Return Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to `when_all`.

- `future<Container<future<R>>>`: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type.

Note Calling this version of `when_all` where the input container is empty, returns a future with an empty container that is immediately ready. Each future and `shared_future` is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by `when_all` will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- `values`: [in] A range holding an arbitrary amount of `future` or `shared_future` objects for which `when_all` should wait.

```
template<typename ...T>
future<tuple<future<T>...>> when_all (T&&... futures)
```

The function `when_all` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after they finished executing.

Return Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to `when_all`.

- `future<tuple<future<T0>, future<T1>, future<T2>...>>`: If inputs are fixed in number and are of heterogeneous types. The inputs can be any arbitrary number of future objects.
- `future<tuple<>>` if `when_all` is called with zero arguments. The returned future will be initially ready.

Note Each future and `shared_future` is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by `when_all` will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- `futures`: [in] An arbitrary number of `future` or `shared_future` objects, possibly holding different types for which `when_all` should wait.

```
template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>
future<Container> when_all_n (InputIter begin, std::size_t count)
```

The function `when_all_n` is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after they finished executing.

Return Returns a future holding the same list of futures as has been passed to `when_all_n`.

- `future<Container<future<R>>>`: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output vector will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

Parameters

- *begin*: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_all_n* should wait.
- *count*: [in] The number of elements in the sequence starting at *first*.

Exceptions

- *This*: function will throw errors which are encountered while setting up the requested operation only. Errors encountered while executing the operations delivering the results to be stored in the futures are reported through the futures themselves.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>
future<when_any_result<Container>> when_any(InputIter first, InputIter last)
```

The function *when_any* is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after one future of that list finishes execution.

Return Returns a *when_any_result* holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_any* and an index pointing to a ready future.

- *future<when_any_result<Container<future<R>>>*: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Parameters

- *first*: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_any* should wait.
- *last*: [in] The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_any* should wait.

```
template<typename Range>
future<when_any_result<Range>> when_any(Range &values)
```

The function *when_any* is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after one future of that list finishes execution.

Return Returns a *when_any_result* holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_any* and an index pointing to a ready future.

- *future<when_any_result<Container<future<R>>>*: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Parameters

- **values:** [in] A range holding an arbitrary amount of *futures* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_any* should wait.

```
template<typename ...T>
```

```
future<when_any_result<tuple<future<T>...>>> when_any (T&&... futures)
```

The function *when_any* is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after one future of that list finishes execution.

Return Returns a *when_any_result* holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_any* and an index pointing to a ready future..

- **future<when_any_result<tuple<future<T0>, future<T1>...>>>:** If inputs are fixed in number and are of heterogeneous types. The inputs can be any arbitrary number of future objects.
- **future<when_any_result<tuple<>>> if *when_any* is called with zero arguments.** The returned future will be initially ready.

Parameters

- **futures:** [in] An arbitrary number of *future* or *shared_future* objects, possibly holding different types for which *when_any* should wait.

```
template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>
```

```
future<when_any_result<Container>> when_any_n (InputIter first, std::size_t count)
```

The function *when_any_n* is a non-deterministic choice operator. It OR-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after one future of that list finishes execution.

Return Returns a *when_any_result* holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_any* and an index pointing to a ready future.

- **future<when_any_result<Container<future<R>>>>:** If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Note None of the futures in the input sequence are invalidated.

Parameters

- **first:** [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_any_n* should wait.
- **count:** [in] The number of elements in the sequence starting at *first*.

```
template<typename Sequence>
```

```
struct when_any_result
```

```
#include <when_any.hpp> Result type for when_any, contains a sequence of futures and an index pointing to a ready future.
```

Public Members

`std::size_t index`

The index of a future which has become ready.

Sequence **futures**

The sequence of futures as passed to `hpx::when_any`.

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename **F**, typename **Future**>

`future<void> when_each (F &&f, std::vector<Future> &&futures)`

The function `when_each` is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the event of all those futures having finished executing. It also calls the supplied callback for each of the futures which becomes ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a *future* to be processed or a type that `std::size_t` is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the *future* as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current *future* in the collection.

Return Returns a future representing the event of all input futures being ready.

Parameters

- `f`: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- `futures`: A vector holding an arbitrary amount of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which `wait_each` should wait.

template<typename **F**, typename **Iterator**>

`future<Iterator> when_each (F &&f, Iterator begin, Iterator end)`

The function `when_each` is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the event of all those futures having finished executing. It also calls the supplied callback for each of the futures which becomes ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a *future* to be processed or a type that `std::size_t` is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the *future* as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current *future* in the collection.

Return Returns a future representing the event of all input futures being ready.

Parameters

- `f`: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- `begin`: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which `wait_each` should wait.
- `end`: The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which `wait_each` should wait.

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
future<void> when_each (F &&f, Ts&&... futures)
```

The function *when_each* is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the event of all those futures having finished executing. It also calls the supplied callback for each of the futures which becomes ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a *future* to be processed or a type that *std::size_t* is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the *future* as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current *future* in the collection.

Return Returns a future representing the event of all input futures being ready.

Parameters

- *f*: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- *futures*: An arbitrary number of *future* or *shared_future* objects, possibly holding different types for which *wait_each* should wait.

```
template<typename F, typename Iterator>
future<Iterator> when_each_n (F &&f, Iterator begin, std::size_t count)
```

The function *when_each* is an operator allowing to join on the results of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the event of all those futures having finished executing. It also calls the supplied callback for each of the futures which becomes ready.

Note This function consumes the futures as they are passed on to the supplied function. The callback should take one or two parameters, namely either a *future* to be processed or a type that *std::size_t* is implicitly convertible to as the first parameter and the *future* as the second parameter. The first parameter will correspond to the index of the current *future* in the collection.

Return Returns a future holding the iterator pointing to the first element after the last one.

Parameters

- *f*: The function which will be called for each of the input futures once the future has become ready.
- *begin*: The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *wait_each_n* should wait.
- *count*: The number of elements in the sequence starting at *first*.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>>
future<when_some_result<Container>> when_some (std::size_t n, Iterator first, Iterator last, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *when_some* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after *n* of them finished executing.

Note The future returned by the function *when_some* becomes ready when at least *n* argument futures have become ready.

Return Returns a *when_some_result* holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_some* and indices pointing to ready futures.

- *future<when_some_result<Container<future<R>>>*: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Note Calling this version of *when_some* where *first == last*, returns a future with an empty container that is immediately ready. Each future and *shared_future* is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *when_some* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- *n*: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- *first*: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_all* should wait.
- *last*: [in] The iterator pointing to the last element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_all* should wait.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename Range>
future<when_some_result<Range>> when_some (std::size_t n, Range &&futures, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *when_some* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after *n* of them finished executing.

Note The future returned by the function *when_some* becomes ready when at least *n* argument futures have become ready.

Return Returns a *when_some_result* holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_some* and indices pointing to ready futures.

- *future<when_some_result<Container<future<R>>>*: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Note Each future and *shared_future* is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *when_some* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- *n*: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- *futures*: [in] A container holding an arbitrary amount of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_some* should wait.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename ...T>
future<when_some_result<tuple<future<T>...>>> when_some (std::size_t n, error_code &ec, T&&...
futures)
```

The function *when_some* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

Note The future returned by the function *when_some* becomes ready when at least *n* argument futures have become ready.

Return Returns a *when_some_result* holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_some* and an index pointing to a ready future..

- *future<when_some_result<tuple<future<T0>, future<T1>...>>>*: If inputs are fixed in number and are of heterogeneous types. The inputs can be any arbitrary number of future objects.
- *future<when_some_result<tuple<>>>* if *when_some* is called with zero arguments. The returned future will be initially ready.

Note Each future and *shared_future* is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *when_some* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- *n*: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.
- *futures*: [in] An arbitrary number of *future* or *shared_future* objects, possibly holding different types for which *when_some* should wait.

```
template<typename ...T>
future<when_some_result<tuple<future<T>...>>> when_some (std::size_t n, T&&... futures)
```

The function *when_some* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after n of them finished executing.

Note The future returned by the function *when_some* becomes ready when at least *n* argument futures have become ready.

Return Returns a *when_some_result* holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_some* and an index pointing to a ready future..

- *future<when_some_result<tuple<future<T0>, future<T1>...>>>*: If inputs are fixed in number and are of heterogeneous types. The inputs can be any arbitrary number of future objects.
- *future<when_some_result<tuple<>>>* if *when_some* is called with zero arguments. The returned future will be initially ready.

Note Each future and *shared_future* is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *when_some* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- *n*: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- *futures*: [in] An arbitrary number of *future* or *shared_future* objects, possibly holding different types for which *when_some* should wait.

```
template<typename InputIter, typename Container = vector<future<typename std::iterator_traits<InputIter>::value_type>>
future<when_some_result<Container>> when_some_n (std::size_t n, Iterator first, std::size_t count, error_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *when_some_n* is an operator allowing to join on the result of all given futures. It AND-composes all future objects given and returns a new future object representing the same list of futures after *n* of them finished executing.

Note The future returned by the function *when_some_n* becomes ready when at least *n* argument futures have become ready.

Return Returns a *when_some_result* holding the same list of futures as has been passed to *when_some* and indices pointing to ready futures.

- *future<when_some_result<Container<future<R>>>*: If the input cardinality is unknown at compile time and the futures are all of the same type. The order of the futures in the output container will be the same as given by the input iterator.

Note Calling this version of *when_some_n* where *count == 0*, returns a future with the same elements as the arguments that is immediately ready. Possibly none of the futures in that container are ready. Each future and *shared_future* is waited upon and then copied into the collection of the output (returned) future, maintaining the order of the futures in the input collection. The future returned by *when_some_n* will not throw an exception, but the futures held in the output collection may.

Parameters

- *n*: [in] The number of futures out of the arguments which have to become ready in order for the returned future to get ready.
- *first*: [in] The iterator pointing to the first element of a sequence of *future* or *shared_future* objects for which *when_all* should wait.
- *count*: [in] The number of elements in the sequence starting at *first*.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
template<typename Sequence>
struct when_some_result
#include <when_some.hpp> Result type for when_some, contains a sequence of futures and indices pointing to ready futures.
```

Public Members

std::vector<std::size_t> indices
List of indices of futures which became ready.

Sequence *futures*
The sequence of futures as passed to *hpx::when_some*.

async_cuda

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_cuda.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_cuda.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace cuda
```

```
        namespace experimental
```

```
            struct cuda_event_pool
```

Public Functions

```
                cuda_event_pool()
                ~cuda_event_pool()
                bool pop(cudaEvent_t &event)
                bool push(cudaEvent_t event)
```

Public Static Functions

```
static cuda_event_pool &get_event_pool()
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr int initial_events_in_pool = 128
```

Private Functions

```
void add_event_to_pool()
```

Private Members

```
boost::lockfree::stack<cudaEvent_t, boost::lockfree::fixed_sized<false>> free_list_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace cuda
```

```
        namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
void check_cuda_error (cudaError_t err)  
struct cuda_exception : public exception
```

Public Functions

```
cuda_exception (const std::string &msg, cudaError_t err)  
cudaError_t get_cuda_errorcode ()
```

Protected Attributes

```
cudaError_t err_  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace cuda  
  
namespace experimental  
  
struct cuda_executor : public hpx::cuda::experimental::cuda_executor_base
```

Public Functions

```
cuda_executor (std::size_t device, bool event_mode = true)  
~cuda_executor ()  
  
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>  
decltype(auto) post (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)  
  
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>  
decltype(auto) async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

Protected Functions

```
template<typename R, typename ...Params, typename ...Args>  
void apply (R (*cuda_function)) Params...  
, Args&&... args  
  
template<typename R, typename ...Params, typename ...Args>  
hpx::future<void> async (R (*cuda_kernel)) Params...  
, Args&&... args
```

```
struct cuda_executor_base  
Subclassed by hpx::cuda::experimental::cuda_executor
```

Public Types

```
using future_type = hpx::future<void>
```

Public Functions

```
cuda_executor_base (std::size_t device, bool event_mode)
```

```
future_type get_future ()
```

Protected Attributes

```
int device_
```

```
bool event_mode_
```

```
cudaStream_t stream_
```

```
std::shared_ptr<hpx::cuda::experimental::target> target_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace cuda
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Typedefs

```
using event_mode = std::true_type
```

```
using callback_mode = std::false_type
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace cuda
```

```
namespace experimental
```

```
struct enable_user_polling
```

Public Functions

```
enable_user_polling (std::string const &pool_name = "")
```

```
~enable_user_polling ()
```

Private Members

```
    std::string pool_name_
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace cuda
```

```
        namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
    std::vector<target> get_local_targets()
    void print_local_targets()

namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace compute
```

```
        namespace cuda
```

TypeDefs

```
using instead = hpx::cuda::experimental::target

namespace cuda

namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
target &get_default_target()
```

```
struct target
```

Public Functions

```
target()
```

```
target(int device)
```

```
target(target const &rhs)
```

```
target(target &&rhs)
```

```
target &operator=(target const &rhs)
```

```
target &operator=(target &&rhs)
```

```

native_handle_type &native_handle()

native_handle_type const &native_handle() const

void synchronize() const

hpx::future<void> get_future_with_event() const

hpx::future<void> get_future_with_callback() const

template<typename Allocator>
hpx::future<void> get_future_with_event(Allocator const &alloc) const

template<typename Allocator>
hpx::future<void> get_future_with_callback(Allocator const &alloc) const

```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::vector<target> get_local_targets()
```

Private Members

```
native_handle_type handle_
```

Friends

```

bool operator==(target const &lhs, target const &rhs)

struct native_handle_type

```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Public Functions

```

native_handle_type(int device = 0)

~native_handle_type()

native_handle_type(native_handle_type const &rhs)

native_handle_type(native_handle_type &&rhs)

native_handle_type &operator=(native_handle_type const &rhs)

native_handle_type &operator=(native_handle_type &&rhs)

cudaStream_t get_stream() const

int get_device() const

std::size_t processing_units() const

```

```
    std::size_t processor_family() const  
    std::string processor_name() const  
    void reset()
```

Private Functions

```
void init_processing_units()
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_  
int device_  
std::size_t processing_units_  
std::size_t processor_family_  
std::string processor_name_  
cudaStream_t stream_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::cuda::experimental::target  
  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace cuda  
  
namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::cuda::experimental::transform_stream_t transform_stream  
  
struct transform_stream_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_stream_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename S, typename F, typename = std::enable_if_t<!std::is_same<std::decay_t<F>, cudaStream_t>::value>  
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(transform_stream_t, S &&s, F  
                                            &&f, cudaStream_t stream =  
                                            {})  
  
template<typename F>  
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(transform_stream_t, F &&f, cu-  
daStream_t stream = {})
```

async_local

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_local.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_local.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto async (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto sync (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

async_mpi

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_mpi.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_mpi.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace mpi
```

```
namespace experimental
```

```
struct executor
```

Public Types

```
using execution_category = hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag
using executor_parameters_type = hpx::execution::static_chunk_size
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr executor (MPI_Comm communicator = MPI_COMM_WORLD)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts) const

    std::size_t in_flight_estimate () const
```

Private Members

```
MPI_Comm communicator_

namespace hpx

namespace mpi

namespace experimental
```

TypeDefs

```
using print_on = debug::enable_print<false>
```

Functions

```
static constexpr print_on hpx::mpi::experimental::mpi_debug ("MPI_FUT")

void set_error_handler ()

hpx::future<void> get_future (MPI_Request request)

hpx::threads::policies::detail::polling_status poll ()

void wait ()

template<typename F>
void wait (F &&f)

void init (bool init_mpi = false, std::string const &pool_name = "", bool init_errorhandler =
    false)

void finalize (std::string const &pool_name = "")

template<typename ...Args>
void debug (Args&&... args)

struct enable_user_polling
```

Public Functions

```
enable_user_polling(std::string const &pool_name = "")
~enable_user_polling()
```

Private Members

```
std::string pool_name_
```

batch_environments

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/batch_environments.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/batch_environments.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace batch_environments
```

```
struct alps_environment
```

Public Functions

```
alps_environment(std::vector<std::string> &nodeList, bool debug)
bool valid() const
std::size_t node_num() const
std::size_t num_threads() const
std::size_t num_localities() const
```

Private Members

```
std::size_t node_num_
std::size_t num_threads_
std::size_t num_localities_
bool valid_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util

struct batch_environment
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::map<asio::ip::tcp::endpoint, std::pair<std::string, std::size_t>> node_map_type
```

Public Functions

```
batch_environment(std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool have_mpi = false, bool debug
                  = false, bool enable = true)

std::string init_from_nodelist(std::vector<std::string> const &nodes, std::string
                               const &agas_host)

std::size_t retrieve_number_of_threads() const

std::size_t retrieve_number_of_localities() const

std::size_t retrieve_node_number() const

std::string host_name() const

std::string host_name(std::string const &def_hpx_name) const

std::string agas_host_name(std::string const &def_agas) const

std::size_t agas_node() const

bool found_batch_environment() const

std::string get_batch_name() const
```

Public Members

```
std::string agas_node_
std::size_t agas_node_num_
std::size_t node_num_
std::size_t num_threads_
node_map_type nodes_
std::size_t num_localities_
std::string batch_name_
bool debug_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace batch_environments

    struct pbs_environment
```

Public Functions

```
    pbs_environment (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool have_mpi, bool debug)
        bool valid() const
        std::size_t node_num() const
        std::size_t num_threads() const
        std::size_t num_localities() const
```

Private Functions

```
    void read_nodefile (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool have_mpi, bool debug)
    void read_nodelist (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool debug)
```

Private Members

```
    std::size_t node_num_
    std::size_t num_localities_
    std::size_t num_threads_
    bool valid_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace util
```

```
        namespace batch_environments
```

```
            struct slurm_environment
```

Public Functions

```
    slurm_environment (std::vector<std::string> &nodelist, bool debug)
        bool valid() const
        std::size_t node_num() const
        std::size_t num_threads() const
        std::size_t num_localities() const
```

Private Functions

```
void retrieve_number_of_localities(bool debug)
void retrieve_number_of_tasks(bool debug)
void retrieve_nodelist(std::vector<std::string> &nodes, bool debug)
void retrieve_number_of_threads()
```

Private Members

```
std::size_t node_num_
std::size_t num_threads_
std::size_t num_tasks_
std::size_t num_localities_
bool valid_
```

cache

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/cache.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/cache.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace cache
```

```
template<typename Key, typename Entry, typename UpdatePolicy = std::less<Entry>, typename InsertPolicy = std::less<Entry>
class local_cache
#include <hpx/cache/local_cache.hpp> The local_cache implements the basic functionality
needed for a local (non-distributed) cache.
```

Template Parameters

- **Key**: The type of the keys to use to identify the entries stored in the cache
- **Entry**: The type of the items to be held in the cache, must model the CacheEntry concept
- **UpdatePolicy**: A (optional) type specifying a (binary) function object used to sort the cache entries based on their ‘age’. The ‘oldest’ entries (according to this sorting criteria) will be discarded first if the maximum capacity of the cache is reached. The default is `std::less<Entry>`. The function object will be invoked using 2 entry instances of the type `Entry`. This type must model the `UpdatePolicy` model.
- **InsertPolicy**: A (optional) type specifying a (unary) function object used to allow global decisions whether a particular entry should be added to the cache or not. The default

is policies::always, imposing no global insert related criteria on the cache. The function object will be invoked using the entry instance to be inserted into the cache. This type must model the InsertPolicy model.

- **CacheStorage**: A (optional) container type used to store the cache items. The container must be an associative and STL compatible container. The default is a std::map<Key, Entry>.
- **Statistics**: A (optional) type allowing to collect some basic statistics about the operation of the cache instance. The type must conform to the CacheStatistics concept. The default value is the type statistics::no_statistics which does not collect any numbers, but provides empty stubs allowing the code to compile.

Public Types

```
typedef Key key_type
typedef Entry entry_type
typedef UpdatePolicy update_policy_type
typedef InsertPolicy insert_policy_type
typedef CacheStorage storage_type
typedef Statistics statistics_type
typedef entry_type::value_type value_type
typedef storage_type::size_type size_type
typedef storage_type::value_type storage_value_type
```

Public Functions

local_cache(*size_type max_size = 0, update_policy_type const &up = update_policy_type(), insert_policy_type const &ip = insert_policy_type()*)
Construct an instance of a *local_cache*.

Parameters

- **max_size**: [in] The maximal size this cache is allowed to reach any time. The default is zero (no size limitation). The unit of this value is usually determined by the unit of the values returned by the entry's *get_size* function.
- **up**: [in] An instance of the *UpdatePolicy* to use for this cache. The default is to use a default constructed instance of the type as defined by the *UpdatePolicy* template parameter.
- **ip**: [in] An instance of the *InsertPolicy* to use for this cache. The default is to use a default constructed instance of the type as defined by the *InsertPolicy* template parameter.

local_cache(*local_cache &&other*)

size_type size() const

Return current size of the cache.

Return The current size of this cache instance.

size_type capacity() const

Access the maximum size the cache is allowed to grow to.

Note The unit of this value is usually determined by the unit of the return values of the entry's function `entry::get_size`.

Return The maximum size this cache instance is currently allowed to reach. If this number is zero the cache has no limitation with regard to a maximum size.

`bool reserve (size_type max_size)`

Change the maximum size this cache can grow to.

Return This function returns *true* if successful. It returns *false* if the new `max_size` is smaller than the current limit and the cache could not be shrunk to the new maximum size.

Parameters

- `max_size`: [in] The new maximum size this cache will be allowed to grow to.

`bool holds_key (key_type const &k) const`

Check whether the cache currently holds an entry identified by the given key.

Note This function does not call the entry's function `entry::touch`. It just checks if the cache contains an entry corresponding to the given key.

Return This function returns *true* if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns *false*.

Parameters

- `k`: [in] The key for the entry which should be looked up in the cache.

`bool get_entry (key_type const &k, key_type &realkey, entry_type &val)`

Get a specific entry identified by the given key.

Note The function will call the entry's `entry::touch` function if the value corresponding to the provided key is found in the cache.

Return This function returns *true* if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns *false*.

Parameters

- `k`: [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache.
- `val`: [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful return will be a copy of the corresponding entry.

`bool get_entry (key_type const &k, entry_type &val)`

Get a specific entry identified by the given key.

Note The function will call the entry's `entry::touch` function if the value corresponding to the provided key is found in the cache.

Return This function returns *true* if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns *false*.

Parameters

- `k`: [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache.
- `val`: [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful return will be a copy of the corresponding entry.

`bool get_entry (key_type const &k, value_type &val)`

Get a specific entry identified by the given key.

Note The function will call the entry's `entry::touch` function if the value corresponding to the provided is found in the cache.

Return This function returns *true* if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns *false*.

Parameters

- *k*: [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache
- *val*: [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful return will be a copy of the corresponding value.

bool **insert** (*key_type const &k*, *value_type const &val*)

Insert a new element into this cache.

Note This function invokes both, the insert policy as provided to the constructor and the function *entry::insert* of the newly constructed entry instance. If either of these functions returns false the key/value pair doesn't get inserted into the cache and the *insert* function will return *false*. Other reasons for this function to fail (return *false*) are a) the key/value pair is already held in the cache or b) inserting the new value into the cache maxed out its capacity and it was not possible to free any of the existing entries.

Return This function returns *true* if the entry has been successfully added to the cache, otherwise it returns *false*.

Parameters

- *k*: [in] The key for the entry which should be added to the cache.
- *value*: [in] The value which should be added to the cache.

bool **insert** (*key_type const &k*, *entry_type &e*)

Insert a new entry into this cache.

Note This function invokes both, the insert policy as provided to the constructor and the function *entry::insert* of the provided entry instance. If either of these functions returns false the key/value pair doesn't get inserted into the cache and the *insert* function will return *false*. Other reasons for this function to fail (return *false*) are a) the key/value pair is already held in the cache or b) inserting the new value into the cache maxed out its capacity and it was not possible to free any of the existing entries.

Return This function returns *true* if the entry has been successfully added to the cache, otherwise it returns *false*.

Parameters

- *k*: [in] The key for the entry which should be added to the cache.
- *value*: [in] The entry which should be added to the cache.

bool **update** (*key_type const &k*, *value_type const &val*)

Update an existing element in this cache.

Note The function will call the entry's *entry::touch* function if the indexed value is found in the cache.

Note The difference to the other overload of the *insert* function is that this overload replaces the cached value only, while the other overload replaces the whole cache entry, updating the cache entry properties.

Return This function returns *true* if the entry has been successfully updated, otherwise it returns *false*. If the entry currently is not held by the cache it is added and the return value reflects the outcome of the corresponding insert operation.

Parameters

- *k*: [in] The key for the value which should be updated in the cache.
- *value*: [in] The value which should be used as a replacement for the existing value in the cache. Any existing cache entry is not changed except for its value.

template<typename **F**>

```
bool update_if (key_type const &k, value_type const &val, F f)
```

Update an existing element in this cache.

Note The function will call the entry's *entry::touch* function if the indexed value is found in the cache.

Note The difference to the other overload of the *insert* function is that this overload replaces the cached value only, while the other overload replaces the whole cache entry, updating the cache entry properties.

Return This function returns *true* if the entry has been successfully updated, otherwise it returns *false*. If the entry currently is not held by the cache it is added and the return value reflects the outcome of the corresponding insert operation.

Parameters

- k: [in] The key for the value which should be updated in the cache.
- value: [in] The value which should be used as a replacement for the existing value in the cache. Any existing cache entry is not changed except for its value.
- f: [in] A callable taking two arguments, *k* and the key found in the cache (in that order). If *f* returns true, then the update will continue. If *f* returns false, then the update will not succeed.

```
bool update (key_type const &k, entry_type &e)
```

Update an existing entry in this cache.

Note The function will call the entry's *entry::touch* function if the indexed value is found in the cache.

Note The difference to the other overload of the *insert* function is that this overload replaces the whole cache entry, while the other overload replaces the cached value only, leaving the cache entry properties untouched.

Return This function returns *true* if the entry has been successfully updated, otherwise it returns *false*. If the entry currently is not held by the cache it is added and the return value reflects the outcome of the corresponding insert operation.

Parameters

- k: [in] The key for the entry which should be updated in the cache.
- value: [in] The entry which should be used as a replacement for the existing entry in the cache. Any existing entry is first removed and then this entry is added.

```
template<typename Func>
size_type erase (Func const &ep = policies::always<storage_value_type>())
```

Remove stored entries from the cache for which the supplied function object returns true.

Return This function returns the overall size of the removed entries (which is the sum of the values returned by the *entry::get_size* functions of the removed entries).

Parameters

- ep: [in] This parameter has to be a (unary) function object. It is invoked for each of the entries currently held in the cache. An entry is considered for removal from the cache whenever the value returned from this invocation is *true*. Even then the entry might not be removed from the cache as its *entry::remove* function might return *false*.

```
size_type erase ()
```

Remove all stored entries from the cache.

Note All entries are considered for removal, but in the end an entry might not be removed from the cache as its *entry::remove* function might return *false*. This function is very useful for

instance in conjunction with an entry's `entry::remove` function enforcing additional criteria like entry expiration, etc.

Return This function returns the overall size of the removed entries (which is the sum of the values returned by the `entry::get_size` functions of the removed entries).

```
void clear()  
    Clear the cache.
```

Unconditionally removes all stored entries from the cache.

```
statistics_type const &get_statistics() const  
    Allow to access the embedded statistics instance.
```

Return This function returns a reference to the statistics instance embedded inside this cache

```
statistics_type &get_statistics()
```

Protected Functions

```
bool free_space(long num_free)
```

Private Types

```
typedef storage_type::iterator iterator  
typedef storage_type::const_iterator const_iterator  
typedef std::deque<iterator> heap_type  
typedef heap_type::iterator heap_iterator  
typedef adapt<UpdatePolicy, iterator> adapted_update_policy_type  
typedef statistics_type::update_on_exit update_on_exit
```

Private Members

```
size_type max_size_  
size_type current_size_  
storage_type store_  
heap_type entry_heap_  
adapted_update_policy_type update_policy_  
insert_policy_type insert_policy_  
statistics_type statistics_  
template<typename Func, typename Iterator>  
struct adapt
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
adapt (Func f)  
  
template<>
bool operator() (Iterator const &lhs, Iterator const &rhs) const
```

Public Members

```
template<>
Func f_  
  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace util  
  
namespace cache
```

```
template<typename Key, typename Entry, typename Statistics = statistics::no_statistics>
class lru_cache
#include <hpx/cache/lru_cache.hpp> The lru_cache implements the basic functionality needed
for a local (non-distributed) LRU cache.
```

Template Parameters

- **Key**: The type of the keys to use to identify the entries stored in the cache.
- **Entry**: The type of the items to be held in the cache.
- **Statistics**: A (optional) type allowing to collect some basic statistics about the operation of the cache instance. The type must conform to the CacheStatistics concept. The default value is the type statistics::no_statistics which does not collect any numbers, but provides empty stubs allowing the code to compile.

Public Types

```
typedef Key key_type
typedef Entry entry_type
typedef Statistics statistics_type
typedef std::pair<key_type, entry_type> entry_pair
typedef std::list<entry_pair> storage_type
typedef std::map<Key, typename storage_type::iterator> map_type
typedef std::size_t size_type
```

Public Functions

lru_cache (*size_type max_size = 0*)
 Construct an instance of a *lru_cache*.

Parameters

- *max_size*: [in] The maximal size this cache is allowed to reach any time. The default is zero (no size limitation). The unit of this value is usually determined by the unit of the values returned by the entry's *get_size* function.

lru_cache (*lru_cache &&other*)

size_type size () const
 Return current size of the cache.

Return The current size of this cache instance.

size_type capacity () const
 Access the maximum size the cache is allowed to grow to.

Note The unit of this value is usually determined by the unit of the return values of the entry's function *entry::get_size*.

Return The maximum size this cache instance is currently allowed to reach. If this number is zero the cache has no limitation with regard to a maximum size.

void reserve (*size_type max_size*)
 Change the maximum size this cache can grow to.

Parameters

- *max_size*: [in] The new maximum size this cache will be allowed to grow to.

bool holds_key (*key_type const &key*)

Check whether the cache currently holds an entry identified by the given key.

Note This function does not call the entry's function *entry::touch*. It just checks if the cache contains an entry corresponding to the given key.

Return This function returns *true* if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns *false*.

Parameters

- *k*: [in] The key for the entry which should be looked up in the cache.

bool get_entry (*key_type const &key, key_type &realkey, entry_type &entry*)
 Get a specific entry identified by the given key.

Note The function will “touch” the entry and mark it as recently used if the key was found in the cache.

Return This function returns *true* if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns *false*.

Parameters

- *key*: [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache.
- *entry*: [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful return will be a copy of the corresponding entry.

```
bool get_entry (key_type const &key, entry_type &entry)  
Get a specific entry identified by the given key.
```

Note The function will “touch” the entry and mark it as recently used if the key was found in the cache.

Return This function returns *true* if the cache holds the referenced entry, otherwise it returns *false*.

Parameters

- **key:** [in] The key for the entry which should be retrieved from the cache.
- **entry:** [out] If the entry indexed by the key is found in the cache this value on successful return will be a copy of the corresponding entry.

```
bool insert (key_type const &key, entry_type const &entry)  
Insert a new entry into this cache.
```

Note This function assumes that the entry is not in the cache already. Inserting an already existing entry is considered undefined behavior

Parameters

- **key:** [in] The key for the entry which should be added to the cache.
- **entry:** [in] The entry which should be added to the cache.

```
void insert_nonexist (key_type const &key, entry_type const &entry)
```

```
void update (key_type const &key, entry_type const &entry)  
Update an existing element in this cache.
```

Note The function will “touch” the entry and mark it as recently used if the key was found in the cache.

Note The difference to the other overload of the *insert* function is that this overload replaces the cached value only, while the other overload replaces the whole cache entry, updating the cache entry properties.

Parameters

- **key:** [in] The key for the value which should be updated in the cache.
- **entry:** [in] The entry which should be used as a replacement for the existing value in the cache. Any existing cache entry is not changed except for its value.

```
template<typename F>  
bool update_if (key_type const &key, entry_type const &entry, F &&f)  
Update an existing element in this cache.
```

Note The function will “touch” the entry and mark it as recently used if the key was found in the cache.

Note The difference to the other overload of the *insert* function is that this overload replaces the cached value only, while the other overload replaces the whole cache entry, updating the cache entry properties.

Return This function returns *true* if the entry has been successfully updated, otherwise it returns *false*. If the entry currently is not held by the cache it is added and the return value reflects the outcome of the corresponding insert operation.

Parameters

- **key:** [in] The key for the value which should be updated in the cache.
- **entry:** [in] The value which should be used as a replacement for the existing value in the cache. Any existing cache entry is not changed except for its value.

- `f`: [in] A callable taking two arguments, k and the key found in the cache (in that order). If f returns true, then the update will continue. If f returns false, then the update will not succeed.

```
template<typename Func>
size_type erase (Func const &ep)
```

Remove stored entries from the cache for which the supplied function object returns true.

Return This function returns the overall size of the removed entries (which is the sum of the values returned by the `entry::get_size` functions of the removed entries).

Parameters

- `ep`: [in] This parameter has to be a (unary) function object. It is invoked for each of the entries currently held in the cache. An entry is considered for removal from the cache whenever the value returned from this invocation is *true*.

```
size_type erase ()
```

Remove all stored entries from the cache.

Return This function returns the overall size of the removed entries (which is the sum of the values returned by the `entry::get_size` functions of the removed entries).

```
size_type clear ()
```

Clear the cache.

Unconditionally removes all stored entries from the cache.

```
statistics_type const &get_statistics () const
```

Allow to access the embedded statistics instance.

Return This function returns a reference to the statistics instance embedded inside this cache

```
statistics_type &get_statistics ()
```

Private Types

```
typedef statistics_type::update_on_exit update_on_exit
```

Private Functions

```
void touch (typename storage_type::iterator it)
```

```
void evict ()
```

Private Members

```
size_type max_size_
size_type current_size_
storage_type storage_
map_type map_
statistics_type statistics_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace cache
```

```
namespace entries
```

```
class entry
#include <hpx/cache/entries/entry.hpp>
```

Template Parameters

- **Value:** The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and less_than_comparable.
- **Derived:** The (optional) type for which this type is used as a base class.

Public Types

```
typedef Value value_type
```

Public Functions

```
entry()
```

Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

```
entry(value_type const &val)
```

Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

```
bool touch()
```

The function *touch* is called by a cache holding this instance whenever it has been requested (touched).

Note It is possible to change the entry in a way influencing the sort criteria mandated by the UpdatePolicy. In this case the function should return *true* to indicate this to the cache, forcing to reorder the cache entries.

Note This function is part of the CacheEntry concept

Return This function should return true if the cache needs to update its internal heap.

Usually this is needed if the entry has been changed by *touch()* in a way influencing the sort order as mandated by the cache's UpdatePolicy

```
bool insert ()
```

The function *insert* is called by a cache whenever it is about to be inserted into the cache.

Note This function is part of the CacheEntry concept

Return This function should return *true* if the entry should be added to the cache, otherwise it should return *false*.

```
bool remove ()
```

The function *remove* is called by a cache holding this instance whenever it is about to be removed from the cache.

Note This function is part of the CacheEntry concept

Return The return value can be used to avoid removing this instance from the cache. If the value is *true* it is ok to remove the entry, other wise it will stay in the cache.

```
std::size_t get_size () const
```

Return the ‘size’ of this entry. By default the size of each entry is just one (1), which is sensible if the cache has a limit (capacity) measured in number of entries.

```
value_type &get ()
```

Get a reference to the stored data value.

Note This function is part of the CacheEntry concept

```
value_type const &get () const
```

Private Members

```
value_type value_
```

Friends

```
bool operator< (entry const &lhs, entry const &rhs)
```

Forwarding operator< allowing to compare entries instead of the values.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace cache
```

```
namespace entries
```

```
template<typename Value>
```

```
class fifo_entry : public hpx::util::cache::entries::entry<Value, fifo_entry<Value>>
```

#include <hpx/cache/entries/fifo_entry.hpp> The fifo_entry type can be used to store arbitrary values in a cache. Using this type as the cache’s entry type makes sure that the least recently inserted entries are discarded from the cache first.

Note The fifo_entry conforms to the CacheEntry concept.

Note This type can be used to model a ‘last in first out’ cache policy if it is used with a std::greater as the caches’ UpdatePolicy (instead of the default std::less).

Template Parameters

- **Value:** The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and less_than_comparable.

Public Functions

fifo_entry()

Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

fifo_entry (Value const &val)

Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

bool insert ()

The function *insert* is called by a cache whenever it is about to be inserted into the cache.

Note This function is part of the CacheEntry concept

Return This function should return *true* if the entry should be added to the cache, otherwise it should return *false*.

std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point const &get_creation_time () const

Private Types

typedef entry<Value, fifo_entry<Value>> base_type

Private Members

std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point insertion_time_

Friends

bool operator< (fifo_entry const &lhs, fifo_entry const &rhs)

Compare the ‘age’ of two entries. An entry is ‘older’ than another entry if it has been created earlier (FIFO).

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace entries

template<typename Value>

```
class lfu_entry : public hpx::util::cache::entries::entry<Value, lfu_entry<Value>>
#include <hpx/cache/entries/lfu_entry.hpp> The lfu_entry type can be used to store arbitrary
values in a cache. Using this type as the cache's entry type makes sure that the least frequently
used entries are discarded from the cache first.
```

Note The lfu_entry conforms to the CacheEntry concept.

Note This type can be used to model a ‘most frequently used’ cache policy if it is used with a std::greater as the caches’ UpdatePolicy (instead of the default std::less).

Template Parameters

- Value: The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and less_than_comparable.

Public Functions

lfu_entry()

Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

lfu_entry (Value const &val)

Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

bool touch()

The function *touch* is called by a cache holding this instance whenever it has been requested (touched).

In the case of the LFU entry we store the reference count tracking the number of times this entry has been requested. This which will be used to compare the age of an entry during the invocation of the *operator<()*.

Return This function should return true if the cache needs to update its internal heap.

Usually this is needed if the entry has been changed by *touch()* in a way influencing the sort order as mandated by the cache’s UpdatePolicy

unsigned long const &get_access_count () const

Private Types

typedef entry<Value, lfu_entry<Value>> base_type

Private Members

unsigned long ref_count_

Friends

```
bool operator< (lfu_entry const &lhs, lfu_entry const &rhs)
    Compare the ‘age’ of two entries. An entry is ‘older’ than another entry if it has been
    accessed less frequently (LFU).
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace cache
```

```
namespace entries
```

```
template<typename Value>
class lru_entry : public hpx::util::cache::entries::entry<Value, lru_entry<Value>>
    #include <hpx/cache/entries/lru_entry.hpp> The lru_entry type can be used to store arbitrary
    values in a cache. Using this type as the cache’s entry type makes sure that the least recently
    used entries are discarded from the cache first.
```

Note The lru_entry conforms to the CacheEntry concept.

Note This type can be used to model a ‘most recently used’ cache policy if it is used with a std::greater as the caches’ UpdatePolicy (instead of the default std::less).

Template Parameters

- **Value**: The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and less_than_comparable.

Public Functions

```
lru_entry()
```

Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

```
lru_entry (Value const &val)
```

Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

```
bool touch()
```

The function *touch* is called by a cache holding this instance whenever it has been requested (touched).

In the case of the LRU entry we store the time of the last access which will be used to compare the age of an entry during the invocation of the *operator<()*.

Return This function should return true if the cache needs to update its internal heap.

Usually this is needed if the entry has been changed by *touch()* in a way influencing the sort order as mandated by the cache’s UpdatePolicy

```
std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point const &get_access_time() const
```

Returns the last access time of the entry.

Private Types

`typedef entry<Value, lru_entry<Value>> base_type`

Private Members

`std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point access_time_`

Friends

`bool operator< (lru_entry const &lhs, lru_entry const &rhs)`

Compare the ‘age’ of two entries. An entry is ‘older’ than another entry if it has been accessed less recently (LRU).

`namespace hpx`

`namespace util`

`namespace cache`

`namespace entries`

`class size_entry`

`#include <hpx/cache/entries/size_entry.hpp>` The size_entry type can be used to store values in a cache which have a size associated (such as files, etc.). Using this type as the cache’s entry type makes sure that the entries with the biggest size are discarded from the cache first.

Note The size_entry conforms to the CacheEntry concept.

Note This type can be used to model a ‘discard smallest first’ cache policy if it is used with a `std::greater` as the caches’ UpdatePolicy (instead of the default `std::less`).

Template Parameters

- **Value:** The data type to be stored in a cache. It has to be default constructible, copy constructible and `less_than_comparable`.
- **Derived:** The (optional) type for which this type is used as a base class.

Public Functions

`size_entry()`

Any cache entry has to be default constructible.

`size_entry (Value const &val, std::size_t size)`

Construct a new instance of a cache entry holding the given value.

`std::size_t get_size () const`

Return the ‘size’ of this entry.

Private Types

```
typedef detail::size_derived<Value, Derived>::type derived_type
typedef entry<Value, derived_type> base_type
```

Private Members

```
std::size_t size_
```

Friends

```
bool operator<(size_entry const &lhs, size_entry const &rhs)
    Compare the ‘age’ of two entries. An entry is ‘older’ than another entry if it has a bigger
    size.
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace cache
```

```
namespace policies
```

```
template<typename Entry>
struct always
```

Public Functions

```
bool operator()(Entry const&)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace cache
```

```
namespace statistics
```

```
class local_full_statistics : public hpx::util::cache::statistics::local_statistics
```

Public Functions

`std::int64_t get_get_entry_count (bool reset)`

The function `get_get_entry_count` returns the number of invocations of the `get_entry()` API function of the cache.

`std::int64_t get_insert_entry_count (bool reset)`

The function `get_insert_entry_count` returns the number of invocations of the `insert_entry()` API function of the cache.

`std::int64_t get_update_entry_count (bool reset)`

The function `get_update_entry_count` returns the number of invocations of the `update_entry()` API function of the cache.

`std::int64_t get_erase_entry_count (bool reset)`

The function `get_erase_entry_count` returns the number of invocations of the `erase()` API function of the cache.

`std::int64_t get_get_entry_time (bool reset)`

The function `get_get_entry_time` returns the overall time spent executing of the `get_entry()` API function of the cache.

`std::int64_t get_insert_entry_time (bool reset)`

The function `get_insert_entry_time` returns the overall time spent executing of the `insert_entry()` API function of the cache.

`std::int64_t get_update_entry_time (bool reset)`

The function `get_update_entry_time` returns the overall time spent executing of the `update_entry()` API function of the cache.

`std::int64_t get_erase_entry_time (bool reset)`

The function `get_erase_entry_time` returns the overall time spent executing of the `erase()` API function of the cache.

Private Functions

`std::int64_t get_and_reset_value (std::int64_t &value, bool reset)`

Private Members

`api_counter_data get_entry_`

`api_counter_data insert_entry_`

`api_counter_data update_entry_`

`api_counter_data erase_entry_`

Friends

```
friend hpx::util::cache::statistics::update_on_exit  
struct api_counter_data
```

Public Functions

```
api_counter_data()
```

Public Members

```
std::int64_t count_  
std::int64_t time_  
  
struct update_on_exit  
#include <local_full_statistics.hpp> Helper class to update timings and counts on function  
exit.
```

Public Functions

```
update_on_exit(local_full_statistics &stat, method m)  
~update_on_exit()
```

Public Members

```
std::int64_t started_at_  
api_counter_data &data_
```

Private Static Functions

```
static api_counter_data &get_api_counter_data(local_full_statistics &stat,  
                                              method m)  
static std::uint64_t now()  
  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace util  
  
namespace cache  
  
namespace statistics  
  
class local_statistics : public hpx::util::cache::statistics::no_statistics  
Subclassed by hpx::util::cache::statistics::local_full_statistics
```

Public Functions

```

local_statistics()

std::size_t get_and_reset (std::size_t &value, bool reset)

std::size_t hits () const

std::size_t misses () const

std::size_t insertions () const

std::size_t evictions () const

std::size_t hits (bool reset)

std::size_t misses (bool reset)

std::size_t insertions (bool reset)

std::size_t evictions (bool reset)

void got_hit ()
    The function got_hit will be called by a cache instance whenever a entry got touched.

void got_miss ()
    The function got_miss will be called by a cache instance whenever a requested entry has not been found in the cache.

void got_insertion ()
    The function got_insertion will be called by a cache instance whenever a new entry has been inserted.

void got_eviction ()
    The function got_eviction will be called by a cache instance whenever an entry has been removed from the cache because a new inserted entry let the cache grow beyond its capacity.

void clear ()
    Reset all statistics.

```

Private Members

```

std::size_t hits_
std::size_t misses_
std::size_t insertions_
std::size_t evictions_

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace cache

namespace statistics

```

Enums

```
enum method
Values:
method_get_entry = 0
method_insert_entry = 1
method_update_entry = 2
method_erase_entry = 3

class no_statistics
Subclassed by hpx::util::cache::statistics::local_statistics
```

Public Functions

void **got_hit()**

The function *got_hit* will be called by a cache instance whenever a entry got touched.

void **got_miss()**

The function *got_miss* will be called by a cache instance whenever a requested entry has not been found in the cache.

void **got_insertion()**

The function *got_insertion* will be called by a cache instance whenever a new entry has been inserted.

void **got_eviction()**

The function *got_eviction* will be called by a cache instance whenever an entry has been removed from the cache because a new inserted entry let the cache grow beyond its capacity.

void **clear()**

Reset all statistics.

std::int64_t get_get_entry_count(bool)

The function *get_get_entry_count* returns the number of invocations of the *get_entry()* API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_insert_entry_count(bool)

The function *get_insert_entry_count* returns the number of invocations of the *insert_entry()* API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_update_entry_count(bool)

The function *get_update_entry_count* returns the number of invocations of the *update_entry()* API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_erase_entry_count(bool)

The function *get_erase_entry_count* returns the number of invocations of the *erase()* API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_get_entry_time(bool)

The function *get_get_entry_time* returns the overall time spent executing of the *get_entry()* API function of the cache.

```
std::int64_t get_insert_entry_time(bool)
The function get_insert_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the insert_entry() API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_update_entry_time(bool)
The function get_update_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the update_entry() API function of the cache.

std::int64_t get_erase_entry_time(bool)
The function get_erase_entry_time returns the overall time spent executing of the erase() API function of the cache.

struct update_on_exit
#include <no_statistics.hpp> Helper class to update timings and counts on function exit.
```

Public Functions

```
update_on_exit (no_statistics const&, method)
```

command_line_handling_local

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/command_line_handling_local.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/command_line_handling_local.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Enums

```
enum commandline_error_mode
Values:
return_on_error
rethrow_on_error
allow_unregistered
ignore_aliases = 0x40
report_missing_config_file = 0x80
```

concepts

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/concepts.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/concepts.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_CONCEPT_REQUIRES_(...)
HPX_CONCEPT_REQUIRES(...)
HPX_CONCEPT_ASSERT(...)
```

Defines

```
HPX_HAS_MEMBER_XXX_TRAIT_DEF(MEMBER)
```

This macro creates a boolean unary meta-function which result is true if and only if its parameter type has member function with MEMBER name (no matter static it is or not). The generated trait ends up in a namespace where the macro itself has been placed.

Defines

```
HPX_HAS_XXX_TRAIT_DEF(Name)
```

This macro creates a boolean unary meta-function such that for any type X, `has_name<X>::value == true` if and only if X is a class type and has a nested type member `x::name`. The generated trait ends up in a namespace where the macro itself has been placed.

concurrency

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/concurrency.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/concurrency.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class barrier
```

Public Functions

```
barrier (std::size_t number_of_threads)
~barrier ()
void wait ()
```

Private Types

```
typedef std::mutex mutex_type
```

Private Members

```
const std::size_t number_of_threads_
std::size_t total_
mutex_type mtx_
std::condition_variable cond_
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::size_t barrier_flag = static_cast<std::size_t>(1) << (CHAR_BIT * sizeof(std::size_t) - 1)
template<typename Data>
struct cache_aligned_data<Data, std::false_type>
```

Public Functions

```
cache_aligned_data ()
cache_aligned_data (Data &&data)
cache_aligned_data (Data const &data)
```

Public Members

Data **data_**

```
template<typename Data>
struct cache_aligned_data_derived<Data, std::false_type> : public Data
```

Public Functions

```
cache_aligned_data_derived()  
cache_aligned_data_derived(Data &&data)  
cache_aligned_data_derived(Data const &data)  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

Functions

```
constexpr std::size_t get_cache_line_size()  
namespace util
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename Data>  
using cache_line_data = cache_aligned_data<Data>  
  
template<typename Data, typename NeedsPadding = typename detail::needs_padding<Data>::type>  
struct cache_aligned_data
```

Public Functions

```
cache_aligned_data()  
cache_aligned_data(Data &&data)  
cache_aligned_data(Data const &data)
```

Public Members

```
Data data_  
template<>  
char cacheline_pad[get_cache_line_padding_size(sizeof(Data))]  
  
template<typename Data>  
struct cache_aligned_data<Data, std::false_type>
```

Public Functions

```
cache_aligned_data()
cache_aligned_data(Data &&data)
cache_aligned_data(Data const &data)
```

Public Members

Data `data_`

```
template<typename Data, typename NeedsPadding = typename detail::needs_padding<Data>::type>
struct cache_aligned_data_derived : public Data
```

Public Functions

```
cache_aligned_data_derived()
cache_aligned_data_derived(Data &&data)
cache_aligned_data_derived(Data const &data)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
char cacheline_pad[get_cache_line_padding_size(sizeof(Data))]

template<typename Data>
struct cache_aligned_data_derived<Data, std::false_type> : public Data
```

Public Functions

```
cache_aligned_data_derived()
cache_aligned_data_derived(Data &&data)
cache_aligned_data_derived(Data const &data)
```

Defines

```
MOODYCAMEL_THREADLOCAL
MOODYCAMEL_EXCEPTIONS_ENABLED
MOODYCAMEL_TRY
MOODYCAMEL_CATCH(...)
MOODYCAMEL_RETHROW
MOODYCAMEL_THROW(expr)
MOODYCAMEL_NOEXCEPT
```

```
MOODYCAMEL_NOEXCEPTCTOR (type, valueType, expr)
MOODYCAMEL_NOEXCEPT_ASSIGN (type, valueType, expr)
MOODYCAMEL_DELETE_FUNCTION
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace concurrency
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Traits>
void swap (typename ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits>::ImplicitProducerKVP &a, typename ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits>::ImplicitProducerKVP &b)

template<typename T, typename Traits>
void swap (ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &a, ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &b)

void swap (ProducerToken &a, ProducerToken &b)

void swap (ConsumerToken &a, ConsumerToken &b)

template<typename T, typename Traits = ConcurrentQueueDefaultTraits>
class ConcurrentQueue
```

Public Types

```
typedef ::hpx::concurrency::ProducerToken producer_token_t
typedef ::hpx::concurrency::ConsumerToken consumer_token_t
typedef Traits::index_t index_t
typedef Traits::size_t size_t
```

Public Functions

```
ConcurrentQueue (size_t capacity = 6 * BLOCK_SIZE)

ConcurrentQueue (size_t minCapacity, size_t maxExplicitProducers, size_t maxImplicitProducers)

~ConcurrentQueue ()

ConcurrentQueue (ConcurrentQueue const&)

ConcurrentQueue &operator= (ConcurrentQueue const&)

ConcurrentQueue (ConcurrentQueue &&other)

ConcurrentQueue &operator= (ConcurrentQueue &&other)

void swap (ConcurrentQueue &other)

bool enqueue (T const &item)
```

```

bool enqueue (T &&item)
bool enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, T const &item)
bool enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, T &&item)

template<typename It>
bool enqueue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t count)

template<typename It>
bool enqueue_bulk (producer_token_t const &token, It itemFirst, size_t count)

bool try_enqueue (T const &item)
bool try_enqueue (T &&item)
bool try_enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, T const &item)
bool try_enqueue (producer_token_t const &token, T &&item)

template<typename It>
bool try_enqueue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t count)

template<typename It>
bool try_enqueue_bulk (producer_token_t const &token, It itemFirst, size_t count)

template<typename U>
bool try_dequeue (U &item)
bool try_dequeue_non_interleaved (U &item)

template<typename U>
bool try_dequeue (consumer_token_t &token, U &item)

template<typename It>
size_t try_dequeue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t max)

template<typename It>
size_t try_dequeue_bulk (consumer_token_t &token, It itemFirst, size_t max)

template<typename U>
bool try_dequeue_from_producer (producer_token_t const &producer, U &item)

template<typename It>
size_t try_dequeue_bulk_from_producer (producer_token_t const &producer, It itemFirst, size_t max)

size_t size_approx () const

```

Public Static Functions

```
static bool is_lock_free()
```

Public Static Attributes

```
const size_t BLOCK_SIZE = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::BLOCK_SIZE)
const size_t EXPLICIT_BLOCK_EMPTY_COUNTER_THRESHOLD = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::EXPLICIT_BLOCK_EMPTY_COUNTER_THRESHOLD)
const size_t EXPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::EXPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE)
const size_t IMPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::IMPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE)
const size_t INITIAL_IMPLICIT_PRODUCER_HASH_SIZE = static_cast<size_t>(Traits::INITIAL_IMPLICIT_PRODUCER_HASH_SIZE)
const std::uint32_t EXPLICIT_CONSUMER_CONSUMPTION_QUOTA_BEFORE_ROTATE = static_cast<std::uint32_t>(Traits::EXPLICIT_CONSUMER_CONSUMPTION_QUOTA_BEFORE_ROTATE)
const size_t hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue::MAX_SUBQUEUE_SIZE = (details::concurrent_queue::MAX_SUBQUEUE_SIZE)
```

Private Types

```
enum AllocationMode
    Values:
        CanAlloc
        CannotAlloc

enum InnerQueueContext
    Values:
        implicit_context = 0
        explicit_context = 1
```

Private Functions

```
ConcurrentQueue &swap_internal(ConcurrentQueue &other)

template<AllocationMode canAlloc, typename U>
bool inner_enqueue(producer_token_t const &token, U &&element)

template<AllocationMode canAlloc, typename U>
bool inner_enqueue(U &&element)

template<AllocationMode canAlloc, typename It>
bool inner_enqueue_bulk(producer_token_t const &token, It itemFirst, size_t count)

template<AllocationMode canAlloc, typename It>
bool inner_enqueue_bulk(It itemFirst, size_t count)

bool update_current_producer_after_rotation(consumer_token_t &token)

void populate_initial_block_list(size_t blockCount)

Block *try_get_block_from_initial_pool()

void add_block_to_free_list(Block *block)
```

```

void add_blocks_to_free_list (Block *block)

Block *try_get_block_from_free_list ()

template<AllocationMode canAlloc>
Block *requisition_block ()

ProducerBase *recycle_or_create_producer (bool isExplicit)

ProducerBase *recycle_or_create_producer (bool isExplicit, bool &recycled)

ProducerBase *add_producer (ProducerBase *producer)

void reown_producers ()

void populate_initial_implicit_producer_hash ()

void swap_implicit_producer_hashes (ConcurrentQueue &other)

ImplicitProducer *get_or_add_implicit_producer ()

```

Private Members

```

std::atomic<ProducerBase*> producerListTail

std::atomic<std::uint32_t> producerCount

std::atomic<size_t> initialBlockPoolIndex

Block *initialBlockPool

size_t initialBlockPoolSize

FreeList<Block> freeList

std::atomic<ImplicitProducerHash*> implicitProducerHash

std::atomic<size_t> implicitProducerHashCount

ImplicitProducerHash initialImplicitProducerHash

std::array<ImplicitProducerKVP, INITIAL_IMPLICIT_PRODUCER_HASH_SIZE> initialImplicitProducer

std::atomic_flag implicitProducerHashResizeInProgress

std::atomic<std::uint32_t> nextExplicitConsumerId

std::atomic<std::uint32_t> globalExplicitConsumerOffset

```

Private Static Functions

```

template<typename U>
static U *create_array (size_t count)

template<typename U>
static void destroy_array (U *p, size_t count)

template<typename U>
static U *create ()

template<typename U, typename A1>

```

```
static U *create(AI &&aI)

template<typename U>
static void destroy(U *p)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::concurrency::ProducerToken
friend hpx::concurrency::ConsumerToken
friend hpx::concurrency::ExplicitProducer
friend hpx::concurrency::ImplicitProducer
friend hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueueTests

template<typename XT, typename XTraits>
void swap(typename ConcurrentQueue<XT, XTraits>::ImplicitProducerKVP&, typename
          ConcurrentQueue<XT, XTraits>::ImplicitProducerKVP&)

struct Block
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
Block()

template<InnerQueueContext context>
bool is_empty() const

template<InnerQueueContext context>
bool set_empty(index_t i)

template<InnerQueueContext context>
bool set_many_empty(index_t i, size_t count)

template<InnerQueueContext context>
void set_all_empty()

template<InnerQueueContext context>
void reset_empty()

template<>
T *operator[](index_t idx)

template<>
T const *operator[](index_t idx) const
```

Public Members

```
template<>
char elements[sizeof(T) * BLOCK_SIZE]

template<>
details::max_align_t dummy

template<>
Block *next

template<>
std::atomic<size_t> elementsCompletelyDequeued

std::atomic<bool> hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue< T, Traits >::Block::empty

template<>
std::atomic<uint32_t> freeListRefs

template<>
std::atomic<Block*> freeListNext

template<>
std::atomic<bool> shouldBeOnFreeList

template<>
bool dynamicallyAllocated
```

Private Members

```
template<>
union hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue::Block::[anonymous] [anonymous]

struct ExplicitProducer : public hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits>::ProducerBase
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
ExplicitProducer (ConcurrentQueue *parent)

template<>
~ExplicitProducer ()

template<AllocationMode allocMode, typename U>
bool enqueue (U &&element)

template<typename U>
bool dequeue (U &element)

template<AllocationMode allocMode, typename It>
bool enqueue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t count)

template<typename It>
size_t dequeue_bulk (It &itemFirst, size_t max)
```

Private Functions

```
template<>
bool new_block_index(size_t numberOffilledSlotsToExpose)
```

Private Members

```
template<>
std::atomic<BlockIndexHeader*> blockIndex

template<>
size_t pr_blockIndexSlotsUsed

template<>
size_t pr_blockIndexSize

template<>
size_t pr_blockIndexFront

template<>
BlockIndexEntry *pr_blockIndexEntries

template<>
void *pr_blockIndexRaw

struct BlockIndexEntry
```

Public Members

```
template<>
index_t base

template<>
Block *block

struct BlockIndexHeader
```

Public Members

```
template<>
size_t size

template<>
std::atomic<size_t> front

template<>
BlockIndexEntry *entries

template<>
void *prev

template<typename N>
struct FreeList
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
FreeList()

template<>
FreeList (FreeList &&other)

template<>
void swap (FreeList &other)

template<>
FreeList (FreeList const&)

template<>
FreeList &operator= (FreeList const&)

template<>
void add (N *node)

template<>
N *try_get ()

template<>
N *head_unsafe () const
```

Private Functions

```
template<>
void add_knowing_refcount_is_zero (N *node)
```

Private Members

```
template<>
std::atomic<N*> freeListHead
```

Private Static Attributes

```
template<>
const std::uint32_t REFS_MASK = 0x7FFFFFFF

template<>
const std::uint32_t SHOULD_BE_ON_FREELIST = 0x80000000

template<typename N>
struct FreeListNode
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
FreeListNode ()
```

Public Members

```
template<>
std::atomic<std::uint32_t> freeListRefs
```

```
template<>
std::atomic<N*> freeListNext
```

```
struct ImplicitProducer : public hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits>::ProducerBase
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
ImplicitProducer (ConcurrentQueue *parent)
```

```
template<>
~ImplicitProducer ()
```

```
template<AllocationMode allocMode, typename U>
bool enqueue (U &element)
```

```
template<typename U>
bool dequeue (U &element)
```

```
template<AllocationMode allocMode, typename It>
bool enqueue_bulk (It itemFirst, size_t count)
```

```
template<typename It>
size_t dequeue_bulk (It &itemFirst, size_t max)
```

Private Functions

```
template<AllocationMode allocMode>
bool insert_block_index_entry (BlockIndexEntry *&idxEntry, index_t blockStartIndex)
```

```
template<>
void rewind_block_index_tail ()
```

```
template<>
BlockIndexEntry *get_block_index_entry_for_index (index_t index) const
```

```
template<>
size_t get_block_index_index_for_index (index_t index, BlockIndexHeader *&localBlockIndex) const
```

```
template<>
bool new_block_index ()
```

Private Members

```
template<>
size_t nextBlockIndexCapacity

template<>
std::atomic<BlockIndexHeader*> blockIndex
```

Private Static Attributes

```
template<>
const index_t INVALID_BLOCK_BASE = 1

struct BlockIndexEntry
```

Public Members

```
template<>
std::atomic<index_t> key

template<>
std::atomic<Block*> value

struct BlockIndexHeader
```

Public Members

```
template<>
size_t capacity

template<>
std::atomic<size_t> tail

template<>
BlockIndexEntry *entries

template<>
BlockIndexEntry **index

template<>
BlockIndexHeader *prev

struct ImplicitProducerHash
```

Public Members

```
template<>
size_t capacity

template<>
ImplicitProducerKVP *entries

template<>
ImplicitProducerHash *prev

struct ImplicitProducerKVP
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
ImplicitProducerKVP ()

template<>
ImplicitProducerKVP (ImplicitProducerKVP &&other)

template<>
ImplicitProducerKVP &operator= (ImplicitProducerKVP &&other)

template<>
void swap (ImplicitProducerKVP &other)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
std::atomic<details::thread_id_t> key

template<>
ImplicitProducer *value

struct ProducerBase : public hpx::concurrency::details::ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
ProducerBase (ConcurrentQueue *parent_, bool isExplicit_)

template<>
virtual ~ProducerBase ()

template<typename U>
bool dequeue (U &element)

template<typename It>
size_t dequeue_bulk (It &itemFirst, size_t max)

template<>
ProducerBase *next_prod () const

template<>
size_t size_approx () const

template<>
index_t getTail () const
```

Public Members

```
template<>
bool isExplicit

template<>
ConcurrentQueue *parent
```

Protected Attributes

```
template<>
std::atomic<index_t> tailIndex

template<>
std::atomic<index_t> headIndex

template<>
std::atomic<index_t> dequeueOptimisticCount

template<>
std::atomic<index_t> dequeueOvercommit

template<>
Block *tailBlock

struct ConcurrentQueueDefaultTraits
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::size_t size_t
typedef std::size_t index_t
```

Public Static Functions

```
static void *malloc (size_t size)
static void free (void *ptr)
```

Public Static Attributes

```
const size_t BLOCK_SIZE = 32
const size_t EXPLICIT_BLOCK_EMPTY_COUNTER_THRESHOLD = 32
const size_t EXPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE = 32
const size_t IMPLICIT_INITIAL_INDEX_SIZE = 32
const size_t INITIAL_IMPLICIT_PRODUCER_HASH_SIZE = 32
const std::uint32_t EXPLICIT_CONSUMER_CONSUMPTION_QUOTA_BEFORE_ROTATE = 256
const size_t MAX_SUBQUEUE_SIZE = details::const_numeric_max<size_t>::value

struct ConsumerToken
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Traits>
ConsumerToken (ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &q)

template<typename T, typename Traits>
ConsumerToken (BlockingConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &q)

ConsumerToken (ConsumerToken &&other)

ConsumerToken &operator= (ConsumerToken &&other)

void swap (ConsumerToken &other)

ConsumerToken (ConsumerToken const&)

ConsumerToken &operator= (ConsumerToken const&)
```

Private Members

```
std::uint32_t initialOffset
std::uint32_t lastKnownGlobalOffset
std::uint32_t itemsConsumedFromCurrent
details::ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase *currentProducer
details::ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase *desiredProducer
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue
friend hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueueTests

struct ProducerToken
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Traits>
ProducerToken (ConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &queue)

template<typename T, typename Traits>
ProducerToken (BlockingConcurrentQueue<T, Traits> &queue)

ProducerToken (ProducerToken &&other)

ProducerToken &operator= (ProducerToken &&other)

void swap (ProducerToken &other)

bool valid() const

~ProducerToken ()

ProducerToken (ProducerToken const&)

ProducerToken &operator= (ProducerToken const&)
```

Protected Attributes

```
details::ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase *producer
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue
friend hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueueTests
namespace details
```

Typedefs

```
typedef std::uintptr_t thread_id_t
typedef std::max_align_t std_max_align_t
```

Functions

```
static thread_id_t thread_id()
static bool() hpx::concurrency::details::likely(bool x)
static bool() hpx::concurrency::details::unlikely(bool x)

static size_t hash_thread_id(thread_id_t id)

template<typename T>
static bool circular_less_than(T a, T b)

template<typename U>
static char *align_for(char *ptr)

template<typename T>
static T ceil_to_pow_2(T x)

template<typename T>
static void swap_relaxed(std::atomic<T> &left, std::atomic<T> &right)

template<typename T>
static T const &nomove(T const &x)

template<typename It>
static auto deref_noexcept(It &it)
```

Variables

```
const thread_id_t invalid_thread_id = 0
const thread_id_t invalid_thread_id2 = 1

template<bool use32>
struct _hash_32_or_64
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::uint32_t hash (std::uint32_t h)

template<>
struct _hash_32_or_64<1>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::uint64_t hash (std::uint64_t h)

struct ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase
```

Public Functions

```
ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase ()
```

Public Members

```
ConcurrentQueueProducerTypelessBase *next
std::atomic<bool> inactive
ProducerToken *token

template<typename T>
struct const_numeric_max
```

Public Static Attributes

```
const T hpx::concurrency::details::const_numeric_max::value= std::numeric_limits<T>::max()

union max_align_t
```

Public Members

```
std_max_align_t x
long long y
void *z

template<bool Enable>
struct nomove_if
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename T>
static T const &eval(T const &x)

template<>
struct nomove_if<false>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename U>
static auto eval(U &&x)

template<>
struct static_is_lock_free<bool>
```

Public Types

```
enum [anonymous]
Values:
value = ATOMIC_BOOL_LOCK_FREE
```

```
template<typename U>
struct static_is_lock_free<U*>
```

Public Types

```
enum [anonymous]
Values:
value = ATOMIC_POINTER_LOCK_FREE
```

```
template<typename T>
struct static_is_lock_free_num
```

Public Types

enum [anonymous]

Values:

value = 0

template<>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<int>

Public Types

enum [anonymous]

Values:

value = ATOMIC_INT_LOCK_FREE

template<>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<long>

Public Types

enum [anonymous]

Values:

value = ATOMIC_LONG_LOCK_FREE

template<>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<long long>

Public Types

enum [anonymous]

Values:

value = ATOMIC_LLONG_LOCK_FREE

template<>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<short>

Public Types

enum [anonymous]

Values:

value = ATOMIC_SHORT_LOCK_FREE

template<>
struct static_is_lock_free_num<signed char>

Public Types

```
enum [anonymous]
  Values:
    value = ATOMIC_CHAR_LOCK_FREE
```

```
template<typename thread_id_t>
struct thread_id_converter
```

Public Types

```
typedef thread_id_t thread_id_numeric_size_t
typedef thread_id_t thread_id_hash_t
```

Public Static Functions

```
static thread_id_hash_t prehash (thread_id_t const &x)
namespace boost

namespace lockfree
```

Enums

```
enum deque_status_type
  Values:
```

```
stable
rpush
lpush
```

```
template<typename T, typename freelist_t = caching_freelist_t, typename Alloc = std::allocator<T>>
struct deque
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using node = deque_node<T>
template<>
using node_pointer = typename node::pointer
template<>
using atomic_node_pointer = typename node::atomic_pointer
template<>
using tag_t = typename node::tag_t
template<>
using anchor = deque_anchor<T>
template<>
```

```
using anchor_pair = typename anchor::pair
template<>
using atomic_anchor_pair = typename anchor::atomic_pair
template<>
using node_allocator = typename std::allocator_traits<Alloc>::template rebind_alloc<node>
template<>
using pool = typename std::conditional<std::is_same<freelist_t, caching_freelist_t>::value, caching_freelist<node>
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(deque)

deque(std::size_t initial_nodes = 128)

~deque()

bool empty() const

bool is_lock_free() const

bool push_left(T data)

bool push_right(T data)

bool pop_left(T &r)

bool pop_left(T *r)

bool pop_right(T &r)

bool pop_right(T *r)
```

Private Functions

```
node *alloc_node(node *lptr, node *rptr, T const &v, tag_t ltag = 0, tag_t rtag = 0)

node *alloc_node(node *lptr, node *rptr, T &&v, tag_t ltag = 0, tag_t rtag = 0)

void deallocate_node(node *n)

void stabilize_left(anchor_pair &lrs)

void stabilize_right(anchor_pair &lrs)

void stabilize(anchor_pair &lrs)
```

Private Members

```
anchor anchor_
pool pool_
template<>
char padding[padding_size]
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::size_t padding_size = BOOST_LOCKFREE_CACHELINE_BYTES - sizeof(anchor)
template<typename T>
struct deque_anchor
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using node = deque_node<T>
template<>
using node_pointer = typename node::pointer
template<>
using atomic_node_pointer = typename node::atomic_pointer
template<>
using tag_t = typename node::tag_t
template<>
using anchor = deque_anchor<T>
template<>
using pair = tagged_ptr_pair<node, node>
template<>
using atomic_pair = std::atomic<pair>
```

Public Functions

```
deque_anchor()
deque_anchor(deque_anchor const &p)
deque_anchor(pair const &p)
deque_anchor(node *lptr, node *rptr, tag_t status = stable, tag_t tag = 0)
pair lrs (std::memory_order mo = std::memory_order_acquire) volatile const
node *left (std::memory_order mo = std::memory_order_acquire) volatile const
node *right (std::memory_order mo = std::memory_order_acquire) volatile const
tag_t status (std::memory_order mo = std::memory_order_acquire) volatile const
tag_t tag (std::memory_order mo = std::memory_order_acquire) volatile const
```

```
bool cas (deque_anchor &expected, deque_anchor const &desired, std::memory_order mo =  
          std::memory_order_acq_rel) volatile  
  
bool cas (pair &expected, deque_anchor const &desired, std::memory_order mo =  
          std::memory_order_acq_rel) volatile  
  
bool cas (deque_anchor &expected, pair const &desired, std::memory_order mo =  
          std::memory_order_acq_rel) volatile  
  
bool cas (pair &expected, pair const &desired, std::memory_order mo =  
          std::memory_order_acq_rel) volatile  
  
bool operator== (volatile deque_anchor const &rhs) const  
  
bool operator!= (volatile deque_anchor const &rhs) const  
  
bool operator== (volatile pair const &rhs) const  
  
bool operator!= (volatile pair const &rhs) const  
  
bool is_lock_free () const
```

Private Members

```
atomic_pair pair_
```

```
template<typename T>  
struct deque_node
```

Public Types

```
typedef detail::tagged_ptr<deque_node> pointer  
typedef std::atomic<pointer> atomic_pointer  
typedef pointer::tag_t tag_t
```

Public Functions

```
deque_node ()  
  
deque_node (deque_node const &p)  
  
deque_node (deque_node *lptr, deque_node *rptr, T const &v, tag_t ltag = 0, tag_t rtag =  
0)  
  
deque_node (deque_node *lptr, deque_node *rptr, T &&v, tag_t ltag = 0, tag_t rtag = 0)
```

Public Members

```

atomic_pointer left
atomic_pointer right
T data

namespace hpx

namespace util

struct spinlock
    #include <spinlock.hpp> Lockable spinlock class.

```

Public Functions

```

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (spinlock)
spinlock (char const* = nullptr)
~spinlock ()
void lock ()
bool try_lock ()
void unlock ()

```

Private Members

```

hpx::util::detail::spinlock m

namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename Tag, std::size_t N = HPX_HAVE_SPINLOCK_POOL_NUM>
class spinlock_pool

```

Public Static Functions

```
static detail::spinlock &spinlock_for (void const *pv)
```

Private Static Attributes

```
cache_aligned_data<detail::spinlock> pool_
```

config

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/config.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/config.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

HPX_INITIAL_IP_PORT

This is the default ip/port number used by the parcel subsystem.

HPX_CONNECTING_IP_PORT

HPX_INITIAL_IP_ADDRESS

HPX_RUNTIME_INSTANCE_LIMIT

This defines the maximum number of possible runtime instances in one executable

HPX_PARCEL_BOOTSTRAP

This defines the type of the parcelport to be used during application bootstrap. This value can be changed at runtime by the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.bootstrap = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable `HPX_PARCEL_BOOTSTRAP`).

HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS

This defines the number of outgoing (parcel-) connections kept alive (to all other localities). This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.max_connections = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable `HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS`).

HPX_PARCEL_IPC_DATA_BUFFER_CACHE_SIZE

This defines the number of outgoing ipc (parcel-) connections kept alive (to each of the other localities on the same node). This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.ipc.data_buffer_cache_size = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable `HPX_PARCEL_IPC_DATA_BUFFER_CACHE_SIZE`).

HPX_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_REQUESTS

This defines the number of MPI requests in flight. This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.mpi.max_requests = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable `HPX_PARCEL_MPI_MAX_REQUESTS`).

HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY

This defines the number of outgoing (parcel-) connections kept alive (to each of the other localities). This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.max_connections_per_locality = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable `HPX_PARCEL_MAX_CONNECTIONS_PER_LOCALITY`).

HPX_PARCEL_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE

This defines the maximally allowed message size for messages transferred between localities. This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.max_message_size = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable `HPX_PARCEL_MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE`).

HPX_PARCEL_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE

This defines the maximally allowed outbound message size for coalescing messages transferred between localities. This value can be changed at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.parcel.max_outbound_message_size = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable `HPX_PARCEL_MAX_OUTBOUND_MESSAGE_SIZE`).

HPX_PARCEL_SERIALIZATION_OVERHEAD**HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE**

This defines the number of AGAS address translations kept in the local cache. This is just the initial size which may be adjusted depending on the load of the system (not implemented yet), etc. It must be a minimum of 3 for AGAS v3 bootstrapping.

This value can be changes at runtime by setting the configuration parameter:

```
hpx.agas.local_cache_size = ...
```

(or by setting the corresponding environment variable `HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE`)

HPX_INITIAL_AGAS_MAX_PENDING_REFCNT_REQUESTS**HPX_GLOBALCREDIT_INITIAL**

This defines the initial global reference count associated with any created object.

HPX_NUM_IO_POOL_SIZE

This defines the default number of OS-threads created for the different internal thread pools

HPX_NUM_PARCEL_POOL_SIZE**HPX_NUM_TIMER_POOL_SIZE****HPX_SPINLOCK_DEADLOCK_DETECTION_LIMIT**

By default, enable minimal thread deadlock detection in debug builds only.

HPX_COROUTINE_NUM_HEAPS

This defines the default number of coroutine heaps.

HPX_HAVE_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH

By default, enable storing the thread phase in debug builds only.

By default, enable storing the parent thread information in debug builds only. By default, enable storing the thread description in debug builds only. By default, enable storing the target address of the data the thread is accessing in debug builds only. By default we do not maintain stack back-traces on suspension. This is a pure debugging aid to be able to see in the debugger where a suspended thread got stuck. By default we capture only 20 levels of stack back trace on suspension

HPX_MAX_NETWORK_RETRIES**HPX_NETWORK_RETRIES_SLEEP****HPX_INI_PATH_DELIMITER****HPX_PATH_DELIMITERS**

```
HPX_SHARED_LIB_EXTENSION
HPX_EXECUTABLE_EXTENSION
HPX_MAKE_DLL_STRING(n)
HPX_MANGLE_NAME(n)
HPX_MANGLE_STRING(n)
HPX_COMPONENT_NAME_DEFAULT
HPX_COMPONENT_NAME
HPX_COMPONENT_STRING
HPX_PLUGIN_COMPONENT_PREFIX
HPX_PLUGIN_NAME_DEFAULT
HPX_PLUGIN_NAME
HPX_PLUGIN_STRING
HPX_PLUGIN_PLUGIN_PREFIX
HPX_APPLICATION_STRING
HPX_IDLE_LOOP_COUNT_MAX
HPX_BUSY_LOOP_COUNT_MAX
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_THREAD_COUNT
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_PENDING
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_STAGED
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_ADD_NEW_COUNT
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_ADD_NEW_COUNT
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_DELETE_COUNT
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_DELETE_COUNT
HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_TERMINATED_THREADS
HPX_IDLE_BACKOFF_TIME_MAX
HPX_WRAPPER_HEAP_STEP
HPX_INITIAL_GID_RANGE
HPX_CONTINUATION_MAX_RECURSION_DEPTH
```

Defines

`HPX_NOINLINE`

Function attribute to tell compiler not to inline the function.

`HPX_NORETURN`

Function attribute to tell compiler that the function does not return.

`HPX_DEPRECATED`(*x*)

Marks an entity as deprecated. The argument *x* specifies a custom message that is included in the compiler warning. For more details see <>__.

HPX_FALLTHROUGH

Indicates that the fall through from the previous case label is intentional and should not be diagnosed by a compiler that warns on fallthrough. For more details see <[__](#)>.

HPX_NODISCARD

If a function declared nodiscard or a function returning an enumeration or class declared nodiscard by value is called from a discarded-value expression other than a cast to void, the compiler is encouraged to issue a warning. For more details see [__](#).

HPX_NO_UNIQUE_ADDRESS

Indicates that this data member need not have an address distinct from all other non-static data members of its class. For more details see [__](#).

Defines

HPX_LIKELY (*expr*)

Hint at the compiler that *expr* is likely to be true.

HPX_UNLIKELY (*expr*)

Hint at the compiler that *expr* is likely to be false.

Defines

HPX_COMPILER_FENCE

Generates assembly that serves as a fence to the compiler CPU to disable optimization. Usually implemented in the form of a memory barrier.

HPX_SMT_PAUSE

Generates assembly that executes a “pause” instruction. Useful in spinning loops.

Defines

HPX_NATIVE_TLS

This macro is replaced with the compiler specific keyword attribute to mark a variable as thread local. For more details see <[__](#)>.

This macro is deprecated. It is always replaced with the `thread_local` keyword. Prefer using `thread_local` directly instead.

Defines

HPX_GCC_VERSION

Returns the GCC version HPX is compiled with. Only set if compiled with GCC.

HPX_CLANG_VERSION

Returns the Clang version HPX is compiled with. Only set if compiled with Clang.

HPX_INTEL_VERSION

Returns the Intel Compiler version HPX is compiled with. Only set if compiled with the Intel Compiler.

HPX_MSVC

This macro is set if the compilation is with MSVC.

HPX_MINGW

This macro is set if the compilation is with Mingw.

HPX_WINDOWS

This macro is set if the compilation is for Windows.

HPX_NATIVE_MIC

This macro is set if the compilation is for Intel Knights Landing.

Defines

HPX_CONSTEXPR

This macro evaluates to `constexpr` if the compiler supports it.

This macro is deprecated. It is always replaced with the `constexpr` keyword. Prefer using `constexpr` directly instead.

HPX_CONSTEXPR_OR_CONST

This macro evaluates to `constexpr` if the compiler supports it, `const` otherwise.

This macro is deprecated. It is always replaced with the `constexpr` keyword. Prefer using `constexpr` directly instead.

HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE

This macro evaluates to `inline constexpr`

HPX_HOST_DEVICE_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE

This macro evaluates to `inline constexpr` for host code and.

HPX_STATIC_CONSTEXPR

This macro evaluates to `static constexpr` if the compiler supports it, `static const` otherwise.

This macro is deprecated. It is always replaced with the `static constexpr` keyword. Prefer using `static constexpr` directly instead.

Defines

HPX_DEBUG

Defined if HPX is compiled in debug mode.

HPX_BUILD_TYPE

Evaluates to `debug` if compiled in debug mode, `release` otherwise.

Defines

HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS_V1_4

HPX_DEPRECATED_V1_4 (x)

HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS_V1_5

HPX_DEPRECATED_V1_5 (x)

HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS_V1_6

HPX_DEPRECATED_V1_6 (x)

HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS_V1_7

HPX_DEPRECATED_V1_7 (x)

HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS_V1_8

HPX_DEPRECATED_V1_8 (x)

HPX_DEPRECATED_V (*major, minor, x*)

Defines

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (*cls*)

Marks a class as non-copyable and non-movable.

Defines

HPX_EXPORT

Marks a class or function to be exported from HPX or imported if it is consumed.

Defines

HPX_FORCEINLINE

Marks a function to be forced inline.

Defines

HPX_CAPTURE_FORWARD (*var*)

Evaluates to `var = std::forward<decltype(var)>(var)` if the compiler supports C++14 Lambdas.
Defaults to `var`.

This macro is deprecated. Prefer using `var = std::forward<decltype((var))>(var)` directly instead.

HPX_CAPTURE_MOVE (*var*)

Evaluates to `var = std::move(var)` if the compiler supports C++14 Lambdas. Defaults to `var`.

This macro is deprecated. Prefer using `var = std::move(var)` directly instead.

Defines

HPX_CXX20_CAPTURE_THIS (...)

Defines

HPX_SUPER_PURE

HPX_PURE

HPX_HOT

HPX_COLD

Defines

```
HPX_THREADS_STACK_OVERHEAD  
HPX_SMALL_STACK_SIZE  
HPX_MEDIUM_STACK_SIZE  
HPX_LARGE_STACK_SIZE  
HPX_HUGE_STACK_SIZE
```

Defines

```
HPX_WEAK_SYMBOL
```

config_registry

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/config_registry.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/config_registry.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

Defines

```
HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_EXPORT  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace config_registry
```

Functions

```
HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_EXPORT std::vector<module_config> const& hpx::config_registry::  
HPX_CONFIG_REGISTRY_EXPORT void hpx::config_registry::add_module_config(module_config  
struct add_module_config_helper
```

Public Functions

```
add_module_config_helper(module_config const &config)  
struct module_config
```

Public Members

```
std::string module_name
std::vector<std::string> config_entries
```

coroutines

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/coroutines.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/coroutines.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
namespace coroutines
```

```
class coroutine
```

Public Types

```
using impl_type = detail::coroutine_impl
using thread_id_type = impl_type::thread_id_type
using result_type = impl_type::result_type
using arg_type = impl_type::arg_type
using functor_type = util::unique_function_nonser<result_type (arg_type) >
```

Public Functions

```
coroutine (functor_type &&f, thread_id_type id, std::ptrdiff_t stack_size = detail::default_stack_size)
coroutine (coroutine const &src)
coroutine &operator=(coroutine const &src)
coroutine (coroutine &&src)
coroutine &operator=(coroutine &&src)
thread_id_type get_thread_id() const
std::size_t get_thread_data() const
std::size_t set_thread_data(std::size_t data)
void rebind (functor_type &&f, thread_id_type id)
```

```
result_type operator() (arg_type arg = arg_type())
bool is_ready() const
std::ptrdiff_t get_available_stack_space()
impl_type *impl()
```

Private Members

```
impl_type impl_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
namespace coroutines
```

```
class stackless_coroutine
```

Public Types

```
using thread_id_type = hpx::threads::thread_id
using result_type = std::pair<thread_schedule_state, thread_id_type>
using arg_type = thread_restart_state
using functor_type = util::unique_function_nonsig<result_type (arg_type)>
```

Public Functions

```
stackless_coroutine (functor_type &&f, thread_id_type id, std::ptrdiff_t = default_stack_size)
~stackless_coroutine ()
stackless_coroutine (stackless_coroutine const &src)
stackless_coroutine &operator= (stackless_coroutine const &src)
stackless_coroutine (stackless_coroutine &&src)
stackless_coroutine &operator= (stackless_coroutine &&src)
thread_id_type get_thread_id() const
std::size_t get_thread_data() const
std::size_t set_thread_data (std::size_t data)
void rebind (functor_type &&f, thread_id_type id)
void reset_tss()
```

```
void reset ()

stackless_coroutine::result_type operator() (arg_type arg = arg_type())

operator bool () const

bool is_ready () const

std::ptrdiff_t get_available_stack_space ()

std::size_t &get_continuation_recursion_count ()
```

Protected Attributes

```
functor_type f_

context_state state_

thread_id_type id_

std::size_t thread_data_

std::size_t continuation_recursion_count_
```

Private Types

```
enum context_state
    Values:

    ctx_running
    ctx_ready
    ctx_exited
```

Private Functions

```
bool running () const

bool exited () const
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::ptrdiff_t default_stack_size = -1
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::threads::coroutines::reset_on_exit

struct reset_on_exit
```

Public Functions

```
reset_on_exit (stackless_coroutine &this__)
~reset_on_exit ()
```

Public Members

```
stackless_coroutine &this_
```

Defines

```
HPX_THREAD_STATE_UNSCOPED_ENUM_DEPRECATED_MSG
HPX_THREAD_PRIORITY_UNSCOPED_ENUM_DEPRECATED_MSG
HPX_THREAD_STATE_EX_UNSCOPED_ENUM_DEPRECATED_MSG
HPX_THREAD_STACKSIZE_UNSCOPED_ENUM_DEPRECATED_MSG
HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULE_HINT_UNSCOPED_ENUM_DEPRECATED_MSG
namespace hpx

namespace threads
```

Enums

enum thread_schedule_state

The *thread_schedule_state* enumerator encodes the current state of a *thread* instance

Values:

unknown = 0

active = 1

thread is currently active (running, has resources)

Pending = 2

thread is pending (ready to run, but no hardware resource available)

suspended = 3

thread has been suspended (waiting for synchronization event, but still known and under control of the thread-manager)

depleted = 4

thread has been depleted (deeply suspended, it is not known to the thread-manager)

terminated = 5

thread has been stopped and may be garbage collected

staged = 6

this is not a real thread state, but allows to reference staged task descriptions, which eventually will be converted into thread objects

pending_do_not_schedule = 7

pending_boost = 8

enum `thread_priority`

This enumeration lists all possible thread-priorities for HPX threads.

Values:

unknown = -1

default_ = 0

Will assign the priority of the task to the default (normal) priority.

low = 1

Task goes onto a special low priority queue and will not be executed until all high/normal priority tasks are done, even if they are added after the low priority task.

normal = 2

Task will be executed when it is taken from the normal priority queue, this is usually a first in-first-out ordering of tasks (depending on scheduler choice). This is the default priority.

high_recursive = 3

The task is a high priority task and any child tasks spawned by this task will be made high priority as well - unless they are specifically flagged as non default priority.

boost = 4

Same as *thread_priority_high* except that the thread will fall back to *thread_priority_normal* if resumed after being suspended.

high = 5

Task goes onto a special high priority queue and will be executed before normal/low priority tasks are taken (some schedulers modify the behavior slightly and the documentation for those should be consulted).

bound = 6

Task goes onto a special high priority queue and will never be stolen by another thread after initial assignment. This should be used for thread placement tasks such as OpenMP type for loops.

enum `thread_restart_state`

The *thread_restart_state* enumerator encodes the reason why a thread is being restarted

Values:

unknown = 0

signaled = 1

The thread has been signaled.

timeout = 2

The thread has been reactivated after a timeout

terminate = 3

The thread needs to be terminated.

abort = 4

The thread needs to be aborted.

enum `thread_stacksize`

A *thread_stacksize* references any of the possible stack-sizes for HPX threads.

Values:

unknown = -1

small_ = 1

use small stack size (the underscore is to work around small being defined to char on Windows)

```
medium = 2
    use medium sized stack size

large = 3
    use large stack size

huge = 4
    use very large stack size

nostack = 5
    this thread does not suspend (does not need a stack)

current = 6
    use size of current thread's stack

default_= small_
    use default stack size

minimal = small_
    use minimally stack size

maximal = huge
    use maximally stack size
```

enum `thread_schedule_hint_mode`

The type of hint given when creating new tasks.

Values:

`none` = 0

A hint that leaves the choice of scheduling entirely up to the scheduler.

`thread` = 1

A hint that tells the scheduler to prefer scheduling a task on the local thread number associated with this hint. Local thread numbers are indexed from zero. It is up to the scheduler to decide how to interpret thread numbers that are larger than the number of threads available to the scheduler. Typically thread numbers will wrap around when too large.

`numa` = 2

A hint that tells the scheduler to prefer scheduling a task on the NUMA domain associated with this hint. NUMA domains are indexed from zero. It is up to the scheduler to decide how to interpret NUMA domain indices that are larger than the number of available NUMA domains to the scheduler. Typically indices will wrap around when too large.

Functions

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, thread_schedule_state const t)
```

```
char const *get_thread_state_name (thread_schedule_state state)
```

Returns the name of the given state.

Get the readable string representing the name of the given `thread_state` constant.

Parameters

- `state`: this represents the thread state.

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, thread_priority const t)
```

`char const *get_thread_priority_name(thread_priority priority)`
 Return the thread priority name.
 Get the readable string representing the name of the given thread_priority constant.

Parameters

- `this`: represents the thread priority.

`std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, thread_restart_state const t)`

`char const *get_thread_state_ex_name(thread_restart_state state)`
 Get the readable string representing the name of the given thread_restart_state constant.

`char const *get_thread_state_name(thread_state state)`

Get the readable string representing the name of the given thread_state constant.

`std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, thread_stacksize const t)`

`char const *get_stack_size_enum_name(thread_stacksize size)`
 Returns the stack size name.

Get the readable string representing the given stack size constant.

Parameters

- `size`: this represents the stack size

`hpx::threads::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, HPX_THREAD_SCHEDULE_HINT_UNSCOPED_ENUM_DEPRECATED)`

Variables

```
constexpr thread_schedule_state unknown = thread_schedule_state::unknown
constexpr thread_schedule_state active = thread_schedule_state::active
constexpr thread_schedule_state pending = thread_schedule_state::pending
constexpr thread_schedule_state suspended = thread_schedule_state::suspended
constexpr thread_schedule_state depleted = thread_schedule_state::depleted
constexpr thread_schedule_state terminated = thread_schedule_state::terminated
constexpr thread_schedule_state staged = thread_schedule_state::staged
constexpr thread_schedule_state pending_do_not_schedule = thread_schedule_state::pending_do_not_schedule
constexpr thread_schedule_state pending_boost = thread_schedule_state::pending_boost
constexpr thread_priority thread_priority_unknown = thread_priority::unknown
constexpr thread_priority thread_priority_default = thread_priority::default_
constexpr thread_priority thread_priority_low = thread_priority::low
constexpr thread_priority thread_priority_normal = thread_priority::normal
constexpr thread_priority thread_priority_high_recursive = thread_priority::high_recursive
constexpr thread_priority thread_priority_boost = thread_priority::boost
constexpr thread_priority thread_priority_high = thread_priority::high
constexpr thread_priority thread_priority_bound = thread_priority::bound
```

```
constexpr thread_priority thread_priority_critical = thread_priority::critical
constexpr thread_restart_state wait_unknown = thread_restart_state::unknown
constexpr thread_restart_state wait_signaled = thread_restart_state::signaled
constexpr thread_restart_state wait_timeout = thread_restart_state::timeout
constexpr thread_restart_state wait_terminate = thread_restart_state::terminate
constexpr thread_restart_state wait_abort = thread_restart_state::abort
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_unknown = thread_stacksize::unknown
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_small = thread_stacksize::small_
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_medium = thread_stacksize::medium
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_large = thread_stacksize::large
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_huge = thread_stacksize::huge
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_nostack = thread_stacksize::nostack
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_current = thread_stacksize::current
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_default = thread_stacksize::default_
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_minimal = thread_stacksize::minimal
constexpr thread_stacksize thread_stacksize_maximal = thread_stacksize::maximal

struct thread_schedule_hint
    #include <thread_enums.hpp> A hint given to a scheduler to guide where a task should be scheduled.  
A scheduler is free to ignore the hint, or modify the hint to suit the resources available to the scheduler.
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr thread_schedule_hint()
```

Construct a default hint with mode `thread_schedule_hint_mode::none`.

```
constexpr thread_schedule_hint (std::int16_t thread_hint)
```

Construct a hint with mode `thread_schedule_hint_mode::thread` and the given hint as the local thread number.

```
constexpr thread_schedule_hint (thread_schedule_hint_mode mode, std::int16_t hint)
```

Construct a hint with the given mode and hint. The numerical hint is unused when the mode is `thread_schedule_hint_mode::none`.

Public Members

```
thread_schedule_hint_mode mode
```

The mode of the scheduling hint.

```
std::int16_t hint
```

The hint associated with the mode. The interpretation of this hint depends on the given mode.

```
template<>
struct hash<::hpx::threads::thread_id>
```

Public Functions

```
std::size_t operator() (::hpx::threads::thread_id const &v) const
template<>
struct hash<::hpx::threads::thread_id_ref>
```

Public Functions

```
std::size_t operator() (::hpx::threads::thread_id_ref const &v) const
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

Variables

```
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE const thread_id hpx::threads::invalid_thread_id
struct thread_id
```

Public Functions

```
thread_id()
thread_id(thread_id const&)
thread_id &operator=(thread_id const&)
constexpr thread_id(thread_id &&rhs)
constexpr thread_id &operator=(thread_id &&rhs)
constexpr thread_id(thread_id_repr const &thrd)
constexpr thread_id &operator=(thread_id_repr const &rhs)
constexpr operator bool() const
constexpr thread_id_repr get() const
constexpr void reset()
```

Private Types

```
using thread_id_repr = void*
```

Private Members

```
thread_id_repr thrd_ = nullptr
```

Friends

```
friend constexpr bool operator== (std::nullptr_t, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator!= (std::nullptr_t, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator== (thread_id const &lhs, std::nullptr_t)
friend constexpr bool operator!= (thread_id const &lhs, std::nullptr_t)
friend constexpr bool operator== (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator!= (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator< (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator> (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator<= (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)
friend constexpr bool operator>= (thread_id const &lhs, thread_id const &rhs)

template<typename Char, typename Traits>
std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &operator<< (std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &os,
thread_id const &id)
void format_value (std::ostream &os, boost::string_ref spec, thread_id const &id)
```

```
struct thread_id_ref
```

Public Types

```
enum addref
  Values:
    yes
    no
using thread_repr = detail::thread_data_reference_counting
```

Public Functions

```
thread_id_ref()
thread_id_ref (thread_id_ref const&)
thread_id_ref &operator= (thread_id_ref const&)
thread_id_ref (thread_id_ref &&rhs)
thread_id_ref &operator= (thread_id_ref &&rhs)
thread_id_ref (thread_id_repr const &thrd)
```

```

thread_id_ref(thread_id_repr &&thrd)
thread_id_ref &operator=(thread_id_repr const &rhs)
thread_id_ref &operator=(thread_id_repr &&rhs)
thread_id_ref(thread_repr *thrd, addrref addrref = addrref::yes)
thread_id_ref &operator=(thread_repr *rhs)
thread_id_ref(thread_id const &noref)
thread_id_ref(thread_id &&noref)
thread_id_ref &operator=(thread_id const &noref)
thread_id_ref &operator=(thread_id &&noref)
operator bool() const
thread_id noref() const
thread_id_repr &get() &
thread_id_repr &&get() &&
thread_id_repr const &get() const &
void reset()

```

Private Types

```
using thread_id_repr = hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::thread_data_reference_counting>
```

Private Members

```
thread_id_repr thrd_
```

Friends

```

bool operator==(std::nullptr_t, thread_id_ref const &rhs)
bool operator!=(std::nullptr_t, thread_id_ref const &rhs)
bool operator==(thread_id_ref const &lhs, std::nullptr_t)
bool operator!=(thread_id_ref const &lhs, std::nullptr_t)
bool operator==(thread_id_ref const &lhs, thread_id_ref const &rhs)
bool operator!=(thread_id_ref const &lhs, thread_id_ref const &rhs)
bool operator<(thread_id_ref const &lhs, thread_id_ref const &rhs)
bool operator>(thread_id_ref const &lhs, thread_id_ref const &rhs)
bool operator<=(thread_id_ref const &lhs, thread_id_ref const &rhs)

```

```
    bool operator>=(thread_id_ref const &lhs, thread_id_ref const &rhs)

    template<typename Char, typename Traitsoperator<<(std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &os,
                                                thread_id_ref const &id)

    void format_value(std::ostream &os, boost::string_ref spec, thread_id_ref const &id)

namespace std

template<>
struct hash<::hpx::threads::thread_id>
```

Public Functions

```
    std::size_t operator() (::hpx::threads::thread_id const &v) const

    template<>
    struct hash<::hpx::threads::thread_id_ref>
```

Public Functions

```
    std::size_t operator() (::hpx::threads::thread_id_ref const &v) const
```

datastructures

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/datastructures.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/datastructures.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
template<>
class basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type>
```

Public Functions

```
    constexpr basic_any()

    basic_any(basic_any const &x)

    basic_any(basic_any &&x)

    template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>>
        basic_any(T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value>>::type* = nullptr)

    template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value, Ts...>>
        basic_any(std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts)

    template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value, U>>
        basic_any(std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

    ~basic_any()
```

```

basic_any &operator=(basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator=(basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::ty
basic_any &operator=(T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap(basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type () const

template<typename T>
T const &cast () const

bool has_value () const

void reset ()

bool equal_to(basic_any const &rhs) const

```

Private Functions

```
basic_any &assign(basic_any const &x)
```

Private Members

```

detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, void, std::true_type> *table
void *object

```

Private Static Functions

```

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Char>
class basic_any<void, void, Char, std::true_type>

```

Public Functions

```

constexpr basic_any ()

basic_any (basic_any const &x)

basic_any (basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::ty
basic_any (T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_copy_constructible<typename
std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type, typename std::decay<Ts>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr>
basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts)

```

```
template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

~basic_any()

basic_any &operator=(basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator=(basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>
basic_any &operator=(T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap(basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type() const

template<typename T>
T const &cast() const

bool has_value() const

void reset()

bool equal_to(basic_any const &rhs) const
```

Private Functions

```
basic_any &assign(basic_any const &x)
```

Private Members

```
detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, Char, std::true_type> *table
void *object
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<>
class basic_any<void, void, void, std::false_type>
```

Public Functions

```

constexpr basic_any()

basic_any(basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value> basic_any(T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_move_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type, std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts>::value> basic_any(std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type, std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts>::value> basic_any(std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

basic_any(basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator=(basic_any const &x)

~basic_any()

basic_any &operator=(basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value> basic_any &operator=(T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap(basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type() const

template<typename T> T const &cast() const

bool has_value() const

void reset()

bool equal_to(basic_any const &rhs) const

```

Private Members

```

detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, void, std::false_type> *table
void *object

```

Private Static Functions

```

template<typename T, typename ...Ts> static void new_object(void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts> static void new_object(void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Char> class basic_any<void, void, Char, std::false_type>

```

Public Functions

```
constexpr basic_any()

basic_any(basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr)

basic_any(T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_move_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr>

basic_any(std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value>::type* = nullptr>

basic_any(std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

basic_any(basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator=(basic_any const &x)

~basic_any()

basic_any &operator=(basic_any &&rhs)

basic_any &operator=(T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap(basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type() const

template<typename T>
T const &cast() const

bool has_value() const

void reset()

bool equal_to(basic_any const &rhs) const
```

Private Members

```
detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, Char, std::false_type> *table
void *object
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object(void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx
```

Typedefs

```
using any_nonser = util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type>
using unique_any_nonser = util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::false_type>
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type> make_any_nonser (Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts>
util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type> make_any_nonser (std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::false_type> make_unique_any_nonser (Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts>
util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::false_type> make_unique_any_nonser (std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T>
util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type> make_any_nonser (T &&t)

template<typename T>
util::basic_any<void, void, void, std::false_type> make_unique_any_nonser (T &&t)

template<typename T, typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable>
T *any_cast (util::basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> *operand)

template<typename T, typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable>
T const *any_cast (util::basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> const *operand)

template<typename T, typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable>
T any_cast (util::basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> &operand)

template<typename T, typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable>
T const &any_cast (util::basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> const &operand)

struct bad_any_cast : public bad_cast
```

Public Functions

```
bad_any_cast (std::type_info const &src, std::type_info const &dest)
const char *what () const
```

Public Members

```
const char *from
const char *to

namespace util
```

TypeDefs

```
typedef hpx::tuple_element<I, T> instead

using streamable_any_nonser = basic_any<void, void, char, std::true_type>
using streamable_wany_nonser = basic_any<void, void, wchar_t, std::true_type>
using streamable_unique_any_nonser = basic_any<void, void, char, std::false_type>
using streamable_unique_wany_nonser = basic_any<void, void, wchar_t, std::false_type>
```

Functions

```
template<typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable, typename Enable = typename std::basic_istream<Char> &operator>> (std::basic_istream<Char> &i, basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> &obj)

template<typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable, typename Enable = typename std::basic_ostream<Char> &operator<< (std::basic_ostream<Char> &o, basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> const &obj)

template<typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char, typename Copyable>
void swap(basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> &lhs, basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, Copyable> &rhs)

template<typename T, typename... Ts> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::")
std::true_type make_any_nonser(Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename... Ts> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::")
std::true_type make_any_nonser(std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename Char, typename... Ts>
basic_any<void, void, Char, std::true_type> make_streamable_any_nonser(Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename Char, typename U, typename... Ts>
basic_any<void, void, Char, std::true_type> make_streamable_any_nonser(std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename... Ts> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::")
std::false_type make_unique_any_nonser(Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename... Ts> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::")
std::false_type make_unique_any_nonser(std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename Char, typename... Ts>
basic_any<void, void, Char, std::false_type> make_streamable_unique_any_nonser(Ts&&... ts)
```

```

template<typename T, typename Char, typename U, typename ...Ts>
basic_any<void, void, Char, std::false_type> make_streamable_unique_any_nonser (std::initializer_list<U>
il,
Ts&&...
ts)

template<typename T>hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::make_any_nonser i

std::true_type make_any_nonser (T &&t)
template<typename T, typename Char>
basic_any<void, void, Char, std::true_type> make_streamable_any_nonser (T &&t)
template<typename T>hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::make_unique_any_n

std::false_type make_unique_any_nonser (T &&t)
template<typename T, typename Char>
basic_any<void, void, Char, std::false_type> make_streamable_unique_any_nonser (T
&&t)

```

Variables

```

hpx::util::void

template<typename Char>
class basic_any<void, void, Char, std::false_type>

```

Public Functions

```

constexpr basic_any()

basic_any(basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>>::value>>::type* = nullptr)
basic_any(T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_move_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::type>>::value>>::type* = nullptr)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename basic_any, std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts>>::value>>::type* = nullptr

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename basic_any, std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts>>::value>>::type* = nullptr

basic_any(basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator=(basic_any const &x)

~basic_any()

basic_any &operator=(basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::type>>::value>>::type* = nullptr)
basic_any &operator=(T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap(basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type() const

```

```
template<typename T>
T const &cast () const

bool has_value () const

void reset ()

bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const
```

Private Members

```
detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, Char, std::false_type> *table
void *object
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Char>
class basic_any<void, void, Char, std::true_type>
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr basic_any ()

basic_any (basic_any const &x)

basic_any (basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>::value*>::type* = nullptr)
basic_any (T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value>::value*>::type* = nullptr)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

~basic_any ()

basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>::value*>::type* = nullptr)
basic_any &operator= (T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap (basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type () const
```

```
template<typename T>
T const &cast () const

bool has_value () const

void reset ()

bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const
```

Private Functions

```
basic_any &assign (basic_any const &x)
```

Private Members

```
detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, Char, std::true_type> *table
void *object
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<>
class basic_any<void, void, void, std::false_type>
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr basic_any()

basic_any (basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>::value* = nullptr>
basic_any (T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_move_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value>::value* = nullptr>
```

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value, Ts>::value>::value* = nullptr>
basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<basic_any, U>::value>::value* = nullptr>
basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<U>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
basic_any (basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)

~basic_any()

basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>::value* = nullptr>
basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)
```

```
basic_any &operator= (T &&rhs)
basic_any &swap (basic_any &x)
std::type_info const &type () const
template<typename T>
T const &cast () const
bool has_value () const
void reset ()
bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const
```

Private Members

```
detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, void, std::false_type> *table
void *object
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<>
class basic_any<void, void, void, std::true_type>
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr basic_any ()
basic_any (basic_any const &x)
basic_any (basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>::value*>::type* = nullptr)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value>::value*>::type* = nullptr)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<U, typename std::decay<T>::value>::value*>::type* = nullptr)

basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts)

basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

~basic_any ()
basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)
basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)
```

```

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<basic_any>&operator=(T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap (basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type () const

template<typename T>
T const &cast () const

bool has_value () const

void reset ()

bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const

```

Private Functions

```
basic_any &assign (basic_any const &x)
```

Private Members

```
detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<void, void, void, std::true_type> *table
void *object
```

Private Static Functions

```

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts>
struct member_pack<util::index_pack<Is...>, Ts...> : public hpx::util::detail::member_leaf<Is, Ts>

```

Public Functions

```

member_pack ()

template<typename ...Us>
constexpr member_pack (std::piecewise_construct_t, Us&&... us)

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get () &

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get () const &

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get () &&

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get () const &&

```

```
namespace hpx

namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &ar, ::hpx::util::member_pack<util::index_pack<Is...>, Ts...> &mp, un-
signed int const = 0)
```

```
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename ...Ts>
using member_pack_for = member_pack<typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type, Ts...>
```

Variables

```
template<typename Is, typename ...Ts>
struct HPX_EMPTY_BASES member_pack

template<std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts>
struct member_pack<util::index_pack<Is...>, Ts...> : public hpx::util::detail::member_leaf<Is, Ts>
```

Public Functions

```
member_pack()

template<typename ...Us>
constexpr member_pack(std::piecewise_construct_t, Us&&... us)

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get() &

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get() const &

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get() const &&

template<std::size_t I>
constexpr decltype(auto) get() const &&

template<typename T>
struct hash<hpx::optional<T>>
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr std::size_t operator() (::hpx::optional<T> const &arg) const
namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator==(optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!=(optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<(optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator>=(optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator>(optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<=(optional<T> const &lhs, optional<T> const &rhs)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator==(optional<T> const &opt, nullopt_t)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator==(nullopt_t, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!=(optional<T> const &opt, nullopt_t)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!=(nullopt_t, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<(optional<T> const&, nullopt_t)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<(nullopt_t, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator>=(optional<T> const&, nullopt_t)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator>=(nullopt_t, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator>(optional<T> const &opt, nullopt_t)

template<typename T>
```

```
constexpr bool operator> (nullopt_t, optional<T> const&)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<= (optional<T> const &opt, nullopt_t)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<= (nullopt_t, optional<T> const&)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator== (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator== (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!= (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator!= (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator< (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator< (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator>= (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator>= (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator> (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator> (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<= (optional<T> const &opt, T const &value)

template<typename T>
constexpr bool operator<= (T const &value, optional<T> const &opt)

template<typename T>
void swap (optional<T> &x, optional<T> &y)

template<typename T>
constexpr optional<typename std::decay<T>::type> make_optional (T &&v)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
constexpr optional<T> make_optional (Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts>
constexpr optional<T> make_optional (std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)
```

Variables

```
constexpr nullopt_t nullopt = {nullopt_t::init()}

class bad_optional_access : public logic_error
```

Public Functions

```
bad_optional_access (std::string const &what_arg)

bad_optional_access (char const *what_arg)

struct nullopt_t
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr nullopt_t (nullopt_t::init)

template<typename T>
class optional
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using value_type = T
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr optional()

constexpr optional (nullopt_t)

optional (optional const &other)

optional (optional &&other)

optional (T const &val)

optional (T &&val)

template<typename ...Ts>
optional (in_place_t, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename U, typename ...Ts>
optional (in_place_t, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

~optional()

optional &operator= (optional const &other)

optional &operator= (optional &&other)

optional &operator= (T const &other)

optional &operator= (T &&other)
```

```
optional &operator=(nullopt_t)

constexpr T const *operator->() const
T *operator->()

constexpr T const &operator*() const
T &operator*()

constexpr operator bool() const
constexpr bool has_value() const

T &value()

T const &value() const

template<typename U>
constexpr T value_or(U &&value) const

template<typename ...Ts>
void emplace(Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
void emplace_f(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

void swap(optional &other)
void reset()
```

Private Members

```
std::aligned_storage<sizeof(T), alignof(T)>::type storage_
bool empty_
namespace _optional_swap
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
void check_swap()

namespace std

template<typename T>
struct hash<hpx::optional<T>>
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr std::size_t operator() (::hpx::optional<T> const &arg) const
```

Defines

```
HPX_DEFINE_TAG_SPECIFIER(NAME)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
template<typename Base, typename ...Tags>
struct tagged
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts>
tagged(Ts&&... ts)
```

```
template<typename Other>
tagged(tagged<Other, Tags...> &&rhs)
```

```
template<typename Other>
tagged(tagged<Other, Tags...> const &rhs)
```

```
template<typename Other>
tagged &operator= (tagged<Other, Tags...> &&rhs)
```

```
template<typename Other>
tagged &operator= (tagged<Other, Tags...> const &rhs)
```

```
template<typename U>
tagged &operator= (U &&u)
```

```
void swap (tagged &other)
```

Friends

```
void swap (tagged &x, tagged &y)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename std::decay<T1>::type), Tag2
    typename std::decay<T2>::type> make_tagged_pairstd::pair<T1, T2> &&p

template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename std::decay<T1>::type), Tag2
    typename std::decay<T2>::type> make_tagged_pairstd::pair<T1, T2> const &p

template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename hpx::tuple_element<0, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type), Tag2
    typename hpx::tuple_element<1, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type> make_tagged_pairhpx::tuple<Ts...>
&&p

template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename hpx::tuple_element<0, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type), Tag2
    typename hpx::tuple_element<1, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type> make_tagged_pairhpx::tuple<Ts...>
const &p

template<typename Tag1, typename Tag2, typename T1, typename T2>
constexpr tagged_pair<Tag1 (typename std::decay<T1>::type), Tag2
    typename std::decay<T2>::type> make_tagged_pairT1 &&t1, T2 &&t2

template<typename F, typename S>
struct tagged_pair : public hpx::util::tagged<std::pair<detail::tag_elem<F>::type, detail::tag_elem<S>::type>, d
```

Public Types

```
typedef tagged<std::pair<typename detail::tag_elem<F>::type, typename detail::tag_elem<S>::type>, typename
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts>
tagged_pair(Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename ...Tags, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tagged_tuple<typename detail::tagged_type<Tags, Ts>::type...> make_tagged_tuple(Ts&&...
    ts)

template<typename ...Tags, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tagged_tuple<typename detail::tagged_type<Tags, Ts>::type...> make_tagged_tuple(hpx::tuple<Ts...>
    &&t)

template<typename ...Ts>
struct tagged_tuple : public hpx::util::tagged<hpx::tuple<detail::tag_elem<Ts>::type...>, detail::tag_spec<Ts>::type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using base_type = tagged<hpx::tuple<typename detail::tag_elem<Ts>::type...>, typename detail::tag_spec<
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts_>
tagged_tuple(Ts_&&... ts)
```

```
template<typename T0, typename T1>
struct tuple_element<0, std::pair<T0, T1>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = T0
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr type &get (std::pair<T0, T1> &tuple)
static constexpr type const &get (std::pair<T0, T1> const &tuple)
```

```
template<typename T0, typename T1>
struct tuple_element<1, std::pair<T0, T1>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = T1
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr type &get (std::pair<T0, T1> &tuple)
static constexpr type const &get (std::pair<T0, T1> const &tuple)
```

```
template<std::size_t I, typename Type, std::size_t Size>
struct tuple_element<I, std::array<Type, Size>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = Type
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr type &get (std::array<Type, Size> &tuple)

static constexpr type const &get (std::array<Type, Size> const &tuple)

namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts>
constexpr tuple<typename util::decay_unwrap<Ts>::type...> make_tuple (Ts&&... vs)

template<typename ...Ts>
tuple<Ts&&...> forward_as_tuple (Ts&&... vs)

template<typename ...Ts>
tuple<Ts&...> tie (Ts&... vs)

template<typename ...Tuples>
constexpr auto tuple_cat (Tuples&&... tuples)

template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator==(tuple<Ts...>
                                         const &t,
                                         tuple<Us...>
                                         const &u)

template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator!=(tuple<Ts...>
                                         const &t,
                                         tuple<Us...>
                                         const &u)

template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator<(tuple<Ts...>
                                         const &t,
                                         tuple<Us...> const
                                         &u)

template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator> (tuple<Ts...>
                                         const &t,
                                         tuple<Us...> const
                                         &u)

template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator<= (tuple<Ts...>
                                         const &t,
                                         tuple<Us...>
                                         const &u)

template<typename ...Ts, typename ...Us>
constexpr std::enable_if<sizeof...(Ts) == sizeof...(Us), bool>::type operator>= (tuple<Ts...>
                                         const &t,
                                         tuple<Us...>
                                         const &u)
```

```
template<typename ...Ts>
void swap (tuple<Ts...> &x, tuple<Ts...> &y)
```

Variables

```
const hpx::detail::ignore_type ignore = {}

template<typename ...Ts>
class tuple
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Dependent = void, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<util::all_of<std::is_constructible<Ts...>, std::is_nothrow_constructible<Ts...>>::value>::type
constexpr tuple()

constexpr tuple (Ts const&... vs)

template<typename U, typename ...Us, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<tuple, typename std::decay<U>>::value>::type
constexpr tuple (U &&v, Us&&... vs)

tuple (tuple const&)

tuple (tuple&&)

template<typename UTuple, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<tuple, typename std::decay<UTuple>>::value>::type
constexpr tuple (UTuple &&other)

tuple &operator= (tuple const &other)

tuple &operator= (tuple &&other)

template<typename UTuple>
tuple &operator= (UTuple &&other)

void swap (tuple &other)

template<std::size_t I>
util::at_index<I, Ts...>::type &get ()

template<std::size_t I>
util::at_index<I, Ts...>::type const &get () const
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using index_pack = typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type
```

Private Functions

```
template<std::size_t... Is, typename UTuple>
constexpr tuple (util::index_pack<Is...>, UTuple &&other)

template<std::size_t... Is>
void assign_ (util::index_pack<Is...>, tuple const &&other)

template<std::size_t... Is>
void assign_ (util::index_pack<Is...>, tuple &&other)

template<std::size_t... Is, typename UTuple>
void assign_ (util::index_pack<Is...>, UTuple &&other)

template<std::size_t... Is>
void swap_ (util::index_pack<Is...>, tuple &&other)
```

Private Members

```
util::member_pack_for<Ts...> _members
```

```
template<>
class tuple<>
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr tuple ()

constexpr tuple (tuple const&)

constexpr tuple (tuple&&)

tuple &operator= (tuple const&)

tuple &operator= (tuple&&)

void swap (tuple&)

template<typename T0, typename T1>
struct tuple_element<0, std::pair<T0, T1>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = T0
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr type &get (std::pair<T0, T1> &tuple)
static constexpr type const &get (std::pair<T0, T1> const &tuple)

template<typename T0, typename T1>
struct tuple_element<1, std::pair<T0, T1>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = T1
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr type &get (std::pair<T0, T1> &tuple)
static constexpr type const &get (std::pair<T0, T1> const &tuple)

template<std::size_t I, typename Type, std::size_t Size>
struct tuple_element<I, std::array<Type, Size>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = Type
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr type &get (std::array<Type, Size> &tuple)
static constexpr type const &get (std::array<Type, Size> const &tuple)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
struct tuple_element<I, tuple<Ts...>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename util::at_index::type
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr type &get (hpx::tuple<Ts...> &tuple)

static constexpr type const &get (hpx::tuple<Ts...> const &tuple)

template<class T>
struct tuple_size
    Subclassed by hpx::tuple_size< const T >, hpx::tuple_size< const volatile T >, hpx::tuple_size< volatile T >

namespace adl_barrier
```

Functions

```
template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable = typename util::always_void<typename hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type &get (Tuple &t)

template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable = typename util::always_void<typename hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type const &get (Tuple const &t)

template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable = typename util::always_void<typename hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type &&get (Tuple &&t)

template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable = typename util::always_void<typename hpx::tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type const &&get (Tuple const &&t)

template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable>
constexpr tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type &get (Tuple &t)

template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable>
constexpr tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type const &get (Tuple const &t)

template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable>
constexpr tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type &&get (Tuple &&t)

template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple, typename Enable>
constexpr tuple_element<I, Tuple>::type const &&get (Tuple const &&t)

namespace std_adl_barrier
```

Functions

```
template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type &get (hpx::tuple<Ts...> &t)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type const &get (hpx::tuple<Ts...> const &t)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type &&get (hpx::tuple<Ts...> &&t)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr hpx::tuple_element<I, hpx::tuple<Ts...>>::type const &&get (hpx::tuple<Ts...> const &&t)
```

```

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tuple_element<I, tuple<Ts...>>::type &get (tuple<Ts...> &t)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tuple_element<I, tuple<Ts...>>::type const &get (tuple<Ts...> const &t)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tuple_element<I, tuple<Ts...>>::type &&get (tuple<Ts...> &&t)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr tuple_element<I, tuple<Ts...>>::type const &&get (tuple<Ts...> const &&t)

namespace util

```

Functions

```

hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::ignore is deprecated. Use hpx::ignore")
template<typename... Ts>hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::make_tuple is")
template<typename... Ts>hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::tie is depre")
template<typename... Ts>hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::forward_as_tu")
template<typename... Ts>hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::tuple_cat is")
template<std::size_t I, typename Tuple>hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util")

namespace hpx

```

```
namespace adl_barrier
```

Functions

```

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr util::at_index<I, Ts...>::type &get (std::variant<Ts...> &var)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr util::at_index<I, Ts...>::type const &get (std::variant<Ts...> const &var)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr util::at_index<I, Ts...>::type &&get (std::variant<Ts...> &&var)

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
constexpr util::at_index<I, Ts...>::type const &&get (std::variant<Ts...> const &&var)

namespace hpx

```

```
namespace traits
```

```

template<typename T>
struct is_tuple_like : public hpx::traits::detail::is_tuple_like_impl<std::remove_cv<T>::type>
    #include <is_tuple_like.hpp> Deduces to a true type if the given parameter T has a specific tuple like
    size.

```

debugging

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/debugging.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/debugging.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace util
```

Functions

```
void attach_debugger()
```

Tries to break an attached debugger, if not supported a loop is invoked which gives enough time to attach a debugger manually.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace util
```

Functions

```
std::string trace (std::size_t frames_no = HPX_HAVE_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace util
```

```
        namespace debug
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename T>
using cxxabi_demangle_helper = demangle_helper<T>
```

```
template<typename T>
using cxx_type_id = type_id<T>
```

Functions

```
template<typename T = void>
std::string print_type (const char* = "")
```

```
template<>
std::string print_type (const char *delim)
```

```
template<typename T>
struct demangle_helper
```

Public Functions

```
char const *type_id() const  
template<typename T>  
struct type_id
```

Public Static Attributes

```
demangle_helper<T> typeid_ = demangle_helper<T>()
```

Variables

```
char **environ
```

Defines

```
HPX_DP_LAZY (Expr, printer)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename E>  
details::trace_manip trace (E const &e)  
namespace details
```

Functions

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &out, details::trace_manip const &t)  
class trace_manip
```

Public Functions

```
trace_manip (backtrace const *tr)  
std::ostream &write (std::ostream &out) const
```

Private Members

```
backtrace const *tr_
namespace stack_trace
```

Functions

```
std::size_t trace (void **addresses, std::size_t size)
void write_symbols (void *const *addresses, std::size_t size, std::ostream&)
std::string get_symbol (void *address)
std::string get_symbols (void *const *address, std::size_t size)
```

errors

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/errors.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/errors.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

Enums

enum error

Possible error conditions.

This enumeration lists all possible error conditions which can be reported from any of the API functions.

Values:

success = 0

The operation was successful.

no_success = 1

The operation did failed, but not in an unexpected manner.

not_implemented = 2

The operation is not implemented.

out_of_memory = 3

The operation caused an out of memory condition.

bad_action_code = 4

bad_component_type = 5

The specified component type is not known or otherwise invalid.

network_error = 6

A generic network error occurred.

version_too_new = 7

The version of the network representation for this object is too new.

```
version_too_old = 8
    The version of the network representation for this object is too old.

version_unknown = 9
    The version of the network representation for this object is unknown.

unknown_component_address = 10

duplicate_component_address = 11
    The given global id has already been registered.

invalid_status = 12
    The operation was executed in an invalid status.

bad_parameter = 13
    One of the supplied parameters is invalid.

internal_server_error = 14

service_unavailable = 15

bad_request = 16

repeated_request = 17

lock_error = 18

duplicate_console = 19
    There is more than one console locality.

no_registered_console = 20
    There is no registered console locality available.

startup_timed_out = 21

uninitialized_value = 22

bad_response_type = 23

deadlock = 24

assertion_failure = 25

null_thread_id = 26
    Attempt to invoke a API function from a non-HPX thread.

invalid_data = 27

yield_aborted = 28
    The yield operation was aborted.

dynamic_link_failure = 29

commandline_option_error = 30
    One of the options given on the command line is erroneous.

serialization_error = 31
    There was an error during serialization of this object.

unhandled_exception = 32
    An unhandled exception has been caught.

kernel_error = 33
    The OS kernel reported an error.

broken_task = 34
    The task associated with this future object is not available anymore.
```

```
task_moved = 35
    The task associated with this future object has been moved.

task_already_started = 36
    The task associated with this future object has already been started.

future_already_retrieved = 37
    The future object has already been retrieved.

promise_already_satisfied = 38
    The value for this future object has already been set.

future_does_not_support_cancellation = 39
    The future object does not support cancellation.

future_can_not_be_cancelled = 40
    The future can't be canceled at this time.

no_state = 41
    The future object has no valid shared state.

broken.promise = 42
    The promise has been deleted.

thread_resource_error = 43

future_cancelled = 44

thread_cancelled = 45

thread_not_interruptable = 46

duplicate_component_id = 47
    The component type has already been registered.

unknown_error = 48
    An unknown error occurred.

bad_plugin_type = 49
    The specified plugin type is not known or otherwise invalid.

filesystem_error = 50
    The specified file does not exist or other filesystem related error.

bad_function_call = 51
    equivalent of std::bad_function_call

task_canceled_exception = 52
    parallel::v2::task_canceled_exception

task_block_not_active = 53
    task_region is not active

out_of_range = 54
    Equivalent to std::out_of_range.

length_error = 55
    Equivalent to std::length_error.

migration_needs_retry = 56
    migration failed because of global race, retry

namespace hpx
```

Unnamed Group

`error_code make_error_code(error e, throwmode mode = plain)`
 Returns a new `error_code` constructed from the given parameters.

`error_code make_error_code(error e, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain)`

`error_code make_error_code(error e, char const *msg, throwmode mode = plain)`
 Returns `error_code(e, msg, mode)`.

`error_code make_error_code(error e, char const *msg, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain)`

`error_code make_error_code(error e, std::string const &msg, throwmode mode = plain)`
 Returns `error_code(e, msg, mode)`.

`error_code make_error_code(error e, std::string const &msg, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain)`

`error_code make_error_code(std::exception_ptr const &e)`

Functions

`std::error_category const &get_hpx_category()`
 Returns generic HPX error category used for new errors.

`std::error_category const &get_hpx_rethrow_category()`
 Returns generic HPX error category used for errors re-thrown after the exception has been de-serialized.

`error_code make_success_code(throwmode mode = plain)`
 Returns `error_code(hpx::success, "success", mode)`.

`class error_code : public error_code`
`#include <error_code.hpp>` A `hpx::error_code` represents an arbitrary error condition.

The class `hpx::error_code` describes an object used to hold error code values, such as those originating from the operating system or other low-level application program interfaces.

Note Class `hpx::error_code` is an adjunct to error reporting by exception

Public Functions

`error_code(throwmode mode = plain)`
 Construct an object of type `error_code`.

Parameters

- mode: The parameter `mode` specifies whether the constructed `hpx::error_code` belongs to the error category `hpx_category` (if `mode` is `plain`, this is the default) or to the category `hpx_category_rethrow` (if `mode` is `rethrow`).

Exceptions

- nothing:

error_code (*error e, throwmode mode = plain*)

Construct an object of type *error_code*.

Parameters

- *e*: The parameter *e* holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
- *mode*: The parameter *mode* specifies whether the constructed *hpx::error_code* belongs to the error category *hpx_category* (if *mode* is *plain*, this is the default) or to the category *hpx_category_rethrow* (if *mode* is *rethrow*).

Exceptions

- nothing:

error_code (*error e, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain*)

Construct an object of type *error_code*.

Parameters

- *e*: The parameter *e* holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
- *func*: The name of the function where the error was raised.
- *file*: The file name of the code where the error was raised.
- *line*: The line number of the code line where the error was raised.
- *mode*: The parameter *mode* specifies whether the constructed *hpx::error_code* belongs to the error category *hpx_category* (if *mode* is *plain*, this is the default) or to the category *hpx_category_rethrow* (if *mode* is *rethrow*).

Exceptions

- nothing:

error_code (*error e, char const *msg, throwmode mode = plain*)

Construct an object of type *error_code*.

Parameters

- *e*: The parameter *e* holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
- *msg*: The parameter *msg* holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
- *mode*: The parameter *mode* specifies whether the constructed *hpx::error_code* belongs to the error category *hpx_category* (if *mode* is *plain*, this is the default) or to the category *hpx_category_rethrow* (if *mode* is *rethrow*).

Exceptions

- std::bad_alloc: (if allocation of a copy of the passed string fails).

error_code (*error e, char const *msg, char const *func, char const *file, long line, throwmode mode = plain*)

Construct an object of type *error_code*.

Parameters

- *e*: The parameter *e* holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
- *msg*: The parameter *msg* holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
- *func*: The name of the function where the error was raised.
- *file*: The file name of the code where the error was raised.
- *line*: The line number of the code line where the error was raised.
- *mode*: The parameter *mode* specifies whether the constructed *hpx::error_code* belongs to the error category *hpx_category* (if *mode* is *plain*, this is the default) or to the category *hpx_category_rethrow* (if *mode* is *rethrow*).

Exceptions

- std::bad_alloc: (if allocation of a copy of the passed string fails).

error_code (*error e, std::string const &msg, throwmode mode = plain*)

Construct an object of type *error_code*.

Parameters

- *e*: The parameter *e* holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
- *msg*: The parameter *msg* holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
- *mode*: The parameter *mode* specifies whether the constructed *hpx::error_code* belongs to the error category *hpx_category* (if *mode* is *plain*, this is the default) or to the category *hpx_category_rethrow* (if *mode* is *rethrow*).

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if allocation of a copy of the passed string fails).

error_code (*error e, std::string const &msg, char const *func, char const *file, long line,*

throwmode mode = plain)

Construct an object of type *error_code*.

Parameters

- *e*: The parameter *e* holds the hpx::error code the new exception should encapsulate.
- *msg*: The parameter *msg* holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
- *func*: The name of the function where the error was raised.
- *file*: The file name of the code where the error was raised.
- *line*: The line number of the code line where the error was raised.
- *mode*: The parameter *mode* specifies whether the constructed *hpx::error_code* belongs to the error category *hpx_category* (if *mode* is *plain*, this is the default) or to the category *hpx_category_rethrow* (if *mode* is *rethrow*).

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if allocation of a copy of the passed string fails).

`std::string get_message() const`

Return a reference to the error message stored in the *hpx::error_code*.

Exceptions

- `nothing`:

`void clear()`

Clear this *error_code* object. The postconditions of invoking this method are.

- `value() == hpx::success` and `category() == hpx::get_hpx_category()`

error_code (*error_code const &rhs*)

Copy constructor for *error_code*

Note This function maintains the error category of the left hand side if the right hand side is a success code.

error_code &operator= (*error_code const &rhs*)

Assignment operator for *error_code*

Note This function maintains the error category of the left hand side if the right hand side is a success code.

Private Functions

```
error_code (int err, hpx::exception const &e)  
error_code (std::exception_ptr const &e)
```

Private Members

```
std::exception_ptr exception_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::exception  
  
error_code make_error_code (std::exception_ptr const &e)  
  
namespace hpx
```

Typedefs

```
using custom_exception_info_handler_type = std::function<hpx::exception_info (std::string  
const&,  
std::string  
const&,  
long,  
std::string  
const&) >  
  
using pre_exception_handler_type = std::function<void () >
```

Functions

```
void set_custom_exception_info_handler (custom_exception_info_handler_type f)
```

```
void set_pre_exception_handler (pre_exception_handler_type f)
```

```
std::string get_error_what (exception_info const &xi)
```

Return the error message of the thrown exception.

The function `hpx::get_error_what` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the error message as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The error message stored in the exception If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()` `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

`error get_error(hpx::exception const &e)`

Return the error code value of the exception thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the error value code as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The error value code of the locality where the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return `hpx::naming::invalid_locality_id`.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`,
`hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`,
`hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`,
`hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`,
`hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `e`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception`, `hpx::error_code`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- nothing:

`error get_error(hpx::error_code const &e)`

`std::string get_error_function_name(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the function name from which the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_function_name` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the name of the function as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The name of the function from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`,
`hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`,
`hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`,
`hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`,
`hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

```
std::string get_error_file_name (hpx::exception_info const &xi)
```

Return the (source code) file name of the function from which the exception was thrown.

The function *hpx::get_error_file_name* can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the name of the source file as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The name of the source file of the function from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See *hpx::diagnostic_information()*, *hpx::get_error_host_name()*, *hpx::get_error_process_id()*,
hpx::get_error_function_name(), *hpx::get_error_line_number()*, *hpx::get_error_os_thread()*,
hpx::get_error_thread_id(), *hpx::get_error_thread_description()*, *hpx::get_error()*,
hpx::get_error_backtrace(), *hpx::get_error_env()*, *hpx::get_error_what()*, *hpx::get_error_config()*,
hpx::get_error_state()

Parameters

- *xi*: The parameter *e* will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: *hpx::exception_info*, *hpx::error_code*, *std::exception*, or *std::exception_ptr*.

Exceptions

- *std::bad_alloc*: (if one of the required allocations fails)

```
long get_error_line_number (hpx::exception_info const &xi)
```

Return the line number in the (source code) file of the function from which the exception was thrown.

The function *hpx::get_error_line_number* can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the line number as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The line number of the place where the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return -1.

See *hpx::diagnostic_information()*, *hpx::get_error_host_name()*, *hpx::get_error_process_id()*,
hpx::get_error_function_name(), *hpx::get_error_file_name()*, *hpx::get_error_os_thread()*,
hpx::get_error_thread_id(), *hpx::get_error_thread_description()*, *hpx::get_error()*,
hpx::get_error_backtrace(), *hpx::get_error_env()*, *hpx::get_error_what()*, *hpx::get_error_config()*,
hpx::get_error_state()

Parameters

- *xi*: The parameter *e* will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: *hpx::exception_info*, *hpx::error_code*, *std::exception*, or *std::exception_ptr*.

Exceptions

- nothing:

```
class exception : public system_error
```

#include <exception.hpp> A *hpx::exception* is the main exception type used by HPX to report errors.

The *hpx::exception* type is the main exception type used by HPX to report errors. Any exceptions thrown by functions in the HPX library are either of this type or of a type derived from it. This implies that it is always safe to use this type only in catch statements guarding HPX library calls.

Subclassed by *hpx::exception_list*

Public Functions

exception (*error e = success*)

Construct a *hpx::exception* from a *hpx::error*.

Parameters

- *e*: The parameter *e* holds the *hpx::error* code the new exception should encapsulate.

exception (*std::system_error const &e*)

Construct a *hpx::exception* from a *boost::system_error*.

exception (*std::error_code const &e*)

Construct a *hpx::exception* from a *boost::system::error_code* (this is new for Boost V1.69). This constructor is required to compensate for the changes introduced as a resolution to LWG3162 (<https://cplusplus.github.io/LWG/issue3162>).

exception (*error e, char const *msg, throwmode mode = plain*)

Construct a *hpx::exception* from a *hpx::error* and an error message.

Parameters

- *e*: The parameter *e* holds the *hpx::error* code the new exception should encapsulate.
- *msg*: The parameter *msg* holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
- *mode*: The parameter *mode* specifies whether the returned *hpx::error_code* belongs to the error category *hpx_category* (if *mode* is *plain*, this is the default) or to the category *hpx_category_rethrow* (if *mode* is *rethrow*).

exception (*error e, std::string const &msg, throwmode mode = plain*)

Construct a *hpx::exception* from a *hpx::error* and an error message.

Parameters

- *e*: The parameter *e* holds the *hpx::error* code the new exception should encapsulate.
- *msg*: The parameter *msg* holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.
- *mode*: The parameter *mode* specifies whether the returned *hpx::error_code* belongs to the error category *hpx_category* (if *mode* is *plain*, this is the default) or to the category *hpx_category_rethrow* (if *mode* is *rethrow*).

~exception()

Destruct a *hpx::exception*

Exceptions

- nothing:

error get_error() const

The function *get_error()* returns the *hpx::error* code stored in the referenced instance of a *hpx::exception*. It returns the *hpx::error* code this exception instance was constructed from.

Exceptions

- nothing:

error_code get_error_code (throwmode mode = plain) const

The function *get_error_code()* returns a *hpx::error_code* which represents the same error condition as this *hpx::exception* instance.

Parameters

- mode: The parameter mode specifies whether the returned *hpx::error_code* belongs to the error category *hpx_category* (if mode is *plain*, this is the default) or to the category *hpx_category_rethrow* (if mode is *rethrow*).

```
struct thread_interrupted : public exception
```

```
#include <exception.hpp> A hpx::thread_interrupted is the exception type used by HPX to interrupt a running HPX thread.
```

The *hpx::thread_interrupted* type is the exception type used by HPX to interrupt a running thread.

A running thread can be interrupted by invoking the `interrupt()` member function of the corresponding *hpx::thread* object. When the interrupted thread next executes one of the specified interruption points (or if it is currently blocked whilst executing one) with interruption enabled, then a *hpx::thread_interrupted* exception will be thrown in the interrupted thread. If not caught, this will cause the execution of the interrupted thread to terminate. As with any other exception, the stack will be unwound, and destructors for objects of automatic storage duration will be executed.

If a thread wishes to avoid being interrupted, it can create an instance of *hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption*. Objects of this class disable interruption for the thread that created them on construction, and restore the interruption state to whatever it was before on destruction.

```
void f()
{
    // interruption enabled here
    {
        hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption di;
        // interruption disabled
        {
            hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption di2;
            // interruption still disabled
        } // di2 destroyed, interruption state restored
        // interruption still disabled
    } // di destroyed, interruption state restored
    // interruption now enabled
}
```

The effects of an instance of *hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption* can be temporarily reversed by constructing an instance of *hpx::this_thread::restore_interruption*, passing in the *hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption* object in question. This will restore the interruption state to what it was when the *hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption* object was constructed, and then disable interruption again when the *hpx::this_thread::restore_interruption* object is destroyed.

```
void g()
{
    // interruption enabled here
    {
        hpx::this_thread::disable_interruption di;
        // interruption disabled
        {
            hpx::this_thread::restore_interruption ri(di);
            // interruption now enabled
        } // ri destroyed, interruption disable again
    } // di destroyed, interruption state restored
}
```

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```
// interruption now enabled
}
```

At any point, the interruption state for the current thread can be queried by calling `hpx::this_thread::interruption_enabled()`.

```
namespace hpx
```

Enums

`enum throwmode`

Encode error category for new `error_code`.

Values:

```
plain = 0
rethrow = 1
lightweight = 0x80
```

Variables

`error_code throws`

Predefined `error_code` object used as “throw on error” tag.

The predefined `hpx::error_code` object `hpx::throws` is supplied for use as a “throw on error” tag.

Functions that specify an argument in the form ‘`error_code& ec=throws`’ (with appropriate namespace qualifiers), have the following error handling semantics:

If `&ec != &throws` and an error occurred: `ec.value()` returns the implementation specific error number for the particular error that occurred and `ec.category()` returns the `error_category` for `ec.value()`.

If `&ec != &throws` and an error did not occur, `ec.clear()`.

If an error occurs and `&ec == &throws`, the function throws an exception of type `hpx::exception` or of a type derived from it. The exception’s `get_errorcode()` member function returns a reference to an `hpx::error_code` object with the behavior as specified above.

Defines

```
HPX_DEFINE_ERROR_INFO (NAME, TYPE)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename E>HPX_NORETURN void hpx::throw_with_info(E && e, exception_info && info)
template<typename E>HPX_NORETURN void hpx::throw_with_info(E && e, exception_info const && info)

template<typename E>
exception_info *get_exception_info(E &e)

template<typename E>
exception_info const *get_exception_info(E const &e)

template<typename E, typename F>
auto invoke_with_exception_info(E const &e, F &&f)

template<typename F>
auto invoke_with_exception_info(std::exception_ptr const &p, F &&f)

template<typename F>
auto invoke_with_exception_info(hpx::error_code const &ec, F &&f)

template<typename Tag, typename Type>
struct error_info
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using tag = Tag

template<>
using type = Type
```

Public Functions

```
error_info(Type const &value)

error_info(Type &&value)
```

Public Members

Type _value

```
class exception_info
Subclassed by hpx::detail::exception_with_info_base
```

Public Functions

```
exception_info()
exception_info(exception_info const &other)
exception_info(exception_info &&other)
exception_info &operator=(exception_info const &other)
exception_info &operator=(exception_info &&other)
virtual ~exception_info()
template<typename ...ErrorInfo>
exception_info &set (ErrorInfo&&... tagged_values)
template<typename Tag>
Tag::type const *get () const
```

Private Types

```
using node_ptr = std::shared_ptr<detail::exception_info_node_base>
```

Private Members

```
node_ptr _data
namespace hpx
```

```
class exception_list : public hpx::exception
#include <exception_list.hpp> The class exception_list is a container of exception_ptr objects parallel algorithms may use to communicate uncaught exceptions encountered during parallel execution to the caller of the algorithm
```

The type *exception_list*::const_iterator fulfills the requirements of a forward iterator.

Public Types

```
using iterator=exception_list_type::const_iterator
bidirectional iterator
```

Public Functions

```
std::size_t size() const
```

The number of *exception_ptr* objects contained within the *exception_list*.

Note Complexity: Constant time.

```
exception_list_type::const_iterator begin() const
```

An iterator referring to the first *exception_ptr* object contained within the *exception_list*.

```
exception_list_type::const_iterator end() const
```

An iterator which is the past-the-end value for the *exception_list*.

Defines

HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION (*errcode, f, ...*)

Throw a *hpx::exception* initialized from the given parameters.

The macro *HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION* can be used to throw a *hpx::exception*. The purpose of this macro is to prepend the source file name and line number of the position where the exception is thrown to the error message. Moreover, this associates additional diagnostic information with the exception, such as file name and line number, locality id and thread id, and stack backtrace from the point where the exception was thrown.

The parameter *errcode* holds the *hpx::error* code the new exception should encapsulate. The parameter *f* is expected to hold the name of the function exception is thrown from and the parameter *msg* holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.

```
void raise_exception()
{
    // Throw a hpx::exception initialized from the given parameters.
    // Additionally associate with this exception some detailed
    // diagnostic information about the throw-site.
    HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION(hpx::no_success, "raise_exception", "simulated error");
}
```

Example:

HPX_THROWS_IF (*ec, errcode, f, ...*)

Either throw a *hpx::exception* or initialize *hpx::error_code* from the given parameters.

The macro *HPX_THROWS_IF* can be used to either throw a *hpx::exception* or to initialize a *hpx::error_code* from the given parameters. If *&ec == &hpx::throws*, the semantics of this macro are equivalent to *HPX_THROW_EXCEPTION*. If *&ec != &hpx::throws*, the *hpx::error_code* instance *ec* is initialized instead.

The parameter *errcode* holds the *hpx::error* code from which the new exception should be initialized. The parameter *f* is expected to hold the name of the function exception is thrown from and the parameter *msg* holds the error message the new exception should encapsulate.

execution

The contents of this module can be included with the header *hpx/modules/execution.hpp*. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header *hpx/modules/execution.hpp*, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace execution
```

```
        namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::bulk_t bulk
struct bulk_t : public hpx::functional::tag_priority<bulk_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Sender, typename Shape, typename F>
friend constexpr auto tag_override_dispatch(bulk_t, Sender &&sender,
                                             Shape const &shape, F &&f)

template<typename Sender, typename Shape, typename F>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(bulk_t, Sender &&sender,
                                              Shape const &shape, F &&f)

template<typename Sender, typename Shape, typename F>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(bulk_t, Sender &&sender,
                                              Shape &&shape, F &&f)

template<typename Shape, typename F>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(bulk_t, Shape &&shape, F
                                              &&f)
```

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::detach_t detach
struct detach_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<detach_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Sender, typename Allocator = hpx::util::internal_allocator<>friend constexpr void tag_fallback_dispatch(detach_t, Sender &&sender, Allocator const &allocator = Allocator{})
```

```
template<typename Allocator = hpx::util::internal_allocator<>friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(detach_t, Allocator const &allocator = Allocator{})
```

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::ensure_started_t ensure_started

struct ensure_started_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<ensure_started_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Sender, typename Allocator = hpx::util::internal_allocator<>>
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(ensure_started_t, Sender &&sender, Allocator const &allocator = {})

template<typename Sender, typename Allocator>
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(ensure_started_t, detail::split_sender<Sender, Allocator, detail::submission_type::eager> sender, Allocator const& = {})

template<typename Allocator = hpx::util::internal_allocator<>>
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(ensure_started_t, Allocator const &allocator = {})
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::execute_t execute

struct execute_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<execute_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Scheduler, typename F>
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(execute_t, Scheduler &&scheduler, F &&f)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::just_t just
struct just_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<just_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename ...Ts>
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(just_t, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::just_on_t just_on
struct just_on_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<just_on_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Scheduler, typename ...Ts>
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(just_on_t, Scheduler &&scheduler, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::keep_future_t keep_future
struct keep_future_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<keep_future_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Future>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(keep_future_t, Future &&future)

friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(keep_future_t)

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::let_error_t let_error

struct let_error_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<let_error_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename PredecessorSender, typename F>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(let_error_t, PredecessorSender
    &&predecessor_sender, F
    &&f)

template<typename F>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(let_error_t, F &&f)

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::let_value_t let_value

struct let_value_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<let_value_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename PredecessorSender, typename F>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(let_value_t, PredecessorSender
    &&predecessor_sender, F
    &&f)

template<typename F>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(let_value_t, F &&f)

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::make_future_t make_future

struct make_future_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<make_future_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Sender, typename Allocator = hpx::util::internal_allocator<>>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(make_future_t, Sender
    &&sender, Allocator const
    &&allocator = Allocator{})
```

```
template<typename Allocator = hpx::util::internal_allocator<>>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(make_future_t, Allocator
    const &allocator = Allocator{})
```

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::on_t on

struct on_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<on_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Sender, typename Schedulerfriend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(on_t, Sender &&prede-
cessor_sender, Scheduler &&scheduler)  
  
template<typename Scheduler>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(on_t, Scheduler &&scheduler)  
  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace execution  
  
namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::split_t split  
  
struct split_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<split_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Sender, typename Allocator = hpx::util::internal_allocator<>>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(split_t, Sender &&sender, Alloc-
ator const &allocator = {})  
  
template<typename Sender, typename Allocator>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(split_t, detail::split_sender<Sender, de-
tail::Allocator, detail::submission_type::lazy> de-
sender, Allocator const & allocator = {})  
  
template<typename Allocator = hpx::util::internal_allocator<>>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(split_t, Allocator const &allo-
cator = {})  
  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace execution  
  
namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::sync_wait_t sync_wait
struct sync_wait_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<sync_wait_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Sender>
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(sync_wait_t, Sender &&sender)
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(sync_wait_t)

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::transform_t transform
struct transform_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<transform_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename Sender, typename F>
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(transform_t, Sender &&sender,
F &&f)
template<typename F>
friend constexpr auto tagFallback_dispatch(transform_t, F &&f)

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::when_all_t when_all
struct when_all_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<when_all_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename ...Senders>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(when_all_t,      Senders&&...
                                                 senders)

namespace hpx

namespace execution

struct auto_chunk_size
#include <auto_chunk_size.hpp> Loop iterations are divided into pieces and then assigned to threads.
The number of loop iterations combined is determined based on measurements of how long the execution of 1% of the overall number of iterations takes. This executor parameters type makes sure that as many loop iterations are combined as necessary to run for the amount of time specified.
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr auto_chunk_size(std::uint64_t num_iters_for_timing = 0)
Construct an auto_chunk_size executor parameters object
```

Note Default constructed auto_chunk_size executor parameter types will use 80 microseconds as the minimal time for which any of the scheduled chunks should run.

```
auto_chunk_size(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, std::uint64_t
                  num_iters_for_timing = 0)
Construct an auto_chunk_size executor parameters object
```

Parameters

- `rel_time`: [in] The time duration to use as the minimum to decide how many loop iterations should be combined.

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace execution
```

Typedefs

```
typedef hpx::is_sequenced_execution_policy<T> instead
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
struct dynamic_chunk_size
#include <dynamic_chunk_size.hpp> Loop iterations are divided into pieces of size chunk_size and then dynamically scheduled among the threads; when a thread finishes one chunk, it is dynamically assigned another. If chunk_size is not specified, the default chunk size is 1.
```

Note This executor parameters type is equivalent to OpenMP's DYNAMIC scheduling directive.

Public Functions

constexpr dynamic_chunk_size (std::size_t chunk_size = 1)
 Construct a dynamic_chunk_size executor parameters object

Parameters

- `chunk_size`: [in] The optional chunk size to use as the number of loop iterations to schedule together. The default chunk size is 1.

`namespace hpx`

`namespace parallel`

`namespace execution`

Functions

HPX_HAS_MEMBER_XXX_TRAIT_DEF (has_pending_closures)
HPX_HAS_MEMBER_XXX_TRAIT_DEF (get_pu_mask)
HPX_HAS_MEMBER_XXX_TRAIT_DEF (set_scheduler_mode)

Variables

`hpx::parallel::execution::has_pending_closures_t has_pending_closures`
`hpx::parallel::execution::get_pu_mask_t get_pu_mask`
`hpx::parallel::execution::set_scheduler_mode_t set_scheduler_mode`
struct get_pu_mask_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<get_pu_mask_t>
`#include <execution_information.hpp>` Retrieve the bitmask describing the processing units the given thread is allowed to run on
 All threads::executors invoke sched.get_pu_mask().

Note If the executor does not support this operation, this call will always invoke `hpx::threads::get_pu_mask()`

Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor object to use for querying the number of pending tasks.
- `topo`: [in] The topology object to use to extract the requested information.
- `thream_num`: [in] The sequence number of the thread to retrieve information for.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tagFallback_dispatch(get_pu_mask_t, Executor&&, threads::topology &topo, std::size_t thread_num)

template<typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tag_dispatch(get_pu_mask_t, Executor &&exec, threads::topology &topo, std::size_t thread_num)

struct has_pending_closures_t : public hpx::functional::tagFallback<has_pending_closures_t>
#include <execution_information.hpp> Retrieve whether this executor has operations pending or not.
```

Note If the executor does not expose this information, this call will always return *false*
Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor object to use to extract the requested information for.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tagFallback_dispatch(has_pending_closures_t, Executor&&)

template<typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tag_dispatch(has_pending_closures_t, Executor &&exec)

struct set_scheduler_mode_t : public hpx::functional::tagFallback<set_scheduler_mode_t>
#include <execution_information.hpp> Set various modes of operation on the scheduler underneath the given executor.
```

Note This calls `exec.set_scheduler_mode(mode)` if it exists; otherwise it does nothing.
Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor object to use.
- `mode`: [in] The new mode for the scheduler to pick up

Friends

```
template<typename Executor, typename Mode>
void tagFallback_dispatch(set_scheduler_mode_t, Executor&&, Mode const&)

template<typename Executor, typename Mode>
void tag_dispatch(set_scheduler_mode_t, Executor &&exec, Mode const &mode)

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

Variables

```

hpx::execution::experimental::with_priority_t with_priority
hpx::execution::experimental::get_priority_t get_priority
hpx::execution::experimental::with_stacksize_t with_stacksize
hpx::execution::experimental::get_stacksize_t get_stacksize
hpx::execution::experimental::with_hint_t with_hint
hpx::execution::experimental::get_hint_t get_hint
hpx::execution::experimental::with_annotation_t with_annotation
hpx::execution::experimental::get_annotation_t get_annotation

namespace parallel

namespace execution

```

Functions

```

template<typename ...Params>
constexpr executor_parameters_join<Params...>::type join_executor_parameters (Params&&...
params)
template<typename Param>
constexpr Param &&join_executor_parameters (Param &&param)
template<typename ...Params>
struct executor_parameters_join

```

Public Types

```

template<>
using type = detail::executor_parameters<std::decay_t<Params>...>
template<typename Param>
struct executor_parameters_join<Param>

```

Public Types

```

template<>
using type = Param

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution

```

Variables

```
hpx::parallel::execution::get_chunk_size_t get_chunk_size
hpx::parallel::execution::maximal_number_of_chunks_t maximal_number_of_chunks
hpx::parallel::execution::reset_thread_distribution_t reset_thread_distribution
hpx::parallel::execution::processing_units_count_t processing_units_count
hpx::parallel::execution::mark_begin_execution_t mark_begin_execution
hpx::parallel::execution::mark_end_of_scheduling_t mark_end_of_scheduling
hpx::parallel::execution::mark_end_execution_t mark_end_execution

struct get_chunk_size_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<get_chunk_size_t>
    #include <execution_parameters_fwd.hpp> Return the number of invocations of the given function f which should be combined into a single task
```

Note The parameter *f* is expected to be a nullary function returning a `std::size_t` representing the number of iteration the function has already executed (i.e. which don't have to be scheduled anymore).

Parameters

- `params`: [in] The executor parameters object to use for determining the chunk size for the given number of tasks `num_tasks`.
- `exec`: [in] The executor object which will be used for scheduling of the loop iterations.
- `f`: [in] The function which will be optionally scheduled using the given executor.
- `cores`: [in] The number of cores the number of chunks should be determined for.
- `num_tasks`: [in] The number of tasks the chunk size should be determined for

Private Functions

```
template<typename Parameters, typename Executor, typename F>
decltype(auto) friend tag_dispatch(get_chunk_size_t, Parameters
    &&params, Executor &&exec, F
    &&f, std::size_t cores, std::size_t
    num_tasks)
```



```
struct mark_begin_execution_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<mark_begin_execution_t>
    #include <execution_parameters_fwd.hpp> Mark the begin of a parallel algorithm execution
```

Note This calls `params.mark_begin_execution(exec)` if it exists; otherwise it does nothing.

Parameters

- `params`: [in] The executor parameters object to use as a fallback if the executor does not expose

Private Functions

```
template<typename Parameters, typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(mark_begin_execution_t, Parameters &&params, Executor &&exec)

struct mark_end_execution_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<mark_end_execution_t>
#include <execution_parameters_fwd.hpp> Mark the end of a parallel algorithm execution
```

Note This calls params.mark_end_execution(exec) if it exists; otherwise it does nothing.

Parameters

- params: [in] The executor parameters object to use as a fallback if the executor does not expose

Private Functions

```
template<typename Parameters, typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(mark_end_of_scheduling_t, Parameters &&params, Executor &&exec)

struct mark_end_of_scheduling_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<mark_end_of_scheduling_t>
#include <execution_parameters_fwd.hpp> Mark the end of scheduling tasks during parallel algorithm execution
```

Note This calls params.mark_begin_execution(exec) if it exists; otherwise it does nothing.

Parameters

- params: [in] The executor parameters object to use as a fallback if the executor does not expose

Private Functions

```
template<typename Parameters, typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(maximal_number_of_chunks_t, Parameters &&params, Executor &&exec)

struct maximal_number_of_chunks_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<maximal_number_of_chunks_t>
#include <execution_parameters_fwd.hpp> Return the largest reasonable number of chunks to create for a single algorithm invocation.
```

Parameters

- params: [in] The executor parameters object to use for determining the number of chunks for the given number of cores.
- exec: [in] The executor object which will be used for scheduling of the loop iterations.
- cores: [in] The number of cores the number of chunks should be determined for.
- num_tasks: [in] The number of tasks the chunk size should be determined for

Private Functions

```
template<typename Parameters, typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(maximal_number_of_chunks_t,
                                             Parameters &&params, Executor &&exec, std::size_t cores,
                                             std::size_t num_tasks)

struct processing_units_count_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<processing_units_count_t>
#include <execution_parameters_fwd.hpp> Retrieve the number of (kernel-)threads used by the
associated executor.
```

Note This calls params.processing_units_count(Executor&&) if it exists; otherwise it forwards the request to the executor parameters object.

Parameters

- params: [in] The executor parameters object to use as a fallback if the executor does not expose

Private Functions

```
template<typename Parameters, typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(processing_units_count_t, Parameters &&params, Executor &&exec)

struct reset_thread_distribution_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<reset_thread_distribution_t>
#include <execution_parameters_fwd.hpp> Reset the internal round robin thread distribution
scheme for the given executor.
```

Note This calls params.reset_thread_distribution(exec) if it exists; otherwise it does nothing.

Parameters

- params: [in] The executor parameters object to use for resetting the thread distribution scheme.
- exec: [in] The executor object to use.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Parameters, typename Executor>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(reset_thread_distribution_t, Parameters &&params, Executor &&exec)

namespace hpx

namespace execution

struct guided_chunk_size
#include <guided_chunk_size.hpp> Iterations are dynamically assigned to threads in blocks as threads
request them until no blocks remain to be assigned. Similar to dynamic_chunk_size except that the
block size decreases each time a number of loop iterations is given to a thread. The size of the initial
block is proportional to number_of_iterations / number_of_cores. Subsequent blocks are proportional
```

to $number_of_iterations_remaining / number_of_cores$. The optional chunk size parameter defines the minimum block size. The default chunk size is 1.

Note This executor parameters type is equivalent to OpenMP's GUIDED scheduling directive.

Public Functions

constexpr guided_chunk_size (*std::size_t min_chunk_size = 1*)

Construct a guided_chunk_size executor parameters object

Parameters

- *min_chunk_size*: [in] The optional minimal chunk size to use as the minimal number of loop iterations to schedule together. The default minimal chunk size is 1.

namespace hpx

namespace execution

struct persistent_auto_chunk_size

#include <persistent_auto_chunk_size.hpp> Loop iterations are divided into pieces and then assigned to threads. The number of loop iterations combined is determined based on measurements of how long the execution of 1% of the overall number of iterations takes. This executor parameters type makes sure that as many loop iterations are combined as necessary to run for the amount of time specified.

Public Functions

constexpr persistent_auto_chunk_size (*std::uint64_t num_iters_for_timing = 0*)

Construct an persistent_auto_chunk_size executor parameters object

Note Default constructed persistent_auto_chunk_size executor parameter types will use 0 microseconds as the execution time for each chunk and 80 microseconds as the minimal time for which any of the scheduled chunks should run.

persistent_auto_chunk_size (*hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &time_cs,*
std::uint64_t num_iters_for_timing = 0)

Construct an persistent_auto_chunk_size executor parameters object

Parameters

- *time_cs*: The execution time for each chunk.

persistent_auto_chunk_size (*hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &time_cs,*
hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time,
std::uint64_t num_iters_for_timing = 0)

Construct an persistent_auto_chunk_size executor parameters object

Parameters

- *rel_time*: [in] The time duration to use as the minimum to decide how many loop iterations should be combined.
- *time_cs*: The execution time for each chunk.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace parallel
```

```
        namespace execution
```

```
            template<typename R, typename ...Ts>
            class polymorphic_executor<R(Ts...)> : hpx::parallel::execution::detail::polymorphic_executor_base
                private
```

Public Types

```
            template<typename T>
            using future_type = hpx::future<R>
```

Public Functions

```
            constexpr polymorphic_executor()
            polymorphic_executor(polymorphic_executor const &other)
            polymorphic_executor(polymorphic_executor &&other)
            polymorphic_executor &operator=(polymorphic_executor const &other)
            polymorphic_executor &operator=(polymorphic_executor &&other)
            template<typename Exec, typename PE = typename std::decay<Exec>::type, typename Enable = typename
            polymorphic_executor(Exec &&exec)
            template<typename Exec, typename PE = typename std::decay<Exec>::type, typename Enable = typename
            polymorphic_executor &operator=(Exec &&exec)
            void reset()
            template<typename F>
            void post(F &&f, Ts... ts) const
            template<typename F>
            R sync_execute(F &&f, Ts... ts) const
            template<typename F>
            hpx::future<R> async_execute(F &&f, Ts... ts) const
            template<typename F, typename Future>
            hpx::future<R> then_execute(F &&f, Future &&predecessor, Ts&&... ts) const
            template<typename F, typename Shape>
            std::vector<R> bulk_sync_execute(F &&f, Shape const &s, Ts&&... ts) const
            template<typename F, typename Shape>
            std::vector<hpx::future<R>> bulk_async_execute(F &&f, Shape const &s, Ts&&...
            ts) const
```

```
template<typename F, typename Shape>
hpx::future<std::vector<R>> bulk_then_execute(F &&f, Shape const &s,
hpx::shared_future<void> const
&predecessor, Ts&&... ts) const
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::polymorphic_executor_base
template<>
using vtable = detail::polymorphic_executor_vtable<R (Ts...) >
```

Private Functions

```
void assign (std::nullptr_t)
template<typename Exec>
void assign (Exec &&exec)
```

Private Static Functions

```
static constexpr vtable const *get_empty_vtable ()
template<typename T>
static constexpr vtable const *get_vtable ()

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace execution
```

Variables

```
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE create_rebound_policy_t hpx::parallel::execution:
struct create_rebound_policy_t
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Executor, typename Parameters>
constexpr decltype(auto) operator() (ExPolicy&&, Executor &&exec, Parameters
&&parameters) const
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename Executor, typename Parameters>
struct rebind_executor
#include <rebind_executor.hpp> Rebind the type of executor used by an execution policy. The
execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of ExecutionPolicy.
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename policy_type::template rebind::type
    The type of the rebound execution policy.

namespace hpx

namespace execution

struct static_chunk_size
    #include <static_chunk_size.hpp> Loop iterations are divided into pieces of size chunk_size and then assigned to threads. If chunk_size is not specified, the iterations are evenly (if possible) divided contiguously among the threads.
```

Note This executor parameters type is equivalent to OpenMP's STATIC scheduling directive.

Public Functions

```
constexpr static_chunk_size()
    Construct a static_chunk_size executor parameters object
```

Note By default the number of loop iterations is determined from the number of available cores and the overall number of loop iterations to schedule.

```
constexpr static_chunk_size(std::size_t chunk_size)
    Construct a static_chunk_size executor parameters object
```

Parameters

- *chunk_size*: [in] The optional chunk size to use as the number of loop iterations to run on a single thread.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace execution
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename Executor, typename T, typename ...Ts>
using executor_future_t = typename executor_future<Executor, T, Ts...>::type

template<typename Executor>
struct executor_context
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = std::decay_t<decltype(std::declval<Executorconst&>().context())>

template<typename Executor>
struct executor_execution_category
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::util::detected_or_t<hpx::execution::unsequenced_execution_tag, execution_category, Executor>
```

Private Types

```
template<typename T>
using execution_category = typename T::execution_category

template<typename Executor>
struct executor_index
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::util::detected_or_t<typename executor_shape<Executor>::type, index_type, Executor>
```

Private Types

```
template<typename T>
using index_type = typename T::index_type

template<typename Executor>
struct executor_parameters_type
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::util::detected_or_t<hpx::execution::static_chunk_size, parameters_type, Executor>
```

Private Types

```
template<typename T>
using parameters_type = typename T::parameters_type

template<typename Executor>
struct executor_shape
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::util::detected_or_t<std::size_t, shape_type, Executor>
```

Private Types

```
template<typename T>
using shape_type = typename T::shape_type
```

```
namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Executor>
using executor_context_t = typename executor_context<Executor>::type

template<typename Executor>
using executor_execution_category_t = typename executor_execution_category<Executor>::type

template<typename Executor>
using executor_shape_t = typename executor_shape<Executor>::type

template<typename Executor>
using executor_index_t = typename executor_index<Executor>::type

template<typename Executor, typename T, typename ...Ts>
using executor_future_t = typename executor_future<Executor, T, Ts...>::type

template<typename Executor>
using executor_parameters_type_t = typename executor_parameters_type<Executor>::type
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::has_post_member
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::has_sync_executor
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::has_async_executor
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::has_then_executor
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::has_bulk_sync_executor
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::has_bulk_async_executor
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::has_bulk_then_executor

namespace hpx
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_execution_policy_v=is_execution_policy<T>
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_parallel_execution_policy_v=is_parallel_execution_policy<T>
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_sequenced_execution_policy_v=is_sequenced_execution_policy<T>
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_async_execution_policy_v=is_async_execution_policy<T>

template<typename T>
struct is_async_execution_policy : public hpx::detail::is_async_execution_policy<std::decay<T>::type>
    #include <is_execution_policy.hpp> Extension: Detect whether given execution policy makes algorithms
    asynchronous
```

1. The type *is_async_execution_policy* can be used to detect asynchronous execution policies for the purpose of excluding function signatures from otherwise ambiguous overload resolution participation.
2. If *T* is the type of a standard or implementation-defined execution policy, *is_async_execution_policy*<*T*> shall be publicly derived from *integral_constant*<bool, true>, otherwise from *integral_constant*<bool, false>.
3. The behavior of a program that adds specializations for *is_async_execution_policy* is undefined.

```
template<typename T>
struct is_execution_policy : public hpx::detail::is_execution_policy<std::decay<T>::type>
    #include <is_execution_policy.hpp>
    1. The type is_execution_policy can be used to detect execution policies for the purpose of excluding function signatures from otherwise ambiguous overload resolution participation.
    2. If T is the type of a standard or implementation-defined execution policy, is_execution_policy<T> shall be publicly derived from integral_constant<bool, true>, otherwise from integral_constant<bool, false>.
    3. The behavior of a program that adds specializations for is_execution_policy is undefined.
```

```
template<typename T>
struct is_parallel_execution_policy : public hpx::detail::is_parallel_execution_policy<std::decay<T>::type>
    #include <is_execution_policy.hpp> Extension: Detect whether given execution policy enables parallelization
    1. The type is_parallel_execution_policy can be used to detect parallel execution policies for the purpose of excluding function signatures from otherwise ambiguous overload resolution participation.
    2. If T is the type of a standard or implementation-defined execution policy, is_parallel_execution_policy<T> shall be publicly derived from integral_constant<bool, true>, otherwise from integral_constant<bool, false>.
    3. The behavior of a program that adds specializations for is_parallel_execution_policy is undefined.
```

```
template<typename T>
struct is_sequenced_execution_policy : public hpx::detail::is_sequenced_execution_policy<std::decay<T>::type>
    #include <is_execution_policy.hpp> Extension: Detect whether given execution policy does not enable parallelization
```

1. The type *is_sequenced_execution_policy* can be used to detect non-parallel execution policies for the purpose of excluding function signatures from otherwise ambiguous overload resolution participation.
2. If T is the type of a standard or implementation-defined execution policy, *is_sequenced_execution_policy*<T> shall be publicly derived from *integral_constant*<bool, true>, otherwise from *integral_constant*<bool, false>.
3. The behavior of a program that adds specializations for *is_sequenced_execution_policy* is undefined.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace parallel
```

```
        namespace traits
```

Functions

```
    std::size_t count_bits(bool value)
```

execution_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/execution_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/execution_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace execution_base
```

```
        struct agent_base
```

Public Functions

```
    virtual ~agent_base()

    virtual std::string description() const = 0

    virtual context_base const &context() const = 0

    virtual void yield(char const *desc) = 0

    virtual void yield_k(std::size_t k, char const *desc) = 0

    virtual void suspend(char const *desc) = 0

    virtual void resume(char const *desc) = 0

    virtual void abort(char const *desc) = 0

    virtual void sleep_for(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &sleep_duration, char const *desc) = 0
```

```
virtual void sleep_until(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &sleep_time, char const *desc) = 0
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution_base
```

```
class agent_ref
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr agent_ref()
constexpr agent_ref(agent_base *impl)
constexpr agent_ref(agent_ref const&)
constexpr agent_ref &operator=(agent_ref const&)
constexpr agent_ref (agent_ref&&)
constexpr agent_ref &operator=(agent_ref&&)
constexpr operator bool() const
void reset(agent_base *impl = nullptr)
void yield(char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::yield")
void yield_k(std::size_t k, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::yield_k")
void suspend(char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::suspend")
void resume(char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::resume")
void abort(char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::abort")
template<typename Rep, typename Period>
void sleep_for(std::chrono::duration<Rep, Period> const &sleep_duration, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::sleep_for")
template<typename Clock, typename Duration>
void sleep_until(std::chrono::time_point<Clock, Duration> const &sleep_time, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::agent_ref::sleep_until")
agent_base &ref()
```

Private Functions

```
void sleep_for(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &sleep_duration, char const *desc)
void sleep_until(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &sleep_time, char const *desc)
```

Private Members

```
agent_base *impl_
```

Friends

```
friend constexpr bool operator==(agent_ref const &lhs, agent_ref const &rhs)
```

```
friend constexpr bool operator!=(agent_ref const &lhs, agent_ref const &rhs)
```

```
std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream&, agent_ref const&)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
template<typename Scheduler>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE get_completion_scheduler
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution_base
```

```
struct context_base
```

Public Functions

```
virtual ~context_base()
```

```
virtual resource_base const &resource() const = 0
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename O>
void start(O &&o)
    start is a customization point object. The expression
    hpx::execution::experimental::start(r) is equivalent to:
    • r.start(), if that expression is valid. If the function selected does not signal the receiver
        r's done channel, the program is ill-formed (no diagnostic required).
    • Otherwise, `start(r), if that expression is valid, with overload resolution performed in a context
        that include the declaration void start();
    • Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.
```

The customization is implemented in terms of `hpx::functional::tag_dispatch`.

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::start_t start

template<typename O>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::execution::experimental::is_operation_state(O);

struct is_operation_state
    #include <operation_state.hpp> An operation_state is an object representing the asynchronous operation that has been returned from calling hpx::execution::experimental::connect with a sender and a receiver. The only operation on an operation_state is:
    • hpx::execution::experimental::start
    hpx::execution::experimental::start can be called exactly once. Once it has been invoked, the caller needs to ensure that the receiver's completion signaling operations strongly happen before the destructor of the state is called. The call to hpx::execution::experimental::start needs to happen strongly before the completion signaling operations.

struct start_t : public hpx::functional::tag_priority_noexcept<start_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename OperationState>
friend constexpr auto tag_override_dispatch(start_t, OperationState &o)

namespace hpx

    namespace execution

        namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename R, typename ...As>
void set_value (R &&r, As&&... as)
    set_value is a customization point object. The expression
    hpx::execution::set_value(r, as...) is equivalent to:
    • r.set_value(as...), if that expression is valid. If the function selected does not send
        the value(s) as... to the Receiver r's value channel, the program is ill-formed (no diagnostic
        required).
    • Otherwise, `set_value(r, as...), if that expression is valid, with overload resolution performed
        in a context that include the declaration void set_value();
    • Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.
The customization is implemented in terms of hpx::functional::tag_dispatch.
```

```
template<typename R>
void set_done (R &&r)
    set_done is a customization point object. The expression hpx::execution::set_done (r)
    is equivalent to:
    • r.set_done(), if that expression is valid. If the function selected does not signal the Re-
        ceiver r's done channel, the program is ill-formed (no diagnostic required).
    • Otherwise, `set_done(r), if that expression is valid, with overload resolution performed in a
        context that include the declaration void set_done();
    • Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.
The customization is implemented in terms of hpx::functional::tag_dispatch.
```

```
template<typename R, typename E>
void set_error (R &&r, E &&e)
    set_error is a customization point object. The expression
    hpx::execution::set_error(r, e) is equivalent to:
    • r.set_error(e), if that expression is valid. If the function selected does not send the error
        e the Receiver r's error channel, the program is ill-formed (no diagnostic required).
    • Otherwise, `set_error(r, e), if that expression is valid, with overload resolution performed in a
        context that include the declaration void set_error();
    • Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.
The customization is implemented in terms of hpx::functional::tag_dispatch.
```

Variables

```
hpx::execution::experimental::set_value_t set_value
hpx::execution::experimental::set_error_t set_error
hpx::execution::experimental::set_done_t set_done
template<typename T, typename E = std::exception_ptr>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE
template<typename T, typename... As>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::exec
template<typename T, typename... As>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::exec

template<typename T, typename E>
struct is_receiver
#include <receiver.hpp> Receiving values from asynchronous computations is handled by the
Receiver concept. A Receiver needs to be able to receive an error or be marked as being
canceled. As such, the Receiver concept is defined by having the following two customization
points defined, which form the completion-signal operations:
```

- `hpx::execution::experimental::set_done`
- `hpx::execution::experimental::set_error`

Those two functions denote the completion-signal operations. The Receiver contract is as follows:

- None of a Receiver's completion-signal operation shall be invoked before `hpx::execution::experimental::start` has been called on the operation state object that was returned by connecting a Receiver to a sender `hpx::execution::experimental::connect`.
- Once `hpx::execution::start` has been called on the operation state object, exactly one of the Receiver's completion-signal operation shall complete without an exception before the Receiver is destroyed

Once one of the Receiver's completion-signal operation has been completed without throwing an exception, the Receiver contract has been satisfied. In other words: The asynchronous operation has been completed.

See `hpx::execution::experimental::is_receiver_of`

```
template<typename T, typename ...As>
struct is_receiver_of
#include <receiver.hpp> The receiver_of concept is a refinement of the Receiver concept
by requiring one additional completion-signal operation:
• hpx::execution::set_value
This completion-signal operation adds the following to the Receiver's contract:
• If hpx::execution::set_value exits with an exception, it is still valid to call
hpx::execution::set_error or hpx::execution::set_done
```

See `hpx::execution::traits::is_receiver`

```
struct set_done_t : public hpx::functional::tag_priority_noexcept<set_done_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename R>
friend constexpr auto tag_override_dispatch(set_done_t, R &&r)

struct set_error_t : public hpx::functional::tag_priority_noexcept<set_error_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename R, typename E>
friend constexpr auto tag_override_dispatch(set_error_t, R &&r, E &&e)

struct set_value_t : public hpx::functional::tag_priority<set_value_t>
```

Friends

```
template<typename R, typename ...Args>
friend constexpr auto tag_override_dispatch(set_value_t, R &&r, Args&&... args)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
constexpr bool register_lock(void const* , util::register_lock_data* = nullptr)
constexpr bool unregister_lock(void const* )
constexpr void verify_no_locks()
constexpr void force_error_on_lock()
constexpr void enable_lock_detection()
constexpr void disable_lock_detection()
constexpr void trace_depth_lock_detection(std::size_t)
constexpr void ignore_lock(void const* )
constexpr void reset_ignored(void const* )
constexpr void ignore_all_locks()
constexpr void reset_ignored_all()
std::unique_ptr<held_locks_data> get_held_locks_dataconstexpr void set_held_locks_data(std::unique_ptr<held_locks_data>&&
struct ignore_all_while_checking
```

Public Functions

```
ignore_all_while_checking()

template<typename Lock, typename Enable>
struct ignore_while_checking
```

Public Functions

```
ignore_while_checking(void const*)

namespace hpx

namespace execution_base

struct resource_base
    #include <resource_base.hpp> TODO: implement, this is currently just a dummy.
```

Public Functions

```
virtual ~resource_base()

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename S, typename R>
using connect_result_t = typename hpx::util::invoke_result<connect_t, S, R>::type
```

Functions

```
template<typename S, typename R>
void connect(S &&s, R &&r)
```

connect is a customization point object. For some subexpression *s* and *r*, let *S* be the type such that `decltype((s))` is *S* and let *R* be the type such that `decltype((r))` is *R*. The result of the expression `hpx::execution::experimental::connect(s, r)` is then equivalent to:

- `s.connect(r)`, if that expression is valid and returns a type satisfying the `operation_state` (
See `hpx::execution::experimental::traits::is_operation_state`) and if *S* satisfies the `sender` concept.
- `s.connect(r)`, if that expression is valid and returns a type satisfying the `operation_state` (
See `hpx::execution::experimental::traits::is_operation_state`) and if *S* satisfies the `sender` concept. Overload resolution is performed in a context that include the declaration `void connect();`
- Otherwise, the expression is ill-formed.

The customization is implemented in terms of `hpx::functional::tag_dispatch`.

Variables

```
template<typename Sender>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::execution::experimental::connect_t connect
hpx::execution::experimental::schedule_t schedule

template<typename Scheduler>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::execution::experimental::scheduler_t schedule
```

Friends

```
template<typename S, typename R, typename = std::enable_if_t<is_sender_v<S> && is_receiver_v<R>>>
friend constexpr auto tag_override_dispatch(connect_t, S &&s, R &&r)
```

```
struct invocable_archetype
```

Public Functions

```
void operator()()
```

```
template<typename Sender>
struct is_sender
```

#include <sender.hpp> The name schedule denotes a customization point object. For some subexpression s, let S be decltype(s). The expression schedule(s) is expression-equivalent to:

- * s.schedule(), if that expression is valid and its type models sender.
- * Otherwise, schedule(s), if that expression is valid and its type models sender with overload resolution performed in a context that includes the declaration

```
void schedule();
```

and that does not include a declaration of schedule.

- * Otherwise, schedule(s) is ill-formed.

The customization is implemented in terms of hpx::functional::tag_dispatch. A sender is a type that is describing an asynchronous operation. The operation itself might not have started yet. In order to get the result of this asynchronous operation, a sender needs to be connected to a receiver with the corresponding value, error and done channels:

- hpx::execution::experimental::connect

In addition, hpx::execution::experimental:::sender_traits needs to be specialized in some form.

A sender's destructor shall not block pending completion of submitted operations.

```
template<typename Sender, typename Receiver>
struct is_sender_to
#include <sender.hpp>
See is_sender

struct schedule_t : public hpx::functional::tag_priority<schedule_t>
```

Friends

```

template<typename S>
friend constexpr auto tag_override_dispatch(schedule_t, S &&s)

template<typename Sender>
struct sender_traits
    #include <sender.hpp> sender_traits expose the different value and error types exposed
    by a sender. This can be either specialized directly for user defined sender types or embedded
    value_types, error_types and sends_done inside the sender type can be provided.

        Subclassed      by      hpx::execution::experimental::sender_traits<      Sender
        &      >,      hpx::execution::experimental::sender_traits<      Sender      &&
        >,      hpx::execution::experimental::sender_traits<      Sender      const      >,
        hpx::execution::experimental::sender_traits< Sender volatile >

template<>
struct sender_traits<void>

```

Public Types

```

template<>
using __unspecialized = void

namespace hpx

namespace execution_base

namespace this_thread

```

Functions

```

hpx::execution_base::agent_ref agent()

void yield(char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::yield")

void yield_k(std::size_t k, char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::yield_k")

void suspend(char const *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::suspend")

template<typename Rep, typename Period>
void sleep_for(std::chrono::duration<Rep, Period> const &sleep_duration, char const
               *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::sleep_for")

template<class Clock, class Duration>
void sleep_until(std::chrono::time_point<Clock, Duration> const &sleep_time, char const
                  *desc = "hpx::execution_base::this_thread::sleep_for")

struct reset_agent

```

Public Functions

```
reset_agent (detail::agent_storage*, agent_base &impl)  
reset_agent (agent_base &impl)  
~reset_agent ()
```

Public Members

```
detail::agent_storage *storage_  
agent_base *old_  
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Predicate>  
void yield_while (Predicate &&predicate, const char *thread_name = nullptr, bool allow_timed_suspension = true)  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename T>  
using is_one_way_executor_t = typename is_one_way_executor<T>::type  
template<typename T>  
using is_never_blocking_one_way_executor_t = typename is_never_blocking_one_way_executor<T>::type  
template<typename T>  
using is_bulk_one_way_executor_t = typename is_bulk_one_way_executor<T>::type  
template<typename T>  
using is_two_way_executor_t = typename is_two_way_executor<T>::type  
template<typename T>  
using is_bulk_two_way_executor_t = typename is_bulk_two_way_executor<T>::type  
template<typename T>  
using is_executor_any_t = typename is_executor_any<T>::type
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_one_way_exec
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_never_blocking
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_bulk_one_way
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_two_way_exec
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_bulk_two_way
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_executor_any

template<typename Executor>
struct extract_executor_parameters<Executor, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename Executor::executor_parameters>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename Executor::executor_parameters_type

template<typename Parameters>
struct extract_has_variable_chunk_size<Parameters, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename Parameters::has_variable_chunk_size>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename Parameters::has_variable_chunk_size

namespace hpx

    namespace parallel

        namespace execution
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename T>
using is_executor_parameters_t = typename is_executor_parameters<T>::type
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::parallel::execution
template<typename Executor, typename Enable = void>
struct extract_executor_parameters
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = sequential_executor_parameters

template<typename Executor>
struct extract_executor_parameters<Executor, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename Executor>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename Executor::executor_parameters_type

template<typename Parameters, typename Enable = void>
struct extract_has_variable_chunk_size
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = std::false_type

template<typename Parameters>
struct extract_has_variable_chunk_size<Parameters, typename hpx::util::always_void<typename Parameters>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename Parameters::has_variable_chunk_size

namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename T>
using is_executor_parameters_t = typename is_executor_parameters<T>::type
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_executor_parameters_t
```

executors

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/executors.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/executors.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename Executor>
constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(with_annotation_t, Executor &&exec, char const *annotation)
```

```
template<typename Executor>
auto tag_fallback_dispatch(with_annotation_t, Executor &&exec, std::string annotation)
```

```
template<typename BaseExecutor>
struct annotating_executor
#include <annotating_executor.hpp> A annotating_executor wraps any other executor and adds
the capability to add annotations to the launched threads.
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Executor, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_executor_any_v<Executor>>
constexpr annotating_executor(Executor &&exec, char const *annotation =
nullptr)
```

```
template<typename Executor, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_executor_any_v<Executor>>
annotating_executor(Executor &&exec, std::string annotation)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace execution
```

TypeDefs

```
using current_executor = parallel::execution::thread_pool_executor
```

```
namespace this_thread
```

Functions

```
parallel::execution::current_executor get_executor(error_code &ec = throws)
```

Returns a reference to the executor which was used to create the current thread.

Exceptions

- If: `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::yield_aborted` if it is signaled with `wait_aborted`. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::null_thread_id`. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::invalid_status`.

namespace threads

Functions

`parallel::execution::current_executor get_executor(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)`

Returns a reference to the executor which was used to create the given thread.

Exceptions

- If: `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::yield_aborted` if it is signaled with `wait_aborted`. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::null_thread_id`. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::invalid_status`.

namespace hpx

namespace execution

Variables

`HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE task_policy_tag hpx::execution::task = {}`
Default sequential execution policy object.

`HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE sequenced_policy hpx::execution::seq = {}`
Default sequential execution policy object.

`constexpr parallel_policy par = {}`
Default parallel execution policy object.

`HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE parallel_unsequenced_policy hpx::execution::par_unseq = {}`
Default vector execution policy object.

`HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE unsequenced_policy hpx::execution::unseq = {}`
Default vector execution policy object.

struct parallel_policy

#include <execution_policy.hpp> The class `parallel_policy` is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm's execution may be parallelized.

Public Types

using executor_type = parallel_executor

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

using executor_parameters_type = parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy

using execution_category = parallel_execution_tag

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

constexpr parallel_task_policy operator() (task_policy_tag) const

Create a new *parallel_policy* referencing a chunk size.

Return The new *parallel_policy*

Parameters

- tag: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

template<typename **Executor**>

constexpr decltype(auto) on (Executor &&exec) const

Create a new *parallel_policy* referencing an executor and a chunk size.

Return The new *parallel_policy*

Parameters

- exec: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with

template<typename ...**Parameters**>

constexpr decltype(auto) with (Parameters&&... params) const

Create a new *parallel_policy* from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: `is_executor_parameters<Parameters>::value` is true

Return The new *parallel_policy*

Template Parameters

- Parameters: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- params: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

executor_type &executor ()

Return the associated executor object.

constexpr executor_type const &executor () const

Return the associated executor object.

executor_parameters_type ¶meters ()

Return the associated executor parameters object.

constexpr executor_parameters_type const ¶meters () const

Return the associated executor parameters object.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
constexpr void serialize(Archive&, const unsigned int)
```

Private Members

```
executor_type exec_
executor_parameters_type params_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::execution::hpx::parallel::execution::create_rebound_policy_t
friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access

template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>
struct rebind
    #include <execution_policy.hpp> Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The
    execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = parallel_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_>
    The type of the rebound execution policy.
```

```
template<typename Executor, typename Parameters>
struct parallel_policy_shim
    #include <execution_policy.hpp> The class parallel_policy_shim is an execution policy type used as
    a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm's
    execution may be parallelized.
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using executor_type = std::decay_t<Executor>
    The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.
```

```
template<>
using executor_parameters_type = std::decay_t<Parameters>
    The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution
    policy
```

```
template<>
using execution_category = typename hpx::traits::executor_execution_category<executor_type>::type
    The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr parallel_task_policy_shim<Executor, Parameters> operator() (task_policy_tag)  
    const
```

Create a new *parallel_policy* referencing a chunk size.

Return The new *parallel_policy*

Parameters

- *tag*: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

```
template<typename Executor_>  
constexpr decltype(auto) on (Executor_&&exec) const
```

Create a new *parallel_policy* from the given executor

Note Requires: *is_executor<Executor>::value* is true

Return The new *parallel_policy*

Template Parameters

- *Executor*: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- *exec*: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```
template<typename ...Parameters_>
```

```
constexpr decltype(auto) with (Parameters_&&... params) const
```

Create a new *parallel_policy_shim* from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: *is_executor_parameters<Parameters>::value* is true

Return The new *parallel_policy_shim*

Template Parameters

- *Parameters*: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- *params*: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```
executor_type &executor ()
```

Return the associated executor object.

```
constexpr executor_type const &executor () const
```

Return the associated executor object.

```
executor_parameters_type &parameters ()
```

Return the associated executor parameters object.

```
constexpr executor_parameters_type const &parameters () const
```

Return the associated executor parameters object.

```
template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>
```

```
struct rebind
```

#include <execution_policy.hpp> Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy

Public Types

```
template<>
template<>
using type = parallel_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_>
The type of the rebound execution policy.
```

struct parallel_task_policy

#include <execution_policy.hpp> Extension: The class *parallel_task_policy* is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm's execution may be parallelized.

The algorithm returns a future representing the result of the corresponding algorithm when invoked with the *parallel_policy*.

Public Types

using executor_type = parallel_executor

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

using executor_parameters_type = parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy

using execution_category = parallel_execution_tag

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

constexpr parallel_task_policy operator() (task_policy_tag) const

Create a new *parallel_task_policy* from itself

Return The new *parallel_task_policy*

Parameters

- tag: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

template<typename Executor>

constexpr decltype(auto) on (Executor &&exec) const

Create a new *parallel_task_policy* from given executor

Note Requires: `is_executor<Executor>::value` is true

Return The new *parallel_task_policy*

Template Parameters

- Executor: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- exec: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

template<typename ...Parameters>

constexpr decltype(auto) with (Parameters&&... params) const

Create a new *parallel_policy_shim* from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: all parameters are executor_parameters, different parameter types can't be duplicated

Return The new *parallel_policy_shim*

Template Parameters

- **Parameters:** The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- **params:** [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

executor_type &executor ()

Return the associated executor object.

constexpr *executor_type const &executor () const*

Return the associated executor object.

executor_parameters_type ¶meters ()

Return the associated executor parameters object.

constexpr *executor_parameters_type const ¶meters () const*

Return the associated executor parameters object.

Private Functions

template<typename **Archive**>

constexpr void **serialize** (*Archive&*, **const** unsigned int)

Private Members

executor_type exec_

executor_parameters_type params_

Friends

friend *hpx::execution::hpx::parallel::execution::create_rebound_policy_t*

friend *hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access*

template<typename **Executor_**, typename **Parameters_**>
struct **rebind**

#include <execution_policy.hpp> Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy

Public Types

template<>

using type = *parallel_task_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_>*

The type of the rebound execution policy.

template<typename **Executor**, typename **Parameters**>

```
struct parallel_task_policy_shim
```

#include <execution_policy.hpp> Extension: The class *parallel_task_policy_shim* is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading based on combining a underlying *parallel_task_policy* and an executor and indicate that a parallel algorithm's execution may be parallelized.

Public Types

```
template<>
```

```
using executor_type = std::decay_t<Executor>
```

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

```
template<>
```

```
using executor_parameters_type = std::decay_t<Parameters>
```

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy

```
template<>
```

```
using execution_category = typename hpx::traits::executor_execution_category<executor_type>::type
```

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

```
constexpr parallel_task_policy_shim operator()(task_policy_tag) const
```

Create a new *parallel_task_policy_shim* from itself

Return The new *sequenced_task_policy*

Parameters

- *tag*: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

```
template<typename Executor>
```

```
constexpr decltype(auto) on(Executor_ &&exec) const
```

Create a new *parallel_task_policy* from the given executor

Note Requires: *is_executor<Executor>::value* is true

Return The new *parallel_task_policy*

Template Parameters

- *Executor*: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- *exec*: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```
template<typename ...Parameters>
```

```
constexpr decltype(auto) with(Parameters_ &&... params) const
```

Create a new *parallel_policy_shim* from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: all parameters are *executor_parameters*, different parameter types can't be duplicated

Return The new *parallel_policy_shim*

Template Parameters

- *Parameters*: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- **params:** [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

`executor_type &executor()`
 Return the associated executor object.

`constexpr executor_type const &executor() const`
 Return the associated executor object.

`executor_parameters_type ¶meters()`
 Return the associated executor parameters object.

`constexpr executor_parameters_type const ¶meters() const`
 Return the associated executor parameters object.

`template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>`
`struct rebind`
`#include <execution_policy.hpp>` Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy

Public Types

`template<>`
`template<>`
`using type = parallel_task_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_>`
 The type of the rebound execution policy.

`struct parallel_unsequenced_policy`
`#include <execution_policy.hpp>` The class `parallel_unsequenced_policy` is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm's execution may be parallelized and vectorized.

Public Types

`using executor_type = parallel_executor`
 The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

`using executor_parameters_type = parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type`
 The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy

`using execution_category = parallel_execution_tag`
 The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

`executor_type &executor()`
 Return the associated executor object.

`constexpr executor_type const &executor() const`
 Return the associated executor object.

`executor_parameters_type ¶meters()`
 Return the associated executor parameters object.

```
constexpr executor_parameters_type const &parameters() const
    Return the associated executor parameters object.
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
constexpr void serialize(Archive&, const unsigned int)
```

Private Members

```
executor_type exec_
executor_parameters_type params_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::execution::hpx::parallel::execution::create_rebound_policy_t
friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access
```

struct sequenced_policy

#include <execution_policy.hpp> The class *sequenced_policy* is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and require that a parallel algorithm's execution may not be parallelized.

Public Types

```
using executor_type = sequenced_executor
```

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

```
using executor_parameters_type = parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type
```

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy

```
using execution_category = sequenced_execution_tag
```

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

```
constexpr sequenced_task_policy operator()(task_policy_tag) const
```

Create a new *sequenced_task_policy*.

Return The new *sequenced_task_policy*

Parameters

- *tag*: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

```
template<typename Executor>
```

```
constexpr decltype(auto) on(Executor &&exec) const
```

Create a new *sequenced_policy* from the given executor

Note Requires: *is_executor<Executor>::value* is true

Return The new *sequenced_policy*

Template Parameters

- Executor: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- exec: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

`template<typename ...Parameters>`

`constexpr decltype(auto) with(Parameters&&... params) const`

Create a new *sequenced_policy* from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: all parameters are executor_parameters, different parameter types can't be duplicated

Return The new *sequenced_policy*

Template Parameters

- Parameters: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- params: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

`executor_type &executor()`

Return the associated executor object.

`constexpr executor_type const &executor() const`

Return the associated executor object.

`executor_parameters_type ¶meters()`

Return the associated executor parameters object.

`constexpr executor_parameters_type const ¶meters() const`

Return the associated executor parameters object.

Private Functions

`template<typename Archive>`

`constexpr void serialize(Archive&, const unsigned int)`

Private Members

`executor_type exec_`

`executor_parameters_type params_`

Friends

`friend hpx::execution::hpx::parallel::execution::create_rebound_policy_t`

`friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access`

`template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>`

`struct rebind`

`#include <execution_policy.hpp>` Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = sequenced_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_>
    The type of the rebound execution policy.
```

```
template<typename Executor, typename Parameters>
```

```
struct sequenced_policy_shim
```

```
#include <execution_policy.hpp> The class sequenced_policy is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and require that a parallel algorithm's execution may not be parallelized.
```

Public Types

```
template<>
```

```
using executor_type = std::decay_t<Executor>
```

```
    The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.
```

```
template<>
```

```
using executor_parameters_type = std::decay_t<Parameters>
```

```
    The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy
```

```
template<>
```

```
using execution_category = typename hpx::traits::executor_execution_category<executor_type>::type
```

```
    The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr sequenced_task_policy_shim<Executor, Parameters> operator() (task_policy_tag)  
    const
```

```
Create a new sequenced_task_policy.
```

Return The new *sequenced_task_policy_shim*

Parameters

- *tag*: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

```
template<typename Executor_>
```

```
constexpr decltype(auto) on(Executor_ && exec) const
```

```
Create a new sequenced_policy from the given executor
```

Note Requires: *is_executor<Executor>::value* is true

Return The new *sequenced_policy*

Template Parameters

- *Executor*: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- *exec*: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```
template<typename ...Parameters_>
```

```
constexpr decltype(auto) with(Parameters_ &&... params) const
```

```
Create a new sequenced_policy_shim from the given execution parameters
```

Note Requires: all parameters are executor_parameters, different parameter types can't be duplicated

Return The new *sequenced_policy_shim*

Template Parameters

- **Parameters:** The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- **params:** [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

`executor_type &executor()`

Return the associated executor object.

`constexpr executor_type const &executor() const`

Return the associated executor object.

`executor_parameters_type ¶meters()`

Return the associated executor parameters object.

`constexpr executor_parameters_type const ¶meters() const`

Return the associated executor parameters object.

`template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>`

`struct rebind`

`#include <execution_policy.hpp>` Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy

Public Types

`template<>`

`template<>`

`using type = sequenced_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_>`

The type of the rebound execution policy.

`struct sequenced_task_policy`

`#include <execution_policy.hpp>` Extension: The class *sequenced_task_policy* is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm's execution may not be parallelized (has to run sequentially).

The algorithm returns a future representing the result of the corresponding algorithm when invoked with the *sequenced_policy*.

Public Types

`using executor_type = sequenced_executor`

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

`using executor_parameters_type = parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type`

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy

`using execution_category = sequenced_execution_tag`

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

constexpr *sequenced_task_policy* **operator()** (*task_policy_tag*) **const**
Create a new *sequenced_task_policy* from itself

Return The new *sequenced_task_policy*

Parameters

- *tag*: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

template<typename **Executor**>
constexpr *decltype(auto)* **on** (*Executor &&exec*) **const**
Create a new *sequenced_task_policy* from the given executor

Note Requires: *is_executor<Executor>::value* is true

Return The new *sequenced_task_policy*

Template Parameters

- *Executor*: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- *exec*: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

template<typename ...**Parameters**>
constexpr *decltype(auto)* **with** (*Parameters&&... params*) **const**
Create a new *sequenced_task_policy* from the given execution parameters

Note Requires: all parameters are *executor_parameters*, different parameter types can't be duplicated

Return The new *sequenced_task_policy*

Template Parameters

- *Parameters*: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- *params*: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

executor_type &executor()

Return the associated executor object.

constexpr *executor_type const &executor()* **const**

Return the associated executor object.

executor_parameters_type ¶meters()

Return the associated executor parameters object.

constexpr *executor_parameters_type const ¶meters()* **const**

Return the associated executor parameters object.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
constexpr void serialize(Archive&, const unsigned int)
```

Private Members

```
executor_type exec_
executor_parameters_type params_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::execution::hpx::parallel::execution::create_rebound_policy_t
friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access

template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>
struct rebind
    #include <execution_policy.hpp> Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The
    execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = sequenced_task_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_>
The type of the rebound execution policy.
```

```
template<typename Executor, typename Parameters>
struct sequenced_task_policy_shim
    #include <execution_policy.hpp> Extension: The class sequenced_task_policy_shim is an execution
    policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading based on combining
    a underlying sequenced_task_policy and an executor and indicate that a parallel algorithm's execution
    may not be parallelized (has to run sequentially).
```

The algorithm returns a future representing the result of the corresponding algorithm when invoked with the *sequenced_policy*.

Public Types

```
template<>
using executor_type = std::decay_t<Executor>
The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.
```

```
template<>
using executor_parameters_type = std::decay_t<Parameters>
The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution
policy
```

```
typedef hpx::traits::executor_execution_category<executor_type>::type execution_category
The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr sequenced_task_policy_shim const &operator() (task_policy_tag) const  
Create a new sequenced_task_policy from itself
```

Return The new *sequenced_task_policy*

Parameters

- *tag*: [in] Specify that the corresponding asynchronous execution policy should be used

```
template<typename Executor_>  
constexpr decltype(auto) on(Executor_ &&exec) const  
Create a new sequenced_task_policy from the given executor
```

Note Requires: `is_executor<Executor>::value` is true

Return The new *sequenced_task_policy*

Template Parameters

- *Executor*: The type of the executor to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- *exec*: [in] The executor to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```
template<typename ...Parameters_>  
constexpr decltype(auto) with(Parameters_ &&... params) const  
Create a new sequenced_task_policy_shim from the given execution parameters
```

Note Requires: all parameters are `executor_parameters`, different parameter types can't be duplicated

Return The new *sequenced_task_policy_shim*

Template Parameters

- *Parameters*: The type of the executor parameters to associate with this execution policy.

Parameters

- *params*: [in] The executor parameters to use for the execution of the parallel algorithm the returned execution policy is used with.

```
executor_type &executor()
```

Return the associated executor object.

```
constexpr executor_type const &executor() const
```

Return the associated executor object.

```
executor_parameters_type &parameters()
```

Return the associated executor parameters object.

```
constexpr executor_parameters_type const &parameters() const
```

Return the associated executor parameters object.

```
template<typename Executor_, typename Parameters_>  
struct rebind
```

`#include <execution_policy.hpp>` Rebind the type of executor used by this execution policy. The execution category of Executor shall not be weaker than that of this execution policy

Public Types

```
template<>
template<>
using type = sequenced_task_policy_shim<Executor_, Parameters_>
The type of the rebound execution policy.
```

struct unsequenced_policy

`#include <execution_policy.hpp>` The class *unsequenced_policy* is an execution policy type used as a unique type to disambiguate parallel algorithm overloading and indicate that a parallel algorithm's execution may be vectorized.

Public Types

using executor_type = sequenced_executor

The type of the executor associated with this execution policy.

using executor_parameters_type = parallel::execution::extract_executor_parameters<executor_type>::type

The type of the associated executor parameters object which is associated with this execution policy

using execution_category = sequenced_execution_tag

The category of the execution agents created by this execution policy.

Public Functions

executor_type &executor()

Return the associated executor object.

constexpr executor_type const &executor() const

Return the associated executor object.

executor_parameters_type ¶meters()

Return the associated executor parameters object.

constexpr executor_parameters_type const ¶meters() const

Return the associated executor parameters object.

Private Functions

template<typename Archive>

constexpr void serialize(Archive&, const unsigned int)

Private Members

executor_type exec_

executor_parameters_type params_

Friends

```
friend hpx::execution::hpx::parallel::execution::create_rebound_policy_t
friend hpx::execution::hpx::serialization::access

namespace parallel

namespace execution
```

Typedefs

```
typedef hpx::execution::sequenced_executor instead

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename ExPolicy>
constexpr decltype(auto) tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::with_annotation_t,
                                      ExPolicy &&policy, char const *annotation)

template<typename ExPolicy>
decltype(auto) tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::with_annotation_t,     ExPolicy
                           &&policy, std::string annotation)

template<typename ExPolicy>
constexpr decltype(auto) tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::get_annotation_t,
                                      ExPolicy &&policy)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

class fork_join_executor

```
#include <fork_join_executor.hpp> An executor with fork-join (blocking) semantics.
```

The *fork_join_executor* creates on construction a set of worker threads that are kept alive for the duration of the executor. Copying the executor has reference semantics, i.e. copies of a *fork_join_executor* hold a reference to the worker threads of the original instance. Scheduling work through the executor concurrently from different threads is undefined behaviour.

The executor keeps a set of worker threads alive for the lifetime of the executor, meaning other work will not be executed while the executor is busy or waiting for work. The executor has a customizable delay after which it will yield to other work. Since starting and resuming the

worker threads is a slow operation the executor should be reused whenever possible for multiple adjacent parallel algorithms or invocations of bulk_(a)sync_execute.

Public Types

`enum loop_schedule`

Type of loop schedule for use with the *fork_join_executor*. `loop_schedule::static_` implies no work-stealing; `loop_schedule::dynamic` allows stealing when a worker has finished its local work.

Values:

`static_`

`dynamic`

Public Functions

```
fork_join_executor(threads::thread_priority priority = threads::thread_priority::high,  
                    threads::thread_stacksize stacksize =  
                    threads::thread_stacksize::small_, loop_schedule schedule =  
                    loop_schedule::static_, std::chrono::nanoseconds yield_delay =  
                    std::chrono::milliseconds(1))
```

Construct a *fork_join_executor*.

Parameters

- `priority`: The priority of the worker threads.
- `stacksize`: The stacksize of the worker threads.
- `schedule`: The loop schedule of the parallel regions.
- `yield_delay`: The time after which the executor yields to other work if it hasn't received any new work for bulk execution.

Defines

```
GUIDED_POOL_EXECUTOR_DEBUG
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
static hpx::debug::enable_print<GUIDED_POOL_EXECUTOR_DEBUG> hpx::gpx_deb("GP_EXEC")  
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
template<typename Hint>  
struct executor_execution_category<guided_pool_executor<Hint>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag type  
  
template<typename Hint>  
struct executor_execution_category<guided_pool_executor_shim<Hint>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag type  
  
template<typename Tag>  
struct guided_pool_executor<pool_numa_hint<Tag>>;
```

Public Functions

```
guided_pool_executor(threads::thread_pool_base *pool, bool hp_sync = false)  
guided_pool_executor(threads::thread_pool_base *pool, threads::thread_stacksize  
stacksize, bool hp_sync = false)  
guided_pool_executor(threads::thread_pool_base *pool, threads::thread_priority  
priority, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize =  
threads::thread_stacksize::default_, bool hp_sync = false)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> async_execute (F
&&f,
Ts&&...
ts)
```

```
template<typename F, typename Future, typename ...Ts, typename = std::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_future<Future>>
auto then_execute(F &&f, Future &&predecessor, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
template<typename F, template<typename> class OuterFuture, typename ...InnerFutures, typename ...Ts>
auto then_execute(F &&f, OuterFuture<hpx::tuple<InnerFutures...>> &&predecessor,
                  Ts&&... ts)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...InnerFutures, typename = std::enable_if_t<hpX::traits::is_future_tuple<hpX::tuple<InnerFutures...>>::value> auto async_execute(F &&f, hpX::tuple<InnerFutures...> &&predecessor)
```

Private Members

```
threads::thread_pool_base *pool_
threads::thread_priority priority_
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize_
pool_numa_hint<Tag> hint_
bool hp_sync_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::parallel::execution::guided_pool_executor_shim
template<typename H>
struct guided_pool_executor_shim
```

Public Functions

```
guided_pool_executor_shim(bool guided, threads::thread_pool_base *pool, bool
hp_sync = false)
```

```
guided_pool_executor_shim(bool guided, threads::thread_pool_base *pool,
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize, bool hp_sync =
false)
```

```
guided_pool_executor_shim(bool guided, threads::thread_pool_base
*ipool, threads::thread_priority prior-
ity, threads::thread_stacksize stacksize =
threads::thread_stacksize::default_, bool hp_sync
= false)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> async_execute(F
&&f,
Ts&&...
ts)
```

```
template<typename F, typename Future, typename ...Ts, typename = std::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_future<Future>>>
auto then_execute(F &&f, Future &&predecessor, Ts&&... ts)
```

Public Members

```
bool guided_
guided_pool_executor<H> guided_exec_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Typedefs

```
using print_on = hpx::debug::enable_print<false>
```

Functions

```
static constexpr print_on hpx::execution::experimental::lim_debug("LIMEXEC")  
template<typename BaseExecutor>  
struct limiting_executor
```

Public Types

```
template<>  
using execution_category = typename BaseExecutor::execution_category  
template<>  
using executor_parameters_type = typename BaseExecutor::executor_parameters_type
```

Public Functions

```
limiting_executor(BaseExecutor &ex, std::size_t lower, std::size_t upper, bool  
block_on_destruction = true)  
limiting_executor(std::size_t lower, std::size_t upper, bool block_on_destruction =  
true)  
~limiting_executor()  
  
limiting_executor const &context() const  
  
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>  
decltype(auto) sync_execute(F &&f, Ts&&... ts) const  
  
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>  
decltype(auto) async_execute(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)  
  
template<typename F, typename Future, typename ...Ts>  
decltype(auto) then_execute(F &&f, Future &&predecessor, Ts&&... ts)  
  
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>  
void post(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)  
  
template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>  
decltype(auto) bulk_async_execute(F &&f, S const &shape, Ts&&... ts)  
  
template<typename F, typename S, typename Future, typename ...Ts>  
decltype(auto) bulk_then_execute(F &&f, S const &shape, Future &&predecessor,  
Ts&&... ts)  
  
void wait()  
void wait_all()  
void set_threshold(std::size_t lower, std::size_t upper)
```

Private Functions

```
void count_up ()
void count_down () const
void set_and_wait (std::size_t lower, std::size_t upper)
```

Private Members

```
BaseExecutor executor_
std::atomic<std::size_t> count_
std::size_t lower_threshold_
std::size_t upper_threshold_
bool block_
struct on_exit
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
on_exit (limiting_executor const &this_e)
template<>
~on_exit ()
```

Public Members

```
template<>
limiting_executor const &executor_
template<typename F, typename B = BaseExecutor, typename Enable = void>
struct throttling_wrapper
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
throttling_wrapper (limiting_executor &lim, BaseExecutor const&, F &&f)
template<typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) operator() (Ts&&... ts)
template<>
bool exceeds_upper ()
template<>
bool exceeds_lower ()
```

Public Members

```
template<>
limiting_executor &limiting_<br/>
template<>
F f_<br/>
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

TypeDefs

```
using parallel_executor = parallel_policy_executor<hpx::launch><br/>
template<typename Policy>
struct parallel_policy_executor
    #include <parallel_executor.hpp> A parallel_executor creates groups of parallel execution agents
    which execute in threads implicitly created by the executor. This executor prefers continuing with the
    creating thread first before executing newly created threads.
```

This executor conforms to the concepts of a TwoWayExecutor, and a BulkTwoWayExecutor

Public Types

```
template<>
using execution_category = parallel_execution_tag
    Associate the parallel_execution_tag executor tag type as a default with this executor.
```

```
template<>
using executor_parameters_type = static_chunk_size
    Associate the static_chunk_size executor parameters type as a default with this executor.
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr parallel_policy_executor(threads::thread_priority      priority      =
                                    threads::thread_priority::default_,
                                    threads::thread_stacksize      stacksize     =
                                    threads::thread_stacksize::default_,
                                    threads::thread_schedule_hint  sched-
                                    ulehint = {}, Policy l = paral-
                                    el::execution::detail::get_default_policy<Policy>::call(),
                                    std::size_t hierarchical_threshold = hierar-
                                    chical_threshold_default_)
```

Create a new parallel executor.

```
constexpr parallel_policy_executor(threads::thread_stacksize      stacksize,
                                    threads::thread_schedule_hint  sched-
                                    ulehint = {}, Policy l = paral-
                                    el::execution::detail::get_default_policy<Policy>::call())
```

```
constexpr parallel_policy_executor(threads::thread_schedule_hint
                                    schedulehint, Policy l = paral-
                                    el::execution::detail::get_default_policy<Policy>::call())
```

```
constexpr parallel_policy_executor(Policy l)
constexpr parallel_policy_executor(threads::thread_pool_base *pool,
threads::thread_priority priority = threads::thread_priority::default_,
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_,
threads::thread_schedule_hint sched-ulehint = {}, Policy l = parallel::execution::detail::get_default_policy<Policy>::call(),
std::size_t hierarchical_threshold = hierarchical_threshold_default_)
```

Friends

```
friend constexpr parallel_policy_executor tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::with_hint_t,
parallel_policy_executor
const &exec,
hpx::threads::thread_schedule_hint
hint)
```

```
friend constexpr parallel_policy_executor tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::with_priority_t,
parallel_policy_executor
const &exec,
hpx::threads::thread_priority
priority)
```

```
friend constexpr hpx::threads::thread_priority tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::get_priority_t,
parallel_policy_executor
const &exec)
```

```
friend constexpr hpx::threads::thread_schedule_hint tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::get_hint_t,
parallel_policy_executor
const &exec)
```

```
friend constexpr parallel_policy_executor tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::with_annotation_t,
parallel_policy_executor
const &exec, char const
*iannotation*)
```

```
parallel_policy_executor tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::with_annotation_t,
parallel_policy_executor const &exec, std::string
annotation)
```

```
friend constexpr char const *tag_dispatch(hpx::execution::experimental::get_annotation_t,
parallel_policy_executor const
&exec)
```

```
template<>
struct parallel_policy_executor_aggregated<hpx::launch>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using execution_category = hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag
    Associate the parallel_execution_tag executor tag type as a default with this executor.
```

```
template<>
using executor_parameters_type = hpx::execution::static_chunk_size
    Associate the static_chunk_size executor parameters type as a default with this executor.
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr parallel_policy_executor_aggregated(hpx::launch          l      =
                                                hpx::launch::async_policy{},
                                                std::size_t spread = 4, std::size_t
                                                tasks = std::size_t(-1))
```

Create a new parallel executor.

```
template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> bulk_async_execute(F &&f, S const &shape, Ts&&... ts)
                                const
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace execution
```

Typedefs

```
using parallel_executor_aggregated = parallel_policy_executor_aggregated<hpx::launch::async_policy>
```

```
template<typename Policy = hpx::launch::async_policy>
struct parallel_policy_executor_aggregated
```

#include <parallel_executor_aggregated.hpp> A *parallel_executor_aggregated* creates groups of parallel execution agents that execute in threads implicitly created by the executor. This executor prefers continuing with the creating thread first before executing newly created threads.

This executor conforms to the concepts of a TwoWayExecutor, and a BulkTwoWayExecutor

Public Types

```
template<>
using execution_category = hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag
    Associate the parallel_execution_tag executor tag type as a default with this executor.
```

```
template<>
using executor_parameters_type = hpx::execution::static_chunk_size
    Associate the static_chunk_size executor parameters type as a default with this executor.
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr parallel_policy_executor_aggregated(std::size_t spread =  
                                             4, std::size_t tasks =  
                                             std::size_t(-1))
```

Create a new parallel executor.

```
template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>  
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> bulk_async_execute(F &&f, S const &shape,  
                                                    Ts&&... ts) const
```

```
template<>  
struct parallel_policy_executor_aggregated<hpx::launch>
```

Public Types

```
template<>  
using execution_category = hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag  
Associate the parallel_execution_tag executor tag type as a default with this executor.
```

```
template<>  
using executor_parameters_type = hpx::execution::static_chunk_size  
Associate the static_chunk_size executor parameters type as a default with this executor.
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr parallel_policy_executor_aggregated(hpx::launch l =  
                                              hpx::launch::async_policy{},  
                                              std::size_t spread =  
                                              4, std::size_t tasks =  
                                              std::size_t(-1))
```

Create a new parallel executor.

```
template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>  
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> bulk_async_execute(F &&f, S const &shape,  
                                                    Ts&&... ts) const
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
class restricted_thread_pool_executor
```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag execution_category
Associate the parallel_execution_tag executor tag type as a default with this executor.
```

```
typedef hpx::execution::static_chunk_size executor_parameters_type
Associate the static_chunk_size executor parameters type as a default with this executor.
```

Public Functions

```
restricted_thread_pool_executor(std::size_t first_thread = 0, std::size_t
num_threads = 1, threads::thread_priority
priority = threads::thread_priority::default_,
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize =
threads::thread_stacksize::default_,
threads::thread_schedule_hint schedule-
hint = {}, std::size_t hierarchical_threshold =
hierarchical_threshold_default_)
```

Create a new parallel executor.

```
restricted_thread_pool_executor(restricted_thread_pool_executor const
&other)
```

Private Members

```
threads::thread_pool_base *pool_ = nullptr
threads::thread_priority priority_ = threads::thread_priority::default_
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize_ = threads::thread_stacksize::default_
threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint_ = {}
std::size_t hierarchical_threshold_ = hierarchical_threshold_default_
std::size_t first_thread_
std::size_t num_threads_
std::atomic<std::size_t> os_thread_
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::size_t hierarchical_threshold_default_ = 6
namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename BaseScheduler>
scheduler_executor (BaseScheduler &&sched)
```

```
template<typename BaseScheduler>
struct scheduler_executor
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr scheduler_executor()
```

```
template<typename Scheduler, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<hpx::execution::experimental::is_scheduler_v<Scheduler>>
constexpr scheduler_executor (Scheduler &&sched)
```

```
constexpr scheduler_executor (scheduler_executor&&)
```

```
constexpr scheduler_executor &operator= (scheduler_executor&&)
```

```
constexpr scheduler_executor (scheduler_executor const&)
```

```
constexpr scheduler_executor &operator= (scheduler_executor const&)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
struct sequenced_executor
```

#include <sequenced_executor.hpp> A *sequential_executor* creates groups of sequential execution agents which execute in the calling thread. The sequential order is given by the lexicographical order of indices in the index space.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace execution
```

TypeDefs

```
using thread_pool_executor = hpx::execution::parallel_executor
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
namespace experimental
```

```
struct thread_pool_scheduler
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr thread_pool_scheduler()
thread_pool_scheduler(hpx::threads::thread_pool_base *pool)

namespace hpx

namespace execution

namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename Sender, typename Shape, typename F>
constexpr auto tag_dispatch(bulk_t, thread_pool_scheduler scheduler, Sender
    &&sender, Shape &&shape, F &&f)
```

filesystem

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/filesystem.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/filesystem.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

This file provides a compatibility layer using Boost.Filesystem for the C++17 filesystem library. It is *not* intended to be a complete compatibility layer. It only contains functions required by the HPX codebase. It also provides some functions only available in Boost.Filesystem when using C++17 filesystem.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace filesystem
```

Functions

```
path initial_path()
std::string basename(path const &p)
path canonical(path const &p, path const &base)
path canonical(path const &p, path const &base, std::error_code &ec)
```

format

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/format.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/format.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
DECL_TYPE_SPECIFIER (Type, Spec)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename ...Args>
```

```
std::string format (boost::string_ref format_str, Args const&... args)
```

```
template<typename ...Args>
```

```
std::ostream &format_to (std::ostream &os, boost::string_ref format_str, Args const&... args)
```

```
template<typename Range>
```

```
detail::format_join<Range> format_join (Range const &range, boost::string_ref delimiter)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class bad_lexical_cast : public bad_cast
```

Public Functions

```
bad_lexical_cast ()
```

```
const char *what () const
```

```
virtual ~bad_lexical_cast ()
```

```
bad_lexical_cast (std::type_info const &source_type_arg, std::type_info const &target_type_arg)
```

```
std::type_info const &source_type () const
```

```
std::type_info const &target_type () const
```

Private Members

```
std::type_info const *source  
std::type_info const *target  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Char>  
T from_string(std::basic_string<Char> const &v)  
  
template<typename T, typename U, typename Char>  
T from_string(std::basic_string<Char> const &v, U &&default_value)  
  
template<typename T>  
T from_string(std::string const &v)  
  
template<typename T, typename U>  
T from_string(std::string const &v, U &&default_value)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>  
std::string to_string(T const &v)
```

functional

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/functional.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/functional.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &ar, ::hpx::util::detail::bound<F, Ts...> &bound, unsigned int const
               version = 0)

template<typename Archive, std::size_t I>
void serialize(Archive&, ::hpx::util::detail::placeholder<I>&, unsigned int const = 0)

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<!traits::is_action_v<std::decay_t<F>>>
constexpr detail::bound<std::decay_t<F>, util::make_index_pack_t<sizeof...(Ts)>, util::decay_unwrap_t<Ts>...> bind
```

```
namespace placeholders
```

Variables

```
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE detail::placeholder<1> hpx::util::placeholders::_1
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE detail::placeholder<2> hpx::util::placeholders::_2
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE detail::placeholder<3> hpx::util::placeholders::_3
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE detail::placeholder<4> hpx::util::placeholders::_4
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE detail::placeholder<5> hpx::util::placeholders::_5
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE detail::placeholder<6> hpx::util::placeholders::_6
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE detail::placeholder<7> hpx::util::placeholders::_7
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE detail::placeholder<8> hpx::util::placeholders::_8
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE detail::placeholder<9> hpx::util::placeholders::_9

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &ar, ::hpx::util::detail::bound_back<F, Ts...> &bound, unsigned int
               const version = 0)
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr detail::bound_back<typename std::decay<F>::type, typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type>

template<typename F>
constexpr std::decay<F>::type bind_back (F &&f)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void serialize (Archive &ar, ::hpx::util::detail::bound_front<F, Ts...> &bound, unsigned int
const version = 0)

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr detail::bound_front<typename std::decay<F>::type, typename util::make_index_pack<sizeof...(Ts)>::type>

template<typename F>
constexpr std::decay<F>::type bind_front (F &&f)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void serialize (Archive &ar, ::hpx::util::detail::deferred<F, Ts...> &d, unsigned int const ver-
ersion = 0)

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
detail::deferred<std::decay_t<F>, util::make_index_pack_t<sizeof...(Ts)>, util::decay_unwrap_t<Ts>...> deferred_call
```

```
template<typename F>
std::decay_t<F> deferred_call(F &&f)
```

Defines

```
HPX_UTIL_REGISTER_FUNCTION_DECLARATION(Sig, F, Name)
```

```
HPX_UTIL_REGISTER_FUNCTION(Sig, F, Name)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename Sig>
using function_nonser = function<Sig, false>
```

```
template<typename R, typename ...Ts, bool Serializable>
class function<R(Ts...), Serializable> : public detail::basic_function<R Ts..., true, Serializable>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using result_type = R
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr function(std::nullptr_t = nullptr)
```

```
function(function const&)
```

```
function(function&&)
```

```
function &operator=(function const&)
```

```
function &operator=(function&&)
```

```
template<typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable1 = typename std::enable_if<FD == F>::value>
function(F &&f)
```

```
template<typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable1 = typename std::enable_if<FD == F>::value>
function &operator=(F &&f)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::basic_function<R (Ts...), true, Serializable>

namespace hpx

namespace util
```

```
template<typename R, typename ...Ts>
class function_ref<R (Ts...)>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if(FD == F)>
function_ref(F &&f)

function_ref(function_ref const &other)

template<typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if(FD == F)>
function_ref &operator=(F &&f)

function_ref &operator=(function_ref const &other)

template<typename F, typename T = typename std::remove_reference<F>::type, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if(FD == F)>
void assign(F &&f)

template<typename T>
void assign(std::reference_wrapper<T> f_ref)

template<typename T>
void assign(T *f_ptr)

void swap(function_ref &f)

R operator() (Ts... vs) const
    std::size_t get_function_address() const
    char const *get_function_annotation() const
    util::itt::string_handle get_function_annotation_itt() const
```

Protected Attributes

```
template<>
R (*vptr)(void*, Ts&&...)
void *object
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using VTable = detail::function_ref_vtable<R (Ts...) >
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T>
static VTable const *get_vtable ()
```

Defines

```
HPX_INVOKE_R (R, F, ...)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr util::invoke_result<F, Ts...>::type invoke (F &&f, Ts&&... vs)
    Invokes the given callable object f with the content of the argument pack vs
```

Return The result of the callable object when it's called with the given argument types.

Note This function is similar to `std::invoke` (C++17)

Parameters

- `f`: Requires to be a callable object. If `f` is a member function pointer, the first argument in the pack will be treated as the callee (this object).
- `vs`: An arbitrary pack of arguments

Exceptions

- `std::exception`: like objects thrown by call to object `f` with the argument types `vs`.

```
template<typename R, typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr R invoke_r (F &&f, Ts&&... vs)
```

Template Parameters

- `R`: The result type of the function when it's called with the content of the given argument types `vs`.

```
namespace functional
```

```
struct invoke
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr util::invoke_result<F, Ts...>::type operator()(F &&f, Ts&&... vs) const

template<typename R>
struct invoke_r
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
constexpr R operator()(F &&f, Ts&&... vs) const

namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename Tuple>
constexpr detail::invoke_fused_result<F, Tuple>::type invoke_fused(F &&f, Tuple &&t)
    Invokes the given callable object f with the content of the sequenced type t (tuples, pairs)
```

Return The result of the callable object when it's called with the content of the given sequenced type.

Note This function is similar to `std::apply` (C++17)

Parameters

- `f`: Must be a callable object. If `f` is a member function pointer, the first argument in the sequenced type will be treated as the callee (`this` object).
- `t`: A type which is content accessible through a call to `hpx::util::get`.

Exceptions

- `std::exception`: like objects thrown by call to object `f` with the arguments contained in the sequenceable type `t`.

```
template<typename R, typename F, typename Tuple>
constexpr R invoke_fused_r(F &&f, Tuple &&t)
```

Template Parameters

- `R`: The result type of the function when it's called with the content of the given sequenced type.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename M, typename C>
constexpr detail::mem_fn<M C::*> mem_fn (M C::* pm)

template<typename R, typename C, typename ...Ps>
constexpr detail::mem_fn<R (C::*) (Ps...) > mem_fn
    R (C::* pm)Ps...

template<typename R, typename C, typename ...Ps>
constexpr detail::mem_fn<R (C::*) (Ps...) const> mem_fn
    R (C::* pm)Ps... const

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename F>
void serialize (Archive &ar, ::hpx::util::detail::one_shot_wrapper<F> &one_shot_wrapper, un-
signed int const version = 0)

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename F>
constexpr detail::one_shot_wrapper<typename std::decay<F>::type> one_shot (F &&f)

namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
std::enable_if<traits::is_bind_expression<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value, detail::protected_bind<typename std::decay<T>::type> > bind (T &&t, v)

template<typename T>
std::enable_if<!traits::is_bind_expression<typename std::decay<T>::type>::value, T>::type protect (T
&&t, v)
```

Defines

```
HPX_UTIL_REGISTER_UNIQUE_FUNCTION_DECLARATION (Sig, F, Name)
HPX_UTIL_REGISTER_UNIQUE_FUNCTION (Sig, F, Name)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename Sig>
using unique_function_nonser = unique_function<Sig, false>

template<typename R, typename ...Ts, bool Serializable>
class unique_function<R (Ts...) , Serializable> : public detail::basic_function<R
    Ts..., false, Serializable>
```

Public Types

```
typedef R result_type
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr unique_function (std::nullptr_t = nullptr)

unique_function (unique_function&&)

unique_function &operator= (unique_function&&)

template<typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable1 = typename std::enable_if<FD == unique_function (F &&f)>::type>
unique_function (F &&f)

template<typename F, typename FD = typename std::decay<F>::type, typename Enable1 = typename std::enable_if<FD == unique_function &operator= (F &&f)>::type>
unique_function &operator= (F &&f)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::basic_function<R (Ts...) , false, Serializable>

template<typename R, typename Obj, typename ...Ts>
struct get_function_address<R (Obj::*) (Ts...) >
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t call (R (Obj::*f)) Ts...
template<typename R, typename Obj, typename ...Ts>
struct get_function_address<R (Obj::*)(Ts...) const>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t call (R (Obj::*f)) Ts...
const
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename F, typename Enable = void>
struct get_function_address
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr std::size_t call (F const &f)
template<typename R, typename ...Ts>
struct get_function_address<R (*) (Ts...) >
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr std::size_t call (R (*f)) Ts...
template<typename R, typename Obj, typename ...Ts>
struct get_function_address<R (Obj::*)(Ts...) const>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t call (R (Obj::*f)) Ts...
const
template<typename R, typename Obj, typename ...Ts>
struct get_function_address<R (Obj::*)(Ts...) >
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t call (R (Obj::*f)) Ts...
namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename F, typename Enable = void>
struct get_function_annotation
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr char const *call (F const&)
namespace hpx

namespace traits
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_action_v = ...
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_bound_action_v = ...
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_bind_expression_v = ...
template<typename T>
struct is_bind_expression : public std::is_bind_expression<T>
    Subclassed by hpx::traits::is_bind_expression< T const >
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename T>
struct is_placeholder
    #include <is_placeholder.hpp> If T is a standard, Boost, or HPX placeholder (_1, _2, _3, ...) then this template is derived from std::integral_constant<int, 1>, std::integral_constant<int, 2>, std::integral_constant<int, 3>, respectively. Otherwise it is derived from std::integral_constant<int, 0>.
```

futures

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/futures.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/futures.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_MAKE_EXCEPTIONAL_FUTURE (T, errorcode, f, msg)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

Functions

```
template<typename R, typename U>
hpx::lcos::future<R> make_future (hpx::lcos::future<U> &&f)
```

```
template<typename R, typename U, typename Conv>
hpx::lcos::future<R> make_future (hpx::lcos::future<U> &&f, Conv &&conv)
```

```
template<typename R, typename U>
hpx::lcos::future<R> make_future (hpx::lcos::shared_future<U> f)
```

```
template<typename R, typename U, typename Conv>
hpx::lcos::future<R> make_future (hpx::lcos::shared_future<U> const &f, Conv &&conv)
```

```
template<typename R>
hpx::lcos::shared_future<R> make_shared_future (hpx::lcos::future<R> &&f)
```

```
template<typename R>
hpx::lcos::shared_future<R> &&make_shared_future (hpx::lcos::shared_future<R> &&f)
```

```
template<typename R>
hpx::lcos::shared_future<R> const &make_shared_future (hpx::lcos::shared_future<R>
const &f)
```

```
template<typename T, typename Allocator, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<T, Ts&&...>::value || std::is_void<T>::value, future<T>>::type make_ready_future
```

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<T, Ts&&...>::value || std::is_void<T>::value, future<T>>::type make_ready_future
```

```
template<int DeductionGuard = 0, typename Allocator, typename T>
```

```
future<typename hpx::util::decay_unwrap<T>::type> make_ready_future_alloc(Allocator
    const
    &a,    T
    &&init)

template<int DeductionGuard = 0, typename T>
future<typename hpx::util::decay_unwrap<T>::type> make_ready_future(T &&init)

template<typename T>
future<T> make_exceptional_future(std::exception_ptr const &e)

template<typename T, typename E>
future<T> make_exceptional_future(E e)

template<int DeductionGuard = 0, typename T>
future<typename hpx::util::decay_unwrap<T>::type> make_ready_future_at(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point
    const
    &abs_time,
    T
    &&init)

template<int DeductionGuard = 0, typename T>
future<typename hpx::util::decay_unwrap<T>::type> make_ready_future_after(hpx::chrono::steady_duration
    const
    &rel_time,
    T
    &&init)

template<typename Allocator>
future<void> make_ready_future_alloc(Allocator const &a)

future<void> make_ready_future()

future<void> make_ready_future_at(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time)

future<void> make_ready_future_after(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time)

template<typename R>
class future : public hpx::lcos::detail::future_base<future<R>, R>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using result_type = R

template<>
using shared_state_type = typename base_type::shared_state_type
```

Public Functions

```
future()
future(future &&other)
future(future<future> &&other)
future(future<shared_future<R>> &&other)
```

```
template<typename T>
future(future<T> &&other, typename std::enable_if<std::is_void<R>::value &&
        !traits::is_future<T>::value, T::type* = nullptr)

~future()

future &operator=(future &&other)
```

shared_future<R> **share**()

```
hpx::traits::future_traits<future>::result_type get()
```

```
hpx::traits::future_traits<future>::result_type get(error_code &ec)
```

```
template<typename F>
decltype(auto) then(F &&f, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
template<typename T0, typename F>
decltype(auto) then(T0 &&t0, F &&f, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
template<typename Allocator, typename F>
auto then_alloc(Allocator const &alloc, F &&f, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::future_base<future<R>, R>
```

Private Functions

```
future(hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> const &state)
```

```
future(hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> &&state)
```

```
template<typename SharedState>
future(hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> const &state)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::hpx::traits::future_access
struct invalidate
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
invalidate(future &f)
```

```
template<>
~invalidate()
```

Public Members

```
template<>
future &f_<

template<typename R>
class shared_future : public hpx::lcos::detail::future_base<shared_future<R>, R>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using result_type = R

template<>
using shared_state_type = typename base_type::shared_state_type
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Receiver>
detail::operation_state<Receiver, shared_future> connect (Receiver &&receiver) &

shared_future()

shared_future (shared_future const &other)

shared_future (shared_future &&other)

shared_future (future<R> &&other)

shared_future (future<shared_future> &&other)

template<typename T>
shared_future (shared_future<T> const &other, typename
std::enable_if<std::is_void<R>::value && !traits::is_future<T>::value,
T>::type* = nullptr)

~shared_future()

shared_future &operator= (shared_future const &other)

shared_future &operator= (shared_future &&other)

hpx::traits::future_traits<shared_future>::result_type get () const

hpx::traits::future_traits<shared_future>::result_type get (error_code &ec) const

template<typename F>
decltype(auto) then (F &&f, error_code &ec = throws) const

template<typename T0, typename F>
decltype(auto) then (T0 &&t0, F &&f, error_code &ec = throws) const

template<typename Allocator, typename F>
auto then_alloc (Allocator const &alloc, F &&f, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Private Types

```
typedef detail::future_base<shared_future<R>, R> base_type
```

Private Functions

```
shared_future (hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> const &state)
shared_future (hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> &&state)
template<typename SharedState>
shared_future (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> const &state)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::hpx::traits::future_access
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize (Archive &ar, ::hpx::lcos::future<T> &f, unsigned version)
template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize (Archive &ar, ::hpx::lcos::shared_future<T> &f, unsigned version)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

```
template<typename Result, bool Cancelable>
class futures_factory<Result (), Cancelable>
```

Public Functions

```
futures_factory ()
```

```
template<typename Executor, typename F>
futures_factory (Executor &exec, F &&f)
```

```
template<typename Executor>
futures_factory (Executor &exec, Result (*f))
```

```
template<typename F, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>
futures_factory (F &&f)
```

```
futures_factory (Result (*f))
```

```
~futures_factory ()

futures_factory (futures_factory const &rhs)
futures_factory &operator= (futures_factory const &rhs)
futures_factory (futures_factory &&rhs)
futures_factory &operator= (futures_factory &&rhs)

void operator() () const

threads::thread_id_ref_type apply (const char *annotation = "futures_factory::apply",
    launch policy = launch::async, threads::thread_priority priority
    = threads::thread_priority::default_,
    threads::thread_stacksize stacksize
    = threads::thread_stacksize::default_,
    threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint
    = threads::thread_schedule_hint(), error_code &ec
    = throws) const

threads::thread_id_ref_type apply (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, const char *annotation
    = "futures_factory::apply", launch policy
    = launch::async, threads::thread_priority priority
    = threads::thread_priority::default_,
    threads::thread_stacksize stacksize
    = threads::thread_stacksize::default_,
    threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint
    = threads::thread_schedule_hint(), error_code &ec
    = throws) const

lcos::future<Result> get_future (error_code &ec = throws)
bool valid() const
void set_exception (std::exception_ptr const &e)
```

Protected Types

```
typedef lcos::detail::task_base<Result> task_impl_type
```

Protected Attributes

```
hpx::intrusive_ptr<task_impl_type> task_
bool future_obtained_
namespace hpx
namespace lcos
namespace local
```

Functions

```
template<typename R>
void swap(promise<R> &x, promise<R> &y)

template<typename R>
class promise : public hpx::lcos::local::detail::promise_base<R>
```

Public Functions

```
promise()

template<typename Allocator>
promise(std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const &a)

promise(promise &&other)

~promise()

promise &operator=(promise &&other)

void swap(promise &other)

void set_value(R const &r)

void set_value(R &&r)

template<typename ...Ts>
void set_value(Ts&&... ts)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::promise_base<R>

template<typename R>
class promise<R&> : public hpx::lcos::local::detail::promise_base<R&>
```

Public Functions

```
promise()

template<typename Allocator>
promise(std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const &a)

promise(promise &&other)

~promise()

promise &operator=(promise &&other)

void swap(promise &other)

void set_value(R &r)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::promise_base<R&>

template<>
class promise<void> : public hpx::lcos::local::detail::promise_base<void>
```

Public Functions

```
promise()

template<typename Allocator>
promise(std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const &a)

promise(promise &&other)

~promise()

promise &operator=(promise &&other)

void swap(promise &other)

void set_value()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::promise_base<void>

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
struct acquire_future_disp
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename T>
acquire_future<T>::type operator() (T &&t) const

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
struct acquire_shared_state_disp
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename T>
acquire_shared_state<T>::type operator() (T &&t) const

template<typename R>
struct future_access<lcos::future<R>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> const &shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::future<R> create (detail::shared_state_ptr_for_t<lcos::future<lcos::future<R>>>
const &shared_state)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> &&shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::future<R> create (detail::shared_state_ptr_for_t<lcos::future<lcos::future<R>>>
&&shared_state)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (SharedState *shared_state, bool addrf = true)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr_t<R> const &get_shared_state (lcos::future<R>
const &f)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr_t<R>::element_type *detach_shared_state (lcos::future<R>
&&f)

template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result (lcos::future<R> &&src, Destination &dest)
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result_impl (lcos::future<R> &&src, Destination &dest,
std::false_type)

template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result_impl (lcos::future<R> &&src, Destination &dest, std::true_type)

template<typename R>
struct future_access<lcos::shared_future<R>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> const &shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (detail::shared_state_ptr_for_t<lcos::shared_future<lcos::future<R>>>
                                         const &shared_state)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> &&shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (detail::shared_state_ptr_for_t<lcos::shared_future<lcos::future<R>>>
                                         &&shared_state)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (SharedState *shared_state, bool addref = true)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr_t<R> const &get_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R>
                                         const &f)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr_t<R>::element_type *detach_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R>
                                         const &f)

template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result (lcos::shared_future<R> &&src, Destination &dest)
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result_impl (lcos::shared_future<R> &&src, Destination &dest,
                                    std::false_type)

template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result_impl (lcos::shared_future<R> &&src, Destination &dest,
                                    std::true_type)

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename R>
struct future_access<lcos::future<R>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> const &shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::future<R> create (detail::shared_state_ptr_for_t<lcos::future<lcos::future<R>>>
                                         const &shared_state)

template<typename SharedState>
```

```

static lcos::future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> &&shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::future<R> create (detail::shared_state_ptr_for_t<lcos::future<R>>>
    &&shared_state)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::future<R> create (SharedState *shared_state, bool addref = true)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr_t<R> const &get_shared_state (lcos::future<R>
    const &f)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr_t<R>::element_type *detach_shared_state (lcos::future<R>
    &&f)

template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result (lcos::future<R> &&src, Destination &dest)

```

Private Static Functions

```

template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result_impl (lcos::future<R> &&src, Destination &dest,
    std::false_type)

template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result_impl (lcos::future<R> &&src, Destination &dest,
    std::true_type)

template<typename R>
struct future_access<lcos::shared_future<R>>

```

Public Static Functions

```

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState>           const
    &shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (detail::shared_state_ptr_for_t<lcos::shared_future<lcos::future<R>>>
    const &shared_state)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (hpx::intrusive_ptr<SharedState> &&shared_state)

template<typename T = void>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (detail::shared_state_ptr_for_t<lcos::shared_future<lcos::future<R>>>
    &&shared_state)

template<typename SharedState>
static lcos::shared_future<R> create (SharedState *shared_state, bool addref = true)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr_t<R> const &get_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R>
    const &f)

static traits::detail::shared_state_ptr_t<R>::element_type *detach_shared_state (lcos::shared_future<R>
    const
    &f)

```

```
template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result(lcos::shared_future<R> &&src, Destination &dest)
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result_impl(lcos::shared_future<R> &&src, Destination &dest, std::false_type)
```

```
template<typename Destination>
static void transfer_result_impl(lcos::shared_future<R> &&src, Destination &dest, std::true_type)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Future, typename F>
using future_then_result_t = typename future_then_result<Future, F>::type
```

```
template<typename R>
```

```
struct future_traits<lcos::future<R>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = R
```

```
template<>
using result_type = R
```

```
template<typename R>
```

```
struct future_traits<lcos::shared_future<R>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = R
```

```
template<>
using result_type = R const&
```

```
template<>
```

```
struct future_traits<lcos::shared_future<void>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = void

template<>
using result_type = void

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename Future>
using future_traits_t = typename future_traits<Future>::type

template<typename R>
struct future_traits<lcos::future<R>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = R

template<>
using result_type = R

template<typename R>
struct future_traits<lcos::shared_future<R>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = R

template<>
using result_type = R const&

template<>
struct future_traits<lcos::shared_future<void>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = void

template<>
using result_type = void

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits

template<typename Result, typename RemoteResult, typename Enable = void>
struct get_remote_result
```

Public Static Functions

```
static Result call(RemoteResult const &rhs)
static Result call(RemoteResult &&rhs)

template<typename Result>
struct get_remote_result<Result, Result>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static Result const &call(Result const &rhs)
static Result &&call(Result &&rhs)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Variables

```
template<typename R> HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_future_v = i
template<typename R> HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_ref_wrapped_
template<typename Future>
struct is_future : public hpx::traits::detail::is_future_customization_point<Future>
    Subclassed by hpx::traits::is_ref_wrapped_future< std::reference_wrapper< Future > >
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename R>
struct future_range_traits<R, true>
```

Public Types

```
typedef range_traits<R>::value_type future_type
template<>
struct promise_local_result<util::unused_type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = void

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Result>
using promise_local_result_t = typename promise_local_result<Result>::type

template<typename Result, typename Enable = void>
struct promise_local_result
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = Result

template<>
struct promise_local_result<util::unused_type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = void

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Result>
using promise_remote_result_t = typename promise_remote_result<Result>::type

template<typename Result, typename Enable = void>
struct promise_remote_result
```

Public Types

```
typedef Result type  
  
template<>  
struct promise_remote_result<void>
```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::util::unused_type type
```

hardware

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/hardware.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/hardware.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace hardware
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename U>  
bool has_bit_set (T value, U bit)
```

```
template<std::size_t N, typename T>  
T unbounded_shl (T x)
```

```
template<std::size_t N, typename T>  
T unbounded_shr (T x)
```

```
template<std::size_t Low, std::size_t High, typename Result, typename T>  
Result get_bit_range (T x)
```

```
template<std::size_t Low, typename Result, typename T>  
Result pack_bits (T x)
```

```
template<std::size_t N, typename T>  
struct unbounded_shifter
```

Public Static Functions

```
static T shl (T x)  
static T shr (T x)  
  
template<typename T>  
struct unbounded_shifter<0, T>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static T shl (T x)  
static T shr (T x)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace hardware
```

Functions

```
void cpuid (std::uint32_t (&cpuinfo)[4], std::uint32_t eax)  
void cpuidex (std::uint32_t (&cpuinfo)[4], std::uint32_t eax, std::uint32_t ecx)  
struct cpuid_register
```

Public Types

```
enum info  
Values:  
eax = 0  
ebx = 1  
ecx = 2  
edx = 3
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace hardware
```

Functions

```
HPX_DEVICE std::uint64_t hpx::util::hardware::timestamp_cuda()

namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace hardware
```

Functions

```
std::uint64_t timestamp()
```

hashing

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/hashing.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/hashing.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<std::uint64_t N>
constexpr std::uint64_t fibhash (std::uint64_t i)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class jenkins_hash
```

#include <jenkins_hash.hpp> The `jenkins_hash` class encapsulates a hash calculation function published by Bob Jenkins here: <http://burtleburtle.net/bob/hash>

Public Types

```
enum seedenum
```

The `seedenum` is used as a dummy parameter to distinguish the different constructors

Values:

```
seed = 1
```

```
typedef std::uint32_t size_type
```

this is the type representing the result of this hash

Public Functions

```
jenkins_hash()
    constructors and destructor

jenkins_hash(size_type size)

jenkins_hash(size_type seedval, seedenum)

~jenkins_hash()

size_type operator()(std::string const &key) const
    calculate the hash value for the given key

size_type operator()(char const *key) const

bool reset(size_type size)
    re-seed the hash generator

void set_seed(size_type seedval)
    initialize the hash generator to a specific seed

void swap(jenkins_hash &rhs)
    support for std::swap
```

Protected Functions

```
size_type hash(const char *k, std::size_t length) const
```

Private Members

```
size_type seed_
```

include_local

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/include_local.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/include_local.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename OnCompletion = lcos::local::detail::empty_oncompletion>
using barrier = lcos::local::cpp20_barrier<OnCompletion>
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Typedefs

```
using latch = hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_latch
namespace hpx
```

Typedefs

```
template<std::ptrdiff_t Least.MaxValue = PTRDIFF_MAX>
using counting_semaphore = hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<Least.MaxValue>
using binary_semaphore = hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_binary_semaphore<>
namespace hpx
```

Typedefs

```
using task_cancelled_exception = hpx::parallel::task_canceled_exception
```

ini

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/ini.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/ini.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_SECTION_VERSION
namespace hpx

namespace util

class section
```

Public Types

```
typedef util::function_nonser<void (std::string const&, std::string const&) >
    entry_changed_func
typedef std::pair<std::string, entry_changed_func> entry_type
typedef std::map<std::string, entry_type> entry_map
typedef std::map<std::string, section> section_map
```

Public Functions

```

section()

section (std::string const &filename, section *root = nullptr)
section (section const &in)
~section()

section &operator= (section const &rhs)

void parse (std::string const &sourcename, std::vector<std::string> const &lines, bool verify_existing = true, bool weed_out_comments = true, bool replace_existing = true)
void parse (std::string const &sourcename, std::string const &line, bool verify_existing = true, bool weed_out_comments = true, bool replace_existing = true)
void read (std::string const &filename)
void merge (std::string const &second)
void merge (section &second)
void dump (int ind = 0) const
void dump (int ind, std::ostream &strm) const
void add_section (std::string const &sec_name, section &sec, section *root = nullptr)
section *add_section_if_new (std::string const &sec_name)
bool has_section (std::string const &sec_name) const
section *get_section (std::string const &sec_name)
section const *get_section (std::string const &sec_name) const
section_map &get_sections ()
section_map const &get_sections () const
void add_entry (std::string const &key, entry_type const &val)
void add_entry (std::string const &key, std::string const &val)
bool has_entry (std::string const &key) const
std::string get_entry (std::string const &key) const
std::string get_entry (std::string const &key, std::string const &dflt) const
template<typename T>
std::string get_entry (std::string const &key, T dflt) const
void add_notification_callback (std::string const &key, entry_changed_func const &callback)
entry_map const &get_entries () const
std::string expand (std::string const &str) const

```

```
void expand(std::string &str, std::string::size_type len) const
void set_root(section *r, bool recursive = false)
section *get_root() const
std::string get_name() const
std::string get_parent_name() const
std::string get_full_name() const
void set_name(std::string const &name)
```

Protected Functions

```
void line_msg(std::string msg, std::string const &file, int lnum = 0, std::string const &line
= "")
```

*section &clone_from(section **const** &rhs, section *root = nullptr)*

Private Types

```
using mutex_type = util::spinlock
```

Private Functions

```
section *this_()

template<typename Archive>
void save(Archive &ar, const unsigned int version) const

template<typename Archive>
void load(Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)

void add_section(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &sec_name, section
&sec, section *root = nullptr)

bool has_section(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &sec_name)
const

section *get_section(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &sec_name)

section const *get_section(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const
&sec_name) const

section *add_section_if_new(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const
&sec_name)

void add_entry(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &fullkey, std::string
const &key, std::string val)

void add_entry(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &fullkey, std::string
const &key, entry_type const &val)

bool has_entry(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &key) const

std::string get_entry(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &key) const
```

```

std::string get_entry (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &key, std::string const &dflt const)
void add_notification_callback (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string const &key, entry_changed_func const &callback)
std::string expand (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string in) const
void expand (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&, std::string::size_type) const
void expand_bracket (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&, std::string::size_type) const
void expand_brace (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&, std::string::size_type) const
std::string expand_only (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string in, std::string const &expand_this) const
void expand_only (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&, std::string::size_type, std::string const &expand_this) const
void expand_bracket_only (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string&, std::string::size_type, std::string const &expand_this) const
void expand_brace_only (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, std::string::size_type, std::string const &expand_this) const

```

Private Members

```

section *root_
entry_map entries_
section_map sections_
std::string name_
std::string parent_name_
mutex_type mtx_

```

Friends

```
friend hpx::util::hpx::serialization::access
```

init_runtime_local

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/init_runtime_local.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/init_runtime_local.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace local
```

Functions

```
int init (std::function<int> hpx::program_options::variables_map&
          >f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())

int init (std::function<int> int, char**
          >f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())

int init (std::function<int>
          >fint argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())

int init (std::nullptr_t, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())

bool start (std::function<int> hpx::program_options::variables_map&
            >f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())

bool start (std::function<int> int, char**
            >f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())

bool start (std::function<int>
            >fint argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())

bool start (std::nullptr_t, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())

int finalize (error_code &ec = throws)

int stop (error_code &ec = throws)

int suspend (error_code &ec = throws)

int resume (error_code &ec = throws)

struct init_params
```

Public Members

```
std::reference_wrapper<hpx::program_options::options_description const> desc_cmdline = detail::default_desc
std::vector<std::string> cfg
startup_function_type startup
shutdown_function_type shutdown
hpx::resource::partitioner_mode rp_mode = ::hpx::resource::mode_default
hpx::local::detail::rp_callback_type rp_callback
```

io_service

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/io_service.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/io_service.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class io_service_pool
    #include <io_service_pool.hpp> A pool of io_service objects.
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(io_service_pool)
```

```
io_service_pool(std::size_t pool_size = 2, threads::policies::callback_notifier const
                    &notifier = threads::policies::callback_notifier(), char const
                    *pool_name = "", char const *name_postfix = "")
```

Construct the io_service pool.

Parameters

- pool_size: [in] The number of threads to run to serve incoming requests
- start_thread: [in]

```
io_service_pool(threads::policies::callback_notifier const &notifier, char const
                    *pool_name = "", char const *name_postfix = "")
```

Construct the io_service pool.

Parameters

- start_thread: [in]

```
~io_service_pool()
```

```
bool run(bool join_threads = true, barrier *startup = nullptr)
```

Run all io_service objects in the pool. If join_threads is true this will also wait for all threads to complete

```
bool run(std::size_t num_threads, bool join_threads = true, barrier *startup = nullptr)
```

Run all io_service objects in the pool. If join_threads is true this will also wait for all threads to complete

```
void stop()
```

Stop all io_service objects in the pool.

```
void join()
```

Join all io_service threads in the pool.

```
void clear()
```

Clear all internal data structures.

```
void wait()  
    Wait for all work to be done.  
  
bool stopped()  
  
asio::io_context &get_io_service(int index = -1)  
    Get an io_service to use.  
  
std::thread &get_os_thread_handle (std::size_t thread_num)  
    access underlying thread handle  
  
std::size_t size () const  
    Get number of threads associated with this I/O service.  
  
void thread_run(std::size_t index, barrier *startup = nullptr)  
    Activate the thread index for this thread pool.  
  
char const *get_name () const  
    Return name of this pool.  
  
void init(std::size_t pool_size)
```

Protected Functions

```
bool run_locked(std::size_t num_threads, bool join_threads, barrier *startup)  
  
void stop_locked()  
  
void join_locked()  
  
void clear_locked()  
  
void wait_locked()
```

Private Types

```
using io_service_ptr = std::unique_ptr<asio::io_context>  
using work_type = asio::io_context::work
```

Private Functions

```
work_type initialize_work (asio::io_context &io_service)
```

Private Members

```
std::mutex mtx_  
std::vector<io_service_ptr> io_services_  
    The pool of io_services.  
std::vector<std::thread> threads_  
std::vector<work_type> work_  
    The work that keeps the io_services running.
```

```
std::size_t next_io_service_
    The next io_service to use for a connection.

bool stopped_
    set to true if stopped

std::size_t pool_size_
    initial number of OS threads to execute in this pool

threads::policies::callback_notifier const &notifier_
    call this for each thread start/stop

char const *pool_name_

char const *pool_name_postfix_

bool waiting_
    Set to true if waiting for work to finish.

std::unique_ptr<barrier> wait_barrier_

std::unique_ptr<barrier> continue_barrier_
```

iterator_support

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/iterator_support.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/iterator_support.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_ITERATOR_TRAVERSAL_TAG_NS
namespace hpx

namespace iterators

struct bidirectional_traversal_tag : public hpx::iterators::forward_traversal_tag
    Subclassed by hpx::iterators::random_access_traversal_tag

struct forward_traversal_tag : public hpx::iterators::single_pass_traversal_tag
    Subclassed by hpx::iterators::bidirectional_traversal_tag

struct incrementable_traversal_tag : public hpx::iterators::no_traversal_tag
    Subclassed by hpx::iterators::single_pass_traversal_tag

struct no_traversal_tag
    Subclassed by hpx::iterators::incrementable_traversal_tag

struct single_pass_traversal_tag : public hpx::iterators::incrementable_traversal_tag
    Subclassed by hpx::iterators::forward_traversal_tag

namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Traversal>
using pure_traversal_tag = HPX_ITERATOR_TRAVERSAL_TAG_NS::iterators::pure_traversal_tag<Traversal>

template<typename Traversal>
using pure_traversal_tag_t = typename pure_traversal_tag<Traversal>::type

template<typename Iterator>
using pure_iterator_traversal = HPX_ITERATOR_TRAVERSAL_TAG_NS::iterators::pure_iterator_traversal<Iterator>

template<typename Iterator>
using pure_iterator_traversal_t = typename pure_iterator_traversal<Iterator>::type

template<typename Cat>
using iterator_category_to_traversal = HPX_ITERATOR_TRAVERSAL_TAG_NS::iterators::iterator_category_to_traversal<Cat>

template<typename Cat>
using iterator_category_to_traversal_t = typename iterator_category_to_traversal<Cat>::type

template<typename Iterator>
using iterator_traversal = HPX_ITERATOR_TRAVERSAL_TAG_NS::iterators::iterator_traversal<Iterator>

template<typename Iterator>
using iterator_traversal_t = typename iterator_traversal<Iterator>::type
```

Variables

```
template<typename Traversal>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::pure_traversal_is_traversable<Traversal>
template<typename Iterator>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::pure_iterator_traversable<Iterator>
template<typename Cat>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::iterator_category_to_traversable<Cat>
template<typename Iterator>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::iterator_traversable<Iterator>

template<typename Incrementable, typename CategoryOrTraversal, typename Difference>
class counting_iterator<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference, typename std::enable_if<std::is_integral<Incrementable>::value>::type>
```

Public Functions

```
counting_iterator()
counting_iterator(counting_iterator const &rhs)
counting_iterator(Incrementable x)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = typename detail::counting_iterator_base<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference>::type
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Iterator>
bool equal (Iterator const &rhs) const

void increment ()

void decrement ()

template<typename Distance>
void advance (Distance n)

base_type::reference dereference () const

template<typename OtherIncrementable>
base_type::difference_type distance_to (counting_iterator<OtherIncrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference> const &y) const
```

Friends

```
friend iterator_core_access

namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Incrementable>
counting_iterator<Incrementable> make_counting_iterator (Incrementable x)

template<typename Incrementable, typename CategoryOrTraversal, typename Difference, typename Enab
class counting_iterator
```

Public Functions

```
counting_iterator ()

counting_iterator (counting_iterator const &rhs)

counting_iterator (Incrementable x)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = typename detail::counting_iterator_base<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference>
```

Private Functions

```
base_type::reference dereference () const
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::util::iterator_core_access
```

```
template<typename Incrementable, typename CategoryOrTraversal, typename Difference>
class counting_iterator<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference, typename std::enable_if<std::is_int
```

Public Functions

```
counting_iterator ()
```

```
counting_iterator (counting_iterator const &rhs)
```

```
counting_iterator (Incrementable x)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = typename detail::counting_iterator_base<Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference>
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Iterator>
```

```
bool equal (Iterator const &rhs) const
```

```
void increment ()
```

```
void decrement ()
```

```
template<typename Distance>
```

```
void advance (Distance n)
```

```
base_type::reference dereference () const
```

```
template<typename OtherIncrementable>
```

```
base_type::difference_type distance_to (counting_iterator<OtherIncrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference> const &y) const
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::util::iterator_core_access
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Generator>
generator_iterator<Generator> make_generator_iterator(Generator &gen)

template<typename Generator>
generator_iterator(Generator*)

template<typename Generator>
class generator_iterator : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<generator_iterator<Generator>, Generator::result_type>
```

Public Functions

```
generator_iterator()
generator_iterator(Generator *g)
void increment()
Generator::result_type const &dereference() const
bool equal(generator_iterator const &y) const
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = iterator_facade<generator_iterator<Generator>, typename Generator::result_type, std::forward_iterator_tag>;
```

Private Members

```
Generator *m_g
Generator::result_type m_value
namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename Derived, typename Base, typename Value = void, typename Category = void, typename Reference = void>
class iterator_adaptor : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<Derived, value_type, iterator_category, reference_type>
    Subclassed by hpx::util::counting_iterator< Incrementable, CategoryOrTraversal, Difference, type_name std::enable_if< std::is_integral< Incrementable >::value >::type >
```

Public Types

```
typedef Base base_type
```

Public Functions

```
iterator_adaptor()
```

```
iterator_adaptor(Base const &iter)
```

```
Base const &base() const
```

Protected Types

```
typedef hpx::util::detail::iterator_adaptor_base<Derived, Base, Value, Category, Reference, Difference, Pointer>::ty
```

```
typedef iterator_adaptor<Derived, Base, Value, Category, Reference, Difference, Pointer> iterator_adaptor_
```

Protected Functions

```
Base const &base_reference() const
```

```
Base &base_reference()
```

Private Functions

```
base_adaptor_type::reference dereference() const
```

```
template<typename OtherDerived, typename OtherIterator, typename V, typename C, typename R, typename
```

```
bool equal(iterator_adaptor<OtherDerived, OtherIterator, V, C, R, D, P> const &x) const
```

```
template<typename DifferenceType>
```

```
void advance(DifferenceType n)
```

```
void increment()
```

```
template<typename Iterator = Base, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<traits::is_bidirectional_iterator<
```

```
void decrement()
```

```
template<typename OtherDerived, typename OtherIterator, typename V, typename C, typename R, typename
```

```
base_adaptor_type::difference_type distance_to(iterator_adaptor<OtherDerived, OtherIt-
```

```
erator, V, C, R, D, P> const &y)
```

```
const
```

Private Members

Base `iterator_`

Friends

```
friend hpx::util::hpx::util::iterator_core_access
```

Defines

```
HPX_UTIL_ITERATOR_FACADE_INTEROP_HEAD (prefix, op, result_type)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Derived, typename T, typename Category, typename Reference, typename Distance, typename util::detail::postfix_increment_result<Derived, typename Derived::value_type, typename Derived::reference>::type op
```

```
hpx::util::HPX_UTIL_ITERATOR_FACADE_INTEROP_HEAD (inline, bool)
hpx::util::HPX_UTIL_ITERATOR_FACADE_INTEROP_HEAD (inline, !, bool)
hpx::util::HPX_UTIL_ITERATOR_FACADE_INTEROP_HEAD (inline)
hpx::util::HPX_UTIL_ITERATOR_FACADE_INTEROP_HEAD (inline, <=, bool)
hpx::util::HPX_UTIL_ITERATOR_FACADE_INTEROP_HEAD (inline, >=, bool)
hpx::util::HPX_UTIL_ITERATOR_FACADE_INTEROP_HEAD (inline, -, typename std::iterator<
template<typename Derived, typename T, typename Category, typename Reference, typename Distance, typename Derived operator+( iterator_facade<Derived, T, Category, Reference, Distance, Pointer> const
&it, typename Derived::difference_type n)

template<typename Derived, typename T, typename Category, typename Reference, typename Distance, typename Derived operator+( typename Derived::difference_type n, iterator_facade<Derived, T, Category, Reference, Distance, Pointer> const &it)

class iterator_core_access
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Iterator1, typename Iterator2>
static bool equal (Iterator1 const &lhs, Iterator2 const &rhs)

template<typename Iterator>
static void increment (Iterator &it)

template<typename Iterator>
static void decrement (Iterator &it)

template<typename Reference, typename Iterator>
static Reference dereference (Iterator const &it)

template<typename Iterator, typename Distance>
static void advance (Iterator &it, Distance n)

template<typename Iterator1, typename Iterator2>
static std::iterator_traits<Iterator1>::difference_type distance_to (Iterator1      const
&lhs,           Iterator2      const
&rhs)
```

template<typename Derived, typename T, typename Category, typename Reference = T&, typename Distance = std::ptrdiff_t>
struct iterator_facade : public hpx::util::detail::iterator_facade_base<Derived, T, Category, T&, std::ptrdiff_t>
Subclassed by hpx::util::iterator_adaptor< Derived, Base, Value, Category, Reference, Difference,
Pointer >

Public Functions

```
iterator_facade ()
```

Protected Types

```
typedef iterator_facade<Derived, T, Category, Reference, Distance, Pointer> iterator_adaptor_
```

Private Types

```
typedef detail::iterator_facade_base<Derived, T, Category, Reference, Distance, Pointer> base_type  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace ranges
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename I, typename S = I>
using subrange_t = hpx::util::iterator_range<I, S>
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Range, typename Iterator = typename traits::range_iterator<Range>::type, typename Sentinel = typename traits::range_sentinel<Range>::type> make_iterator_range(Range &r)
template<typename Range, typename Iterator = typename traits::range_iterator<Range const>::type, typename Sentinel = typename traits::range_sentinel<Range const>::type> make_iterator_range(Range const &r)
template<typename Iterator, typename Sentinel = Iterator>
std::enable_if<traits::is_iterator<Iterator>::value, iterator_range<Iterator, Sentinel>>::type make_iterator_range(Iterator begin, Iterator end, Sentinel sentinel)
template<typename Iterator, typename Sentinel = Iterator>
class iterator_range
```

Public Functions

```
iterator_range()
iterator_range(Iterator iterator, Sentinel sentinel)
Iterator begin() const
Iterator end() const
std::ptrdiff_t size() const
bool empty() const
```

Private Members

```
Iterator _iterator
Sentinel _sentinel
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace range_adl
```

Functions

```
template<typename C, typename Iterator = typename detail::iterator<C>::type>
constexpr Iterator begin (C &c)

template<typename C, typename Iterator = typename detail::iterator<C const>::type>
constexpr Iterator begin (C const &c)

template<typename C, typename Sentinel = typename detail::sentinel<C>::type>
constexpr Sentinel end (C &c)

template<typename C, typename Sentinel = typename detail::sentinel<C const>::type>
constexpr Sentinel end (C const &c)

template<typename C, typename Iterator = typename detail::iterator<C const>::type, typename Sentinel =
constexpr std::size_t size (C const &c)

template<typename C, typename Iterator = typename detail::iterator<C const>::type, typename Sentinel =
constexpr bool empty (C const &c)

namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Transformer, typename Iterator>
transform_iterator<Iterator, Transformer> make_transform_iterator(Iterator const &it,
                                                               Transformer const
                                                               &f)

template<typename Transformer, typename Iterator>
transform_iterator<Iterator, Transformer> make_transform_iterator(Iterator const &it)

template<typename Iterator, typename Transformer, typename Reference, typename Value, typename Category>
class transform_iterator
```

Public Functions

```
transform_iterator()

transform_iterator(Iterator const &it)

transform_iterator(Iterator const &it, Transformer const &f)

template<typename OtherIterator, typename OtherTransformer, typename OtherReference, typename OtherValue, typename OtherCategory, typename OtherDifference>
transform_iterator(transform_iterator<OtherIterator, OtherTransformer, OtherReference, OtherValue, OtherCategory, OtherDifference> const &t,
                  typename std::enable_if<std::is_convertible<OtherIterator, Iterator>::value && std::is_convertible<OtherTransformer, Transformer>::value && std::is_convertible<OtherCategory, Category>::value && std::is_convertible<OtherDifference, Difference>::value>::type* = nullptr)
```

Transformer const &transformer () const

Private Types

```
typedef detail::transform_iterator_base<Iterator, Transformer, Reference, Value, Category, Difference>::type base
```

Private Functions

```
base_type::reference dereference () const
```

Private Members

```
Transformer transformer_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::util::hpx::util::iterator_core_access
```

```
template<typename ...Ts>
class zip_iterator<hpx::tuple<Ts...>> : public hpx::util::detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<hpx::tuple<
```

Public Functions

```
zip_iterator ()
zip_iterator (Ts const&... vs)
zip_iterator (hpx::tuple<Ts...> &&t)
zip_iterator (zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator (zip_iterator &&other)
zip_iterator &operator= (zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator &operator= (zip_iterator &&other)

template<typename ...Ts_>
std::enable_if<std::is_assignable<typename zip_iterator::iterator_tuple_type&, typename zip_iterator<Ts_...>::iterator_tuple
```



```
template<typename ...Ts_>
std::enable_if<std::is_assignable<typename zip_iterator::iterator_tuple_type&, typename zip_iterator<Ts_...>::iterator_tuple
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<hpx::tuple<Ts...>>>

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
struct lift_zipped_iterators<F, util::zip_iterator<Ts...>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef util::zip_iterator<Ts...>::iterator_tuple_type tuple_type
typedef hpx::tuple<typename element_result_of<typename F::template apply<Ts>, Ts>::type...> result_type
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts_>
static result_type call (util::index_pack<Is...>, hpx::tuple<Ts_...> const &t)

template<typename ...Ts_>
static result_type call (util::zip_iterator<Ts_...> const &iter)

namespace hpx

namespace traits

namespace functional

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
struct lift_zipped_iterators<F, util::zip_iterator<Ts...>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef util::zip_iterator<Ts...>::iterator_tuple_type tuple_type
typedef hpx::tuple<typename element_result_of<typename F::template apply<Ts>, Ts>::type...> result_type
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<std::size_t... Is, typename ...Ts_>
static result_type call (util::index_pack<Is...>, hpx::tuple<Ts_...> const &t)

template<typename ...Ts_>
static result_type call (util::zip_iterator<Ts_...> const &iter)

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts>
zip_iterator<typename std::decay<Ts>::type...> make_zip_iterator (Ts&&... vs)

template<typename ...Ts>
class zip_iterator : public hpx::util::detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<Ts...>>
```

Public Functions

```
zip_iterator()
zip_iterator(Ts const&... vs)
zip_iterator(hpx::tuple<Ts...> &&t)
zip_iterator(zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator(zip_iterator &&other)
zip_iterator &operator=(zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator &operator=(zip_iterator &&other)

template<typename ...Ts_>
std::enable_if<std::is assignable<typename zip_iterator::iterator_tuple_type&, typename zip_iterator<Ts_...>::iterator>(Ts_&... vs), zip_iterator<Ts_...> &&t> make_zip_iterator (Ts_&&... vs)
```

Private Types

```
typedef detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<Ts...>> base_type

template<typename ...Ts>
class zip_iterator<hpx::tuple<Ts...>> : public hpx::util::detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<Ts...>>
```

Public Functions

```
zip_iterator()
zip_iterator(Ts const&... vs)
zip_iterator(hpx::tuple<Ts...> &&t)
zip_iterator(zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator(zip_iterator &&other)
zip_iterator &operator=(zip_iterator const &other)
zip_iterator &operator=(zip_iterator &&other)
```

```
template<typename ...Ts_>
std::enable_if<std::is_assignable<typename zip_iterator::iterator_tuple_type&, typename zip_iterator<Ts_...>::iterator>
```

```
template<typename ...Ts_>
std::enable_if<std::is_assignable<typename zip_iterator::iterator_tuple_type&, typename zip_iterator<Ts_...>::iterator>
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::zip_iterator_base<hpx::tuple<Ts...>, zip_iterator<hpx::tuple<Ts...>>>

namespace hpx

namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Iter>
using is_iterator_t = typename is_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using is_output_iterator_t = typename is_output_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using is_input_iterator_t = typename is_input_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using is_forward_iterator_t = typename is_forward_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using is_bidirectional_iterator_t = typename is_bidirectional_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using is_random_access_iterator_t = typename is_random_access_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using is_segmented_iterator_t = typename is_segmented_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using is_segmented_local_iterator_t = typename is_segmented_local_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using is_zip_iterator_t = typename is_zip_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using is_contiguous_iterator_t = typename is_contiguous_iterator<Iter>::type

template<typename Iter>
using iter_value_t = typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::value_type

template<typename Iter>
using iter_ref_t = typename std::iterator_traits<Iter>::reference
```

Variables

```
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_iterator_
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_output_it
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_input_it
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_forward_it
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_bidirecti
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_random_ac
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_segmented_
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_segmented_
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_zip_itera
template<typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_contiguou
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename T>
using range_iterator_t = typename range_iterator<T>::type
template<typename T>
using range_sentinel_t = typename range_sentinel<T>::type
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_range_v = is
template<typename R>
struct range_traits<R, true> : public std::iterator_traits<util::detail::iterator<R>::type>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using iterator_type = typename util::detail::iterator<R>::type
template<>
using sentinel_type = typename util::detail::sentinel<R>::type
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Variables

```
template<typename Sent, typename Iter>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::operator==<Sent, Iter>(Sent s, Iter it)
```

Functions

```
template<typename Iter, typename ValueType, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_forward_iterator<Iter>::value> bool operator==(Iter it, sentinel<ValueType> s)
```

```
template<typename Iter, typename ValueType, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_forward_iterator<Iter>::value> bool operator==(sentinel<ValueType> s, Iter it)
```

```
template<typename Iter, typename ValueType, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_forward_iterator<Iter>::value> bool operator!=(Iter it, sentinel<ValueType> s)
```

```
template<typename Iter, typename ValueType, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<hpx::traits::is_forward_iterator<Iter>::value> bool operator!=(sentinel<ValueType> s, Iter it)
```

```
template<typename ValueType>
struct sentinel
```

Public Functions

```
sentinel(ValueType stop_value)
```

```
ValueType get_stop() const
```

Private Members

```
ValueType stop
```

```
template<typename Value>
struct iterator
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using difference_type = std::ptrdiff_t

template<>
using value_type = Value

template<>
using iterator_category = std::forward_iterator_tag

template<>
using pointer = Value const *

template<>
using reference = Value const &
```

Public Functions

```

iterator (Value initialState)
virtual Value operator* () const
virtual Value operator-> () const
iterator &operator++ ()
iterator operator++ (int)
iterator &operator-- ()
iterator operator-- (int)

virtual Value operator[] (difference_type n) const
iterator &operator+= (difference_type n)
iterator operator+ (difference_type n) const
iterator &operator-= (difference_type n)
iterator operator- (difference_type n) const
bool operator== (const iterator &that) const
bool operator!= (const iterator &that) const
bool operator< (const iterator &that) const
bool operator<= (const iterator &that) const
bool operator> (const iterator &that) const
bool operator>= (const iterator &that) const

```

Protected Attributes

Value **state**

itt_notify

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/itt_notify.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/itt_notify.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_ITT_SYNC_CREATE (obj, type, name)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_RENAME (obj, name)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_PREPARE (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_CANCEL (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_ACQUIRED (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_RELEASEING (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_RELEASED (obj)
HPX_ITT_SYNC_DESTROY (obj)
HPX_ITT_STACK_CREATE (ctx)
HPX_ITT_STACK_CALLEE_ENTER (ctx)
HPX_ITT_STACK_CALLEE_LEAVE (ctx)
HPX_ITT_STACK_DESTROY (ctx)
HPX_ITT_FRAME_BEGIN (frame, id)
HPX_ITT_FRAME_END (frame, id)
HPX_ITT_MARK_CREATE (mark, name)
HPX_ITT_MARK_OFF (mark)
HPX_ITT_MARK (mark, parameter)
HPX_ITT_THREAD_SET_NAME (name)
HPX_ITT_THREAD_IGNORE ()
HPX_ITT_TASK_BEGIN (domain, name)
HPX_ITT_TASK_BEGIN_ID (domain, id, name)
HPX_ITT_TASK_END (domain)
HPX_ITT_DOMAIN_CREATE (name)
HPX_ITT_STRING_HANDLE_CREATE (name)
HPX_ITT_MAKE_ID (addr, extra)
HPX_ITT_ID_CREATE (domain, id)
HPX_ITT_ID_DESTROY (id)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_FUNCTION_CREATE (name, domain)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_ALLOCATE_BEGIN (f, size, initialized)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_ALLOCATE_END (f, addr, size, initialized)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_FREE_BEGIN (f, addr)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_FREE_END (f, addr)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_REALLOCATE_BEGIN (f, addr, new_size, initialized)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_REALLOCATE_END (f, addr, new_addr, new_size, initialized)
HPX_ITT_HEAP_INTERNAL_ACCESS_BEGIN ()
```

```
HPX_ITT_HEAP_INTERNAL_ACCESS_END ()
HPX_ITT_COUNTER_CREATE (name, domain)
HPX_ITT_COUNTER_CREATE_TYPED (name, domain, type)
HPX_ITT_COUNTER_SET_VALUE (id, value_ptr)
HPX_ITT_COUNTER_DESTROY (id)
HPX_ITT_METADATA_ADD (domain, id, key, data)
```

Typedefs

```
using __itt_heap_function = void*
```

Functions

```
constexpr void itt_sync_create (void*, const char*, const char*)
constexpr void itt_sync_rename (void*, const char*)
constexpr void itt_sync_prepare (void*)
constexpr void itt_sync_acquired (void*)
constexpr void itt_sync_cancel (void*)
constexpr void itt_sync_releasing (void*)
constexpr void itt_sync_released (void*)
constexpr void itt_sync_destroy (void*)
constexpr __itt_caller* itt_stack_create ()
constexpr void itt_stack_enter (__itt_caller*)
constexpr void itt_stack_leave (__itt_caller*)
constexpr void itt_stack_destroy (__itt_caller*)
constexpr void itt_frame_begin (__itt_domain const*, __itt_id*)
constexpr void itt_frame_end (__itt_domain const*, __itt_id*)
constexpr int itt_mark_create (char const*)
constexpr void itt_mark_off (int)
constexpr void itt_mark (int, char const*)
constexpr void itt_thread_set_name (char const*)
constexpr void itt_thread_ignore ()
constexpr void itt_task_begin (__itt_domain const*, __itt_string_handle*)
constexpr void itt_task_begin (__itt_domain const*, __itt_id*, __itt_string_handle*)
constexpr void itt_task_end (__itt_domain const*)
constexpr __itt_domain* itt_domain_create (char const*)
constexpr __itt_string_handle* itt_string_handle_create (char const*)
constexpr __itt_id* itt_make_id (void*, unsigned long)
```

```
constexpr void itt_id_create(__itt_domain const*, __itt_id*)
constexpr void itt_id_destroy(__itt_id*)

constexpr __itt_heap_function itt_heap_function_create(const char*, const char*)
constexpr void itt_heap_allocate_begin(__itt_heap_function, std::size_t, int)
constexpr void itt_heap_allocate_end(__itt_heap_function, void**, std::size_t, int)
constexpr void itt_heap_free_begin(__itt_heap_function, void*)
constexpr void itt_heap_free_end(__itt_heap_function, void*)
constexpr void itt_heap_reallocate_begin(__itt_heap_function, void*, std::size_t, int)
constexpr void itt_heap_reallocate_end(__itt_heap_function, void*, void**, std::size_t, int)
constexpr void itt_heap_internal_access_begin()
constexpr void itt_heap_internal_access_end()

constexpr __itt_counter* itt_counter_create(char const*, char const*)
constexpr __itt_counter* itt_counter_create_typed(char const*, char const*, int)
constexpr void itt_counter_destroy(__itt_counter*)
constexpr void itt_counter_set_value(__itt_counter*, void*)

constexpr int itt_event_create(char const*, int)
constexpr int itt_event_start(int)
constexpr int itt_event_end(int)

constexpr void itt_metadata_add(__itt_domain*, __itt_id*, __itt_string_handle*, std::uint64_t
                               const&)
constexpr void itt_metadata_add(__itt_domain*, __itt_id*, __itt_string_handle*, double
                               const&)
constexpr void itt_metadata_add(__itt_domain*, __itt_id*, __itt_string_handle*, char const*)
constexpr void itt_metadata_add(__itt_domain*, __itt_id*, __itt_string_handle*, void
                               const*)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace itt
```

Functions

```
constexpr void event_tick(event const&)
struct caller_context
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr caller_context(stack_context&)

~caller_context()

struct counter
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr counter(char const*, char const*)

~counter()

struct domain
Subclassed by hpx::util::itt::thread_domain
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(domain)

constexpr domain(char const*)

domain()

struct event
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr event(char const*)

struct frame_context
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr frame_context(domain const&, id* = nullptr)

~frame_context()

struct heap_allocate
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename T>
constexpr heap_allocate(heap_function&, T**, std::size_t, int)

~heap_allocate()

struct heap_free
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr heap_free (heap_function&, void*)
~heap_free ()

struct heap_function
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr heap_function (char const*, char const*)
~heap_function ()

struct heap_internal_access
```

Public Functions

```
heap_internal_access ()
~heap_internal_access ()

struct id
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr id (domain const&, void*, unsigned long = 0)
~id ()

struct mark_context
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr mark_context (char const*)
~mark_context ()

struct mark_event
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr mark_event (event const&)
~mark_event ()

struct stack_context
```

Public Functions

```
stack_context()
~stack_context()

struct string_handle
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr string_handle(char const* = nullptr)

struct task
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr task(domain const&, string_handle const&, std::uint64_t)
constexpr task(domain const&, string_handle const&)

~task()

struct thread_domain : public hpx::util::itt::domain
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(thread_domain)

thread_domain()

struct undo_frame_context
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr undo_frame_context(frame_context const&)
~undo_frame_context()

struct undo_mark_context
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr undo_mark_context(mark_context const&)
~undo_mark_context()
```

lcos_local

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/lcos_local.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/lcos_local.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace lcos
```

```
        namespace local
```

```
            struct and_gate : public hpx::lcos::local::base_and_gate<no_mutex>
```

Public Functions

```
and_gate (std::size_t count = 0)
```

```
and_gate (and_gate &&rhs)
```

```
and_gate &operator= (and_gate &&rhs)
```

```
template<typename Lock>
```

```
future<void> get_future (Lock &l, std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
```

```
template<typename Lock>
```

```
shared_future<void> get_shared_future (Lock &l, std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
```

```
template<typename Lock>
```

```
bool set (std::size_t which, Lock l, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
template<typename Lock>
```

```
void synchronize (std::size_t generation_value, Lock &l, char const *function_name = "and_gate::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)
```

Private Types

```
typedef base_and_gate<no_mutex> base_type
```

```
template<typename Mutex = lcos::local::spinlock>
struct base_and_gate
```

Public Functions

```
base_and_gate (std::size_t count = 0)
    This constructor initializes the base_and_gate object from the the number of participants to synchronize the control flow with.

base_and_gate (base_and_gate &&rhs)

base_and_gate &operator= (base_and_gate &&rhs)

future<void> get_future (std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t *generation_value
                        = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)

shared_future<void> get_shared_future (std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t
                                         *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec
                                         = hpx::throws)

bool set (std::size_t which, error_code &ec = throws)

void synchronize (std::size_t generation_value, char const *function_name =
                  "base_and_gate<>::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)
    Wait for the generational counter to reach the requested stage.

std::size_t next_generation ()

std::size_t generation () const
```

Protected Types

```
typedef Mutex mutex_type
```

Protected Functions

```
bool trigger_conditions (error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename OuterLock>
future<void> get_future (OuterLock &outer_lock, std::size_t count = std::size_t(-1),
                        std::size_t *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec =
                        hpx::throws)
    get a future allowing to wait for the gate to fire

template<typename OuterLock>
shared_future<void> get_shared_future (OuterLock &outer_lock, std::size_t count =
                                         std::size_t(-1), std::size_t *generation_value
                                         = nullptr, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
    get a shared future allowing to wait for the gate to fire

template<typename OuterLock>
bool set (std::size_t which, OuterLock outer_lock, error_code &ec = throws)
    Set the data which has to go into the segment which.

bool test_condition (std::size_t generation_value)

template<typename Lock>
void synchronize (std::size_t generation_value, Lock &l, char const *function_name =
                  "base_and_gate<>::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
template<typename OuterLock, typename Lock>
void init_locked(OuterLock &outer_lock, Lock &l, std::size_t count, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

Private Types

```
typedef std::list<conditional_trigger*> condition_list_type
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
boost::dynamic_bitset received_segments_
lcos::local::promise<void> promise_
std::size_t generation_
condition_list_type conditions_
struct manage_condition
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
manage_condition(base_and_gate &gate, conditional_trigger &cond)

template<>
~manage_condition()

template<typename Condition>
future<void> get_future(Condition &&func, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
base_and_gate &this_

template<>
condition_list_type::iterator it_

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

```
template<typename T>
class channel
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using value_type = T
```

Public Functions

```
channel()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::channel_base<T>
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::channel_iterator< T >
friend hpx::lcos::local::receive_channel< T >
friend hpx::lcos::local::send_channel< T >

template<>
class channel<void> : protected hpx::lcos::local::detail::channel_base<void>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using value_type = void
```

Public Functions

```
channel()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::channel_base<void>
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::channel_iterator< void >
friend hpx::lcos::local::receive_channel< void >
friend hpx::lcos::local::send_channel< void >
```

```
template<typename T>
class channel_async_iterator : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_async_iterator<T>, hpx::futur
```

Public Functions

```
channel_async_iterator()  
channel_async_iterator(detail::channel_base<T> const *c)
```

Private Types

```
template<>  
using base_type = hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_async_iterator<T>, hpx::future<T>, std::input_iterator_tag>
```

Private Functions

```
std::pair<hpx::future<T>, bool> get_checked() const  
bool equal(channel_async_iterator const &rhs) const  
void increment()  
base_type::reference dereference() const
```

Private Members

```
hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::channel_impl_base<T>> channel_  
std::pair<hpx::future<T>, bool> data_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::hpx::util::iterator_core_access  
template<typename T>  
class channel_iterator : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<T>, T const, std::input_iterator_tag>
```

Public Functions

```
channel_iterator()  
channel_iterator(detail::channel_base<T> const *c)  
channel_iterator(receive_channel<T> const *c)
```

Private Types

```
template<>  
using base_type = hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<T>, T const, std::input_iterator_tag>
```

Private Functions

```
std::pair<T, bool> get_checked() const
bool equal(channel_iterator const &rhs) const
void increment()
base_type::reference dereference() const
```

Private Members

```
hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::channel_impl_base<T>> channel_
std::pair<T, bool> data_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::hpx::util::iterator_core_access
template<>
class channel_iterator<void> : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<void>, util::unused_type,
```

Public Functions

```
channel_iterator()
channel_iterator(detail::channel_base<void> const *c)
channel_iterator(receive_channel<void> const *c)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<void>, util::unused_type const, std::input_it
```

Private Functions

```
bool get_checked()
bool equal(channel_iterator const &rhs) const
void increment()
base_type::reference dereference() const
```

Private Members

```
hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::channel_impl_base<util::unused_type>> channel_
bool data_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::hpx::util::iterator_core_access
template<typename T>
class one_element_channel
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using value_type = T
```

Public Functions

```
one_element_channel()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::channel_base<T>
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::channel_iterator< T >
friend hpx::lcos::local::receive_channel< T >
friend hpx::lcos::local::send_channel< T >

template<>
class one_element_channel<void> : protected hpx::lcos::local::detail::channel_base<void>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using value_type = void
```

Public Functions

```
one_element_channel()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::channel_base<void>
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::channel_iterator< void >
friend hpx::lcos::local::receive_channel< void >
friend hpx::lcos::local::send_channel< void >
```

```
template<typename T>
class receive_channel
```

Public Functions

```
receive_channel(channel<T> const &c)
receive_channel(one_element_channel<T> const &c)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::channel_base<T>
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::channel_iterator< T >
friend hpx::lcos::local::send_channel< T >
```

```
template<>
class receive_channel<void> : protected hpx::lcos::local::detail::channel_base<void>
```

Public Functions

```
receive_channel(channel<void> const &c)
receive_channel(one_element_channel<void> const &c)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::channel_base<void>
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::channel_iterator< void >
friend hpx::lcos::local::send_channel< void >
```

```
template<typename T>
class send_channel
```

Public Functions

```
send_channel (channel<T> const &c)
```

```
send_channel (one_element_channel<T> const &c)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::channel_base<T>
```

```
template<>
class send_channel<void> : private hpx::lcos::local::detail::channel_base<void>
```

Public Functions

```
send_channel (channel<void> const &c)
```

```
send_channel (one_element_channel<void> const &c)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::channel_base<void>
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

Functions

```
void run_guarded(guard &guard, detail::guard_function task)
```

Conceptually, a guard acts like a mutex on an asynchronous task. The mutex is locked before the task runs, and unlocked afterwards.

```
template<typename F, typename ...Args>
```

```
void run_guarded(guard &guard, F &&f, Args&&... args)
```

```
void run_guarded(guard_set &guards, detail::guard_function task)
```

Conceptually, a *guard_set* acts like a set of mutexes on an asynchronous task. The mutexes are locked before the task runs, and unlocked afterwards.

```
template<typename F, typename ...Args>
```

```
void run_guarded(guard_set &guards, F &&f, Args&&... args)
```

```
class guard : public hpx::lcos::local::detail::debug_object
```

Public Functions

```
guard()
```

```
~guard()
```

Public Members

```
detail::guard_atomic task
```

```
class guard_set : public hpx::lcos::local::detail::debug_object
```

Public Functions

```
guard_set()
```

```
~guard_set()
```

```
std::shared_ptr<guard> get(std::size_t i)
```

```
void add(std::shared_ptr<guard> const &guard_ptr)
```

```
std::size_t size()
```

Private Functions

```
void sort()
```

Private Members

```
std::vector<std::shared_ptr<guard>> guards
bool sorted
```

Friends

```
void run_guarded(guard_set &guards, detail::guard_function task)
```

Conceptually, a *guard_set* acts like a set of mutexes on an asynchronous task. The mutexes are locked before the task runs, and unlocked afterwards.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

```
struct conditional_trigger
```

Public Functions

```
conditional_trigger()
```

```
conditional_trigger(conditional_trigger &&rhs)
```

```
conditional_trigger &operator=(conditional_trigger &&rhs)
```

```
template<typename Condition>
```

```
future<void> get_future(Condition &&func, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
    get a future allowing to wait for the trigger to fire
```

```
void reset()
```

```
bool set(error_code &ec = throws)
```

Trigger this object.

Private Members

```
lcos::local::promise<void> promise_
```

```
util::function_nonser<bool ()> cond_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

```
template<typename R, typename ...Ts>
class packaged_task<R(Ts...)>
```

Public Functions

```

packaged_task ()

template<typename F, typename FD = std::decay_t<F>, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<!std::is_same<FD,
packaged_task (F &&f)

template<typename Allocator, typename F, typename FD = std::decay_t<F>, typename Enable = std::enable_if_t<!std::is_same<FD,
packaged_task (std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const &a, F &&f)

packaged_task (packaged_task &&rhs)

packaged_task &operator= (packaged_task &&rhs)

void swap (packaged_task &rhs)

void operator() (Ts... vs)

lcos::future<R> get_future (error_code &ec = throws)

bool valid () const

void reset (error_code &ec = throws)

void set_exception (std::exception_ptr const &e)

```

Private Types

```

template<>
using function_type = util::unique_function_nonser<R (Ts...) >

```

Private Functions

```

template<typename ...Vs>
void invoke_impl (std::false_type, Vs&&... vs)

template<typename ...Vs>
void invoke_impl (std::true_type, Vs&&... vs)

```

Private Members

```

function_type function_
local::promise<R> promise_

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

template<typename T, typename Mutex = lcos::local::spinlockstruct receive_buffer

```

Public Functions

```
receive_buffer()

receive_buffer(receive_buffer &&other)

~receive_buffer()

receive_buffer &operator=(receive_buffer &&other)

hpx::future<T> receive(std::size_t step)

bool try_receive(std::size_t step, hpx::future<T> *f = nullptr)

template<typename Lock = hpx::lcos::local::no_mutex>
void store_received(std::size_t step, T &&val, Lock *lock = nullptr)

bool empty() const

std::size_t cancel_waiting(std::exception_ptr const &e, bool force_delete_entries =
    false)
```

Protected Types

```
typedef Mutex mutex_type

typedef hpx::lcos::local::promise<T> buffer_promise_type

typedef std::map<std::size_t, std::shared_ptr<entry_data>> buffer_map_type

typedef buffer_map_type::iterator iterator
```

Protected Functions

```
iterator get_buffer_entry(std::size_t step)
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
buffer_map_type buffer_map_
struct entry_data
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
HPX_Non_Copyable(entry_data)

template<>
entry_data()

template<>
hpx::future<T> get_future()

template<typename Val>
```

```
void set_value(Val &&val)
template<>
bool cancel(std::exception_ptr const &e)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
buffer_promise_type promise_
template<>
bool can_be_deleted_
template<>
bool value_set_
struct erase_on_exit
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
erase_on_exit(buffer_map_type &buffer_map, iterator it)
template<>
~erase_on_exit()
```

Public Members

```
template<>
buffer_map_type &buffer_map_
template<>
iterator it_
template<typename Mutex>
struct receive_buffer<void, Mutex>
```

Public Functions

```
receive_buffer()
receive_buffer(receive_buffer &&other)
~receive_buffer()
receive_buffer &operator=(receive_buffer &&other)
hpx::future<void> receive(std::size_t step)
bool try_receive(std::size_t step, hpx::future<void> *f = nullptr)
template<typename Lock = hpx::lcos::local::no_mutex>
void store_received(std::size_t step, Lock *lock = nullptr)
bool empty() const
```

```
std::size_t cancel_waiting(std::exception_ptr const &e, bool force_delete_entries = false)
```

Protected Types

```
typedef Mutex mutex_type  
typedef hpx::lcos::local::promise<void> buffer.promise_type  
typedef std::map<std::size_t, std::shared_ptr<entry_data>> buffer_map_type  
typedef buffer_map_type::iterator iterator
```

Protected Functions

```
iterator get_buffer_entry(std::size_t step)
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_  
buffer_map_type buffer_map_  
template<>  
struct entry_data
```

Public Functions

```
template<>  
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(entry_data)  
template<>  
entry_data()  
template<>  
hpx::future<void> get_future()  
template<>  
void set_value()  
template<>  
bool cancel(std::exception_ptr const &e)
```

Public Members

```
template<>  
buffer.promise_type promise_  
template<>  
bool can_be_deleted_  
template<>  
bool value_set_  
template<>  
struct erase_on_exit
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
erase_on_exit (buffer_map_type &buffer_map, iterator it)

template<>
~erase_on_exit ()
```

Public Members

```
template<>
buffer_map_type &buffer_map_

template<>
iterator it_
```

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

```
template<typename Mutex = lcos::local::spinlock>
struct base_trigger
```

Public Functions

base_trigger()

base_trigger (*base_trigger* &&*rhs*)

base_trigger &**operator=** (*base_trigger* &&*rhs*)

```
future<void> get_future (std::size_t *generation_value = nullptr, error_code &ec =
                           hpx::throws)
    get a future allowing to wait for the trigger to fire
```

bool **set** (*error_code* &*ec* = *throws*)

Trigger this object.

```
void synchronize (std::size_t generation_value, char const *function_name = "trigger::synchronize", error_code &ec =
                           hpx::throws)
    Wait for the generational counter to reach the requested stage.
```

std::size_t **next_generation** ()

std::size_t **generation** () **const**

Protected Types

```
typedef Mutex mutex_type
```

Protected Functions

```
bool trigger_conditions(error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
template<typename Lock>
void synchronize(std::size_t generation_value, Lock &l, char const *function_name =
    "trigger::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)
```

Private Types

```
typedef std::list<conditional_trigger*> condition_list_type
```

Private Functions

```
bool test_condition(std::size_t generation_value)
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
lcos::local::promise<void> promise_
std::size_t generation_
condition_list_type conditions_
struct manage_condition
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
manage_condition(base_trigger &gate, conditional_trigger &cond)
```

```
template<>
~manage_condition()
```

```
template<typename Condition>
future<void> get_future(Condition &&func, error_code &ec = hpx::throws)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
base_trigger &this_
template<>
condition_list_type::iterator it_
struct trigger : public hpx::lcos::local::base_trigger<no_mutex>
```

Public Functions

```
trigger()
trigger(trigger &&rhs)
trigger &operator=(trigger &&rhs)

template<typename Lock>
void synchronize(std::size_t generation_value, Lock &l, char const *function_name =
    "trigger::synchronize", error_code &ec = throws)
```

Private Types

```
typedef base_trigger<no_mutex> base_type
```

logging

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/logging.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/logging.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace logging
```

Enums

```
enum level
```

Handling levels - classes that can hold and/or deal with levels.

- filters and level holders

By default we have these levels:

```
- debug (smallest level),  
- info,  
- warning ,  
- error ,  
- fatal (highest level)
```

Depending on which level is enabled for your application, some messages will reach the log: those messages having at least that level. For instance, if info level is enabled, all logged messages will reach the log. If warning level is enabled, all messages are logged, but the warnings. If debug level is enabled, messages that have levels debug, error, fatal will be logged.

Values:

```
disable_all = static_cast<unsigned int>(-1)  
enable_all = 0  
debug = 1000  
info = 2000  
warning = 3000  
error = 4000  
fatal = 5000  
always = 6000
```

Functions

```
void format_value (std::ostream &os, boost::string_ref spec, level value)
```

Include this file when you're using the logging lib, but don't necessarily want to use formatters and destinations. If you want to use formatters and destinations, then you can include this one instead:

```
#include <hpx/logging/format.hpp>
```

```
namespace hpx  
  
namespace util  
  
namespace logging
```

namespace destination

Destination is a manipulator. It contains a place where the message, after being formatted, is to be written to.

Some viable destinations are : *the console, a file, a socket, etc.*

struct manipulator

```
#include <manipulator.hpp> What to use as base class, for your destination classes.
```

```
Subclassed by hpx::util::logging::destination::cerr, hpx::util::logging::destination::cout,  
hpx::util::logging::destination::dbg_window, hpx::util::logging::destination::file,  
hpx::util::logging::destination::stream
```

Public Functions

```
virtual void operator() (message const&) = 0

virtual void configure (std::string const&)
    Override this if you want to allow configuration through scripting.
    That is, this allows configuration of your manipulator at run-time.

virtual ~manipulator()
```

Protected Functions

manipulator()

namespace formatter

Formatter is a manipulator. It allows you to format the message before writing it to the destination(s)

Examples of formatters are : prepend the time, prepend high-precision time, prepend the index of the message, etc.

struct manipulator

#include <manipulator.hpp> What to use as base class, for your formatter classes.

Subclassed by *hpx::util::logging::formatter::high_precision_time*,
hpx::util::logging::formatter::idx, *hpx::util::logging::formatter::thread_id*

Public Functions

```
virtual void operator() (std::ostream&) const = 0

virtual void configure (std::string const&)
    Override this if you want to allow configuration through scripting.
    That is, this allows configuration of your manipulator at run-time.

virtual ~manipulator()
```

Protected Functions

manipulator()

Friends

```
void format_value (std::ostream &os, boost::string_ref, manipulator const &value)
namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace logging
```

```
class message
#include <message.hpp> Optimizes the formatting for prepending and/or appending strings to
the original message.
```

It keeps all the modified message in one string. Useful if some formatter needs to access the whole string at once.

reserve() - the size that is reserved for prepending (similar to string::reserve function)

Note : as strings are prepended, reserve() shrinks.

Public Functions

```
message()
```

```
message(std::stringstream msg)
```

Parameters

- msg: - the message that is originally cached

```
message(message &&other)
```

```
template<typename T>
```

```
message &operator<< (T &&v)
```

```
template<typename ...Args>
```

```
message &format(boost::string_ref format_str, Args const&... args)
```

```
std::string const &full_string() const
```

returns the full string

```
bool empty() const
```

Private Members

```
std::stringstream m_str
```

```
bool m_full_msg_computed
```

```
std::string m_full_msg
```

Friends

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, message const &value)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace logging
```

```
namespace destination
```

Destination is a manipulator. It contains a place where the message, after being formatted, is to be written to.

Some viable destinations are : *the console, a file, a socket, etc.*

```
struct cerr : public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator
#include <destinations.hpp> Writes the string to cerr.
```

Public Functions

```
~cerr()
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::unique_ptr<cerr> make()
```

Protected Functions

```
cerr()
```

```
struct cout : public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator
#include <destinations.hpp> Writes the string to console.
```

Public Functions

```
~cout()
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::unique_ptr<cout> make()
```

Protected Functions

```
cout()
```

```
struct dbg_window : public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator
#include <destinations.hpp> Writes the string to output debug window.
```

For non-Windows systems, this is the console.

Public Functions

```
~dbg_window()
```

Public Static Functions

static std::unique_ptr<dbg_window> make()

Protected Functions

dbg_window()

struct file : public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator
#include <destinations.hpp> Writes the string to a file.

Public Functions

~file()

Public Static Functions

static std::unique_ptr<file> make (std::string const &file_name, file_settings set = {})
constructs the file destination

Parameters

- `file_name`: name of the file
- `set`: [optional] file settings - see `file_settings` class, and `dealing_with_flags`

Protected Functions

file (std::string const &file_name, file_settings set)

Protected Attributes

`std::string name`

`file_settings settings`

struct file_settings

#include <destinations.hpp> settings for when constructing a file class. To see how it's used, see `dealing_with_flags`.

Public Functions

file_settings()

Public Members

```

bool flush_each_time : 1
    if true (default), flushes after each write

bool initial_overwrite : 1

bool do_append : 1

std::ios_base::openmode extra_flags
    just in case you have some extra flags to pass, when opening the file

struct stream : public hpx::util::logging::destination::manipulator
#include <destinations.hpp> writes to stream.

```

Note : The stream must outlive this object! Or, *clear()* the stream, before the stream is deleted.

Public Functions

```

~stream()

void set_stream(std::ostream *stream_ptr)
    resets the stream. Further output will be written to this stream

void clear()
    clears the stream. Further output will be ignored

```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::unique_ptr<stream> make(std::ostream *stream_ptr)
```

Protected Functions

```
stream(std::ostream *stream_ptr)
```

Protected Attributes

```

std::ostream *ptr

namespace hpx

```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace logging
```

namespace formatter

Formatter is a manipulator. It allows you to format the message before writing it to the destination(s)

Examples of formatters are : prepend the time, prepend high-precision time, prepend the index of the message, etc.

```
struct high_precision_time : public hpx::util::logging::formatter::manipulator
#include <formatters.hpp> Prefixes the message with a high-precision time (. You pass the
format string at construction.
```

```
#include <hpx/logging/format/formatter/high_precision_time.hpp>
```

Internally, it uses hpx::util::date_time::microsec_time_clock. So, our precision matches this class.

The format can contain escape sequences: \$dd - day, 2 digits \$MM - month, 2 digits \$yy - year, 2 digits \$yyyy - year, 4 digits \$hh - hour, 2 digits \$mm - minute, 2 digits \$ss - second, 2 digits \$mili - milliseconds \$micro - microseconds (if the high precision clock allows; otherwise, it pads zeros) \$nano - nanoseconds (if the high precision clock allows; otherwise, it pads zeros)

Example:

```
high_precision_time ("$mm:$ss:$micro");
```

Parameters

- convert: [optional] In case there needs to be a conversion between std::(w)string and the string that holds your logged message. See convert_format.

Public Functions

```
~high_precision_time()
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::unique_ptr<high_precision_time> make (std::string const &format)
```

Protected Functions

```
high_precision_time (std::string const &format)
```

```
struct idx : public hpx::util::logging::formatter::manipulator
#include <formatters.hpp> prefixes each message with an index.
```

Example:

```
L_ << "my message";
L_ << "my 2nd message";
```

This will output something similar to:

```
[1] my message
[2] my 2nd message
```

Public Functions

`~idx()`

Public Static Functions

`static std::unique_ptr<idx> make()`

Protected Functions

`idx()`

`struct thread_id : public hpx::util::logging::formatter::manipulator`
`#include <formatters.hpp>` Writes the `thread_id` to the log.

Parameters

- `convert`: [optional] In case there needs to be a conversion between `std::(w)string` and the string that holds your logged message. See `convert_format`.

Public Functions

`~thread_id()`

Public Static Functions

`static std::unique_ptr<thread_id> make()`

Protected Functions

`thread_id()`

`namespace hpx`

`namespace util`

`namespace logging`

`namespace writer`

`struct named_write`

`#include <named_write.hpp>` Composed of a named formatter and a named destinations. Thus, you can specify the formatting and destinations as strings.

`#include <hpx/logging/format/named_write.hpp>`

Contains a very easy interface for using formatters and destinations:

- at construction, specify 2 params: the formatter string and the destinations string
- Setting the formatters and destinations to write to is extremely simple:

```
// Set the formatters (first param) and destinatins (second step) in
// one step
g_l() ->writer().write("%time%($hh:$mm.$ss.$mili) [%idx%] |\n",
    "cout file(out.txt) debug");

// set the formatter(s)
g_l() ->writer().format("%time%($hh:$mm.$ss.$mili) [%idx%] |\n");

// set the destination(s)
g_l() ->writer().destination("cout file(out.txt) debug");
```

Public Functions

named_write()

void format (std::string const &format_str)

sets the format string: what should be before, and what after the original message, separated by “|”

Example: “[%idx%] |\n” - this writes “[%idx%] ” before the message, and “\n” after the message

If “|” is not present, the whole message is prepended to the message

void destination (std::string const &destination_str)

sets the destinations string - where should logged messages be outputted

void write (std::string const &format_str, std::string const &destination_str)

Specifies the formats and destinations in one step.

void operator () (message const &msg) const

template<typename **Formatter**>

void set_formatter (std::string const &name, Formatter fmt)

Replaces a formatter from the named formatter.

You can use this, for instance, when you want to share a formatter between multiple named writers.

template<typename **Formatter**, typename ...**Args**>

void set_formatter (std::string const &name, Args&&... args)

template<typename **Destination**>

void set_destination (std::string const &name, Destination dest)

Replaces a destination from the named destination.

You can use this, for instance, when you want to share a destination between multiple named writers.

template<typename **Destination**, typename ...**Args**>

void set_destination (std::string const &name, Args&&... args)

Private Functions

```
void configure_formatter(std::string const &format)  
void configure_destination(std::string const &format)
```

Private Members

```
detail::named_formatters m_format  
detail::named_destinations m_destination  
std::string m_format_str  
std::string m_destination_str
```

Defines

```
LAGAS_(lvl)  
LPT_(lvl)  
LTIM_(lvl)  
LPROGRESS_  
LHPX_(lvl, cat)  
LAPP_(lvl)  
LDEB_  
LTM_(lvl)  
LRT_(lvl)  
LOSH_(lvl)  
LERR_(lvl)  
LLCO_(lvl)  
LPCS_(lvl)  
LAS_(lvl)  
LBT_(lvl)  
LFATAL_  
LAGAS_CONSOLE_(lvl)  
LPT_CONSOLE_(lvl)  
LTIM_CONSOLE_(lvl)  
LHPX_CONSOLE_(lvl)  
LAPP_CONSOLE_(lvl)  
LDEB_CONSOLE_  
LAGAS_ENABLED(lvl)  
LPT_ENABLED(lvl)
```

```
LTIM_ENABLED (lvl)
LHPX_ENABLED (lvl)
LAPP_ENABLED (lvl)
LDEB_ENABLED
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
bootstrap_logging const &operator<< (bootstrap_logging const &l, T&&)
```

Variables

```
constexpr bootstrap_logging lbt_
struct bootstrap_logging
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr bootstrap_logging ()
namespace hpx
```

Enums

```
enum logging_destination
Values:
destination_hpx = 0
destination_timing = 1
destination_agas = 2
destination_parcel = 3
destination_app = 4
destination_debuglog = 5
```

memory

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/memory.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/memory.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
template<typename T>
struct hash<hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<T>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using result_type = std::size_t
```

Public Functions

```
result_type operator() (hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<T> const &p) const
namespace hpx

namespace memory
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename U>
bool operator== (intrusive_ptr<T> const &a, intrusive_ptr<U> const &b)
template<typename T, typename U>
bool operator!= (intrusive_ptr<T> const &a, intrusive_ptr<U> const &b)
template<typename T, typename U>
bool operator== (intrusive_ptr<T> const &a, U *b)
template<typename T, typename U>
bool operator!= (intrusive_ptr<T> const &a, U *b)
template<typename T, typename U>
bool operator== (T *a, intrusive_ptr<U> const &b)
template<typename T, typename U>
bool operator!= (T *a, intrusive_ptr<U> const &b)
template<typename T>
bool operator== (intrusive_ptr<T> const &p, std::nullptr_t)
template<typename T>
bool operator== (std::nullptr_t, intrusive_ptr<T> const &p)
template<typename T>
bool operator!= (intrusive_ptr<T> const &p, std::nullptr_t)
template<typename T>
bool operator!= (std::nullptr_t, intrusive_ptr<T> const &p)
template<typename T>
bool operator< (intrusive_ptr<T> const &a, intrusive_ptr<T> const &b)
template<typename T>
void swap (intrusive_ptr<T> &lhs, intrusive_ptr<T> &rhs)
template<typename T>
T *get_pointer (intrusive_ptr<T> const &p)
template<typename T, typename U>
```

```
intrusive_ptr<T> static_pointer_cast (intrusive_ptr<U> const &p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> const_pointer_cast (intrusive_ptr<U> const &p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> dynamic_pointer_cast (intrusive_ptr<U> const &p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> static_pointer_cast (intrusive_ptr<U> &&p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> const_pointer_cast (intrusive_ptr<U> &&p)

template<typename T, typename U>
intrusive_ptr<T> dynamic_pointer_cast (intrusive_ptr<U> &&p)

template<typename Y>
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, intrusive_ptr<Y> const &p)

template<typename T>
class intrusive_ptr
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using element_type = T
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr intrusive_ptr()

intrusive_ptr (T *p, bool add_ref = true)

template<typename U, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<memory::detail::sp_convertible<U, T>::value>
intrusive_ptr (intrusive_ptr<U> const &rhs)

intrusive_ptr (intrusive_ptr const &rhs)

~intrusive_ptr()

template<typename U>
intrusive_ptr &operator= (intrusive_ptr<U> const &rhs)

constexpr intrusive_ptr (intrusive_ptr &&rhs)

intrusive_ptr &operator= (intrusive_ptr &&rhs)

template<typename U, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<memory::detail::sp_convertible<U, T>::value>
constexpr intrusive_ptr (intrusive_ptr<U> &&rhs)

template<typename U>
intrusive_ptr &operator= (intrusive_ptr<U> &&rhs)

intrusive_ptr &operator= (intrusive_ptr const &rhs)

intrusive_ptr &operator= (T *rhs)
```

```

void reset ()
void reset (T *rhs)
void reset (T *rhs, bool add_ref)
constexpr T *get () const
constexpr T *detach ()
T &operator* () const
T *operator-> () const
constexpr operator bool () const
constexpr void swap (intrusive_ptr &rhs)

```

Private Types

```

template<>
using this_type = intrusive_ptr

```

Private Members

```
T *px = nullptr
```

Friends

```

friend hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr
namespace std

```

```

template<typename T>
struct hash<hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<T>>

```

Public Types

```

template<>
using result_type = std::size_t

```

Public Functions

```

result_type operator() (hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<T> const &p) const
namespace hpx
namespace serialization

```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
void load(input_archive &ar, hpx::intrusive_ptr<T> &ptr, unsigned)

template<typename T>
void save(output_archive &ar, hpx::intrusive_ptr<T> const &ptr, unsigned)

hpx::serialization::HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE_TEMPLATE((template< typename T >,
```

mpi_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/mpi_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/mpi_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
struct mpi_environment
```

Public Static Functions

```
static bool check_mpi_environment(runtime_configuration const &cfg)
```

pack_traversal

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/pack_traversal.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/pack_traversal.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Mapper, typename... T><unspecified> hpx::util::map_pack(Mapper &
Maps the pack with the given mapper.
```

This function tries to visit all plain elements which may be wrapped in:

- homogeneous containers (`std::vector`, `std::list`)
- heterogeneous containers (`hpx::tuple`, `std::pair`, `std::array`) and re-assembles the pack with the result of the mapper. Mapping from one type to a different one is supported.

Elements that aren't accepted by the mapper are routed through and preserved through the hierarchy.

```
// Maps all integers to floats
map_pack([](int value) {
    return float(value);
},
1, hpx::make_tuple(2, std::vector<int>{3, 4}), 5);
```

Return The mapped element or in case the pack contains multiple elements, the pack is wrapped into a `hpx::tuple`.

Exceptions

- `std::exception`: like objects which are thrown by an invocation to the mapper.

Parameters

- `mapper`: A callable object, which accept an arbitrary type and maps it to another type or the same one.
- `pack`: An arbitrary variadic pack which may contain any type.

`namespace hpx`

`namespace util`

Functions

```
template<typename Visitor, typename ...T>
auto traverse_pack_async(Visitor &&visitor, T&&... pack)
    Traverses the pack with the given visitor in an asynchronous way.
```

This function works in the same way as `traverse_pack`, however, we are able to suspend and continue the traversal at later time. Thus we require a visitor callable object which provides three `operator()` overloads as depicted by the code sample below:

```
struct my_async_visitor
{
    template <typename T>
    bool operator()(async_traverse_visit_tag, T&& element)
    {
        return true;
    }

    template <typename T, typename N>
    void operator()(async_traverse_detach_tag, T&& element, N&& next)
    {
    }

    template <typename T>
    void operator()(async_traverse_complete_tag, T&& pack)
    {
    }
};
```

See `traverse_pack` for a detailed description about the traversal behavior and capabilities.

Return A `hpx::intrusive_ptr` that references an instance of the given visitor object.

Parameters

- visitor: A visitor object which provides the three `operator()` overloads that were described above. Additionally the visitor must be compatible for referencing it from a `hpx::intrusive_ptr`. The visitor should must have a virtual destructor!
- pack: The arbitrary parameter pack which is traversed asynchronously. Nested objects inside containers and tuple like types are traversed recursively.

```
template<typename Allocator, typename Visitor, typename ...T>
auto traverse_pack_async_allocator(Allocator const &alloc, Visitor &&visitor,
                                    T&&... pack)
```

Traverses the pack with the given visitor in an asynchronous way.

This function works in the same way as `traverse_pack`, however, we are able to suspend and continue the traversal at later time. Thus we require a visitor callable object which provides three `operator()` overloads as depicted by the code sample below:

```
struct my_async_visitor
{
    template <typename T>
    bool operator() (async_traverse_visit_tag, T&& element)
    {
        return true;
    }

    template <typename T, typename N>
    void operator() (async_traverse_detach_tag, T&& element, N&& next)
    {
    }

    template <typename T>
    void operator() (async_traverse_complete_tag, T&& pack)
    {
    }
};
```

See `traverse_pack` for a detailed description about the traversal behavior and capabilities.

Return A `hpx::intrusive_ptr` that references an instance of the given visitor object.

Parameters

- visitor: A visitor object which provides the three `operator()` overloads that were described above. Additionally the visitor must be compatible for referencing it from a `hpx::intrusive_ptr`. The visitor should must have a virtual destructor!
- pack: The arbitrary parameter pack which is traversed asynchronously. Nested objects inside containers and tuple like types are traversed recursively.
- alloc: Allocator instance to use to create the traversal frame.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename ...Args>
auto unwrap (Args&&... args)
```

A helper function for retrieving the actual result of any hpx::future like type which is wrapped in an arbitrary way.

Unwraps the given pack of arguments, so that any hpx::future object is replaced by its future result type in the argument pack:

- hpx::future<int> -> int
- hpx::future<std::vector<float>> -> std::vector<float>
- std::vector<future<float>> -> std::vector<float>

The function is capable of unwrapping hpx::future like objects that are wrapped inside any container or tuple like type, see hpx::util::map_pack() for a detailed description about which surrounding types are supported. Non hpx::future like types are permitted as arguments and passed through.

```
// Single arguments
int i1 = hpx::unwrap(hpx::make_ready_future(0));

// Multiple arguments
hpx::tuple<int, int> i2 =
    hpx::unwrap(hpx::make_ready_future(1),
                  hpx::make_ready_future(2));
```

Note This function unwraps the given arguments until the first traversed nested hpx::future which corresponds to an unwrapping depth of one. See hpx::unwrap_n() for a function which unwraps the given arguments to a particular depth or hpx::unwrap_all() that unwraps all future like objects recursively which are contained in the arguments.

Return Depending on the count of arguments this function returns a hpx::tuple containing the unwrapped arguments if multiple arguments are given. In case the function is called with a single argument, the argument is unwrapped and returned.

Parameters

- args: the arguments that are unwrapped which may contain any arbitrary future or non future type.

Exceptions

- std::exception: like objects in case any of the given wrapped hpx::future objects were resolved through an exception. See hpx::future::get() for details.

```
template<std::size_t Depth, typename ...Args>
auto unwrap_n (Args&&... args)
```

An alternative version of hpx::unwrap(), which unwraps the given arguments to a certain depth of hpx::future like objects.

See unwrap for a detailed description.

Template Parameters

- Depth: The count of hpx::future like objects which are unwrapped maximally.

```
template<typename ...Args>
auto unwrap_all(Args&&... args)
```

An alterntive version of hpx::unwrap(), which unwraps the given arguments recursively so that all contained hpx::future like objects are replaced by their actual value.

See hpx::unwrap() for a detailed description.

```
template<typename T>
auto unwrapping(T &&callable)
```

Returns a callable object which unwraps its arguments upon invocation using the hpx::unwrap() function and then passes the result to the given callable object.

```
auto callable = hpx::unwrapping([](int left, int right) {
    return left + right;
});

int i1 = callable(hpx::make_ready_future(1),
                  hpx::make_ready_future(2));
```

See hpx::unwrap() for a detailed description.

Parameters

- **callable**: the callable object which which is called with the result of the corresponding unwrap function.

```
template<std::size_t Depth, typename T>
auto unwrapping_n(T &&callable)
```

Returns a callable object which unwraps its arguments upon invocation using the hpx::unwrap_n() function and then passes the result to the given callable object.

See hpx::unwrapping() for a detailed description.

```
template<typename T>
auto unwrapping_all(T &&callable)
```

Returns a callable object which unwraps its arguments upon invocation using the hpx::unwrap_all() function and then passes the result to the given callable object.

See hpx::unwrapping() for a detailed description.

namespace functional

```
struct unwrap
```

#include <unwrap.hpp> A helper function object for functionally invoking hpx::unwrap. For more information please refer to its documentation.

```
struct unwrap_all
```

#include <unwrap.hpp> A helper function object for functionally invoking hpx::unwrap_all. For more information please refer to its documentation.

```
template<std::size_t Depth>
```

```
struct unwrap_n
```

#include <unwrap.hpp> A helper function object for functionally invoking hpx::unwrap_n. For more information please refer to its documentation.

namespace util

Functions

```
template<typename ...Args>
auto unwrap (Args&&... args)

template<std::size_t Depth, typename ...Args>
auto unwrap_n (Args&&... args)

template<typename ...Args>
auto unwrap_all (Args&&... args)

template<typename T>
auto unwrapping (T &&callable)

template<std::size_t Depth, typename T>
auto unwrapping_n (T &&callable)

template<typename T>
auto unwrapping_all (T &&callable)

namespace functional
```

Functions

```
struct hpx::util::functional::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 7, "Please use hpx::functional
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, typename OldAllocator>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::vector<OldType, OldAllocator>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using NewAllocator = typename std::allocator_traits<OldAllocator>::template rebind_alloc<NewType>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::vector<NewType, NewAllocator> call (std::vector<OldType, OldAllocator> const
&container)
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, typename OldAllocator>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::list<OldType, OldAllocator>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using NewAllocator = typename std::allocator_traits<OldAllocator>::template rebind_alloc<NewType>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::list<NewType, NewAllocator> call (std::list<OldType, OldAllocator> const &container)
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, std::size_t N>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::array<OldType, N>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::array<NewType, N> call (std::array<OldType, N> const&)
namespace hpx
```

namespace traits

```
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, std::size_t N>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::array<OldType, N>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::array<NewType, N> call (std::array<OldType, N> const&)
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, typename OldAllocator>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::list<OldType, OldAllocator>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using NewAllocator = typename std::allocator_traits<OldAllocator>::template rebind_alloc<NewType>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::list<NewType, NewAllocator> call (std::list<OldType, OldAllocator> const
&container)
template<typename NewType, typename OldType, typename OldAllocator>
struct pack_traversal_rebind_container<NewType, std::vector<OldType, OldAllocator>>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using NewAllocator = typename std::allocator_traits<OldAllocator>::template rebind_alloc<NewType>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::vector<NewType, NewAllocator> call (std::vector<OldType, OldAllocator>
                                                const &container)
```

plugin

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/plugin.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/plugin.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_API
HPX_PLUGIN_API
HPX_PLUGIN_ARGUMENT_LIMIT
HPX_PLUGIN_SYMBOLS_PREFIX_DYNAMIC
HPX_PLUGIN_SYMBOLS_PREFIX
HPX_PLUGIN_SYMBOLS_PREFIX_DYNAMIC_STR
HPX_PLUGIN_SYMBOLS_PREFIX_STR
namespace hpx

namespace util

namespace plugin
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename T>
using shared_ptr = boost::shared_ptr<T>
```

Defines

```
HPX_HAS_DLOPEN
```

Defines

```
HPX_PLUGIN_NAME_2 (name1, name2)
HPX_PLUGIN_NAME_3 (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_LIST_NAME_ (prefix, name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_NAME_ (prefix, name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_INSTANCE_NAME_ (prefix, name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_FORCE_LOAD_NAME_ (prefix, name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_LIST_NAME (name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_NAME (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_INSTANCE_NAME (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_FORCE_LOAD_NAME (name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_LIST_NAME_DYNAMIC (name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_NAME_DYNAMIC (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORTER_INSTANCE_NAME_DYNAMIC (name, base, cname)
HPX_PLUGIN_FORCE_LOAD_NAME_DYNAMIC (name, base)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT (prefix, name, BaseType, ActualType, actualname, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT (name, BaseType, ActualType, actualname, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_DYNAMIC (name, BaseType, ActualType, actualname, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_LIST_ (prefix, name, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_LIST (name, classname)
HPX_PLUGIN_EXPORT_LIST_DYNAMIC (name, classname)

namespace hpx

    namespace util

        namespace plugin

            template<class BasePlugin>
            struct plugin_factory : public hpx::util::plugin::detail::plugin_factory_item<BasePlugin, detail::plugin_fa
```

Public Functions

```
plugin_factory (dll &d, std::string const &basename)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::plugin_factory_item<BasePlugin, detail::plugin_factory_item_base, typename v
```

```
template<class BasePlugin>
struct static_plugin_factory : public hpx::util::plugin::detail::static_plugin_factory_item<BasePlugin,
```

Public Functions

```
static_plugin_factory(get_plugins_list_type const &f)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = detail::static_plugin_factory_item<BasePlugin, detail::static_plugin_factory_item_base, t
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace plugin
```

```
template<typename Wrapped, typename ...Parameters>
struct plugin_wrapper : public hpx::util::plugin::detail::dll_handle_holder, public Wrapped
```

Public Functions

```
plugin_wrapper(dll_handle dll, Parameters... parameters)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace plugin
```

Typedefs

```
using exported_plugins_type = std::map<std::string, hpx::any_nonser>
```

```
typedef exported_plugins_type* HPX_PLUGIN_API* hpx::util::plugin::get_plugins_list_np
```

```
typedef exported_plugins_type* HPX_PLUGIN_API hpx::util::plugin::get_plugins_list_np
```

```
using dll_handle = shared_ptr<get_plugins_list_np>
```

```
template<typename BasePlugin>
```

```
struct virtual_constructor
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::util::pack<>

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Plugin, typename Enable = void>
struct plugin_config_data
```

Public Static Functions

```
static char const *call()
```

prefix

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/prefix.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/prefix.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_BASE_DIR_NAME
HPX_DEFAULT_INI_PATH
HPX_DEFAULT_INI_FILE
HPX_DEFAULT_COMPONENT_PATH
namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Functions

```
void set_hpx_prefix(const char *prefix)
char const *hpx_prefix()
std::string find_prefix(std::string const &library = "hpx")
std::string find_prefixes(std::string const &suffix, std::string const &library = "hpx")
std::string get_executable_filename(char const *argv0 = nullptr)
std::string get_executable_prefix(char const *argv0 = nullptr)
```

preprocessor

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/preprocessor.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/preprocessor.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

`HPX_PP_CAT (A, B)`

Concatenates the tokens A and B into a single token. Evaluates to AB

Parameters

- A: First token
- B: Second token

Defines

`HPX_PP_EXPAND (X)`

The `HPX_PP_EXPAND` macro performs a double macro-expansion on its argument. This macro can be used to produce a delayed preprocessor expansion.

Parameters

- X: Token to be expanded twice

Example:

```
#define MACRO(a, b, c) (a) (b) (c)
#define ARGS() (1, 2, 3)

HPX_PP_EXPAND (MACRO ARGS()) // expands to (1) (2) (3)
```

Defines

`HPX_PP_IDENTITY (...)`

Defines

`HPX_PP_NARGS (...)`

Expands to the number of arguments passed in

Example Usage:

```
HPX_PP_NARGS (hpx, pp, nargs)
HPX_PP_NARGS (hpx, pp)
HPX_PP_NARGS (hpx)
```

Parameters

- ...: The variadic number of arguments

Expands to:

```
3  
2  
1
```

Defines

HPX_PP_STRINGIZE (X)

The `HPX_PP_STRINGIZE` macro stringizes its argument after it has been expanded.

The passed argument X will expand to "X". Note that the stringizing operator (#) prevents arguments from expanding. This macro circumvents this shortcoming.

Parameters

- X: The text to be converted to a string literal

Defines

HPX_PP_STRIP_PARENS (X)

For any symbol X, this macro returns the same symbol from which potential outer parens have been removed. If no outer parens are found, this macros evaluates to X itself without error.

The original implementation of this macro is from Steven Watanbe as shown in <http://boost.2283326.n4.nabble.com/preprocessor-removing-parentheses-td2591973.html#a2591976>

```
HPX_PP_STRIP_PARENS (no_parens)  
HPX_PP_STRIP_PARENS ( (with_parens) )
```

Example Usage:

Parameters

- X: Symbol to strip parens from

This produces the following output

```
no_parens  
with_parens
```

program_options

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/program_options.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/program_options.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace program_options

namespace command_line_style
```

Enums

`enum style_t`

Various possible styles of options.

There are “long” options, which start with “–” and “short”, which start with either “-” or “/”. Both kinds can be allowed or disallowed, see `allow_long` and `allow_short`. The allowed character for short options is also configurable.

Option’s value can be specified in the same token as name (“`-foo=bar`”), or in the next token.

It’s possible to introduce long options by the same character as short options, see `allow_long_disguise`.

Finally, guessing (specifying only prefix of option) and case insensitive processing are supported.

Values:

`allow_long = 1`

Allow “`-long_name`” style.

`allow_short = allow_long << 1`

Allow “`-<single character`” style.

`allow_dash_for_short = allow_short << 1`

Allow “`-`” in short options.

`allow_slash_for_short = allow_dash_for_short << 1`

Allow “`/`” in short options.

`long_allow_adjacent = allow_slash_for_short << 1`

Allow option parameter in the same token for long option, like in

```
--foo=10
```

`long_allow_next = long_allow_adjacent << 1`

Allow option parameter in the next token for long options.

`short_allow_adjacent = long_allow_next << 1`

Allow option parameter in the same token for short options.

`short_allow_next = short_allow_adjacent << 1`

Allow option parameter in the next token for short options.

`allow_sticky = short_allow_next << 1`

Allow to merge several short options together, so that “`-s -k`” become “`-sk`”. All of the options but last should accept no parameter. For example, if “`-s`” accept a parameter, then “`k`” will be taken as parameter, not another short option. Dos-style short options cannot be sticky.

`allow_guessing = allow_sticky << 1`

Allow abbreviated spellings for long options, if they unambiguously identify long option. No long option name should be prefix of other long option name if guessing is in effect.

`long_case_insensitive = allow_guessing << 1`

Ignore the difference in case for long options.

```
short_case_insensitive = long_case_insensitive << 1
Ignore the difference in case for short options.

case_insensitive = (long_case_insensitive | short_case_insensitive)
Ignore the difference in case for all options.

allow_long_disguise = short_case_insensitive << 1
Allow long options with single option starting character, e.g -fоо=10

unix_style = (allow_short | short_allow_adjacent | short_allow_next | allow_long | long_allow_adjacent | long
The more-or-less traditional unix style.

default_style = unix_style
The default style.

namespace hpx

namespace program_options

TypeDefs

using any = hpx::any_nonser
template<typename T>
using optional = hpx::util::optional<T>

namespace hpx

namespace program_options

class environment_iterator : public hpx::program_options::eof_iterator<environment_iterator, std::pair<std::string, std::string>>
{
public:
    environment_iterator(char **environment)
    environment_iterator()
    void get()

Public Functions

environment_iterator (char **environment)
environment_iterator()
void get()

Private Members

char **m_environment

namespace hpx

namespace program_options

template<class Derived, class ValueType>
```

```
class eof_iterator : public util::iterator_facade<Derived, ValueType const, std::forward_iterator_tag>
#include <eof_iterator.hpp> The 'eof_iterator' class is useful for constructing forward iterators in
cases where iterator extract data from some source and it's easy to detect 'eof' – i.e. the situation
where there's no data. One apparent example is reading lines from a file.
```

Implementing such iterators using ‘iterator_facade’ directly would require to create class with three core operation, a couple of constructors. When using ‘eof_iterator’, the derived class should define only one method to get new value, plus a couple of constructors.

The basic idea is that iterator has ‘eof’ bit. Two iterators are equal only if both have their ‘eof’ bits set. The ‘get’ method either obtains the new value or sets the ‘eof’ bit.

Specifically, derived class should define:

1. A default constructor, which creates iterator with ‘eof’ bit set. The constructor body should call ‘found_eof’ method defined here.
2. Some other constructor. It should initialize some ‘data pointer’ used in iterator operation and then call ‘get’.
3. The ‘get’ method. It should operate this way:
 - look at some ‘data pointer’ to see if new element is available; if not, it should call ‘found_eof’.
 - extract new element and store it at location returned by the ‘value’ method.
 - advance the data pointer.

Essentially, the ‘get’ method has the functionality of both ‘increment’ and ‘dereference’. It’s very good for the cases where data extraction implicitly moves data pointer, like for stream operation.

Public Functions

eof_iterator()

Protected Functions

ValueType &value()

Returns the reference which should be used by derived class to store the next value.

void found_eof()

Should be called by derived class to indicate that it can’t produce next element.

Private Functions

void increment()

bool equal (const eof_iterator &other) const

const ValueType &dereference () const

Private Members

```
bool m_at_eof  
ValueType m_value
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::program_options::hpx::util::iterator_core_access  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace program_options
```

Functions

```
std::string strip_prefixes(const std::string &text)  
  
class ambiguous_option : public hpx::program_options::error_with_no_option_name  
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there's ambiguity among several possible options.
```

Public Functions

```
ambiguous_option(const std::vector<std::string> &xalternatives)  
~ambiguous_option()  
const std::vector<std::string> &alternatives() const
```

Protected Functions

```
void substitute_placeholders(const std::string &error_template) const  
Makes all substitutions using the template
```

Private Members

```
std::vector<std::string> m_alternatives  
  
class error : public logic_error  
#include <errors.hpp> Base class for all errors in the library.  
  
Subclassed by hpx::program_options::duplicate_option_error, hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name,  
hpx::program_options::invalid_command_line_style, hpx::program_options::reading_file,  
hpx::program_options::too_many_positional_options_error
```

Public Functions

```
error (const std::string &xwhat)  
  

class error_with_no_option_name : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name  

#include <errors.hpp> Base class of un-parsable options, when the desired option cannot be identified.
```

It makes no sense to have an option name, when we can't match an option to the parameter

Having this a part of the *error_with_option_name* hierarchy makes error handling a lot easier, even if the name indicates some sort of conceptual dissonance!

Subclassed by *hpx::program_options::ambiguous_option*, *hpx::program_options::unknown_option*

Public Functions

```
error_with_no_option_name (const std::string &template_, const std::string &original_token = "")  
  

void set_option_name (const std::string&)  

    Does NOT set option name, because no option name makes sense  
  

~error_with_no_option_name ()
```

```
class error_with_option_name : public hpx::program_options::error  

#include <errors.hpp> Base class for most exceptions in the library.
```

Substitutes the values for the parameter name placeholders in the template to create the human readable error message

Placeholders are surrounded by % signs: example% Poor man's version of boost::format

If a parameter name is absent, perform default substitutions instead so ugly placeholders are never left in-place.

Options are displayed in “canonical” form This is the most unambiguous form of the *parsed option name* and would correspond to *option_description::format_name()* i.e. what is shown by *print_usage()*

The “canonical” form depends on whether the option is specified in short or long form, using dashes or slashes or without a prefix (from a configuration file)

Subclassed by	<i>hpx::program_options::error_with_no_option_name</i> ,
	<i>hpx::program_options::invalid_syntax</i> ,
	<i>hpx::program_options::multiple_occurrences</i> ,
	<i>hpx::program_options::multiple_values</i> ,
	<i>hpx::program_options::required_option</i> ,
	<i>hpx::program_options::validation_error</i>

Public Functions

```
error_with_option_name (const std::string &template_, const std::string &option_name = "", const std::string &original_token = "", int option_style = 0)  
  

~error_with_option_name ()  

    gcc says that throw specification on dtor is loosened without this line
```

```
void set_substitute (const std::string &parameter_name, const std::string &value)
    Substitute parameter_name->value to create the error message from the error template

void set_substitute_default (const std::string &parameter_name, const std::string &from, const std::string &to)
    If the parameter is missing, then make the from->to substitution instead

void add_context (const std::string &option_name, const std::string &original_token, int
                  option_style)
    Add context to an exception

void set_prefix (int option_style)

virtual void set_option_name (const std::string &option_name)
    Overridden in error_with_no_option_name

std::string get_option_name () const

void set_original_token (const std::string &original_token)

const char *what () const
    Creates the error_message on the fly Currently a thin wrapper for substitute_placeholders()
```

Public Members

```
std::string m_error_template
    template with placeholders
```

Protected Types

```
using string_pair = std::pair<std::string, std::string>
```

Protected Functions

```
virtual void substitute_placeholders (const std::string &error_template)
                                         const
    Makes all substitutions using the template

void replace_token (const std::string &from, const std::string &to) const

std::string get_canonical_option_name () const
    Construct option name in accordance with the appropriate prefix style: i.e. long dash or short
    slash etc

std::string get_canonical_option_prefix () const
```

Protected Attributes

```
int m_option_style
    can be 0 = no prefix (config file options) allow_long allow_dash_for_short allow_slash_for_short
    allow_long_disguise

std::map<std::string, std::string> m_substitutions
    substitutions from placeholders to values

std::map<std::string, string_pair> m_substitution_defaults

std::string m_message
    Used to hold the error text returned by what()

class invalid_bool_value : public hpx::program_options::validation_error
    #include <errors.hpp> Class thrown if there is an invalid bool value given
```

Public Functions

```
invalid_bool_value(const std::string &value)

class invalid_command_line_style : public hpx::program_options::error
    #include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are programming error related to style
```

Public Functions

```
invalid_command_line_style(const std::string &msg)

class invalid_command_line_syntax : public hpx::program_options::invalid_syntax
    #include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are syntax errors in given command line
```

Public Functions

```
invalid_command_line_syntax(kind_t kind, const std::string &option_name = "",
    const std::string &original_token = "", int option_style = 0)

~invalid_command_line_syntax()

class invalid_config_file_syntax : public hpx::program_options::invalid_syntax
```

Public Functions

```
invalid_config_file_syntax(const std::string &invalid_line, kind_t kind)

~invalid_config_file_syntax()

std::string tokens() const
    Convenience functions for backwards compatibility

class invalid_option_value : public hpx::program_options::validation_error
    #include <errors.hpp> Class thrown if there is an invalid option value given
```

Public Functions

```
invalid_option_value(const std::string &value)
invalid_option_value(const std::wstring &value)

class invalid_syntax : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name
    #include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there's syntax error either for command line or config file
    options. See derived children for concrete classes.

Subclassed           by           hpx::program_options::invalid_command_line_syntax,
hpx::program_options::invalid_config_file_syntax
```

Public Types

```
enum kind_t
Values:
long_not_allowed = 30
long_adjacent_not_allowed
short_adjacent_not_allowed
empty_adjacent_parameter
missing_parameter
extra_parameter
unrecognized_line
```

Public Functions

```
invalid_syntax(kind_t kind, const std::string &option_name = "", const std::string
&original_token = "", int option_style = 0)
~invalid_syntax()
kind_t kind() const
virtual std::string tokens() const
    Convenience functions for backwards compatibility
```

Protected Functions

```
std::string get_template(kind_t kind)
    Used to convert kind_t to a related error text
```

Protected Attributes

`kind_t m_kind`

```
class multiple_occurrences : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are several occurrences of an option, but user called a method which cannot return them all.
```

Public Functions

`multiple_occurrences()`

`~multiple_occurrences()`

```
class multiple_values : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are several option values, but user called a method which cannot return them all.
```

Public Functions

`multiple_values()`

`~multiple_values()`

```
class reading_file : public hpx::program_options::error
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown if config file can not be read
```

Public Functions

`reading_file(const char *filename)`

```
class required_option : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when a required/mandatory option is missing
```

Public Functions

`required_option(const std::string &option_name)`

`~required_option()`

```
class too_many_positional_options_error : public hpx::program_options::error
#include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when there are too many positional options. This is a programming error.
```

Public Functions

```
too_many_positional_options_error()

class unknown_option : public hpx::program_options::error_with_no_option_name
    #include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when option name is not recognized.
```

Public Functions

```
unknown_option (const std::string &original_token = "")

~unknown_option()

class validation_error : public hpx::program_options::error_with_option_name
    #include <errors.hpp> Class thrown when value of option is incorrect.

Subclassed by hpx::program_options::invalid_bool_value, hpx::program_options::invalid_option_value
```

Public Types

```
enum kind_t
    Values:
        multiple_values_not_allowed = 30
        at_least_one_value_required
        invalid_bool_value
        invalid_option_value
        invalid_option
```

Public Functions

```
validation_error (kind_t kind, const std::string &option_name = "", const std::string
                  &original_token = "", int option_style = 0)

~validation_error()

kind_t kind() const
```

Protected Functions

```
std::string get_template (kind_t kind)
    Used to convert kind_t to a related error text
```

Protected Attributes

```
kind_t m_kind

namespace hpx

namespace program_options
```

TypeDefs

```
using option = basic_option<char>
using woption = basic_option<wchar_t>

template<class Char>
class basic_option
    #include <option.hpp> Option found in input source. Contains a key and a value. The key, in turn, can be a string (name of an option), or an integer (position in input source) – in case no name is specified. The latter is only possible for command line. The template parameter specifies the type of char used for storing the option's value.
```

Public Functions

```
basic_option()
basic_option(const std::string &xstring_key, const std::vector<std::string> &xvalue)
```

Public Members

std::string **string_key**

String key of this option. Intentionally independent of the template parameter.

int **position_key**

Position key of this option. All options without an explicit name are sequentially numbered starting from 0. If an option has explicit name, ‘position_key’ is equal to -1. It is possible that both position_key and string_key is specified, in case name is implicitly added.

std::vector<std::basic_string<Char>> **value**

Option's value

std::vector<std::basic_string<Char>> **original_tokens**

The original unchanged tokens this option was created from.

bool unregistered

True if option was not recognized. In that case, ‘string_key’ and ‘value’ are results of purely syntactic parsing of source. The original tokens can be recovered from the “original_tokens” member.

bool case_insensitive

True if string_key has to be handled case insensitive.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace program_options
```

```
class duplicate_option_error : public hpx::program_options::error
#include <options_description.hpp> Class thrown when duplicate option description is found.
```

Public Functions

```
duplicate_option_error(const std::string &xwhat)
```

```
class option_description
```

#include <options_description.hpp> Describes one possible command line/config file option. There are two kinds of properties of an option. First describe it syntactically and are used only to validate input. Second affect interpretation of the option, for example default value for it or function that should be called when the value is finally known. Routines which perform parsing never use second kind of properties – they are side effect free.

See [options_description](#)

Public Types

```
enum match_result
```

Values:

```
no_match
```

```
full_match
```

```
approximate_match
```

Public Functions

```
option_description()
```

```
option_description(const char *name, const value_semantic *s)
```

Initializes the object with the passed data.

Note: it would be nice to make the second parameter auto_ptr, to explicitly pass ownership. Unfortunately, it's often needed to create objects of types derived from ‘value_semantic’: [options_description](#) d; d.add_options()("a", parameter<int>("n")->default_value(1)); Here, the static type returned by ‘parameter’ should be derived from [value_semantic](#).

Alas, derived->base conversion for auto_ptr does not really work, see <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2000/n1232.pdf> http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/cwg_defects.html#84

So, we have to use plain old pointers. Besides, users are not expected to use the constructor directly.

The ‘name’ parameter is interpreted by the following rules:

- if there’s no “,” character in ‘name’, it specifies long name
- otherwise, the part before “,” specifies long name and the part after – short name.

```
option_description(const char *name, const value_semantic *s, const char *description)
```

Initializes the class with the passed data.

```
virtual ~option_description()
```

match_result **match** (**const std::string &option**, **bool approx**, **bool long_ignore_case**, **bool short_ignore_case**) **const**

Given ‘option’, specified in the input source, returns ‘true’ if ‘option’ specifies *this.

const std::string &key (const std::string &option) const

Returns the key that should identify the option, in particular in the *variables_map* class. The ‘option’ parameter is the option spelling from the input source. If option name contains ‘*’, returns ‘option’. If long name was specified, it’s the long name, otherwise it’s a short name with pre-pended ‘-’.

std::string canonical_display_name (int canonical_option_style = 0) const

Returns the canonical name for the option description to enable the user to recognize a matching option. 1) For short options ('-', '/'), returns the short name prefixed. 2) For long options ('/' / '-') returns the first long name prefixed 3) All other cases, returns the first long name (if present) or the short name, un-prefixed.

const std::string &long_name () const

const std::pair<const std::string*, std::size_t> long_names () const

const std::string &description () const

Explanation of this option.

std::shared_ptr<const value_semantic> semantic () const

Semantic of option’s value.

std::string format_name () const

Returns the option name, formatted suitably for usage message.

std::string format_parameter () const

Returns the parameter name and properties, formatted suitably for usage message.

Private Functions

*option_description &set_names (const char *name)*

Private Members

std::string m_short_name

a one-character “switch” name - with its prefix, so that this is either empty or has length 2 (e.g. “-c”)

std::vector<std::string> m_long_names

one or more names by which this option may be specified on a command-line or in a config file, which are not a single-letter switch. The names here are *without* any prefix.

std::string m_description

std::shared_ptr<const value_semantic> m_value_semantic

class options_description

#include <options_description.hpp> A set of option descriptions. This provides convenient interface for adding new option (the add_options) method, and facilities to search for options by name.

See here for option adding interface discussion.

See *option_description*

Public Functions

```
options_description(unsigned line_length = m_default_line_length, unsigned  
min_description_length = m_default_line_length / 2)
```

Creates the instance.

```
options_description(const std::string &caption, unsigned line_length =  
m_default_line_length, unsigned min_description_length =  
m_default_line_length / 2)
```

Creates the instance. The ‘caption’ parameter gives the name of this ‘options_description’ instance. Primarily useful for output. The ‘description_length’ specifies the number of columns that should be reserved for the description text; if the option text encroaches into this, then the description will start on the next line.

```
void add(std::shared_ptr<option_description> desc)
```

Adds new variable description. Throws duplicate_variable_error if either short or long name matches that of already present one.

```
options_description &add(const options_description &desc)
```

Adds a group of option description. This has the same effect as adding all option_descriptions in ‘desc’ individually, except that output operator will show a separate group. Returns *this.

```
std::size_t get_option_column_width() const
```

Find the maximum width of the option column, including options in groups.

```
options_description_easy_init add_options()
```

Returns an object of implementation-defined type suitable for adding options to *options_description*. The returned object will have overloaded operator() with parameter type matching ‘option_description’ constructors. Calling the operator will create new *option_description* instance and add it.

```
const option_description &find(const std::string &name, bool approx, bool  
long_ignore_case = false, bool short_ignore_case =  
false) const
```

```
const option_description *find_nothrow(const std::string &name, bool approx,  
bool long_ignore_case = false, bool  
short_ignore_case = false) const
```

```
const std::vector<std::shared_ptr<option_description>> &options() const
```

```
void print(std::ostream &os, std::size_t width = 0) const
```

Outputs ‘desc’ to the specified stream, calling ‘f’ to output each *option_description* element.

Public Static Attributes

```
const unsigned m_default_line_length
```

Private Types

```
using name2index_iterator = std::map<std::string, int>::const_iterator
using approximation_range = std::pair<name2index_iterator, name2index_iterator>
```

Private Members

```
std::string m_caption
const std::size_t m_line_length
const std::size_t m_min_description_length
std::vector<std::shared_ptr<option_description>> m_options
std::vector<char> belong_to_group
std::vector<std::shared_ptr<options_description>> groups
```

Friends

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, const options_description &desc)
    Produces a human readable output of 'desc', listing options, their descriptions and allowed parameters. Other options_description instances previously passed to add will be output separately.
```

```
class options_description_easy_init
    #include <options_description.hpp> Class which provides convenient creation syntax to option_description.
```

Public Functions

```
options_description_easy_init (options_description *owner)
options_description_easy_init &operator() (const char *name, const char *description)
options_description_easy_init &operator() (const char *name, const value_semantic *s)
options_description_easy_init &operator() (const char *name, const value_semantic *s,
                                         const char *description)
```

Private Members

```
options_description *owner
namespace hpx
namespace program_options
```

Typedefs

```
using parsed_options = basic_parsed_options<char>
using wparsed_options = basic_parsed_options<wchar_t>
using ext_parser = std::function<std::pair<std::string, std::string> (const std::string&) >
    Augments basic_parsed_options<wchar_t> with conversion from 'parsed_options'
using command_line_parser = basic_command_line_parser<char>
using wcommand_line_parser = basic_command_line_parser<wchar_t>
```

Enums

enum collect_unrecognized_mode

Controls if the ‘collect_unregistered’ function should include positional options, or not.

Values:

```
include_positional
exclude_positional
```

Functions

```
template<class Char>
basic_parsed_options<Char> parse_command_line (int argc, const Char *const argv[],
                                                const options_description&, int style
                                                = 0, std::function<std::pair<std::string,
                                                std::string> ) const std::string&
> ext = ext_parser()Creates instance of ‘command_line_parser’, passes parameters to it, and returns
the result of calling the ‘run’ method.
```

```
template<class Char>
basic_parsed_options<Char> parse_config_file (std::basic_istream<Char>&,           const
                                                options_description&,           bool      al-
                                                low_unregistered = false)
```

Parse a config file.

Read from given stream.

```
template<class Char = char>
basic_parsed_options<Char> parse_config_file (const char *filename,           const
                                                options_description&,           bool      al-
                                                low_unregistered = false)
```

Parse a config file.

Read from file with the given name. The character type is passed to the file stream.

```
template<class Char>
std::vector<std::basic_string<Char>> collect_unrecognized (const
                                                               std::vector<basic_option<Char>>
                                                               &options,           enum      col-
                                                               lect_unrecognized_mode
                                                               mode)
```

Collects the original tokens for all named options with ‘unregistered’ flag set. If ‘mode’ is ‘include_positional’ also collects all positional options. Returns the vector of original tokens for all collected options.

```
parsed_options parse_environment (const options_description&, const
                           std::function<std::string> std::string
                           > &name_mapper) Parse environment.
```

For each environment variable, the ‘name_mapper’ function is called to obtain the option name. If it returns empty string, the variable is ignored.

This is done since naming of environment variables is typically different from the naming of command line options.

```
parsed_options parse_environment (const options_description&, const std::string &prefix)
```

Parse environment.

Takes all environment variables which start with ‘prefix’. The option name is obtained from variable name by removing the prefix and converting the remaining string into lower case.

```
parsed_options parse_environment (const options_description&, const char *prefix)
```

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts. This function exists to resolve ambiguity between the two above functions when second argument is of ‘char*’ type. There’s implicit conversion to both std::function and string.

```
std::vector<std::string> split_unix (const std::string &cmdline, const std::string &separator
                                         = "\t", const std::string &quote = "\"", const std::string
                                         &escape = "\\")
```

Splits a given string to a collection of single strings which can be passed to command_line_parser. The second parameter is used to specify a collection of possible separator chars used for splitting. The separator is defaulted to space “ “. Splitting is done in a unix style way, with respect to quotes “ ” and escape characters “ ”

```
std::vector<std::wstring> hpx::program_options::split_unix (const std::wstring & cmd)
```

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

```
template<class Char>
class basic_command_line_parser : private cmdline
#include <parsers.hpp> Command line parser.
```

The class allows one to specify all the information needed for parsing and to parse the command line. It is primarily needed to emulate named function parameters – a regular function with 5 parameters will be hard to use and creating overloads with a smaller number of parameters will be confusing.

For the most common case, the function parse_command_line is a better alternative.

There are two typedefs – command_line_parser and wcommand_line_parser, for charT == char and charT == wchar_t cases.

Public Functions

```
basic_command_line_parser (const std::vector<std::basic_string<Char>> &args)
```

Creates a command line parser for the specified arguments list. The ‘args’ parameter should not include program name.

```
basic_command_line_parser (int argc, const Char *const argv[])
```

Creates a command line parser for the specified arguments list. The parameters should be the same as passed to ‘main’.

```
basic_command_line_parser &options (const options_description &desc)
    Sets options descriptions to use.

basic_command_line_parser &positional (const positional_options_description &desc)
    Sets positional options description to use.

basic_command_line_parser &style (int)
    Sets the command line style.

basic_command_line_parser &extra_parser (ext_parser)
    Sets the extra parsers.

basic_parsed_options<Char> run ()
    Parses the options and returns the result of parsing. Throws on error.

basic_command_line_parser &allow_unregistered()
    Specifies that unregistered options are allowed and should be passed though. For each command
    like token that looks like an option but does not contain a recognized name, an instance of ba-
    sic_option<charT> will be added to result, with ‘unrecognized’ field set to ‘true’. It’s possible to
    collect all unrecognized options with the ‘collect_unrecognized’ function.

basic_command_line_parser &extra_style_parser (style_parser s)
```

Private Members

```
const options_description *m_desc
```

```
template<class Char>
class basic_parsed_options
    #include <parsers.hpp> Results of parsing an input source. The primary use of this class is passing
    information from parsers component to value storage component. This class does not makes much
    sense itself.
```

Public Functions

```
basic_parsed_options (const options_description *xdescription, int options_prefix =
    0)
```

Public Members

```
std::vector<basic_option<Char>> options
    Options found in the source.
```

```
const options_description *description
    Options description that was used for parsing. Parsers should return pointer to the instance of
    option_description passed to them, and issues of lifetime are up to the caller. Can be NULL.
```

```
int m_options_prefix
    Mainly used for the diagnostic messages in exceptions. The canonical option prefix for the parser
    which generated these results, depending on the settings for basic_command_line_parser::style()
    or cmdline::style(). In order of precedence of command_line_style enums: allow_long al-
    low_long_disguise allow_dash_for_short allow_slash_for_short
```

```
template<>
```

```
class basic_parsed_options<wchar_t>
#include <parsers.hpp> Specialization of basic_parsed_options which:
• provides convenient conversion from basic_parsed_options<char>
• stores the passed char-based options for later use.
```

Public Functions

```
basic_parsed_options (const basic_parsed_options<char> &po)
Constructs wrapped options from options in UTF8 encoding.
```

Public Members

```
std::vector<basic_option<wchar_t>> options
```

```
const options_description *description
```

```
basic_parsed_options<char> utf8_encoded_options
```

Stores UTF8 encoded options that were passed to constructor, to avoid reverse conversion in some cases.

```
int m_options_prefix
```

Mainly used for the diagnostic messages in exceptions. The canonical option prefix for the parser which generated these results, depending on the settings for *basic_command_line_parser::style()* or *cmdline::style()*. In order of precedence of command_line_style enums: allow_long allow_long_disguise allow_dash_for_short allow_slash_for_short

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace program_options
```

```
class positional_options_description
```

```
#include <positional_options.hpp> Describes positional options.
```

The class allows to guess option names for positional options, which are specified on the command line and are identified by the position. The class uses the information provided by the user to associate a name with every positional option, or tell that no name is known.

The primary assumption is that only the relative order of the positional options themselves matters, and that any interleaving ordinary options don't affect interpretation of positional options.

The user initializes the class by specifying that first N positional options should be given the name X1, following M options should be given the name X2 and so on.

Public Functions

```
positional_options_description()
```

```
positional_options_description &add (const char *name, int max_count)
```

Species that up to 'max_count' next positional options should be given the 'name'. The value of '-1' means 'unlimited'. No calls to 'add' can be made after call with 'max_value' equal to '-1'.

```
unsigned max_total_count () const
```

Returns the maximum number of positional options that can be present. Can return (*numeric_limits<unsigned>::max*()) to indicate unlimited number.

```
const std::string &name_for_position(unsigned position) const
    Returns the name that should be associated with positional options at 'position'. Precondition:
    position < max_total_count()
```

Private Members

```
std::vector<std::string> m_names
std::string m_trailing
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace program_options
```

Functions

```
template<class T>
typed_value<T> *value()
```

Creates a typed_value<T> instance. This function is the primary method to create *value_semantic* instance for a specific type, which can later be passed to '*option_description*' constructor. The second overload is used when it's additionally desired to store the value of option into program variable.

```
template<class T>
typed_value<T> *value(T *v)
```

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

```
template<class T>
typed_value<T, wchar_t> *wvalue()
```

Creates a typed_value<T> instance. This function is the primary method to create *value_semantic* instance for a specific type, which can later be passed to '*option_description*' constructor.

```
template<class T>
typed_value<T, wchar_t> *wvalue(T *v)
```

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

```
typed_value<bool> *bool_switch()
```

Works the same way as the 'value<bool>' function, but the created *value_semantic* won't accept any explicit value. So, if the option is present on the command line, the value will be 'true'.

```
typed_value<bool> *bool_switch(bool *v)
```

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

```
template<class T, class Char = char>
```

```
class typed_value : public hpx::program_options::value_semantic_codecvt_helper<char>, public hpx::program_options::value_semantic<T>
```

#include <value_semantic.hpp> Class which handles value of a specific type.

Public Functions

typed_value (*T *store_to*)

Ctor. The ‘store_to’ parameter tells where to store the value when it’s known. The parameter can be NULL.

typed_value *default_value (*const T &v*)

Specifies default value, which will be used if none is explicitly specified. The type ‘T’ should provide operator<< for ostream.

typed_value *default_value (*const T &v, const std::string &textual*)

Specifies default value, which will be used if none is explicitly specified. Unlike the above overload, the type ‘T’ need not provide operator<< for ostream, but textual representation of default value must be provided by the user.

typed_value *implicit_value (*const T &v*)

Specifies an implicit value, which will be used if the option is given, but without an adjacent value. Using this implies that an explicit value is optional,

typed_value *value_name (*const std::string &name*)

Specifies the name used to to the value in help message.

typed_value *implicit_value (*const T &v, const std::string &textual*)

Specifies an implicit value, which will be used if the option is given, but without an adjacent value. Using this implies that an explicit value is optional, but if given, must be strictly adjacent to the option, i.e.: ‘-ovalue’ or ‘option=value’. Giving ‘-o’ or ‘option’ will cause the implicit value to be applied. Unlike the above overload, the type ‘T’ need not provide operator<< for ostream, but textual representation of default value must be provided by the user.

typed_value *notifier (*std::function<void>*) **const T&**

>/Specifies a function to be called when the final value is determined.

typed_value *composing ()

Specifies that the value is composing. See the ‘is_composing’ method for explanation.

typed_value *multitoken ()

Specifies that the value can span multiple tokens.

typed_value *zero_tokens ()

Specifies that no tokens may be provided as the value of this option, which means that only presence of the option is significant. For such option to be useful, either the ‘validate’ function should be specialized, or the ‘implicit_value’ method should be also used. In most cases, you can use the ‘bool_switch’ function instead of using this method.

typed_value *required ()

Specifies that the value must occur.

std::string name () **const**

Returns the name of the option. The name is only meaningful for automatic help message.

bool is_composing () **const**

Returns true if values from different sources should be composed. Otherwise, value from the first source is used and values from other sources are discarded.

unsigned min_tokens () **const**

The minimum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

```
unsigned max_tokens() const
The maximum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

bool is_required() const
Returns true if value must be given. Non-optional value

void xparse(hpx::any_nonser &value_store, const std::vector<std::basic_string<Char>>
&new_tokens) const
Creates an instance of the ‘validator’ class and calls its operator() to perform the actual conversion.

virtual bool apply_default(hpx::any_nonser &value_store) const
If default value was specified via previous call to ‘default_value’, stores that value into ‘value_store’. Returns true if default value was stored.

void notify(const hpx::any_nonser &value_store) const
If an address of variable to store value was specified when creating *this, stores the value there. Otherwise, does nothing.

const std::type_info &value_type() const
```

Private Members

```
T *m_store_to
std::string m_value_name
hpx::any_nonser m_default_value
std::string m_default_value_as_text
hpx::any_nonser m_implicit_value
std::string m_implicit_value_as_text
bool m_composing
bool m_implicit
bool m_multitoken
bool m_zero_tokens
bool m_required
std::function<void (const T&) > m_notifier

class typed_value_base
#include <value_semantic.hpp> Base class for all option that have a fixed type, and are willing to announce this type to the outside world. Any ‘value_semantics’ for which you want to find out the type can be dynamic_cast-ed to typed_value_base. If conversion succeeds, the ‘type’ method can be called.
```

Subclassed by *hpx::program_options::typed_value< T, Char >*

Public Functions

```
virtual const std::type_info &value_type() const = 0
virtual ~typed_value_base()

class untyped_value : public hpx::program_options::value_semantic_codecvt_helper<char>
    #include <value_semantic.hpp> Class which specifies a simple handling of a value: the value will
    have string type and only one token is allowed.
```

Public Functions

```
untyped_value(bool zero_tokens = false)
std::string name() const
    Returns the name of the option. The name is only meaningful for automatic help message.

unsigned min_tokens() const
    The minimum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

unsigned max_tokens() const
    The maximum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

bool is_composing() const
    Returns true if values from different sources should be composed. Otherwise, value from the first
    source is used and values from other sources are discarded.

bool is_required() const
    Returns true if value must be given. Non-optional value

void xparse(hpx::any_nonser &value_store, const std::vector<std::string> &new_tokens)
    const
        If ‘value_store’ is already initialized, or new_tokens has more than one elements, throws. Other-
        wise, assigns the first string from ‘new_tokens’ to ‘value_store’, without any modifications.

bool apply_default(hpx::any_nonser&) const
    Does nothing.

void notify(const hpx::any_nonser&) const
    Does nothing.
```

Private Members

```
bool m_zero_tokens

class value_semantic
    #include <value_semantic.hpp> Class which specifies how the option’s value is to be parsed and
    converted into C++ types.

    Subclassed by hpx::program_options::value_semantic_codecvt_helper< char >,
    hpx::program_options::value_semantic_codecvt_helper< wchar_t >
```

Public Functions

```
virtual std::string name() const = 0
    Returns the name of the option. The name is only meaningful for automatic help message.

virtual unsigned min_tokens() const = 0
    The minimum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

virtual unsigned max_tokens() const = 0
    The maximum number of tokens for this option that should be present on the command line.

virtual bool is_composing() const = 0
    Returns true if values from different sources should be composed. Otherwise, value from the first
    source is used and values from other sources are discarded.

virtual bool is_required() const = 0
    Returns true if value must be given. Non-optional value

virtual void parse(hpx::any_nonser &value_store, const std::vector<std::string>
&new_tokens, bool utf8) const = 0
    Parses a group of tokens that specify a value of option. Stores the result in ‘value_store’, using
    whatever representation is desired. May be called several times if value of the same option is
    specified more than once.

virtual bool apply_default(hpx::any_nonser &value_store) const = 0
    Called to assign default value to ‘value_store’. Returns true if default value is assigned, and false
    if no default value exists.

virtual void notify(const hpx::any_nonser &value_store) const = 0
    Called when final value of an option is determined.

virtual ~value_semantic()

template<class Char>
class value_semantic_codecvt_helper
    #include <value_semantic.hpp> Helper class which perform necessary character conversions in the
    ‘parse’ method and forwards the data further.

template<>
class value_semantic_codecvt_helper<char> : public hpx::program_options::value_semantic
    #include <value_semantic.hpp> Helper conversion class for values that accept ascii strings as in-
    put. Overrides the ‘parse’ method and defines new ‘xpars’ method taking std::string. Depending
    on whether input to parse is ascii or UTF8, will pass it to xpars unmodified, or with UTF8->ascii
    conversion.

Subclassed      by      hpx::program_options::typed_value<      T,      Char      >,
hpx::program_options::untyped_value
```

Protected Functions

```
virtual void xparse (hpx::any_nons  
    &value_store, const std::vector<std::string>  
    &new_tokens) const = 0
```

Private Functions

```
void parse (hpx::any_nons  
    &value_store, const std::vector<std::string> &new_tokens,  
    bool utf8) const
```

Parses a group of tokens that specify a value of option. Stores the result in ‘value_store’, using whatever representation is desired. May be called several times if value of the same option is specified more than once.

```
template<>  
class value_semantic_codecvt_helper<wchar_t> : public hpx::program_options::value_semantic  
#include <value_semantic.hpp> Helper conversion class for values that accept ascii strings as input.  
Overrides the ‘parse’ method and defines new ‘xpars’e method taking std::wstring. Depending on whether input to parse is ascii or UTF8, will recode input to Unicode, or pass it unmodified.
```

Protected Functions

```
virtual void xparse (hpx::any_nons  
    &value_store, const std::vector<std::wstring>  
    &new_tokens) const = 0
```

Private Functions

```
void parse (hpx::any_nons  
    &value_store, const std::vector<std::string> &new_tokens,  
    bool utf8) const
```

Parses a group of tokens that specify a value of option. Stores the result in ‘value_store’, using whatever representation is desired. May be called several times if value of the same option is specified more than once.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace program_options
```

Functions

```
void store (const basic_parsed_options<char> &options, variables_map &m, bool utf8 = false)
```

Stores in ‘m’ all options that are defined in ‘options’. If ‘m’ already has a non-defaulted value of an option, that value is not changed, even if ‘options’ specify some value.

```
void store (const basic_parsed_options<wchar_t> &options, variables_map &m)
```

Stores in ‘m’ all options that are defined in ‘options’. If ‘m’ already has a non-defaulted value of an option, that value is not changed, even if ‘options’ specify some value. This is wide character variant.

```
void notify (variables_map &m)
```

Runs all ‘notify’ function for options in ‘m’.

```
class abstract_variables_map
#include <variables_map.hpp> Implements string->string mapping with convenient value casting facilities.
```

Subclassed by *hpx::program_options::variables_map*

Public Functions

```
abstract_variables_map()
abstract_variables_map(const abstract_variables_map *next)
virtual ~abstract_variables_map()

const variable_value &operator[](const std::string &name) const
```

Obtains the value of variable ‘name’, from *this and possibly from the chain of variable maps.

- if there’s no value in *this.
 - if there’s next variable map, returns value from it
 - otherwise, returns empty value
- if there’s defaulted value
 - if there’s next variable map, which has a non-defaulted value, return that
 - otherwise, return value from *this
- if there’s a non-defaulted value, returns it.

```
void next(abstract_variables_map *next)
```

Sets next variable map, which will be used to find variables not found in *this.

Private Functions

```
virtual const variable_value &get(const std::string &name) const = 0
>Returns value of variable ‘name’ stored in *this, or empty value otherwise.
```

Private Members

```
const abstract_variables_map *m_next
```

```
class variable_value
#include <variables_map.hpp> Class holding value of option. Contains details about how the value is set and allows to conveniently obtain the value.
```

Public Functions

```
variable_value()
variable_value(const hpx::any_nonser &xv, bool xdefaulted)

template<class T>
const T &as() const
>If stored value is of type T, returns that value. Otherwise, throws boost::bad_any_cast exception.

template<class T>
```

T &as ()

This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

bool empty () const

Returns true if no value is stored.

bool defaulted () const

Returns true if the value was not explicitly given, but has default value.

hpx::any_nonser &value () const

Returns the contained value.

hpx::any_nonser &value ()

Returns the contained value.

Private Members***hpx::any_nonser v*****bool m_defaulted*****std::shared_ptr<const value_semantic> m_value_semantic*****Friends****friend hpx::program_options::variables_map****void store (const basic_parsed_options<char> &options, variables_map &m, bool utf8)**

Stores in ‘m’ all options that are defined in ‘options’. If ‘m’ already has a non-defaulted value of an option, that value is not changed, even if ‘options’ specify some value.

class variables_map : public hpx::program_options::abstract_variables_map, public std::map<std::string, variable_value>

#include <variables_map.hpp> Concrete variables map which store variables in real map.

This class is derived from std::map<std::string, variable_value>, so you can use all map operators to examine its content.

Public Functions**variables_map ()****variables_map (const abstract_variables_map *next)****const variable_value &operator[] (const std::string &name) const****void clear ()****void notify ()**

Private Functions

const variable_value &get (const std::string &name) const

Implementation of abstract_variables_map::get which does ‘find’ in *this.

Private Members

std::set<std::string> m_final

Names of option with ‘final’ values – which should not be changed by subsequence assignments.

std::map<std::string, std::string> m_required

Names of required options, filled by parser which has access to *options_description*. The map values are the “canonical” names for each corresponding option. This is useful in creating diagnostic messages when the option is absent.

Friends

void store (const basic_parsed_options<char> &options, variables_map &xm, bool utf8)

Stores in ‘m’ all options that are defined in ‘options’. If ‘m’ already has a non-defaulted value of an option, that value is not changed, even if ‘options’ specify some value.

Defines

HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_VERSION

The version of the source interface. The value will be incremented whenever a change is made which might cause compilation errors for existing code.

HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_IMPLICIT_VALUE_NEXT_TOKEN

properties

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/properties.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/properties.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

namespace hpx

namespace experimental

Variables

hpx::experimental::prefer_t prefer

struct prefer_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<prefer_t>

Friends

```
template<typename Tag, typename ...Tn>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(prefer_t, Tag const &tag,
                                                Tn&&... tn)

template<typename Tag, typename T0, typename ...Tn>
friend constexpr auto tag_fallback_dispatch(prefer_t, Tag, T0 &&t0, Tn&&...)
```

resiliency

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/resiliency.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/resiliency.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_dispatch(async_replay_val
                                                std::size_t
                                                n,
                                                Pred
                                                &&pred,
                                                F
                                                &&f,
                                                Ts&&...
                                                ts)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_dispatch(async_replay_t,
                                                std::size_t
                                                n,
                                                F
                                                &&f,
                                                Ts&&...
                                                ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename Executor, typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) tag_dispatch(async_replay_validate_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n,
                           Pred &&pred, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) tag_dispatch(async_replay_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n, F &&f,
                           Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename Vote, typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_dispatch(async_replicate_
std::size_t
n,
Vote
&&vote,
Pred
&&pred,
F
&&f,
Ts&&...
ts)

template<typename Vote, typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_dispatch(async_replicate_
std::size_t
n,
Vote
&&vote,
F
&&f,
Ts&&...
ts)

template<typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_dispatch(async_replicate_
std::size_t
n,
Pred
&&pred,
F
&&f,
Ts&&...
ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
```

```

    hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> tag_dispatch(async_replicate_
                                                std::size_t
                                                n,
                                                F
                                                &&f,
                                                Ts&&...
                                                ts)

```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```

template<typename Executor, typename Vote, typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) tag_dispatch(async_replicate_vote_validate_t, Executor &&exec,
                             std::size_t n, Vote &&vote, Pred &&pred, F &&f, Ts&&...
                             ts)

```

```

template<typename Executor, typename Vote, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) tag_dispatch(async_replicate_vote_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n, Vote
                            &&vote, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

```

```

template<typename Executor, typename Pred, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) tag_dispatch(async_replicate_validate_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n,
                           Pred &&pred, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

```

```

template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) tag_dispatch(async_replicate_t, Executor &&exec, std::size_t n, F &&f,
                           Ts&&... ts)

```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```

template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Validate>
replay_executor<BaseExecutor, typename std::decay<Validate>::type> make_replay_executor(BaseExecutor
                                            &exec,
                                            std::size_t
                                            n,
                                            Val-
                                            i-
                                            date
                                            &&val-
                                            i-
                                            date)

```

```
template<typename BaseExecutor>
replay_executor<BaseExecutor, detail::replay_validator> make_replay_executor (BaseExecutor
&exec,
std::size_t
n)

template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Validate>
class replay_executor
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using execution_category = typename BaseExecutor::execution_category

template<>
using executor_parameters_type = typename BaseExecutor::executor_parameters_type

template<typename Result>
using future_type = typename hpx::parallel::execution::executor_future<BaseExecutor, Result>::type
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename F>
replay_executor (BaseExecutor &exec, std::size_t n, F &&f)

bool operator== (replay_executor const &rhs) const
bool operator!= (replay_executor const &rhs) const

replay_executor const &context () const

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) async_execute (F &&f, Ts&&... ts) const

template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) bulk_async_execute (F &&f, S const &shape, Ts&&... ts) const
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr int num_spread = 4
constexpr int num_tasks = 128
```

Private Members

```
BaseExecutor &exec_
std::size_t replay_count_
Validate validator_

namespace hpx

namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Voter, typename Validate>
replicate_executor<BaseExecutor, std::decay<Voter>::type, std::decay<Validate>::type> make
```

```
template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Validate>
```

```
replicate_executor<BaseExecutor, detail::replicate_voter, std::decay<Validate>::type> make_replicat
```

```
template<typename BaseExecutor>
```

```
replicate_executor<BaseExecutor, detail::replicate_voter, detail::replicate_validator> make_replicate_executor
```

```
template<typename BaseExecutor, typename Vote, typename Validate>
```

```
class replicate_executor
```

Public Types

```
template<>
```

```
using execution_category = typename BaseExecutor::execution_category
```

```
template<>
```

```
using executor_parameters_type = typename BaseExecutor::executor_parameters_type
```

```
template<typename Result>
```

```
using future_type = typename hpx::parallel::execution::executor_future<BaseExecutor, Result>::type
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename V, typename F>
replicate_executor(BaseExecutor &exec, std::size_t n, V &&v, F &&f)

bool operator==(replicate_executor const &rhs) const

bool operator!=(replicate_executor const &rhs) const

replicate_executor const &context() const

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) async_execute(F &&f, Ts&&... ts) const

template<typename F, typename S, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) bulk_async_execute(F &&f, S const &shape, Ts&&... ts) const
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr int num_spread = 4

constexpr int num_tasks = 128
```

Private Members

```
BaseExecutor &exec_
std::size_t replicate_count_
Vote voter_
Validate validator_

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Variables

```
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replay_validate_t async_replay_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replay_t async_replay
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replay_validate_t dataflow_replay_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replay_t dataflow_replay
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_vote_validate_t async_replicate_vote_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_vote_t async_replicate_vote
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_validate_t async_replicate_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::async_replicate_t async_replicate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_vote_validate_t dataflow_replicate_vote_validate
```

```

hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_vote_t dataflow_replicate_vote
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_validate_t dataflow_replicate_validate
hpx::resiliency::experimental::dataflow_replicate_t dataflow_replicate

struct async_replay_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replay_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching given function f repeatedly. Repeat launching on error exactly n times (except if abort_replay_exception is thrown).

struct async_replay_validate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replay_validate_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function f. repeatedly. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate pred. Repeat launching on error exactly n times (except if abort_replay_exception is thrown).

struct async_replicate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replicate_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function f exactly n times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations by checking for exception. Return the first valid result.

struct async_replicate_validate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replicate_validate_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function f exactly n times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate pred. Return the first valid result.

struct async_replicate_vote_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replicate_vote_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function f exactly n times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate pred. Run all the valid results against a user provided voting function. Return the valid output.

struct async_replicate_vote_validate_t : public hpx::functional::tag<async_replicate_vote_validate_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function f exactly n times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate pred. Run all the valid results against a user provided voting function. Return the valid output.

struct dataflow_replay_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replay_t, async_replay_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function f. repeatedly. Repeat launching on error exactly n times.

    Delay the invocation of f if any of the arguments to f are futures.

struct dataflow_replay_validate_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replay_validate_t, async_replay_validate_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function f. repeatedly. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate pred. Repeat launching on error exactly n times.

    Delay the invocation of f if any of the arguments to f are futures.

struct dataflow_replicate_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replicate_t, async_replicate_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function f exactly n times concurrently. Return the first valid result.

    Delay the invocation of f if any of the arguments to f are futures.

struct dataflow_replicate_validate_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replicate_validate_t, async_replicate_validate_t>
    #include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given function f exactly n times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate pred. Return the first valid result.

    Delay the invocation of f if any of the arguments to f are futures.

```

function f exactly n times concurrently. Verify the result of those invocations using the given predicate $pred$. Return the first valid result.

Delay the invocation of f if any of the arguments to f are futures.

```
struct dataflow_replicate_vote_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replicate_vote_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given
function  $f$  exactly  $n$  times concurrently. Run all the valid results against a user provided vot-
ing function. Return the valid output.
```

Delay the invocation of f if any of the arguments to f are futures.

```
struct dataflow_replicate_vote_validate_t : public hpx::resiliency::experimental::tag_deferred<dataflow_replicate_vote_validate_t>
#include <resiliency_cpos.hpp> Customization point for asynchronously launching the given
function  $f$  exactly  $n$  times concurrently. Run all the valid results against a user provided vot-
ing function. Return the valid output.
```

Delay the invocation of f if any of the arguments to f are futures.

```
template<typename Tag, typename BaseTag>
struct tag_deferred : public hpx::functional::tag<Tag>
```

Friends

```
template<typename ...Args>
auto tag_dispatch(Tag, Args&&... args)
```

Defines

```
HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_FULL
HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_MAJOR
HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_MINOR
HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_SUBMINOR
HPX_RESILIENCY_VERSION_DATE
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
unsigned int major_version()
unsigned int minor_version()
unsigned int subminor_version()
unsigned long full_version()
std::string full_version_str()
```

resource_partitioner

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/resource_partitioner.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/resource_partitioner.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace resource
```

```
        class core
```

Public Functions

```
core (std::size_t id = invalid_core_id, numa_domain *domain = nullptr)  

std::vector<pu> const &pus () const  

std::size_t id () const
```

Private Functions

```
std::vector<core> cores_sharing_numa_domain()
```

Private Members

```
std::size_t id_  

numa_domain *domain_  

std::vector<pu> pus_
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr const std::size_t invalid_core_id = std::size_t(-1)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::resource::pu  

friend hpx::resource::numa_domain  

class numa_domain
```

Public Functions

```
numa_domain (std::size_t id = invalid_numa_domain_id)  
std::vector<core> const &cores () const  
std::size_t id () const
```

Private Members

```
std::size_t id_  
std::vector<core> cores_
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr const std::size_t invalid_numa_domain_id = std::size_t(-1)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::resource::pu  
friend hpx::resource::core  
  
class partitioner
```

Public Functions

```
void create_thread_pool (std::string const &name, scheduling_policy  
                        sched = scheduling_policy::unspecified,  
                        hpx::threads::policies::scheduler_mode  
                        = hpx::threads::policies::scheduler_mode::default_mode)  
  
void create_thread_pool (std::string const &name, scheduler_function scheduler_creation)  
  
void set_default_pool_name (std::string const &name)  
  
const std::string &get_default_pool_name () const  
  
void add_resource (hpx::resource::pu const &p, std::string const &pool_name,  
                   std::size_t num_threads = 1)  
  
void add_resource (hpx::resource::pu const &p, std::string const &pool_name, bool exclusive,  
                   std::size_t num_threads = 1)  
  
void add_resource (std::vector<hpx::resource::pu> const &pv, std::string const &pool_name,  
                   bool exclusive = true)  
  
void add_resource (hpx::resource::core const &c, std::string const &pool_name, bool exclusive = true)  
  
void add_resource (std::vector<hpx::resource::core> &cv, std::string const &pool_name,  
                   bool exclusive = true)  
  
void add_resource (hpx::resource::numa_domain const &nd, std::string const &pool_name,  
                   bool exclusive = true)
```

```

void add_resource (std::vector<hpx::resource::numa_domain> const &ndv, std::string
                  const &pool_name, bool exclusive = true)

std::vector<numa_domain> const &numa_domains () const

std::size_t get_number_requested_threads ()

hpx::threads::topology const &get_topology () const

void configure_pools ()

```

Private Functions

```

partitioner (resource::partitioner_mode      rpmode,          hpx::util::section      rtcfg,
               hpx::threads::policies::detail::affinity_data affinity_data)

```

Private Members

```

detail::partitioner &partitioner_

class pu

```

Public Functions

```

pu (std::size_t id = invalid_pu_id, core *core = nullptr, std::size_t thread_occupancy = 0)

std::size_t id () const

```

Private Functions

```

std::vector<pu> pus_sharing_core ()

std::vector<pu> pus_sharing_numa_domain ()

```

Private Members

```

std::size_t id_

core *core_

std::size_t thread_occupancy_

std::size_t thread_occupancy_count_

```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr const std::size_t invalid_pu_id = std::size_t(-1)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::resource::core  
friend hpx::resource::numa_domain
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resource
```

Typedefs

```
using scheduler_function = util::function_nonser<std::unique_ptr<hpx::threads::thread_pool_base> (hpx::thread  
hpx::thread
```

Enums

enum partitioner_mode

This enumeration describes the modes available when creating a resource partitioner.

Values:

```
mode_default = 0
```

Default mode.

```
mode_allow_oversubscription = 1
```

Allow processing units to be oversubscribed, i.e. multiple worker threads to share a single processing unit.

```
mode_allow_dynamic_pools = 2
```

Allow worker threads to be added and removed from thread pools.

enum scheduling_policy

This enumeration lists the available scheduling policies (or schedulers) when creating thread pools.

Values:

```
user_defined = -2
```

```
unspecified = -1
```

```
local = 0
```

```
local_priority_fifo = 1
```

```
local_priority_lifo = 2
```

```
static_ = 3
```

```
static_priority = 4
```

```
abp_priority_fifo = 5
```

```
abp_priority_lifo = 6
```

```
shared_priority = 7
```

Functions

`detail::partitioner &get_partitioner()`

May be used anywhere in code and returns a reference to the single, global resource partitioner.

`bool is_partitioner_valid()`

Returns true if the resource partitioner has been initialized. Returns false otherwise.

runtime_configuration

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/runtime_configuration.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/runtime_configuration.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

`namespace hpx`

`namespace agas`

Enums

`enum service_mode`

Values:

`service_mode_invalid = -1`

`service_mode_bootstrap = 0`

`service_mode_hosted = 1`

Defines

`HPX_REGISTER_COMMANDLINE_REGISTRY(RegistryType, componentname)`

The macro `HPX_REGISTER_COMMANDLINE_REGISTRY` is used to register the given component factory with `Hpx.Plugin`. This macro has to be used for each of the components.

`HPX_REGISTER_COMMANDLINE_DYNAMIC(RegistryType, componentname)`

`HPX_REGISTER_COMMANDLINE_OPTIONS()`

The macro `HPX_REGISTER_COMMANDLINE_OPTIONS` is used to define the required `Hpx.Plugin` entry point for the command line option registry. This macro has to be used in not more than one compilation unit of a component module.

`HPX_REGISTER_COMMANDLINE_OPTIONS_DYNAMIC()`

`namespace hpx`

`namespace components`

`struct component_commandline_base`

`#include <component_commandline_base.hpp>` The `component_commandline_base` has to be used as a base class for all component command-line line handling registries.

Public Functions

```
virtual ~component_commandline_base()

virtual hpx::program_options::options_description add_commandline_options() = 0
    Return any additional command line options valid for this component.
```

Return The module is expected to fill a options_description object with any additional command line options this component will handle.

Note This function will be executed by the runtime system during system startup.

Defines

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_FACTORY (*componentname*)

This macro is used to register the given component factory with Hpx.Plugin. This macro has to be used for each of the component factories.

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE ()

This macro is used to define the required Hpx.Plugin entry points. This macro has to be used in exactly one compilation unit of a component module.

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE_DYNAMIC ()

Defines

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_REGISTRY (*RegistryType, componentname*)

This macro is used to register the given component factory with Hpx.Plugin. This macro has to be used for each of the components.

HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_REGISTRY_DYNAMIC (*RegistryType, componentname*)

HPX_REGISTER_REGISTRY_MODULE ()

This macro is used to define the required Hpx.Plugin entry points. This macro has to be used in exactly one compilation unit of a component module.

HPX_REGISTER_REGISTRY_MODULE_DYNAMIC ()

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

struct component_registry_base

```
#include <component_registry_base.hpp> The component_registry_base has to be used as a base class for all component registries.
```

Public Functions

```
virtual ~component_registry_base()

virtual bool get_component_info (std::vector<std::string> &fillini, std::string const &filepath, bool is_static = false) = 0
    Return the ini-information for all contained components.
```

Return Returns *true* if the parameter *fillini* has been successfully initialized with the registry data of all implemented in this module.

Parameters

- *fillini*: [in, out] The module is expected to fill this vector with the ini-information (one line per vector element) for all components implemented in this module.

```
virtual void register_component_type () = 0
```

Return the unique identifier of the component type this factory is responsible for.

Return Returns the unique identifier of the component type this factory instance is responsible for. This function throws on any error.

Parameters

- *locality*: [in] The id of the locality this factory is responsible for.
- *agas_client*: [in] The AGAS client to use for component id registration (if needed).

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
bool handle_ini_file (section &ini, std::string const &loc)
```

```
bool handle_ini_file_env (section &ini, char const *env_var, char const *file_suffix = nullptr)
```

```
bool init_ini_data_base (section &ini, std::string &hpx_ini_file)
```

```
std::vector<std::shared_ptr<components::component_registry_base>> load_component_factory_static (util::sec
&ini,
std::string name,
hpx::util::get_fact
er->ror_code
&ec
throws)
```

```
void merge_component_inis (section &ini)
```

```
std::vector<std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_registry_base>> init_ini_data_default (std::string
    const
    &libs,
    sec-
    tion
    &ini,
    std::map<std::string,
    filesys-
    tem::path>
    &base-
    names,
    std::map<std::string,
    hpx::util::plugin::dll>
    &mod-
    ules,
    std::vector<std::shared_ptr<com-
    ponent_registry>>
    &com-
    ponent_registries)
```

Defines

`HPX_REGISTER_PLUGIN_BASE_REGISTRY` (*PluginType, name*)

This macro is used to register the given component factory with Hpx.Plugin. This macro has to be used for each of the components.

`HPX_REGISTER_PLUGIN_REGISTRY_MODULE` ()

This macro is used to define the required Hpx.Plugin entry points. This macro has to be used in exactly one compilation unit of a component module.

`HPX_REGISTER_PLUGIN_REGISTRY_MODULE_DYNAMIC` ()

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace plugins
```

`struct plugin_registry_base`

#include <plugin_registry_base.hpp> The plugin_registry_base has to be used as a base class for all plugin registries.

Public Functions

`virtual ~plugin_registry_base` ()

`virtual bool get_plugin_info (std::vector<std::string> &fillini) = 0`

Return the configuration information for any plugin implemented by this module

Return Returns *true* if the parameter *fillini* has been successfully initialized with the registry data of all implemented in this module.

Parameters

- *fillini*: [in, out] The module is expected to fill this vector with the ini-information (one line per vector element) for all plugins implemented in this module.

```

virtual void init (int*, char***, util::runtime_configuration&)

namespace hpx

namespace util

class runtime_configuration:public section

```

Public Functions

```

runtime_configuration(char      const      *argv0,      runtime_mode      mode,
                      std::vector<std::string>  const  &extra_static_ini_defs  =
                      {})

void reconfigure (std::string const &ini_file)
void reconfigure (std::vector<std::string> const &ini_defs)
std::vector<std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_registry_base>> load_modules (std::vector<std::shared_ptr<component_registry>> &component_registries)
void load_components_static (std::vector<components::static_factory_load_data_type> const &static_modules)
agas::service_mode get_agas_service_mode () const
std::uint32_t get_num_localities () const
void set_num_localities (std::uint32_t)
bool enable_networking () const
std::uint32_t get_first_used_core () const
void set_first_used_core (std::uint32_t)
std::size_t get_ipc_data_buffer_cache_size () const
std::size_t get_agas_local_cache_size (std::size_t dflt = HPX_AGAS_LOCAL_CACHE_SIZE) const
bool get_agas_caching_mode () const
bool get_agas_range_caching_mode () const
std::size_t get_agas_max_pending_refcnt_requests () const
bool load_application_configuration (char const *filename, error_code &ec = throws)
bool get_itt_notify_mode () const
bool enable_lock_detection () const
bool enable_global_lock_detection () const

```

```
bool enable_minimal_deadlock_detection() const
bool enable_spinlock_deadlock_detection() const
std::size_t get_spinlock_deadlock_detection_limit() const
std::size_t trace_depth() const
std::size_t get_os_thread_count() const
std::string get_cmd_line() const
std::ptrdiff_t get_default_stack_size() const
std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size(threads::thread_stacksize stacksize) const
std::size_t get_thread_pool_size(char const *poolname) const
std::string get_endian_out() const
std::uint64_t get_max_inbound_message_size() const
std::uint64_t get_max_outbound_message_size() const
std::map<std::string, hpx::util::plugin::dll> &modules()
```

Public Members

runtime_mode mode_

Private Functions

```
std::ptrdiff_t init_stack_size(char const *entryname, char const *defaultvaluestr,
                               std::ptrdiff_t defaultvalue) const
std::ptrdiff_t init_small_stack_size() const
std::ptrdiff_t init_medium_stack_size() const
std::ptrdiff_t init_large_stack_size() const
std::ptrdiff_t init_huge_stack_size() const
void pre_initialize_ini()
void post_initialize_ini(std::string &hpx_ini_file, std::vector<std::string> const
                        &cmdline_ini_defs)
void pre_initialize_logging_ini()
void reconfigure()
void load_component_paths(std::vector<std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_registry_base>>
                           &plugin_registries, std::vector<std::shared_ptr<components::component_registry>>
                           &component_registries, std::string const &component_base_paths,
                           std::string const &component_path_suffixes, std::set<std::string> &component_paths,
                           std::map<std::string, filesystem::path> &base_names)
```

```
void load_component_path(std::vector<std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_registry_base>>
    &plugin_registries, std::vector<std::shared_ptr<components::component_registry_base>>
    &component_registries, std::string const &path,
    std::set<std::string> &component_paths,
    std::map<std::string, filesystem::path> &basenames)
```

Private Members

```
std::string hpx_ini_file
std::vector<std::string> cmdline_ini_defs
std::vector<std::string> extra_static_ini_defs
std::uint32_t num_localities
std::uint32_t num_os_threads
std::ptrdiff_t small_stacksize
std::ptrdiff_t medium_stacksize
std::ptrdiff_t large_stacksize
std::ptrdiff_t huge_stacksize
bool need_to_call_pre_initialize
std::map<std::string, hpx::util::plugin::dll> modules_

namespace hpx
```

Enums

enum runtime_mode

A HPX runtime can be executed in two different modes: console mode and worker mode.

Values:

invalid = -1

console = 0

The runtime is the console locality.

worker = 1

The runtime is a worker locality.

connect = 2

The runtime is a worker locality connecting late

local = 3

The runtime is fully local.

default_ = 4

The runtime mode will be determined based on the command line arguments

last

Functions

```
char const *get_runtime_mode_name(runtime_mode state)
    Get the readable string representing the name of the given runtime_mode constant.

runtime_mode get_runtime_mode_from_name(std::string const &mode)
    Returns the internal representation (runtime_mode constant) from the readable string representing the
    name.

    This represents the internal representation from the readable string representing the name.
```

Parameters

- mode: this represents the runtime mode

Defines

```
HPX_DECLARE_FACTORY_STATIC(name, base)
HPX_DEFINE_FACTORY_STATIC(module, name, base)
HPX_INIT_REGISTRY_MODULE_STATIC(name, base)
HPX_INIT_REGISTRY_FACTORY_STATIC(name, componentname, base)
HPX_INIT_REGISTRY_COMMANDLINE_STATIC(name, base)
HPX_INIT_REGISTRY_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN_STATIC(name, base)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Functions

```
bool &get_initial_static_loading()
std::vector<static_factory_load_data_type> &get_static_module_data()
void init_registry_module(static_factory_load_data_type const&)
bool get_static_factory(std::string const &instance, util::plugin::get_plugins_list_type
&f)
void init_registry_factory(static_factory_load_data_type const&)
bool get_static_commandline(std::string const &instance,
                           util::plugin::get_plugins_list_type &f)
void init_registry_commandline(static_factory_load_data_type const&)
bool get_static_startup_shutdown(std::string const &instance,
                                 util::plugin::get_plugins_list_type &f)
void init_registry_startup_shutdown(static_factory_load_data_type const&)

struct static_factory_load_data_type
```

Public Members

```
char const *name
hpx::util::plugin::get_plugins_list_type get_factory
```

runtimelocal

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/runtimelocal.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/runtimelocal.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN_REGISTRY (*RegistryType, componentname*)

This macro is used to register the given component factory with `Hpx.Plugin`. This macro has to be used for each of the components.

HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN_REGISTRY_DYNAMIC (*RegistryType, componentname*)

HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN_FUNCTIONS ()

This macro is used to define the required `Hpx.Plugin` entry point for the startup/shutdown registry. This macro has to be used in not more than one compilation unit of a component module.

HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN_FUNCTIONS_DYNAMIC ()

namespace hpx

namespace components

struct component_startup_shutdown_base

#include <component_startup_shutdown_base.hpp> The `component_startup_shutdown_base` has to be used as a base class for all component startup/shutdown registries.

Public Functions

virtual ~component_startup_shutdown_base()

virtual bool get_startup_function (*startup_function_type* &*startup*, &*pre_startup*) = 0

Return any startup function for this component.

Return Returns *true* if the parameter *startup* has been successfully initialized with the startup function.

Parameters

- *startup*: [in, out] The module is expected to fill this function object with a reference to a startup function. This function will be executed by the runtime system during system startup.

```
virtual bool get_shutdown_function(shutdown_function_type &shutdown, bool &pre_shutdown) = 0
```

Return any startup function for this component.

Return Returns *true* if the parameter *shutdown* has been successfully initialized with the shutdown function.

Parameters

- *shutdown*: [in, out] The module is expected to fill this function object with a reference to a startup function. This function will be executed by the runtime system during system startup.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
std::string get_config_entry(std::string const &key, std::string const &dflt)
```

Retrieve the string value of a configuration entry given by *key*.

```
std::string get_config_entry(std::string const &key, std::size_t dflt)
```

Retrieve the integer value of a configuration entry given by *key*.

```
void set_config_entry(std::string const &key, std::string const &value)
```

Set the string value of a configuration entry given by *key*.

```
void set_config_entry(std::string const &key, std::size_t value)
```

Set the integer value of a configuration entry given by *key*.

```
void set_config_entry_callback(std::string const &key, util::function_nonser<void> std::string const&, std::string const&
```

> const &callback) Set the string value of a configuration entry given by *key*.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
std::string diagnostic_information(exception_info const &xi)
```

Extract the diagnostic information embedded in the given exception and return a string holding a formatted message.

The function *hpx::diagnostic_information* can be used to extract all diagnostic information stored in the given exception instance as a formatted string. This simplifies debug output as it composes the diagnostics into one, easy to use function call. This includes the name of the source file and line number, the sequence number of the OS-thread and the HPX-thread id, the locality id and the stack backtrace of the point where the original exception was thrown.

Return The formatted string holding all of the available diagnostic information stored in the given exception instance.

See *hpx::get_error_locality_id()*, *hpx::get_error_host_name()*, *hpx::get_error_process_id()*,
hpx::get_error_function_name(), *hpx::get_error_file_name()*, *hpx::get_error_line_number()*,
hpx::get_error_os_thread(), *hpx::get_error_thread_id()*, *hpx::get_error_thread_description()*,
hpx::get_error(), *hpx::get_error_backtrace()*, *hpx::get_error_env()*, *hpx::get_error_what()*,
hpx::get_error_config(), *hpx::get_error_state()*

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for all diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if any of the required allocation operations fail)

`std::uint32_t get_error_locality_id(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the locality id where the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_locality_id` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the locality id as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The locality id of the locality where the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return `hpx::naming::invalid_locality_id`.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- nothing:

`std::string get_error_host_name(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the hostname of the locality where the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_host_name` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the host name as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The hostname of the locality where the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

`std::int64_t get_error_process_id(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the (operating system) process id of the locality where the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_process_id` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the process id as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The process id of the OS-process which threw the exception If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return 0.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_function_name()`,
`hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`, `hpx::get_error_os_thread()`,
`hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`,
`hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`,
`hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- nothing:

`std::string get_error_env(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the environment of the OS-process at the point the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_env` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the environment of the OS-process collected at the point the exception was thrown.

Return The environment from the point the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`,
`hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`,
`hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`,
`hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`,
`hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

`std::string get_error_backtrace(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the stack backtrace from the point the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_backtrace` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the stack backtrace collected at the point the exception was thrown.

Return The stack back trace from the point the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`,
`hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`,
`hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`,
`hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`,
`hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

`std::size_t get_error_os_thread(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the sequence number of the OS-thread used to execute HPX-threads from which the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_os_thread` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the sequence number of the OS-thread as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The sequence number of the OS-thread used to execute the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return `std::size_t(1)`.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`,
`hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`,
`hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`,
`hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`,
`hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `nothing`:

`std::size_t get_error_thread_id(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the unique thread id of the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_thread_id` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the HPX-thread id as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The unique thread id of the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return `std::size_t(0)`.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`,
`hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`,
`hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`, `hpx::get_error()`,
`hpx::get_error_backtrace()`, `hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_config()`,
`hpx::get_error_state()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- nothing:

`std::string get_error_thread_description(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return any additionally available thread description of the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_thread_description` can be used to extract the diagnostic information element representing the additional thread description as stored in the given exception instance.

Return Any additionally available thread description of the HPX-thread from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`,
`hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`,
`hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`,
`hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`,
`hpx::get_error_config()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

`std::string get_error_config(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the HPX configuration information point from which the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_config` can be used to extract the HPX configuration information element representing the full HPX configuration information as stored in the given exception instance.

Return Any additionally available HPX configuration information the point from which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`,
`hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`,
`hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`,
`hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_state()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`,
`hpx::get_error_thread_description()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `e` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

`std::string get_error_state(hpx::exception_info const &xi)`

Return the HPX runtime state information at which the exception was thrown.

The function `hpx::get_error_state` can be used to extract the HPX runtime state information element representing the state the runtime system is currently in as stored in the given exception instance.

Return The point runtime state at the point at which the exception was thrown. If the exception instance does not hold this information, the function will return an empty string.

See `hpx::diagnostic_information()`, `hpx::get_error_host_name()`, `hpx::get_error_process_id()`,
`hpx::get_error_function_name()`, `hpx::get_error_file_name()`, `hpx::get_error_line_number()`,
`hpx::get_error_os_thread()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_id()`, `hpx::get_error_backtrace()`,
`hpx::get_error_env()`, `hpx::get_error()`, `hpx::get_error_what()`, `hpx::get_error_thread_description()`

Parameters

- `xi`: The parameter `xi` will be inspected for the requested diagnostic information elements which have been stored at the point where the exception was thrown. This parameter can be one of the following types: `hpx::exception_info`, `hpx::error_code`, `std::exception`, or `std::exception_ptr`.

Exceptions

- `std::bad_alloc`: (if one of the required allocations fails)

namespace hpx

namespace util

Functions

`void may_attach_debugger(std::string const &category)`

Attaches a debugger if `category` is equal to the configuration entry `hpx.attach-debugger`.

namespace hpx

Functions

`std::uint32_t get_locality_id(error_code &ec = throws)`

Return the number of the locality this function is being called from.

This function returns the id of the current locality.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the overall number of localities the current application is running on (as returned by `get_num_localities()`).

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

Functions

`std::string get_locality_name()`

Return the name of the locality this function is called on.

This function returns the name for the locality on which this function is called.

Return This function returns the name for the locality on which the function is called. The name is retrieved from the underlying networking layer and may be different for different parcelports.

See `future<std::string> get_locality_name(naming::id_type const& id)`

namespace hpx

Functions

`std::uint32_t get_initial_num_localities()`

Return the number of localities which were registered at startup for the running application.

The function `get_initial_num_localities` returns the number of localities which were connected to the console at application startup.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

See `hpx::find_all_localities, hpx::get_num_localities`

`lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities()`

Asynchronously return the number of localities which are currently registered for the running application.

The function `get_num_localities` asynchronously returns the number of localities currently connected to the console. The returned future represents the actual result.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return 0 otherwise.

See `hpx::find_all_localities, hpx::get_num_localities`

`std::uint32_t get_num_localities(launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)`

Return the number of localities which are currently registered for the running application.

The function `get_num_localities` returns the number of localities currently connected to the console.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return 0 otherwise.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

See `hpx::find_all_localities, hpx::get_num_localities`

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

`std::size_t get_os_thread_count ()`

Return the number of OS-threads running in the runtime instance the current HPX-thread is associated with.

`std::size_t get_os_thread_count (threads::executor const &exec)`

Return the number of worker OS- threads used by the given executor to execute HPX threads.

This function returns the number of cores used to execute HPX threads for the given executor. If the function is called while no HPX runtime system is active, it will return zero. If the executor is not valid, this function will fall back to retrieving the number of OS threads used by HPX.

Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor to be used.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

`std::string get_thread_name ()`

Return the name of the calling thread.

This function returns the name of the calling thread. This name uniquely identifies the thread in the context of HPX. If the function is called while no HPX runtime system is active, the result will be “<unknown>”.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class interval_timer
```

Public Functions

`HPX_NON_COPYABLE (interval_timer)`

`interval_timer ()`

`interval_timer (util::function_nonser<bool>)`

`> const &std::int64_t microsecs, std::string const &description = "", bool pre_shutdown = false`

`interval_timer (util::function_nonser<bool>)`

`> const &util::function_nonser<void> const &on_termstd::int64_t microsecs, std::string const &description = "", bool pre_shutdown = false`

```
interval_timer(util::function_nonser<bool>
    > const &fhpvx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, char const *description = "",  
    bool pre_shutdown = false  
  
interval_timer(util::function_nonser<bool>
    > const &util::function_nonser<void> const &on_termhpx::chrono::steady_duration  
const &rel_time, char const *description = "", bool pre_shutdown = false  
  
~interval_timer()  
  
bool start(bool evaluate = true)  
  
bool stop(bool terminate = false)  
  
bool restart(bool evaluate = true)  
  
bool is_started() const  
  
bool is_terminated() const  
  
std::int64_t get_interval() const  
  
void change_interval(std::int64_t new_interval)  
  
void change_interval(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &new_interval)
```

Private Members

```
std::shared_ptr<detail::interval_timer> timer_  
  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace runtime_local
```

Enums

```
enum os_thread_type  
    Types of kernel threads registered with the runtime.  
  
    Values:  
  
    unknown = -1  
  
    main_thread = 0  
        kernel thread represents main thread  
  
    worker_thread  
        kernel thread is used to schedule HPX threads  
  
    io_thread  
        kernel thread can be used for IO operations  
  
    timer_thread  
        kernel is used by timer operations  
  
    parcel_thread  
        kernel is used by networking operations  
  
    custom_thread  
        kernel is registered by the application
```

Functions

```
std::string get_os_thread_type_name(os_thread_type type)
    Return a human-readable name representing one of the kernel thread types.

struct os_thread_data
    #include <os_thread_type.hpp> Registration data for kernel threads that is maintained by the runtime
    internally
```

Public Members

```
std::string label_
    name used for thread registration

std::thread::id id_
    thread id of corresponding kernel thread

std::uint64_t native_handle_
    the threads native handle

os_thread_type type_
    HPX thread type.
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

class pool_timer

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(pool_timer)

pool_timer()

pool_timer(util::function_nonser<bool>
    > const &util::function_nonser<void> const &on_termstd::string const &description = "", 
    bool pre_shutdown = true

~pool_timer()

bool start(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &time_duration, bool evaluate = false)

bool stop()

bool is_started() const

bool is_terminated() const
```

Private Members

```
std::shared_ptr<detail::pool_timer> timer_  
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
void report_error(std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e)  
    The function report_error reports the given exception to the console.
```

```
void report_error(std::exception_ptr const &e)  
    The function report_error reports the given exception to the console.
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>  
util::invoke_result<F, Ts...>::type run_as_hpx_thread(F const &f, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>  
hpx::future<typename util::invoke_result<F, Ts...>::type> run_as_os_thread(F      &&f,  
                                         Ts&&... vs)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
void set_error_handlers()  
class runtime
```

Public Types

```
using notification_policy_type = threads::policies::callback_notifier  
Generate a new notification policy instance for the given thread name prefix
```

```
using hpx_main_function_type = int()  
The hpx_main_function_type is the default function type usable as the main HPX thread function.
```

```
using hpx_errorssink_function_type = void (std::uint32_t, std::string const&)
```

Public Functions

```

virtual notification_policy_type get_notification_policy(char const *prefix, run-
time_local::os_thread_type
type)

state get_state() const

void set_state(state s)

runtime(hpx::util::runtime_configuration &rtcfg, bool initialize)
Construct a new HPX runtime instance.

virtual ~runtime()
The destructor makes sure all HPX runtime services are properly shut down before exiting.

void on_exit(util::function_nonser<void>
> const &f) Manage list of functions to call on exit.

void starting()
Manage runtime ‘stopped’ state.

void stopping()
Call all registered on_exit functions.

bool stopped() const
This accessor returns whether the runtime instance has been stopped.

hpx::util::runtime_configuration &get_config()
access configuration information

hpx::util::runtime_configuration const &get_config() const

std::size_t get_instance_number() const

util::thread_mapper &get_thread_mapper()
Return a reference to the internal PAPI thread manager.

threads::topology const &get_topology() const

virtual int run(util::function_nonser<hpx_main_function_type> const &func)
Run the HPX runtime system, use the given function for the main thread and block waiting for all
threads to finish.

```

Note The parameter *func* is optional. If no function is supplied, the runtime system will simply wait for the shutdown action without explicitly executing any main thread.

Return This function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter *func*.

Parameters

- *func*: [in] This is the main function of an HPX application. It will be scheduled for execution by the thread manager as soon as the runtime has been initialized. This function is expected to expose an interface as defined by the typedef *hpx_main_function_type*. This parameter is optional and defaults to none main thread function, in which case all threads have to be scheduled explicitly.

virtual int run ()

Run the HPX runtime system, initially use the given number of (OS) threads in the thread-manager and block waiting for all threads to finish.

Return This function will always return 0 (zero).

virtual void rethrow_exception ()

Rethrow any stored exception (to be called after *stop()*)

virtual int start (util::function_nonser<hpx_main_function_type> const &func, bool blocking = false)

Start the runtime system.

Return If a blocking is a true, this function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter *func*. Otherwise it will return zero.

Parameters

- *func*: [in] This is the main function of an HPX application. It will be scheduled for execution by the thread manager as soon as the runtime has been initialized. This function is expected to expose an interface as defined by the typedef *hpx_main_function_type*.
- *blocking*: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been stopped. If this parameter is *true* the function runtime::start will call runtime::wait internally.

virtual int start (bool blocking = false)

Start the runtime system.

Return If a blocking is a true, this function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter *func*. Otherwise it will return zero.

Parameters

- *blocking*: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been stopped. If this parameter is *true* the function runtime::start will call runtime::wait internally .

virtual int wait ()

Wait for the shutdown action to be executed.

Return This function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter *func*.

virtual void stop (bool blocking = true)

Initiate termination of the runtime system.

Parameters

- *blocking*: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been fully stopped. If this parameter is *false* then this call will initiate the stop action but will return immediately. Use a second call to stop with this parameter set to *true* to wait for all internal work to be completed.

virtual int suspend ()

Suspend the runtime system.

virtual int resume ()

Resume the runtime system.

```
virtual int finalize(double)

virtual bool is_networking_enabled()
    Return true if networking is enabled.

virtual hpx::threads::threadmanager &get_thread_manager()
    Allow access to the thread manager instance used by the HPX runtime.

virtual std::string here() const
    Returns a string of the locality endpoints (usable in debug output)

virtual bool report_error(std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e, bool terminate_all = true)
    Report a non-recoverable error to the runtime system.
```

Parameters

- num_thread: [in] The number of the operating system thread the error has been detected in.
- e: [in] This is an instance encapsulating an exception which lead to this function call.

virtual bool report_error(std::exception_ptr **const** &e, bool terminate_all = true)
Report a non-recoverable error to the runtime system.

Note This function will retrieve the number of the current shepherd thread and forward to the report_error function above.

Parameters

- e: [in] This is an instance encapsulating an exception which lead to this function call.

virtual void add_pre_startup_function(startup_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread before hpx_main but guaranteed to be executed before any startup function registered with *add_startup_function*.

Note The difference to a startup function is that all pre-startup functions will be (system-wide) executed before any startup function.

Parameters

- f: The function ‘f’ will be called from inside a HPX thread before hpx_main is executed. This is very useful to setup the runtime environment of the application (install performance counters, etc.)

virtual void add_startup_function(startup_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread before hpx_main

Parameters

- f: The function ‘f’ will be called from inside a HPX thread before hpx_main is executed. This is very useful to setup the runtime environment of the application (install performance counters, etc.)

virtual void add_pre_shutdown_function(shutdown_function_type f)
Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread during hpx::finalize, but guaranteed before any of the shutdown functions is executed.

Note The difference to a shutdown function is that all pre-shutdown functions will be (system-wide) executed before any shutdown function.

Parameters

- `f`: The function ‘`f`’ will be called from inside a HPX thread while `hpx::finalize` is executed. This is very useful to tear down the runtime environment of the application (uninstall performance counters, etc.)

virtual void add_shutdown_function (*shutdown_function_type f*)

Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread during `hpx::finalize`

Parameters

- `f`: The function ‘`f`’ will be called from inside a HPX thread while `hpx::finalize` is executed. This is very useful to tear down the runtime environment of the application (uninstall performance counters, etc.)

virtual hpx::util::io_service_pool *get_thread_pool (char const *name)

Access one of the internal thread pools (io_service instances) HPX is using to perform specific tasks. The three possible values for the argument `name` are “main_pool”, “io_pool”, “parcel_pool”, and “timer_pool”. For any other argument value the function will return zero.

**virtual bool register_thread (char const *name, std::size_t num = 0, bool service_thread
= true, error_code &ec = throws)**

Register an external OS-thread with HPX.

This function should be called from any OS-thread which is external to HPX (not created by HPX), but which needs to access HPX functionality, such as setting a value on a promise or similar.

‘main’, ‘io’, ‘timer’, ‘parcel’, ‘worker’

Note The function will compose a thread name of the form ‘<name>-thread#<num>’ which is used to register the thread. It is the user’s responsibility to ensure that each (composed) thread name is unique. HPX internally uses the following names for the threads it creates, do not reuse those:

Parameters

- `name`: [in] The name to use for thread registration.
- `num`: [in] The sequence number to use for thread registration. The default for this parameter is zero.
- `service_thread`: [in] The thread should be registered as a service thread. The default for this parameter is ‘true’. Any service threads will be pinned to cores not currently used by any of the HPX worker threads.

Note This function should be called for each thread exactly once. It will fail if it is called more than once.

Return This function will return whether the requested operation succeeded or not.

virtual bool unregister_thread ()

Unregister an external OS-thread with HPX.

This function will unregister any external OS-thread from HPX.

Note This function should be called for each thread exactly once. It will fail if it is called more than once. It will fail as well if the thread has not been registered before (see `register_thread`).

Return This function will return whether the requested operation succeeded or not.

**virtual runtime_local::os_thread_data get_os_thread_data (std::string const &label)
const**

Access data for a given OS thread that was previously registered by `register_thread`.

**virtual bool enumerate_os_threads (util::function_nonser<bool> runtime_local::os_thread_data
const &> const &f const**

Enumerate all OS threads that have registered with the runtime.

```

notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type on_start_func () const
notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type on_stop_func () const
notification_policy_type::on_error_type on_error_func () const
notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type on_start_func (notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type&&)
notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type on_stop_func (notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type&&)
notification_policy_type::on_error_type on_error_func (notification_policy_type::on_error_type&&)

virtual std::uint32_t get_locality_id(error_code &ec) const
virtual std::size_t get_num_worker_threads() const
virtual std::uint32_t get_num_localities(hpx::launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec) const
virtual std::uint32_t get_initial_num_localities() const
virtual lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities() const
virtual std::string get_locality_name() const
virtual std::uint32_t assign_cores(std::string const&, std::uint32_t)
virtual std::uint32_t assign_cores()

```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::uint64_t get_system_uptime()
```

Return the system uptime measure on the thread executing this call.

Protected Types

```
using on_exit_type = std::vector<util::function_nonser<void ()>>;
```

Protected Functions

```

runtime (hpx::util::runtime_configuration &rtcfg)

void set_notification_policies(notification_policy_type &&notifier,
threads::detail::network_background_callback_type
network_background_callback)

void init ()
    Common initialization for different constructors.

void init_global_data ()

void deinit_global_data ()

threads::thread_result_type run_helper(util::function_nonser<runtime::hpx_main_function_type>
const &func, int &result, bool call_startup_functions)

void wait_helper(std::mutex &mtx, std::condition_variable &cond, bool &running)

```

Protected Attributes

```
on_exit_type on_exit_functions_
std::mutex mtx_
hpx::util::runtime_configuration rtdcfg_
long instance_number_
std::unique_ptr<util::thread_mapper> thread_support_
threads::topology &topology_
std::atomic<state> state_
notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type on_start_func_
notification_policy_type::on_startstop_type on_stop_func_
notification_policy_type::on_error_type on_error_func_
int result_
std::exception_ptr exception_
notification_policy_type main_pool_notifier_
util::io_service_pool main_pool_
notification_policy_type notifier_
std::unique_ptr<hpx::threads::threadmanager> thread_manager_
```

Protected Static Attributes

```
std::atomic<int> instance_number_counter_
```

Private Functions

```
void stop_helper (bool blocking, std::condition_variable &cond, std::mutex &mtx)
Helper function to stop the runtime.
```

Parameters

- *blocking*: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been fully stopped. If this parameter is *false* then this call will initiate the stop action but will return immediately. Use a second call to stop with this parameter set to *true* to wait for all internal work to be completed.

```
void deinit_tss_helper (char const *context, std::size_t num)
void init_tss_ex (char const *context, runtime_local::os_thread_type type, std::size_t local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num, char const *pool_name, char const *postfix, bool service_thread, error_code &ec)
void init_tss_helper (char const *context, runtime_local::os_thread_type type, std::size_t local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num, char const *pool_name, char const *postfix, bool service_thread)
void notify_finalize ()
```

```
void wait_finalize()
void call_startup_functions (bool pre_startup)
```

Private Members

```
std::list<startup_function_type> pre_startup_functions_
std::list<startup_function_type> startup_functions_
std::list<shutdown_function_type> pre_shutdown_functions_
std::list<shutdown_function_type> shutdown_functions_
bool stop_called_
bool stop_done_
std::condition_variable wait_condition_
```

namespace threads

Functions

char const *get_stack_size_name (std::ptrdiff_t size)

Returns the stack size name.

Get the readable string representing the given stack size constant.

Parameters

- *size*: this represents the stack size

std::ptrdiff_t get_default_stack_size ()

Returns the default stack size.

Get the default stack size in bytes.

std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size (thread_stacksize)

Returns the stack size corresponding to the given stack size enumeration.

Get the stack size corresponding to the given stack size enumeration.

Parameters

- *size*: this represents the stack size

namespace util

Functions

```
bool retrieve_commandline_arguments (hpx::program_options::options_description
                                     const &app_options,
                                     hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm)
```

```
bool retrieve_commandline_arguments (std::string const &appname,
                                     hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm)
```

namespace hpx

Functions

`bool register_thread(runtime *rt, char const *name, error_code &ec = throws)`

Register the current kernel thread with HPX, this should be done once for each external OS-thread intended to invoke HPX functionality. Calling this function more than once will return false.

`void unregister_thread(runtime *rt)`

Unregister the thread from HPX, this should be done once in the end before the external thread exists.

`runtime_local::os_thread_data get_os_thread_data(std::string const &label)`

Access data for a given OS thread that was previously registered by `register_thread`. This function must be called from a thread that was previously registered with the runtime.

`bool enumerate_os_threads(util::function_nonser<bool> os_thread_data const &`

`> const &f` Enumerate all OS threads that have registered with the runtime.

`std::size_t get_runtime_instance_number()`

Return the runtime instance number associated with the runtime instance the current thread is running in.

`bool register_on_exit(util::function_nonser<void> > const &f`

Register a function to be called during system shutdown.

`bool is_starting()`

Test whether the runtime system is currently being started.

This function returns whether the runtime system is currently being started or not, e.g. whether the current state of the runtime system is `hpx::state_startup`

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will return false otherwise.

`bool tolerate_node_faults()`

Test if HPX runs in fault-tolerant mode.

This function returns whether the runtime system is running in fault-tolerant mode

`bool is_running()`

Test whether the runtime system is currently running.

This function returns whether the runtime system is currently running or not, e.g. whether the current state of the runtime system is `hpx::state_running`

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will return false otherwise.

`bool is_stopped()`

Test whether the runtime system is currently stopped.

This function returns whether the runtime system is currently stopped or not, e.g. whether the current state of the runtime system is `hpx::state_stopped`

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will return false otherwise.

`bool is_stopped_or_shutting_down()`

Test whether the runtime system is currently being shut down.

This function returns whether the runtime system is currently being shut down or not, e.g. whether the current state of the runtime system is `hpx::state_stopped` or `hpx::state_shutdown`

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will return false otherwise.

`std::size_t get_num_worker_threads()`

Return the number of worker OS- threads used to execute HPX threads.

This function returns the number of OS-threads used to execute HPX threads. If the function is called while no HPX runtime system is active, it will return zero.

`std::uint64_t get_system_uptime()`

Return the system uptime measure on the thread executing this call.

This function returns the system uptime measured in nanoseconds for the thread executing this call. If the function is called while no HPX runtime system is active, it will return zero.

`namespace hpx`

`namespace parallel`

`namespace execution`

Enums

`enum service_executor_type`

Values:

`io_thread_pool`

Selects creating a service executor using the I/O pool of threads

`parcel_thread_pool`

Selects creating a service executor using the parcel pool of threads

`timer_thread_pool`

Selects creating a service executor using the timer pool of threads

`main_thread`

Selects creating a service executor using the main thread

`struct io_pool_executor : public service_executor`

Public Functions

`io_pool_executor()`

`struct main_pool_executor : public service_executor`

Public Functions

```
main_pool_executor()  
  
struct parcel_pool_executor : public service_executor
```

Public Functions

```
parcel_pool_executor(char const *name_suffix = "-tcp")  
  
struct service_executor : public service_executor
```

Public Functions

```
service_executor(service_executor_type t, char const *name_suffix = "")  
  
struct timer_pool_executor : public service_executor
```

Public Functions

```
timer_pool_executor()  
  
namespace hpx
```

Typedefs

typedef *util::unique_function_nonser<void ()>* **shutdown_function_type**

The type of a function which is registered to be executed as a shutdown or pre-shutdown function.

Functions

```
void register_pre_shutdown_function(shutdown_function_type f)
```

Add a function to be executed by a HPX thread during *hpx::finalize()* but guaranteed before any shutdown function is executed (system-wide)

Any of the functions registered with *register_pre_shutdown_function* are guaranteed to be executed by an HPX thread during the execution of *hpx::finalize()* before any of the registered shutdown functions are executed (see: *hpx::register_shutdown_function()*).

Note If this function is called while the pre-shutdown functions are being executed, or after that point, it will raise a invalid_status exception.

See *hpx::register_shutdown_function()*

Parameters

- *f*: [in] The function to be registered to run by an HPX thread as a pre-shutdown function.

```
void register_shutdown_function(shutdown_function_type f)
```

Add a function to be executed by a HPX thread during *hpx::finalize()* but guaranteed after any pre-shutdown function is executed (system-wide)

Any of the functions registered with *register_shutdown_function* are guaranteed to be executed by an HPX thread during the execution of *hpx::finalize()* after any of the registered pre-shutdown functions are executed (see: *hpx::register_pre_shutdown_function()*).

Note If this function is called while the shutdown functions are being executed, or after that point, it will raise a `invalid_status` exception.

See *hpx::register_pre_shutdown_function()*

Parameters

- *f*: [in] The function to be registered to run by an HPX thread as a shutdown function.

namespace hpx

Typedefs

```
typedef util::unique_function<void ()> startup_function_type
```

The type of a function which is registered to be executed as a startup or pre-startup function.

Functions

```
void register_pre_startup_function(startup_function_type f)
```

Add a function to be executed by a HPX thread before *hpx_main* but guaranteed before any startup function is executed (system-wide).

Any of the functions registered with *register_pre_startup_function* are guaranteed to be executed by an HPX thread before any of the registered startup functions are executed (see *hpx::register_startup_function()*).

This function is one of the few API functions which can be called before the runtime system has been fully initialized. It will automatically stage the provided startup function to the runtime system during its initialization (if necessary).

Note If this function is called while the pre-startup functions are being executed or after that point, it will raise a `invalid_status` exception.

Parameters

- *f*: [in] The function to be registered to run by an HPX thread as a pre-startup function.

See *hpx::register_startup_function()*

```
void register_startup_function(startup_function_type f)
```

Add a function to be executed by a HPX thread before *hpx_main* but guaranteed after any pre-startup function is executed (system-wide).

Any of the functions registered with *register_startup_function* are guaranteed to be executed by an HPX thread after any of the registered pre-startup functions are executed (see: *hpx::register_pre_startup_function()*), but before *hpx_main* is being called.

This function is one of the few API functions which can be called before the runtime system has been fully initialized. It will automatically stage the provided startup function to the runtime system during its initialization (if necessary).

Note If this function is called while the startup functions are being executed or after that point, it will raise a `invalid_status` exception.

Parameters

- `f`: [in] The function to be registered to run by an HPX thread as a startup function.

See `hpx::register_pre_startup_function()`

namespace hpx

namespace threads

Functions

`bool threadmanager_is(state st)`

`bool threadmanager_is_at_least(state st)`

namespace hpx

Functions

`threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type get_thread_on_start_func()`

Retrieve the currently installed start handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered start function chains into the previous one (see `register_thread_on_start_func`).

Return The currently installed error handler function.

Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

`threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type get_thread_on_stop_func()`

Retrieve the currently installed stop handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered stop function chains into the previous one (see `register_thread_on_stop_func`).

Return The currently installed error handler function.

Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

`threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_error_type get_thread_on_error_func()`

Retrieve the currently installed error handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function

reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered error function chains into the previous one (see *register_thread_on_error_func*).

Return The currently installed error handler function.

Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

```
threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type register_thread_on_start_func(threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type&&f)
```

Set the currently installed start handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered start function chains into the previous one (see *get_thread_on_start_func*).

Return The previously registered function of this category. It is the user's responsibility to call that function if the callback is invoked by HPX.

Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

Parameters

- f: The function to install as the new start handler.

```
threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type register_thread_on_stop_func(threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_startstop_type&&f)
```

Set the currently installed stop handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered stop function chains into the previous one (see *get_thread_on_stop_func*).

Return The previously registered function of this category. It is the user's responsibility to call that function if the callback is invoked by HPX.

Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

Parameters

- f: The function to install as the new stop handler.

```
threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_error_type register_thread_on_error_func(threads::policies::callback_notifier::on_error_type&&f)
```

Set the currently installed error handler function. This is a function that will be called by HPX for each newly created thread that is made known to the runtime. HPX stores exactly one such function reference, thus the caller needs to make sure any newly registered error function chains into the previous one (see *get_thread_on_error_func*).

Return The previously registered function of this category. It is the user's responsibility to call that function if the callback is invoked by HPX.

Note This function can be called before the HPX runtime is initialized.

Parameters

- f: The function to install as the new error handler.

namespace hpx

```
namespace util

class thread_mapper
```

Public Types

```
using callback_type = detail::thread_mapper_callback_type
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(thread_mapper)

thread_mapper()
~thread_mapper()

std::uint32_t register_thread(char const *label, runtime_local::os_thread_type type)
bool unregister_thread()

std::uint32_t get_thread_index(std::string const &label) const
std::uint32_t get_thread_count() const

bool register_callback(std::uint32_t tix, callback_type const&)
bool revoke_callback(std::uint32_t tix)

std::thread::id get_thread_id(std::uint32_t tix) const
std::uint64_t get_thread_native_handle(std::uint32_t tix) const
std::string const &get_thread_label(std::uint32_t tix) const
runtime_local::os_thread_type get_thread_type(std::uint32_t tix) const

bool enumerate_os_threads(util::function_nonser<bool> os_thread_data const&
    > const &f const
os_thread_data get_os_thread_data(std::string const &label) const
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::uint32_t invalid_index = std::uint32_t(-1)
constexpr std::uint64_t invalid_tid = std::uint64_t(-1)
```

Private Types

```
using mutex_type = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock
using thread_map_type = std::vector<detail::os_thread_data>
using label_map_type = std::map<std::string, std::size_t>
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
thread_map_type thread_map_
label_map_type label_map_

namespace hpx

namespace resource
```

Functions

std::size_t **get_num_thread_pools()**

Return the number of thread pools currently managed by the *resource_partitioner*

std::size_t **get_num_threads()**

Return the number of threads in all thread pools currently managed by the *resource_partitioner*

std::size_t **get_num_threads (std::string const &pool_name)**

Return the number of threads in the given thread pool currently managed by the *resource_partitioner*

std::size_t **get_num_threads (std::size_t pool_index)**

Return the number of threads in the given thread pool currently managed by the *resource_partitioner*

std::size_t **get_pool_index (std::string const &pool_name)**

Return the internal index of the pool given its name.

std::string const &get_pool_name (std::size_t pool_index)

Return the name of the pool given its internal index.

threads::thread_pool_base &get_thread_pool (std::string const &pool_name)

Return the name of the pool given its name.

threads::thread_pool_base &get_thread_pool (std::size_t pool_index)

Return the thread pool given its internal index.

bool pool_exists (std::string const &pool_name)

Return true if the pool with the given name exists.

bool pool_exists (std::size_t pool_index)

Return true if the pool with the given index exists.

namespace threads

Functions

```
std::int64_t get_thread_count (thread_schedule_state state =  
                           thread_schedule_state::unknown)
```

The function *get_thread_count* returns the number of currently known threads.

Note If state == unknown this function will not only return the number of currently existing threads, but will add the number of registered task descriptions (which have not been converted into threads yet).

Parameters

- state: [in] This specifies the thread-state for which the number of threads should be retrieved.

```
std::int64_t get_thread_count (thread_priority priority, thread_schedule_state state =  
                           thread_schedule_state::unknown)
```

The function *get_thread_count* returns the number of currently known threads.

Note If state == unknown this function will not only return the number of currently existing threads, but will add the number of registered task descriptions (which have not been converted into threads yet).

Parameters

- priority: [in] This specifies the thread-priority for which the number of threads should be retrieved.
- state: [in] This specifies the thread-state for which the number of threads should be retrieved.

```
std::int64_t get_idle_core_count ()
```

The function *get_idle_core_count* returns the number of currently idling threads (cores).

```
mask_type get_idle_core_mask ()
```

The function *get_idle_core_mask* returns a bit-mask representing the currently idling threads (cores).

```
bool enumerate_threads (util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type
```

> **const** &*f*, *thread_schedule_state* state = *thread_schedule_state*::unknown)The function *enumerate_threads* will invoke the given function *f* for each thread with a matching thread state.

Parameters

- f: [in] The function which should be called for each matching thread. Returning ‘false’ from this function will stop the enumeration process.
- state: [in] This specifies the thread-state for which the threads should be enumerated.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace debug
```

Functions

```
std::vector<hpx::threads::thread_id_type> get_task_ids (hpx::threads::thread_schedule_state
                                                       state
                                                       =
                                                       hpx::threads::thread_schedule_state::suspended)

std::vector<hpx::threads::thread_data*> get_task_data (hpx::threads::thread_schedule_state
                                                       state
                                                       =
                                                       hpx::threads::thread_schedule_state::suspended)

std::string suspended_task_backtraces ()
```

schedulers

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/schedulers.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/schedulers.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace policies

TypeDefs

```
using default_local_priority_queue_scheduler_terminated_queue = lockfree_fifo

template<typename Mutex = std::mutex, typename PendingQueuing = lockfree_fifo, typename StagedQueuing>
class local_priority_queue_scheduler : public scheduler_base
    #include <local_priority_queue_scheduler.hpp> The local_priority_queue_scheduler maintains
    exactly one queue of work items (threads) per OS thread, where this OS thread pulls its next work
    from. Additionally it maintains separate queues: several for high priority threads and one for low
    priority threads. High priority threads are executed by the first N OS threads before any other
    work is executed. Low priority threads are executed by the last OS thread whenever no other
    work is available.
```

Public Types

typedef std::false_type has_periodic_maintenance

typedef thread_queue<Mutex, PendingQueuing, StagedQueuing, TerminatedQueuing> thread_queue_type

typedef init_parameter init_parameter_type

Public Functions

```
local_priority_queue_scheduler(init_parameter_type const &init, bool deferred_initialization = true)
~local_priority_queue_scheduler()
void abort_all_suspended_threads()
bool cleanup_terminated(bool delete_all)
bool cleanup_terminated(std::size_t num_thread, bool delete_all)
void create_thread(thread_init_data &data, thread_id_ref_type *id, error_code &ec)
bool get_next_thread(std::size_t num_thread, bool running,
threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool enable_stealing)
    Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none is available
void schedule_thread(threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback = false, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal)
    Schedule the passed thread.
void schedule_thread_last(threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback = false, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal)
void destroy_thread(threads::thread_data *thrd)
    Destroy the passed thread as it has been terminated.

std::int64_t get_queue_length(std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1)) const
std::int64_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_, std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1), bool = false) const

bool is_core_idle(std::size_t num_thread) const
bool enumerate_threads(util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type > const &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown const
bool wait_or_add_new(std::size_t num_thread, bool running, std::int64_t &idle_loop_count, bool enable_stealing, std::size_t &added)
    This is a function which gets called periodically by the thread manager to allow for maintenance tasks to be executed in the scheduler. Returns true if the OS thread calling this function has to be terminated (i.e. no more work has to be done).
void on_start_thread(std::size_t num_thread)
void on_stop_thread(std::size_t num_thread)
void on_error(std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e)
void reset_thread_distribution()
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::string get_scheduler_name()
```

Protected Attributes

```
std::atomic<std::size_t> curr_queue_
detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_
const std::size_t num_queues_
const std::size_t num_high_priority_queues_
thread_queue_type low_priority_queue_
std::vector<util::cache_line_data<thread_queue_type*>> queues_
std::vector<util::cache_line_data<thread_queue_type*>> high_priority_queues_
std::vector<util::cache_line_data<std::vector<std::size_t>>> victim_threads_
struct init_parameter
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
init_parameter(std::size_t num_queues, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data,
                 std::size_t num_high_priority_queues = std::size_t(-1),
                 thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init = {}, char const *description = "local_priority_queue_scheduler")

template<>
init_parameter(std::size_t num_queues, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data,
                 char const *description)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
std::size_t num_queues_

template<>
std::size_t num_high_priority_queues_

template<>
thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init_

template<>
detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_

template<>
char const *description_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

namespace policies

Typedefs

```
using default_local_queue_scheduler_terminated_queue = lockfree_fifo  
template<typename Mutex = std::mutex, typename PendingQueuing = lockfree_fifo, typename StagedQueuing  
class local_queue_scheduler : public scheduler_base  
#include <local_queue_scheduler.hpp> The local_queue_scheduler maintains exactly one queue  
of work items (threads) per OS thread, where this OS thread pulls its next work from.
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::false_type has_periodic_maintenance
```

```
typedef thread_queue<Mutex, PendingQueuing, StagedQueuing, TerminatedQueuing> thread_queue_type
```

```
typedef init_parameter init_parameter_type
```

Public Functions

```
local_queue_scheduler(init_parameter_type const &init, bool deferred_initialization = true)
```

```
virtual ~local_queue_scheduler()
```

```
void abort_all_suspended_threads()
```

```
bool cleanup_terminated(bool delete_all)
```

```
bool cleanup_terminated(std::size_t num_thread, bool delete_all)
```

```
void create_thread(thread_init_data &data, thread_id_ref_type *id, error_code &ec)
```

```
virtual bool get_next_thread(std::size_t num_thread, bool running, threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool)
```

Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none is available

```
void schedule_thread(threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback, thread_priority = thread_priority::normal)
```

Schedule the passed thread.

```
void schedule_thread_last(threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool allow_fallback, thread_priority = thread_priority::normal)
```

```
void destroy_thread(threads::thread_data *thrd)
```

Destroy the passed thread as it has been terminated.

```
std::int64_t get_queue_length(std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1)) const
```

```
std::int64_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_, std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1), bool = false) const
```

```

bool is_core_idle (std::size_t num_thread) const
bool enumerate_threads (util::function_nonsig<bool> thread_id_type
    > const &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown const
virtual bool wait_or_add_new (std::size_t num_thread, bool running, std::int64_t
    &idle_loop_count, bool, std::size_t &added)
This is a function which gets called periodically by the thread manager to allow for maintenance
tasks to be executed in the scheduler. Returns true if the OS thread calling this function has to
be terminated (i.e. no more work has to be done).

void on_start_thread (std::size_t num_thread)
void on_stop_thread (std::size_t num_thread)
void on_error (std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e)

```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::string get_scheduler_name ()
```

Protected Attributes

```

std::vector<thread_queue_type*> queues_
std::atomic<std::size_t> curr_queue_
detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_
mask_type steals_in_numa_domain_
mask_type steals_outside_numa_domain_
std::vector<mask_type> numa_domain_masks_
std::vector<mask_type> outside_numa_domain_masks_

struct init_parameter

```

Public Functions

```

template<>
init_parameter (std::size_t num_queues, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data,
    thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init = {}, char const
    *description = "local_queue_scheduler")

template<>
init_parameter (std::size_t num_queues, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data,
    char const *description)

```

Public Members

```
template<>
std::size_t num_queues_

template<>
thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init_

template<>
detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_

template<>
char const *description_

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
namespace policies
```

```
struct concurrentqueue_fifo
```

```
template<typename T>
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = moodycamel_fifo_backend<T>

struct lockfree_fifo
```

```
template<typename T>
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = lockfree_fifo_backend<T>

template<typename T>
struct lockfree_fifo_backend
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using container_type = boost::lockfree::queue<T, hpx::util::aligned_allocator<T>>

template<>
using value_type = T

template<>
using reference = T&

template<>
using const_reference = T const&

template<>
using rvalue_reference = T&&

template<>
using size_type = std::uint64_t
```

Public Functions

```
lockfree_fifo_backend(size_type initial_size = 0, size_type = size_type(-1))

bool push(const_reference val, bool = false)
bool push(rvalue_reference val, bool = false)
bool pop(reference val, bool = true)
bool empty()
```

Private Members

```
container_type queue_

template<typename T>
struct moodycamel_fifo_backend
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using container_type = hpx::concurrency::ConcurrentQueue<T>

template<>
using value_type = T

template<>
using reference = T&

template<>
using const_reference = T const&

template<>
using rvalue_reference = T&&

template<>
using size_type = std::uint64_t
```

Public Functions

```
moodycamel_fifo_backend(size_type initial_size = 0, size_type = size_type(-1))
    bool push(const_reference val, bool = false)
    bool push(rvalue_reference val, bool = false)
    bool pop(reference val, bool = true)
    bool empty()
```

Private Members

```
container_type queue_
```

Defines

```
QUEUE HOLDER NUMA DEBUG
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
static hpx::debug::enable_print<QUEUE HOLDER NUMA DEBUG> hpx::nq_deb("QH_NUMA")
namespace threads

namespace policies
```

```
template<typename QueueType>
struct queue_holder numa
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using ThreadQueue = queue_holder_thread<QueueType>
template<>
using mutex_type = typename QueueType::mutex_type
```

Public Functions

```
queue_holder numa()
~queue_holder numa()
void init(std::size_t domain, std::size_t queues)
    std::size_t size() const
    ThreadQueue *thread_queue(std::size_t id) const
```

```

bool get_next_thread_HP (std::size_t qidx, threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool
stealing, bool core_stealing)

bool get_next_thread (std::size_t qidx, threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool stealing,
bool core_stealing)

bool add_new_HP (ThreadQueue *receiver, std::size_t qidx, std::size_t &added, bool steal-
ing, bool allow_stealing)

bool add_new (ThreadQueue *receiver, std::size_t qidx, std::size_t &added, bool stealing,
bool allow_stealing)

std::size_t get_new_tasks_queue_length() const

std::int64_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state =
thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_) const

void abort_all_suspended_threads()

bool enumerate_threads(util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type
> const &f, thread_schedule_state state const

void increment_num_pending_misses(std::size_t = 1)

void increment_num_pending_accesses(std::size_t = 1)

void increment_num_stolen_from_pending(std::size_t = 1)

void increment_num_stolen_from_staged(std::size_t = 1)

void increment_num_stolen_to_pending(std::size_t = 1)

void increment_num_stolen_to_staged(std::size_t = 1)

bool dump_suspended_threads(std::size_t, std::int64_t&, bool)

void debug_info()

void on_start_thread(std::size_t)

void on_stop_thread(std::size_t)

void on_error(std::size_t, std::exception_ptr const&)

```

Public Members

```

std::size_t num_queues_
std::size_t domain_
std::vector<ThreadQueue*> queues_

```

Defines

```
QUEUE HOLDER THREAD DEBUG
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
static hpx::debug::enable_print<QUEUE HOLDER THREAD DEBUG> hpx::tq_deb("QH_THRD")
namespace threads

namespace policies
```

Enums

```
enum [anonymous]
Values:
max_thread_count = 1000

enum [anonymous]
Values:
round_robin_rollover = 1
```

Functions

```
std::size_t fast_mod(std::size_t const input, std::size_t const ceil)

template<typename QueueType>
struct queue_holder_thread
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using thread_holder_type = queue_holder_thread<QueueType>

template<>
using mutex_type = std::mutex

typedef std::unique_lock<mutex_type> scoped_lock

template<>
using thread_heap_type = std::list<thread_id_type, util::internal_allocator<thread_id_type>>

template<>
using task_description = thread_init_data

template<>
using thread_map_type = std::unordered_set<thread_id_type, std::hash<thread_id_type>, std::equal_to<th>
```

Public Functions

```

queue_holder_thread(QueueType *bp_queue, QueueType *hp_queue, Queue-
    Type *np_queue, QueueType *lp_queue, std::size_t domain,
    std::size_t queue, std::size_t thread_num, std::size_t owner,
    const thread_queue_init_parameters &init)

~queue_holder_thread()

bool owns_bp_queue() const

bool owns_hp_queue() const

bool owns_np_queue() const

bool owns_lp_queue() const

std::size_t worker_next(std::size_t const workers) const

void schedule_thread(threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd, thread_priority priority, bool
    other_end = false)

bool cleanup_terminated(std::size_t thread_num, bool delete_all)

void create_thread(thread_init_data &data, thread_id_ref_type *tid, std::size_t
    thread_num, error_code &ec)

void create_thread_object(threads::thread_id_ref_type &tid,
    threads::thread_init_data &data)

void recycle_thread(thread_id_type tid)

void add_to_thread_map(threads::thread_id_type tid)

void remove_from_thread_map(threads::thread_id_type tid, bool dealloc)

bool get_next_thread_HP(threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool stealing, bool
    check_new)

bool get_next_thread(threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool stealing)

std::size_t add_new_HP(std::int64_t add_count, thread_holder_type *addfrom, bool steal-
    ing)

std::size_t add_new(std::int64_t add_count, thread_holder_type *addfrom, bool stealing)

std::size_t get_queue_length()

std::size_t get_thread_count_staged(thread_priority priority) const

std::size_t get_thread_count_pending(thread_priority priority) const

std::size_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state =
    thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority =
    thread_priority::default_) const

void destroy_thread(threads::thread_data *thrd, std::size_t thread_num, bool xthread)
    Destroy the passed thread as it has been terminated.

void abort_all_suspended_threads()

```

```
bool enumerate_threads (util::function_nonsr<bool> thread_id_type  
> const &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown const  
void debug_info ()  
void debug_queues (const char *prefix)
```

Public Members

```
QueueType *const bp_queue_  
QueueType *const hp_queue_  
QueueType *const np_queue_  
QueueType *const lp_queue_  
const std::size_t domain_index_  
const std::size_t queue_index_  
const std::size_t thread_num_  
const std::size_t owner_mask_  
util::cache_line_data<mutex_type> thread_map_mtx  
thread_heap_type thread_heap_small  
thread_heap_type thread_heap_medium  
thread_heap_type thread_heap_large  
thread_heap_type thread_heap_huge  
thread_heap_type thread_heap_nostack  
util::cache_line_data<std::tuple<std::size_t, std::size_t>> rollover_counters  
thread_map_type thread_map  
util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int32_t>> thread_map_count  
terminated_items_type terminated_items  
util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int32_t>> terminated_items_count  
thread_queue_init_parameters parameters
```

Public Static Functions

```
static void deallocate (threads::thread_data *p)
```

Public Static Attributes

```
util::internal_allocator<threads::thread_data> thread_alloc_
struct queue_data_print
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
queue_data_print(const queue_holder_thread *q)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
const queue_holder_thread *q
```

Friends

```
std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, const queue_data_print &d)
struct queue_mc_print
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
queue_mc_print(const QueueType *const q)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
const QueueType *const q
```

Friends

```
std::ostream &operator<<(std::ostream &os, const queue_mc_print &d)
```

Defines

```
SHARED_PRIORITY_SCHEDULER_DEBUG
SHARED_PRIORITY_QUEUE_SCHEDULER_API
namespace hpx
```

TypeDefs

```
using print_onoff = hpx::debug::enable_print<SHARED_PRIORITY_SCHEDULER_DEBUG>
using print_on = hpx::debug::enable_print<false>
```

Functions

```
static print_onoff hpx::spq_deb("SPQUEUE")
static print_on hpx::spq_arr("SPQUEUE")
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
namespace policies
```

TypeDefs

```
using default_shared_priority_queue_scheduler_terminated_queue = lockfree_fifo
struct core_ratios
```

Public Functions

```
core_ratios(std::size_t high_priority, std::size_t normal_priority, std::size_t
low_priority)
```

Public Members

```
std::size_t high_priority
std::size_t normal_priority
std::size_t low_priority
```

```
template<typename Mutex = std::mutex, typename PendingQueuing = concurrentqueue_fifo, typename Terminator = std::atomic<int>>
class shared_priority_queue_scheduler : public scheduler_base
#include <shared_priority_queue_scheduler.hpp> The shared_priority_queue_scheduler maintains a set of high, normal, and low priority queues. For each priority level there is a core/queue ratio which determines how many cores share a single queue. If the high priority core/queue ratio is 4 the first 4 cores will share a single high priority queue, the next 4 will share another one and so on. In addition, the shared_priority_queue_scheduler is NUMA-aware and takes NUMA scheduling hints into account when creating and scheduling work.
```

Warning: PendingQueuing lifo causes lockup on termination

Public Types

```
template<>
using has_periodic_maintenance = std::false_type

template<>
using thread_queue_type = thread_queue_mc<Mutex, PendingQueuing, PendingQueuing, TerminatedQu
```

```
template<>
using thread_holder_type = queue_holder_thread<thread_queue_type>

typedef init_parameter init_parameter_type
```

Public Functions

```
shared_priority_queue_scheduler (init_parameter const &init)

virtual ~shared_priority_queue_scheduler ()

void set_scheduler_mode (scheduler_mode mode)

void abort_all_suspended_threads ()

std::size_t local_thread_number ()

bool cleanup_terminated (bool delete_all)

bool cleanup_terminated (std::size_t, bool delete_all)

void create_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_ref_type *thrd, error_code &ec)

template<typename T>
bool steal_by_function (std::size_t domain, std::size_t q_index, bool steal numa, bool
                      steal core, thread_holder_type *origin, T &var, const char
                      *prefix, util::function_nonser<bool> std::size_t, std::size_t,
                      thread_holder_type*, T&, bool, bool
                      > operation_HP, util::function_nonser<bool> std::size_t, std::size_t, thread_holder_type*, T&,
                      bool, bool> operation

virtual bool get_next_thread (std::size_t thread_num, bool running,
                           threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool enable_stealing)
```

Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none available.

```
virtual bool wait_or_add_new (std::size_t, bool, std::int64_t&, bool, std::size_t
                           &added)
```

Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none available.

```
void schedule_thread (threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd, threads::thread_schedule_hint
                      schedulehint, bool allow_fallback, thread_priority priority =
                      thread_priority::normal)
```

Schedule the passed thread.

```
void schedule_thread_last (threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd,
                          threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint,
                          bool allow_fallback, thread_priority priority =
                          thread_priority::normal)
```

Put task on the back of the queue : not yet implemented just put it on the normal queue for now

```
void destroy_thread(threads::thread_data *thrd)
std::int64_t get_queue_length(std::size_t thread_num = std::size_t(-1)) const
std::int64_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_, std::size_t thread_num = std::size_t(-1), bool = false) const
bool is_core_idle(std::size_t num_thread) const
bool enumerate_threads(util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type
> const &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown) const
void on_start_thread(std::size_t local_thread)
void on_stop_thread(std::size_t thread_num)
void on_error(std::size_t thread_num, std::exception_ptr const&)
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::string get_scheduler_name()
```

Protected Types

```
typedef queue_holder numa<thread_queue_type> numa_queues
```

Protected Attributes

```
std::array<std::size_t, HPX_HAVE_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT> q_counts_
std::array<std::size_t, HPX_HAVE_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT> q_offset_
std::array<numa_queues, HPX_HAVE_MAX_NUMA_DOMAIN_COUNT> numa_holder_
std::vector<std::size_t> d_lookup_
std::vector<std::size_t> q_lookup_
core_ratios cores_per_queue_
bool round_robin_
bool steal_hp_first_
bool numa_stealing_
bool core_stealing_
std::size_t num_workers_
std::size_t num_domains_
detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_
const thread_queue_init_parameters queue_parameters_
std::mutex init_mutex
bool initialized_
```

```
bool debug_init_
std::atomic<std::size_t> thread_init_counter_
std::size_t pool_index_
struct init_parameter
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
init_parameter(std::size_t num_worker_threads, const core_ratios
&cores_per_queue, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data,
const thread_queue_init_parameters &thread_queue_init, char
const *description = "shared_priority_queue_scheduler"")
```

```
template<>
init_parameter(std::size_t num_worker_threads, const core_ratios
&cores_per_queue, detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data,
char const *description)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
std::size_t num_worker_threads_

template<>
core_ratios cores_per_queue_

template<>
thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init_

template<>
detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_

template<>
char const *description_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
namespace policies
```

Typedefs

```
using default_static_priority_queue_scheduler_terminated_queue = lockfree_fifo

template<typename Mutex = std::mutex, typename PendingQueueing = lockfree_fifo, typename StagedQueueing = lockfree_fifo>
class static_priority_queue_scheduler : public hpx::threads::policies::local_priority_queue_scheduler
#include <static_priority_queue_scheduler.hpp> The static_priority_queue_scheduler maintains exactly one queue of work items (threads) per OS thread, where this OS thread pulls its next work from. Additionally it maintains separate queues: several for high priority threads and one for low priority threads. High priority threads are executed by the first N OS threads before any other
```

work is executed. Low priority threads are executed by the last OS thread whenever no other work is available. This scheduler does not do any work stealing.

Public Types

```
template<>
using base_type = local_priority_queue_scheduler<Mutex, PendingQueuing, StagedQueuing, TerminatedQu
```

```
template<>
using init_parameter_type = typename base_type::init_parameter_type
```

Public Functions

```
static_priority_queue_scheduler(init_parameter_type const &init, bool de-
ferred_initialization = true)
```

```
void set_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode)
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::string get_scheduler_name()
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
namespace policies
```

Typedefs

```
using default_static_queue_scheduler_terminated_queue = lockfree_fifo
```

```
template<typename Mutex = std::mutex, typename PendingQueuing = lockfree_fifo, typename StagedQueuing
class static_queue_scheduler : public hpx::threads::policies::local_queue_scheduler<std::mutex, lockfr
```

```
#include <static_queue_scheduler.hpp> The local_queue_scheduler maintains exactly one queue
of work items (threads) per OS thread, where this OS thread pulls its next work from.
```

Public Types

```
typedef local_queue_scheduler<Mutex, PendingQueuing, StagedQueuing, TerminatedQueuing> base_type
```

Public Functions

```
static queue_scheduler (typename base_type::init_parameter_type const &init,  

                      bool deferred_initialization = true)

void set_scheduler_mode (scheduler_mode mode)

bool get_next_thread (std::size_t num_thread, bool, threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd,  

                      bool)
    Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none is available

bool wait_or_add_new (std::size_t num_thread, bool running, std::int64_t &idle_loop_count, bool, std::size_t &added)
    This is a function which gets called periodically by the thread manager to allow for maintenance tasks to be executed in the scheduler. Returns true if the OS thread calling this function has to be terminated (i.e. no more work has to be done).
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::string get_scheduler_name ()

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace policies

template<typename Mutex, typename PendingQueuing, typename StagedQueuing, typename TerminatedQ>
class thread_queue
```

Public Functions

```
bool cleanup_terminated_locked (bool delete_all = false)
    This function makes sure all threads which are marked for deletion (state is terminated) are properly destroyed.

    This returns ‘true’ if there are no more terminated threads waiting to be deleted.

bool cleanup_terminated (bool delete_all = false)

thread_queue (std::size_t queue_num = std::size_t(-1), thread_queue_init_parameters parameters = { })
~thread_queue ()

std::int64_t get_queue_length (std::memory_order order = std::memory_order_acquire) const
std::int64_t get_pending_queue_length (std::memory_order order = std::memory_order_acquire) const
std::int64_t get_staged_queue_length (std::memory_order order = std::memory_order_acquire) const

constexpr void increment_num_pending_misses (std::size_t = 1)
```

```
constexpr void increment_num_pending_accesses (std::size_t = 1)
constexpr void increment_num_stolen_from_pending (std::size_t = 1)
constexpr void increment_num_stolen_from_staged (std::size_t = 1)
constexpr void increment_num_stolen_to_pending (std::size_t = 1)
constexpr void increment_num_stolen_to_staged (std::size_t = 1)
void create_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_ref_type *id, error_code &ec)
void move_work_items_from (thread_queue *src, std::int64_t count)
void move_task_items_from (thread_queue *src, std::int64_t count)
bool get_next_thread (threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool allow_stealing = false,
                      bool steal = false)
    Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none is available
void schedule_thread (threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd, bool other_end = false)
    Schedule the passed thread.
void destroy_thread (threads::thread_data *thrd)
    Destroy the passed thread as it has been terminated.
std::int64_t get_thread_count (thread_schedule_state state
                             thread_schedule_state::unknown) const
    Return the number of existing threads with the given state.
void abort_all_suspended_threads ()
bool enumerate_threads (util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type
                       > const &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown) const
bool wait_or_add_new (bool, std::size_t &added, bool steal = false)
    This is a function which gets called periodically by the thread manager to allow for maintenance
    tasks to be executed in the scheduler. Returns true if the OS thread calling this function has to
    be terminated (i.e. no more work has to be done).
bool wait_or_add_new (bool running, std::size_t &added, thread_queue *addfrom, bool
                      steal = false)
bool dump_suspended_threads (std::size_t num_thread, std::int64_t &idle_loop_count,
                            bool running)
void on_start_thread (std::size_t)
void on_stop_thread (std::size_t)
void on_error (std::size_t, std::exception_ptr const&)
```

Public Static Functions

```
static void deallocate(threads::thread_data *p)
```

Protected Functions

```
template<typename Lock>
void create_thread_object(threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd,
                         threads::thread_init_data &data, Lock &lk)
    std::size_t add_new(std::int64_t &add_count, thread_queue *addfrom,
                          std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &lk, bool steal = false)
    bool add_new_always(std::size_t &added, thread_queue *addfrom,
                          std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &lk, bool steal = false)
void recycle_thread(thread_id_type thrd)
```

Protected Static Attributes

```
util::internal_allocator<typename thread_queue<Mutex, PendingQueuing, StagedQueuing, TerminatedQueuing
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex

template<>
using thread_map_type = std::unordered_set<thread_id_type, std::hash<thread_id_type>, std::equal_to<thread_id_type>>

template<>
using thread_heap_type = std::list<thread_id_type, util::internal_allocator<thread_id_type>>

template<>
using thread_description_ptr = thread_id_ref_type

template<>
using work_items_type = typename PendingQueuing::template apply<thread_description_ptr>::type

template<>
using task_items_type = typename StagedQueuing::template apply<task_description*>::type

template<>
using terminated_items_type = typename TerminatedQueuing::template apply<thread_data*>::type
```

Private Members

```
thread_queue_init_parameters parameters_
mutex_type mtx_
thread_map_type thread_map_
std::atomic<std::int64_t> thread_map_count_
work_items_type work_items_
terminated_items_type terminated_items_
```

```
std::atomic<std::int64_t> terminated_items_count_
task_items_type new_tasks_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_small_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_medium_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_large_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_huge_
thread_heap_type thread_heap_nostack_
util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int64_t>> new_tasks_count_
util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int64_t>> work_items_count_

struct task_description
```

Public Members

```
template<>
thread_init_data data
```

Defines

```
THREAD_QUEUE_MC_DEBUG
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
static hpx::debug::enable_print<THREAD_QUEUE_MC_DEBUG> hpx::tqmc_deb("_TQ_MC_")
namespace threads
```

```
namespace policies
```

```
template<typename Mutex, typename PendingQueuing, typename StagedQueuing, typename TerminatedQueueing>
class thread_queue_mc
```

Public Types

```
typedef Mutex mutex_type
template<>
using thread_queue_type = thread_queue_mc<Mutex, PendingQueuing, StagedQueuing, TerminatedQueueing>
template<>
using thread_heap_type = std::list<thread_id_type, util::internal_allocator<thread_id_type>>
template<>
using task_description = thread_init_data
template<>
using thread_description = thread_data
```

typedef PendingQueueing::template apply<thread_id_ref_type>::type **work_items_type**
typedef concurrentqueue_fifo::apply<task_description>::type **task_items_type**

Public Functions

```
std::size_t add_new (std::int64_t add_count, thread_queue_type *addfrom, bool stealing)

thread_queue_mc (const thread_queue_init_parameters &parameters, std::size_t
queue_num = std::size_t(-1))

void set_holder (queue_holder_thread<thread_queue_type> *holder)

~thread_queue_mc ()

std::int64_t get_queue_length () const

std::int64_t get_queue_length_pending () const

std::int64_t get_queue_length_staged (std::memory_order order = std::memory_order_relaxed) const

std::int64_t get_thread_count () const

void create_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_ref_type *id, error_code &ec)

bool get_next_thread (threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool other_end, bool
check_new = false)
    Return the next thread to be executed, return false if none is available

void schedule_work (threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd, bool other_end)
    Schedule the passed thread (put it on the ready work queue)

void on_start_thread (std::size_t)

void on_stop_thread (std::size_t)

void on_error (std::size_t, std::exception_ptr const&)
```

Public Members

```
thread_queue_init_parameters parameters_

const int queue_index_

queue_holder_thread<thread_queue_type> *holder_

task_items_type new_task_items_

work_items_type work_items_

util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int32_t>> new_tasks_count_

util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<std::int32_t>> work_items_count_
```

serialization

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/serialization.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/serialization.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
template<typename T>
struct serialize_non_intrusive<T, std::enable_if_t<has_serialize_adl<T>::value>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
static void call(Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)
```

```
template<typename T>
struct serialize_brace_initialized<T, std::enable_if_t<has_struct_serialization<T>::value>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
static void call(Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

```
class access
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename T>
static void serialize(Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)
```

```
template<typename Archive, typename T>
static void save_base_object(Archive &ar, T const &t, unsigned)
```

```
template<typename Archive, typename T>
static void load_base_object(Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)
```

```
template<typename T>
static std::string get_name(T const *t)
```

```
template<typename T>
class has_serialize
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr bool value = decltype(test<T>(0))::value
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T1>
static std::false_type test (...)
```

```
template<typename T1, typename = decltype(std::declval<typename std::remove_const<T1>::type&>().serialize)
static std::true_type test (int)
```

```
template<typename T>
class serialize_dispatcher
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = std::conditional_t<hpx::traits::is_intrusive_polymorphic_v<T>, intrusive_polymorphic, std::cond
struct empty
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<class Archive>
```

```
static void call (Archive&, T&, unsigned)
```

```
struct intrusive_polymorphic
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<>
```

```
static void call (hpx::serialization::input_archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)
```

```
template<>
```

```
static void call (hpx::serialization::output_archive &ar, T const &t, unsigned)
```

```
struct intrusive_usual
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<class Archive>
```

```
static void call (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)
```

```
struct non_intrusive
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<class Archive>
static void call (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)  
  
template<typename T>
class has_serialize_adl
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr bool value = decltype(test<T>(0))::value
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T1>
static std::false_type test (...)  
  
template<typename T1, typename = decltype(serialize(std::declval<hpx::serialization::output_archive&>(), std::declval<...>()))>
static std::true_type test (int)  
  
template<typename T>
class has_struct_serialization
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename T1>
static std::false_type test (...)  
  
template<typename T1, typename = decltype(serialize_struct(std::declval<hpx::serialization::output_archive&>(), std::declval<...>()))>
static std::true_type test (int)
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr bool value = decltype(test<T>(0))::value  
  
template<typename T>
struct serialize_brace_initialized<T, std::enable_if_t<has_struct_serialization<T>::value>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
static void call (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)  
  
template<typename T>
struct serialize_non_intrusive<T, std::enable_if_t<has_serialize_adl<T>::value>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
static void call (Archive &ar, T &t, unsigned)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<class T>
array<T> make_array (T *begin, std::size_t size)

template<typename Archive, typename T, std::size_t N>
void serialize (Archive &ar, std::array<T, N> &a, const unsigned int)

template<typename T>
output_archive &operator<< (output_archive &ar, array<T> t)

template<typename T>
input_archive &operator>> (input_archive &ar, array<T> t)

template<typename T>
output_archive &operator& (output_archive &ar, array<T> t)

template<typename T>
input_archive &operator& (input_archive &ar, array<T> t)

template<typename T, std::size_t N>
output_archive &operator<< (output_archive &ar, T (&t)[N])

template<typename T, std::size_t N>
input_archive &operator>> (input_archive &ar, T (&t)[N])

template<typename T, std::size_t N>
output_archive &operator& (output_archive &ar, T (&t)[N])

template<typename T, std::size_t N>
input_archive &operator& (input_archive &ar, T (&t)[N])

template<class T>
class array
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using value_type = T
```

Public Functions

```
array (value_type *t, std::size_t s)
value_type *address () const
std::size_t count () const
template<class Archive>
void serialize_optimized (Archive &ar, unsigned int, std::false_type)
void serialize_optimized (output_archive &ar, unsigned int, std::true_type)
void serialize_optimized (input_archive &ar, unsigned int, std::true_type)
template<class Archive>
void serialize (Archive &ar, unsigned int v)
```

Private Members

```
value_type *m_t
std::size_t m_element_count
template<typename Derived, typename Base>
struct base_object_type<Derived, Base, std::true_type>
```

Public Functions

```
base_object_type (Derived &d)
template<class Archive>
void save (Archive &ar, unsigned) const
template<class Archive>
void load (Archive &ar, unsigned)
HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER ()
```

Public Members

```
Derived &d_
namespace hpx
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Base, typename Derived>
base_object_type<Derived, Base> base_object (Derived &d)

template<typename D, typename B>
output_archive &operator<< (output_archive &ar, base_object_type<D, B> t)

template<typename D, typename B>
operator>> (input_archive &ar, base_object_type<D, B> t)

template<typename D, typename B>
operator& (input_archive &ar, base_object_type<D, B> t)

template<typename D, typename B>
operator& (input_archive &ar, base_object_type<D, B> t)

template<typename Derived, typename Base, typename Enable = typename hpx::traits::is_intrusive_polymorphic<Derived>
struct base_object_type
```

Public Functions

```
base_object_type (Derived &d)

template<typename Archive>
void serialize (Archive &ar, unsigned)
```

Public Members

Derived &**d_**

```
template<typename Derived, typename Base>
struct base_object_type<Derived, Base, std::true_type>
```

Public Functions

```
base_object_type (Derived &d)

template<class Archive>
void save (Archive &ar, unsigned) const

template<class Archive>
void load (Archive &ar, unsigned)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER()
```

Public Members

Derived & d_

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace serialization
```

Enums

```
enum archive_flags
```

Values:

```
no_archive_flags = 0x00000000
```

```
enable_compression = 0x00002000
```

```
endian_big = 0x00004000
```

```
endian_little = 0x00008000
```

```
disable_array_optimization = 0x00010000
```

```
disable_data_chunking = 0x00020000
```

```
all_archive_flags = 0x0003e000
```

Functions

```
void reverse_bytes (std::size_t size, char *address)
```

```
template<typename Archive>
```

```
void save_binary (Archive &ar, void const *address, std::size_t count)
```

```
template<typename Archive>
```

```
void load_binary (Archive &ar, void *address, std::size_t count)
```

```
template<typename Archive>
```

```
std::size_t current_pos (const Archive &ar)
```

```
template<typename Archive>
```

```
struct basic_archive
```

Public Functions

```
virtual ~basic_archive ()
```

```
template<typename T>
```

```
void invoke (T &t)
```

```
bool enable_compression () const
```

```
bool endian_big () const
```

```
bool endian_little () const
```

```
bool disable_array_optimization () const
```

```
bool disable_data_chunking() const  
std::uint32_t flags() const  
bool is_preprocessing() const  
std::size_t current_pos() const  
void save_binary(void const *address, std::size_t count)  
void load_binary(void *address, std::size_t count)  
void reset()  
template<typename T>  
T &get_extra_data()  
template<typename T>  
T *try_get_extra_data()
```

Public Static Attributes

```
const std::uint64_t npos = std::uint64_t(-1)
```

Protected Functions

```
basic_archive(std::uint32_t flags)  
basic_archive(basic_archive const&)  
basic_archive &operator=(basic_archive const&)
```

Protected Attributes

```
std::uint32_t flags_  
std::size_t size_  
detail::extra_archive_data extra_data_  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

```
struct binary_filter
```

Public Functions

```
virtual void set_max_length(std::size_t size) = 0
virtual void save(void const *src, std::size_t src_count) = 0
virtual bool flush(void *dst, std::size_t dst_count, std::size_t &written) = 0
virtual std::size_t init_data(char const *buffer, std::size_t size, std::size_t buffer_size)
    = 0
virtual void load(void *dst, std::size_t dst_count) = 0
template<class T>
void serialize(T&, unsigned)
    HPX_SERIALIZATION_POLYMORPHIC_ABSTRACT(binary_filter)
    virtual ~binary_filter()

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<std::size_t N>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::bitset<N> &d, unsigned)

template<std::size_t N>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::bitset<N> const &bs, unsigned)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
    hpx::traits::detail::size<0>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
    hpx::traits::detail::size<1>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
    hpx::traits::detail::size<2>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
    hpx::traits::detail::size<3>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
```

```

void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<4>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<5>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<6>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<7>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<8>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<9>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<10>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<11>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<12>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<13>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<14>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &archive, T &t, const unsigned int version,
                      hpx::traits::detail::size<15>)

template<typename Archive, typename T>
void serialize_struct(Archive &ar, T &t, const unsigned int version)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::complex<T> &c, unsigned)

template<typename T>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::complex<T> const &c, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
```

struct erased_input_container

Subclassed by *hpx::serialization::input_container<Container>*

Public Functions

```
virtual ~erased_input_container()

virtual bool is_preprocessing() const

virtual void set_filter(binary_filter *filter) = 0

virtual void load_binary(void *address, std::size_t count) = 0

virtual void load_binary_chunk(void *address, std::size_t count) = 0

struct erased_output_container
Subclassed by hpx::serialization::output_container<Container, Chunker>
```

Public Functions

```
virtual ~erased_output_container()

virtual bool is_preprocessing() const

virtual void set_filter(binary_filter *filter) = 0

virtual void save_binary(void const *address, std::size_t count) = 0

virtual std::size_t save_binary_chunk(void const *address, std::size_t count) = 0

virtual void reset() = 0

virtual std::size_t get_num_chunks() const = 0

virtual void flush() = 0
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::deque<T, Allocator> &d, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::deque<T, Allocator> const &d, unsigned)

namespace hpx

namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void save(Archive &ar, std::exception_ptr const &e, unsigned int)

template<typename Archive>
void load(Archive &ar, std::exception_ptr &e, unsigned int)
```

```
namespace util
```

Enums

```
enum exception_type
Values:
unknown_exception = 0
std_runtime_error = 1
std_invalid_argument = 2
std_out_of_range = 3
std_logic_error = 4
std_bad_alloc = 5
std_bad_cast = 6
std_bad_typeid = 7
std_bad_exception = 8
std_exception = 9
boost_system_error = 10
hpx_exception = 11
hpx_thread_interrupted_exception = 12
std_system_error = 14
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

```
struct input_archive : public hpx::serialization::basic_archive<input_archive>
```

Public Types

```
using base_type = basic_archive<input_archive>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Container>
input_archive(Container &buffer, std::size_t inbound_data_size = 0, const
              std::vector<serialization_chunk> *chunks = nullptr)

template<typename T>
void invoke_impl(T &t)

template<typename T>
std::enable_if_t<!std::is_integral_v<T> && !std::is_enum_v<T>> load(T &t)

template<typename T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_integral_v<T> || std::is_enum_v<T>> load(T &t)

void load(float &f)

void load(double &d)

void load(char &c)

void load(bool &b)

std::size_t bytes_read() const

std::size_t current_pos() const
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename T>
void load_bitwise(T &t, std::false_type)

template<typename T>
void load_bitwise(T &t, std::true_type)

template<class T>
void load_nonintrusively_polymorphic(T &t, std::false_type)

template<class T>
void load_nonintrusively_polymorphic(T &t, std::true_type)

template<typename T>
void load_integral(T &val, std::false_type)

template<typename T>
void load_integral(T &val, std::true_type)

template<class Promoted>
void load_integral_impl(Promoted &l)
```

```
void load_binary(void *address, std::size_t count)
void load_binary_chunk(void *address, std::size_t count)
```

Private Members

std::unique_ptr<erased_input_container> buffer_

Friends

```
friend hpx::serialization::basic_archive< input_archive >
friend hpx::serialization::array
```

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

```
template<typename Container>
struct input_container : public hpx::serialization::erased_input_container
```

Public Functions

```
input_container(Container const &cont, std::size_t inbound_data_size)
input_container(Container const &cont, std::vector<serialization_chunk> const
                 *chunks, std::size_t inbound_data_size)
void set_filter(binary_filter *filter)
void load_binary(void *address, std::size_t count)
void load_binary_chunk(void *address, std::size_t count)
```

Public Members

```
Container const &cont_
std::size_t current_
std::unique_ptr<binary_filter> filter_
std::size_t decompressed_size_
std::vector<serialization_chunk> const *chunks_
std::size_t current_chunk_
std::size_t current_chunk_size_
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using access_traits = traits::serialization_access_data<Container>
```

Private Functions

```
    std::size_t get_chunk_size (std::size_t chunk) const
    std::uint8_t get_chunk_type (std::size_t chunk) const
    chunk_data get_chunk_data (std::size_t chunk) const
    std::size_t get_num_chunks () const

namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize (input_archive &ar, std::list<T, Allocator> &ls, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize (output_archive &ar, const std::list<T, Allocator> &ls, unsigned)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Key, typename Value>
void serialize (input_archive &ar, std::pair<Key, Value> &t, unsigned)

template<typename Key, typename Value>
void serialize (output_archive &ar, const std::pair<Key, Value> &t, unsigned)

template<typename Key, typename Value, typename Comp, typename Alloc>
void serialize (input_archive &ar, std::map<Key, Value, Comp, Alloc> &t, unsigned)

template<typename Key, typename Value, typename Comp, typename Alloc>
void serialize (output_archive &ar, std::map<Key, Value, Comp, Alloc> const &t, unsigned)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
void save (output_archive &ar, hpx::util::optional<T> const &o, unsigned)

template<typename T>
void load (input_archive &ar, hpx::util::optional<T> &o, unsigned)

hpx::serialization::HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE_TEMPLATE((template< typename T >,
namespace hpx

namespace serialization

struct output_archive : public hpx::serialization::basic_archive<output_archive>
```

Public Types

```
using base_type = basic_archive<output_archive>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Container>
output_archive (Container &buffer, std::uint32_t flags = 0U,
                 std::vector<serialization_chunk> *chunks = nullptr, binary_filter *filter =
                 nullptr)

std::size_t bytes_written () const
std::size_t get_num_chunks () const
std::size_t current_pos () const
void reset ()
void flush ()
bool is_preprocessing () const
```

Protected Functions

```
template<typename T>
void invoke_impl (T const &t)

template<typename T>
std::enable_if_t<!std::is_integral_v<T> && !std::is_enum_v<T>> save (T const &t)

template<typename T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_integral_v<T> || std::is_enum_v<T>> save (T t)

void save (float f)
void save (double d)
```

```
void save (char c)
void save (bool b)

template<typename T>
void save_bitwise (T const &t, std::false_type)

template<typename T>
void save_bitwise (T const &t, std::true_type)

template<typename T>
void save_nonintrusively_polymorphic (T const &t, std::false_type)

template<typename T>
void save_nonintrusively_polymorphic (T const &t, std::true_type)

template<typename T>
void save_integral (T val, std::false_type)

template<typename T>
void save_integral (T val, std::true_type)

template<class Promoted>
void save_integral_impl (Promoted l)

void save_binary (void const *address, std::size_t count)
void save_binary_chunk (void const *address, std::size_t count)
```

Protected Attributes

```
std::unique_ptr<erased_output_container> buffer_
```

Private Static Functions

```
static std::uint32_t make_flags (std::uint32_t flags, std::vector<serialization_chunk> *chunks)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::serialization::basic_archive< output_archive >
friend hpx::serialization::array

namespace hpx

namespace serialization

template<typename Container, typename Chunker>
struct filtered_output_container : public hpx::serialization::output_container<Container, Chunker>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using access_traits = traits::serialization_access_data<Container>

template<>
using base_type = output_container<Container, Chunker>
```

Public Functions

```
filtered_output_container(Container &cont, std::vector<serialization_chunk>
                           *chunks = nullptr)

~filtered_output_container()

void flush()

void set_filter(binary_filter *filter)

void save_binary(void const *address, std::size_t count)

std::size_t save_binary_chunk(void const *address, std::size_t count)
```

Protected Attributes

```
std::size_t start_compressing_at_

binary_filter *filter_

template<typename Container, typename Chunker>
struct output_container : public hpx::serialization::erased_output_container
Subclassed by hpx::serialization::filtered_output_container< Container, Chunker >
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using access_traits = traits::serialization_access_data<Container>
```

Public Functions

```
output_container(Container &cont, std::vector<serialization_chunk> *chunks = nullptr)

~output_container()

void flush()

std::size_t get_num_chunks() const

void reset()

void set_filter(binary_filter*)

void save_binary(void const *address, std::size_t count)

std::size_t save_binary_chunk(void const *address, std::size_t count)

bool is_preprocessing() const
```

Protected Attributes

```
Container &cont_
std::size_t current_
Chunker chunker_
```

```
template<typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char>
class basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, std::true_type>
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr basic_any()

basic_any(basic_any const &x)

basic_any(basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>>::type>
basic_any(T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value>>::type* = nullptr)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value>>::type>
basic_any(std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value>>::type>
basic_any(std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

~basic_any()

basic_any &operator=(basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator=(basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>>::type>
basic_any &operator=(T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap(basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type() const

template<typename T>
T const &cast() const

bool has_value() const

void reset()

bool equal_to(basic_any const &rhs) const
```

Private Functions

```
basic_any &assign (basic_any const &x)
void load (IArch &ar, const unsigned version)
void save (OArch &ar, const unsigned version) const
HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER ()
```

Private Members

```
detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<IArch, OArch, Char, std::true_type> *table
void *object
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::serialization::access
namespace hpx
```

Typedefs

```
using any = util::basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, char, std::true_type>
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Char>
util::basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, Char> make_any (T &&t)
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
using instead = basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, char, std::true_type>
using wany = basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, wchar_t, std::true_type>
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Char, typename ...Ts>
basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, Char> make_any (Ts&&...
ts)

template<typename T, typename Char, typename U, typename ...Ts>
basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, Char> make_any (std::initializer_list<U>
il,
Ts&&...
ts)

template<typename T, typename Char> hpx::util::HPX_DEPRECATED_V(1, 6, "hpx::util::ma

template<typename IArch, typename OArch, typename Char>
class basic_any<IArch, OArch, Char, std::true_type>
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr basic_any()

basic_any (basic_any const &x)

basic_any (basic_any &&x)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>::value>::type* = nullptr)
basic_any (T &&x, typename std::enable_if<std::is_copy_constructible<typename std::decay<T>::value>::value>::type* = nullptr)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<typename basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<T>, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename U, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<basic_any (std::in_place_type_t<T>, std::initializer_list<U> il, Ts&&... ts)

~basic_any()

basic_any &operator= (basic_any const &x)

basic_any &operator= (basic_any &&rhs)

template<typename T, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<basic_any, typename std::decay<T>::value>::value>::type* = nullptr)
basic_any &operator= (T &&rhs)

basic_any &swap (basic_any &x)

std::type_info const &type () const

template<typename T>
T const &cast () const

bool has_value () const

void reset ()

bool equal_to (basic_any const &rhs) const
```

Private Functions

```
basic_any &assign (basic_any const &x)
void load (IArch &ar, const unsigned version)
void save (OArch &ar, const unsigned version) const
HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER()
```

Private Members

```
detail::any::fxn_ptr_table<IArch, OArch, Char, std::true_type> *table
void *object
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::true_type, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
static void new_object (void *&object, std::false_type, Ts&&... ts)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::util::hpx::serialization::access
struct hash_any
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Char>
std::size_t operator() (const basic_any<serialization::input_archive, serialization::output_archive, Char, std::true_type> &elem) const
namespace hpx

namespace serialization
```

Enums

```
enum chunk_type
  Values:
    chunk_type_index = 0
    chunk_type_pointer = 1
```

Functions

```
serialization_chunk create_index_chunk (std::size_t index, std::size_t size)
serialization_chunk create_pointer_chunk (void const *pos, std::size_t size, std::uint64_t
                                         rkey = 0)

union chunk_data
```

Public Members

```
std::size_t index_
void const *cpos_
void *pos_

struct serialization_chunk
```

Public Members

```
chunk_data data_
std::size_t size_
std::uint64_t rkey_
std::uint8_t type_
```

Defines

```
HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER ()
HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE (T)
HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE_TEMPLATE (TEMPLATE, ARGS)
namespace hpx

namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
output_archive &operator<< (output_archive &ar, T const &t)

template<typename T>
input_archive &operator>> (input_archive &ar, T &t)

template<typename T>
output_archive &operator& (output_archive &ar, T const &t)

template<typename T>
input_archive &operator& (input_archive &ar, T &t)
```

```
namespace hpx

namespace serialization

template<typename T, typename Allocator = std::allocator<T>>
class serialize_buffer
```

Public Types

```
enum init_mode
```

Values:

```
copy = 0
```

```
reference = 1
```

```
take = 2
```

```
template<>
```

```
using value_type = T
```

Public Functions

```
serialize_buffer(allocator_type const &alloc = allocator_type())
```

```
serialize_buffer(std::size_t size, allocator_type const &alloc = allocator_type())
```

```
serialize_buffer(T *data, std::size_t size, init_mode mode = copy, allocator_type const
&alloc = allocator_type())
```

```
template<typename Deallocator>
```

```
serialize_buffer(T *data, std::size_t size, allocator_type const &alloc, Deallocator
const &dealloc)
```

```
template<typename Deleter>
```

```
serialize_buffer(T *data, std::size_t size, init_mode mode, Deleter const &deleter,
allocator_type const &alloc = allocator_type())
```

```
template<typename Deleter>
```

```
serialize_buffer(T const *data, std::size_t size, init_mode mode, Deleter const
&deleter, allocator_type const &alloc = allocator_type())
```

```
template<typename Deallocator, typename Deleter>
```

```
serialize_buffer(T *data, std::size_t size, allocator_type const &alloc, Deallocator
const &, Deleter const &deleter)
```

```
serialize_buffer(T const *data, std::size_t size, allocator_type const &alloc = allo-
cator_type())
```

```
template<typename Deleter>
```

```
serialize_buffer(T const *data, std::size_t size, Deleter const &deleter, alloca-
tor_type const &alloc = allocator_type())
```

```
serialize_buffer(T const *data, std::size_t size, init_mode mode, allocator_type
const &alloc = allocator_type())
```

```
T *data()
```

```
T const *data() const
T *begin()
T *end()
T &operator[](std::size_t idx)
T operator[](std::size_t idx) const
buffer_type data_array() const
std::size_t size() const
void resize_norealloc(std::size_t newsize)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using allocator_type = Allocator
template<>
using buffer_type = boost::shared_array<T>
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void save(Archive &ar, unsigned int const) const
template<typename Archive>
void load(Archive &ar, unsigned int const)
```

Private Members

```
buffer_type data_
std::size_t size_
Allocator alloc_
```

Private Static Functions

```
static void no_deleter(T*)
template<typename Deallocator>
static void deleter(T *p, Deallocator dealloc, std::size_t size)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::serialization::hpx::serialization::access
bool operator==(serialize_buffer const &rhs, serialize_buffer const &lhs)
namespace hpx

namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Compare, typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::set<T, Compare, Allocator> &set, unsigned)
template<typename T, typename Compare, typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::set<T, Compare, Allocator> const &set, unsigned)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
void load(input_archive &ar, std::shared_ptr<T> &ptr, unsigned)
template<typename T>
void save(output_archive &ar, std::shared_ptr<T> const &ptr, unsigned)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &ar, std::tuple<Ts...> &t, unsigned int version)
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive&, std::tuple<>&, unsigned int)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Char, typename CharTraits, typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::basic_string<Char, CharTraits, Allocator> &s, unsigned)

template<typename Char, typename CharTraits, typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::basic_string<Char, CharTraits, Allocator> const &s, unsigned)

namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename ...Ts>
void serialize(Archive &ar, hpx::tuple<Ts...> &t, unsigned int version)

template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive&, hpx::tuple<>&, unsigned)

template<typename Archive, typename ...Ts>
void load_construct_data(Archive &ar, hpx::tuple<Ts...> *t, unsigned int version)

template<typename Archive, typename ...Ts>
void save_construct_data(Archive &ar, hpx::tuple<Ts...> const *t, unsigned int version)
```

```
    namespace hpx
```

```
        namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
void load(input_archive &ar, std::unique_ptr<T> &ptr, unsigned)

template<typename T>
void save(output_archive &ar, const std::unique_ptr<T> &ptr, unsigned)

namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Key, typename Value, typename Hash, typename KeyEqual, typename Allocserialize(input_archive &ar, std::unordered_map<Key, Value, Hash, KeyEqual, Alloc> &t,
               unsigned)

template<typename Key, typename Value, typename Hash, typename KeyEqual, typename Allocserialize(output_archive &ar, const std::unordered_map<Key, Value, Hash, KeyEqual,
               Alloc> &t, unsigned)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::valarray<T> &arr, int)

template<typename T>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::valarray<T> const &arr, int)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts>
void save(output_archive &ar, std::variant<Ts...> const &v, unsigned)

template<typename ...Ts>
void load(input_archive &ar, std::variant<Ts...> &v, unsigned)

hpx::serialization::HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE_TEMPLATE((template< typename... Ts
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::vector<bool, Allocator> &v, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, std::vector<T, Allocator> &v, unsigned)

template<typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::vector<bool, Allocator> const &v, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, std::vector<T, Allocator> const &v, unsigned)
```

Defines

```
MAKE_ARITY_FUNC (count)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, std::size_t N>
constexpr auto is_brace_constructible()

hpx::traits::static_cast< T * >(nullptr)

template<typename T, std::size_t N>
constexpr auto is_paren_constructible()
```

Defines

```
HPX_IS_BITWISE_SERIALIZABLE (T)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_bitwise_ser
```

Defines

```
HPX_IS_NOT_BITWISE_SERIALIZABLE (T)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_not_bitwise_
```

Defines

```
HPX_TRAITS_NONINTRUSIVE_POLYMORPHIC (Class)
HPX_TRAITS_NONINTRUSIVE_POLYMORPHIC_TEMPLATE (TEMPLATE, ARG_LIST)
HPX_TRAITS_SERIALIZED_WITH_ID (Class)
HPX_TRAITS_SERIALIZED_WITH_ID_TEMPLATE (TEMPLATE, ARG_LIST)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_intrusive_p
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_nonintrusive_
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::traits::is_serialized_w
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Container>
struct default_serialization_access_data
Subclassed by hpx::traits::serialization_access_data<Container >
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using preprocessing_only = std::false_type
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr bool is_preprocessing ()

static constexpr void write (Container&, std::size_t, std::size_t, void const*)

static bool flush (serialization::binary_filter*, Container&, std::size_t, std::size_t size,
std::size_t &written)

static constexpr void read (Container const&, std::size_t, std::size_t, void*)

static constexpr std::size_t init_data (Container const&, serialization::binary_filter*, std::size_t, std::size_t decompressed_size)

static constexpr void reset (Container&)

template<typename Container>
struct serialization_access_data : public hpx::traits::default_serialization_access_data<Container>
Subclassed by hpx::traits::serialization_access_data<Container const >
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t size(Container const &cont)

static void resize(Container &cont, std::size_t count)

static void write(Container &cont, std::size_t count, std::size_t current, void const *address)

static bool flush(serialization::binary_filter *filter, Container &cont, std::size_t current,
                 std::size_t size, std::size_t &written)

static void read(Container const &cont, std::size_t count, std::size_t current, void *address)

static std::size_t init_data(Container const &cont, serialization::binary_filter *filter,
                           std::size_t current, std::size_t decompressed_size)
```

static_reinit

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/static_reinit.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/static_reinit.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_CORE_EXPORT_REINITIALIZABLE_STATIC

namespace hpx

    namespace util
```

Variables

```
template<typename T, typename Tag = T, std::size_t N = 1>
struct HPX_CORE_EXPORT_REINITIALIZABLE_STATIC reinitializable_static

template<typename T, typename Tag, std::size_t N>
struct reinitializable_static
```

Public Types

```
typedef T value_type
typedef T &reference
typedef T const &const_reference
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(reinitializable_static)

reinitializable_static()

template<typename U>
reinitializable_static(U const &val)

operator reference()

operator const_reference() const

reference get (std::size_t item = 0)

const_reference get (std::size_t item = 0) const
```

Private Types

```
typedef std::add_pointer<value_type>::type pointer
typedef std::aligned_storage<sizeof(value_type), std::alignment_of<value_type>::value>::type storage_type
```

Private Static Functions

```
static void default_construct()

template<typename U>
static void value_construct(U const &v)

static void destruct()

static void default_constructor()

template<typename U>
static void value_constructor(U const *pv)

static pointer get_address (std::size_t item)
```

Private Static Attributes

```
reinitializable_static<T, Tag, N>::storage_type data_
std::once_flag constructed_

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
void reinit_register(util::function_nonser<void>
    > const &constructutil::function_nonser<void> const &destruct

void reinit_construct()

void reinit_destruct()
```

string_util

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/string_util.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/string_util.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace string_util
```

Functions

```
template<typename CharT, class Traits, class Alloc>
void to_lower(std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Alloc> &s)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace string_util
```

Functions

```
template<typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Allocator>
detail::is_any_of_pred<CharT, Traits, Allocator> is_any_of(std::basic_string<CharT, Traits,
    Allocator> const &chars)
```

```
auto is_any_of(char const *chars)
```

```
struct is_space
```

Public Functions

```
bool operator() (int c) const
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace string_util
```

Enums

```
enum token_compress_mode
```

Values:

off

on

Functions

```
template<typename Container, typename Predicate, typename CharT, typename Traits, typename Allocator>
void split (Container &container, std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Allocator> const &str, Predicate &&pred, token_compress_mode compress_mode = token_compress_mode::off)
```

```
template<typename Container, typename Predicate>
```

```
void split (Container &container, char const *str, Predicate &&pred, token_compress_mode compress_mode = token_compress_mode::off)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace string_util
```

Functions

```
template<typename CharT, class Traits, class Alloc>
void trim (std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Alloc> &s)
```

```
template<typename CharT, class Traits, class Alloc>
```

```
std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Alloc> trim_copy (std::basic_string<CharT, Traits, Alloc> const &s)
```

synchronization

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/synchronization.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/synchronization.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace experimental
```

```
template<typename ReadWriteT, typename ReadT, typename Allocator>
class async_rw_mutex
```

```
#include <async_rw_mutex.hpp> Read-write mutex where access is granted to a value through senders.
```

The wrapped value is accessed through read and readwrite, both of which return senders which call `set_value` on a connected receiver when the wrapped value is safe to read or write. The senders send the value through a wrapper type which is implicitly convertible to a reference of the wrapped value. Read-only senders send wrappers that are convertible to const references.

A read-write sender gives exclusive access to the wrapped value, while a read-only sender gives shared (with other read-only senders) access to the value.

A void mutex acts as a mutex around some user-managed resource, i.e. the void mutex does not manage any value and the types sent by the senders are not convertible. The sent types are copyable and release access to the protected resource when released.

The order in which senders call set_value is determined by the order in which the senders are retrieved from the mutex. Connecting and starting the senders is thread-safe.

Retrieving senders from the mutex is not thread-safe.

The mutex is movable and non-copyable.

Public Types

```
template<>
using read_type = std::decay_t<ReadT> const

template<>
using readwrite_type = std::decay_t<ReadWriteT>

template<>
using value_type = readwrite_type

template<>
using read_access_type = detail::async_rw_mutex_access_wrapper<readwrite_type, read_type, detail::async_r

template<>
using readwrite_access_type = detail::async_rw_mutex_access_wrapper<readwrite_type, read_type, detail::a

template<>
using allocator_type = Allocator
```

Public Functions

```
async_rw_mutex()

template<typename U, typename = std::enable_if_t<!std::is_same<std::decay_t<U>, async_rw_mutex>::value>>
async_rw_mutex (U &&u, allocator_type const &alloc = {})

async_rw_mutex (async_rw_mutex&&)

async_rw_mutex &operator= (async_rw_mutex&&)

async_rw_mutex (async_rw_mutex const&)

async_rw_mutex &operator= (async_rw_mutex const&)

sender<detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type::read> read ()

sender<detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type::readwrite> readwrite ()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using shared_state_type = detail::async_rw_mutex_shared_state<value_type>

template<>
using shared_state_ptr_type = std::shared_ptr<shared_state_type>
```

Private Members

```
value_type value
allocator_type alloc
detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type prev_access = detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type::readwrite
shared_state_ptr_type prev_state
shared_state_ptr_type state

template<detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type AccessType>
struct sender
```

Public Types

```
template<>
template<>
using access_type = detail::async_rw_mutex_access_wrapper<readwrite_type, read_type, AccessType>

template<>
template<template<typename...> class Tuple, template<typename...> class Variantusing value_types = Variant<Tuple<access_type>>

template<>
template<template<typename...> class Variant>
using error_types = Variant<std::exception_ptr>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename R>
auto connect (R &&r) &&
```

Public Members

```
template<>
shared_state_ptr_type prev_state

template<>
shared_state_ptr_type state
```

Public Static Attributes

```
template<>
constexpr bool sends_done = false
```

```
template<typename R>
struct operation_state
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
template<typename R_>
operation_state(R_ &&r, shared_state_ptr_type prev_state, shared_state_ptr_type state)
```

```
template<>
template<>
operation_state(operation_state&&)
```

```
template<>
template<>
operation_state &operator=(operation_state&&)
```

```
template<>
template<>
operation_state(operation_state const&)
```

```
template<>
template<>
operation_state &operator=(operation_state const&)
```

```
template<>
template<>
void start()
```

Public Members

```
template<>
template<>
std::decay_t<R> r
```

```
template<>
template<>
shared_state_ptr_type prev_state
```

```
template<>
template<>
shared_state_ptr_type state
```

```
template<typename Allocator>
class async_rw_mutex<void, void, Allocator>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using read_type = void

template<>
using readwrite_type = void

template<>
using read_access_type = detail::async_rw_mutex_access_wrapper<readwrite_type, read_type, detail::async_>

template<>
using readwrite_access_type = detail::async_rw_mutex_access_wrapper<readwrite_type, read_type, detail::async_>

template<>
using allocator_type = Allocator
```

Public Functions

```
async_rw_mutex(allocator_type const &alloc = {})

async_rw_mutex(async_rw_mutex&&)

async_rw_mutex &operator=(async_rw_mutex&&)

async_rw_mutex(async_rw_mutex const&)

async_rw_mutex &operator=(async_rw_mutex const&)

sender<detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type::read> read()

sender<detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type::readwrite> readwrite()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using shared_state_type = detail::async_rw_mutex_shared_state<void>

template<>
using shared_state_ptr_type = std::shared_ptr<shared_state_type>
```

Private Members

```
allocator_type alloc

detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type prev_access = detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type::readwrite

shared_state_ptr_type prev_state

shared_state_ptr_type state

template<detail::async_rw_mutex_access_type AccessType>
struct sender
```

Public Types

```
template<>
template<>
using access_type = detail::async_rw_mutex_access_wrapper<readwrite_type, read_type, AccessType>

template<>
template<template<typename...> class Tuple, template<typename...> class Variantusing value_types = Variant<Tuple<access_type>>

template<>
template<template<typename...> class Variant>
using error_types = Variant<std::exception_ptr>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename R>
auto connect (R &&r) &&
```

Public Members

```
template<>
shared_state_ptr_type prev_state

template<>
shared_state_ptr_type state
```

Public Static Attributes

```
template<>
constexpr bool sends_done = false

template<typename R>
struct operation_state
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
template<typename R_>
operation_state (R_ &&r, shared_state_ptr_type prev_state, shared_state_ptr_type state)
```



```
template<>
template<>
operation_state (operation_state&&)
```



```
template<>
template<>
operation_state &operator= (operation_state&&)
```



```
template<>
template<>
operation_state (operation_state const&)
```

```

template<>
template<>
operation_state &operator=(operation_state const&)

template<>
template<>
void start()

```

Public Members

```

template<>
template<>
std::decay_t<R> r

template<>
template<>
shared_state_ptr_type prev_state

template<>
template<>
shared_state_ptr_type state

namespace hpx

```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

class barrier

#include <barrier.hpp> A barrier can be used to synchronize a specific number of threads, blocking all of the entering threads until all of the threads have entered the barrier.

Note A *barrier* is not a LCO in the sense that it has no global id and it can't be triggered using the action (parcel) mechanism. It is just a low level synchronization primitive allowing to synchronize a given number of *threads*.

Public Functions

```
barrier (std::size_t number_of_threads)
```

```
~barrier()
```

```
void wait()
```

The function *wait* will block the number of entering *threads* (as given by the constructor parameter *number_of_threads*), releasing all waiting threads as soon as the last *thread* entered this function.

```
void count_up()
```

The function *count_up* will increase the number of *threads* to be waited in *wait* function.

```
void reset (std::size_t number_of_threads)
```

The function *reset* will reset the number of *threads* as given by the function parameter *number_of_threads*. The newer coming *threads* executing the function *wait* will be waiting until *total_* is equal to *barrier_flag*. The last *thread* exiting the *wait* function will notify the newer *threads* waiting and the newer *threads* will get the reset *number_of_threads_*. The function *reset* can be executed while previous *threads* executing *waiting* after they have been waken up. Thus *total_* can not be reset to *barrier_flag* which will break the comparison condition under the function *wait*.

Private Types

```
typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Private Members

```
std::size_t number_of_threads_  
std::size_t total_  
mutex_type mtx_  
local::detail::condition_variable cond_
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::size_t barrier_flag = static_cast<std::size_t>(1) << (CHAR_BIT * sizeof(std::size_t) - 1)
```

```
template<typename OnCompletion = detail::empty_oncompletion>  
class cpp20_barrier
```

Public Types

```
template<>  
using arrival_token = bool
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (cpp20_barrier)
```

```
cpp20_barrier (std::ptrdiff_t expected, OnCompletion completion = OnCompletion())
```

```
HPX_NODISCARD arrival_token hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_barrier::arrive (std::ptr
```

```
void wait (arrival_token &&old_phase) const
```

```
void arrive_and_wait ()
```

Effects: Equivalent to: *wait(arrive())*.

```
void arrive_and_drop ()
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr std::ptrdiff_t() hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_barrier::max()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using mutex_type = lcos::local::spinlock
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
local::detail::condition_variable cond_
std::ptrdiff_t expected_
std::ptrdiff_t arrived_
OnCompletion completion_
bool phase_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename T>
using channel1_mpmc = bounded_channel<T, hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>

template<typename T, typename Mutex = util::spinlock>
class bounded_channel
```

Public Functions

```
bounded_channel (std::size_t size)
bounded_channel (bounded_channel &&rhs)
bounded_channel &operator= (bounded_channel &&rhs)
~bounded_channel ()
bool get (T *val = nullptr) const
bool set (T &&t)
std::size_t close ()
std::size_t capacity () const
```

Protected Functions

```
std::size_t close (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex
```

Private Functions

```
bool is_full (std::size_t tail) const
```

```
bool is_empty (std::size_t head) const
```

Private Members

```
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<mutex_type> mtx_
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::size_t> head_
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::size_t> tail_
std::size_t size_
std::unique_ptr<T[]> buffer_
bool closed_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename T>
using channel_mpsc = base_channel_mpsc<T, hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>

template<typename T, typename Mutex = util::spinlock>
class base_channel_mpsc
```

Public Functions

```
base_channel_mpsc (std::size_t size)
base_channel_mpsc (base_channel_mpsc &&rhs)
base_channel_mpsc &operator= (base_channel_mpsc &&rhs)
~base_channel_mpsc ()
bool get (T *val = nullptr) const
bool set (T &&t)
std::size_t close()
std::size_t capacity() const
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex
```

Private Functions

```
bool is_full (std::size_t tail) const
bool is_empty (std::size_t head) const
```

Private Members

```
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::atomic<std::size_t>> head_
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<tail_data> tail_
std::size_t size_
std::unique_ptr<T[]> buffer_
std::atomic<bool> closed_
struct tail_data
```

Public Members

```
template<>
mutex_type mtx_
template<>
std::atomic<std::size_t> tail_
namespace hpx
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

```
template<typename T>
class channel_spse
```

Public Functions

```
channel_spse (std::size_t size)
channel_spse (channel_spse &&rhs)
channel_spse &operator= (channel_spse &&rhs)
~channel_spse ()

bool get (T *val = nullptr) const
bool set (T &&t)
std::size_t close ()
std::size_t capacity () const
```

Private Functions

```
bool is_full (std::size_t tail) const
bool is_empty (std::size_t head) const
```

Private Members

```
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::atomic<std::size_t>> head_
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data<std::atomic<std::size_t>> tail_
std::size_t size_
std::unique_ptr<T[]> buffer_
std::atomic<bool> closed_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

Enums

```
enum cv_status
    Values:
        no_timeout
        timeout
        error

class condition_variable
```

Public Functions

```
condition_variable()
~condition_variable()

void notify_one(error_code &ec = throws)
void notify_all(error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Mutex>
void wait(std::unique_lock<Mutex> &lock, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Mutex, typename Predicate>
void wait(std::unique_lock<Mutex> &lock, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Mutex>
cv_status wait_until(std::unique_lock<Mutex> &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point
const &abs_time, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Mutex, typename Predicate>
bool wait_until(std::unique_lock<Mutex> &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point
const &abs_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Mutex>
cv_status wait_for(std::unique_lock<Mutex> &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_duration
const &rel_time, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename Mutex, typename Predicate>
bool wait_for(std::unique_lock<Mutex> &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const
&rel_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Private Types

```
using mutex_type = detail::condition_variable_data::mutex_type
using data_type = hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::condition_variable_data>
```

Private Members

```
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data_derived<data_type> data_
class condition_variable_any
```

Public Functions

```
condition_variable_any()
~condition_variable_any()
void notify_one(error_code &ec = throws)
void notify_all(error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock>
void wait(Lock &lock, error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
void wait(Lock &lock, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock>
cv_status wait_until(Lock &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
bool wait_until(Lock &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock>
cv_status wait_for(Lock &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
bool wait_for(Lock &lock, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
bool wait(Lock &lock, stop_token stoken, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
bool wait_until(Lock &lock, stop_token stoken, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)
template<typename Lock, typename Predicate>
bool wait_for(Lock &lock, stop_token stoken, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, Predicate pred, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Private Types

```
using mutex_type = detail::condition_variable_data::mutex_type
using data_type = hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::condition_variable_data>
```

Private Members

```
hpx::util::cache_aligned_data_derived<data_type> data_
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

Typedefs

```
typedef counting_semaphore_var counting_semaphore
template<typename Mutex = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock, int N = 0>
class counting_semaphore_var : private hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<PTRDIFF_MAX,
```

Public Functions

```
counting_semaphore_var (std::ptrdiff_t value = N)
counting_semaphore_var (counting_semaphore_var const&)
counting_semaphore_var &operator= (counting_semaphore_var const&)
void wait (std::ptrdiff_t count = 1)
bool try_wait (std::ptrdiff_t count = 1)
void signal (std::ptrdiff_t count = 1)
    Signal the semaphore.
std::ptrdiff_t signal_all ()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex
```

```
template<typename Mutex = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>
class cpp20_binary_semaphore : public hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore<1, hpx::lcos::local::
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (cpp20_binary_semaphore)
cpp20_binary_semaphore (std::ptrdiff_t value = 1)
~cpp20_binary_semaphore ()

template<std::ptrdiff_t Least.MaxValue = PTRDIFF_MAX, typename Mutex = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>
class cpp20_counting_semaphore
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (cpp20_counting_semaphore)
cpp20_counting_semaphore (std::ptrdiff_t value)
~cpp20_counting_semaphore ()
void release (std::ptrdiff_t update = 1)
bool try_acquire ()
void acquire ()
bool try_acquire_until (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time)
bool try_acquire_for (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time)
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr std::ptrdiff_t() hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_counting_semaphore::value
```

Protected Types

```
template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex
```

Protected Attributes

```
mutex_type mtx_
detail::counting_semaphore sem_
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local
```

```
class event
#include <event.hpp> Event semaphores can be used for synchronizing multiple threads that need
to wait for an event to occur. When the event occurs, all threads waiting for the event are woken
up.
```

Public Functions

```
event ()
Construct a new event semaphore.

bool occurred ()
Check if the event has occurred.

void wait ()
Wait for the event to occur.

void set ()
Release all threads waiting on this semaphore.

void reset ()
Reset the event.
```

Private Types

```
typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Private Functions

```
void wait_locked (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l)
void set_locked (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> l)
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
This mutex protects the queue.

local::detail::condition_variable cond_

std::atomic<bool> event_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

```
class cpp20_latch
#include <latch.hpp> Latches are a thread coordination mechanism that allow one or more
threads to block until an operation is completed. An individual latch is a singleuse object; once
the operation has been completed, the latch cannot be reused.
```

Subclassed by *hpx::lcos::local::latch*

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (*cpp20_latch*)

cpp20_latch (*std::ptrdiff_t count*)

Initialize the latch

Requires: *count* ≥ 0 . Synchronization: None Postconditions: *counter_ == count*.

~cpp20_latch()

Requires: No threads are blocked at the synchronization point.

Note May be called even if some threads have not yet returned from *wait()* or *count_down_and_wait()*, provided that *counter_* is 0.

Note The destructor might not return until all threads have exited *wait()* or *count_down_and_wait()*.

Note It is the caller's responsibility to ensure that no other thread enters *wait()* after one thread has called the destructor. This may require additional coordination.

void count_down (*std::ptrdiff_t update*)

Decrement *counter_* by *n*. Does not block.

Requires: *counter_ >= n* and *n >= 0*.

Synchronization: Synchronizes with all calls that block on this latch and with all *try_wait* calls on this latch that return true .

Exceptions

- Nothing.:

bool try_wait() const

Returns: With very low probability false. Otherwise *counter == 0*.

void wait() const

If *counter_* is 0, returns immediately. Otherwise, blocks the calling thread at the synchronization point until *counter_* reaches 0.

Exceptions

- Nothing.:

void arrive_and_wait (*std::ptrdiff_t update = 1*)

Effects: Equivalent to: *count_down(update); wait();*

Public Static Functions

static constexpr std::ptrdiff_t() hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_latch::max()

Returns: The maximum value of counter that the implementation supports.

Protected Types

```
using mutex_type = lcos::local::spinlock
```

Protected Attributes

```
util::cache_line_data<mutex_type> mtx_
util::cache_line_data<local::detail::condition_variable> cond_
std::atomic<std::ptrdiff_t> counter_
bool notified_
```

class latch : public hpx::lcos::local::cpp20_latch
#include <latch.hpp> A latch maintains an internal counter_ that is initialized when the latch is created. Threads may block at a synchronization point waiting for counter_ to be decremented to 0. When counter_ reaches 0, all such blocked threads are released.
Calls to `countdown_and_wait()`, `count_down()`, `wait()`, `is_ready()`, `count_up()`, and `reset()` behave as atomic operations.

Note A local::latch is not an LCO in the sense that it has no global id and it can't be triggered using the action (parcel) mechanism. Use lcos::latch instead if this is required. It is just a low level synchronization primitive allowing to synchronize a given number of *threads*.

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (latch)

latch (std::ptrdiff_t count)

Initialize the latch

Requires: `count >= 0`. Synchronization: None Postconditions: `counter_ == count`.

~latch ()

Requires: No threads are blocked at the synchronization point.

Note May be called even if some threads have not yet returned from `wait()` or `count_down_and_wait()`, provided that counter_ is 0.

Note The destructor might not return until all threads have exited `wait()` or `count_down_and_wait()`.

Note It is the caller's responsibility to ensure that no other thread enters `wait()` after one thread has called the destructor. This may require additional coordination.

void count_down_and_wait ()

Decrements counter_ by 1 . Blocks at the synchronization point until counter_ reaches 0.

Requires: `counter_ > 0`.

Synchronization: Synchronizes with all calls that block on this latch and with all `is_ready` calls on this latch that return true.

Exceptions

- Nothing..

```
bool is_ready() const
    Returns: counter_ == 0. Does not block.
```

Exceptions

- Nothing.:

```
void abort_all()
```

```
void count_up(std::ptrdiff_t n)
    Increments counter_ by n. Does not block.
```

Requires: n >= 0.

Exceptions

- Nothing.:

```
void reset(std::ptrdiff_t n)
```

Reset counter_ to n. Does not block.

Requires: n >= 0.

Exceptions

- Nothing.:

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

Functions

```
template<typename Mutex>
void swap(upgrade_lock<Mutex> &lhs, upgrade_lock<Mutex> &rhs)
```

```
template<typename Mutex>
class upgrade_lock
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex
```

Public Functions

```
upgrade_lock(upgrade_lock const&)
upgrade_lock &operator=(upgrade_lock const&)
upgrade_lock()
upgrade_lock(Mutex &m_)
upgrade_lock(Mutex &m_, std::adopt_lock_t)
upgrade_lock(Mutex &m_, std::defer_lock_t)
upgrade_lock(Mutex &m_, std::try_to_lock_t)
upgrade_lock(upgrade_lock<Mutex> &&other)
upgrade_lock(std::unique_lock<Mutex> &&other)
upgrade_lock &operator=(upgrade_lock<Mutex> &&other)
void swap(upgrade_lock &other)

Mutex *mutex() const
Mutex *release()

~upgrade_lock()

void lock()

bool try_lock()

void unlock()

operator bool() const
bool owns_lock() const
```

Protected Attributes

```
Mutex *m
bool is_locked
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::local::upgrade_to_unique_lock
template<typename Mutex>
class upgrade_to_unique_lock
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex
```

Public Functions

```
upgrade_to_unique_lock (upgrade_to_unique_lock const&)
upgrade_to_unique_lock &operator= (upgrade_to_unique_lock const&)
upgrade_to_unique_lock (upgrade_lock<Mutex> &m_)
~upgrade_to_unique_lock ()

upgrade_to_unique_lock (upgrade_to_unique_lock<Mutex> &&other)
upgrade_to_unique_lock &operator= (upgrade_to_unique_lock<Mutex> &&other)
void swap (upgrade_to_unique_lock &other)

operator bool () const
bool owns_lock () const
Mutex *mutex () const
```

Private Members

```
upgrade_lock<Mutex> *source
std::unique_lock<Mutex> exclusive

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

```
class mutex
Subclassed by hpx::lcos::local::timed_mutex
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (mutex)
mutex (char const *const description = "")
~mutex ()

void lock (char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
void lock (error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
bool try_lock (char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock (error_code &ec = throws)
void unlock (error_code &ec = throws)
```

Protected Types

```
typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Protected Attributes

```
mutex_type mtx_
threads::thread_id_type owner_id_
lcos::local::detail::condition_variable cond_
```

```
class timed_mutex : private hpx::lcos::local::mutex
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (timed_mutex)
timed_mutex (char const *const description = "")
~timed_mutex ()

bool try_lock_until (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, char const
                     *description, error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock_until (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time, error_code
                     &ec = throws)
bool try_lock_for (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, char const *de-
                   scription, error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock_for (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time, error_code &ec =
                   throws)
void lock (char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
void lock (error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock (char const *description, error_code &ec = throws)
bool try_lock (error_code &ec = throws)
void unlock (error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
namespace threads
```

Typedefs

```
using thread_id_ref_type = thread_id_ref
using thread_self = coroutines::detail::coroutine_self
```

Functions

thread_id **get_self_id()**

The function *get_self_id* returns the HPX thread id of the current thread (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

thread_self ***get_self_ptr()**

The function *get_self_ptr* returns a pointer to the (OS thread specific) self reference to the current HPX thread.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace lcos
```

```
        namespace local
```

```
            struct no_mutex
```

Public Functions

```
    void lock()
```

```
    bool try_lock()
```

```
    void unlock()
```

Defines

```
HPX_ONCE_INIT
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace lcos
```

```
        namespace local
```

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Args>
void call_once (once_flag &flag, F &&f, Args&&... args)

struct once_flag
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (once_flag)

once_flag ()
```

Private Members

```
std::atomic<long> status_
lcos::local::event event_
```

Friends

```
template<typename F, typename ...Args>
void call_once (once_flag &flag, F &&f, Args&&... args)

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local
```

Typedefs

```
using recursive_mutex = detail::recursive_mutex_impl<>

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local
```

TypeDefs

```
typedef detail::shared_mutex shared_mutex
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local
```

TypeDefs

```
typedef sliding_semaphore_var sliding_semaphore
```

```
template<typename Mutex = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock>
class sliding_semaphore_var
```

#include <sliding_semaphore.hpp> A semaphore is a protected variable (an entity storing a value) or abstract data type (an entity grouping several variables that may or may not be numerical) which constitutes the classic method for restricting access to shared resources, such as shared memory, in a multiprogramming environment. Semaphores exist in many variants, though usually the term refers to a counting semaphore, since a binary semaphore is better known as a mutex. A counting semaphore is a counter for a set of available resources, rather than a locked/unlocked flag of a single resource. It was invented by Edsger Dijkstra. Semaphores are the classic solution to preventing race conditions in the dining philosophers problem, although they do not prevent resource deadlocks.

Sliding semaphores can be used for synchronizing multiple threads as well: one thread waiting for several other threads to touch (signal) the semaphore, or several threads waiting for one other thread to touch this semaphore. The difference to a counting semaphore is that a sliding semaphore will not limit the number of threads which are allowed to proceed, but will make sure that the difference between the (arbitrary) number passed to set and wait does not exceed a given threshold.

Public Functions

```
sliding_semaphore_var (std::int64_t max_difference, std::int64_t lower_limit = 0)
```

Construct a new sliding semaphore.

Parameters

- **max_difference**: [in] The max difference between the upper limit (as set by *wait()*) and the lower limit (as set by *signal()*) which is allowed without suspending any thread calling *wait()*.
- **lower_limit**: [in] The initial lower limit.

```
void set_max_difference (std::int64_t max_difference, std::int64_t lower_limit = 0)
```

Set/Change the difference that will cause the semaphore to trigger.

Parameters

- **max_difference**: [in] The max difference between the upper limit (as set by *wait()*) and the lower limit (as set by *signal()*) which is allowed without suspending any thread calling *wait()*.

- `lower_limit`: [in] The initial lower limit.

```
void wait (std::int64_t upper_limit)
Wait for the semaphore to be signaled.
```

Parameters

- `upper_limit`: [in] The new upper limit. The calling thread will be suspended if the difference between this value and the largest `lower_limit` which was set by `signal()` is larger than the `max_difference`.

```
bool try_wait (std::int64_t upper_limit = 1)
Try to wait for the semaphore to be signaled.
```

Return The function returns true if the calling thread would not block if it was calling `wait()`.

Parameters

- `upper_limit`: [in] The new upper limit. The calling thread will be suspended if the difference between this value and the largest `lower_limit` which was set by `signal()` is larger than the `max_difference`.

```
void signal (std::int64_t lower_limit)
Signal the semaphore.
```

Parameters

- `lower_limit`: [in] The new lower limit. This will update the current lower limit of this semaphore. It will also re-schedule all suspended threads for which their associated upper limit is not larger than the lower limit plus the `max_difference`.

```
std::int64_t signal_all ()
```

Private Types

```
typedef Mutex mutex_type
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
```

```
detail::sliding_semaphore sem_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace local
```

```
struct spinlock
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (spinlock)

spinlock (char const *const desc = "hpx::lcos::local::spinlock")
~spinlock ()
void lock ()
bool try_lock ()
void unlock ()
```

Private Functions

```
bool acquire_lock ()
void relinquish_lock ()
bool is_locked () const
```

Private Members

```
std::atomic<bool> v_
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

struct spinlock_no_backoff
#include <spinlock_no_backoff.hpp> boost::mutex-compatible spinlock class
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (spinlock_no_backoff)

spinlock_no_backoff ()
~spinlock_no_backoff ()
void lock ()
bool try_lock ()
void unlock ()
```

Private Functions

```
bool acquire_lock ()
void relinquish_lock ()
bool is_locked () const
```

Private Members

```
std::atomic<bool> v_
namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace local

template<typename Tag, std::size_t N = HPX_HAVE_SPINLOCK_POOL_NUM>
class spinlock_pool
```

Public Static Functions

```
static lcos::local::spinlock &spinlock_for (void const *pv)
```

Private Static Attributes

```
util::cache_aligned_data<lcos::local::spinlock> pool_
class scoped_lock
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (scoped_lock)
template<>
scoped_lock (void const *pv)
template<>
~scoped_lock ()
template<>
void lock ()
template<>
void unlock ()
```

Private Members

```
template<>
hpx::lcos::local::spinlock &sp_
```

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename Callback>
stop_callback<typename std::decay<Callback>::type> make_stop_callback(stop_token const
&st,           Callback
&&cb)
```

```
template<typename Callback>
stop_callback<typename std::decay<Callback>::type> make_stop_callback(stop_token &&st,
Callback &&cb)
```

```
template<typename Callback>
stop_callback(stop_token, Callback)
```

```
void swap(stop_token &lhs, stop_token &rhs)
```

```
void swap(stop_source &lhs, stop_source &rhs)
```

Variables

```
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE nostopstate_t hpx::nostopstate = {}
```

```
struct nostopstate_t
```

Public Functions

```
nostopstate_t()
```

```
template<typename Callback>
class stop_callback : private hpx::detail::stop_callback_base
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using callback_type = Callback
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename CB, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<Callback, CB>::value>::type>
stop_callback(stop_token const &st, CB &&cb)
```

```
template<typename CB, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<std::is_constructible<Callback, CB>::value>::type>
stop_callback(stop_token &&st, CB &&cb)
```

```
~stop_callback()
```

```
stop_callback (stop_callback const&)
stop_callback (stop_callback&&)
stop_callback &operator= (stop_callback const&)
stop_callback &operator= (stop_callback&&)
```

Private Functions

```
void execute ()
```

Private Members

```
Callback callback_
hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::stop_state> state_
class stop_source
```

Public Functions

```
stop_source ()
stop_source (nostopstate_t)
stop_source (stop_source const &rhs)
stop_source (stop_source&&)
stop_source &operator= (stop_source const &rhs)
stop_source &operator= (stop_source&&)
~stop_source ()

void swap (stop_source &s)
HPX_NODISCARD stop_token hpx::stop_source::get_token() const
HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::stop_source::stop_possible() const
HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::stop_source::stop_requested() const
bool request_stop ()
```

Private Members

```
hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::stop_state> state_
```

Friends

```
HPX_NODISCARD friend bool operator==(stop_source const &lhs, stop_source const &rhs)
HPX_NODISCARD friend bool operator!=(stop_source const &lhs, stop_source const &rhs)

class stop_token
```

Public Functions

```
stop_token()
stop_token(stop_token const &rhs)
stop_token(stop_token&&)
stop_token &operator=(stop_token const &rhs)
stop_token &operator=(stop_token&&)
~stop_token()
void swap(stop_token &s)
HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::stop_token::stop_requested() const
HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::stop_token::stop_possible() const
```

Private Functions

```
stop_token(hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::stop_state> const &state)
```

Private Members

```
hpx::memory::intrusive_ptr<detail::stop_state> state_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::stop_callback
friend hpx::stop_source
HPX_NODISCARD friend bool operator==(stop_token const &lhs, stop_token const &rhs)
HPX_NODISCARD friend bool operator!=(stop_token const &lhs, stop_token const &rhs)
```

tag_dispatch

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/tag_dispatch.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/tag_dispatch.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
using invoke_result_t = typename invoke_result<F, Ts...>::type
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace functional
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
using tag_dispatch_result = invoke_result<decaytype(tag_dispatch), Tag, Args...>
    hpx::functional::tag_dispatch_result<Tag, Args...> is the trait returning the
    result type of the call hpx::functional::tag_dispatch. This can be used in a SFINAE context.
```

```
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
using tag_dispatch_result_t = typename tag_dispatch_result<Tag, Args...>::type
    hpx::functional::tag_dispatch_result_t<Tag, Args...> evaluates to
    hpx::functional::tag_dispatch_result_t<Tag, Args...>::type
```

Variables

```
constexpr unspecified tag_dispatch = unspecified
```

The `hpx::functional::tag_dispatch` name defines a `constexpr` object that is invocable with one or more arguments. The first argument is a ‘tag’ (typically a DPO). It is only invocable if an overload of `tag_dispatch()` that accepts the same arguments could be found via ADL.

The evaluation of the expression `hpx::tag_dispatch(tag, args...)` is equivalent to evaluating the unqualified call to `tag_dispatch(decay-copy(tag), std::forward<Args>(args)...)`.

`hpx::functional::tag_dispatch` is implemented against P1895.

Example: Defining a new customization point `foo`:

```
namespace mylib {
    inline constexpr
        struct foo_fn final : hpx::functional::tag<foo_fn>
    {
        } foo{};
    }
```

Defining an object bar which customizes foo:

```
struct bar
{
    int x = 42;

    friend constexpr int tag_dispatch(mylib::foo_fn, bar const& x)
    {
        return b.x;
    }
};
```

Using the customization point:

```
static_assert(42 == mylib::foo(bar{}), "The answer is 42");
```

```
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
constexpr bool is_tag_dispatchable_v = is_tag_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value
    hpx::functional::is_tag_dispatchable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to
    hpx::functional::is_tag_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
constexpr bool is_nothrow_tag_dispatchable_v = is_nothrow_tag_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value
    hpx::functional::is_tag_dispatchable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to
    hpx::functional::is_tag_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
struct is_nothrow_tag_dispatchable
    #include <tag_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::is_nothrow_tag_dispatchable<Tag,
    Args...> is std::true_type if an overload of tag_dispatch(tag, args...) can be found
    via ADL and is noexcept.

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
struct is_tag_dispatchable
    #include <tag_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::is_tag_dispatchable<Tag, Args...
    ..> is std::true_type if an overload of tag_dispatch(tag, args...) can be found via ADL.

template<typename Tag>
struct tag
    #include <tag_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::tag<Tag> defines a base class that implements
    the necessary tag dispatching functionality for a given type Tag

template<typename Tag>
struct tag_noexcept
    #include <tag_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::tag_noexcept<Tag> defines a base class
    that implements the necessary tag dispatching functionality for a given type Tag The implementation
    has to be noexcept

namespace hpx

namespace functional
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
using tag_fallback_dispatch_result = invoke_result<decltype(tag_fallback_dispatch), Tag, Args...>
    hpx::functional::tag_fallback_dispatch_result<Tag, Args...> is the trait
    returning the result type of the call hpx::functional::tag_fallback_dispatch. This can be used in a
    SFINAE context.

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
using tag_fallback_dispatch_result_t = typename tag_fallback_dispatch_result<Tag, Args...>::type
    hpx::functional::tag_fallback_dispatch_result_t<Tag, Args...> evaluates to
    hpx::functional::tag_fallback_dispatch_result_t<Tag, Args...>::type
```

Variables

constexpr unspecified **tag_fallback_dispatch** = unspecified

The `hpx::functional::tag_fallback_dispatch` name defines a `constexpr` object that is invocable with one or more arguments. The first argument is a ‘tag’ (typically a DPO). It is only invocable if an overload of `tag_fallback_dispatch()` that accepts the same arguments could be found via ADL.

The evaluation of the expression `hpx::functional::tag_fallback_dispatch(tag, args...)` is equivalent to evaluating the unqualified call to `tag_fallback_dispatch(decay-copy(tag), std::forward<Args>(args) ...)`.

`hpx::functional::tag_fallback_dispatch` is implemented against P1895.

Example: Defining a new customization point `foo`:

```
namespace mylib {
    inline constexpr
    struct foo_fn final : hpx::functional::tag_fallback<foo_fn>
    {
        } foo{};
}
```

Defining an object `bar` which customizes `foo`:

```
struct bar
{
    int x = 42;

    friend constexpr int tag_fallback_dispatch(mylib::foo_fn, bar const&
→x)
    {
        return b.x;
    }
};
```

Using the customization point:

```
static_assert(42 == mylib::foo(bar{}), "The answer is 42");
```

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>

```
constexpr bool is_tag_fallback_dispatchable_v = is_tag_fallback_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value
    hpx::functional::is_tag_fallback_dispatchable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to hpx::functional::is_tag_fallback_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
constexpr bool is_nothrow_tag_fallback_dispatchable_v = is_nothrow_tag_fallback_dispatchable<Tag,
    hpx::functional::is_tag_fallback_dispatchable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to hpx::functional::is_tag_fallback_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
struct is_nothrow_tag_fallback_dispatchable
    #include <tag_fallback_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::is_nothrow_tag_fallback_dispatchable<Args...> is std::true_type if an overload of tag_fallback_dispatch(tag, args...) can be found via ADL and is noexcept.

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
struct is_tag_fallback_dispatchable
    #include <tag_fallback_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::is_tag_fallback_dispatchable<Tag, Args...> is std::true_type if an overload of tag_fallback_dispatch(tag, args...) can be found via ADL.

template<typename Tag>
struct tag_fallback
    #include <tag_fallback_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::tag_fallback<Tag> defines a base class that implements the necessary tag dispatching functionality for a given type Tag

template<typename Tag>
struct tag_fallback_noexcept
    #include <tag_fallback_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::tag_fallback_noexcept<Tag> defines a base class that implements the necessary tag dispatching functionality for a given type Tag where the implementation is required to be noexcept

namespace hpx

namespace functional
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
using tag_override_dispatch_result = invoke_result<decltype(tag_override_dispatch), Tag, Args...>
    hpx::functional::tag_override_dispatch_result<Tag, Args...> is the trait returning the result type of the call hpx::functional::tag_override_dispatch. This can be used in a SFINAE context.

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
using tag_override_dispatch_result_t = typename tag_override_dispatch_result<Tag, Args...>::type
    hpx::functional::tag_override_dispatch_result_t<Tag, Args...> evaluates to hpx::functional::tag_override_dispatch_result_t<Tag, Args...>::type
```

Variables

```
constexpr unspecified tag_override_dispatch = unspecified
```

The `hpx::functional::tag_override_dispatch` name defines a `constexpr` object that is invocable with one or more arguments. The first argument is a ‘tag’ (typically a DPO). It is only invocable if an overload of `tag_override_dispatch()` that accepts the same arguments could be found via ADL.

The evaluation of the expression `hpx::functional::tag_override_dispatch(tag, args...)` is equivalent to evaluating the unqualified call to `tag_override_dispatch(decay-copy(tag), std::forward<Args>(args) ...)`.

`hpx::functional::tag_override_dispatch` is implemented against P1895.

Example: Defining a new customization point `foo`:

```
namespace mylib {
    inline constexpr
    struct foo_fn final : hpx::functional::tag_override<foo_fn>
    {
        } foo{};
}
```

Defining an object `bar` which customizes `foo`:

```
struct bar
{
    int x = 42;

    friend constexpr int tag_override_dispatch(mylib::foo_fn, bar const& x)
    {
        return b.x;
    }
};
```

Using the customization point:

```
static_assert(42 == mylib::foo(bar{}), "The answer is 42");
```

```
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
constexpr bool is_tag_override_dispatchable_v = is_tag_override_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value
    hpx::functional::is_tag_override_dispatchable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to hpx::functional::is_tag_override_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
constexpr bool is_nothrow_tag_override_dispatchable_v = is_nothrow_tag_override_dispatchable<Tag,
    hpx::functional::is_tag_override_dispatchable_v<Tag, Args...> evaluates to hpx::functional::is_tag_override_dispatchable<Tag, Args...>::value

template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
struct is_nothrow_tag_override_dispatchable
    #include <tag_priority_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::is_nothrow_tag_override_dispatchable<Args...> is std::true_type if an overload of tag_override_dispatch(tag, args...) can be found via ADL and is noexcept.
```

```
template<typename Tag, typename ...Args>
struct is_tag_override_dispatchable
    #include <tag_priority_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::is_tag_override_dispatchable<Tag,
    Args...> is std::true_type if an overload of tag_override_dispatch(tag, args...)
    can be found via ADL.

template<typename Tag>
struct tag_override
    #include <tag_priority_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::tag_override<Tag> defines a
    base class that implements the necessary tag dispatching functionality for a given type Tag

template<typename Tag>
struct tag_override_noexcept
    #include <tag_priority_dispatch.hpp> hpx::functional::tag_override_noexcept<Tag>
    defines a base class that implements the necessary tag dispatching functionality for a given type Tag
    where the implementation is required to be noexcept

namespace hpx
```

Variables

```
template<typename F, typename... Ts>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::is_invocab
template<typename R, typename F, typename... Ts>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx

namespace traits
```

Typedefs

```
typedef hpx::is_invocable_r<R, F, Ts...> instead
```

testing

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/testing.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/testing.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

Defines

```
HPX_TEST(...)

HPX_TEST_(...)

HPX_TEST_1(expr)

HPX_TEST_2(strm,expr)

HPX_TEST_IMPL(fixture,expr)

HPX_TEST_MSG(...)

HPX_TEST_MSG_(...)

HPX_TEST_MSG_2(expr,msg)
```

```
HPX_TEST_MSG_3 (strm, expr, msg)
HPX_TEST_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr, msg)
HPX_TEST_EQ (...) 
HPX_TEST_EQ_ (...) 
HPX_TEST_EQ_2 (expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_EQ_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_EQ_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_NEQ (...) 
HPX_TEST_NEQ_ (...) 
HPX_TEST_NEQ_2 (expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LT (...) 
HPX_TEST_LT_ (...) 
HPX_TEST_LT_2 (expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LT_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LT_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LTE (...) 
HPX_TEST_LTE_ (...) 
HPX_TEST_LTE_2 (expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LTE_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_LTE_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
HPX_TEST_RANGE (...) 
HPX_TEST_RANGE_ (...) 
HPX_TEST_RANGE_3 (expr1, expr2, expr3)
HPX_TEST_RANGE_4 (strm, expr1, expr2, expr3)
HPX_TEST_RANGE_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, expr3)
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG (...) 
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG_ (...) 
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG_3 (expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG_4 (strm, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_EQ_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG (...) 
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG_ (...) 
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG_3 (expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG_4 (strm, expr1, expr2, msg)
```

```
HPX_TEST_NEQ_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LT_MSG (...)

HPX_TEST_LT_MSG_ (...) 

HPX_TEST_LT_MSG_3 (expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LT_MSG_4 (strm, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LT_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG (...)

HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG_ (...) 

HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG_3 (expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG_4 (strm, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_LTE_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, msg)
HPX_TEST_RANGE_MSG (...)

HPX_TEST_RANGE_MSG_ (...) 

HPX_TEST_RANGE_MSG_4 (expr1, expr2, expr3, msg)
HPX_TEST_RANGE_MSG_5 (strm, expr1, expr2, expr3, msg)
HPX_TEST_RANGE_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2, expr3, msg)
HPX_SANITY (...)

HPX_SANITY_ (...) 

HPX_SANITY_1 (expr)
HPX_SANITY_2 (strm, expr)
HPX_SANITY_IMPL (fixture, expr)
HPX_SANITY_MSG (...)

HPX_SANITY_MSG_ (...) 

HPX_SANITY_MSG_2 (expr, msg)
HPX_SANITY_MSG_3 (strm, expr, msg)
HPX_SANITY_MSG_IMPL (fixture, expr, msg)
HPX_SANITY_EQ (...)

HPX_SANITY_EQ_ (...) 

HPX_SANITY_EQ_2 (expr1, expr2)
HPX_SANITY_EQ_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
HPX_SANITY_EQ_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
HPX_SANITY_NEQ (...)

HPX_SANITY_NEQ_ (...) 

HPX_SANITY_NEQ_2 (expr1, expr2)
HPX_SANITY_NEQ_3 (strm, expr1, expr2)
HPX_SANITY_NEQ_IMPL (fixture, expr1, expr2)
```

```
HPX_SANITY_LT(...)  
HPX_SANITY_LT_(...)  
HPX_SANITY_LT_2(expr1,expr2)  
HPX_SANITY_LT_3(strm,expr1,expr2)  
HPX_SANITY_LT_IMPL(fixture,expr1,expr2)  
HPX_SANITY_LTE(...)  
HPX_SANITY_LTE_(...)  
HPX_SANITY_LTE_2(expr1,expr2)  
HPX_SANITY_LTE_3(strm,expr1,expr2)  
HPX_SANITY_LTE_IMPL(fixture,expr1,expr2)  
HPX_SANITY_RANGE(...)  
HPX_SANITY_RANGE_(...)  
HPX_SANITY_RANGE_3(expr1,expr2,expr3)  
HPX_SANITY_RANGE_4(strm,expr1,expr2,expr3)  
HPX_SANITY_RANGE_IMPL(fixture,expr1,expr2,expr3)  
HPX_SANITY_EQ_MSG(...)  
HPX_SANITY_EQ_MSG_(...)  
HPX_SANITY_EQ_MSG_3(expr1,expr2,msg)  
HPX_SANITY_EQ_MSG_4(strm,expr1,expr2,msg)  
HPX_SANITY_EQ_MSG_IMPL(fixture,expr1,expr2,msg)  
HPX_TEST_THROW(...)  
HPX_TEST_THROW_(...)  
HPX_TEST_THROW_2(expression,exception)  
HPX_TEST_THROW_3(strm,expression,exception)  
HPX_TEST_THROW_IMPL(fixture,expression,exception)  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
using test_failure_handler_type=function_nonser<void ()>
```

Enums

```
enum counter_type
Values:
counter_sanity
counter_test
```

Functions

```
void set_test_failure_handler(test_failure_handler_type f)
int report_errors()
int report_errors(std::ostream &stream)
void print_cdash_timing(const char *name, double time)
void print_cdash_timing(const char *name, std::uint64_t time)

namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Functions

```
void perf_test_report(std::string const &name, std::string const &exec, const
std::size_t steps, function_nonser<void> void
>&&test
```

thread_pool_util

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/thread_pool_util.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/thread_pool_util.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

Functions

```
hpx::future<void> resume_processing_unit(thread_pool_base &pool, std::size_t virt_core)
Resumes the given processing unit. When the processing unit has been resumed the returned future
will be ready.
```

Note Can only be called from an HPX thread. Use `resume_processing_unit_cb` or to resume the processing unit from outside HPX. Requires that the pool has `threads::policies::enable_elasticity` set.

Return A future<void> which is ready when the given processing unit has been resumed.

Parameters

- `virt_core`: [in] The processing unit on the the pool to be resumed. The processing units are indexed starting from 0.

```
void resume_processing_unit_cb(thread_pool_base &pool,  
                               util::function_nonser<void> void  
> callback, std::size_t virt_core, error_code &ec = throwsResumes the given processing unit. Takes  
a callback as a parameter which will be called when the processing unit has been resumed.
```

Note Requires that the pool has `threads::policies::enable_elasticity` set.

Parameters

- `callback`: [in] Callback which is called when the processing unit has been suspended.
- `virt_core`: [in] The processing unit to resume.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
hpx::future<void> suspend_processing_unit(thread_pool_base &pool, std::size_t  
                                              virt_core)
```

Suspends the given processing unit. When the processing unit has been suspended the returned future will be ready.

Note Can only be called from an HPX thread. Use `suspend_processing_unit_cb` or to suspend the processing unit from outside HPX. Requires that the pool has `threads::policies::enable_elasticity` set.

Return A future<void> which is ready when the given processing unit has been suspended.

Parameters

- `virt_core`: [in] The processing unit on the the pool to be suspended. The processing units are indexed starting from 0.

Exceptions

- `hpx::exception`: if called from outside the HPX runtime.

```
void suspend_processing_unit_cb(util::function_nonser<void> void  
> callback, thread_pool_base &pool, std::size_t virt_core, error_code &ec = throwsSuspends the  
given processing unit. Takes a callback as a parameter which will be called when the processing unit  
has been suspended.
```

Note Requires that the pool has `threads::policies::enable_elasticity` set.

Parameters

- `callback`: [in] Callback which is called when the processing unit has been suspended.
- `virt_core`: [in] The processing unit to suspend.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
hpx::future<void> resume_pool(thread_pool_base &pool)
```

Resumes the thread pool. When the all OS threads on the thread pool have been resumed the returned future will be ready.

Note Can only be called from an HPX thread. Use `resume_cb` or `resume_direct` to suspend the pool from outside HPX.

Return A future<void> which is ready when the thread pool has been resumed.

Exceptions

- `hpx::exception`: if called from outside the HPX runtime.

```
void resume_pool_cb(thread_pool_base &pool, util::function_nonser<void> void
> callback, error_code &ec = throwsResumes the thread pool. Takes a callback as a parameter which
will be called when all OS threads on the thread pool have been resumed.
```

Parameters

- `callback`: [in] called when the thread pool has been resumed.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`hpx::future<void> suspend_pool(thread_pool_base &pool)`

Suspends the thread pool. When the all OS threads on the thread pool have been suspended the returned future will be ready.

Note Can only be called from an HPX thread. Use `suspend_cb` or `suspend_direct` to suspend the pool from outside HPX. A thread pool cannot be suspended from an HPX thread running on the pool itself.

Return A `future<void>` which is ready when the thread pool has been suspended.

Exceptions

- `hpx::exception`: if called from outside the HPX runtime.

```
void suspend_pool_cb(thread_pool_base &pool, util::function_nonser<void> void
> callback, error_code &ec = throwsSuspends the thread pool. Takes a callback as a parameter which
will be called when all OS threads on the thread pool have been suspended.
```

Note A thread pool cannot be suspended from an HPX thread running on the pool itself.

Parameters

- `callback`: [in] called when the thread pool has been suspended.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions

- `hpx::exception`: if called from an HPX thread which is running on the pool itself.

thread_pools

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/thread_pools.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/thread_pools.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

thread_support

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/thread_support.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/thread_support.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

Defines

```
HPX_ASSERT_OWNS_LOCK (l)
HPX_ASSERT_DOESNT_OWN_LOCK (l)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class atomic_count
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (atomic_count)
atomic_count (long value)
atomic_count &operator= (long value)
long operator++ ()
long operator-- ()
atomic_count &operator+= (long n)
atomic_count &operator-= (long n)
operator long () const
```

Private Members

```
std::atomic<long> value_
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
void set_thread_name (char const* )
```

Defines

```
HPX_CORE_EXPORT_THREAD_SPECIFIC_PTR
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
template<typename T, typename Tag>
struct thread_specific_ptr
```

Public Types

```
typedef T element_type
```

Public Functions

```
T *get () const  
T *operator-> () const  
T &operator* () const  
void reset (T *new_value = nullptr)
```

Private Static Attributes

```
thread_local T *ptr_ = nullptr  
namespace hpx  
  
namespace util  
  
template<typename Mutex>  
class unlock_guard
```

Public Types

```
template<>  
using mutex_type = Mutex
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (unlock_guard)  
unlock_guard (Mutex &m)  
~unlock_guard ()
```

Private Members

```
Mutex &m_
```

threading

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/threading.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/threading.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
void swap(jthread &lhs, jthread &rhs)
```

```
class jthread
```

Public Types

```
using id = thread::id
```

```
using native_handle_type = thread::native_handle_type
```

Public Functions

```
jthread()
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<
```

```
jthread(F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
~jthread()
```

```
jthread(jthread const&)
```

```
jthread(jthread &&x)
```

```
jthread &operator=(jthread const&)
```

```
jthread &operator=(jthread&&)
```

```
void swap(jthread &t)
```

```
HPX_NODISCARD bool hpx::jthread::joinable() const
```

```
void join()
```

```
void detach()
```

```
HPX_NODISCARD id hpx::jthread::get_id() const
```

```
HPX_NODISCARD native_handle_type hpx::jthread::native_handle()
```

```
HPX_NODISCARD stop_source hpx::jthread::get_stop_source()
```

```
HPX_NODISCARD stop_token hpx::jthread::get_stop_token() const
```

```
bool request_stop()
```

Public Static Functions

```
static HPX_NODISCARD unsigned int hpx::jthread::hardware_concurrency()
```

Private Members

```
stop_source ssource_
hpx::thread thread_ = {}
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
static void invoke(std::false_type, F &&f, stop_token&&, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
static void invoke(std::true_type, F &&f, stop_token &&st, Ts&&... ts)

template<>
struct hash<::hpx::thread::id>
```

Public Functions

```
std::size_t operator()(::hpx::thread::id const &id) const
namespace hpx
```

Typedefs

```
using thread_termination_handler_type = util::function_nonser<void (std::exception_ptr
const &e)>
```

Functions

```
void set_thread_termination_handler(thread_termination_handler_type f)
void swap(thread &x, thread &y)
bool operator==(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator!=(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator<(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator>(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator<=(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator>=(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
template<typename Char, typename Traits>
std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &operator<<(std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &out, thread::id
const &id)
class thread
```

Public Types

```
typedef threads::thread_id_type native_handle_type
```

Public Functions

```
thread()
```

```
template<typename F, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::type, thread(F &&f)>
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
thread(F &&f, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename F>
thread(threads::thread_pool_base *pool, F &&f)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
thread(threads::thread_pool_base *pool, F &&f, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
~thread()
```

```
thread(thread&&)
```

```
thread &operator=(thread&&)
```

```
void swap(thread&)
```

```
bool joinable() const
```

```
void join()
```

```
void detach()
```

```
id get_id() const
```

```
native_handle_type native_handle() const
```

```
void interrupt(bool flag = true)
```

```
bool interruption_requested() const
```

```
lcos::future<void> get_future(error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
std::size_t get_thread_data() const
```

```
std::size_t set_thread_data(std::size_t)
```

Public Static Functions

```
static HPX_NODISCARD unsigned int hpx::thread::hardware_concurrency()
```

```
static void interrupt(id, bool flag = true)
```

Private Types

```
typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Private Functions

```
void terminate (const char *function, const char *reason) const
bool joinable_locked () const
void detach_locked ()
void start_thread (threads::thread_pool_base *pool, util::unique_function_nonser<void> &&func
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
threads::thread_id_ref_type id_
```

Private Static Functions

```
static threads::thread_result_type thread_function_nullary (util::unique_function_nonser<void> &func)
class id
```

Public Functions

```
id ()
id (threads::thread_id_type const &i)
id (threads::thread_id_type &&i)
id (threads::thread_id_ref_type const &i)
id (threads::thread_id_ref_type &&i)
threads::thread_id_type const &native_handle () const
```

Private Members

```
threads::thread_id_type id_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::thread

bool operator==(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator!=(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator<(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator>(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator<=(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)
bool operator>=(thread::id const &x, thread::id const &y)

template<typename Char, typename Traits>
std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &operator<<(std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &out,
thread::id const &id)
```

```
namespace this_thread
```

Functions

```
thread::id get_id()

void yield()

void yield_to(thread::id)

threads::thread_priority get_priority()

std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size()

void interruption_point()

bool interruption_enabled()

bool interruption_requested()

void interrupt()

void sleep_until(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time)

void sleep_for(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time)

std::size_t get_thread_data()

std::size_t set_thread_data(std::size_t)

class disable_interruption
```

Public Functions

```
disable_interruption()  
~disable_interruption()
```

Private Functions

```
disable_interruption(disable_interruption const&)  
disable_interruption &operator=(disable_interruption const&)
```

Private Members

```
bool interruption_was_enabled_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::this_thread::restore_interruption  
class restore_interruption
```

Public Functions

```
restore_interruption(disable_interruption &d)  
~restore_interruption()
```

Private Functions

```
restore_interruption(restore_interruption const&)  
restore_interruption &operator=(restore_interruption const&)
```

Private Members

```
bool interruption_was_enabled_  
namespace std  
  
template<>  
struct hash<::hpx::thread::id>
```

Public Functions

```
std::size_t operator() (::hpx::thread::id const &id) const
```

threading_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/threading_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/threading_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename F>
constexpr F &&annotated_function(F &&f, char const* = nullptr)
```

Given a function as an argument, the user can *annotate_function* as well. Annotating includes setting the thread description per thread id.

Parameters

- function:

```
template<typename F>
constexpr F &&annotated_function(F &&f, std::string const&)
```

```
struct annotate_function
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(annotate_function)
```

```
constexpr annotate_function(char const*)
```

```
template<typename F>
constexpr annotate_function(F&&)
```

```
~annotate_function()
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
namespace policies
```

```
class callback_notifier
```

Public Types

```
typedef util::function_nonser<void (std::size_t, std::size_t, char const*, char const*)>
    on_startstop_type
typedef util::function_nonser<bool (std::size_t,      std::exception_ptr      const&)>
    on_error_type
```

Public Functions

```
callback_notifier()

void on_start_thread(std::size_t local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num,
                     char const *pool_name, char const *postfix) const
void on_stop_thread(std::size_t local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num, char
                     const *pool_name, char const *postfix) const
bool on_error (std::size_t global_thread_num, std::exception_ptr const &e) const
void add_on_start_thread_callback(on_startstop_type const &callback)
void add_on_stop_thread_callback(on_startstop_type const &callback)
void set_on_error_callback(on_error_type const &callback)
```

Public Members

```
std::deque<on_startstop_type> on_start_thread_callbacks_
std::deque<on_startstop_type> on_stop_thread_callbacks_
on_error_type on_error_
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
struct execution_agent : public agent_base
```

Public Functions

```
execution_agent (coroutines::detail::coroutine_impl *coroutine)
std::string description () const
execution_context const &context () const
void yield (char const *desc)
void yield_k (std::size_t k, char const *desc)
void suspend (char const *desc)
void resume (char const *desc)
```

```
void abort (char const *desc)
void sleep_for (hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &sleep_duration, char const *desc)
void sleep_until (hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &sleep_time, char const *desc)
```

Private Functions

```
hpx::threads::thread_restart_state do_yield (char const *desc,  

threads::thread_schedule_state state)
void do_resume (char const *desc, hpx::threads::thread_restart_state statex)
```

Private Members

```
coroutines::detail::coroutine_stackful_self self_
execution_context context_
struct execution_context : public context_base
```

Public Functions

```
hpx::execution_base::resource_base const &resource () const
```

Public Members

```
hpx::execution_base::resource_base resource_
namespace hpx
namespace util
namespace external_timer
```

Functions

```
std::shared_ptr<task_wrapper> new_task (thread_description const&, std::uint32_t,
threads::thread_id_type)
std::shared_ptr<task_wrapper> update_task (std::shared_ptr<task_wrapper>,
thread_description const&)
struct scoped_timer
```

Public Functions

```
scoped_timer (std::shared_ptr<task_wrapper>)

~scoped_timer()

void stop (void)

void yield (void)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

Functions

```
template<typename F>
thread_function_type make_thread_function (F &&f)

template<typename F>
thread_function_type make_thread_function_nullary (F &&f)

threads::thread_id_ref_type register_thread (threads::thread_init_data           &data,
                                              threads::thread_pool_base *pool, error_code
                                              &ec = throws)
```

Create a new *thread* using the given data.

Return This function will return the internal id of the newly created HPX-thread.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *data*: [in] The data to use for creating the thread.
- *pool*: [in] The thread pool to use for launching the work.
- *ec*: [in,out] This represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions

- *invalid_status*: if the runtime system has not been started yet.

```
threads::thread_id_ref_type register_thread (threads::thread_init_data &data, error_code
                                             &ec = throws)
```

Create a new *thread* using the given data on the same thread pool as the calling thread, or on the default thread pool if not on an HPX thread.

Return This function will return the internal id of the newly created HPX-thread.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *data*: [in] The data to use for creating the thread.
- *ec*: [in,out] This represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions

- *invalid_status*: if the runtime system has not been started yet.

`thread_id_ref_type register_work (threads::thread_init_data &data, threads::thread_pool_base *pool, error_code &ec = throws)`
Create a new work item using the given data.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `data`: [in] The data to use for creating the thread.
- `pool`: [in] The thread pool to use for launching the work.
- `ec`: [in,out] This represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions

- `invalid_status`: if the runtime system has not been started yet.

`thread_id_ref_type register_work (threads::thread_init_data &data, error_code &ec = throws)`
Create a new work item using the given data on the same thread pool as the calling thread, or on the default thread pool if not on an HPX thread.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `data`: [in] The data to use for creating the thread.
- `ec`: [in,out] This represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions

- `invalid_status`: if the runtime system has not been started yet.

namespace hpx

namespace threads

namespace policies

Functions

`std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, scheduler_base const &scheduler)`

struct scheduler_base

`#include <scheduler_base.hpp>` The `scheduler_base` defines the interface to be implemented by all scheduler policies

Public Types

```
typedef std::mutex pu_mutex_type
using polling_function_ptr = detail::polling_status (*)()
using polling_work_count_function_ptr = std::size_t (*)()
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(scheduler_base)

scheduler_base(std::size_t num_threads, char const *description = "",  
              thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init = {}, scheduler_mode mode = nothing_special)

virtual ~scheduler_base()

threads::thread_pool_base *get_parent_pool() const

void set_parent_pool(threads::thread_pool_base *p)

std::size_t global_to_local_thread_index(std::size_t n)

std::size_t local_to_global_thread_index(std::size_t n)

char const *get_description() const

void idle_callback(std::size_t num_thread)

void do_some_work(std::size_t)

This function gets called by the thread-manager whenever new work has been added, allowing  
the scheduler to reactivate one or more of possibly idling OS threads

virtual void suspend(std::size_t num_thread)

virtual void resume(std::size_t num_thread)

std::size_t select_active_pu(std::unique_lock<pu_mutex_type> &l, std::size_t  
                           num_thread, bool allow_fallback = false)

std::atomic<hpx::state> &get_state(std::size_t num_thread)

std::atomic<hpx::state> const &get_state(std::size_t num_thread) const

void set_all_states(hpx::state s)

void set_all_states_at_least(hpx::state s)

bool has_reached_state(hpx::state s) const

bool is_state(hpx::state s) const

std::pair<hpx::state, hpx::state> get_minmax_state() const

scheduler_mode get_scheduler_mode() const

bool has_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode) const

virtual void set_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode)

void add_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode)

void remove_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode)

void add_remove_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode to_add_mode, scheduler_mode  
                             to_remove_mode)

void update_scheduler_mode(scheduler_mode mode, bool set)
```

```

pu_mutex_type &get_pu_mutex(std::size_t num_thread)

std::size_t domain_from_local_thread_index(std::size_t n)

std::size_t num_domains(const std::size_t workers)

std::vector<std::size_t> domain_threads(std::size_t local_id, const
                                         std::vector<std::size_t> &ts,
                                         util::function_nonser<bool> std::size_t,
                                         std::size_t
                                         > pred

virtual std::int64_t get_queue_length(std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1))
                                         const = 0

virtual std::int64_t get_thread_count(thread_schedule_state state =
                                         thread_schedule_state::unknown,
                                         thread_priority priority =
                                         thread_priority::default_, std::size_t
                                         num_thread = std::size_t(-1), bool reset
                                         = false) const = 0

virtual bool is_core_idle(std::size_t num_thread) const = 0

std::int64_t get_background_thread_count()

void increment_background_thread_count()

void decrement_background_thread_count()

virtual bool enumerate_threads(util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type
                                         > const &f, thread_schedule_state state =
                                         thread_schedule_state::unknown const = 0

virtual void abort_all_suspended_threads() = 0

virtual bool cleanup_terminated(bool delete_all) = 0

virtual bool cleanup_terminated(std::size_t num_thread, bool delete_all) = 0

virtual void create_thread(thread_init_data &data, thread_id_ref_type *id, error_code &ec) = 0

virtual bool get_next_thread(std::size_t num_thread, bool running,
                           threads::thread_id_ref_type &thrd, bool enable_stealing) = 0

virtual void schedule_thread(threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd,
                           threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint, bool
                           allow_fallback = false, thread_priority priority =
                           thread_priority::normal) = 0

virtual void schedule_thread_last(threads::thread_id_ref_type thrd,
                                   threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint,
                                   bool allow_fallback = false, thread_priority priority =
                                   thread_priority::normal) = 0

virtual void destroy_thread(threads::thread_data *thrd) = 0

virtual bool wait_or_add_new(std::size_t num_thread, bool running, std::int64_t
                           &idle_loop_count, bool enable_stealing, std::size_t
                           &added) = 0

```

```
virtual void on_start_thread(std::size_t num_thread) = 0
virtual void on_stop_thread(std::size_t num_thread) = 0
virtual void on_error(std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e) = 0
virtual void reset_thread_distribution()

std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size(threads::thread_stacksize stacksize) const

void set_mpi_polling_functions(polling_function_ptr mpi_func,
                                polling_work_count_function_ptr mpi_work_count_func)

void clear_mpi_polling_function()

void set_cuda_polling_functions(polling_function_ptr cuda_func,
                                polling_work_count_function_ptr cuda_work_count_func)

void clear_cuda_polling_function()

detail::polling_status custom_polling_function() const

std::size_t get_polling_work_count() const
```

Public Static Functions

```
static detail::polling_status null_polling_function()
static std::size_t null_polling_work_count_function()
```

Protected Attributes

```
util::cache_line_data<std::atomic<scheduler_mode>> mode_
std::vector<pu_mutex_type> suspend_mtxs_
std::vector<std::condition_variable> suspendconds_
std::vector<pu_mutex_type> pu_mtxs_
std::vector<std::atomic<hpx::state>> states_
char const *description_
thread_queue_init_parameters thread_queue_init_
threads::thread_pool_base *parent_pool_
std::atomic<std::int64_t> background_thread_count_
std::atomic<polling_function_ptr> polling_function_mpi_
std::atomic<polling_function_ptr> polling_function_cuda_
std::atomic<polling_work_count_function_ptr> polling_work_count_function_mpi_
std::atomic<polling_work_count_function_ptr> polling_work_count_function_cuda_

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
namespace policies
```

Enums

enum scheduler_mode

This enumeration describes the possible modes of a scheduler.

Values:

nothing_special = 0x000

As the name suggests, this option can be used to disable all other options.

do_background_work = 0x001

The scheduler will periodically call a provided callback function from a special HPX thread to enable performing background-work, for instance driving networking progress or garbage-collect AGAS.

reduce_thread_priority = 0x002

The kernel priority of the os-thread driving the scheduler will be reduced below normal.

delay_exit = 0x004

The scheduler will wait for some unspecified amount of time before exiting the scheduling loop while being terminated to make sure no other work is being scheduled during processing the shutdown request.

fast_idle_mode = 0x008

Some schedulers have the capability to act as ‘embedded’ schedulers. In this case it needs to periodically invoke a provided callback into the outer scheduler more frequently than normal. This option enables this behavior.

enable_elasticity = 0x010

This option allows for the scheduler to dynamically increase and reduce the number of processing units it runs on. Setting this value not succeed for schedulers that do not support this functionality.

enable_stealing = 0x020

This option allows schedulers that support work thread/stealing to enable/disable it

enable_stealing_numa = 0x040

This option allows schedulersthat support it to disallow stealing between numa domains

assign_work_round_robin = 0x080

This option tells schedulersthat support it to add tasks round robin to queues on each core

assign_work_thread_parent = 0x100

This option tells schedulers that support it to add tasks round to the same core/queue that the parent task is running on

steal_high_priority_first = 0x200

This option tells schedulers that support it to always (try to) steal high priority tasks from other queues before finishing their own lower priority tasks

steal_after_local = 0x400

This option tells schedulers that support it to steal tasks only when their local queues are empty

enable_idle_backoff = 0x0800

This option allows for certain schedulers to explicitly disable exponential idle-back off

```
default_mode = do_background_work | reduce_thread_priority | delay_exit | enable_stealing | enable_stealing
This option represents the default mode.
```

```
all_flags = do_background_work | reduce_thread_priority | delay_exit | fast_idle_mode | enable_elasticity | en
This enables all available options.
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Enums

```
enum state
Values:
state_invalid = -1
state_initialized = 0
first_valid_runtime_state = state_initialized
state_pre_startup = 1
state_startup = 2
state_pre_main = 3
state_starting = 4
state_running = 5
state_suspended = 6
state_pre_sleep = 7
state_sleeping = 8
state_pre_shutdown = 9
state_shutdown = 10
state_stopping = 11
state_terminating = 12
state_stopped = 13
last_valid_runtime_state = state_stopped
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

Functions

```
thread_data *get_self_id_data()
```

The function `get_self_id_data` returns the data of the HPX thread id associated with the current thread (or `nullptr` if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

```
thread_data *get_thread_id_data(thread_id_ref_type const &tid)
```

```
thread_data *get_thread_id_data(thread_id_type const &tid)
```

`thread_self &get_self()`

The function `get_self` returns a reference to the (OS thread specific) self reference to the current HPX thread.

`thread_self *get_self_ptr()`

The function `get_self_ptr` returns a pointer to the (OS thread specific) self reference to the current HPX thread.

`thread_self_impl_type *get_ctx_ptr()`

The function `get_ctx_ptr` returns a pointer to the internal data associated with each coroutine.

`thread_self *get_self_ptr_checked(error_code &ec = throws)`

The function `get_self_ptr_checked` returns a pointer to the (OS thread specific) self reference to the current HPX thread.

`thread_id_type get_self_id()`

The function `get_self_id` returns the HPX thread id of the current thread (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

`thread_id_type get_parent_id()`

The function `get_parent_id` returns the HPX thread id of the current thread's parent (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

Note This function will return a meaningful value only if the code was compiled with `HPX_HAVE_THREAD_PARENT_REFERENCE` being defined.

`std::size_t get_parent_phase()`

The function `get_parent_phase` returns the HPX phase of the current thread's parent (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

Note This function will return a meaningful value only if the code was compiled with `HPX_HAVE_THREAD_PARENT_REFERENCE` being defined.

`std::ptrdiff_t get_self_stacksize()`

The function `get_self_stacksize` returns the stack size of the current thread (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

`thread_stacksize get_self_stacksize_enum()`

The function `get_self_stacksize_enum` returns the stack size of the /.

`std::uint32_t get_parent_locality_id()`

The function `get_parent_locality_id` returns the id of the locality of the current thread's parent (or zero if the current thread is not a HPX thread).

Note This function will return a meaningful value only if the code was compiled with `HPX_HAVE_THREAD_PARENT_REFERENCE` being defined.

`std::uint64_t get_self_component_id()`

The function `get_self_component_id` returns the lva of the component the current thread is acting on

Note This function will return a meaningful value only if the code was compiled with `HPX_HAVE_THREAD_TARGET_ADDRESS` being defined.

```
class thread_data : public thread_data_reference_counting
```

#include <thread_data.hpp> A *thread* is the representation of a ParalleX thread. It's a first class object in ParalleX. In our implementation this is a user level thread running on top of one of the OS threads spawned by the *thread-manager*.

A *thread* encapsulates:

- A thread status word (see the functions *thread::get_state* and *thread::set_state*)
- A function to execute (the thread function)
- A frame (in this implementation this is a block of memory used as the threads stack)
- A block of registers (not implemented yet)

Generally, *threads* are not created or executed directly. All functionality related to the management of *threads* is implemented by the *thread-manager*.

Subclassed by *hpx::threads::thread_data_stackful*, *hpx::threads::thread_data_stackless*

Public Types

```
using spinlock_pool = util::spinlock_pool<thread_data>
```

Public Functions

```
thread_data(thread_data const&)
```

```
thread_data(thread_data&&)
```

```
thread_data &operator=(thread_data const&)
```

```
thread_data &operator=(thread_data&&)
```

```
thread_state get_state(std::memory_order order = std::memory_order_acquire) const
```

The *get_state* function queries the state of this thread instance.

Return This function returns the current state of this thread. It will return one of the values as defined by the *thread_state* enumeration.

Note This function will be seldom used directly. Most of the time the state of a thread will be retrieved by using the function *threadmanager::get_state*.

```
thread_state set_state(thread_schedule_state state, thread_restart_state state_ex =
                      thread_restart_state::unknown, std::memory_order load_order =
                      std::memory_order_acquire, std::memory_order exchange_order =
                      std::memory_order_seq_cst)
```

The *set_state* function changes the state of this thread instance.

Note This function will be seldom used directly. Most of the time the state of a thread will have to be changed using the *threadmanager*. Moreover, changing the thread state using this function does not change its scheduling status. It only sets the thread's status word. To change the thread's scheduling status *threadmanager::set_state* should be used.

Parameters

- *newstate*: [in] The new state to be set for the thread.

```
bool set_state_tagged(thread_schedule_state newstate, thread_state &prev_state,
                      thread_state &new_tagged_state, std::memory_order exchange_order =
                      std::memory_order_seq_cst)
```

```
bool restore_state(thread_state new_state, thread_state old_state, std::memory_order
                    load_order = std::memory_order_relaxed, std::memory_order
                    load_exchange = std::memory_order_seq_cst)
```

The `restore_state` function changes the state of this thread instance depending on its current state. It will change the state atomically only if the current state is still the same as passed as the second parameter. Otherwise it won't touch the thread state of this instance.

Note This function will be seldom used directly. Most of the time the state of a thread will have to be changed using the `threadmanager`. Moreover, changing the thread state using this function does not change its scheduling status. It only sets the thread's status word. To change the thread's scheduling status `threadmanager::set_state` should be used.

Return This function returns `true` if the state has been changed successfully

Parameters

- `newstate`: [in] The new state to be set for the thread.
- `oldstate`: [in] The old state of the thread which still has to be the current state.

```
bool restore_state(thread_schedule_state new_state, thread_restart_state state_ex,
                    thread_state old_state, std::memory_order load_exchange =
                    std::memory_order_seq_cst)
```

constexpr std::uint64_t get_component_id() const

Return the id of the component this thread is running in.

util::thread_description get_description() const

util::thread_description set_description(util::thread_description)

util::thread_description get_lco_description() const

util::thread_description set_lco_description(util::thread_description)

constexpr std::uint32_t get_parent_locality_id() const

Return the locality of the parent thread.

constexpr thread_id_type get_parent_thread_id() const

Return the thread id of the parent thread.

constexpr std::size_t get_parent_thread_phase() const

Return the phase of the parent thread.

constexpr util::backtrace const *get_backtrace() const

util::backtrace const *set_backtrace(util::backtrace const*)

constexpr thread_priority get_priority() const

void set_priority(thread_priority priority)

bool interruption_requested() const

bool interruption_enabled() const

bool set_interruption_enabled(bool enable)

void interrupt(bool flag = true)

bool interruption_point(bool throw_on_interrupt = true)

```
bool add_thread_exit_callback(util::function_nonsc<void>
    > const &f

void run_thread_exit_callbacks()

void free_thread_exit_callbacks()

bool is_stackless() const

void destroy_thread()

get_scheduler_base() const

std::size_t get_last_worker_thread_num() const

void set_last_worker_thread_num(std::size_t last_worker_thread_num)

std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size() const

thread_stacksize get_stack_size_enum() const

template<typename ThreadQueue>
ThreadQueue &get_queue()

coroutine_type::result_type operator() (hpx::execution_base::this_thread::detail::agent_storage
                                         *agent_storage)
Execute the thread function.
```

Return This function returns the thread state the thread should be scheduled from this point on.
The thread manager will use the returned value to set the thread's scheduling status.

```
virtual thread_id_type get_thread_id() const

virtual std::size_t get_thread_phase() const

virtual std::size_t get_thread_data() const = 0

virtual std::size_t set_thread_data(std::size_t data) = 0

virtual void rebind(thread_init_data &init_data) = 0

thread_data(thread_init_data &init_data, void *queue, std::ptrdiff_t stacksize, bool
               is_stackless = false)

virtual ~thread_data()

virtual void destroy() = 0
```

Protected Functions

```
thread_restart_state set_state_ex(thread_restart_state new_state)
The set_state function changes the extended state of this thread instance.
```

Note This function will be seldom used directly. Most of the time the state of a thread will have to be changed using the threadmanager.

Parameters

- newstate: [in] The new extended state to be set for the thread.

```
void rebind_base(thread_init_data &init_data)
```

Private Members

```
std::atomic<thread_state> current_state_
thread_priority priority_
bool requested_interrupt_
bool enabled_interrupt_
bool ran_exit_funcs_
const bool is_stackless_
std::forward_list<util::function_nonserv<void ()>> exit_funcs_
policies::scheduler_base *scheduler_base_
std::size_t last_worker_thread_num_
std::ptrdiff_t stacksize_
thread_stacksize stacksize_enum_
void *queue_
```

namespace hpx

namespace threads

class thread_data_stackful : public hpx::threads::thread_data

#include <thread_data_stackful.hpp> A *thread* is the representation of a ParalleX thread. It's a first class object in ParalleX. In our implementation this is a user level thread running on top of one of the OS threads spawned by the *thread-manager*.

A *thread* encapsulates:

- A thread status word (see the functions *thread::get_state* and *thread::set_state*)
- A function to execute (the thread function)
- A frame (in this implementation this is a block of memory used as the threads stack)
- A block of registers (not implemented yet)

Generally, *threads* are not created or executed directly. All functionality related to the management of *threads* is implemented by the *thread-manager*.

Public Functions

```
coroutine_type::result_type call (hpx::execution_base::this_thread::detail::agent_storage
                                *agent_storage)
std::size_t get_thread_data() const
std::size_t set_thread_data (std::size_t data)
void rebind (thread_init_data &init_data)
thread_data_stackful (thread_init_data &init_data, void *queue, std::ptrdiff_t stack-size)
~thread_data_stackful ()
void destroy ()
```

Public Static Functions

```
thread_data *create (thread_init_data &init_data, void *queue, std::ptrdiff_t stacksize)
```

Private Functions

```
thread_data *this_()
```

Private Members

```
coroutine_type coroutine_
execution_agent agent_
```

Private Static Attributes

```
util::internal_allocator<thread_data_stackful> thread_alloc_
namespace hpx
```

```
class thread_data_stackless : public hpx::threads::thread_data
#include <thread_data_stackless.hpp> A thread is the representation of a ParalleX thread. It's a first class object in ParalleX. In our implementation this is a user level thread running on top of one of the OS threads spawned by the thread-manager.
```

A *thread* encapsulates:

- A thread status word (see the functions *thread::get_state* and *thread::set_state*)
- A function to execute (the *thread* function)
- A frame (in this implementation this is a block of memory used as the threads stack)
- A block of registers (not implemented yet)

Generally, *threads* are not created or executed directly. All functionality related to the management of *threads* is implemented by the thread-manager.

Public Functions

```
stackless_coroutine_type::result_type call()
std::size_t get_thread_data() const
std::size_t set_thread_data(std::size_t data)
void rebind(thread_init_data &init_data)
thread_data_stackless(thread_init_data &init_data, void *queue, std::ptrdiff_t stack-
size)
~thread_data_stackless()
void destroy()
```

Public Static Functions

```
thread_data *create(thread_init_data &init_data, void *queue, std::ptrdiff_t stacksize)
```

Private Functions

```
thread_data *this_()
```

Private Members

```
stackless_coroutine_type coroutine_
```

Private Static Attributes

```
util::internal_allocator<thread_data_stackless> thread_alloc_
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

Functions

```
util::thread_description get_thread_description(thread_id_type const &id, error_code
&ec = throws)
```

The function `get_thread_description` is part of the thread related API allows to query the description of one of the threads known to the thread-manager.

Return This function returns the description of the thread referenced by the `id` parameter. If the thread is not known to the thread-manager the return value will be the string “`<unknown>`”.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread being queried.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
util::thread_description set_thread_description(thread_id_type const &id,
util::thread_description const &desc
= util::thread_description(), error_code
&ec = throws)
```

```
util::thread_description get_thread_lco_description(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
util::thread_description set_thread_lco_description(thread_id_type const &id,
util::thread_description const &desc = util::thread_description(),
error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream&, thread_description const&)

std::string as_string (thread_description const &desc)

struct thread_description
```

Public Types

```
enum data_type
Values:
    data_type_description = 0
    data_type_address = 1
```

Public Functions

```
thread_description()

constexpr thread_description (char const*)

template<typename F, typename = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<F, thread_description>::value && !traits>
constexpr thread_description (F const&, char const* = nullptr)

template<typename Action, typename = typename std::enable_if<traits::is_action<Action>::value>::type>
constexpr thread_description (Action, char const* = nullptr)

constexpr data_type kind() const
constexpr char const *get_description() const
constexpr std::size_t get_address() const
constexpr operator bool() const
constexpr bool valid() const
```

Private Functions

```
void init_from_alternative_name (char const *altname)

namespace hpx

namespace this_thread
```

Functions

```
threads::thread_restart_state suspend(threads::thread_schedule_state
                                         state,                      threads::thread_id_type      id,
                                         util::thread_description    const   &description = 
                                         util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"),      er-
                                         ror_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *suspend* will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to the thread state passed as the parameter.

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

- If: &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::yield_aborted* if it is signaled with *wait_aborted*. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::null_thread_id*. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::invalid_status*.

```
threads::thread_restart_state suspend(threads::thread_schedule_state      state      =
                                         threads::thread_schedule_state::pending,
                                         util::thread_description    const   &description = 
                                         util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"),      er-
                                         ror_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *suspend* will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to the thread state passed as the parameter.

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

- If: &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::yield_aborted* if it is signaled with *wait_aborted*. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::null_thread_id*. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::invalid_status*.

```
threads::thread_restart_state suspend(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point      const
                                         &abs_time,                  threads::thread_id_type      id,
                                         util::thread_description    const   &description = 
                                         util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"),      er-
                                         ror_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *suspend* will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to *suspended* and schedules a wakeup for this threads at the given time.

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

- If: &ec != &throws, never throws, but will set ec to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::yield_aborted* if it is signaled with *wait_aborted*. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::null_thread_id*. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::invalid_status*.

```
threads::thread_restart_state suspend(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point      const      &abs_time,
                                         util::thread_description      const      &description      =
                                         util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"),           er-
                                         ror_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *suspend* will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to *suspended* and schedules a wakeup for this threads at the given time.

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

- If: `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::yield_aborted* if it is signaled with *wait_aborted*. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::null_thread_id*. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::invalid_status*.

```
threads::thread_restart_state suspend(hpx::chrono::steady_duration      const      &rel_time,
                                         util::thread_description      const      &description      =
                                         util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"),           er-
                                         ror_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *suspend* will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to *suspended* and schedules a wakeup for this threads after the given duration.

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

- If: `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::yield_aborted* if it is signaled with *wait_aborted*. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::null_thread_id*. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::invalid_status*.

```
threads::thread_restart_state suspend(hpx::chrono::steady_duration      const      &rel_time,
                                         threads::thread_id_type      const      &id,
                                         util::thread_description      const      &description      =
                                         util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"),           er-
                                         ror_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *suspend* will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to *suspended* and schedules a wakeup for this threads after the given duration.

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

- If: `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::yield_aborted* if it is signaled with *wait_aborted*. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::null_thread_id*. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::invalid_status*.

```
threads::thread_restart_state suspend(std::uint64_t ms, util::thread_description const &descrip-
                                         tion = util::thread_description("this_thread::suspend"), er-
                                         ror_code &ec = throws)
```

The function *suspend* will return control to the thread manager (suspends the current thread). It sets the new state of this thread to *suspended* and schedules a wakeup for this threads after the given time (specified in milliseconds).

Note Must be called from within a HPX-thread.

Exceptions

- If: `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::yield_aborted` if it is signaled with `wait_aborted`. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::null_thread_id`. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::invalid_status`.

`threads::thread_pool_base *get_pool(error_code &ec = throws)`

Returns a pointer to the pool that was used to run the current thread

Exceptions

- If: `&ec != &throws`, never throws, but will set `ec` to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::yield_aborted` if it is signaled with `wait_aborted`. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::null_thread_id`. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an `hpx::exception` with an error code of `hpx::invalid_status`.

namespace threads

Functions

`thread_state set_thread_state(thread_id_type const &id, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::pending, thread_restart_state stateex = thread_restart_state::signaled, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::normal, bool retry_on_active = true, hpx::error_code &ec = throws)`

Set the thread state of the *thread* referenced by the *thread_id id*.

Note If the thread referenced by the parameter *id* is in `thread_state::active` state this function schedules a new thread which will set the state of the thread as soon as its not active anymore. The function returns `thread_state::active` in this case.

Return This function returns the previous state of the thread referenced by the *id* parameter. It will return one of the values as defined by the `thread_state` enumeration. If the thread is not known to the thread-manager the return value will be `thread_state::unknown`.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The thread id of the thread the state should be modified for.
- *state*: [in] The new state to be set for the thread referenced by the *id* parameter.
- *stateex*: [in] The new extended state to be set for the thread referenced by the *id* parameter.
- *priority*:
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
thread_id_ref_type set_thread_state(thread_id_type const &id,  
                                hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time,  
                                std::atomic<bool> *started, thread_schedule_state state  
                                = thread_schedule_state::pending, thread_restart_state  
                                stateex = thread_restart_state::timeout, thread_priority  
                                priority = thread_priority::normal, bool retry_on_active  
                                = true, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Set the thread state of the *thread* referenced by the *thread_id id*.

Set a timer to set the state of the given *thread* to the given new value after it expired (at the given time)

Return

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The thread id of the thread the state should be modified for.
- *abs_time*: [in] Absolute point in time for the new thread to be run
- *started*: [in,out] A helper variable allowing to track the state of the timer helper thread
- *state*: [in] The new state to be set for the thread referenced by the *id* parameter.
- *stateex*: [in] The new extended state to be set for the thread referenced by the *id* parameter.
- *priority*:
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
thread_id_ref_type set_thread_state(thread_id_type const &id,  
                                hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time,  
                                thread_schedule_state state  
                                = thread_schedule_state::pending, thread_restart_state  
                                stateex = thread_restart_state::timeout, thread_priority  
                                priority = thread_priority::normal, bool retry_on_active  
                                = true, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
thread_id_ref_type set_thread_state(thread_id_type const &id,  
                                hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time,  
                                thread_schedule_state state  
                                = thread_schedule_state::pending, thread_restart_state  
                                stateex = thread_restart_state::timeout, thread_priority  
                                priority = thread_priority::normal, bool retry_on_active  
                                = true, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Set the thread state of the *thread* referenced by the *thread_id id*.

Set a timer to set the state of the given *thread* to the given new value after it expired (after the given duration)

Return

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The thread id of the thread the state should be modified for.
- *rel_time*: [in] Time duration after which the new thread should be run
- *state*: [in] The new state to be set for the thread referenced by the *id* parameter.
- *stateex*: [in] The new extended state to be set for the thread referenced by the *id* parameter.
- *priority*:
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

`thread_state get_thread_state(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)`

The function `get_thread_backtrace` is part of the thread related API allows to query the currently stored thread back trace (which is captured during thread suspension).

Return This function returns the currently captured stack back trace of the thread referenced by the `id` parameter. If the thread is not known to the thread-manager the return value will be the zero.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`. The function `get_thread_state` is part of the thread related API. It queries the state of one of the threads known to the thread-manager.

Return This function returns the thread state of the thread referenced by the `id` parameter. If the thread is not known to the thread-manager the return value will be *terminated*.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread being queried.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread the state should be modified for.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`std::size_t get_thread_phase(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)`

The function `get_thread_phase` is part of the thread related API. It queries the phase of one of the threads known to the thread-manager.

Return This function returns the thread phase of the thread referenced by the `id` parameter. If the thread is not known to the thread-manager the return value will be -0.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread the phase should be modified for.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`bool get_thread_interruption_enabled(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)`

Returns whether the given thread can be interrupted at this point.

Return This function returns *true* if the given thread can be interrupted at this point in time. It will return *false* otherwise.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] The thread id of the thread which should be queried.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`bool set_thread_interruption_enabled(thread_id_type const &id, bool enable, error_code &ec = throws)`

Set whether the given thread can be interrupted at this point.

Return This function returns the previous value of whether the given thread could have been interrupted.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The thread id of the thread which should receive the new value.
- *enable*: [in] This value will determine the new interruption enabled status for the given thread.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
bool get_thread_interruption_requested(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec  
                                     = throws)
```

Returns whether the given thread has been flagged for interruption.

Return This function returns *true* if the given thread was flagged for interruption. It will return *false* otherwise.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The thread id of the thread which should be queried.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
void interrupt_thread(thread_id_type const &id, bool flag, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Flag the given thread for interruption.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The thread id of the thread which should be interrupted.
- *flag*: [in] The flag encodes whether the thread should be interrupted (if it is *true*), or ‘uninterrupted’ (if it is *false*).
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
void interrupt_thread(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
void interruption_point(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Interrupt the current thread at this point if it was canceled. This will throw a *thread_interrupted* exception, which will cancel the thread.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The thread id of the thread which should be interrupted.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
threads::thread_priority get_thread_priority(thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec =  
                                         throws)
```

Return priority of the given thread

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The thread id of the thread whose priority is queried.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
std::ptrdiff_t get_stack_size (thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
    Return stack size of the given thread
```

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The thread id of the thread whose priority is queried.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
threads::thread_pool_base *get_pool (thread_id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
    Returns a pointer to the pool that was used to run the current thread
```

Exceptions

- If: *&ec* != *&throws*, never throws, but will set *ec* to an appropriate value when an error occurs. Otherwise, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::yield_aborted* if it is signaled with *wait_aborted*. If called outside of a HPX-thread, this function will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::null_thread_id*. If this function is called while the thread-manager is not running, it will throw an *hpx::exception* with an error code of *hpx::invalid_status*.

namespace hpx

namespace threads

```
class thread_init_data
```

Public Functions

```
thread_init_data()
thread_init_data &operator= (thread_init_data &&rhs)
thread_init_data (thread_init_data &&rhs)

template<typename F>
thread_init_data (F &&f, util::thread_description const &desc, thread_priority priority_
                    = thread_priority::normal, thread_schedule_hint os_thread_
                    = thread_schedule_hint(), thread_stacksize stacksize_
                    = thread_stacksize::default_, thread_schedule_state initial_state_
                    = thread_schedule_state::pending, bool run_now_ = false, policies::scheduler_base *scheduler_base_ = nullptr)
```

Public Members

```
threads::thread_function_type func
thread_priority priority
thread_schedule_hint schedulehint
thread_stacksize stacksize
thread_schedule_state initial_state
bool run_now
policies::scheduler_base *scheduler_base

namespace hpx
```

Functions

`std::size_t get_worker_thread_num()`

Return the number of the current OS-thread running in the runtime instance the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the OS-thread which executes the current HPX-thread.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the overall number of OS-threads executed (as returned by `get_os_thread_count()`).

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

`std::size_t get_worker_thread_num(error_code &ec)`

Return the number of the current OS-thread running in the runtime instance the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the OS-thread which executes the current HPX-thread.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the overall number of OS-threads executed (as returned by `get_os_thread_count()`). It will return -1 if the current thread is not a known thread or if the runtime is not in running state.

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit.

`std::size_t get_local_worker_thread_num()`

Return the number of the current OS-thread running in the current thread pool the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the OS-thread on the current thread pool which executes the current HPX-thread.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the number of OS-threads executed on the current thread pool. It will return -1 if the current thread is not a known thread or if the runtime is not in running state.

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

`std::size_t get_local_worker_thread_num(error_code &ec)`

Return the number of the current OS-thread running in the current thread pool the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the OS-thread on the current thread pool which executes the current HPX-thread.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the number of OS-threads executed on the current thread pool. It will return -1 if the current thread is not a known thread or if the runtime is not in running state.

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit.

`std::size_t get_thread_pool_num()`

Return the number of the current thread pool the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the thread pool which executes the current HPX-thread.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the number of thread pools started by the runtime. It will return -1 if the current thread pool is not a known thread pool or if the runtime is not in running state.

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

`std::size_t get_thread_pool_num(error_code &ec)`

Return the number of the current thread pool the current HPX-thread is executed with.

This function returns the zero based index of the thread pool which executes the current HPX-thread.

Note The returned value is zero based and its maximum value is smaller than the number of thread pools started by the runtime. It will return -1 if the current thread pool is not a known thread pool or if the runtime is not in running state.

Note This function needs to be executed on a HPX-thread. It will fail otherwise (it will return -1).

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit.

`namespace hpx`

`namespace threads`

Functions

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, thread_pool_base const &thread_pool)

struct executor_statistics
#include <thread_pool_base.hpp> Data structure which stores statistics collected by an executor instance.
```

Public Functions

```
executor_statistics()
```

Public Members

```
std::uint64_t tasks_scheduled_
std::uint64_t tasks_completed_
std::uint64_t queue_length_
```

```
class thread_pool_base
#include <thread_pool_base.hpp> The base class used to manage a pool of OS threads.
```

Public Functions

```
virtual void suspend_processing_unit_direct (std::size_t virt_core, error_code &ec = throws) = 0
Suspends the given processing unit. Blocks until the processing unit has been suspended.
```

Parameters

- `virt_core`: [in] The processing unit on the the pool to be suspended. The processing units are indexed starting from 0.

```
virtual void resume_processing_unit_direct (std::size_t virt_core, error_code &ec = throws) = 0
Resumes the given processing unit. Blocks until the processing unit has been resumed.
```

Parameters

- `virt_core`: [in] The processing unit on the the pool to be resumed. The processing units are indexed starting from 0.

```
virtual void resume_direct (error_code &ec = throws) = 0
Resumes the thread pool. Blocks until all OS threads on the thread pool have been resumed.
```

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
virtual void suspend_direct (error_code &ec = throws) = 0
Suspends the thread pool. Blocks until all OS threads on the thread pool have been suspended.
```

Note A thread pool cannot be suspended from an HPX thread running on the pool itself.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

Exceptions

- `hpx::exception`: if called from an HPX thread which is running on the pool itself.

```
struct thread_pool_init_parameters
```

Public Functions

```
thread_pool_init_parameters(std::string const &name, std::size_t index,  

policies::scheduler_mode mode, std::size_t num_threads, std::size_t thread_offset,  

hpx::threads::policies::callback_notifier &notifier, hpx::threads::policies::detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data,  

hpx::threads::detail::network_background_callback_type const &network_background_callback =  

hpx::threads::detail::network_background_callback_type(),  

std::size_t max_background_threads = std::size_t(-1), std::size_t max_idle_loop_count =  

HPX_IDLE_LOOP_COUNT_MAX, std::size_t max_busy_loop_count = HPX_BUSY_LOOP_COUNT_MAX, std::size_t shutdown_check_count = 10)
```

Public Members

```
std::string const &name_  

std::size_t index_  

policies::scheduler_mode mode_  

std::size_t num_threads_  

std::size_t thread_offset_  

hpx::threads::policies::callback_notifier &notifier_  

hpx::threads::policies::detail::affinity_data const &affinity_data_  

hpx::threads::detail::network_background_callback_type const &network_background_callback_  

std::size_t max_background_threads_  

std::size_t max_idle_loop_count_  

std::size_t max_busy_loop_count_  

std::size_t shutdown_check_count_  

namespace hpx  

namespace threads
```

```
namespace policies
```

```
struct thread_queue_init_parameters
```

Public Functions

```
thread_queue_init_parameters (std::int64_t      max_thread_count      =
                             std::int64_t(HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_THREAD_COUNT),
                             std::int64_t    min_tasks_to_steal_pending    =
                             std::int64_t(HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_PENDING),
                             std::int64_t    min_tasks_to_steal_staged    =
                             std::int64_t(HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_TASKS_TO_STEAL_STAGED),
                             std::int64_t    min_add_new_count    =
                             std::int64_t(HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_ADD_NEW_COUNT),
                             std::int64_t    max_add_new_count    =
                             std::int64_t(HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_ADD_NEW_COUNT),
                             std::int64_t    min_delete_count    =
                             std::int64_t(HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MIN_DELETE_COUNT),
                             std::int64_t    max_delete_count    =
                             std::int64_t(HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_DELETE_COUNT),
                             std::int64_t    max_terminated_threads    =
                             std::int64_t(HPX_THREAD_QUEUE_MAX_TERMINATED_THREADS),
                             double        max_idle_backoff_time    =   dou-
                                ble(HPX_IDLE_BACKOFF_TIME_MAX),
                             std::ptrdiff_t    small_stacksize    =
                             HPX_SMALL_STACK_SIZE,
                             std::ptrdiff_t    medium_stacksize    =
                             HPX_MEDIUM_STACK_SIZE,    std::ptrdiff_t
                             large_stacksize = HPX_LARGE_STACK_SIZE,
                             std::ptrdiff_t    huge_stacksize    =
                             HPX_HUGE_STACK_SIZE)
```

Public Members

```
std::int64_t max_thread_count_
std::int64_t min_tasks_to_steal_pending_
std::int64_t min_tasks_to_steal_staged_
std::int64_t min_add_new_count_
std::int64_t max_add_new_count_
std::int64_t min_delete_count_
std::int64_t max_delete_count_
std::int64_t max_terminated_threads_
double max_idle_backoff_time_
const std::ptrdiff_t small_stacksize_
const std::ptrdiff_t medium_stacksize_
const std::ptrdiff_t large_stacksize_
```

```
const std::ptrdiff_t huge_stacksize_
const std::ptrdiff_t nostack_stacksize_
```

threadmanager

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/threadmanager.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/threadmanager.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

```
class threadmanager
```

```
#include <threadmanager.hpp> The thread-manager class is the central instance of management for all (non-depleted) threads
```

Public Types

```
typedef threads::policies::callback_notifier notification_policy_type
typedef std::unique_ptr<thread_pool_base> pool_type
typedef threads::policies::scheduler_base scheduler_type
typedef std::vector<pool_type> pool_vector
```

Public Functions

```
threadmanager(hpx::util::runtime_configuration &rtecfg_, notification_policy_type
&notifier, detail::network_background_callback_type net-
work_background_callback = detail::network_background_callback())

~threadmanager()

void init()

void create_pools()

void print_pools(std::ostream&
    FIXME move to private and add hpx:printpools cmd line option.

thread_pool_base &default_pool() const
scheduler_type &default_scheduler() const
thread_pool_base &get_pool(std::string const &pool_name) const
thread_pool_base &get_pool(pool_id_type const &pool_id) const
thread_pool_base &get_pool(std::size_t thread_index) const
bool pool_exists(std::string const &pool_name) const
```

```
bool pool_exists (std::size_t pool_index) const
thread_id_ref_type register_work (thread_init_data &data, error_code &ec = throws)
The function register_work adds a new work item to the thread manager. It doesn't immediately
create a new thread, it just adds the task parameters (function, initial state and description) to the
internal management data structures. The thread itself will be created when the number of existing
threads drops below the number of threads specified by the constructors max_count parameter.
```

Parameters

- *func*: [in] The function or function object to execute as the thread's function. This must have a signature as defined by *thread_function_type*.
- *description*: [in] The value of this parameter allows to specify a description of the thread to create. This information is used for logging purposes mainly, but might be useful for debugging as well. This parameter is optional and defaults to an empty string.

```
void register_thread (thread_init_data &data, thread_id_ref_type &id, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

The function *register_thread* adds a new work item to the thread manager. It creates a new *thread*, adds it to the internal management data structures, and schedules the new thread, if appropriate.

Parameters

- *func*: [in] The function or function object to execute as the thread's function. This must have a signature as defined by *thread_function_type*.
- *id*: [out] This parameter will hold the id of the created thread. This id is guaranteed to be validly initialized before the thread function is executed.
- *description*: [in] The value of this parameter allows to specify a description of the thread to create. This information is used for logging purposes mainly, but might be useful for debugging as well. This parameter is optional and defaults to an empty string.

```
bool run ()
```

Run the thread manager's work queue. This function instantiates the specified number of OS threads in each pool. All OS threads are started to execute the function *tfunc*.

Return The function returns *true* if the thread manager has been started successfully, otherwise it returns *false*.

```
void stop (bool blocking = true)
```

Forcefully stop the thread-manager.

Parameters

- *blocking*:

```
bool is_busy ()
```

```
bool is_idle ()
```

```
void wait ()
```

```
void suspend ()
```

```
void resume ()
```

```
state status () const
```

Return whether the thread manager is still running. This returns the "minimal state", i.e. the state of the least advanced thread pool.

```
std::int64_t get_thread_count (thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown, thread_priority priority = thread_priority::default_, std::size_t num_thread = std::size_t(-1), bool reset = false)
    return the number of HPX-threads with the given state
```

Note This function lock the internal OS lock in the thread manager

```
std::int64_t get_idle_core_count ()

mask_type get_idle_core_mask ()

std::int64_t get_background_thread_count ()

bool enumerate_threads (util::function_nonser<bool> thread_id_type > const &f, thread_schedule_state state = thread_schedule_state::unknown) const

void abort_all_suspended_threads ()

bool cleanup_terminated (bool delete_all)

std::size_t get_os_thread_count () const
    Return the number of OS threads running in this thread-manager.

    This function will return correct results only if the thread-manager is running.

std::thread &get_os_thread_handle (std::size_t num_thread) const

void report_error (std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e)
    API functions forwarding to notification policy.

    This notifies the thread manager that the passed exception has been raised. The exception will be
    routed through the notifier and the scheduler (which will result in it being passed to the runtime
    object, which in turn will report it to the console, etc.).

mask_type get_used_processing_units () const
    Returns the mask identifying all processing units used by this thread manager.

hwloc_bitmap_ptr get_pool numa_bitmap (const std::string &pool_name) const

void set_scheduler_mode (threads::policies::scheduler_mode mode)

void add_scheduler_mode (threads::policies::scheduler_mode mode)

void add_remove_scheduler_mode (threads::policies::scheduler_mode to_add_mode, threads::policies::scheduler_mode to_remove_mode)

void remove_scheduler_mode (threads::policies::scheduler_mode mode)

void reset_thread_distribution ()

void init_tss (std::size_t global_thread_num)

void deinit_tss ()

std::int64_t get_queue_length (bool reset)

std::int64_t get_cumulative_duration (bool reset)
```

```
std::int64_t get_thread_count_unknown(bool reset)
std::int64_t get_thread_count_active(bool reset)
std::int64_t get_thread_count_pending(bool reset)
std::int64_t get_thread_count_suspended(bool reset)
std::int64_t get_thread_count_terminated(bool reset)
std::int64_t get_thread_count_staged(bool reset)
```

Private Types

```
typedef std::mutex mutex_type
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
hpx::util::runtime_configuration &rtcfg_
std::vector<pool_id_type> threads_lookup_
pool_vector pools_
notification_policy_type &notifier_
detail::network_background_callback_type network_background_callback_
```

timed_execution

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/timed_execution.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/timed_execution.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace parallel
```

```
        namespace execution
```

Variables

```
    hpx::parallel::execution::post_at_t post_at
    hpx::parallel::execution::post_after_t post_after
    hpx::parallel::execution::async_execute_at_t async_execute_at
    hpx::parallel::execution::async_execute_after_t async_execute_after
    hpx::parallel::execution::sync_execute_at_t sync_execute_at
    hpx::parallel::execution::sync_execute_after_t sync_execute_after
```

```
struct async_execute_after_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<async_execute_after_t>
#include <timed_execution_fwd.hpp> Customization point of asynchronous execution agent creation supporting timed execution.
```

This asynchronously creates a single function invocation `f()` using the associated executor at the given point in time.

Return `f(ts...)`'s result through a future

Note This calls `exec.async_execute_after(rel_time, f, ts...)`, if available, otherwise it emulates timed scheduling by delaying calling `execution::async_execute()` on the underlying non-time-scheduled execution agent.

Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor object to use for scheduling of the function *f*.
- `rel_time`: [in] The duration of time after which the given function should be scheduled to run.
- `f`: [in] The function which will be scheduled using the given executor.
- `ts...`: [in] Additional arguments to use to invoke *f*.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) friend tagFallbackDispatch(async_execute_after_t,
                                         Executor &&exec,
                                         hpx::chrono::steady_duration
                                         const &rel_time, F &&f, Ts&&...
                                         ts)
```



```
struct async_execute_at_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<async_execute_at_t>
#include <timed_execution_fwd.hpp> Customization point of asynchronous execution agent creation supporting timed execution.
```

This asynchronously creates a single function invocation `f()` using the associated executor at the given point in time.

Return `f(ts...)`'s result through a future

Note This calls `exec.async_execute_at(abs_time, f, ts...)`, if available, otherwise it emulates timed scheduling by delaying calling `execution::async_execute()` on the underlying non-time-scheduled execution agent.

Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor object to use for scheduling of the function *f*.
- `abs_time`: [in] The point in time the given function should be scheduled at to run.
- `f`: [in] The function which will be scheduled using the given executor.
- `ts...`: [in] Additional arguments to use to invoke *f*.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(async_execute_at_t,
                                             Executor &&exec,
                                             hpx::chrono::steady_time_point
                                             const &abs_time, F &&f, Ts&&...
                                             ts)

struct post_after_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<post_after_t>
#include <timed_execution_fwd.hpp> Customization point of asynchronous fire & forget execution agent creation supporting timed execution.
```

This asynchronously (fire & forget) creates a single function invocation f() using the associated executor at the given point in time.

Note This calls exec.post_after(rel_time, f, ts...), if available, otherwise it emulates timed scheduling by delaying calling execution::post() on the underlying non-time-scheduled execution agent.

Parameters

- **exec:** [in] The executor object to use for scheduling of the function *f*.
- **rel_time:** [in] The duration of time after which the given function should be scheduled to run.
- **f:** [in] The function which will be scheduled using the given executor.
- **ts...:** [in] Additional arguments to use to invoke *f*.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(post_after_t, Executor &&exec,
                                             hpx::chrono::steady_duration
                                             const &rel_time, F &&f, Ts&&...
                                             ts)

struct post_at_t : public hpx::functional::tag_fallback<post_at_t>
#include <timed_execution_fwd.hpp> Customization point of asynchronous fire & forget execution agent creation supporting timed execution.
```

This asynchronously (fire & forget) creates a single function invocation f() using the associated executor at the given point in time.

Note This calls exec.post_at(abs_time, f, ts...), if available, otherwise it emulates timed scheduling by delaying calling execution::post() on the underlying non-time-scheduled execution agent.

Parameters

- **exec:** [in] The executor object to use for scheduling of the function *f*.
- **abs_time:** [in] The point in time the given function should be scheduled at to run.
- **f:** [in] The function which will be scheduled using the given executor.
- **ts...:** [in] Additional arguments to use to invoke *f*.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(post_at_t, Executor &&exec,
                                             hpx::chrono::steady_time_point
                                             const &abs_time, F &&f, Ts&&...
                                             ts)

struct sync_execute_after_t : public hpx:functional::tag_fallback<sync_execute_after_t>
#include <timed_execution_fwd.hpp> Customization point of synchronous execution agent creation supporting timed execution.
```

This synchronously creates a single function invocation f() using the associated executor at the given point in time.

Return f(ts...)'s result

Note This calls exec.sync_execute_after(rel_time, f, ts...), if available, otherwise it emulates timed scheduling by delaying calling execution::sync_execute() on the underlying non-time-scheduled execution agent.

Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor object to use for scheduling of the function *f*.
- `rel_time`: [in] The duration of time after which the given function should be scheduled to run.
- `f`: [in] The function which will be scheduled using the given executor.
- `ts... : [in]` Additional arguments to use to invoke *f*.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(sync_execute_after_t,
                                             Executor &&exec,
                                             hpx::chrono::steady_duration
                                             const &rel_time, F &&f, Ts&&...
                                             ts)

struct sync_execute_at_t : public hpx:functional::tag_fallback<sync_execute_at_t>
#include <timed_execution_fwd.hpp> Customization point of synchronous execution agent creation supporting timed execution.
```

This synchronously creates a single function invocation f() using the associated executor at the given point in time.

Return f(ts...)'s result

Note This calls exec.sync_execute_at(abs_time, f, ts...), if available, otherwise it emulates timed scheduling by delaying calling execution::sync_execute() on the underlying non-time-scheduled execution agent.

Parameters

- `exec`: [in] The executor object to use for scheduling of the function *f*.
- `abs_time`: [in] The point in time the given function should be scheduled at to run.
- `f`: [in] The function which will be scheduled using the given executor.
- `ts... : [in]` Additional arguments to use to invoke *f*.

Private Functions

```
template<typename Executor, typename F, typename ...Ts>
decltype(auto) friend tag_fallback_dispatch(sync_execute_at_t,
                                             Executor &&exec,
                                             hpx::chrono::steady_time_point
                                             const &abs_time, F &&f, Ts&&...
                                             ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace parallel
```

```
        namespace execution
```

TypeDefs

```
using sequenced_timed_executor = timed_executor<hpx::execution::sequenced_executor>
using parallel_timed_executor = timed_executor<hpx::execution::parallel_executor>

template<typename BaseExecutor>
struct timed_executor
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::decay<BaseExecutor>::type base_executor_type
typedef hpx::traits::executor_execution_category<base_executor_type>::type execution_category
typedef hpx::traits::executor_parameters_type<base_executor_type>::type parameters_type
```

Public Functions

```
timed_executor(hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time)
```

```
timed_executor(hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time)
```

```
template<typename Executor>
timed_executor(Executor &&exec, hpx::chrono::steady_time_point const &abs_time)
```

```
template<typename Executor>
timed_executor(Executor &&exec, hpx::chrono::steady_duration const &rel_time)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type sync_execute(F &&f, Ts&&...
                                                                     ts)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> async_execute(F
                                            &&f,
                                            Ts&&...
                                            ts)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
```

```
void post (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

Public Members

```
BaseExecutor exec_  

std::chrono::steady_clock::time_point execute_at_  

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace parallel
```

```
namespace execution
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename T>  

using is_timed_executor_t = typename is_timed_executor<T>::type
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::parallel::execution
```

timing

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/timing.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/timing.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace chrono
```

```
struct high_resolution_clock
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::uint64_t now()  

static std::uint64_t() hpx::chrono::high_resolution_clock::min()  

static std::uint64_t() hpx::chrono::high_resolution_clock::max()
```

```
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
typedef hpx::chrono::steady_duration instead
namespace hpx

namespace chrono

class high_resolution_timer
```

Public Functions

```
high_resolution_timer()
high_resolution_timer(double t)
void restart()
double elapsed() const
std::int64_t elapsed_microseconds() const
std::int64_t elapsed_nanoseconds() const
double elapsed_max() const
double elapsed_min() const
```

Public Static Functions

```
static double now()
```

Protected Static Functions

```
static std::uint64_t take_time_stamp()
```

Private Members

```
std::uint64_t start_time_
namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename T>
struct scoped_timer
```

Public Functions

```
scoped_timer (T &t, bool enabled = true)
scoped_timer (scoped_timer const&)
scoped_timer (scoped_timer &&rhs)
~scoped_timer ()
scoped_timer &operator= (scoped_timer const &rhs)
scoped_timer &operator= (scoped_timer &&rhs)
bool enabled () const
```

Private Members

```
std::uint64_t started_at_
T *t_
namespace hpx

namespace chrono

class steady_duration
```

Public Functions

```
steady_duration (value_type const &rel_time)
template<typename Rep, typename Period>
steady_duration (std::chrono::duration<Rep, Period> const &rel_time)
value_type const &value () const
steady_clock::time_point from_now () const
```

Private Types

```
typedef steady_clock::duration value_type
```

Private Members

```
value_type _rel_time
class steady_time_point
```

Public Functions

```
steady_time_point (value_type const &abs_time)

template<typename Clock, typename Duration>
steady_time_point (std::chrono::time_point<Clock, Duration> const &abs_time)

value_type const &value () const
```

Private Types

```
typedef steady_clock::time_point value_type
```

Private Members

```
value_type _abs_time

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class tick_counter
```

Public Functions

```
tick_counter (std::uint64_t &output)

~tick_counter ()
```

Protected Static Functions

```
static std::uint64_t take_time_stamp ()
```

Private Members

```
const std::uint64_t start_time_
std::uint64_t &output_
```

topology

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/topology.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/topology.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace threads
```

Typedefs

```
using hwloc_bitmap_ptr = std::shared_ptr<hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper>
```

Enums

```
enum hpx_hwloc_membind_policy
```

Please see hwloc documentation for the corresponding enums HWLOC_MEMBIND_XXX.

Values:

```
membind_default = HWLOC_MEMBIND_DEFAULT
membind_firsttouch = HWLOC_MEMBIND_FIRSTTOUCH
membind_bind = HWLOC_MEMBIND_BIND
membind_interleave = HWLOC_MEMBIND_INTERLEAVE
membind_replicate = HWLOC_MEMBIND_REPLICATE
membind_nexttouch = HWLOC_MEMBIND_NEXTTOUCH
membind_mixed = HWLOC_MEMBIND_MIXED
membind_user = HWLOC_MEMBIND_MIXED + 256
```

Functions

```
topology &create_topology ()
HPX_NODISCARD unsigned int hpx::threads::hardware_concurrency()
std::size_t get_memory_page_size()
struct hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper)
hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper ()
hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper (void *bmp)
~hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper ()
void reset (hwloc_bitmap_t bmp)
operator bool () const
hwloc_bitmap_t get bmp () const
```

Private Members

hwloc_bitmap_t **bmp_**

Friends

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, hpx_hwloc_bitmap_wrapper const *bmp)  
struct topology
```

Public Functions

topology()

~topology()

```
std::size_t get_socket_number (std::size_t num_thread, error_code& = throws) const  
Return the Socket number of the processing unit the given thread is running on.
```

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
std::size_t get numa_node_number (std::size_t num_thread, error_code& = throws) const  
Return the NUMA node number of the processing unit the given thread is running on.
```

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
mask_cref_type get_machine_affinity_mask (error_code &ec = throws) const  
Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the application.
```

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
mask_type get_service_affinity_mask (mask_cref_type used_processing_units, error_code &ec = throws) const  
Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the service threads in the application.
```

Parameters

- `used_processing_units`: [in] This is the mask of processing units which are not available for service threads.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
mask_cref_type get_socket_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_thread, error_code &ec = throws) const  
Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the given thread inside the socket it is running on.
```

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

mask_cref_type **get numa_node_affinity_mask** (*std::size_t num_thread, error_code &ec = throws*) **const**

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the given thread inside the NUMA domain it is running on.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

mask_type **get numa_node_affinity_mask_from_numa_node** (*std::size_t num_node*) **const**

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit associated with the given NUMA node.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

mask_cref_type **get core affinity mask** (*std::size_t num_thread, error_code &ec = throws*) **const**

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the given thread inside the core it is running on.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

mask_cref_type **get thread affinity mask** (*std::size_t num_thread, error_code &ec = throws*) **const**

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit available to the given thread.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

void **set thread affinity mask** (*mask_cref_type mask, error_code &ec = throws*) **const**

Use the given bit mask to set the affinity of the given thread. Each set bit corresponds to a processing unit the thread will be allowed to run on.

Note Use this function on systems where the affinity must be set from inside the thread itself.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

mask_type **get thread affinity mask from lva** (*void const *lva, error_code &ec = throws*) **const**

Return a bit mask where each set bit corresponds to a processing unit co-located with the memory the given address is currently allocated on.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
void print_affinity_mask(std::ostream &os, std::size_t num_thread, mask_cref_type m,  
                        const std::string &pool_name) const
```

Prints the.

Parameters

- `m`: to os in a human readable form

```
bool reduce_thread_priority(error_code &ec = throws) const
```

Reduce thread priority of the current thread.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
std::size_t get_number_of_sockets() const
```

Return the number of available NUMA domains.

```
std::size_t get_number_of numa_nodes() const
```

Return the number of available NUMA domains.

```
std::size_t get_number_of_cores() const
```

Return the number of available cores.

```
std::size_t get_number_of_pus() const
```

Return the number of available hardware processing units.

```
std::size_t get_number_of numa_node_cores(std::size_t numa) const
```

Return number of cores in given numa domain.

```
std::size_t get_number_of numa_node_pus(std::size_t numa) const
```

Return number of processing units in a given numa domain.

```
std::size_t get_number_of_socket_pus(std::size_t socket) const
```

Return number of processing units in a given socket.

```
std::size_t get_number_of_core_pus(std::size_t core) const
```

Return number of processing units in given core.

```
std::size_t get_number_of_socket_cores(std::size_t socket) const
```

Return number of cores units in given socket.

```
std::size_t get_core_number(std::size_t num_thread, error_code& = throws) const
```

```
std::size_t get_pu_number(std::size_t num_core, std::size_t num_pu, error_code &ec =  
                        throws) const
```

```
mask_type get_cpubind_mask(error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```
mask_type get_cpubind_mask(std::thread &handle, error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```
hwloc_bitmap_ptr cpuset_to_nodeset(mask_cref_type cpuset) const
```

convert a cpu mask into a numa node mask in hwloc bitmap form

```

void write_to_log() const

void *allocate(std::size_t len) const
    This is equivalent to malloc(), except that it tries to allocate page-aligned memory from the OS.

void *allocate_membind(std::size_t len, hwloc_bitmap_ptr bitmap,
                      hpx_hwloc_membind_policy policy, int flags) const
    allocate memory with binding to a numa node set as specified by the policy and flags (see hwloc
    docs)

threads::mask_type get_area_membind_nodeset(const void *addr, std::size_t len)
                                                const

bool set_area_membind_nodeset(const void *addr, std::size_t len, void *nodeset)
                                const

int get_numa_domain(const void *addr) const

void deallocate(void *addr, std::size_t len) const
    Free memory that was previously allocated by allocate.

void print_vector(std::ostream &os, std::vector<std::size_t> const &v) const

void print_mask_vector(std::ostream &os, std::vector<mask_type> const &v) const

void print_hwloc(std::ostream&) const

mask_type init_socket_affinity_mask_from_socket(std::size_t num_socket)
                                                const

mask_type init_numa_node_affinity_mask_from_numa_node(std::size_t
                                                       num_numa_node)
                                                       const

mask_type init_core_affinity_mask_from_core(std::size_t num_core,
                                              mask_cref_type default_mask
                                              = empty_mask) const

mask_type init_thread_affinity_mask(std::size_t num_thread) const

mask_type init_thread_affinity_mask(std::size_t num_core, std::size_t num_pu)
                                                const

hwloc_bitmap_t mask_to_bitmap(mask_cref_type mask, hwloc_obj_type_t htype) const

mask_type bitmap_to_mask(hwloc_bitmap_t bitmap, hwloc_obj_type_t htype) const

```

Private Types

```
using mutex_type = hpx::util::spinlock
```

Private Functions

```
std::size_t init_node_number (std::size_t num_thread, hwloc_obj_type_t type)
std::size_t init_socket_number (std::size_t num_thread)
std::size_t init numa_node_number (std::size_t num_thread)
std::size_t init_core_number (std::size_t num_thread)
void extract_node_mask (hwloc_obj_t parent, mask_type &mask) const
std::size_t extract_node_count (hwloc_obj_t parent, hwloc_obj_type_t type, std::size_t count) const
mask_type init_machine_affinity_mask () const
mask_type init_socket_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_thread) const
mask_type init numa_node_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_thread) const
mask_type init_core_affinity_mask (std::size_t num_thread) const
void init_num_of_pus ()
```

Private Members

```
hwloc_topology_t topo
std::size_t num_of_pus_
bool use_pus_as_cores_
mutex_type topo_mtx
std::vector<std::size_t> socket_numbers_
std::vector<std::size_t> numa_node_numbers_
std::vector<std::size_t> core_numbers_
mask_type machine_affinity_mask_
std::vector<mask_type> socket_affinity_masks_
std::vector<mask_type> numa_node_affinity_masks_
std::vector<mask_type> core_affinity_masks_
std::vector<mask_type> thread_affinity_masks_
```

Private Static Attributes

```
mask_type empty_mask
std::size_t memory_page_size_
constexpr std::size_t pu_offset = 0
constexpr std::size_t core_offset = 0
```

Friends

```
std::size_t get_memory_page_size()
```

type_support

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/type_support.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/type_support.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename ...T>
using always_void_t = typename always_void<T...>::type

template<typename ...T>
struct always_void
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = void
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
template<typename T>
using decay_unwrap_t = typename decay_unwrap<T>::type

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
template<template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using is_detected = typename detail::detector<nonesuch, void, Op, Args...>::value_t

template<template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using detected_t = typename detail::detector<nonesuch, void, Op, Args...>::type

template<typename Default, template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using detected_or = detail::detector<Default, void, Op, Args...>

template<typename Default, template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using detected_or_t = typename detected_or<Default, Op, Args...>::type

template<typename Expected, template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using is_detected_exact = std::is_same<Expected, detected_t<Op, Args...>>

template<typename To, template<typename...> class Op, typename ...Args>
using is_detected_convertible = std::is_convertible<detected_t<Op, Args...>, To>

struct nonesuch
```

Public Functions

```
nonesuch()

~nonesuch()

nonesuch(nonesuch const&)

void operator=(nonesuch const&)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
template<typename T>
struct identity
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = T

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
template<bool Enable, typename C1, typename C2using lazy_conditional_t = typename lazy_conditional<Enable, C1, C2>::type

namespace hpx

namespace util

template<typename T>
struct lazy_enable_if<true, T>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename T::type

namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Typedefs

```
template<std::size_t... Is>
using index_pack = pack_c<std::size_t, Is...>

template<std::size_t N>
using make_index_pack_t = typename make_index_pack<N>::type

template<std::size_t I, typename ...Ts>
using at_index_t = typename at_index<I, Ts...>::type
```

Variables

```
template<typename... Ts> HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::util::all_of_v = all_of_v
template<typename... Ts> HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::util::any_of_v = any_of_v
template<typename... Ts> HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE bool hpx::util::none_of_v = none_of_v

template<typename ...Ts>
struct pack
```

Public Types

```
typedef pack type
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::size_t size = sizeof...(Ts)
```

```
template<typename T, T... Vs>
struct pack_c
    Subclassed by hpx::util::detail::make_index_pack_join< index_pack< Left... >, index_pack< Right... >, hpx::util::make_index_pack< 1 >
```

Public Types

```
typedef pack_c type
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::size_t size = sizeof...(Vs)
```

Defines

```
HPX_EXPORT_STATIC_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
template<typename T, typename Tag = T>
struct static_
```

Public Types

```
typedef T value_type
```

```
typedef T &reference
```

```
typedef T const &const_reference
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(static_)
```

```
static_()
```

```
operator reference()
```

```
operator const_reference() const
```

```
reference get()
```

const_reference **get () const**

Private Types

typedef *std::add_pointer<value_type>::type* **pointer**

typedef *std::aligned_storage<sizeof(value_type), std::alignment_of<value_type>::value>::type* **storage_type**

Private Static Functions

static pointer **get_address ()**

Private Static Attributes

static_<T, Tag>::storage_type **data_**

std::once_flag **constructed_**

struct default_constructor

Public Static Functions

template<>
static void **construct ()**

struct destructor

Public Functions

template<>
~destructor ()

Defines

HPX_UNUSED (*x*)

HPX_MAYBE_UNUSED

namespace hpx

namespace util

Variables

```
constexpr unused_type unused = unused_type()

struct unused_type
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr unused_type()

constexpr unused_type(unused_type const&)

constexpr unused_type(unused_type&&)

template<typename T>
constexpr unused_type(T const&)

template<typename T>
constexpr unused_type const &operator=(T const&) const

template<typename T>
unused_type &operator=(T const&)

constexpr unused_type const &operator=(unused_type const&) const

unused_type &operator=(unused_type const&)

constexpr unused_type const &operator=(unused_type&&) const

unused_type &operator=(unused_type&&)

template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference<std::reference_wrapper<T>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef T type

template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference<std::reference_wrapper<T> const>
```

Public Types

```
typedef T type

namespace hpx

namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
unwrap_reference<T>::type &unwrap_ref (T &t)

template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference
```

Public Types

```
typedef T type

template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference<std::reference_wrapper<T>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef T type

template<typename T>
struct unwrap_reference<std::reference_wrapper<T> const>
```

Public Types

```
typedef T type

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
template<>
struct void_guard<void>
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename T>
void operator, (T const&) const
```

util

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/util.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/util.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
std::size_t calculate_fanout (std::size_t size, std::size_t local_fanout)  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
std::uint64_t get_and_reset_value (std::uint64_t &value, bool reset)  
std::int64_t get_and_reset_value (std::int64_t &value, bool reset)  
template<typename T>  
T get_and_reset_value (std::atomic<T> &value, bool reset)  
std::vector<std::int64_t> get_and_reset_value (std::vector<std::int64_t> &value, bool reset)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename DestType, typename Config, typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<DestType, std::string>::value>>  
DestType get_entry_as (Config const &config, std::string const &key, DestType const  
&dflt)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Iterator>  
bool insert_checked (std::pair<Iterator, bool> const &r)
```

Helper function for writing predicates that test whether an std::map insertion succeeded. This inline template function negates the need to explicitly write the sometimes lengthy std::pair<Iterator, bool> type.

Return This function returns **r.second**.

Parameters

- **r:** [in] The return value of a std::map insert operation.

```
template<typename Iterator>
```

```
bool insert_checked (std::pair<Iterator, bool> const &r, Iterator &it)
```

Helper function for writing predicates that test whether an std::map insertion succeeded. This inline template function negates the need to explicitly write the sometimes lengthy std::pair<Iterator, bool> type.

Return This function returns **r.second**.

Parameters

- **r**: [in] The return value of a std::map insert operation.
- **r**: [out] A reference to an Iterator, which is set to **r.first**.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class ios_flags_saver
```

Public Types

```
typedef ::std::ios_base state_type
typedef ::std::ios_base::fmtflags aspect_type
```

Public Functions

```
ios_flags_saver(state_type &s)
ios_flags_saver(state_type &s, aspect_type const &a)
~ios_flags_saver()
ios_flags_saver(ios_flags_saver const&)
ios_flags_saver &operator=(ios_flags_saver const&)
void restore()
```

Private Members

```
state_type &s_save_
const aspect_type a_save_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
struct manage_config
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::map<std::string, std::string> map_type
```

Public Functions

```
manage_config(std::vector<std::string> const &cfg)
```

```
void add(std::vector<std::string> const &cfg)
```

```
template<typename T>
```

```
T get_value(std::string const &key, T dflt = T()) const
```

Public Members

```
map_type config_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
std::string regex_from_pattern(std::string const &pattern, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
bool parse_sed_expression(std::string const &input, std::string &search, std::string &replace)
```

Parse a sed command.

Return *true* if the parsing was successful, false otherwise.

Note Currently, only supports search and replace syntax (s/search/replace/)

Parameters

- **input**: [in] The content to parse.
- **search**: [out] If the parsing is successful, this string is set to the search expression.
- **search**: [out] If the parsing is successful, this string is set to the replace expression.

```
struct sed_transform
```

#include <sed_transform.hpp> An unary function object which applies a sed command to its subject and returns the resulting string.

Note Currently, only supports search and replace syntax (s/search/replace/)

Public Functions

```
sed_transform(std::string const &search, std::string const &replace)
sed_transform(std::string const &expression)
std::string operator()(std::string const &input) const
operator bool() const
bool operator!() const
```

Private Members

```
std::shared_ptr<command> command_
```

version

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/version.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/version.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
std::uint8_t major_version()
std::uint8_t minor_version()
std::uint8_t subminor_version()
std::uint32_t full_version()
std::string full_version_as_string()
std::uint8_t agas_version()
std::string tag()
std::string full_build_string()
std::string build_string()
std::string boost_version()
std::string boost_platform()
std::string boost_compiler()
std::string boost_stdlib()
std::string copyright()
std::string complete_version()
```

```
std::string build_type()
std::string build_date_time()
std::string configuration_string()
```

actions

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/actions.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/actions.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
bool is_pre_startup()
```

actions_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/actions_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/actions_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace actions
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action>
threads::thread_priority action_priority()
```

Defines

```
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(...)
```

Declare the necessary component action boilerplate code.

The macro `HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION` can be used to declare all the boilerplate code which is required for proper functioning of component actions in the context of *HPX*.

The parameter *action* is the type of the action to declare the boilerplate for.

This macro can be invoked with an optional second parameter. This parameter specifies a unique name of the action to be used for serialization purposes. The second parameter has to be specified if the first parameter is not usable as a plain (non-qualified) C++ identifier, i.e. the first parameter contains special characters which cannot be part of a C++ identifier, such as '<', '>', or ':'.

```

namespace app
{
    // Define a simple component exposing one action 'print_greeting'
    class HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT server
        : public hpx::components::component_base<server>
    {
        void print_greeting ()
        {
            hpx::cout << "Hey, how are you?\n" << hpx::flush;
        }

        // Component actions need to be declared, this also defines the
        // type 'print_greeting_action' representing the action.
        HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(server,
            print_greeting, print_greeting_action);
    };
}

// Declare boilerplate code required for each of the component actions.
HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(app::server::print_greeting_action);

```

Example:

Note This macro has to be used once for each of the component actions defined using one of the `HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION` macros. It has to be visible in all translation units using the action, thus it is recommended to place it into the header file defining the component.

`HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION(...)`

`HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION_1(action)`

`HPX_REGISTER_ACTION(...)`

Define the necessary component action boilerplate code.

The macro `HPX_REGISTER_ACTION` can be used to define all the boilerplate code which is required for proper functioning of component actions in the context of HPX.

The parameter `action` is the type of the action to define the boilerplate for.

This macro can be invoked with an optional second parameter. This parameter specifies a unique name of the action to be used for serialization purposes. The second parameter has to be specified if the first parameter is not usable as a plain (non-qualified) C++ identifier, i.e. the first parameter contains special characters which cannot be part of a C++ identifier, such as '<', '>', or ':'.

Note This macro has to be used once for each of the component actions defined using one of the `HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION` or `HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION` macros. It has to occur exactly once for each of the actions, thus it is recommended to place it into the source file defining the component.

Note Only one of the forms of this macro `HPX_REGISTER_ACTION` or `HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID` should be used for a particular action, never both.

`HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID(action, actionname, actionid)`

Define the necessary component action boilerplate code and assign a predefined unique id to the action.

The macro *HPX_REGISTER_ACTION* can be used to define all the boilerplate code which is required for proper functioning of component actions in the context of HPX.

The parameter *action* is the type of the action to define the boilerplate for.

The parameter *actionname* specifies an unique name of the action to be used for serialization purposes. The second parameter has to be usable as a plain (non-qualified) C++ identifier, it should not contain special characters which cannot be part of a C++ identifier, such as '<', '>', or ':'.

The parameter *actionid* specifies an unique integer value which will be used to represent the action during serialization.

Note This macro has to be used once for each of the component actions defined using one of the *HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION* or global actions *HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION* macros. It has to occur exactly once for each of the actions, thus it is recommended to place it into the source file defining the component.

Note Only one of the forms of this macro *HPX_REGISTER_ACTION* or *HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_ID* should be used for a particular action, never both.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace actions
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived>
struct basic_action
    #include <basic_action_fwd.hpp>
```

Template Parameters

- Component: component type
- Signature: return type and arguments
- Derived: derived action class

Defines

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (...)

Registers a member function of a component as an action type with HPX.

The macro *HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION* can be used to register a member function of a component as an action type named *action_type*.

The parameter *component* is the type of the component exposing the member function *func* which should be associated with the newly defined action type. The parameter *action_type* is the name of the action type to register with HPX.

```
namespace app
{
    // Define a simple component exposing one action 'print_greeting'
    class HPX_COMPONENT_EXPORT server
        : public hpx::components::component_base<server>
    {
        void print_greeting() const
        {
            hpx::cout << "Hey, how are you?\n" << hpx::flush;
        }
    };
}
```

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```

    }

    // Component actions need to be declared, this also defines the
    // type 'print_greeting_action' representing the action.
    HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(server, print_greeting,
        print_greeting_action);
};

}

```

Example:

The first argument must provide the type name of the component the action is defined for.

The second argument must provide the member function name the action should wrap.

The default value for the third argument (the typename of the defined action) is derived from the name of the function (as passed as the second argument) by appending ‘_action’. The third argument can be omitted only if the second argument with an appended suffix ‘_action’ resolves to a valid, unqualified C++ type name.

Note The macro *HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION* can be used with 2 or 3 arguments. The third argument is optional.

Defines**HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION(...)**

Defines a plain action type.

```

namespace app
{
    void some_global_function(double d)
    {
        cout << d;
    }

    // This will define the action type 'app::some_global_action' which
    // represents the function 'app::some_global_function'.
    HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION(some_global_function, some_global_action);
}

```

Example:

Note Usually this macro will not be used in user code unless the intent is to avoid defining the action_type in global namespace. Normally, the use of the macro *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION* is recommended.

Note The macro *HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION* can be used with 1 or 2 arguments. The second argument is optional. The default value for the second argument (the typename of the defined action) is derived from the name of the function (as passed as the first argument) by appending ‘_action’. The second argument can be omitted only if the first argument with an appended suffix ‘_action’ resolves to a valid, unqualified C++ type name.

HPX_DECLARE_PLAIN_ACTION(...)

Declares a plain action type.

HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(...)

Defines a plain action type based on the given function *func* and registers it with HPX.

The macro *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION* can be used to define a plain action (e.g. an action encapsulating a global or free function) based on the given function *func*. It defines the action type *name* representing the given function. This macro additionally registers the newly defined action type with HPX.

The parameter *func* is a global or free (non-member) function which should be encapsulated into a plain action. The parameter *name* is the name of the action type defined by this macro.

```
namespace app
{
    void some_global_function(double d)
    {
        cout << d;
    }

    // This will define the action type 'some_global_action' which represents
    // the function 'app::some_global_function'.
    HPX_PLAIN_ACTION(app::some_global_function, some_global_action);
```

Example:

Note The macro *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION* has to be used at global namespace even if the wrapped function is located in some other namespace. The newly defined action type is placed into the global namespace as well.

Note The macro *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID* can be used with 1, 2, or 3 arguments. The second and third arguments are optional. The default value for the second argument (the typename of the defined action) is derived from the name of the function (as passed as the first argument) by appending ‘_action’. The second argument can be omitted only if the first argument with an appended suffix ‘_action’ resolves to a valid, unqualified C++ type name. The default value for the third argument is *hpx::components::factory_check*.

Note Only one of the forms of this macro *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION* or *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID* should be used for a particular action, never both.

HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID(func, name, id)

Defines a plain action type based on the given function *func* and registers it with HPX.

The macro *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID* can be used to define a plain action (e.g. an action encapsulating a global or free function) based on the given function *func*. It defines the action type *actionname* representing the given function. The parameter *actionid*

The parameter *actionid* specifies an unique integer value which will be used to represent the action during serialization.

The parameter *func* is a global or free (non-member) function which should be encapsulated into a plain action. The parameter *name* is the name of the action type defined by this macro.

The second parameter has to be usable as a plain (non-qualified) C++ identifier, it should not contain special characters which cannot be part of a C++ identifier, such as ‘<’, ‘>’, or ‘:’.

```

namespace app
{
    void some_global_function(double d)
    {
        cout << d;
    }
}

// This will define the action type 'some_global_action' which represents
// the function 'app::some_global_function'.
HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID(app::some_global_function, some_global_action,
    some_unique_id);

```

Example:

Note The macro *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID* has to be used at global namespace even if the wrapped function is located in some other namespace. The newly defined action type is placed into the global namespace as well.

Note Only one of the forms of this macro *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION* or *HPX_PLAIN_ACTION_ID* should be used for a particular action, never both.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_continuation
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::actions::typed_continuation<typename Action::local_result_type, typename Action::remote
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_decorate_continuation
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using continuation_type = typename hpx::traits::action_continuation<Action>::type
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr bool call(continuation_type&)
```

namespace hpx

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_does_termination_detection
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr bool call()
```

namespace hpx

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_is_target_valid
```

Public Static Functions

```
static bool call(naming::id_type const &id)
```

namespace hpx

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_priority
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr threads::thread_priority value = threads::thread_priority::default_
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
```

```
struct action_schedule_thread
```

Public Static Functions

```
static void call (naming::address_type lva, naming::component_type comptype,
                  threads::thread_init_data &data)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_select_direct_execution
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr launch call (launch policy, naming::address_type lva)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_stacksize
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr threads::thread_stacksize value = threads::thread_stacksize::default_
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Continuation, typename Enable = void>
struct action_trigger_continuation
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
static void call (Continuation&&, F&&, Ts&&...)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_was_object_migrated
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::pair<bool, components::pinned_ptr> call(hpx::naming::gid_type const &id,
                                                     naming::address_type lva)

static std::pair<bool, components::pinned_ptr> call(hpx::naming::id_type const &id,
                                                     naming::address_type lva)

namespace hpx

namespace traits
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename Action::derived_type

template<>
using result_type = typename type::result_type

template<>
using local_result_type = typename type::local_result_type

template<>
using remote_result_type = typename type::remote_result_type

namespace hpx
```

Variables

```
template<typename T>
constexpr bool is_client_v = is_client<T>::value

template<typename T>
constexpr bool is_client_or_client_array_v = is_client_or_client_array<T>::value
```

namespace traits

```
template<typename Policy, typename Enable = void>
struct num_container_partitions
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t call (Policy const &policy)
```

agas

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/agas.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/agas.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace agas
```

```
struct addressing_service
```

Public Types

```
using component_id_type = components::component_type
using iterate_names_return_type = std::map<std::string, naming::id_type>
using iterate_types_function_type = hpx::util::function<void (std::string
const&, components::component_type) >
using mutex_type = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock
using gva_cache_type = hpx::util::cache::lru_cache<gva_cache_key, gva, hpx::util::cache::statistics::local_full_
using migrated_objects_table_type = std::set<naming::gid_type>
using refcnt_requests_type = std::map<naming::gid_type, std::int64_t>
using resolved_localities_type = std::map<naming::gid_type, parcelset::endpoints_type>
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE (addressing_service)
```

```
addressing_service (util::runtime_configuration const &ini_)
```

```
~addressing_service ()
```

```
void bootstrap (parcelset::endpoints_type const &endpoints, util::runtime_configuration
&rtcfg)
```

```
void initialize (std::uint64_t rts_lva)
```

```
void adjust_local_cache_size (std::size_t)
```

Adjust the size of the local AGAS Address resolution cache.

```
state get_status () const
```

```
void set_status (state new_state)
naming::gid_type const &get_local_locality (error_code& = throws) const
void set_local_locality (naming::gid_type const &g)
void register_console (parcelset::endpoints_type const &eps)
bool is_bootstrap () const
bool is_console () const
    Returns whether this addressing_service represents the console locality.

bool is_connecting () const
    Returns whether this addressing_service is connecting to a running application.

bool resolve_locally_known_addresses (naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address &addr)
void register_server_instances ()

void garbage_collect_non_blocking (error_code &ec = throws)
void garbage_collect (error_code &ec = throws)
std::int64_t synchronize_with_async_inref (hpx::future<std::int64_t> fut, naming::id_type const &id, std::int64_t compensated_credit)
server::primary_namespace &get_local_primary_namespace_service ()
naming::address::address_type get_primary_ns_lva () const
naming::address::address_type get_symbol_ns_lva () const
server::component_namespace *get_local_component_namespace_service ()
server::locality_namespace *get_local_locality_namespace_service ()
server::symbol_namespace &get_local_symbol_namespace_service ()
std::uint64_t get_cache_entries (bool)
std::uint64_t get_cache_hits (bool)
std::uint64_t get_cache_misses (bool)
std::uint64_t get_cache_evictions (bool)
std::uint64_t get_cache_insertions (bool)
std::uint64_t get_cache_get_entry_count (bool reset)
std::uint64_t get_cache_insertion_entry_count (bool reset)
std::uint64_t get_cache_update_entry_count (bool reset)
std::uint64_t get_cache_erase_entry_count (bool reset)
std::uint64_t get_cache_get_entry_time (bool reset)
std::uint64_t get_cache_insertion_entry_time (bool reset)
```

```
std::uint64_t get_cache_update_entry_time (bool reset)
std::uint64_t get_cache_erase_entry_time (bool reset)
bool register_locality (parcelset::endpoints_type const &endpoints, naming::gid_type
&prefix, std::uint32_t num_threads, error_code &ec = throws)
    Add a locality to the runtime.
```

```
parcelset::endpoints_type const &resolve_locality (naming::gid_type const &gid,
error_code &ec = throws)
    Resolve a locality to its prefix.
```

Return Returns an empty vector if the locality is not registered.

```
bool has_resolved_locality (naming::gid_type const &gid)
```

```
bool unregister_locality (naming::gid_type const &gid, error_code &ec = throws)
    Remove a locality from the runtime.
```

```
void remove_resolved_locality (naming::gid_type const &gid)
    remove given locality from locality cache
```

```
bool get_console_locality (naming::gid_type &locality, error_code &ec = throws)
    Get locality locality_id of the console locality.
```

Return This function returns *true* if a console locality_id exists and returns *false* otherwise.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *locality_id*: [out] The locality_id value uniquely identifying the console locality. This is valid only, if the return value of this function is true.
- *try_cache*: [in] If this is set to true the console is first tried to be found in the local cache. Otherwise this function will always query AGAS, even if the console locality_id is already known locally.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
bool get_localities (std::vector<naming::gid_type> &locality_ids,
components::component_type type, error_code &ec = throws)
    Query for the locality_ids of all known localities.
```

This function returns the locality_ids of all localities known to the AGAS server or all localities having a registered factory for a given component type.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *locality_ids*: [out] The vector will contain the prefixes of all localities registered with the AGAS server. The returned vector holds the prefixes representing the runtime_support components of these localities.
- *type*: [in] The component type will be used to determine the set of prefixes having a registered factory for this component. The default value for this parameter is *components::component_invalid*, which will return prefixes of all localities.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
bool get_localities (std::vector<naming::gid_type> &locality_ids, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities_async (components::component_type type = components::component_invalid) const
```

Query for the number of all known localities.

This function returns the number of localities known to the AGAS server or the number of localities having a registered factory for a given component type.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *type*: [in] The component type will be used to determine the set of prefixes having a registered factory for this component. The default value for this parameter is *components::component_invalid*, which will return prefixes of all localities.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
std::uint32_t get_num_localities (components::component_type type, error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```
std::uint32_t get_num_localities (error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```
lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_overall_threads_async () const
```

```
std::uint32_t get_num_overall_threads (error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```
lcos::future<std::vector<std::uint32_t>> get_num_threads_async () const
```

```
std::vector<std::uint32_t> get_num_threads (error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```
components::component_type get_component_id (std::string const &name, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Return a unique id usable as a component type.

This function returns the component type id associated with the given component name. If this is the first request for this component name a new unique id will be created.

Return The function returns the currently associated component type. Any error results in an exception thrown from this function.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *name*: [in] The component name (string) to get the component type for.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
void iterate_types (iterate_types_function_type const &f, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
std::string get_component_type_name (components::component_type id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
components::component_type register_factory (naming::gid_type const &locality_id, std::string const &name, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Register a factory for a specific component type.

This function allows to register a component factory for a given locality and component type.

Return The function returns the currently associated component type. Any error results in an exception thrown from this function. The returned component type is the same as if the function `get_component_id` was called using the same component name.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `locality_id`: [in] The locality value uniquely identifying the given locality the factory needs to be registered for.
- `name`: [in] The component name (string) to register a factory for the given component type for.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
components::component_type register_factory (std::uint32_t locality_id, std::string  
                                         const &name, error_code &ec =  
                                         throws)
```

```
bool get_id_range (std::uint64_t count, naming::gid_type &lower_bound, naming::gid_type  
                  &upper_bound, error_code &ec = throws)  
Get unique range of freely assignable global ids.
```

Every locality needs to be able to assign global ids to different components without having to consult the AGAS server for every id to generate. This function can be called to preallocate a range of ids usable for this purpose.

Return This function returns `true` if a new range has been generated (it has been called for the first time for the given locality) and returns `false` if this locality already got a range assigned in an earlier call. Any error results in an exception thrown from this function.

Note This function assigns a range of global ids usable by the given locality for newly created components. Any of the returned global ids still has to be bound to a local address, either by calling `bind` or `bind_range`.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `l`: [in] The locality the locality id needs to be generated for. Repeating calls using the same locality results in identical `locality_id` values.
- `count`: [in] The number of global ids to be generated.
- `lower_bound`: [out] The lower bound of the assigned id range. The returned value can be used as the first id to assign. This is valid only, if the return value of this function is `true`.
- `upper_bound`: [out] The upper bound of the assigned id range. The returned value can be used as the last id to assign. This is valid only, if the return value of this function is `true`.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
bool bind_local (naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address const &addr, error_code  
                  &ec = throws)  
Bind a global address to a local address.
```

Every element in the HPX namespace has a unique global address (global id). This global address has to be associated with a concrete local address to be able to address an instance of a component using its global address.

Return This function returns *true*, if this global id got associated with an local address. It returns *false* otherwise.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note Binding a gid to a local address sets its global reference count to one.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The global address which has to be bound to the local address.
- *addr*: [in] The local address to be bound to the global address.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
hpx::future<bool> bind_async(naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address const &addr, std::uint32_t locality_id)
```

```
hpx::future<bool> bind_async(naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address const &addr, naming::gid_type const &locality)
```

```
bool bind_range_local(naming::gid_type const &lower_id, std::uint64_t count, naming::address const &baseaddr, std::uint64_t offset, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Bind unique range of global ids to given base address.

Every locality needs to be able to bind global ids to different components without having to consult the AGAS server for every id to bind. This function can be called to bind a range of consecutive global ids to a range of consecutive local addresses (separated by a given *offset*).

Return This function returns *true*, if the given range was successfully bound. It returns *false* otherwise.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note Binding a gid to a local address sets its global reference count to one.

Parameters

- *lower_id*: [in] The lower bound of the assigned id range. The value can be used as the first id to assign.
- *count*: [in] The number of consecutive global ids to bind starting at *lower_id*.
- *baseaddr*: [in] The local address to bind to the global id given by *lower_id*. This is the base address for all additional local addresses to bind to the remaining global ids.
- *offset*: [in] The offset to use to calculate the local addresses to be bound to the range of global ids.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
hpx::future<bool> bind_range_async(naming::gid_type const &lower_id, std::uint64_t count, naming::address const &baseaddr, std::uint64_t offset, naming::gid_type const &locality)
```

```
hpx::future<bool> bind_range_async(naming::gid_type const &lower_id, std::uint64_t count, naming::address const &baseaddr, std::uint64_t offset, std::uint32_t locality_id)
```

```
bool unbind_local(naming::gid_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Unbind a global address.

Remove the association of the given global address with any local address, which was bound to this global address. Additionally it returns the local address which was bound at the time of this call.

Return The function returns *true* if the association has been removed, and it returns *false* if no association existed. Any error results in an exception thrown from this function.

Note You can unbind only global ids bound using the function *bind*. Do not use this function to unbind any of the global ids bound using *bind_range*.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will raise an error if the global reference count of the given gid is not zero! TODO: confirm that this happens.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The global address (id) for which the association has to be removed.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
bool unbind_local (naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address &addr, error_code &ec
                  = throws)
```

Unbind a global address.

Remove the association of the given global address with any local address, which was bound to this global address. Additionally it returns the local address which was bound at the time of this call.

Return The function returns *true* if the association has been removed, and it returns *false* if no association existed. Any error results in an exception thrown from this function.

Note You can unbind only global ids bound using the function *bind*. Do not use this function to unbind any of the global ids bound using *bind_range*.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will raise an error if the global reference count of the given gid is not zero! TODO: confirm that this happens.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The global address (id) for which the association has to be removed.
- *addr*: [out] The local address which was associated with the given global address (id). This is valid only if the return value of this function is true.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
bool unbind_range_local (naming::gid_type const &lower_id, std::uint64_t count, er-
                           ror_code &ec = throws)
```

Unbind the given range of global ids.

Return This function returns *true* if a new range has been generated (it has been called for the first time for the given locality) and returns *false* if this locality already got a range assigned in an earlier call. Any error results in an exception thrown from this function.

Note You can unbind only global ids bound using the function *bind_range*. Do not use this function to unbind any of the global ids bound using *bind*.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will raise an error if the global reference count of the given gid is not zero! TODO: confirm that this happens.

Parameters

- *lower_id*: [in] The lower bound of the assigned id range. The value must be the first id of the range as specified to the corresponding call to *bind_range*.
- *count*: [in] The number of consecutive global ids to unbind starting at *lower_id*. This number must be identical to the number of global ids bound by the corresponding call to

bind_range

- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
bool unbind_range_local(naming::gid_type const &lower_id, std::uint64_t count, naming::address &addr, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Unbind the given range of global ids.

Return This function returns *true* if a new range has been generated (it has been called for the first time for the given locality) and returns *false* if this locality already got a range assigned in an earlier call.

Note You can unbind only global ids bound using the function *bind_range*. Do not use this function to unbind any of the global ids bound using *bind*.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will raise an error if the global reference count of the given gid is not zero!

Parameters

- *lower_id*: [in] The lower bound of the assigned id range. The value must be the first id of the range as specified to the corresponding call to *bind_range*.
- *count*: [in] The number of consecutive global ids to unbind starting at *lower_id*. This number must be identical to the number of global ids bound by the corresponding call to *bind_range*
- *addr*: [out] The local address which was associated with the given global address (*id*). This is valid only if the return value of this function is *true*.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
hpx::future<naming::address> unbind_range_async(naming::gid_type const &lower_id, std::uint64_t count = 1)
```

```
bool is_local_address_cached(naming::gid_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Test whether the given address refers to a local object.

This function will test whether the given address refers to an object living on the locality of the caller.

Return This function returns *true* if the passed address refers to an object which lives on the locality of the caller.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *addr*: [in] The address to test.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
bool is_local_address_cached(naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address &addr, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
bool is_local_lva_encoded_address(std::uint64_t msb)
```

```
bool resolve_local(naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address &addr, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Resolve a given global address (*id*) to its associated local address.

This function returns the local address which is currently associated with the given global address (*id*).

Return This function returns *true* if the global address has been resolved successfully (there exists an association to a local address) and the associated local address has been returned. The function returns *false* if no association exists for the given global address. Any error results in an exception thrown from this function.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The global address (*id*) for which the associated local address should be returned.
- *addr*: [out] The local address which currently is associated with the given global address (*id*), this is valid only if the return value of this function is true.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
bool resolve_local (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &addr, error_code &ec
                     = throws)
naming::address resolve_local (naming::gid_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
naming::address resolve_local (naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
hpx::future<naming::address> resolve_async (naming::gid_type const &id)
hpx::future<naming::address> resolve_async (naming::id_type const &id)
hpx::future<naming::id_type> get_colocation_id_async (naming::id_type const
                                                       &id)
bool resolve_full_local (naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address &addr, er-
                           ror_code &ec = throws)
bool resolve_full_local (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &addr, er-
                           ror_code &ec = throws)
naming::address resolve_full_local (naming::gid_type const &id, error_code &ec =
                                         throws)
naming::address resolve_full_local (naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec =
                                         throws)
hpx::future<naming::address> resolve_full_async (naming::gid_type const &id)
hpx::future<naming::address> resolve_full_async (naming::id_type const &id)
bool resolve_cached (naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address &addr, error_code
                      &ec = throws)
bool resolve_cached (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &addr, error_code
                      &ec = throws)
bool resolve_local (naming::gid_type const *gids, naming::address *addrs, std::size_t
                     size, boost::dynamic_bitset<> &locals, error_code &ec = throws)
bool resolve_full_local (naming::gid_type const *gids, naming::address *addrs,
                         std::size_t size, boost::dynamic_bitset<> &locals, error_code
                         &ec = throws)
bool resolve_cached (naming::gid_type const *gids, naming::address *addrs, std::size_t
                      size, boost::dynamic_bitset<> &locals, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
lcos::future<std::int64_t> incref_async (naming::gid_type const &gid, std::int64_t credits = 1, naming::id_type const &keep_alive = naming::invalid_id)
```

Increment the global reference count for the given id.

Return Whether the operation was successful.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The global address (id) for which the global reference count has to be incremented.
- *credits*: [in] The number of reference counts to add for the given id.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
std::int64_t incref (naming::gid_type const &gid, std::int64_t credits = 1, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
void decref (naming::gid_type const &id, std::int64_t credits = 1, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Decrement the global reference count for the given id.

Return The global reference count after the decrement.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The global address (id) for which the global reference count has to be decremented.
- *t*: [out] If this was the last outstanding global reference for the given gid (the return value of this function is zero), *t* will be set to the component type of the corresponding element. Otherwise *t* will not be modified.
- *credits*: [in] The number of reference counts to add for the given id.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
hpx::future<iterate_names_return_type> iterate_ids (std::string const &pattern)
```

Invoke the supplied *hpx::function* for every registered global name.

This function iterates over all registered global ids and returns every found entry matching the given name pattern. Any error results in an exception thrown (or reported) from this function.

Parameters

- *pattern*: [in] pattern (possibly using wildcards) to match all existing entries against

```
bool register_name (std::string const &name, naming::gid_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Register a global name with a global address (id)

This function registers an association between a global name (string) and a global address (id) usable with one of the functions above (bind, unbind, and resolve).

Return The function returns *true* if the global name was registered. It returns false if the global name is not registered.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *name*: [in] The global name (string) to be associated with the global address.
- *id*: [in] The global address (id) to be associated with the global address.

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`lcos::future<bool> register_name_async (std::string const &name, naming::id_type const &id)`

`bool register_name (std::string const &name, naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)`

`lcos::future<naming::id_type> unregister_name_async (std::string const &name)`

Unregister a global name (release any existing association)

This function releases any existing association of the given global name with a global address (id).

Return The function returns *true* if an association of this global name has been released, and it returns *false*, if no association existed. Any error results in an exception thrown from this function.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `name`: [in] The global name (string) for which any association with a global address (id) has to be released.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`naming::id_type unregister_name (std::string const &name, error_code &ec = throws)`

`lcos::future<naming::id_type> resolve_name_async (std::string const &name)`

Query for the global address associated with a given global name.

This function returns the global address associated with the given global name.

This function returns true if it returned global address (id), which is currently associated with the given global name, and it returns false, if currently there is no association for this global name. Any error results in an exception thrown from this function.

Return [out] The id currently associated with the given global name (valid only if the return value is true).

Parameters

- `name`: [in] The global name (string) for which the currently associated global address has to be retrieved.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

`naming::id_type resolve_name (std::string const &name, error_code &ec = throws)`

`future<hpx::id_type> on_symbol_namespace_event (std::string const &name, bool call_for_past_events = false)`

Install a listener for a given symbol namespace event.

This function installs a listener for a given symbol namespace event. It returns a future which becomes ready as a result of the listener being triggered.

Return A future instance encapsulating the global id which is causing the registered listener to be triggered.

Note The only event type which is currently supported is *symbol_ns_bind*, i.e. the listener is triggered whenever a global id is registered with the given name.

Parameters

- `name`: [in] The global name (string) for which the given event should be triggered.
- `evt`: [in] The event for which a listener should be installed.
- `call_for_past_events`: [in, optional] Trigger the listener even if the given event has already happened in the past. The default for this parameter is *false*.

```
void update_cache_entry(naming::gid_type const &gid, gva const &gva, error_code  
                           &ec = throws)
```

Warning This function is for internal use only. It is dangerous and may break your code if you use it.

```
void update_cache_entry(naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const  
                           &addr, std::uint64_t count = 0, std::uint64_t offset = 0, er-  
                           rror_code &ec = throws)
```

Warning This function is for internal use only. It is dangerous and may break your code if you use it.

```
bool get_cache_entry(naming::gid_type const &gid, gva &gva, naming::gid_type &id-  
                           base, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Warning This function is for internal use only. It is dangerous and may break your code if you use it.

```
void remove_cache_entry(naming::gid_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Warning This function is for internal use only. It is dangerous and may break your code if you use it.

```
void clear_cache(error_code &ec = throws)
```

Warning This function is for internal use only. It is dangerous and may break your code if you use it.

```
void start_shutdown(error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
hpx::future<std::pair<naming::id_type, naming::address>> begin_migration(naming::id_type  
                           const  
                           &id)
```

start/stop migration of an object

Return Current locality and address of the object to migrate

```
bool end_migration(naming::id_type const &id)
```

```
std::pair<bool, components::pinned_ptr> was_object_migrated(naming::gid_type  
                           const &gid,  
                           util::unique_function_nonser<components::pin-
```

> &&fMaintain list of migrated objects.

```
hpx::future<void> mark_as_migrated(naming::gid_type const &gid,  
                           util::unique_function_nonser<std::pair<bool,  
                           hpx::future<void>>)
```

> &&fbool *expect_to_be_marked_as_migrating*Mark the given object as being migrated (if the object is unpinned). Delay migration until the object is unpinned otherwise.

```
void unmark_as_migrated(naming::gid_type const &gid)
```

Remove the given object from the table of migrated objects.

```
void pre_cache_endpoints (std::vector<parcelset::endpoints_type> const&)
```

Public Members

```
mutex_type gva_cache_mtx_
std::shared_ptr<gva_cache_type> gva_cache_
mutex_type migrated_objects_mtx_
migrated_objects_table_type migrated_objects_table_
mutex_type console_cache_mtx_
std::uint32_t console_cache_
const std::size_t max_refcnt_requests_
mutex_type refcnt_requests_mtx_
std::size_t refcnt_requests_count_
bool enable_refcnt_caching_
std::shared_ptr<refcnt_requests_type> refcnt_requests_
const service_mode service_type
const runtime_mode runtime_type
const bool caching_
const bool range_caching_
const threads::thread_priority action_priority_
std::uint64_t rts_lva_
std::unique_ptr<component_namespace> component_ns_
std::unique_ptr<locality_namespace> locality_ns_
symbol_namespace symbol_ns_
primary_namespace primary_ns_
std::atomic<hpx::state> state_
naming::gid_type locality_
mutex_type resolved_localities_mtx_
resolved_localities_type resolved_localities_
```

Protected Functions

```
void launch_bootstrap (parcelset::endpoints_type const &endpoints,
                      util::runtime_configuration &rtecfg)

naming::address resolve_full_postproc (naming::gid_type const &id, future<primary_namespace::resolved_type> f)

bool bind_postproc (naming::gid_type const &id, gva const &g, future<bool> f)
```

```
bool was_object_migrated_locked(naming::gid_type const &id)
    Maintain list of migrated objects.
```

Private Functions

```
void send_refcnt_requests(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, error_code &ec =
    throws)
    Assumes that refcnt_requests_mtx_ is locked.
```

```
void send_refcnt_requests_non_blocking(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, error_code &ec)
    Assumes that refcnt_requests_mtx_ is locked.
```

```
std::vector<hpx::future<std::vector<std::int64_t>>> send_refcnt_requests_async(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l)
    Assumes that refcnt_requests_mtx_ is locked.
```

```
void send_refcnt_requests_sync(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, error_code &ec)
    Assumes that refcnt_requests_mtx_ is locked.
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace naming
```

Typedefs

```
using resolver_client = agas::addressing_service
```

Functions

```
agas::addressing_service &get_agas_client()
```

```
agas::addressing_service *get_agas_client_ptr()
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace agas
```

Functions

```
bool router_is(state st)
```

agas_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/agas_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/agas_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

namespace hpx

AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

```
|-----MSB-----| |-----LSB-----|
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
|prefix||RC||----identifier----|
MSB      - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB      - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix   - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each
          locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit
          address space for each locality.
RC       - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log2 of the number
          of reference counting credits on the GID.
          Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types.
          Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid.
          Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is
          ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another
          locality).
          - Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in
            any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids
            which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).
identifier - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The
          content of these bits depends on the component type of
          the underlying object. For all user-defined components,
          these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is
          assigned sequentially for each locality. For
          \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24
          bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the
          component.
```

Note The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxx000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
000000010000000100000000000001
Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000010000000000000002
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000010000000000000003
Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000010000000000000004
```

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Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.

namespace agas**TypeDefs**

```
using iterate_types_function_type = hpx::util::function<void (std::string
const&, components::component_type) >
```

Variables

```
constexpr char const *const service_name = "/0/agas/"

constexpr const std::uint64_t bootstrap_prefix = 0ULL
constexpr const std::uint64_t primary_ns_msб = 0x100000001ULL
constexpr const std::uint64_t primary_ns_lsb = 0x000000001ULL
constexpr const std::uint64_t component_ns_msб = 0x100000001ULL
constexpr const std::uint64_t component_ns_lsb = 0x000000002ULL
constexpr const std::uint64_t symbol_ns_msб = 0x100000001ULL
constexpr const std::uint64_t symbol_ns_lsb = 0x000000003ULL
constexpr const std::uint64_t locality_ns_msб = 0x100000001ULL
constexpr const std::uint64_t locality_ns_lsb = 0x000000004ULL
```

namespace components**TypeDefs**

```
using component_type = std::int32_t
```

namespace hpx

AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

-----MSB----- -----LSB-----
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
prefix RC ---identifier---
MSB - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.
RC - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log2 of the number of reference counting credits on the GID.

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Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for `gid_types`.
 Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid.
 Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).

- Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).

`identifier` - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For `\a hpx#components#component_runtime_support` the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

Note The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
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Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxx0000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000000100000000100000000000001
Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
0000000010000000010000000000000002
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
0000000010000000010000000000000003
Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
0000000010000000010000000000000004
Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
```

namespace agas

```
struct component_namespace
```

Public Functions

```

virtual ~component_namespace()

virtual naming::address::address_type ptr() const = 0

virtual naming::address addr() const = 0

virtual naming::id_type gid() const = 0

virtual components::component_type bind_prefix(std::string const &key,
                                std::uint32_t prefix) = 0

virtual components::component_type bind_name(std::string const &name) = 0

virtual std::vector<std::uint32_t> resolve_id(components::component_type key) = 0

virtual bool unbind(std::string const &key) = 0

virtual void iterate_types(iterate_types_function_type const &f) = 0

virtual std::string get_component_type_name(components::component_type type) =
                                0

virtual lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities(components::component_type
                                         type) = 0

virtual void register_server_instance(std::uint32_t)

virtual void unregister_server_instance(error_code&)

server::component_namespace *get_service()

namespace hpx

```

AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

	-----MSB----- -----LSB-----
	BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
	prefix RC ----identifier----
MSB	- Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB	- Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix	- Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.
RC	- Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log ₂ of the number of reference counting credits on the GID. Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types. Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid. Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality). - Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).
identifier	- Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The

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content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

Note The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxx0000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000001
Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
0000000100000000100000000000000002
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
0000000100000000100000000000000003
Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
0000000100000000100000000000000004
Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
```

namespace agas

Functions

```
template<typename Char, typename Traits>
std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &operator<< (std::basic_ostream<Char, Traits> &os, gva
const &addr)

struct gva
```

Public Types

```
using component_type = std::int32_t
using lva_type = std::uint64_t
```

Public Functions

```
gva()
gva(naming::gid_type const &p, component_type t = components::component_invalid,
      std::uint64_t c = 1, lva_type a = 0, std::uint64_t o = 0)
gva(naming::gid_type const &p, component_type t, std::uint64_t c, void *a, std::uint64_t o =
      0)
gva(lva_type a)
gva(void *a)
gva &operator=(lva_type a)
gva &operator=(void *a)
bool operator==(gva const &rhs) const
bool operator!=(gva const &rhs) const
void lva(lva_type a)
void lva(void *a)
lva_type lva() const
lva_type lva(naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::gid_type const &gidbase) const
gva resolve(naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::gid_type const &gidbase) const
```

Public Members

```
naming::gid_type prefix
component_type type
std::uint64_t count
std::uint64_t offset
```

Private Functions

```
template<class Archive>
void save(Archive &ar, const unsigned int) const
template<class Archive>
void load(Archive &ar, const unsigned int version)
```

Private Members

lva_type lva_

Friends

friend hpx::agas::hpx::serialization::access

namespace hpx

AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

-----MSB----- -----LSB-----	
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB	
prefix RC ----identifier---	
MSB	- Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB	- Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix	- Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.
RC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log₂ of the number of reference counting credits on the GID. Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for <code>gid_types</code>. Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid. Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality). - Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).
identifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For \a <code>hpx#components#component_runtime_support</code> the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

Note The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

0000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
Historically unused address space reserved for future use.	
xxxxxxxxxxxx000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.	
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	
Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.	
00000001000000010000000000000001	

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Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
<code>00000001000000010000000000000000</code>
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
<code>00000001000000010000000000000003</code>
Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
<code>00000001000000010000000000000004</code>
Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.

namespace agas**struct locality_namespace****Public Functions**

```

virtual ~locality_namespace()

virtual naming::address::address_type ptr() const = 0

virtual naming::address addr() const = 0

virtual naming::id_type gid() const = 0

virtual std::uint32_t allocate(parcelset::endpoints_type const &endpoints,
                           std::uint64_t count, std::uint32_t num_threads, naming::gid_type const &suggested_prefix) = 0

virtual void free(naming::gid_type const &locality) = 0

virtual std::vector<std::uint32_t> localities() = 0

virtual parcelset::endpoints_type resolve_locality(naming::gid_type const &locality) = 0

virtual std::uint32_t get_num_localities() = 0

virtual hpx::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities_async() = 0

virtual std::vector<std::uint32_t> get_num_threads() = 0

virtual hpx::future<std::vector<std::uint32_t>> get_num_threads_async() = 0

virtual std::uint32_t get_num_overall_threads() = 0

virtual hpx::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_overall_threads_async() = 0

virtual void register_server_instance(std::uint32_t)

virtual void unregister_server_instance(error_code&)

virtual server::locality_namespace *get_service()

```

namespace hpx

AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

```
|-----MSB-----| |-----LSB-----|
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
|prefix||RC||----identifier----|
MSB      - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB      - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix   - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each
          locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit
          address space for each locality.
RC       - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log2 of the number
          of reference counting credits on the GID.
          Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types.
          Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid.
          Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is
          ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another
          locality).
          - Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in
            any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids
            which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).
identifier - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The
          content of these bits depends on the component type of
          the underlying object. For all user-defined components,
          these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is
          assigned sequentially for each locality. For
          \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24
          bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the
          component.
```

Note The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxx000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
000000010000000100000000000001
Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000010000000000000002
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000010000000000000003
Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000010000000000000004
```

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Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.

namespace agas

struct primary_namespace

Public Types

typedef hpx::tuple<naming::gid_type, gva, naming::gid_type> resolved_type

Public Functions

primary_namespace()

~primary_namespace()

naming::address::address_type **ptr()** **const**

naming::address **addr()** **const**

naming::id_type **gid()** **const**

hpx::future<std::pair<naming::id_type, naming::address>> **begin_migration** (*naming::gid_type const &id*)

bool end_migration (*naming::gid_type const &id*)

bool bind_gid (*gva const &g, naming::gid_type const &id, naming::gid_type const &locality*)

future<bool> **bind_gid_async** (*gva g, naming::gid_type id, naming::gid_type locality*)

resolved_type **resolve_gid** (*naming::gid_type const &id*)

future<resolved_type> **resolve_full** (*naming::gid_type id*)

naming::address **colocate** (*naming::gid_type id*)

naming::address unbind_gid (*std::uint64_t count, naming::gid_type const &id*)

future<naming::address> **unbind_gid_async** (*std::uint64_t count, naming::gid_type const &id*)

future<std::int64_t> **increment_credit** (*std::int64_t credits, naming::gid_type lower, naming::gid_type upper*)

std::pair<naming::gid_type, naming::gid_type> **allocate** (*std::uint64_t count*)

void set_local_locality (*naming::gid_type const &g*)

void register_server_instance (*std::uint32_t locality_id*)

void unregister_server_instance (*error_code &ec*)

server::primary_namespace &get_service()

Public Static Functions

```
static naming::gid_type get_service_instance(std::uint32_t service_locality_id)

static naming::gid_type get_service_instance(naming::gid_type const &dest, error_code &ec = throws)

static naming::gid_type get_service_instance(naming::id_type const &dest)

static bool is_service_instance(naming::gid_type const &gid)

static bool is_service_instance(naming::id_type const &id)
```

Private Members

`std::unique_ptr<server::primary_namespace> server_`

namespace hpx

AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

-----MSB----- -----LSB-----
BB
prefix RC ----identifier---
MSB - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.
RC - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log2 of the number of reference counting credits on the GID. Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types. Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid. Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).
identifier - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

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The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxx0000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
    Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
000000010000000010000000000000000001
    Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
    locality.
00000001000000001000000000000000000002
    Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
    locality.
00000001000000001000000000000000000003
    Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
    locality.
00000001000000001000000000000000000004
    Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
    locality.
```

namespace agas

```
struct symbol_namespace
```

Public Types

```
using server_type = server::symbol_namespace
using iterate_names_return_type = std::map<std::string, naming::id_type>
```

Public Functions

```
symbol_namespace()
~symbol_namespace()

naming::address_type ptr() const
naming::address addr() const
naming::id_type gid() const

hpx::future<bool> bind_async (std::string key, naming::gid_type gid)
bool bind (std::string key, naming::gid_type gid)
hpx::future<naming::id_type> resolve_async (std::string key) const
naming::id_type resolve (std::string key) const
hpx::future<naming::id_type> unbind_async (std::string key)
naming::id_type unbind (std::string key)
hpx::future<bool> on_event (std::string const &name, bool call_for_past_events,
                           hpx::id_type lco)
```

```

    hpx::future<iterate_names_return_type> iterate_async (std::string const &pattern)
                                                const
    iterate_names_return_type iterate (std::string const &pattern) const
    void register_server_instance (std::uint32_t locality_id)
    void unregister_server_instance (error_code &ec)
    server::symbol_namespace &get_service ()

```

Public Static Functions

```

static naming::gid_type get_service_instance (std::uint32_t service_locality_id)
static naming::gid_type get_service_instance (naming::gid_type const &dest, error_code &ec = throws)
static naming::gid_type get_service_instance (naming::id_type const &dest)
static bool is_service_instance (naming::gid_type const &gid)
static bool is_service_instance (naming::id_type const &id)
static naming::id_type symbol_namespace_locality (std::string const &key)

```

Private Members

```

std::unique_ptr<server_type> server_
namespace hpx
AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

```

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

	-----MSB----- -----LSB-----
	BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
	prefix RC ----identifier----
MSB	- Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB	- Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix	- Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.
RC	- Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log ₂ of the number of reference counting credits on the GID. Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types. Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid. Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).
identifier	- Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises). - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of

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the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

Note The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxx0000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000001
Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000001000000000000002
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000001000000000000003
Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000001000000000000004
Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
```

namespace agas

Functions

naming::gid_type bootstrap_component_namespace_gid()

naming::id_type bootstrap_component_namespace_id()

namespace server

Variables

```
constexpr char const *const component_namespace_service_name = "component/"
```

```
struct component_namespace : public components::fixed_component_base<component_namespace>
```

Public Types

```
using mutex_type = lcos::local::spinlock
using base_type = components::fixed_component_base<component_namespace>
using component_id_type = components::component_type
using prefixes_type = std::set<std::uint32_t>
using component_id_table_type = std::unordered_map<std::string, component_id_type>
using factory_table_type = std::map<component_id_type, prefixes_type>
```

Public Functions

```
component_namespace()
void finalize()
void register_server_instance(char const *servicename, error_code &ec = throws)
void unregister_server_instance(error_code &ec = throws)
components::component_type bind_prefix(std::string const &key, std::uint32_t prefix)
components::component_type bind_name(std::string const &name)
std::vector<std::uint32_t> resolve_id(components::component_type key)
bool unbind(std::string const &key)
void iterate_types(iterate_types_function_type const &f)
std::string get_component_type_name(components::component_type type)
std::uint32_t get_num_localities(components::component_type type)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(component_namespace, bind_prefix)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(component_namespace, bind_name)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(component_namespace, resolve_id)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(component_namespace, unbind)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(component_namespace, iterate_types)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(component_namespace, get_component_type_name)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(component_namespace, get_num_localities)
```

Public Members

counter_data **counter_data_**

Public Static Functions

static void register_counter_types (*error_code &ec = throws*)

static void register_global_counter_types (*error_code &ec = throws*)

Private Members

mutex_type **mutex_**
component_id_table_type **component_ids_**
factory_table_type **factories_**
component_id_type **type_counter**
std::string **instance_name_**
struct counter_data

Public Types

typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type

Public Functions

HPX_NON_COPYABLE (*counter_data*)
counter_data()
std::int64_t **get_bind_prefix_count** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_bind_name_count** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_resolve_id_count** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_unbind_name_count** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_iterate_types_count** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_component_type_name_count** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_num_localities_count** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_overall_count** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_bind_prefix_time** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_bind_name_time** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_resolve_id_time** (bool)
std::int64_t **get_unbind_name_time** (bool)

```

    std::int64_t get_iterate_types_time(bool)
    std::int64_t get_component_type_name_time(bool)
    std::int64_t get_num_localities_time(bool)
    std::int64_t get_overall_time(bool)

    void increment_bind_prefix_count()
    void increment_bind_name_count()
    void increment_resolve_id_count()
    void increment_unbind_name_count()
    void increment_iterate_types_count()
    void increment_get_component_type_name_count()
    void increment_num_localities_count()
    void enable_all()

```

Public Members

```

api_counter_data bind_prefix_
api_counter_data bind_name_
api_counter_data resolve_id_
api_counter_data unbind_name_
api_counter_data iterate_types_
api_counter_data get_component_type_name_
api_counter_data num_localities_

struct api_counter_data

```

Public Functions

```
api_counter_data()
```

Public Members

```

std::atomic<std::int64_t> count_
std::atomic<std::int64_t> time_
bool enabled_

```

namespace hpx

AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

```
|-----MSB-----| |-----LSB-----|
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
|prefix||RC||---identifier---|
```

MSB - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.
RC - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log₂ of the number of reference counting credits on the GID.
 Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types.
 Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid.
 Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).
 - Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).
identifier - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

Note The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
0000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxx000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000000000001
Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000000000002
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000000000003
Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000000000004
Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
```

namespace agas

Functions

```
naming::gid_type bootstrap_locality_namespace_gid()
naming::id_type bootstrap_locality_namespace_id()

namespace server
```

Variables

```
constexpr char const *const locality_namespace_service_name = "locality/"

struct locality_namespace : public components::fixed_component_base<locality_namespace>
```

Public Types

```
using mutex_type = lcos::local::spinlock
using base_type = components::fixed_component_base<locality_namespace>
using component_type = std::int32_t
using partition_type = hpx::tuple<parcelset::endpoints_type, std::uint32_t>
using partition_table_type = std::map<std::uint32_t, partition_type>
```

Public Functions

```
locality_namespace (primary_namespace *primary)
void finalize()
void register_server_instance (char const *servicename, error_code &ec = throws)
void unregister_server_instance (error_code &ec = throws)
std::uint32_t allocate (parcelset::endpoints_type const &endpoints, std::uint64_t count,
                           std::uint32_t num_threads, naming::gid_type suggested_prefix)
parcelset::endpoints_type resolve_locality (naming::gid_type const &locality)
void free (naming::gid_type const &locality)
std::vector<std::uint32_t> localities()
std::uint32_t get_num_localities()
std::vector<std::uint32_t> get_num_threads()
std::uint32_t get_num_overall_threads()
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (locality_namespace, allocate)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (locality_namespace, free)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (locality_namespace, localities)
```

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(locality_namespace, resolve_locality)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(locality_namespace, get_num_localities)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(locality_namespace, get_num_threads)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(locality_namespace, get_num_overall_threads)
```

Public Members

```
counter_data counter_data_
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mutex_
std::string instance_name_
partition_table_type partitions_
std::uint32_t prefix_counter_
primary_namespace *primary_
struct counter_data
```

Public Types

```
typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(counter_data)
counter_data()
std::int64_t get_allocate_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_resolve_locality_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_free_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_localities_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_num_localities_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_num_threads_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_resolved_localities_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_overall_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_allocate_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_resolve_locality_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_free_time (bool)
```

```
std::int64_t get_localities_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_num_localities_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_num_threads_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_resolved_localities_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_overall_time(bool)
void increment_allocate_count()
void increment_resolve_locality_count()
void increment_free_count()
void increment_localities_count()
void increment_num_localities_count()
void increment_num_threads_count()
void enable_all()
```

Public Members

```
api_counter_data allocate_
api_counter_data resolve_locality_
api_counter_data free_
api_counter_data localities_
api_counter_data num_localities_
api_counter_data num_threads_
struct api_counter_data
```

Public Functions

```
api_counter_data()
```

Public Members

```
std::atomic<std::int64_t> count_
std::atomic<std::int64_t> time_
bool enabled_
```

Variables

```
HPX_ACTIONUSES_MEDIUM_STACK ( hpx::agas::server::primary_namespace::allocate_action) HPX_1  
namespace hpx
```

AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

-----MSB----- -----LSB-----
BBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBBB
prefix RC ----identifier---
 MSB - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.
RC - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log ₂ of the number of reference counting credits on the GID. Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types. Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid. Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).
- Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).
identifier - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components, these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

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Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxx000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
000000010000000100000000000001
Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
000000010000000100000000000002
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.

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<code>000000001000000010000000000000003</code>	Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.
<code>000000001000000010000000000000004</code>	Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS locality.

namespace agas**Functions**

```
naming::gid_type bootstrap_primary_namespace_gid()  

naming::id_type bootstrap_primary_namespace_id()  

namespace server
```

Variables

```
constexpr char const *const primary_namespace_service_name = "primary"  

struct primary_namespace : public components::fixed_component_base<primary_namespace>
```

Public Types

```
using mutex_type = lcos::local::spinlock  

using base_type = components::fixed_component_base<primary_namespace>  

using component_type = std::int32_t  

using gva_table_data_type = std::pair<gva, naming::gid_type>  

using gva_table_type = std::map<naming::gid_type, gva_table_data_type>  

using refcnt_table_type = std::map<naming::gid_type, std::int64_t>  

using resolved_type = hpx::tuple<naming::gid_type, gva, naming::gid_type>
```

Public Functions

```
primary_namespace()  

void finalize()  

void set_local_locality(naming::gid_type const &g)  

void register_server_instance(char const *servicename, std::uint32_t locality_id  

                            = naming::invalid_locality_id, error_code &ec =  

                            throws)  

void unregister_server_instance(error_code &ec = throws)  

bool bind_gid(gva const &g, naming::gid_type id, naming::gid_type const &locality)
```

```
std::pair<naming::id_type, naming::address> begin_migration(naming::gid_type id)
bool end_migration(naming::gid_type const &id)
resolved_type resolve_gid(naming::gid_type const &id)
naming::id_type colocate(naming::gid_type const &id)
naming::address unbind_gid(std::uint64_t count, naming::gid_type id)
std::int64_t increment_credit(std::int64_t credits, naming::gid_type lower, naming::gid_type upper)
std::vector<std::int64_t> decrement_credit(std::vector<hpx::tuple<std::int64_t, naming::gid_type, naming::gid_type>> const &requests)
std::pair<naming::gid_type, naming::gid_type> allocate(std::uint64_t count)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(primary_namespace, allocate)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(primary_namespace, bind_gid)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(primary_namespace, colocate)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(primary_namespace, begin_migration)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(primary_namespace, end_migration)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(primary_namespace, decrement_credit)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(primary_namespace, increment_credit)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(primary_namespace, resolve_gid)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(primary_namespace, unbind_gid)
```

Public Members

counter_data **counter_data_**

Private Types

```
using migration_table_type = std::map<naming::gid_type, hpx::tuple<bool, std::size_t, lcos::local::data>>
using free_entry_allocator_type = util::internal_allocator<free_entry>
using free_entry_list_type = std::list<free_entry, free_entry_allocator_type>
```

Private Functions

```
void wait_for_migration_locked(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, naming::gid_type const &id, error_code &ec)

resolved_type resolve_gid_locked(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l, naming::gid_type const &gid, error_code &ec)

void increment(naming::gid_type const &lower, naming::gid_type const &upper,
                std::int64_t &credits, error_code &ec)

void resolve_free_list(std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l,
                        std::list<refcnt_table_type::iterator> const &free_list,
                        free_entry_list_type &free_entry_list, naming::gid_type const &lower, naming::gid_type const &upper, error_code &ec)

void decrement_sweep(free_entry_list_type &free_list, naming::gid_type const &lower, naming::gid_type const &upper, std::int64_t credits, error_code &ec)

void free_components_sync(free_entry_list_type &free_list, naming::gid_type const &lower, naming::gid_type const &upper, error_code &ec)
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mutex_
gva_table_type gvas_
refcnt_table_type refcnts_
std::string instance_name_
naming::gid_type next_id_
naming::gid_type locality_
migration_table_type migrating_objects_

struct counter_data
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(counter_data)

counter_data()

std::int64_t get_bind_gid_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_resolve_gid_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_unbind_gid_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_increment_credit_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_decrement_credit_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_allocate_count(bool)
```

```
std::int64_t get_begin_migration_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_end_migration_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_overall_count (bool)
std::int64_t get_bind_gid_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_resolve_gid_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_unbind_gid_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_increment_credit_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_decrement_credit_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_allocate_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_begin_migration_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_end_migration_time (bool)
std::int64_t get_overall_time (bool)
void increment_bind_gid_count ()
void increment_resolve_gid_count ()
void increment_unbind_gid_count ()
void increment_increment_credit_count ()
void increment_decrement_credit_count ()
void increment_allocate_count ()
void increment_begin_migration_count ()
void increment_end_migration_count ()
void enable_all ()
```

Public Members

```
api_counter_data bind_gid_
api_counter_data resolve_gid_
api_counter_data unbind_gid_
api_counter_data increment_credit_
api_counter_data decrement_credit_
api_counter_data allocate_
api_counter_data begin_migration_
api_counter_data end_migration_
struct api_counter_data
```

Public Functions

```
api_counter_data()
```

Public Members

```
std::atomic<std::int64_t> count_
std::atomic<std::int64_t> time_
bool enabled_

struct free_entry
```

Public Functions

```
free_entry (agas::gva gva, naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::gid_type const &loc)
```

Public Members

```
agas::gva gva_
naming::gid_type gid_
naming::gid_type locality_
```

namespace hpx

AGAS's primary namespace maps 128-bit global identifiers (GIDs) to resolved addresses.

The following is the canonical description of the partitioning of AGAS's primary namespace.

-----MSB----- -----LSB-----
BB
prefix RC ---identifier---
MSB - Most significant bits (bit 64 to bit 127)
LSB - Least significant bits (bit 0 to bit 63)
prefix - Highest 32 bits (bit 96 to bit 127) of the MSB. Each locality is assigned a prefix. This creates a 96-bit address space for each locality.
RC - Bit 88 to bit 92 of the MSB. This is the log2 of the number of reference counting credits on the GID. Bit 93 is used by the locking scheme for gid_types. Bit 94 is a flag which is set if the credit value is valid. Bit 95 is a flag that is set if a GID's credit count is ever split (e.g. if the GID is ever passed to another locality).
- Bit 87 marks the gid such that it will not be stored in any of the AGAS caches. This is used mainly for ids which represent 'one-shot' objects (like promises).
identifier - Bit 64 to bit 86 of the MSB, and the entire LSB. The content of these bits depends on the component type of the underlying object. For all user-defined components,

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these bits contain a unique 88-bit number which is assigned sequentially for each locality. For \a hpx#components#component_runtime_support the high 24 bits are zeroed and the low 64 bits hold the LVA of the component.

Note The layout of the address space is implementation defined, and subject to change. Never write application code that relies on the internal layout of GIDs. AGAS only guarantees that all assigned GIDs will be unique.

The following address ranges are reserved. Some are either explicitly or implicitly protected by AGAS. The letter x represents a single-byte wild card.

```
00000000xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Historically unused address space reserved for future use.
xxxxxxxxxxxx0000xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Address space for LVA-encoded GIDs.
00000001xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Prefix of the bootstrap AGAS locality.
00000001000000001000000000000001
Address of the primary_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000001000000000000002
Address of the component_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000001000000000000003
Address of the symbol_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
00000001000000001000000000000004
Address of the locality_namespace component on the bootstrap AGAS
locality.
```

namespace agas

Functions

```
naming::gid_type bootstrap_symbol_namespace_gid()
```

```
naming::id_type bootstrap_symbol_namespace_id()
```

namespace server

Variables

```
constexpr char const *const symbol_namespace_service_name = "symbol/"
```

```
struct symbol_namespace : public components::fixed_component_base<symbol_namespace>
```

Public Types

```
using mutex_type = lcos::local::spinlock
using base_type = components::fixed_component_base<symbol_namespace>
using iterate_names_return_type = std::map<std::string, naming::gid_type>
using gid_table_type = std::map<std::string, std::shared_ptr<naming::gid_type>>
using on_event_data_map_type = std::multimap<std::string, hpx::id_type>
```

Public Functions

```
symbol_namespace ()
void finalize ()
void register_server_instance (char const *servicename, std::uint32_t locality_id
    = naming::invalid_locality_id, error_code &ec =
    throws)
void unregister_server_instance (error_code &ec = throws)
bool bind (std::string key, naming::gid_type gid)
naming::gid_type resolve (std::string const &key)
naming::gid_type unbind (std::string const &key)
iterate_names_return_type iterate (std::string const &pattern)
bool on_event (std::string const &name, bool call_for_past_events, hpx::id_type lco)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (symbol_namespace, bind)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (symbol_namespace, resolve)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (symbol_namespace, unbind)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (symbol_namespace, iterate)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (symbol_namespace, on_event)
```

Public Members

counter_data **counter_data_**

Public Static Functions

```
static void register_counter_types (error_code &ec = throws)
static void register_global_counter_types (error_code &ec = throws)
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mutex_
gid_table_type gids_
std::string instance_name_
on_event_data_map_type on_event_data_
struct counter_data
```

Public Types

```
typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Public Functions

```
HPX_NON_COPYABLE(counter_data)

counter_data()

std::int64_t get_bind_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_resolve_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_unbind_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_iterate_names_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_on_event_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_overall_count(bool)
std::int64_t get_bind_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_resolve_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_unbind_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_iterate_names_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_on_event_time(bool)
std::int64_t get_overall_time(bool)

void increment_bind_count()
void increment_resolve_count()
void increment_unbind_count()
void increment_iterate_names_count()
void increment_on_event_count()
void enable_all()
```

Public Members

```
api_counter_data bind_
api_counter_data resolve_
api_counter_data unbind_
api_counter_data iterate_names_
api_counter_data on_event_
struct api_counter_data
```

Public Functions

```
api_counter_data()
```

Public Members

```
std::atomic<std::int64_t> count_
std::atomic<std::int64_t> time_
bool enabled_
```

async_colocated

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_colocated.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_colocated.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

Defines

```
HPX_REGISTER_ASYNC_COLOCATED_DECLARATION(Action, Name)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_ASYNC_COLOCATED(Action, Name)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
naming::id_type get_colocation_id(launch::sync_policy, naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Return the id of the locality where the object referenced by the given id is currently located on.

The function `hpx::get_colocation_id()` returns the id of the locality where the given object is currently located.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

See `hpx::get_colocation_id()`

Parameters

- `id`: [in] The id of the object to locate.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

`lcos::future<naming::id_type> get_colocation_id(naming::id_type const &id)`

Asynchronously return the id of the locality where the object referenced by the given id is currently located on.

See `hpx::get_colocation_id(launch::sync_policy)`

Parameters

- `id`: [in] The id of the object to locate.

Defines

`HPX_REGISTER_APPLY_COLOCATED_DECLARATION(Action, Name)`

`HPX_REGISTER_APPLY_COLOCATED(action, name)`

`namespace hpx`

`namespace util`

`namespace functional`

Functions

`template<typename Bound>`
`functional::detail::apply_continuation_impl<Bound, hpx::util::unused_type> apply_continuation(Bound &&bound)`

`template<typename Bound, typename Continuation>`
`functional::detail::apply_continuation_impl<Bound, Continuation> apply_continuation(Bound &&bound, Continuation u-a-tion &&c)`

`template<typename Bound>`
`functional::detail::async_continuation_impl<Bound, hpx::util::unused_type> async_continuation(Bound &&bound)`

`template<typename Bound, typename Continuation>`

```
functional::detail::async_continuation_impl<Bound, Continuation> async_continuation(Bound
&&bound,
Con-
tin-
u-
a-
tion
&&c)
```

```
struct extract_locality
```

Public Functions

```
naming::id_type operator() (naming::id_type const &locality_id, naming::id_type const &id) const
namespace hpx

namespace components

namespace server
```

Functions

```
void destroy_component (naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const &addr)
template<typename Component>
void destroy (naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const &addr)
template<typename Component>
void destroy (naming::gid_type const &gid)
```

async_distributed

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/async_distributed.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/async_distributed.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Tsasync (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Tsasync_cb (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Tsasync_cb (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename ...Ts
```

```
lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Action, Cont>::type>::type>
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename ...Ts
```

```
lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Derived, Cont>::type>::type>
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts
```

```
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Action, Cont>::type>>
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
```

```
lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename detail::result_of_async_continue<Derived, Cont>::type>>::type
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename DistPolicy, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename DistPolicy, typename
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, lcos::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename
```

```
template<>
struct get_lva<lcos::base_lco>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static lcos::base_lco *call (naming::address_type lva)
template<>
struct get_lva<lcos::base_lco const>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static lcos::base_lco const *call (naming::address_type lva)
namespace hpx
```

```
template<>
struct get_lva<lcos::base_lco>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static lcos::base_lco *call (naming::address_type lva)
template<>
struct get_lva<lcos::base_lco const>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static lcos::base_lco const *call (naming::address_type lva)
namespace lcos
```

class base_lco

#include <base_lco.hpp> The base_lco class is the common base class for all LCO's implementing a simple set_event action

Subclassed by hpx::lcos::base_lco_with_value< Result, RemoteResult, ComponentTag >, hpx::lcos::base_lco_with_value< void, void, ComponentTag >

Public Types

```
typedef components::managed_component<base_lco> wrapping_type
typedef base_lco base_type_holder
```

Public Functions

```
virtual void set_event() = 0  
  
virtual void set_exception(std::exception_ptr const &e)  
  
virtual void connect(naming::id_type const&)  
  
virtual void disconnect(naming::id_type const&)  
  
virtual ~base_lco()  
    Destructor, needs to be virtual to allow for clean destruction of derived objects  
  
virtual void finalize()  
    finalize() will be called just before the instance gets destructed  
  
void set_event_nonvirt()  
    The function set_event_nonvirt is called whenever a set_event_action is applied on a instance of a LCO. This function just forwards to the virtual function set_event, which is overloaded by the derived concrete LCO.  
  
void set_exception_nonvirt(std::exception_ptr const &e)  
    The function set_exception is called whenever a set_exception_action is applied on a instance of a LCO. This function just forwards to the virtual function set_exception, which is overloaded by the derived concrete LCO.
```

Parameters

- e: [in] The exception encapsulating the error to report to this LCO instance.

```
void connect_nonvirt(naming::id_type const &id)
```

The function connect_nonvirt is called whenever a connect_action is applied on a instance of a LCO. This function just forwards to the virtual function connect, which is overloaded by the derived concrete LCO.

Parameters

- id: [in] target id

```
void disconnect_nonvirt(naming::id_type const &id)
```

The function disconnect_nonvirt is called whenever a disconnect_action is applied on a instance of a LCO. This function just forwards to the virtual function disconnect, which is overloaded by the derived concrete LCO.

Parameters

- id: [in] target id

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION(base_lco, set_event_nonvirt,  
                                    set_event_action)
```

Each of the exposed functions needs to be encapsulated into an action type, allowing to generate all required boilerplate code for threads, serialization, etc.

The set_event_action may be used to unconditionally trigger any LCO instances, it carries no additional parameters.

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION(base_lco,           set_exception_nonvirt,
                                    set_exception_action)
```

The *set_exception_action* may be used to transfer arbitrary error information from the remote site to the LCO instance specified as a continuation. This action carries 2 parameters:

Parameters

- `std::exception_ptr`: [in] The exception encapsulating the error to report to this LCO instance.

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION(base_lco, connect_nonvirt, connect_action)
```

The *connect_action* may be used to.

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION(base_lco, disconnect_nonvirt, disconnect_action)
```

The *set_exception_action* may be used to.

Public Static Functions

```
static components::component_type get_component_type()
```

```
static void set_component_type(components::component_type type)
```

Defines

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_DECLARATION(...)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_DECLARATION_(...)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_DECLARATION2 (Value, RemoteValue, Name)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_DECLARATION_1 (Value)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_DECLARATION_2 (Value, Name)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_DECLARATION_3 (Value, RemoteValue, Name)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_DECLARATION_4 (Value, RemoteValue, Name, Tag)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE (...)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_ (...)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_1 (Value)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_2 (Value, Name)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_3 (Value, RemoteValue, Name)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_4 (Value, RemoteValue, Name, Tag)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_ID (...)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_ID_ (...)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_ID2 (Value, RemoteValue, Name, ActionIdGet, ActionIdSet)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_ID_4 (Value, Name, ActionIdGet, ActionIdSet)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_ID_5 (Value, RemoteValue, Name, ActionIdGet, ActionIdSet)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_BASE_LCO_WITH_VALUE_ID_6 (Value, RemoteValue, Name, ActionIdGet, ActionIdSet, Tag)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
template<typename Result, typename RemoteResult, typename ComponentTag>
class base_lco_with_value : public hpx::lcos::base_lco, public ComponentTag
    #include <base_lco_with_value.hpp> The base_lco_with_value class is the common base class for
    all LCO's synchronizing on a value. The RemoteResult template argument should be set to the type
    of the argument expected for the set_value action.
```

Template Parameters

- *RemoteResult*: The type of the result value to be carried back to the LCO instance.
- *ComponentTag*: The tag type representing the type of the component (either *component_tag* or *managed_component_tag*).

Public Types

```
template<>
using wrapping_type = typename detail::base_lco_wrapping_type<ComponentTag, base_lco_with_value>::ty
template<>
using base_type_holder = base_lco_with_value
```

Public Functions

```
void set_value_nonvirt (RemoteResult &&result)
```

The *function* *set_value_nonvirt* is called whenever a *set_value_action* is applied on this LCO instance. This function just forwards to the virtual function *set_value*, which is overloaded by the derived concrete LCO.

Parameters

- *result*: [in] The result value to be transferred from the remote operation back to this LCO instance.

```
Result get_value_nonvirt ()
```

The *function* *get_result_nonvirt* is called whenever a *get_result_action* is applied on this LCO instance. This function just forwards to the virtual function *get_result*, which is overloaded by the derived concrete LCO.

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION (base_lco_with_value,      set_value_nonvirt,
                                    set_value_action)
```

The *set_value_action* may be used to trigger any LCO instances while carrying an additional parameter of any type.

RemoteResult is taken by rvalue ref. This allows for perfect forwarding. When the action thread function is created, the values are moved into the called function. If we took it by const lvalue reference, we would disable the possibility to further move the result to the designated destination.

Parameters

- *RemoteResult*: [in] The type of the result to be transferred back to this LCO instance.

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION(base_lco_with_value,      get_value_nonvirt,
                                    get_value_action)
```

The *get_value_action* may be used to query the value this LCO instance exposes as its ‘result’ value.

Public Static Functions

```
static components::component_type get_component_type()  
static void set_component_type(components::component_type type)
```

Protected Types

```
typedef std::conditional<std::is_void<Result>::value, util::unused_type, Result>::type result_type
```

Protected Functions

```
~base_lco_with_value()  
    Destructor, needs to be virtual to allow for clean destruction of derived objects  
  
void set_event()  
  
void set_event_nonvirt(std::false_type)  
  
void set_event_nonvirt(std::true_type)  
  
virtual void set_value(RemoteResult &&result) = 0  
  
virtual result_type get_value() = 0  
  
virtual result_type get_value(error_code&)  
  
template<typename ComponentTag>  
class base_lco_with_value<void, void, ComponentTag> : public hpx::lcos::base_lco, public ComponentTag  
#include <base_lco_with_value.hpp> The base_lco<void> specialization is used whenever the  
set_event action for a particular LCO doesn’t carry any argument.
```

Template Parameters

- **void**: This specialization expects no result value and is almost completely equivalent to the plain base_lco.

Public Types

```
template<>  
using wrapping_type = typename detail::base_lco_wrapping_type<ComponentTag, base_lco_with_value>::ty  
template<>  
using base_type_holder = base_lco_with_value  
template<>  
using set_value_action = typename base_lco::set_event_action
```

Public Functions

```
void get_value ()  
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION(base_lco_with_value,           get_value,  
                                     get_value_action)
```

Protected Functions

```
~base_lco_with_value ()
```

Destructor, needs to be virtual to allow for clean destruction of derived objects

```
template<>  
struct typed_continuation<void, util::unused_type> : public hpx::actions::continuation
```

Public Types

```
template<>  
using result_type = void
```

Public Functions

```
typed_continuation ()  
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id)  
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id)  
  
template<typename F>  
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, F &&f)  
  
template<typename F>  
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, F &&f)  
  
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr)  
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, naming::address &&addr)  
  
template<typename F>  
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, F &&f)  
  
template<typename F>  
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, naming::address &&addr, F &&f)  
  
template<typename F, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::type, typed_continuation>  
typed_continuation(F &&f)  
  
typed_continuation(typed_continuation&&)  
  
typed_continuation &operator=(typed_continuation&&)  
  
void trigger()  
  
void trigger_value(util::unused_type&&)  
void trigger_value(util::unused_type const&)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using function_type = util::unique_function<void (naming::id_type)>
```

Private Functions

```
void serialize (hpx::serialization::input_archive &ar, unsigned)
void serialize (hpx::serialization::output_archive &ar, unsigned)
```

Private Members

```
function_type f_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::serialization::access
    serialization support

namespace hpx

namespace actions

class continuation
    Subclassed by hpx::actions::typed_continuation< Result, Result >,
    hpx::actions::typed_continuation< void, util::unused_type >
```

Public Types

```
typedef void continuation_tag
```

Public Functions

```
continuation()
continuation (naming::id_type const &id)
continuation (naming::id_type &&id)
continuation (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr)
continuation (naming::id_type &&id, naming::address &&addr)
continuation (continuation &&o)
continuation &operator= (continuation &&o)
void trigger_error (std::exception_ptr const &e)
void trigger_error (std::exception_ptr &&e)
```

```
void serialize(hpx::serialization::input_archive &ar, unsigned)
void serialize(hpx::serialization::output_archive &ar, unsigned)

constexpr naming::id_type const &get_id() const

constexpr naming::address get_addr() const
```

Protected Attributes

```
naming::id_type id_
naming::address addr_
```

```
template<typename Result, typename RemoteResult>
struct typed_continuation
```

Public Functions

```
typed_continuation()
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id)
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id)

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, F &&f)
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, F &&f)
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr)
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, naming::address &&addr)

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, F &&f)
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, naming::address &&addr, F &&f)

template<typename F, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::type
typed_continuation(F &&f)
typed_continuation(typed_continuation&&)

typed_continuation &operator=(typed_continuation&&)
void trigger_value(RemoteResult &&result)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = typed_continuation<RemoteResult>

template<>
using function_type = util::unique_function<void (naming::id_type, RemoteResult) >
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive &ar, unsigned)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::actions::hpx::serialization::access
    serialization support

template<typename Result>
struct typed_continuation<Result, Result> : public hpx::actions::continuation
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using result_type = Result
```

Public Functions

```
typed_continuation()

typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id)

typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id)

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, F &&f)

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, F &&f)

typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr)

typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, naming::address &&addr)

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, F &&f)

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, naming::address &&addr, F &&f)

template<typename F, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::value Enable enable>
typed_continuation(F &&f)

typed_continuation(typed_continuation&&)
```

```
typed_continuation &operator=(typed_continuation&&)
void trigger_value(Result &&result)
```

Protected Attributes

```
function_type f_
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using function_type = util::unique_function<void (naming::id_type, Result)>
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive &ar, unsigned)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::actions::hpx::serialization::access
    serialization support

template<>
struct typed_continuation<void, util::unused_type> : public hpx::actions::continuation
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using result_type = void
```

Public Functions

```
typed_continuation()

typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id)

typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id)

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, F &&f)

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, F &&f)

typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr)

typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, naming::address &&addr)

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, F &&f)
```

```

template<typename F>
typed_continuation(naming::id_type &&id, naming::address &&addr, F &&f)

template<typename F, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::type,
typed_continuation(F &&f)

typed_continuation(typed_continuation&&)

typed_continuation &operator=(typed_continuation&&)

void trigger()

void trigger_value(util::unused_type&&)

void trigger_value(util::unused_type const&)

```

Private Types

```

template<>
using function_type = util::unique_function<void (naming::id_type)>

```

Private Functions

```

void serialize(hpx::serialization::input_archive &ar, unsigned)
void serialize(hpx::serialization::output_archive &ar, unsigned)

```

Private Members

```
function_type f_
```

Friends

```

friend hpx::actions::hpx::serialization::access
    serialization support

namespace hpx

namespace actions

template<typename Cont, typename F>
struct continuation2_impl

```

Public Functions

```
continuation2_<impl>()

template<typename Cont_, typename F_>
continuation2_<impl>(Cont_ &&cont, hpx::id_type const &target, F_ &&f)

virtual ~continuation2_<impl>()

template<typename T>
util::invoke_result<function_type, hpx::id_type, typename util::invoke_result<cont_type, hpx::id_type, T>::type>::ty
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using cont_type = typename std::decay<Cont>::type
template<>
using function_type = typename std::decay<F>::type
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive &ar, unsigned int const)
```

Private Members

```
cont_type cont_
hpx::id_type target_
function_type f_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::actions::hpx::serialization::access
namespace hpx

namespace actions
```

Functions

```
template<typename Result, typename RemoteResult, typename F, typename ...Tstrigger (typed_continuation<Result, RemoteResult>&&, F&&, Ts&&...)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace actions
```

```
template<typename Cont>
struct continuation_impl
```

Public Functions

```
continuation_impl()

template<typename Cont_>
continuation_impl(Cont_ &&cont, hpx::id_type const &target)
```

```
template<typename T>
util::invoke_result<cont_type, hpx::id_type, T>::type operator() (hpx::id_type const
&lco, T &&t) const
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using cont_type = typename std::decay<Cont>::type
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void serialize (Archive &ar, unsigned int const)
```

Private Members

```
cont_type cont_
hpx::id_type target_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::actions::hpx::serialization::access  
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename T0, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<traits::is_action<Action>>::value>  
auto dataflow(T0 &&t0, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Allocator, typename T0, typename ...Ts, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<traits::is_allocator<Allocator>>::value>  
auto dataflow_alloc(Allocator const &alloc, T0 &&t0, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
hpx::actions::set_lco_value_continuation make_continuation()
```

```
template<typename Cont>  
hpx::actions::continuation_impl<typename std::decay<Cont>::type> make_continuation(Cont  
&&cont)
```

```
template<typename Cont>  
hpx::actions::continuation_impl<typename std::decay<Cont>::type> make_continuation(Cont  
&&f,  
hpx::id_type  
const  
&tar-  
get)
```

```
template<typename Cont, typename F>  
std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::type, hpx::id_type>::value, hpx::actions::continuation2_impl<typename std::decay<F>::type> make_continuation(F)
```

```
template<typename Cont, typename F>  
hpx::actions::continuation2_impl<typename std::decay<Cont>::type, typename std::decay<F>::type> make_continuation(F)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Result, bool DirectExecute>
```

```
class packaged_action
#include <packaged_action.hpp> A packaged_action can be used by a single thread to invoke a (remote) action and wait for the result. The result is expected to be sent back to the packaged_action using the LCO's set_event action
```

A *packaged_action* is one of the simplest synchronization primitives provided by HPX. It allows to synchronize on a eager evaluated remote operation returning a result of the type *Result*.

Note The action executed using the *packaged_action* as a continuation must return a value of a type convertible to the type as specified by the template parameter *Result*.

Template Parameters

- **Action:** The template parameter *Action* defines the action to be executed by this *packaged_action* instance. The arguments *arg0*, ..., *argN* are used as parameters for this action.
- **Result:** The template parameter *Result* defines the type this *packaged_action* is expected to return from its associated future *packaged_action::get_future*.
- **DirectExecute:** The template parameter *DirectExecute* is an optimization aid allowing to execute the action directly if the target is local (without spawning a new thread for this). This template does not have to be supplied explicitly as it is derived from the template parameter *Action*.

```
template<typename Action, typename Result>
class packaged_action<Action, Result, false> : public promise<Result, hpx::traits::extract_action<Action>::rem>
Subclassed by hpx::lcos::packaged_action<Action, Result, true >
```

Public Functions

```
packaged_action()

template<typename Allocator>
packaged_action(std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const &alloc)

template<typename ...Ts>
void apply(naming::id_type const &id, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename ...Ts>
void apply(naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &id, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
void apply_cb(naming::id_type const &id, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
void apply_cb(naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &id, Callback &&cb,
Ts&&... vs)

template<typename ...Ts>
void apply_p(naming::id_type const &id, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename ...Ts>
void apply_p(naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &id,
threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
void apply_p_cb(naming::id_type const &id, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback
&&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
```

```
void apply_p_cb(naming::address      &&addr,      naming::id_type      const      &id,
                  threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename ...Ts>
void apply_deferred(naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &id, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
void apply_deferred_cb(naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &id, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)
```

Protected Types

```
template<>
using action_type = typename hpx::traits::extract_action<Action>::type

template<>
using remote_result_type = typename action_type::remote_result_type

template<>
using base_type = promise<Result, remote_result_type>
```

Protected Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts>
void do_apply(naming::address      &&addr,      naming::id_type      const      &id,
               threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename ...Ts>
void do_apply(naming::id_type const &id, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
void do_apply_cb(naming::address      &&addr,      naming::id_type      const      &id,
                  threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
void do_apply_cb(naming::id_type const &id, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Result>
class packaged_action<Action, Result, true> : public hpx::lcos::packaged_action<Action, Result, false>
```

Public Functions

```
packaged_action()
Construct a (non-functional) instance of an packaged_action. To use this instance its member
function apply needs to be directly called.
```

```
template<typename Allocator>
packaged_action(std::allocator_arg_t, Allocator const &alloc)
```

```
template<typename ...Ts>
void apply(naming::id_type const &id, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename ...Ts>
void apply(naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &id, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
void apply_cb(naming::id_type const &id, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
void apply_cb(naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &id, Callback &&cb,
               Ts&&... vs)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using action_type = typename packaged_action::action_type
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace actions
```

```
struct set_lco_value_continuation
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename T>
T operator() (naming::id_type const &lco, T &&t) const
```

```
struct set_lco_value_unmanaged_continuation
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename T>
T operator() (naming::id_type const &lco, T &&t) const
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename F, typename ...Ts>
auto sync (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace actions
```

Functions

```
template<typename Result, typename RemoteResult, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void trigger (typed_continuation<Result, RemoteResult> &&cont, F &&f, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename Result, typename F, typename ...Ts>
void trigger (typed_continuation<Result, util::unused_type> &&cont, F &&f, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
void trigger_lco_event (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, bool
                           move_credits = true)
```

Trigger the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **addr**: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void trigger_lco_event (naming::id_type const &id, bool move_credits = true)
```

Trigger the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void trigger_lco_event (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type
                           const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Trigger the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **addr**: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void trigger_lco_event (naming::id_type const &id, naming::id_type const &cont, bool
                           move_credits = true)
```

Trigger the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should be triggered.
- `cont`: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- `move_credits`: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
template<typename Result>
void set_lco_value(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, Result &&t, bool
                           move_credits = true)
    Set the result value for the LCO referenced by the given id.
```

Parameters

- `id`: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- `addr`: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- `t`: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- `move_credits`: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
template<typename Result>
std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<Result>::type, naming::address>::value>::type set_lco_value(naming
                                                                                                         const
                                                                                                         &id,
                                                                                                         Re-
                                                                                                         sult
                                                                                                         &&t,
                                                                                                         bool
                                                                                                         move_credits
                                                                                                         =
                                                                                                         true)
```

Set the result value for the (managed) LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- `t`: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- `move_credits`: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
template<typename Result>
std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<Result>::type, naming::address>::value>::type set_lco_value_unman
```

Set the result value for the (unmanaged) LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- `t`: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- `move_credits`: [in] If this is set to `true` then it is ok to send all credits in `id` along with the generated message. The default value is `true`.

```
template<typename Result>
void set_lco_value(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, Result &&t, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the result value for the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- `addr`: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- `t`: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- `cont`: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- `move_credits`: [in] If this is set to `true` then it is ok to send all credits in `id` along with the generated message. The default value is `true`.

```
template<typename Result>
std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<Result>::type, naming::address>::value>::type set_lco_value(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, Result &&t, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the result value for the (managed) LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- `t`: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- `cont`: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- `move_credits`: [in] If this is set to `true` then it is ok to send all credits in `id` along with the generated message. The default value is `true`.

```
template<typename Result>
```

```
std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<Result>::type, naming::address>::value>::type set_lco_value_unman
```

Set the result value for the (unmanaged) LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the given value.
- `t`: [in] This is the value which should be sent to the LCO.
- `cont`: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- `move_credits`: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, std::exception_ptr
                    const &e, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- `addr`: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- `e`: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- `move_credits`: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, std::exception_ptr
                    &&e, bool move_credits = true)
```

Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- `addr`: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- `e`: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- `move_credits`: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, std::exception_ptr const &e, bool move_credits  
                      = true)  
    Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.
```

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, std::exception_ptr &&e, bool move_credits =  
                      true)  
    Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.
```

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, std::exception_ptr  
                      const &e, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)  
    Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.
```

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **addr**: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &&addr, std::exception_ptr  
                      &&e, naming::id_type const &cont, bool move_credits = true)  
    Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.
```

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **addr**: [in] This represents the addr of the LCO which should be triggered.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, std::exception_ptr const &e, naming::id_type
const &cont, bool move_credits = true)
Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.
```

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

```
void set_lco_error(naming::id_type const &id, std::exception_ptr &&e, naming::id_type const
&cont, bool move_credits = true)
Set the error state for the LCO referenced by the given id.
```

Parameters

- **id**: [in] This represents the id of the LCO which should receive the error value.
- **e**: [in] This is the error value which should be sent to the LCO.
- **cont**: [in] This represents the LCO to trigger after completion.
- **move_credits**: [in] If this is set to *true* then it is ok to send all credits in *id* along with the generated message. The default value is *true*.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_p(naming::id_type const &id, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Client, typename Stub, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_p(components::client_base<Client, Stub> const &c, threads::thread_priority priority,
Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_p(DistPolicy
const &policy,
threads::thread_priority
priority,
Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply(naming::id_type const &id, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Client, typename Stub, typename ...Ts>
bool apply(components::client_base<Client, Stub> const &c, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply(DistPolicy const
&policy, Ts&&...
vs)
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value, bool>::type apply_p(Continuation &&c,
naming::id_type
const &gid,
threads::thread_priority
priority, Ts&&...
vs)

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Client, typename Stub, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value, bool>::type apply_p(Continuation
&&cont, components::client_base<Client,
Stub> const &c,
threads::thread_priority
priority, Ts&&...
vs)

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value && traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type ap

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value, bool>::type apply(Continuation &&c,
naming::id_type
const &gid, Ts&&...
vs)

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Client, typename Stub, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value, bool>::type apply(Continuation
&&cont, components::client_base<Client,
Stub> const &c,
Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename DistPolicy, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value && traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value, bool>::type ap
```

```

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c_p(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid,
                threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, naming::id_type const
              &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

namespace hpx

```

Functions

```

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_p_cb(naming::id_type const &gid, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb,
                  Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb(naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, naming::id_type const
                  &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename DistPolicy, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_p_cb(DistPolicy
                                         const
                                         &policy,
                                         threads::thread_priority
                                         priority,
                                         Callback
                                         &&cb,
                                         Ts&&...
                                         vs)

template<typename Action, typename DistPolicy, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_cb(DistPolicy
                                         const &pol-
                                         icy,
                                         Call-
                                         back
                                         &&cb,
                                         Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename DistPolicy, typename Callback,
std::enable_if<traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_cb(hpx::actions::basic_action<Componen-
                                         Signature, De-
                                         rived>, Dist-
                                         Policy const
                                         &policy, Call-
                                         back
                                         &&cb,
                                         Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_p_cb(Continuation &&c, naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &gid,
                  threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
```

```
bool apply_p_cb (Continuation &&c, naming::id_type const &gid, threads::thread_priority priority,
                  Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Continuation, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Callback
        bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename DistPolicy, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
std::enable_if<traits::is_continuation<Continuation>::value && traits::is_distribution_policy<DistPolicy>::value, bool>::type apply_cb (Continuation &&c, hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, DistPolicy const &policy, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Continuation, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename DistPolicy
        bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, DistPolicy const &policy, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
```

```

bool apply_c_p_cb(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid,
                   threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c_cb(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb,
                  Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c_p_cb(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type
                     const &gid, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_c_cb(naming::id_type const &contgid, naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type
                     const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

namespace functional

```

Functions

```

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
apply_c_p_cb_Impl<Action, typename std::decay<Callback>::type, typename std::decay<Ts>::type...> apply_c_p_c

```

```

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
struct apply_c_p_cb_Impl

```

Public Types

```

typedef hpx::tuple<Ts...> tuple_type

```

Public Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts>
apply_c_p_cb_impl(naming::id_type const &contid, naming::address &&addr, naming::id_type const &id, threads::thread_priority p, Callback &&cb, Ts_&&... vs)

apply_c_p_cb_impl(apply_c_p_cb_impl &&rhs)

apply_c_p_cb_impl &operator=(apply_c_p_cb_impl &&rhs)

void operator() ()
```

Protected Functions

```
template<std::size_t... Is>
void apply_action(util::index_pack<Is...>)
```

Private Members

```
naming::id_type contid_
naming::address addr_
naming::id_type id_
threads::thread_priority p_
Callback cb_
tuple_type args_

namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue(Cont &&cont, id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, Cont &&cont,
                  id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue(id_type const &cont, id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, id_type const
                  &cont, id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue_cb(Cont &&cont, id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue_cb(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, Cont &&cont, id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue_cb(id_type const &cont, id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue_cb(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, id_type const &cont, id_type const &gid, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs)

namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename Cont, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue(Cont &&cont, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename Cont, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, Cont &&cont, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue(naming::id_type const &cont, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

template<typename Component, typename Signature, typename Derived, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_continue(hpx::actions::basic_action<Component, Signature, Derived>, naming::id_type const &cont, naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace applier
```

Functions

```
template<typename Arg0>
void trigger(naming::id_type const &k, Arg0 &&arg0)

void trigger(naming::id_type const &k)

void trigger_error(naming::id_type const &k, std::exception_ptr const &e)

void trigger_error(naming::id_type const &k, std::exception_ptr &&e)

template<typename Result, typename RemoteResult>
struct action_trigger_continuation<actions::typed_continuation<Result, RemoteResult>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
static void call (actions::typed_continuation<Result, RemoteResult> &&cont, F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Result, typename RemoteResult>
struct action_trigger_continuation<actions::typed_continuation<Result, RemoteResult>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
static void call (actions::typed_continuation<Result, RemoteResult> &&cont, F &&f,
                  Ts&&... ts)
```

checkpoint

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/checkpoint.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/checkpoint.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

This header defines the `save_checkpoint` and `restore_checkpoint` functions. These functions are designed to help HPX application developer's checkpoint their applications. `Save_checkpoint` serializes one or more objects and saves them as a byte stream. `Restore_checkpoint` converts the byte stream back into instances of the objects.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &ost, checkpoint const &ckp)
    Operator<< Overload
```

This overload is the main way to write data from a checkpoint to an object such as a file. Inside the function, the size of the checkpoint will be written to the stream before the checkpoint's data. The `operator>>` overload uses this to read the correct number of bytes. Be mindful of this additional write and read when you use different facilities to write out or read in data to a checkpoint!

Parameters

- `ost`: Output stream to write to.
- `ckp`: Checkpoint to copy from.

Return `Operator<<` returns the `ostream` object.

```
std::istream &operator>> (std::istream &ist, checkpoint &ckpt)
    Operator>> Overload
```

This overload is the main way to read in data from an object such as a file to a checkpoint. It is important to note that inside the function, the first variable to be read is the size of the checkpoint. This size variable is written to the stream before the checkpoint's data in the operator<< overload. Be mindful of this additional read and write when you use different facilities to read in or write out data from a checkpoint!

Parameters

- `ist`: Input stream to write from.
- `ckpt`: Checkpoint to write to.

Return Operator>> returns the ostream object.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename U = typename std::enable_if<!hpx::traits::is_launch_policy<T>::value &
    hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint (T &&t, Ts&&... ts)
    Save_checkpoint
```

`Save_checkpoint` takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a `shared_ptr` to the component or by passing a component's client instance to `save_checkpoint`. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint object.

Template Parameters

- `T`: Containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `Ts`: More containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `U`: This parameter is used to make sure that `T` is not a launch policy or a checkpoint. This forces the compiler to choose the correct overload.

Parameters

- `t`: A container to restore.
- `ts`: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Return `Save_checkpoint` returns a future to a checkpoint with one exception: if you pass `hpx::launch::sync` as the first argument. In this case `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint (checkpoint &&c, T &&t, Ts&&... ts)
    Save_checkpoint - Take a pre-initialized checkpoint
```

`Save_checkpoint` takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a `shared_ptr` to the component or by passing a component's client instance to `save_checkpoint`. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint object.

Template Parameters

- `T`: Containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `Ts`: More containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.

Parameters

- `c`: Takes a pre-initialized checkpoint to copy data into.
- `t`: A container to restore.
- `ts`: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Return `Save_checkpoint` returns a future to a checkpoint with one exception: if you pass `hpx::launch::sync` as the first argument. In this case `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename U = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<T> hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint (hpx::launch p, T &&t, Ts&&... ts)
```

Save_checkpoint - Policy overload

`Save_checkpoint` takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a `shared_ptr` to the component or by passing a component's client instance to `save_checkpoint`. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint object.

Template Parameters

- `T`: Containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `Ts`: More containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.

Parameters

- `p`: Takes an HPX launch policy. Allows the user to change the way the function is launched i.e. `async`, `sync`, etc.
- `t`: A container to restore.
- `ts`: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Return `Save_checkpoint` returns a future to a checkpoint with one exception: if you pass `hpx::launch::sync` as the first argument. In this case `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<checkpoint> save_checkpoint (hpx::launch p, checkpoint &&c, T &&t, Ts&&...
ts)
```

Save_checkpoint - Policy overload & pre-initialized checkpoint

`Save_checkpoint` takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a `shared_ptr` to the component or by passing a component's client instance to `save_checkpoint`. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint object.

Template Parameters

- `T`: Containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `Ts`: More containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.

Parameters

- `p`: Takes an HPX launch policy. Allows the user to change the way the function is launched i.e. `async`, `sync`, etc.
- `c`: Takes a pre-initialized checkpoint to copy data into.
- `t`: A container to restore.

- `ts`: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Return `Save_checkpoint` returns a future to a checkpoint with one exception: if you pass `hpx::launch::sync` as the first argument. In this case `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename U = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<T> checkpoint save_checkpoint (hpx::launch::sync_policy sync_p, T &&t, Ts&&... ts)
Save_checkpoint - Sync_policy overload
```

`Save_checkpoint` takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a `shared_ptr` to the component or by passing a component's client instance to `save_checkpoint`. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint object.

Template Parameters

- `T`: Containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `Ts`: More containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `U`: This parameter is used to make sure that `T` is not a checkpoint. This forces the compiler to choose the correct overload.

Parameters

- `sync_p`: `hpx::launch::sync_policy`
- `t`: A container to restore.
- `ts`: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Return `Save_checkpoint` which is passed `hpx::launch::sync_policy` will return a checkpoint which contains the serialized values `checkpoint`.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
checkpoint save_checkpoint (hpx::launch::sync_policy sync_p, checkpoint &&c, T &&t,
                           Ts&&... ts)
Save_checkpoint - Sync_policy overload & pre-init. checkpoint
```

`Save_checkpoint` takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store and returns a future to a checkpoint object. This function can also store a component either by passing a `shared_ptr` to the component or by passing a component's client instance to `save_checkpoint`. Additionally the function can take a policy as a first object which changes its behavior depending on the policy passed to it. Most notably, if a sync policy is used `save_checkpoint` will simply return a checkpoint object.

Template Parameters

- `T`: Containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.
- `Ts`: More containers passed to `save_checkpoint` to be serialized and placed into a checkpoint object.

Parameters

- `sync_p`: `hpx::launch::sync_policy`
- `c`: Takes a pre-initialized `checkpoint` to copy data into.
- `t`: A container to restore.
- `ts`: Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Return Save_checkpoint which is passed hpx::launch::sync_policy will return a checkpoint which contains the serialized values checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename U = typename std::enable_if<!hpx::traits::is_launch_policy<T>::value && hpx::future<checkpoint> prepare_checkpoint (T const &t, Ts const&... ts)
prepare_checkpoint
```

prepare_checkpoint takes the containers which have to be filled from the byte stream by a subsequent restore_checkpoint invocation. prepare_checkpoint will calculate the necessary buffer size and will return an appropriately sized checkpoint object.

Return prepare_checkpoint returns a properly resized checkpoint object that can be used for a subsequent restore_checkpoint operation.

Template Parameters

- T: A container to restore.
- Ts: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Parameters

- t: A container to restore.
- ts: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<checkpoint> prepare_checkpoint (checkpoint &&c, T const &t, Ts const&...
ts)
prepare_checkpoint
```

prepare_checkpoint takes the containers which have to be filled from the byte stream by a subsequent restore_checkpoint invocation. prepare_checkpoint will calculate the necessary buffer size and will return an appropriately sized checkpoint object.

Return prepare_checkpoint returns a properly resized checkpoint object that can be used for a subsequent restore_checkpoint operation.

Template Parameters

- T: A container to restore.
- Ts: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Parameters

- c: Takes a pre-initialized checkpoint to prepare
- t: A container to restore.
- ts: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts, typename U = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<T, checkpoint>::value>::type
hpx::future<checkpoint> prepare_checkpoint (hpx::launch p, T const &t, Ts const&... ts)
prepare_checkpoint
```

prepare_checkpoint takes the containers which have to be filled from the byte stream by a subsequent restore_checkpoint invocation. prepare_checkpoint will calculate the necessary buffer size and will return an appropriately sized checkpoint object.

Return prepare_checkpoint returns a properly resized checkpoint object that can be used for a subsequent restore_checkpoint operation.

Template Parameters

- T: A container to restore.

- **Ts:** Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Parameters

- **p:** Takes an HPX launch policy. Allows the user to change the way the function is launched i.e. async, sync, etc.
- **t:** A container to restore.
- **ts:** Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
hp::future<checkpoint> prepare_checkpoint (hpx::launch p, checkpoint &&c, T const &t,
                                                Ts const&... ts)
prepare_checkpoint
```

prepare_checkpoint takes the containers which have to be filled from the byte stream by a subsequent **restore_checkpoint** invocation. **prepare_checkpoint** will calculate the necessary buffer size and will return an appropriately sized checkpoint object.

Return **prepare_checkpoint** returns a properly resized checkpoint object that can be used for a subsequent **restore_checkpoint** operation.

Template Parameters

- **T:** A container to restore.
- **Ts:** Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Parameters

- **p:** Takes an HPX launch policy. Allows the user to change the way the function is launched i.e. async, sync, etc.
- **c:** Takes a pre-initialized checkpoint to prepare
- **t:** A container to restore.
- **ts:** Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
void restore_checkpoint (checkpoint const &c, T &t, Ts&... ts)
Restore_checkpoint
```

Restore_checkpoint takes a checkpoint object as a first argument and the containers which will be filled from the byte stream (in the same order as they were placed in **save_checkpoint**). **Restore_checkpoint** can resurrect a stored component in two ways: by passing in a instance of a component's shared_ptr or by passing in an instance of the component's client.

Return **Restore_checkpoint** returns void.

Template Parameters

- **T:** A container to restore.
- **Ts:** Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Parameters

- **c:** The checkpoint to restore.
- **t:** A container to restore.
- **ts:** Other containers to restore Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```
class checkpoint
#include <checkpoint.hpp> Checkpoint Object
```

Checkpoint is the container object which is produced by save_checkpoint and is consumed by a restore_checkpoint. A checkpoint may be moved into the save_checkpoint object to write the byte stream to the pre-created checkpoint object.

Checkpoints are able to store all containers which are able to be serialized including components.

Public Types

```
using const_iterator = std::vector::const_iterator
```

Public Functions

```
checkpoint()
~checkpoint()
checkpoint(checkpoint const &c)
checkpoint(checkpoint &&c)
checkpoint(std::vector<char> const &vec)
checkpoint(std::vector<char> &&vec)
checkpoint &operator=(checkpoint const &c)
checkpoint &operator=(checkpoint &&c)
const_iterator begin() const
const_iterator end() const
std::size_t size() const
char *data()
char const *data() const
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive &arch, const unsigned int)
```

Private Members

```
std::vector<char> data_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::util::hpx::serialization::access
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &ost, checkpoint const &ckp)
    Operator<< Overload
```

This overload is the main way to write data from a checkpoint to an object such as a file. Inside the function, the size of the checkpoint will be written to the stream before the checkpoint's data. The operator>> overload uses this to read the correct number of bytes. Be mindful of this additional write and read when you use different facilities to write out or read in data to a checkpoint!

Parameters

- `ost`: Output stream to write to.
- `ckp`: Checkpoint to copy from.

Return Operator<< returns the ostream object.

```
std::istream &operator>> (std::istream &ist, checkpoint &ckp)
    Operator>> Overload
```

This overload is the main way to read in data from an object such as a file to a checkpoint. It is important to note that inside the function, the first variable to be read is the size of the checkpoint. This size variable is written to the stream before the checkpoint's data in the operator<< overload. Be mindful of this additional read and write when you use different facilities to read in or write out data from a checkpoint!

Parameters

- `ist`: Input stream to write from.
- `ckp`: Checkpoint to write to.

Return Operator>> returns the ostream object.

```
template<typename T, typename ...Ts>
void restore_checkpoint (checkpoint const &c, T &t, Ts&... ts)
    Restore_checkpoint
```

Restore_checkpoint takes a checkpoint object as a first argument and the containers which will be filled from the byte stream (in the same order as they were placed in save_checkpoint). Restore_checkpoint can resurrect a stored component in two ways: by passing in a instance of a component's shared_ptr or by passing in an instance of the component's client.

Return Restore_checkpoint returns void.

Template Parameters

- `T`: A container to restore.
- `Ts`: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

Parameters

- `c`: The checkpoint to restore.
- `t`: A container to restore.
- `ts`: Other containers to restore. Containers must be in the same order that they were inserted into the checkpoint.

```
bool operator== (checkpoint const &lhs, checkpoint const &rhs)
```

```
bool operator!=(checkpoint const &lhs, checkpoint const &rhs)
```

checkpoint_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/checkpoint_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/checkpoint_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
template<typename Container, typename ...Ts>
void save_checkpoint_data(Container &data, Ts&&... ts)
    save_checkpoint_data
```

`Save_checkpoint_data` takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store in the given container.

Template Parameters

- `Container`: Container used to store the check-pointed data.
- `Ts`: Types of variables to checkpoint

Parameters

- `cont`: Container instance used to store the checkpoint data
- `ts`: Variable instances to be inserted into the checkpoint.

```
template<typename ...Ts>
std::size_t prepare_checkpoint_data(Ts const&... ts)
    prepare_checkpoint_data
```

`prepare_checkpoint_data` takes any number of objects which a user may wish to store in a subsequent `save_checkpoint_data` operation. The function will return the number of bytes necessary to store the data that will be produced.

Template Parameters

- `Ts`: Types of variables to checkpoint

Parameters

- `ts`: Variable instances to be inserted into the checkpoint.

```
template<typename Container, typename ...Ts>
void restore_checkpoint_data(Container const &cont, Ts&... ts)
    restore_checkpoint_data
```

`restore_checkpoint_data` takes any number of objects which a user may wish to restore from the given container. The sequence of objects has to correspond to the sequence of objects for the corresponding call to `save_checkpoint_data` that had used the given container instance.

Template Parameters

- `Container`: Container used to restore the check-pointed data.

- `Ts`: Types of variables to restore

Parameters

- `cont`: Container instance used to restore the checkpoint data
- `ts`: Variable instances to be restored from the container

collectives

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/collectives.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/collectives.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

`namespace hpx`

`namespace collectives`

Functions

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<std::decay_t<T>>> all_gather(char const *basename, T &&re-
sult, num_sites_arg num_sites =
num_sites_arg(), this_site_arg this_site =
this_site_arg(), generation_arg genera-
tion = generation_arg(), root_site_arg
root_site = root_site_arg())
```

AllGather a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites.

It will become ready once the `all_gather` operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the `all_gather` operation
- `local_result`: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the `all_gather` operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the `all_gather` operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns. \params `root_site` The site that is responsible for creating the `all_gather` support object. This value is optional and defaults to ‘0’ (zero).

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<std::decay_t<T>>> all_gather(communicator comm, T &&re-
sult, this_site_arg this_site =
this_site_arg())
```

AllGather a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites.
It will become ready once the all_gather operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `comm`: A communicator object returned from `create_reducer`
- `local_result`: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace collectives
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<std::decay_t<T>> all_reduce(char const *basename, T &&result, F &&op,
                                              num_sites_arg num_sites = num_sites_arg(),
                                              this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg(), generation_arg generation = generation_arg(),
                                              root_site_arg root_site = root_site_arg())
```

AllReduce a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites.
It will become ready once the all_reduce operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the all_reduce operation
- `local_result`: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- `op`: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the all_reduce operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the all_reduce operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns. \params `root_site` The site that is responsible for creating the all_reduce support object. This value is optional and defaults to ‘0’ (zero).

```
template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<std::decay_t<T>> all_reduce(communicator comm, T &&result, F &&op,
                                              this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg())
```

AllReduce a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites.
It will become ready once the all_reduce operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `comm`: A communicator object returned from `create_reducer`
- `local_result`: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- `op`: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace collectives
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<std::decay_t<T>>> all_to_all(char const *basename, T &&result,
                                                       num_sites_arg num_sites =
                                                       num_sites_arg(), this_site_arg this_site =
                                                       this_site_arg(), generation_arg generation =
                                                       generation_arg(), root_site_arg root_site =
                                                       root_site_arg())
```

AllToAll a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites.

It will become ready once the all_to_all operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the all_to_all operation
- `local_result`: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the all_to_all operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the all_to_all operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns. \params `root_site` The site that is responsible for creating the all_to_all support object. This value is optional and defaults to '0' (zero).

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<std::decay_t<T>>> all_to_all(communicator comm, T &&result,
                                                       this_site_arg this_site =
                                                       this_site_arg())
```

AllToAll a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites.

It will become ready once the all_to_all operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `comm`: A communicator object returned from `create_reducer`
- `local_result`: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace collectives
```

```
struct generation_arg
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr generation_arg (std::size_t generation = std::size_t(-1))  
constexpr generation_arg &operator= (std::size_t generation)  
constexpr operator std::size_t () const
```

Public Members

```
std::size_t generation_  
  
struct num_sites_arg
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr num_sites_arg (std::size_t num_sites = std::size_t(-1))  
constexpr num_sites_arg &operator= (std::size_t num_sites)  
constexpr operator std::size_t () const
```

Public Members

```
std::size_t num_sites_  
  
struct root_site_arg
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr root_site_arg (std::size_t root_site = std::size_t(0))  
constexpr root_site_arg &operator= (std::size_t root_site)  
constexpr operator std::size_t () const
```

Public Members

```
std::size_t root_site_  
  
struct that_site_arg
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr that_site_arg (std::size_t that_site = std::size_t(-1))  
constexpr that_site_arg &operator= (std::size_t that_site)  
constexpr operator std::size_t () const
```

Public Members

```
std::size_t that_site_
struct this_site_arg
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr this_site_arg(std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1))
constexpr this_site_arg &operator=(std::size_t this_site)
constexpr operator std::size_t () const
```

Public Members

```
std::size_t this_site_
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

class barrier

#include <barrier.hpp> The barrier is an implementation performing a barrier over a number of participating threads. The different threads don't have to be on the same locality. This barrier can be invoked in a distributed application.

For a local only barrier

See `hpx::lcos::local::barrier`.

Public Functions**barrier**(*std::string const &base_name*)

Creates a barrier, rank is locality id, size is number of localities

A barrier *base_name* is created. It expects that `hpx::get_num_localities()` participate and the local rank is `hpx::get_locality_id()`.

Parameters

- *base_name*: The name of the barrier

barrier(*std::string const &base_name, std::size_t num*)

Creates a barrier with a given size, rank is locality id

A barrier *base_name* is created. It expects that *num* participate and the local rank is `hpx::get_locality_id()`.

Parameters

- *base_name*: The name of the barrier
- *num*: The number of participating threads

barrier (*std::string const &base_name, std::size_t num, std::size_t rank*)
Creates a barrier with a given size and rank

A barrier *base_name* is created. It expects that *num* participate and the local rank is *rank*.

Parameters

- *base_name*: The name of the barrier
- *num*: The number of participating threads
- *rank*: The rank of the calling site for this invocation

barrier (*std::string const &base_name, std::vector<std::size_t> const &ranks, std::size_t rank*)
Creates a barrier with a vector of ranks

A barrier *base_name* is created. It expects that *ranks.size()* and the local rank is *rank* (must be contained in *ranks*).

Parameters

- *base_name*: The name of the barrier
- *ranks*: Gives a list of participating ranks (this could be derived from a list of locality ids)
- *rank*: The rank of the calling site for this invocation

void wait()

Wait until each participant entered the barrier. Must be called by all participants

Return This function returns once all participants have entered the barrier (have called *wait*).

hpx::future<void> wait (hpx::launch::async_policy)

Wait until each participant entered the barrier. Must be called by all participants

Return a future that becomes ready once all participants have entered the barrier (have called *wait*).

Public Static Functions

static void synchronize()

Perform a global synchronization using the default global barrier. The barrier is created once at startup and can be reused throughout the lifetime of an HPX application.

Note This function currently does not support dynamic connection and disconnection of localities.

namespace hpx

namespace collectives

Functions

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<void> broadcast_to (char const *basename, T &&local_result, num_sites_arg
    num_sites = num_sites_arg(), this_site_arg this_site =
    this_site_arg(), generation_arg generation = genera-
    tion_arg())
```

Broadcast a value to different call sites

This function sends a set of values to all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future that will become ready once the broadcast operation has been completed.

Parameters

- **basename**: The base name identifying the broadcast operation
- **local_result**: A value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- **num_sites**: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- **generation**: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the broadcast operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the broadcast operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- **this_site**: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<void> broadcast_to (communicator comm, T &&local_result, this_site_arg
    this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Broadcast a value to different call sites

This function sends a set of values to all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future that will become ready once the broadcast operation has been completed.

Parameters

- **comm**: A communicator object returned from *create_reducer*
- **local_result**: A value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- **this_site**: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<T> broadcast_from (char const *basename, this_site_arg this_site =
    this_site_arg(), generation_arg generation = genera-
    tion_arg())
```

Receive a value that was broadcast to different call sites

This function sends a set of values to all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding the value that was sent to all participating sites. It will become ready once the broadcast operation has been completed.

Parameters

- **basename**: The base name identifying the broadcast operation
- **generation**: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the broadcast operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the broadcast operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- **this_site**: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<T> broadcast_from(communicator comm, this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg())
    Receive a value that was broadcast to different call sites

    This function sends a set of values to all call sites operating on the given base name.
```

Return This function returns a future holding the value that was sent to all participating sites. It will become ready once the broadcast operation has been completed.

Parameters

- *comm*: A communicator object returned from *create_reducer*
- *this_site*: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever *hpx::get_locality_id()* returns.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename ArgN, ...>hpx::future<std::vector<decltype(Action)>> broadcast(Action& action, std::vector<ArgN> args)
    Perform a distributed broadcast operation.
```

The function *hpx::lcos::broadcast* performs a distributed broadcast operation resulting in action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The given action is invoked asynchronously on all given identifiers, and the arguments *ArgN* are passed along to those invocations.

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall reduction operation.

Note If *decltype(Action(...))* is void, then the result of this function is *future<void>*.

Parameters

- *ids*: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- *argN*: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```
template<typename Action, typename ArgN, ...>void hpx::lcos::broadcast_apply(std::vector<ArgN> args, std::vector<global_id_type> ids)
    Perform an asynchronous (fire&forget) distributed broadcast operation.
```

The function *hpx::lcos::broadcast_apply* performs an asynchronous (fire&forget) distributed broadcast operation resulting in action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The given action is invoked asynchronously on all given identifiers, and the arguments *ArgN* are passed along to those invocations.

Parameters

- *ids*: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- *argN*: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```
template<typename Action, typename ArgN, ...>hpx::future< std::vector<decltype(Action)>
```

Perform a distributed broadcast operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::broadcast_with_index` performs a distributed broadcast operation resulting in action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The given action is invoked asynchronously on all given identifiers, and the arguments `ArgN` are passed along to those invocations.

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall reduction operation.

Note If `decltype(Action(...))` is void, then the result of this function is `future<void>`.

Parameters

- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```
template<typename Action, typename ArgN, ...>void hpx::lcos::broadcast_apply_with_i
```

Perform an asynchronous (fire&forget) distributed broadcast operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::broadcast_apply_with_index` performs an asynchronous (fire&forget) distributed broadcast operation resulting in action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The given action is invoked asynchronously on all given identifiers, and the arguments `ArgN` are passed along to those invocations.

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

Parameters

- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

namespace hpx

namespace collectives

Functions

```
hpx::future<channel_communicator> create_channel_communicator (char      const
                                                               *basename,
                                                               num_sites_arg
                                                               num_sites      =
                                                               num_sites_arg(),
                                                               this_site_arg
                                                               this_site      =
                                                               this_site_arg())
```

Create a new communicator object usable with peer-to-peer channel-based operations

This functions creates a new communicator object that can be called in order to pre-allocate a communicator object usable with multiple invocations of channel-based peer-to-peer operations.

Return This function returns a future to a new communicator object usable with the collective operation.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the collective operation
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
channel_communicator create_channel_communicator (hpx::launch::sync_policy,
                                                       char      const      *basename,
                                                       num_sites_arg      num_sites      =
                                                       num_sites_arg(),    this_site_arg
                                                       this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Create a new communicator object usable with peer-to-peer channel-based operations

This functions creates a new communicator object that can be called in order to pre-allocate a communicator object usable with multiple invocations of channel-based peer-to-peer operations.

Return This function returns a new communicator object usable with the collective operation.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the collective operation
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<void> set (channel_communicator comm, that_site_arg site, T &&value)
Send a value to the given site
```

This function sends a value to the given site based on the given communicator.

Return This function returns a future<void> that becomes ready once the data transfer operation has finished.

Parameters

- `comm`: The channel communicator object to use for the data transfer
- `site`: The destination site
- `value`: The value to send

```
template<typename T>
```

`hpx::future<T> get (channel_communicator comm, that_site_arg site)`

Send a value to the given site

This function receives a value from the given site based on the given communicator.

Return This function returns a future<T> that becomes ready once the data transfer operation has finished. The future will hold the received value.

Parameters

- `comm`: The channel communicator object to use for the data transfer
- `site`: The source site

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

```
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> create_communication_set (char const *basename, std::size_t  
                                         num_sites      =      std::size_t(-1),  
                                         std::size_t this_site = std::size_t(-1),  
                                         std::size_t arity = std::size_t(-1))
```

The function *create_communication_set* sets up a (distributed) tree-like communication structure that can be used with any of the collective APIs (such like *all_to_all* and similar).

Return This function returns a future holding an id_type of the communicator object to be used on the current locality.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the all_to_all operation
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.
- `arity`: The number of children each of the communication nodes is connected to (default: picked based on num_sites)

namespace hpx

namespace collectives

Functions

```
communicator create_communicator (char const *basename, num_sites_arg num_sites  
                                 = num_sites_arg(), this_site_arg this_site =  
                                 this_site_arg(), generation_arg generation = genera-  
                                 tion_arg(), root_site_arg root_site = root_site_arg())
```

Create a new communicator object usable with any collective operation

This functions creates a new communicator object that can be called in order to pre-allocate a communicator object usable with multiple invocations of any of the collective operations (such as *all_gather*, *all_reduce*, *all_to_all*, *broadcast*, etc.).

Return This function returns a new communicator object usable with the collective operation.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the collective operation
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the collective operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the collective operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns. \params `root_site` The site that is responsible for creating the collective support object. This value is optional and defaults to '0' (zero).

namespace hpx

namespace collectives

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<std::decay_t<T>> exclusive_scan(char const *basename, T &&result, F &&op,
                                                num_sites_arg num_sites = num_sites_arg(),
                                                this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg(), gen-
                                                eration_arg generation = generation_arg(),
                                                root_site_arg root_site = root_site_arg())
```

Exclusive scan a set of values from different call sites

This function performs an exclusive scan operation on a set of values received from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Note The result returned on the `root_site` is always the same as the result returned on `this_site == 1` and is the same as the value provided by the `thje root_site`.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the `exclusive_scan` operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the `exclusive_scan` operation
- `local_result`: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- `op`: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the `exclusive_scan` operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the `exclusive_scan` operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns. \params `root_site` The site that is responsible for creating the `exclusive_scan` support object. This value is optional and defaults to '0' (zero).

```
template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<std::decay_t<T>> exclusive_scan(communicator comm, T &&result, F &&op,
                                                this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Exclusive scan a set of values from different call sites

This function performs an exclusive scan operation on a set of values received from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Note The result returned on the root_site is always the same as the result returned on thus_site == 1 and is the same as the value provided by the thje root_site.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the exclusive_scan operation has been completed.

Parameters

- comm: A communicator object returned from *create_reducer*
- local_result: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- op: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
- this_site: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

template<typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...>hpx::future<T> hpx::lcos::fold(Action& action, FoldOp fold_op, Init init, ArgN argN, ...)
Perform a distributed fold operation.

The function hpx::lcos::fold performs a distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

Note The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.

Parameters

- ids: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- fold_op: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the folding operation performed on its arguments.
- init: [in] The initial value to be used for the folding operation
- argN: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

template<typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...>hpx::future<T> hpx::lcos::fold_with_index(Action& action, FoldOp fold_op, Init init, ArgN argN, ...)
Perform a distributed folding operation.

The function hpx::lcos::fold_with_index performs a distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

Note The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.

Parameters

- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `fold_op`: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the folding operation performed on its arguments.
- `init`: [in] The initial value to be used for the folding operation
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

template<typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...>hpx::f
Perform a distributed inverse folding operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::inverse_fold` performs an inverse distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

Note The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.

Parameters

- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `fold_op`: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the folding operation performed on its arguments.
- `init`: [in] The initial value to be used for the folding operation
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

template<typename Action, typename FoldOp, typename Init, typename ArgN, ...>hpx::f
Perform a distributed inverse folding operation.

The function `hpx::lcos::inverse_fold_with_index` performs an inverse distributed folding operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

Note The type of the initial value must be convertible to the result type returned from the invoked action.

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall folding operation.

Parameters

- `ids`: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- `fold_op`: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the folding operation performed on its arguments.
- `init`: [in] The initial value to be used for the folding operation
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace collectives
```

Functions

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<decay_t<T>>> gather_here(char const *basename, T &&result,
                                                       num_sites_arg num_sites =
                                                       num_sites_arg(), this_site_arg this_site =
                                                       this_site_arg(), generation_arg generation =
                                                       generation_arg())
```

Gather a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all gathered values. It will become ready once the gather operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the gather operation
- `result`: The value to transmit to the central gather point from this call site.
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the gather operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the gather operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<decay_t<T>>> gather_here(communicator comm, T &&result,
                                                       this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Gather a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all gathered values. It will become ready once the gather operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `comm`: A communicator object returned from `create_reducer`
- `result`: The value to transmit to the central gather point from this call site.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<decay_t<T>>> gather_there(char const *basename, T &&result,
                                                       this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg(),
                                                       generation_arg generation = generation_arg(),
                                                       root_site_arg root_site = root_site_arg())
```

Gather a given value at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by `result` to a central gather site (where the corresponding `gather_here` is executed)

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all gathered values. It will become ready once the gather operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the gather operation
- `result`: The value to transmit to the central gather point from this call site.
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the gather operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the gather operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.
- `root_site`: The sequence number of the central gather point (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to 0.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<std::vector<decay_t<T>>> gather_there(communicator comm, T &&result,
                                                       this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Gather a given value at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by `result` to a central gather site (where the corresponding `gather_here` is executed)

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all gathered values. It will become ready once the gather operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `comm`: A communicator object returned from `create_reducer`
- `result`: The value to transmit to the central gather point from this call site.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace collectives
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<std::decay_t<T>> inclusive_scan(char const *basename, T &&result, F &&op,
                                                num_sites_arg num_sites = num_sites_arg(),
                                                this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg(), gen-
                                                eration_arg generation = generation_arg(),
                                                root_site_arg root_site = root_site_arg())
```

Inclusive inclusive_scan a set of values from different call sites

This function performs an inclusive scan operation on a set of values received from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the inclusive_scan operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the inclusive_scan operation
- `local_result`: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- `op`: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).

- **generation:** The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the inclusive_scan operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the inclusive_scan operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- **this_site:** The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns. \params root_site The site that is responsible for creating the inclusive_scan support object. This value is optional and defaults to ‘0’ (zero).

```
template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<std::decay_t<T>> inclusive_scan(communicator comm, T &&result, F &&op,
                                                 this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Inclusive inclusive_scan a set of values from different call sites

This function performs an inclusive scan operation on a set of values received from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the inclusive_scan operation has been completed.

Parameters

- *comm*: A communicator object returned from *create_reducer*
- *local_result*: The value to transmit to all participating sites from this call site.
- *op*: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
- *this_site*: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever hpx::get_locality_id() returns.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
class latch : public components::client_base<latch, lcos::server::latch>
```

Public Functions

```
latch()
```

```
latch (std::ptrdiff_t count)
```

Initialize the latch

Requires: *count* ≥ 0 . Synchronization: None Postconditions: *counter_* == *count*.

```
latch (naming::id_type const &id)
```

Extension: Create a client side representation for the existing *server::latch* instance with the given global id *id*.

```
latch (hpx::future<naming::id_type> &&f)
```

Extension: Create a client side representation for the existing *server::latch* instance with the given global id *id*.

```
latch (hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> const &id)
```

Extension: Create a client side representation for the existing *server::latch* instance with the given global id *id*.

```
latch (hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> &&id)
```

```
void count_down_and_wait()  
    Decrements counter_ by 1 . Blocks at the synchronization point until counter_ reaches 0.  
    Requires: counter_ > 0.  
    Synchronization: Synchronizes with all calls that block on this latch and with all is_ready calls  
    on this latch that return true.
```

Exceptions

- Nothing.:

```
void count_down(std::ptrdiff_t n)  
    Decrements counter_ by n. Does not block.  
    Requires: counter_ >= n and n >= 0.  
    Synchronization: Synchronizes with all calls that block on this latch and with all is_ready calls  
    on this latch that return true .
```

Exceptions

- Nothing.:

```
bool is_ready() const  
    Returns: counter_ == 0. Does not block.
```

Exceptions

- Nothing.:

```
void wait() const  
    If counter_ is 0, returns immediately. Otherwise, blocks the calling thread at the synchronization  
    point until counter_ reaches 0.
```

Exceptions

- Nothing.:

Private Types

```
typedef components::client_base<latch, lcos::server::latch> base_type  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace collectives
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename F>  
hpx::future<std::decay_t<T>> reduce_here(char const *basename, T &&result, F &&op,  
                                              num_sites_arg num_sites = num_sites_arg(),  
                                              this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg(), generation_arg generation = generation_arg())
```

Reduce a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a vector with all values send by all participating sites.
It will become ready once the all_reduce operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the all_reduce operation
- `local_result`: A value to reduce on the central reduction point from this call site.
- `op`: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the all_reduce operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the all_reduce operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<decay_t<T>> reduce_here (communicator comm, T &&local_result, F &&op,
                                              this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Reduce a set of values from different call sites

This function receives a set of values that are the result of applying a given operator on values supplied from all call sites operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a value calculated based on the values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the all_reduce operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `comm`: A communicator object returned from `create_communicator`
- `local_result`: A value to reduce on the root_site from this call site.
- `op`: Reduction operation to apply to all values supplied from all participating sites
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
template<typename T, typename F>
hpx::future<void> reduce_there (char const *basename, T &&result, this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg(),
                                 generation_arg generation = generation_arg(),
                                 root_site_arg root_site = root_site_arg())
```

Reduce a given value at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by `result` to a central reduce site (where the corresponding `reduce_here` is executed)

Return This function returns a `future<void>`. It will become ready once the reduction operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the reduction operation
- `result`: A future referring to the value to transmit to the central reduction point from this call site.
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the reduction operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the reduction operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.
- `root_site`: The sequence number of the central reduction point (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to 0.

```
template<typename T>
```

```
hpx::future<void> reduce_there(communicator comm, T &&local_result, this_site_arg  
                                this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Reduce a given value at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by *result* to a central reduce site (where the corresponding *reduce_here* is executed)

Return This function returns a future holding a value calculated based on the values send by all participating sites. It will become ready once the all_reduce operation has been completed.

Parameters

- *comm*: A communicator object returned from *create_communicator*
- *local_result*: A value to reduce on the central reduction point from this call site.
- *this_site*: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever *hpx::get_locality_id()* returns.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename ReduceOp, typename ArgN, ...>hpx::future<decaytyp  
Perform a distributed reduction operation.
```

The function *hpx::lcos::reduce* performs a distributed reduction operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either a plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall reduction operation.

Parameters

- *ids*: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.
- *reduce_op*: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the reduction operation performed on its arguments.
- *argN*: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

```
template<typename Action, typename ReduceOp, typename ArgN, ...>hpx::future<decaytyp  
Perform a distributed reduction operation.
```

The function *hpx::lcos::reduce_with_index* performs a distributed reduction operation over results returned from action invocations on a given set of global identifiers. The action can be either plain action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to localities) or a component action (in which case the global identifiers have to refer to instances of a component type which exposes the action).

The function passes the index of the global identifier in the given list of identifiers as the last argument to the action.

Return This function returns a future representing the result of the overall reduction operation.

Parameters

- *ids*: [in] A list of global identifiers identifying the target objects for which the given action will be invoked.

- `reduce_op`: [in] A binary function expecting two results as returned from the action invocations. The function (or function object) is expected to return the result of the reduction operation performed on its arguments.
- `argN`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by const reference) which will be forwarded to the action invocation.

namespace hpx

namespace collectives

Functions

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<T> scatter_from(char const *basename, this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg(),
                           generation_arg generation = generation_arg(), root_site_arg
                           root_site = root_site_arg())
```

Scatter (receive) a set of values to different call sites

This function receives an element of a set of values operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a the scattered value. It will become ready once the scatter operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the scatter operation
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the scatter operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the scatter operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.
- `root_site`: The sequence number of the central scatter point (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to 0.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<T> scatter_from(communicator comm, this_site_arg this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Scatter (receive) a set of values to different call sites

This function receives an element of a set of values operating on the given base name.

Return This function returns a future holding a the scattered value. It will become ready once the scatter operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `comm`: A communicator object returned from `create_reducer`
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<T> scatter_to(char const *basename, std::vector<T> &&result, num_sites_arg
                           num_sites = num_sites_arg(), this_site_arg this_site =
                           this_site_arg(), generation_arg generation = generation_arg())
```

Scatter (send) a part of the value set at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by `result` to a central scatter site (where the corresponding `scatter_from` is executed)

Return This function returns a future holding a the scattered value. It will become ready once the scatter operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `basename`: The base name identifying the scatter operation
- `result`: The value to transmit to the central scatter point from this call site.
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `generation`: The generational counter identifying the sequence number of the scatter operation performed on the given base name. This is optional and needs to be supplied only if the scatter operation on the given base name has to be performed more than once.
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

```
template<typename T>
hpx::future<T> scatter_to(communicator comm, std::vector<T> &&result, this_site_arg
                           this_site = this_site_arg())
```

Scatter (send) a part of the value set at the given call site

This function transmits the value given by `result` to a central scatter site (where the corresponding `scatter_from` is executed)

Return This function returns a future holding a the scattered value. It will become ready once the scatter operation has been completed.

Parameters

- `comm`: A communicator object returned from `create_reducer`
- `num_sites`: The number of participating sites (default: all localities).
- `this_site`: The sequence number of this invocation (usually the locality id). This value is optional and defaults to whatever `hpx::get_locality_id()` returns.

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

Functions

```
template<typename F, typename ...Args>
hpx::future<void> define_spmd_block(std::string &&name, std::size_t images_per_locality,
                                         F&&, Args&&... args)
```

struct spmd_block

#include <spmd_block.hpp> The class `spmd_block` defines an interface for launching multiple images while giving handles to each image to interact with the remaining images. The `define_spmd_block` function templates create multiple images of a user-defined action and launches them in a possibly separate thread. A temporary spmd block object is created and diffused to each image. The constraint for the action given to the `define_spmd_block` function is to accept a `spmd_block` as first parameter.

Public Functions

```

spmd_block()

spmd_block(std::string const &name, std::size_t images_per_locality, std::size_t num_images, std::size_t image_id)  

std::size_t get_images_per_locality() const  

std::size_t get_num_images() const  

std::size_t this_image() const  

void sync_all() const  

hpx::future<void> sync_all(hpx::launch::async_policy const&) const  

void sync_images(std::set<std::size_t> const &images) const  

void sync_images(std::vector<std::size_t> const &input_images) const  

template<typename Iterator>  

std::enable_if<traits::is_input_iterator<Iterator>::value>::type sync_images(Iterator begin,  

Iterator end)  

const  

template<typename ...I>  

std::enable_if<util::all_of<typename std::is_integral<I>::value...>::value>::type sync_images(I... i)  

hpx::future<void> sync_images(hpx::launch::async_policy const&, std::set<std::size_t> const &images) const  

hpx::future<void> sync_images(hpx::launch::async_policy const &policy,  

std::vector<std::size_t> const &input_images) const  

template<typename Iterator>  

std::enable_if<traits::is_input_iterator<Iterator>::value, hpx::future<void>>::type sync_images(hpx::launch::async  

const  

&policy,  

Iterator begin,  

Iterator end)  

const  

template<typename ...I>

```

```
std::enable_if<util::all_of<typename std::is_integral<I>::value, hpx::future<void>>::type sync_images(
```

Private Types

```
using barrier_type = hpx::lcos::barrier
using table_type = std::map<std::set<std::size_t>, std::shared_ptr<barrier_type>>
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive&, unsigned)
```

Private Members

```
std::string name_
std::size_t images_per_locality_
std::size_t num_images_
std::size_t image_id_
hpx::util::jenkins_hash hash_
std::shared_ptr<hpx::lcos::barrier> barrier_
table_type barriers_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::hpx::serialization::access
```

command_line_handling

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/command_line_handling.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/command_line_handling.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
struct command_line_handling
```

Public Functions

```
command_line_handling(runtime_configuration rtcfg, std::vector<std::string> ini_config,
                      function_nonser<int> hpx::program_options::variables_map
                      &vm
                      > hpx_main_f

int call(hpx::program_options::options_description const &desc_cmdline, int argc, char
         **argv, std::vector<std::shared_ptr<components::component_registry_base>> &com-
         ponent_registries)
```

Public Members

```
hpx::program_options::variables_map vm_
util::runtime_configuration rtcfg_
std::vector<std::string> ini_config_
util::function_nonser<int> (hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm) > hpx_main_f_
std::size_t node_
std::size_t num_threads_
std::size_t num_cores_
std::size_t num_localities_
std::size_t pu_step_
std::size_t pu_offset_
std::string queuing_
std::string affinity_domain_
std::string affinity_bind_
std::size_t  numa_sensitive_
bool use_process_mask_
bool cmd_line_parsed_
bool info_printed_
bool version_printed_
```

Protected Functions

```
void check_affinity_domain() const
void check_affinity_description() const
void check_pu_offset() const
void check_pu_step() const
bool handle_arguments(util::manage_config &cfgmap, hpx::program_options::variables_map
                      &vm, std::vector<std::string> &ini_config, std::size_t &node,
                      bool initial = false)
```

```
void enable_logging_settings (hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm,
                           std::vector<std::string> &ini_config)

void store_command_line (int argc, char **argv)

void store_unregistered_options (std::string const &cmd_name,
                                std::vector<std::string> const &unregistered_options)

bool handle_help_options (hpx::program_options::options_description const &help)

void handle_attach_debugger ()

std::vector<std::string> preprocess_config_settings (int argc, char **argv)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
int handle_late_commandline_options (util::runtime_configuration &ini,
                                      hpx::program_options::options_description const &options,
                                      void (*handle_print_bind) std::size_t
                                      , void (*handle_list_parcelports)() = nullptr)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

Functions

```
bool parse_commandline (hpx::util::section const &rtecfg, hpx::program_options::options_description const &app_options, std::string const &cmdline, hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm, std::size_t node, int error_mode = return_on_error, hpx::runtime_mode mode = runtime_mode::default_, hpx::program_options::options_description *visible = nullptr, std::vector<std::string> *unregistered_options = nullptr)

bool parse_commandline (hpx::util::section const &rtecfg, hpx::program_options::options_description const &app_options, std::string const &arg0, std::vector<std::string> const &args, hpx::program_options::variables_map &vm, std::size_t node, int error_mode = return_on_error, hpx::runtime_mode mode = runtime_mode::default_, hpx::program_options::options_description *visible = nullptr, std::vector<std::string> *unregistered_options = nullptr)
```

components

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/components.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/components.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

`namespace hpx`

Functions

```
template<typename Client>
std::vector<Client> find_all_from_basename (std::string base_name, std::size_t num_ids)
    Return all registered clients from all localities from the given base name.
```

This function locates all ids which were registered with the given base name. It returns a list of futures representing those ids.

Return all registered ids from all localities from the given base name.

Return A list of futures representing the ids which were registered using the given base name.

Note The futures embedded in the returned client objects will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Template Parameters

- `Client`: The client type to return

Parameters

- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `num_ids`: [in] The number of registered ids to expect.

This function locates all ids which were registered with the given base name. It returns a list of futures representing those ids.

Return A list of futures representing the ids which were registered using the given base name.

Note The futures will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Parameters

- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `num_ids`: [in] The number of registered ids to expect.

```
template<typename Client>
std::vector<Client> find_from_basename (std::string base_name, std::vector<std::size_t> const
                                         &ids)
```

Return registered clients from the given base name and sequence numbers.

This function locates the ids which were registered with the given base name and the given sequence numbers. It returns a list of futures representing those ids.

Return registered ids from the given base name and sequence numbers.

Return A list of futures representing the ids which were registered using the given base name and sequence numbers.

Note The futures embedded in the returned client objects will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Template Parameters

- Client: The client type to return

Parameters

- base_name: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- ids: [in] The sequence numbers of the registered ids.

This function locates the ids which were registered with the given base name and the given sequence numbers. It returns a list of futures representing those ids.

Return A list of futures representing the ids which were registered using the given base name and sequence numbers.

Note The futures will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Parameters

- base_name: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- ids: [in] The sequence numbers of the registered ids.

template<typename **Client**>

Client **find_from_basename** (*std::string base_name, std::size_t sequence_nr*)

Return registered id from the given base name and sequence number.

This function locates the id which was registered with the given base name and the given sequence number. It returns a future representing those id.

This function locates the id which was registered with the given base name and the given sequence number. It returns a future representing those id.

Return A representing the id which was registered using the given base name and sequence numbers.

Note The future embedded in the returned client object will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Template Parameters

- Client: The client type to return

Parameters

- base_name: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- sequence_nr: [in] The sequence number of the registered id.

Return A representing the id which was registered using the given base name and sequence numbers.

Note The future will become ready even if the event (for instance, binding the name to an id) has already happened in the past. This is important in order to reliably retrieve ids from a name, even if the name was already registered.

Parameters

- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `sequence_nr`: [in] The sequence number of the registered id.

```
template<typename Client, typename Stub>
hpx::future<bool> register_with_basename (std::string      base_name,
                                         components::client_base<Client, Stub> &client, std::size_t
                                         sequence_nr)
```

Register the id wrapped in the given client using the given base name.

The function registers the object the given client refers to using the provided base name.

Return A future representing the result of the registration operation itself.

Note The operation will fail if the given sequence number is not unique.

Template Parameters

- `Client`: The client type to register

Parameters

- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `client`: [in] The client which should be registered using the given base name.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the registration of the id. This number has to be unique system wide for each registration using the same base name. The default is the current locality identifier. Also, the sequence numbers have to be consecutive starting from zero.

```
template<typename Client>
Client unregister_with_basename (std::string base_name, std::size_t sequence_nr)
```

Unregister the given id using the given base name.

Unregister the given base name.

The function unregisters the given ids using the provided base name.

The function unregisters the given ids using the provided base name.

Return A future representing the result of the un-registration operation itself.

Template Parameters

- `Client`: The client type to return

Parameters

- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the un-registration. This number has to be the same as has been used with `register_with_basename` before.

Return A future representing the result of the un-registration operation itself.

Parameters

- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the un-registration. This number has to be the same as has been used with `register_with_basename` before.

`namespace hpx`

Functions

`hpx::future<bool> register_with_basename (std::string base_name, hpx::id_type id, std::size_t sequence_nr = ~static_cast<std::size_t>(0))`

Register the given id using the given base name.

The function registers the given ids using the provided base name.

Return A future representing the result of the registration operation itself.

Note The operation will fail if the given sequence number is not unique.

Parameters

- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `id`: [in] The id to register using the given base name.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the registration of the id. This number has to be unique system wide for each registration using the same base name. The default is the current locality identifier. Also, the sequence numbers have to be consecutive starting from zero.

`hpx::future<bool> register_with_basename (std::string base_name, hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f, std::size_t sequence_nr = ~static_cast<std::size_t>(0))`

Register the id wrapped in the given future using the given base name.

The function registers the object the given future refers to using the provided base name.

Return A future representing the result of the registration operation itself.

Note The operation will fail if the given sequence number is not unique.

Parameters

- `base_name`: [in] The base name for which to retrieve the registered ids.
- `f`: [in] The future which should be registered using the given base name.
- `sequence_nr`: [in, optional] The sequential number to use for the registration of the id. This number has to be unique system wide for each registration using the same base name. The default is the current locality identifier. Also, the sequence numbers have to be consecutive starting from zero.

`namespace hpx`

```
namespace components
```

```
template<typename Component>
class client : public hpx::components::client_base<client<Component>, Component>
```

Public Functions

```
client()
client(naming::id_type const &id)
client(naming::id_type &&id)
client(future_type const &f)
client(future_type &&f)
client(future<naming::id_type> &&f)
client(future<client> &&c)
client(client const &rhs)
client(client &&rhs)
client &operator=(naming::id_type const &id)
client &operator=(naming::id_type &&id)
client &operator=(future_type const &f)
client &operator=(future_type &&f)
client &operator=(future<naming::id_type> &&f)
client &operator=(client const &rhs)
client &operator=(client &&rhs)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = client_base<client<Component>, Component>

template<>
using future_type = typename base_type::future_type

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Functions

```
template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
bool operator==(client_base<Derived, Stub> const &lhs, client_base<Derived, Stub> const
&rhs)

template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
bool operator<(client_base<Derived, Stub> const &lhs, client_base<Derived, Stub> const
&rhs)

template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
class client_base : public detail::make_stub::type<Stub>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using stub_argument_type = Stub

template<>
using server_component_type = typename detail::make_stub::server_component_type

template<>
using is_client_tag = void
```

Public Functions

```
client_base()

client_base(id_type const &id)

client_base(id_type &&id)

client_base(shared_future<id_type> const &f)

client_base(shared_future<id_type> &&f)

client_base(future<id_type> &&f)

client_base(client_base const &rhs)

client_base(client_base &&rhs)

client_base(future<Derived> &&d)

~client_base()

client_base &operator=(id_type const &id)

client_base &operator=(id_type &&id)

client_base &operator=(shared_future<id_type> const &f)

client_base &operator=(shared_future<id_type> &&f)

client_base &operator=(future<id_type> &&f)

client_base &operator=(client_base const &rhs)
```

```

client_base &operator= (client_base &&rhs)

bool valid() const

operator bool() const

void free()

id_type const &get_id() const

naming::gid_type const &get_raw_gid() const

shared_future<id_type> detach()

shared_future<id_type> share() const

void reset (id_type const &id)

void reset (id_type &&id)

void reset (shared_future<id_type> &&rhs)

id_type const &get() const

bool is_ready() const

bool has_value() const

bool has_exception() const

void wait() const

std::exception_ptr get_exception_ptr() const

template<typename F>
hpx::traits::future_then_result_t<Derived, F> then (launch l, F &&f)

template<typename F>
hpx::traits::future_then_result_t<Derived, F> then (F &&f)

future<bool> register_as (std::string symbolic_name, bool manage_lifetime = true)

void connect_to (std::string const &symbolic_name)

std::string const &registered_name() const

```

Protected Types

```

template<>
using stub_type = typename detail::make_stub<Stub>::type

template<>
using shared_state_type = lcos::detail::future_data_base<id_type>

template<>
using future_type = shared_future<id_type>

```

Protected Functions

```
client_base(hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> const &state)
client_base(hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> &&state)
```

Protected Attributes

```
hpx::intrusive_ptr<shared_state_type> shared_state_
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename F>
static hpx::traits::future_then_result<Derived, F>::cont_result on_ready(shared_future<id_type>
&&fut, F f)

static bool register_as_helper(client_base const &f, std::string symbolic_name,
bool manage_lifetime)

namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename Archive, typename Derived, typename Stub>
void serialize(Archive &ar, ::hpx::components::client_base<Derived, Stub> &f, unsigned version)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
template<typename Executor, typename BaseComponent>
struct executor_component : public BaseComponent
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename ...Arg>
executor_component(executor_type const &exec, Arg&&... arg)
```

Public Static Functions

```
static void execute(hpx::threads::thread_function_type const &f)

template<typename Executor = Executor>
static void schedule_thread(hpx::naming::address::address_type
lva, naming::address::component_type,
hpx::threads::thread_init_data &data,
hpx::threads::thread_schedule_state)
```

This is the default hook implementation for schedule_thread which forwards to the executor instance associated with this component.

Protected Attributes

executor_type **exec_**

Private Types

```
typedef BaseComponent base_type
typedef Executor executor_type
typedef base_type::this_component_type this_component_type

namespace hpx
```

Functions

template<typename **Component**>

hpx::future<std::shared_ptr<Component>> **get_ptr** (*naming::id_type const &id*)

Returns a future referring to the pointer to the underlying memory of a component.

The function `hpx::get_ptr` can be used to extract a future referring to the pointer to the underlying memory of a given component.

Return This function returns a future representing the pointer to the underlying memory for the component instance with the given *id*.

Note This function will successfully return the requested result only if the given component is currently located on the calling locality. Otherwise the function will raise an error.

Note The component instance the returned pointer refers to can not be migrated as long as there is at least one copy of the returned `shared_ptr` alive.

Parameters

- *id*: [in] The global id of the component for which the pointer to the underlying memory should be retrieved.

Template Parameters

- The: only template parameter has to be the type of the server side component.

template<typename **Derived**, typename **Stub**>

hpx::future<std::shared_ptr<typename components::client_base<Derived, Stub>::server_component_type>> **get_ptr** (*comp*
Stub
cons
&c)

Returns a future referring to the pointer to the underlying memory of a component.

The function `hpx::get_ptr` can be used to extract a future referring to the pointer to the underlying memory of a given component.

Return This function returns a future representing the pointer to the underlying memory for the component instance with the given *id*.

Note This function will successfully return the requested result only if the given component is currently located on the calling locality. Otherwise the function will raise an error.

Note The component instance the returned pointer refers to can not be migrated as long as there is at least one copy of the returned shared_ptr alive.

Parameters

- `c`: [in] A client side representation of the component for which the pointer to the underlying memory should be retrieved.

```
template<typename Component>
std::shared_ptr<Component> get_ptr(launch::sync_policy p, naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Returns the pointer to the underlying memory of a component.

The function `hpx::get_ptr_sync` can be used to extract the pointer to the underlying memory of a given component.

Return This function returns the pointer to the underlying memory for the component instance with the given *id*.

Note This function will successfully return the requested result only if the given component is currently located on the requesting locality. Otherwise the function will raise and error.

Note The component instance the returned pointer refers to can not be migrated as long as there is at least one copy of the returned shared_ptr alive.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `p`: [in] The parameter *p* represents a placeholder type to turn make the call synchronous.
- `id`: [in] The global id of the component for which the pointer to the underlying memory should be retrieved.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

Template Parameters

- `The`: only template parameter has to be the type of the server side component.

```
template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
std::shared_ptr<typename components::client_base<Derived, Stub>::server_component_type> get_ptr(launch::sync_policy
p,
com-
po-
nents::client_base<
Stub>
const
&c,
er-
ror_code
&ec
=
throws)
```

Returns the pointer to the underlying memory of a component.

The function `hpx::get_ptr_sync` can be used to extract the pointer to the underlying memory of a given component.

Return This function returns the pointer to the underlying memory for the component instance with the given *id*.

Note This function will successfully return the requested result only if the given component is currently located on the requesting locality. Otherwise the function will raise an error.

Note The component instance the returned pointer refers to can not be migrated as long as there is at least one copy of the returned shared_ptr alive.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *p*: [in] The parameter *p* represents a placeholder type to turn make the call synchronous.
- *c*: [in] A client side representation of the component for which the pointer to the underlying memory should be retrieved.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Functions

```
template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, Client>::type make_client(hpx::id_type const &id)

template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, Client>::type make_client(hpx::id_type &&id)

template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, Client>::type make_client(hpx::future<hpx::id_type> const &id)

template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, Client>::type make_client(hpx::future<hpx::id_type> &&id)

template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, Client>::type make_client(hpx::shared_future<hpx::id_type> const &id)

template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, Client>::type make_client(hpx::shared_future<hpx::id_type> &&id)

template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, std::vector<Client>::type make_clients(std::vector<hpx::id_type> const &ids)

template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, std::vector<Client>::type make_clients(std::vector<hpx::id_type> &&ids)
```

```
template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, std::vector<Client>>::type make_clients (std::vector<hpx::future<hpx::i
const
&ids)
```

```
template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, std::vector<Client>>::type make_clients (std::vector<hpx::future<hpx::i
&&ids)
```

```
template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, std::vector<Client>>::type make_clients (std::vector<hpx::shared_future<
const
&ids)
```

```
template<typename Client>
std::enable_if<traits::is_client<Client>::value, std::vector<Client>>::type make_clients (std::vector<hpx::shared_future<
const
&&ids)
```

components_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/components_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/components_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

`namespace hpx`

`namespace agas`

Functions

```
bool is_console()
```

```
bool register_name (launch::sync_policy, std::string const &name, naming::gid_type const
&gid, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
bool register_name (launch::sync_policy, std::string const &name, naming::id_type const
&id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
hpx::future<bool> register_name (std::string const &name, naming::id_type const &id)
```

```
naming::id_type unregister_name (launch::sync_policy, std::string const &name, error_code
&ec = throws)
```

```
hpx::future<naming::id_type> unregister_name (std::string const &name)
```

```
naming::id_type resolve_name (launch::sync_policy, std::string const &name, error_code &ec
= throws)
```

```
hpx::future<naming::id_type> resolve_name (std::string const &name)
```

```
hpx::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities (naming::component_type type = naming::component_invalid)
```

```
std::uint32_t get_num_localities (launch::sync_policy, naming::component_type type, er-
ror_code &ec = throws)
```

```

std::uint32_t get_num_localities (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)
std::string get_component_type_name (naming::component_type type, error_code &ec = throws)
hpx::future<std::vector<std::uint32_t>> get_num_threads ()
std::vector<std::uint32_t> get_num_threads (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)
hpx::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_overall_threads ()
std::uint32_t get_num_overall_threads (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)
std::uint32_t get_locality_id (error_code &ec = throws)
hpx::naming::gid_type get_locality ()
std::vector<std::uint32_t> get_all_locality_ids (naming::component_type type, error_code &ec = throws)
std::vector<std::uint32_t> get_all_locality_ids (error_code &ec = throws)
bool is_local_address_cached (naming::gid_type const &gid, error_code &ec = throws)
bool is_local_address_cached (naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address &addr, error_code &ec = throws)
bool is_local_address_cached (naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
bool is_local_address_cached (naming::id_type const &id, naming::address &addr, error_code &ec = throws)
void update_cache_entry (naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const &addr, std::uint64_t count = 0, std::uint64_t offset = 0, error_code &ec = throws)
bool is_local_lva_encoded_address (naming::gid_type const &gid)
bool is_local_lva_encoded_address (naming::id_type const &id)
hpx::future<naming::address> resolve (naming::id_type const &id)
naming::address resolve (launch::sync_policy, naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
bool resolve_local (naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address &addr, error_code &ec = throws)
bool resolve_cached (naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address &addr)
hpx::future<bool> bind (naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const &addr, std::uint32_t locality_id)
bool bind (launch::sync_policy, naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const &addr, std::uint32_t locality_id, error_code &ec = throws)
hpx::future<bool> bind (naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const &addr, naming::gid_type const &locality_)
bool bind (launch::sync_policy, naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const &addr, naming::gid_type const &locality_, error_code &ec = throws)
hpx::future<naming::address> unbind (naming::gid_type const &gid, std::uint64_t count = 1)

```

```
naming::address unbind (launch::sync_policy, naming::gid_type const &gid, std::uint64_t count = 1, error_code &ec = throws)

bool bind_gid_local (naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const &addr, error_code &ec = throws)

void unbind_gid_local (naming::gid_type const &gid, error_code &ec = throws)

bool bind_range_local (naming::gid_type const &gid, std::size_t count, naming::address const &addr, std::size_t offset, error_code &ec = throws)

void unbind_range_local (naming::gid_type const &gid, std::size_t count, error_code &ec = throws)

void garbage_collect_non_blocking (error_code &ec = throws)

void garbage_collect (error_code &ec = throws)

void garbage_collect_non_blocking (naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
    Invoke an asynchronous garbage collection step on the given target locality.

void garbage_collect (naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
    Invoke a synchronous garbage collection step on the given target locality.

naming::id_type get_console_locality (error_code &ec = throws)
    Return an id_type referring to the console locality.

naming::gid_type get_next_id (std::size_t count, error_code &ec = throws)

void decref (naming::gid_type const &id, std::int64_t credits, error_code &ec = throws)

hpx::future<std::int64_t> incref (naming::gid_type const &gid, std::int64_t credits, naming::id_type const &keep_alive = naming::invalid_id)

std::int64_t incref (launch::sync_policy, naming::gid_type const &gid, std::int64_t credits = 1, naming::id_type const &keep_alive = naming::invalid_id, error_code &ec = throws)

std::int64_t replenish_credits (naming::gid_type &gid)

hpx::future<naming::id_type> get_colocation_id (naming::id_type const &id)

naming::id_type get_colocation_id (launch::sync_policy, naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)

hpx::future<hpx::id_type> on_symbol_namespace_event (std::string const &name, bool call_for_past_events)

hpx::future<std::pair<naming::id_type, naming::address>> begin_migration (naming::id_type const &id)

bool end_migration (naming::id_type const &id)

hpx::future<void> mark_as_migrated (naming::gid_type const &gid,
                                         util::unique_function_nonsert<std::pair<bool, hpx::future<void>>)
    > && fbool expect_to_be_marked_as_migrating

std::pair<bool, components::pinned_ptr> was_object_migrated (naming::gid_type const &gid,
                                                               util::unique_function_nonsert<components::pinned_>
    > && f
```

```

void unmark_as_migrated(naming::gid_type const &gid)

hpx::future<std::map<std::string, hpx::id_type>> find_symbols(std::string const &pattern =
    "*")

std::map<std::string, hpx::id_type> find_symbols(hpx::launch::sync_policy, std::string const
    &pattern = "*")

naming::component_type register_factory(std::uint32_t prefix, std::string const &name,
    error_code &ec = throws)

naming::component_type get_component_id(std::string const &name, error_code &ec =
    throws)

void destroy_component(naming::gid_type const &gid, naming::address const &addr)

```

Defines

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_COMMANDLINE_OPTIONS(add_options_function)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_COMMANDLINE_MODULE(add_options_function)
```

```
HPX_REGISTER_COMMANDLINE_MODULE_DYNAMIC(add_options_function)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
struct component_commandline : public component_commandline_base
#include <component_commandline.hpp> The component_startup_shutdown provides a minimal im-
plementation of a component's startup/shutdown function provider.
```

Public Functions

```
hpx::program_options::options_description add_commandline_options()
```

Return any additional command line options valid for this component.

Return The module is expected to fill a options_description object with any additional command line options this component will handle.

Note This function will be executed by the runtime system during system startup.

```
namespace cmdline_options_provider
```

Functions

```
hpx::program_options::options_description add_commandline_options()
```

Defines

```
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN (startup_, shutdown_)

HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN_MODULE_ (startup, shutdown)

HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN_MODULE (startup, shutdown)

HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_SHUTDOWN_MODULE_DYNAMIC (startup, shutdown)

HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_MODULE (startup)

HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_MODULE_DYNAMIC (startup)

HPX_REGISTER_SHUTDOWN_MODULE (shutdown)

HPX_REGISTER_SHUTDOWN_MODULE_DYNAMIC (shutdown)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
template<bool(*)(startup_function_type &, bool &) Startup, bool(*)(shutdown_function_type &, bool &) Shutdown>
#include <component_startup_shutdown.hpp> The component_startup_shutdown class provides a minimal implementation of a component's startup/shutdown function provider.
```

Public Functions

```
bool get_startup_function (startup_function_type &startup, bool &pre_startup)
    Return any startup function for this component.
```

Return Returns *true* if the parameter *startup* has been successfully initialized with the startup function.

Parameters

- *startup*: [in, out] The module is expected to fill this function object with a reference to a startup function. This function will be executed by the runtime system during system startup.

```
bool get_shutdown_function (shutdown_function_type &shutdown, bool &pre_shutdown)
    Return any shutdown function for this component.
```

Return Returns *true* if the parameter *shutdown* has been successfully initialized with the shutdown function.

Parameters

- *shutdown*: [in, out] The module is expected to fill this function object with a reference to a shutdown function. This function will be executed by the runtime system during system shutdown.

Defines

```

HPX_DEFINE_GET_COMPONENT_TYPE (component)
HPX_DEFINE_GET_COMPONENT_TYPE_TEMPLATE (template_, component)
HPX_DEFINE_GET_COMPONENT_TYPE_STATIC (component, type)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_NAME (...)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_NAME_ (...)

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_NAME_2 (Component, name)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_NAME_3 (Component, name, base_name)
namespace hpx

namespace components

```

TypeDefs

```

using component_deleter_type = void (*) (hpx::naming::gid_type           const&,
                                              hpx::naming::address const&)

```

Enums

```

enum component_enum_type
  Values:
    component_invalid = naming::address::component_invalid
    component_runtime_support = 0
    component_plain_function = 1
    component_base_lco = 2
    component_base_lco_with_value_unmanaged = 3
    component_base_lco_with_value = 4
    component_latch = ((5 << 10) | component_base_lco_with_value)
    component_barrier = ((6 << 10) | component_base_lco)
    component.promise = ((7 << 10) | component_base_lco_with_value)
    component_agas_locality_namespace = 8
    component_agas_primary_namespace = 9
    component_agas_component_namespace = 10
    component_agas_symbol_namespace = 11
    component_last
    component_first_dynamic = component_last
    component_upper_bound = 0xfffffL

enum factory_state_enum
  Values:

```

```
factory_enabled = 0
factory_disabled = 1
factory_check = 2
```

Functions

```
bool &enabled(component_type type)
util::atomic_count &instance_count(component_type type)
component_deleter_type &deleter(component_type type)

bool enumerate_instance_counts(util::unique_function_nonser<bool> component_type
> const &f

const std::string get_component_type_name(component_type type)
    Return the string representation for a given component type id.

constexpr component_type get_base_type(component_type t)
    The lower short word of the component type is the type of the component exposing the actions.

constexpr component_type get_derived_type(component_type t)
    The upper short word of the component is the actual component type.

constexpr component_type derived_component_type(component_type derived, component_type base)
    A component derived from a base component exposing the actions needs to have a specially formatted component type.

constexpr bool types_are_compatible(component_type lhs, component_type rhs)
    Verify the two given component types are matching (compatible)

template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
constexpr char const *get_component_name()

template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
constexpr const char *get_component_base_name()

template<typename Component>
component_type get_component_type()

template<typename Component>
void set_component_type(component_type type)

namespace naming
```

Functions

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream&, address const &)

namespace hpx

namespace components
```

Typedefs

```
typedef component_base<Component> instead
template<typename Component>
using abstract_simple_component_base = abstract_component_base<Component>

template<typename Component, typename Derived>
class managed_component
```

#include <managed_component_base.hpp> The *managed_component* template is used as a indirection layer for components allowing to gracefully handle the access to non-existing components.

Additionally it provides memory management capabilities for the wrapping instances, and it integrates the memory management with the AGAS service. Every instance of a *managed_component* gets assigned a global id. The provided memory management allocates the *managed_component* instances from a special heap, ensuring fast allocation and avoids a full network round trip to the AGAS service for each of the allocated instances.

Template Parameters

- Component:
- Derived:

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class unique_id_ranges
```

#include <generate_unique_ids.hpp> The *unique_id_ranges* class is a type responsible for generating unique ids for components, parcels, threads etc.

Public Functions

```
unique_id_ranges()
```

```
naming::gid_type get_id(std::size_t count = 1)
    Generate next unique component id.
```

```
void set_range(naming::gid_type const &lower, naming::gid_type const &upper)
```

Private Types

```
enum [anonymous]
```

size of the id range returned by command_getidrange FIXME: is this a policy?

Values:

```
range_delta = 0x100000
```

```
typedef hpx::util::spinlock mutex_type
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
naming::gid_type lower_
    The range of available ids for components.
naming::gid_type upper_
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<!traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value>::type>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value && !std::is_const<Component>::value>::type>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value && std::is_const<Component>::value>::type>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
namespace hpx
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
```

```
struct get_lva
```

#include <get_lva.hpp> The get_lva template is a helper structure allowing to convert a local virtual address as stored in a local address (returned from the function *resolver_client::resolve*) to the address of the component implementing the action.

The default implementation uses the template argument *Component* to deduce the type wrapping the component implementing the action. This is used to get the needed address.

Template Parameters

- Component: This is the type of the component implementing the action to execute.

```
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<!traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value>::type>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value && !std::is_c...
```

Public Static Functions

```
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
template<typename Component>
struct get_lva<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::is_managed_component<Component>::value && std::is_c...
```

Public Static Functions

```
static Component *call (naming::address_type lva)
template<typename Component>
struct create_helper<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::component_decorates_action<Component>::value>::type...
```

Public Static Functions

```
static pinned_ptr call (naming::address_type lva)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
class pinned_ptr
```

Public Functions

```
pinned_ptr()
pinned_ptr (pinned_ptr const &rhs)
pinned_ptr (pinned_ptr &&rhs)
pinned_ptr &operator= (pinned_ptr const &rhs)
pinned_ptr &operator= (pinned_ptr &&rhs)
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component>
static pinned_ptr create(naming::address_type lva)
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Component>
pinned_ptr(naming::address_type lva, id<Component>)
```

Private Members

```
std::unique_ptr<detail::pinned_ptr_base> data_
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct create_helper
```

Public Static Functions

```
static pinned_ptr call(naming::address_type)
```

```
template<typename Component>
struct create_helper<Component, typename std::enable_if<traits::component_decorates_action<Component>>::value>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static pinned_ptr call(naming::address_type lva)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
template<typename ServerComponent>
struct stub_base
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using server_component_type = ServerComponent
```

Public Static Functions

```
static components::component_type get_component_type()

namespace hpx

namespace components

template<typename Component>
class abstract_fixed_component_base : private hpx::traits::detail::fixed_component_tag
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using wrapping_type = fixed_component<Component>

template<>
using this_component_type = Component

template<>
using base_type_holder = Component
```

Public Functions

```
virtual ~abstract_fixed_component_base()
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr component_type get_component_type()

static constexpr void set_component_type(component_type t)

namespace hpx

namespace components

template<typename BaseComponent, typename Mutex = lcos::local::spinlock>
struct abstract_base_migration_support : public BaseComponent
    #include <abstract_migration_support.hpp> This hook has to be inserted into the derivation chain of
    any abstract_component_base for it to support migration.
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using decorates_action = void
```

Public Functions

```
virtual ~abstract_base_migration_support() = 0
virtual void pin() = 0
virtual bool unpin() = 0
virtual std::uint32_t pin_count() const = 0
virtual void mark_as_migrated() = 0
virtual hpx::future<void> mark_as_migrated(hpx::id_type const &to_migrate) = 0
virtual void on_migrated() = 0
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename F>
static threads::thread_function_type decorate_action(naming::address_type lva, F
&&f)
```

Protected Functions

```
threads::thread_result_type thread_function(threads::thread_function_type
&&f, components::pinned_ptr,
threads::thread_restart_state state)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = BaseComponent
template<>
using this_component_type = typename base_type::this_component_type
template<typename Derived, typename Base>
struct abstract_migration_support : public hpx::components::migration_support<Derived>, public Base
#include <abstract_migration_support.hpp> This hook has to be inserted into the derivation chain of
any component for it to support migration.
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using base_type = migration_support<Derived>

template<>
using abstract_base_type = Base

template<>
using wrapping_type = typename base_type::wrapping_type

template<>
using wrapped_type = typename base_type::wrapped_type

template<>
using type_holder = Derived

template<>
using base_type_holder = Base
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename ...Ts>
abstract_migration_support (Ts&&... ts)

~abstract_migration_support ()

constexpr void finalize ()

hpx::future<void> mark_as_migrated (hpx::id_type const &to_migrate)

void mark_as_migrated ()

std::uint32_t pin_count () const

void pin ()

bool unpin ()

void on_migrated ()

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Component, typename Enable>
struct component_heap_type
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::components::detail::simple_heap<Component>
```

Defines

```
HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_HEAP (Component)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Functions

```
template<typename Component>
Component::heap_type &component_heap()
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
namespace server
```

Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
naming::gid_type create (Ts&&... ts)
```

Create a component and forward the passed parameters.

Create arrays of components using their default constructor.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
naming::gid_type create_migrated (naming::gid_type const &gid, void **p, Ts&&... ts)
```

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
std::vector<naming::gid_type> bulk_create (std::size_t count, Ts&&... ts)
```

Create count components and forward the passed parameters.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
namespace server
```

Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
naming::gid_type construct (Ts&&... ts)

namespace hpx

namespace components

template<typename BaseComponent, typename Mutex = lcos::local::spinlock>
struct locking_hook : public BaseComponent
#include <locking_hook.hpp> This hook can be inserted into the derivation chain of any component
allowing to automatically lock all action invocations for any instance of the given component.
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using decorates_action = void
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename ...Arg>
locking_hook (Arg&&... arg)

locking_hook (locking_hook const &rhs)

locking_hook (locking_hook &&rhs)

locking_hook &operator= (locking_hook const &rhs)

locking_hook &operator= (locking_hook &&rhs)
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename F>
static threads::thread_function_type decorate_action (naming::address_type lva, F
&&f)
```

Protected Types

```
template<>
using yield_decorator_type = util::function_nonser<threads::thread_arg_type (threads::thread_result_type)
```

Protected Functions

```
threads::thread_result_type thread_function(threads::thread_function_type f,  
                                         threads::thread_arg_type state)  
threads::thread_arg_type yield_function(threads::thread_result_type state)
```

Private Types

```
template<>  
using mutex_type = Mutex  
template<>  
using base_type = BaseComponent  
template<>  
using this_component_type = typename base_type::this_component_type
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_  
struct decorate_wrapper
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename F, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<!std::is_same<typename std::decay<F>::value, void>::value>>  
decorate_wrapper(F &&f)  
template<>  
~decorate_wrapper()  
struct undecorate_wrapper
```

Public Functions

```
template<>  
undecorate_wrapper()  
template<>  
~undecorate_wrapper()
```

Public Members

```
template<>  
yield_decorator_type yield_decorator_  
template<>  
struct init<traits::construct_with_back_ptr>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename Managed>
static constexpr void call (Component*, Managed*)

template<typename Component, typename Managed, typename ...Ts>
static void call_new (Component *&component, Managed *this_, Ts&&... vs)

template<>
struct init<traits::construct_without_back_ptr>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename Managed>
static void call (Component *component, Managed *this_)

template<typename Component, typename Managed, typename ...Ts>
static void call_new (Component *&component, Managed *this_, Ts&&... vs)

template<>
struct destroy_backptr<traits::managed_object_is_lifetime_controlled>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename BackPtr>
static void call (BackPtr *back_ptr)

template<>
struct destroy_backptr<traits::managed_object_controls_lifetime>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename BackPtr>
static constexpr void call (BackPtr*)

template<>
struct manage_lifetime<traits::managed_object_is_lifetime_controlled>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component>
static constexpr void call (Component*)

template<typename Component>
static void addref (Component *component)

template<typename Component>
static void release (Component *component)

template<>
struct manage_lifetime<traits::managed_object_controls_lifetime>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component>
static void call (Component *component)

template<typename Component>
static constexpr void addref (Component*)

template<typename Component>
static constexpr void release (Component*)

namespace hpx
```

```
    namespace components
```

Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename Derived>
void intrusive_ptr_add_ref (managed_component<Component, Derived> *p)

template<typename Component, typename Derived>
void intrusive_ptr_release (managed_component<Component, Derived> *p)
```

```
namespace detail_adl_barrier
```

```
template<>
struct destroy_backptr<traits::managed_object_controls_lifetime>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename BackPtr>
static constexpr void call (BackPtr*)

template<>
struct destroy_backptr<traits::managed_object_is_lifetime_controlled>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename BackPtr>
static void call (BackPtr *back_ptr)

template<>
struct init<traits::construct_with_back_ptr>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename Managed>
static constexpr void call (Component*, Managed*)

template<typename Component, typename Managed, typename ...Ts>
static void call_new (Component *&component, Managed *this_, Ts&&... vs)

template<>
struct init<traits::construct_without_back_ptr>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename Managed>
static void call (Component *component, Managed *this_)

template<typename Component, typename Managed, typename ...Ts>
static void call_new (Component *&component, Managed *this_, Ts&&... vs)

template<>
struct manage_lifetime<traits::managed_object_controls_lifetime>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component>
static void call (Component *component)

template<typename Component>
static constexpr void addr (Component*)

template<typename Component>
static constexpr void release (Component*)

template<>
struct manage_lifetime<traits::managed_object_is_lifetime_controlled>
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component>
static constexpr void call (Component*)

template<typename Component>
static void addr (Component *component)

template<typename Component>
static void release (Component *component)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
template<typename BaseComponent, typename Mutex = lcos::local::spinlock>
```

```
struct migration_support : public BaseComponent
```

#include <migration_support.hpp> This hook has to be inserted into the derivation chain of any component for it to support migration.

Public Types

```
template<>
using decorates_action = void
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename ...Arg>
migration_support(Arg&&... arg)
```

```
~migration_support()
```

```
naming::gid_type get_base_gid(naming::gid_type const &assign_gid = naming::invalid_gid) const
```

```
void pin()
```

```
bool unpin()
```

```
std::uint32_t pin_count() const
```

```
void mark_as_migrated()
```

```
hpx::future<void> mark_as_migrated(hpx::id_type const &to_migrate)
```

```
constexpr void on_migrated()
```

This hook is invoked on the newly created object after the migration has been finished

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr bool supports_migration()
```

```
template<typename F>
```

```
static threads::thread_function_type decorate_action(naming::address_type lva, F &&f)
```

```
static std::pair<bool, components::pinned_ptr> was_object_migrated(hpx::naming::gid_type const &id, naming::address_type lva)
```

Protected Functions

```
threads::thread_result_type thread_function(threads::thread_function_type
                                            &&f,
                                            components::pinned_ptr,
                                            threads::thread_restart_state state)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using mutex_type = Mutex

template<>
using base_type = BaseComponent

template<>
using this_component_type = typename base_type::this_component_type
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
std::uint32_t pin_count_
hpx::lcos::local::promise<void> trigger_migration_
bool was_marked_for_migration_
```

namespace hpx

namespace util

```
class one_size_heap_list
Subclassed by hpx::components::detail::wrapper_heap_list< Heap >
```

Public Types

```
using list_type = std::list<std::shared_ptr<util::wrapper_heap_base>>
using iterator = typename list_type::iterator
using const_iterator = typename list_type::const_iterator
using mutex_type = lcos::local::spinlock
using unique_lock_type = std::unique_lock<mutex_type>
using heap_parameters = wrapper_heap_base::heap_parameters
```

Public Functions

```
one_size_heap_list()

template<typename Heap>
one_size_heap_list(char const *class_name, heap_parameters parameters, Heap* =
    nullptr)

template<typename Heap>
one_size_heap_list(std::string const &class_name, heap_parameters parameters,
    Heap* = nullptr)

~one_size_heap_list()

void *alloc(std::size_t count = 1)

bool reschedule(void *p, std::size_t count)

void free(void *p, std::size_t count = 1)

bool did_alloc(void *p) const

std::string name() const
```

Public Members

```
std::shared_ptr<util::wrapper_heap_base> (*create_heap_)(char const*, std::size_t,
    heap_parameters) const heap_parameters parameters_
```

Protected Attributes

```
mutex_type mtx_
list_type heap_list_
```

Private Members

```
const std::string class_name_
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename Heap>
static std::shared_ptr<util::wrapper_heap_base> create_heap_(char const *name,
    std::size_t counter,
    heap_parameters parameters)
```

Defines

```
HPX_DEBUG_WRAPPER_HEAP
namespace hpx

namespace util

struct wrapper_heap_base
    Subclassed by hpx::components::detail::wrapper_heap
```

Public Functions

```
virtual ~wrapper_heap_base()
virtual bool alloc(void **result, std::size_t count = 1) = 0
virtual bool did_alloc(void *p) const = 0
virtual void free(void *p, std::size_t count = 1) = 0
virtual naming::gid_type get_gid(util::unique_id_ranges &ids, void *p, components::component_type type) = 0
virtual std::size_t heap_count() const = 0
virtual std::size_t size() const = 0
virtual std::size_t free_size() const = 0
struct heap_parameters
```

Public Members

```
std::size_t capacity
std::size_t element_alignment
std::size_t element_size

namespace hpx

namespace traits

template<typename Action, typename Enable = void>
struct action_decorate_function
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename F>
static threads::thread_function_type call (naming::address_type lva, F &&f)
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr bool value = has_decorates_action<Action>::value
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct component_decorate_function
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename F>
static threads::thread_function_type call (naming::address_type lva, F &&f)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct component_config_data
```

Public Static Functions

```
static char const *call ()
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct component_pin_support
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr void pin (Component *p)
```

```
static constexpr bool unpin (Component *p)
```

```
static constexpr std::uint32_t pin_count (Component *p)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct component_supports_migration
```

Public Static Functions

```
static constexpr bool call()

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

TypeDefs

```
using component_type = std::int32_t

namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct component_type_database
```

Subclassed by hpx::traits::component_type_database< Component const, Enable >

Public Static Functions

```
static components::component_type get()

static void set(components::component_type)
```

Public Static Attributes

```
components::component_type value = components::component_type(-1)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Component, typename Enable = void>
struct component_type_is_compatible
```

Public Static Functions

```
static bool call(naming::address const &addr)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Component>
struct is_fixed_component : public std::integral_constant<bool, std::is_base_of<traits::detail::fixed_component,
```

Subclassed by hpx::traits::is_fixed_component< Component const >

```
template<typename Component>
```

```
struct is_managed_component : public std::integral_constant<bool, std::is_base_of<traits::detail::managed_compo-
```

```
Subclassed by hpx::traits::is_managed_component< Component const >
```

```
template<typename Component>
```

```
struct managed_component_ctor_policy<Component, typename util::always_void<typename Component::has_ma-
```

Public Types

```
template<>
```

```
using type = typename Component::ctor_policy
```

```
template<typename Component>
```

```
struct managed_component_dtor_policy<Component, typename util::always_void<typename Component::has_ma-
```

Public Types

```
template<>
```

```
using type = typename Component::dtor_policy
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename T, typename Enable = void>
```

```
struct managed_component_ctor_policy
```

Public Types

```
template<>
```

```
using type = construct_without_back_ptr
```

```
template<typename Component>
```

```
struct managed_component_ctor_policy<Component, typename util::always_void<typename Component::has_ma-
```

Public Types

```
template<>
```

```
using type = typename Component::ctor_policy
```

```
template<typename T, typename Enable = void>
```

```
struct managed_component_dtor_policy
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = managed_object_controls_lifetime
```

```
template<typename Component>
struct managed_component_dtor_policy<Component, typename util::always_void<typename Component>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename Component::dtor_policy
```

compute

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/compute.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/compute.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace compute
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void swap(vector<T, Allocator> &x, vector<T, Allocator> &y)
    Effects: x.swap(y);
```

```
template<typename T, typename Allocator = std::allocator<T>>
class vector
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using value_type = T
    Member types (FIXME: add reference to std.
```

```
template<>
using allocator_type = Allocator
```

```
template<>
using access_target = typename alloc_traits::access_target
```

```
template<>
using size_type = std::size_t
```

```
template<>
using difference_type = std::ptrdiff_t
```

```
template<>
using reference = typename alloc_traits::reference
```

```
template<>
using const_reference = typename alloc_traits::const_reference

template<>
using pointer = typename alloc_traits::pointer

template<>
using const_pointer = typename alloc_traits::const_pointer

template<>
using iterator = detail::iterator<T, Allocator>

template<>
using const_iterator = detail::iterator<T const, Allocator>

template<>
using reverse_iterator = detail::reverse_iterator<T, Allocator>

template<>
using const_reverse_iterator = detail::const_reverse_iterator<T, Allocator>
```

Public Functions

```
vector (Allocator const &alloc = Allocator())

vector (size_type count, T const &value, Allocator const &alloc = Allocator())

vector (size_type count, Allocator const &alloc = Allocator())

template<typename InIter, typename Enable = typename std::enable_if<hpvx::traits::is_input_iterator<InIter>::value>::type>
vector (InIter first, InIter last, Allocator const &alloc)

vector (vector const &other)

vector (vector const &other, Allocator const &alloc)

vector (vector &&other)

vector (vector &&other, Allocator const &alloc)

vector (std::initializer_list<T> init, Allocator const &alloc)

~vector ()

vector &operator= (vector const &other)

vector &operator= (vector &&other)

allocator_type get_allocator () const
    Returns the allocator associated with the container.

reference operator[] (size_type pos)

const_reference operator[] (size_type pos) const

pointer data ()
    Returns pointer to the underlying array serving as element storage. The pointer is such that range [data(); data() + size()] is always a valid range, even if the container is empty (data() is not dereferenceable in that case).
```

`const_pointer data() const`

Returns pointer to the underlying array serving as element storage. The pointer is such that range `[data(); data() + size()]` is always a valid range, even if the container is empty (`data()` is not dereferenceable in that case).

`T *device_data() const`

Returns a raw pointer corresponding to the address of the data allocated on the device.

`std::size_t size() const`

`std::size_t capacity() const`

`bool empty() const`

Returns: `size() == 0.`

`void resize(size_type)`

Effects: If `size <= size()`, equivalent to calling `pop_back()` `size() - size` times. If `size() < size`, appends `size - size()` default-inserted elements to the sequence.

Requires: `T` shall be `MoveInsertable` and `DefaultInsertable` into `*this`.

Remarks: If an exception is thrown other than by the move constructor of a non-`CopyInsertable` `T` there are no effects.

`void resize(size_type, T const&)`

Effects: If `size <= size()`, equivalent to calling `pop_back()` `size() - size` times. If `size() < size`, appends `size - size()` copies of `val` to the sequence.

Requires: `T` shall be `CopyInsertable` into `*this`.

Remarks: If an exception is thrown there are no effects.

`iterator begin()`

`iterator end()`

`const_iterator cbegin() const`

`const_iterator cend() const`

`const_iterator begin() const`

`const_iterator end() const`

`void swap(vector &other)`

Effects: Exchanges the contents and `capacity()` of `*this` with that of `x`.

Complexity: Constant time.

`void clear()`

Effects: Erases all elements in the range `[begin(),end())`. Destroys all elements in `a`. Invalidates all references, pointers, and iterators referring to the elements of `a` and may invalidate the past-the-end iterator.

Post: `a.empty()` returns true.

Complexity: Linear.

Private Types

```
typedef traits::allocator_traits<Allocator> alloc_traits
```

Private Members

```
size_type size_
```

```
size_type capacity_
```

```
allocator_type alloc_
```

```
pointer data_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace compute
```

```
namespace host
```

```
template<typename T, typename Executor = hpx::parallel::execution::restricted_thread_pool_executor>
struct block_allocator : public hpx::compute::host::detail::policy_allocator<T, hpx::execution::parallel_p
#include <block_allocator.hpp> The block_allocator allocates blocks of memory evenly divided
onto the passed vector of targets. This is done by using first touch memory placement.
```

This allocator can be used to write NUMA aware algorithms:

```
using allocator_type = hpx::compute::host::block_allocator<int>; using vector_type =
hpx::compute::vector<int, allocator_type>;
```

```
auto numa_nodes = hpx::compute::host::numa_domains(); std::size_t N = 2048; vector_type v(N,
allocator_type(numa_nodes));
```

Public Types

```
template<>
```

```
using executor_type = block_executor<Executor>
```

```
template<>
```

```
using executor_parameters_type = typename executor_type::executor_parameters_type
```

```
template<>
```

```
using policy_type = hpx::execution::parallel_policy_shim<executor_type, executor_parameters_type>
```

```
template<>
```

```
using base_type = detail::policy_allocator<T, policy_type>
```

```
template<>
```

```
using target_type = std::vector<host::target>
```

Public Functions

```
block_allocator()
block_allocator(target_type const &targets)
block_allocator(target_type &&targets)
target_type const &target() const

template<typename Executor>
struct executor_execution_category<compute::host::block_executor<Executor>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag type
namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace host

template<typename Executor = hpx::parallel::execution::restricted_thread_pool_executor>
struct block_executor
#include <block_executor.hpp> The block executor can be used to build NUMA aware programs.
It will distribute work evenly across the passed targets
```

Template Parameters

- Executor: The underlying executor to use

Public Types

```
template<>
using executor_parameters_type = hpx::execution::static_chunk_size
```

Public Functions

```
block_executor(std::vector<host::target> const &targets, threads::thread_priority
priority = threads::thread_priority::high, threads::thread_stacksize
stacksize = threads::thread_stacksize::default_,
threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint = {})

block_executor(std::vector<host::target> &&targets)

block_executor(block_executor const &other)

block_executor(block_executor &&other)

block_executor &operator=(block_executor const &other)

block_executor &operator=(block_executor &&other)
```

```
template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
void post (F &&f, Ts&&... ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type> async_execute (F
&&f,
Ts&&...
ts)

template<typename F, typename ...Ts>
hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<F, Ts...>::type sync_execute (F &&f, Ts&&...
ts)

template<typename F, typename Shape, typename ...Ts>
std::vector<hpx::future<typename parallel::execution::detail::bulk_function_result<F, Shape, Ts...>::type>> bulk_sync_execute (F
&&f,
Shape
const
&shape,
Ts&&...
ts)

std::vector<host::target> const &targets () const
```

Private Functions

```
void init_executors ()
```

Private Members

```
std::vector<host::target> targets_
std::atomic<std::size_t> current_
std::vector<Executor> executors_
threads::thread_priority priority_ = threads::thread_priority::high
threads::thread_stacksize stacksize_ = threads::thread_stacksize::default_
threads::thread_schedule_hint schedulehint_ = { }

namespace parallel
```

```
namespace execution
```

```
template<typename Executor>
struct executor_execution_category<compute::host::block_executor<Executor>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::execution::parallel_execution_tag type

namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace host
```

Functions

```
std::vector<target> get_local_targets()

namespace hpx

namespace parallel

namespace util

template<typename T, typename Executors>
class numa_allocator
```

Public Types

```
typedef T value_type
typedef value_type *pointer
typedef value_type const *const_pointer
typedef value_type &reference
typedef value_type const &const_reference
typedef std::size_t size_type
typedef std::ptrdiff_t difference_type
```

Public Functions

```
numa_allocator(Executors const &executors, hpx::threads::topology &topo)
numa_allocator(numa_allocator const &rhs)

template<typename U>
numa_allocator(numa_allocator<U, Executors> const &rhs)

pointer address(reference r)
const_pointer address(const_reference r)
pointer allocate(size_type cnt, const void* = nullptr)
```

```
void deallocate (pointer p, size_type cnt)
size_type max_size () const
void construct (pointer p, const T &t)
void destroy (pointer p)
```

Private Types

```
typedef Executors::value_type executor_type
```

Private Members

```
Executors const &executors_
hpx::threads::topology &topo_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::parallel::util::numa_allocator
bool operator== (numa_allocator const &, numa_allocator const &)
bool operator!= (numa_allocator const &l, numa_allocator const &r)
template<typename U>
struct rebind
```

Public Types

```
template<>
typedef numa_allocator<U, Executors> other
```

Defines

```
NUMA_BINDING_ALLOCATOR_DEBUG
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
static hpx::debug::enable_print<NUMA_BINDING_ALLOCATOR_DEBUG> hpx::nba_deb ("NUM_B_A")
namespace compute

namespace host
```

TypeDefs

```
template<typename T>
using numa_binding_helper_ptr = std::shared_ptr<numa_binding_helper<T>>

template<typename T>
struct numa_binding_allocator
    #include <numa_binding_allocator.hpp> The numa_binding_allocator allocates memory using
    a policy based on hwloc flags for memory binding. This allocator can be used to request data that
    is bound to one or more numa domains via the bitmap mask supplied
```

Public Types

```
typedef T value_type
typedef T *pointer
typedef T &reference
typedef T const &const_reference
typedef std::size_t size_type
typedef std::ptrdiff_t difference_type
template<>
using numa_binding_helper_ptr = std::shared_ptr<numa_binding_helper<T>>
```

Public Functions

```
numa_binding_allocator()

numa_binding_allocator(threads::hpx_hwloc_membind_policy policy, unsigned int flags)
numa_binding_allocator(numa_binding_helper_ptr bind_func, threads::hpx_hwloc_membind_policy policy, unsigned int flags)
numa_binding_allocator(numa_binding_allocator const &rhs)

template<typename U>
numa_binding_allocator(numa_binding_allocator<U> const &rhs)
numa_binding_allocator(numa_binding_allocator &&rhs)

numa_binding_allocator &operator=(numa_binding_allocator const &rhs)
numa_binding_allocator &operator=(numa_binding_allocator &&rhs)

pointer address (reference x) const
const_pointer address (const_reference x) const
pointer allocate (size_type n)
void deallocate (pointer p, size_type n)
size_type max_size () const
```

```
template<class U, class ...A>
void construct (U *const p, A&&... args)

template<class U>
void destroy (U *const p)

int get numa_domain (void *page)

std::string get_page numa_domains (void *addr, std::size_t len) const

void initialize_pages (pointer p, size_t n) const

std::string display_binding (pointer p, numa_binding_helper_ptr helper)

template<typename Binder>
std::shared_ptr<Binder> get_binding_helper_cast () const
```

Public Members

```
const typedef T* hpx::compute::host::numa_binding_allocator::const_pointer
std::shared_ptr<numa_binding_helper<T>> binding_helper_
threads::hpx_hwloc_membind_policy policy_
unsigned int flags_
```

Protected Functions

```
std::vector<threads::hwloc_bitmap_ptr> create_nodesets (threads::hwloc_bitmap_ptr
bitmap) const

void touch_pages (pointer p, size_t n, numa_binding_helper_ptr helper, size_type
numa_domain, std::vector<threads::hwloc_bitmap_ptr> const
&nodesets) const

void bind_pages (pointer p, size_t n, numa_binding_helper_ptr helper, size_type
numa_domain, std::vector<threads::hwloc_bitmap_ptr> const &node-
sets) const
```

Private Members

```
std::mutex init_mutex

template<typename U>
struct rebind
```

Public Types

```
template<>
typedef numa_binding_allocator<U> other

template<typename T>
struct numa_binding_helper
```

Public Functions

```
virtual std::size_t operator() (const T*const, const T*const, std::size_t const, std::size_t const) const
virtual ~numa_binding_helper()
virtual const std::string &pool_name() const
virtual std::size_t memory_bytes() const
virtual std::size_t array_rank() const
virtual std::size_t array_size(std::size_t) const
virtual std::size_t memory_step(std::size_t) const
virtual std::size_t display_step(std::size_t) const
virtual std::string description() const
```

Public Members

```
std::string pool_name_ = "default"

namespace parallel

namespace execution

template<>
struct pool_numa_hint<numa_binding_allocator_tag>
```

Public Functions

```
int operator() (int const &domain) const
namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace host
```

Functions

```
std::vector<target> numa_domains()

namespace hpx

namespace compute

namespace host

struct target
```

Public Functions

```
target()

target (hpx::threads::mask_type mask)

native_handle_type &native_handle()

native_handle_type const &native_handle() const

std::pair<std::size_t, std::size_t> num_pus() const

void synchronize() const

hpx::future<void> get_future() const
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::vector<target> get_local_targets()
```

Private Functions

```
void serialize (serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
void serialize (serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```

Private Members

```
native_handle_type handle_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::compute::host::hpx::serialization::access
bool operator== (target const &lhs, target const &rhs)
struct native_handle_type
```

Public Functions

```
native_handle_type ()
native_handle_type (hpx::threads::mask_type mask)
hpx::threads::mask_type &get_device ()
hpx::threads::mask_type const &get_device () const
```

Private Members

```
hpx::threads::mask_type mask_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::compute::host::target
template<>
struct access_target<host::target>
```

Public Types

```
typedef host::target target_type
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename T>
static T const &read (target_type const&, T const *t)

template<typename T>
static void write (target_type const&, T *dst, T const *src)

template<>
struct access_target<std::vector<host::target>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::vector<host::target> target_type
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename T>
static T const &read(target_type const&, T const *t)
```

```
template<typename T>
static void write(target_type const&, T *dst, T const *src)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace compute
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<>
struct access_target<host::target>
```

Public Types

```
typedef host::target target_type
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename T>
static T const &read(target_type const&, T const *t)
```

```
template<typename T>
static void write(target_type const&, T *dst, T const *src)
```

```
template<>
struct access_target<std::vector<host::target>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::vector<host::target> target_type
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename T>
static T const &read(target_type const&, T const *t)

template<typename T>
static void write(target_type const&, T *dst, T const *src)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace serialization
```

Functions

```
template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(input_archive &ar, compute::vector<T, Allocator> &v, unsigned)

template<typename T, typename Allocator>
void serialize(output_archive &ar, compute::vector<T, Allocator> const &v, unsigned)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace compute
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<typename Allocator>
struct allocator_traits
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using reference = typename detail::get_reference_type<Allocator>::type
template<>
using const_reference = typename detail::get_const_reference_type<Allocator>::type
template<>
using access_target = typename detail::get_target_traits<Allocator>::type
template<>
using target_type = typename access_target::target_type
```

Public Static Functions

```
static auto target (Allocator const &alloc)

template<typename ...Ts>
static void bulk_construct (Allocator &alloc, pointer p, size_type count, Ts&&... vs)

static void bulk_destroy (Allocator &alloc, pointer p, size_type count)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = std::allocator_traits<Allocator>
```

compute_cuda

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/compute_cuda.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/compute_cuda.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

distribution_policies

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/distribution_policies.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/distribution_policies.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

namespace hpx

namespace components

Variables

```
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE char const* const hpx::components::default_binpacking
const binpacking_distribution_policy binpacked = {}

A predefined instance of the binpacking distribution_policy. It will represent the local locality and
will place all items to create here.

struct binpacking_distribution_policy
#include <binpacking_distribution_policy.hpp> This class specifies the parameters for a binpacking
distribution policy to use for creating a given number of items on a given set of localities. The
binpacking policy will distribute the new objects in a way such that each of the localities will equalize
the number of overall objects of this type based on a given criteria (by default this criteria is the overall
number of objects of this type).
```

Public Functions

`binpacking_distribution_policy()`

Default-construct a new instance of a binpacking_distribution_policy. This policy will represent one locality (the local locality).

```
binpacking_distribution_policy operator() (std::vector<id_type>      const      &locs,
```

```
                           char const *perf_counter_name = de-
```

```
fault_binpacking_counter_name) const
```

Create a new *default_distribution* policy representing the given set of localities.

Parameters

- `locs`: [in] The list of localities the new instance should represent
- `perf_counter_name`: [in] The name of the performance counter which should be used as the distribution criteria (by default the overall number of existing instances of the given component type will be used).

```
binpacking_distribution_policy operator() (std::vector<id_type>      &&locs,      char
```

```
                           const const *perf_counter_name = de-
```

```
fault_binpacking_counter_name) const
```

Create a new *default_distribution* policy representing the given set of localities.

Parameters

- `locs`: [in] The list of localities the new instance should represent
- `perf_counter_name`: [in] The name of the performance counter which should be used as the distribution criteria (by default the overall number of existing instances of the given component type will be used).

```
binpacking_distribution_policy operator() (id_type      const      &loc,      char
```

```
                           const const *perf_counter_name = de-
```

```
fault_binpacking_counter_name) const
```

Create a new *default_distribution* policy representing the given locality

Parameters

- `loc`: [in] The locality the new instance should represent
- `perf_counter_name`: [in] The name of the performance counter that should be used as the distribution criteria (by default the overall number of existing instances of the given component type will be used).

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
```

```
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> create (Ts&&... vs) const
```

Create one object on one of the localities associated by this policy instance

Return A future holding the global address which represents the newly created object

Parameters

- `vs`: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructor of the new object.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
```

```
hpx::future<std::vector<bulk_locality_result>> bulk_create (std::size_t count, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
                           const
```

Create multiple objects on the localities associated by this policy instance

Return A future holding the list of global addresses which represent the newly created objects

Parameters

- count: [in] The number of objects to create
- vs: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructors of the new objects.

`std::string const &get_counter_name() const`

Returns the name of the performance counter associated with this policy instance.

`std::size_t get_num_localities() const`

Returns the number of associated localities for this distribution policy

Note This function is part of the creation policy implemented by this class

`namespace hpx`

`namespace components`

Variables

`const colocating_distribution_policy colocated = {}`

A predefined instance of the co-locating *distribution_policy*. It will represent the local locality and will place all items to create here.

`struct colocating_distribution_policy`

`#include <colocating_distribution_policy.hpp>` This class specifies the parameters for a distribution policy to use for creating a given number of items on the locality where a given object is currently placed.

Public Functions

`colocating_distribution_policy()`

Default-construct a new instance of a colocating_distribution_policy. This policy will represent the local locality.

`colocating_distribution_policy operator()(id_type const &id) const`

Create a new colocating_distribution_policy representing the locality where the given object is current located

Parameters

- id: [in] The global address of the object with which the new instances should be colocated on

`template<typename Client, typename Stub>`

`colocating_distribution_policy operator()(client_base<Client, Stub> const &client)`

`const`

Create a new colocating_distribution_policy representing the locality where the given object is current located

Parameters

- client: [in] The client side representation of the object with which the new instances should be colocated on

`template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>`

`hpx::future<hpx::id_type> create(Ts&&... vs) const`
Create one object on the locality of the object this distribution policy instance is associated with

Note This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class.

Return A future holding the global address which represents the newly created object

Parameters

- vs: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructor of the new object.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<std::vector<bulk_locality_result>> bulk_create (std::size_t count, Ts&... vs)
                                                    const
    Create multiple objects colocated with the object represented by this policy instance
```

Note This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class.

Return A future holding the list of global addresses which represent the newly created objects

Parameters

- `count`: [in] The number of objects to create
 - `vs`: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructors of the new objects.

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
async_result<Action>::type async (launch policy, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
async_result<Action>::type async_cb (launch policy, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class.

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename ...Ts>
bool apply(Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const
```

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class.

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply(threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb(Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class.

```
template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb(threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

`std::size_t get_num_localities() const`

Returns the number of associated localities for this distribution policy

Note: This section is not suitable for:

Note This function is part of the creation policy implemented by this

```
    ::id_type get_next_target() const  
    Returns the locality which is anticipated to be used  
  
template<typename Action>  
struct async_result  
#include <colocating_distribution_policy.hpp>
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename hpx::traits::extract_action<Ac>>>;
namespace hpx
```

Variables

```
const container_distribution_policy container_layout = {}

struct container_distribution_policy : public default_distribution_policy
```

Public Functions

```
container_distribution_policy()

container_distribution_policy operator()(std::size_t num_partitions) const

container_distribution_policy operator()(hpx::id_type const &locality) const

container_distribution_policy operator()(std::vector<id_type> const &localities) const

container_distribution_policy operator()(std::vector<id_type> &&localities) const

container_distribution_policy operator()(std::size_t num_partitions, std::vector<id_type>
                                         const &localities) const

container_distribution_policy operator()(std::size_t num_partitions, std::vector<id_type>
                                         &&localities) const

std::size_t get_num_partitions() const

std::vector<hpx::id_type> get_localities() const
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void serialize(Archive &ar, const unsigned int)

container_distribution_policy(std::size_t num_partitions, std::vector<id_type> const
                             &localities)

container_distribution_policy(std::size_t num_partitions, std::vector<id_type> &&lo-
                             calities)

container_distribution_policy(hpx::id_type const &locality)
```

Private Members

```
std::size_t num_partitions_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::hpx::serialization::access
```

```
namespace traits
```

```
template<>
```

```
struct num_container_partitions<container_distribution_policy>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::size_t call(container_distribution_policy const &policy)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Variables

```
const target_distribution_policy target = {}
```

A predefined instance of the target_distribution_policy. It will represent the local locality and will place all items to create here.

```
struct target_distribution_policy
```

#include <target_distribution_policy.hpp> This class specifies the parameters for a simple distribution policy to use for creating (and evenly distributing) a given number of items on a given set of localities.

Public Functions

```
target_distribution_policy()
```

Default-construct a new instance of a target_distribution_policy. This policy will represent one locality (the local locality).

```
target_distribution_policy operator()(id_type const &id) const
```

Create a new target_distribution_policy representing the given locality

Parameters

- `loc`: [in] The locality the new instance should represent

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
```

```
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> create(Ts&&... vs) const
```

Create one object on one of the localities associated by this policy instance

Note This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class

Return A future holding the global address which represents the newly created object

Parameters

- `vs`: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructor of the new object.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<std::vector<bulk_locality_result>> bulk_create (std::size_t count, Ts&&... vs)
const
Create multiple objects on the localities associated by this policy instance
```

Note This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class

Return A future holding the list of global addresses which represent the newly created objects
Parameters

- `count`: [in] The number of objects to create
- `vs`: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructors of the new objects.

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
async_result<Action>::type async (launch policy, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
async_result<Action>::type async_cb (launch policy, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename ...Ts>
bool apply (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const
Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class
```

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply (threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
std::size_t get_num_localities () const
Returns the number of associated localities for this distribution policy
```

Note This function is part of the creation policy implemented by this class

```
hpx::id_type get_next_target () const
Returns the locality which is anticipated to be used for the next async operation
```

```
template<typename Action>
struct async_result
#include <target_distribution_policy.hpp>
Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename hpx::traits::extract_action<Ac>>
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
struct unwrapping_result_policy
```

#include <unwrapping_result_policy.hpp> This class is a distribution policy that can be using with actions that return futures. For those actions it is possible to apply certain optimizations if the action is invoked synchronously.

Public Functions

```
unwrapping_result_policy (id_type const &id)
```

```
template<typename Client, typename Stub>
```

```
unwrapping_result_policy (client_base<Client, Stub> const &client)
```

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
```

```
async_result<Action>::type async (launch policy, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
```

```
async_result<Action>::type async (launch::sync_policy, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
```

```
async_result<Action>::type async_cb (launch policy, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename ...Ts>
```

```
bool apply (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const
```

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
```

```
bool apply (threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
```

```
bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

```
template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
```

```
bool apply_cb (threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
hpx::id_type const &get_next_target () const
```

```
template<typename Action>
```

```
struct async_result
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename traits::promise_local_result::type
```

executors_distributed

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/executors_distributed.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/executors_distributed.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

include

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/include.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/include.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

init_runtime

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/init_runtime.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/init_runtime.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

namespace hpx

Functions

```
int finalize(double shutdown_timeout, double localwait = -1.0, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Main function to gracefully terminate the HPX runtime system.

The function `hpx::finalize` is the main way to (gracefully) exit any HPX application. It should be called from one locality only (usually the console) and it will notify all connected localities to finish execution. Only after all other localities have exited this function will return, allowing to exit the console locality as well.

During the execution of this function the runtime system will invoke all registered shutdown functions (see `hpx::init`) on all localities.

The default value (`-1.0`) will try to find a globally set timeout value (can be set as the configuration parameter `hpx.shutdown_timeout`), and if that is not set or `-1.0` as well, it will disable any timeout, each connected locality will wait for all existing HPX-threads to terminate.

Parameters

- `shutdown_timeout`: This parameter allows to specify a timeout (in microseconds), specifying how long any of the connected localities should wait for pending tasks to be executed. After this timeout, all suspended HPX-threads will be aborted. Note, that this function will not abort any running HPX-threads. In any case the shutdown will not proceed as long as there is at least one pending/running HPX-thread.

The default value (`-1.0`) will try to find a globally set wait time value (can be set as the configuration parameter “`hpx.finalize_wait_time`”), and if this is not set or `-1.0` as well, it will disable any addition local wait time before proceeding.

Parameters

- `localwait`: This parameter allows to specify a local wait time (in microseconds) before the connected localities will be notified and the overall shutdown process starts.

This function will block and wait for all connected localities to exit before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called by any application.

Return This function will always return zero.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

Using this function is an alternative to `hpx::disconnect`, these functions do not need to be called both.

```
int finalize(error_code &ec = throws)
```

Main function to gracefully terminate the HPX runtime system.

The function `hpx::finalize` is the main way to (gracefully) exit any HPX application. It should be called from one locality only (usually the console) and it will notify all connected localities to finish execution. Only after all other localities have exited this function will return, allowing to exit the console locality as well.

During the execution of this function the runtime system will invoke all registered shutdown functions (see `hpx::init`) on all localities.

This function will block and wait for all connected localities to exit before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called by any application.

Return This function will always return zero.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

Using this function is an alternative to `hpx::disconnect`, these functions do not need to be called both.

```
HPX_NORETURN void hpx::terminate()
```

Terminate any application non-gracefully.

The function `hpx::terminate` is the non-graceful way to exit any application immediately. It can be called from any locality and will terminate all localities currently used by the application.

Note This function will cause HPX to call `std::terminate()` on all localities associated with this application. If the function is called not from an HPX thread it will fail and return an error using the argument `ec`.

```
int disconnect (double shutdown_timeout, double localwait = -1.0, error_code &ec = throws)  
    Disconnect this locality from the application.
```

The function `hpx::disconnect` can be used to disconnect a locality from a running HPX application.

During the execution of this function the runtime system will invoke all registered shutdown functions (see `hpx::init`) on this locality. The default value (-1.0) will try to find a globally set timeout value (can be set as the configuration parameter “`hpx.shutdown_timeout`”), and if that is not set or -1.0 as well, it will disable any timeout, each connected locality will wait for all existing HPX-threads to terminate.

Parameters

- `shutdown_timeout`: This parameter allows to specify a timeout (in microseconds), specifying how long this locality should wait for pending tasks to be executed. After this timeout, all suspended HPX-threads will be aborted. Note, that this function will not abort any running HPX-threads. In any case the shutdown will not proceed as long as there is at least one pending/running HPX-thread.

The default value (-1.0) will try to find a globally set wait time value (can be set as the configuration parameter `hpx.finalize_wait_time`), and if this is not set or -1.0 as well, it will disable any addition local wait time before proceeding.

Parameters

- `localwait`: This parameter allows to specify a local wait time (in microseconds) before the connected localities will be notified and the overall shutdown process starts.

This function will block and wait for this locality to finish executing before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called by any locality being disconnected.

Return This function will always return zero.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
int disconnect (error_code &ec = throws)  
    Disconnect this locality from the application.
```

The function `hpx::disconnect` can be used to disconnect a locality from a running HPX application.

During the execution of this function the runtime system will invoke all registered shutdown functions (see `hpx::init`) on this locality.

This function will block and wait for this locality to finish executing before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called by any locality being disconnected.

Return This function will always return zero.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Parameters

- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
int stop (error_code &ec = throws)
    Stop the runtime system.
```

This function will block and wait for this locality to finish executing before returning to the caller. It should be the last HPX-function called on every locality. This function should be used only if the runtime system was started using *hpx::start*.

Return The function returns the value, which has been returned from the user supplied main HPX function (usually *hpx_main*).

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
int init (std::function<int> hpx::program_options::variables_map &
          > f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params() Main entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.
```

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users *main()* function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by *f* as a HPX thread. This overload will not call *hpx_main*.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users *main()* function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by *f* as a HPX thread.

Return The function returns the value, which has been returned from the user supplied *f*.

Note If the parameter *mode* is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in *argc/argv*. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the parameter *mode*.

Parameters

- *f*: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If *f* is *nullptr* the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking *f*.
- *argc*: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in *argv*. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to *main()*).
- *argv*: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to *main()*).
- *params*: [in] The parameters to the *hpx::init* function (See documentation of *hpx::init_params*)

```
int init (std::function<int> int, char**>  
        > f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())Main entry point for launching  
the HPX runtime system.
```

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread. This overload will not call `hpx_main`.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread.

Return The function returns the value, which has been returned from the user supplied `f`.

Note If the parameter `mode` is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the `parametermode`.

Parameters

- `f`: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If `f` is `nullptr` the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking `f`.
- `argc`: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in `argv`. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `argv`: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::init` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

```
int init (int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())
```

Main entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread. This overload will not call `hpx_main`.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread.

Return The function returns the value, which has been returned from the user supplied `f`.

Note If the parameter `mode` is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the `parametermode`.

Parameters

- `argc`: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in `argv`. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `argv`: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::init` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

```
int init (std::nullptr_t f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())
```

Main entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread. This overload will not call `hpx_main`.

This is the main entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread.

Return The function returns the value, which has been returned from the user supplied `f`.

Note If the parameter `mode` is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the parameter `mode`.

Parameters

- `f`: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If `f` is `nullptr` the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking `f`.
- `argc`: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in `argv`. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `argv`: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::init` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

```
int init (init_params const &params = init_params())
```

Main entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is a simplified main entry point, which can be used to set up the runtime for an HPX application (the runtime system will be set up in console mode or worker mode depending on the command line settings).

This is a simplified main entry point, which can be used to set up the runtime for an HPX application (the runtime system will be set up in console mode or worker mode depending on the command line settings).

Return The function returns the value, which has been returned from `hpx_main` (or 0 when executed in worker mode).

Note The created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. If no command line arguments are passed, console mode is assumed.

Note If no command line arguments are passed the HPX runtime system will not support any of the default command line options as described in the section ‘HPX Command Line Options’.

Parameters

- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::init` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

namespace hpx

```
struct init_params
```

#include <hpx_init_params.hpp> Parameters used to initialize the HPX runtime through `hpx::init` and `hpx::start`.

Public Members

```
std::reference_wrapper<hpx::program_options::options_description const> desc_cmdline = detail::default_desc
std::vector<std::string> cfg
startup_function_type startup
shutdown_function_type shutdown
hpx::runtime_mode mode = ::hpx::runtime_mode::default_
hpx::resource::partitioner_mode rp_mode = ::hpx::resource::mode_default
hpx::resource::rp_callback_type rp_callback

namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
bool start (std::function<int> hpx::program_options::variables_map&
> f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())Main non-blocking entry point
for launching the HPX runtime system.
```

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution. This overload will not call `hpx_main`.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as an HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution.

Return The function returns `true` if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return `false` otherwise.

Note If the parameter `mode` is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the `parametermode`.

Parameters

- `f`: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If `f` is `nullptr` the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking `f`.
- `argc`: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in `argv`. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `argv`: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::start` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

```
bool start (std::function<int> int, char**>
f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())Main non-blocking entry point
for launching the HPX runtime system.
```

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution. This overload will not call `hpx_main`.

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Return The function returns `true` if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return `false` otherwise.

Note If the parameter `mode` is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the `parametermode`.

Parameters

- `f`: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If `f` is `nullptr` the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking `f`.
- `argc`: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in `argv`. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `argv`: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::start` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

```
bool start (int argc, char **argv, init_params const &params = init_params())
```

Main non-blocking entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution. This overload will not call `hpx_main`.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as an HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution.

Return The function returns `true` if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return `false` otherwise.

Note If the parameter `mode` is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the `parametermode`.

Parameters

- `argc`: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in `argv`. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).

- `argc`: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::start` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

`bool start (std::nullptr_t f, int argc, char **argv, init_params const ¶ms = init_params())`
Main non-blocking entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as a HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution. This overload will not call `hpx_main`.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as an HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution.

Return The function returns `true` if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return `false` otherwise.

Note If the parameter `mode` is not given (defaulted), the created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. Otherwise it will be executed as specified by the `parametermode`.

Parameters

- `f`: [in] The function to be scheduled as an HPX thread. Usually this function represents the main entry point of any HPX application. If `f` is `nullptr` the HPX runtime environment will be started without invoking `f`.
- `argc`: [in] The number of command line arguments passed in `argv`. This is usually the unchanged value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `argv`: [in] The command line arguments for this application, usually that is the value as passed by the operating system (to `main()`).
- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::start` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

`bool start (init_params const ¶ms = init_params())`
Main non-blocking entry point for launching the HPX runtime system.

This is a simplified main, non-blocking entry point, which can be used to set up the runtime for an HPX application (the runtime system will be set up in console mode or worker mode depending on the command line settings). It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution.

This is the main, non-blocking entry point for any HPX application. This function (or one of its overloads below) should be called from the users `main()` function. It will set up the HPX runtime environment and schedule the function given by `f` as an HPX thread. It will return immediately after that. Use `hpx::wait` and `hpx::stop` to synchronize with the runtime system's execution.

Return The function returns `true` if command line processing succeeded and the runtime system was started successfully. It will return `false` otherwise.

Note The created runtime system instance will be executed in console or worker mode depending on the command line arguments passed in `argc/argv`. If no command line arguments are passed, console mode is assumed.

Note If no command line arguments are passed the HPX runtime system will not support any of the default command line options as described in the section ‘HPX Command Line Options’.

Parameters

- `params`: [in] The parameters to the `hpx::start` function (See documentation of `hpx::init_params`)

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
int suspend(error_code &ec = throws)
```

Suspend the runtime system.

The function `hpx::suspend` is used to suspend the HPX runtime system. It can only be used when running HPX on a single locality. It will block waiting for all thread pools to be empty. This function only be called when the runtime is running, or already suspended in which case this function will do nothing.

Return This function will always return zero.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
int resume(error_code &ec = throws)
```

Resume the HPX runtime system.

The function `hpx::resume` is used to resume the HPX runtime system. It can only be used when running HPX on a single locality. It will block waiting for all thread pools to be resumed. This function only be called when the runtime suspended, or already running in which case this function will do nothing.

Return This function will always return zero.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn’t throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
namespace hpx_startup
```

Functions

```
std::vector<std::string> user_main_config (std::vector<std::string> const &cfg)
```

Variables

```
std::vector<std::string> (*user_main_config_function) (std::vector<std::string> const &)
```

lcos_distributed

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/lcos_distributed.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/lcos_distributed.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
template<typename T>
class channel
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using value_type = T
```

Public Functions

```
channel()
channel (naming::id_type const &loc)
channel (hpx::future<naming::id_type> &&id)
channel (hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> &&id)
channel (hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> const &id)
hpx::future<T> get (launch::async_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation) const
hpx::future<T> get (std::size_t generation = default_generation) const
T get (launch::sync_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation, hpx::error_code &ec =
       hpx::throws) const
T get (launch::sync_policy, hpx::error_code &ec, std::size_t generation = default_generation) const
template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if_t<!std::is_void<U2>::value, bool> set (launch::apply_policy, U val, std::size_t
                                                       generation = default_generation)
```

```

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if_t<!std::is_void<U2>::value, hpx::future<void>> set (launch::async_policy, U
val, std::size_t generation
= default_generation)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if_t<!std::is_void<U2>::value> set (launch::sync_policy, U val, std::size_t genera-
tion = default_generation)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if_t<!std::is_void<U2>::value && !traits::is_launch_policy<U>::value> set (U
val,
std::size_t
gen-
era-
tion
= de-
fault_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_void<U>::value, bool> set (launch::apply_policy, std::size_t genera-
tion = default_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_void<U>::value, hpx::future<void>> set (launch::async_policy,
std::size_t generation =
default_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_void<U>::value> set (launch::sync_policy, std::size_t generation = de-
fault_generation)

template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_void<U>::value> set (std::size_t generation = default_generation)

void close (launch::apply_policy, bool force_delete_entries = false)

hpx::future<std::size_t> close (launch::async_policy, bool force_delete_entries = false)

std::size_t close (launch::sync_policy, bool force_delete_entries = false)

std::size_t close (bool force_delete_entries = false)

channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> begin () const

channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> end () const

channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> rbegin () const

channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> rend () const

```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = components::client_base<channel<T>, lcos::server::channel<T>>
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::size_t default_generation = std::size_t(-1)
```

```
template<typename T, typename Channel>
class channel_iterator : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<T, Channel>, T const, std::input_it...
```

Public Functions

```
channel_iterator()
```

```
channel_iterator(Channel const &c)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<T, Channel>, T const, std::input_iterator_tag>
```

Private Functions

```
std::pair<T, bool> get_checked() const
```

```
bool equal(channel_iterator const &rhs) const
```

```
void increment()
```

```
base_type::reference dereference() const
```

Private Members

```
Channel const *channel_
```

```
std::pair<T, bool> data_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::hpx::util::iterator_core_access
```

```
template<typename Channel>
class channel_iterator<void, Channel> : public hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<void, Channel>, u...
```

Public Functions

```
channel_iterator()  
channel_iterator(Channel const &c)
```

Private Types

```
template<>  
using base_type = hpx::util::iterator_facade<channel_iterator<void, Channel>, util::unused_type const, std::in
```

Private Functions

```
bool get_checked()  
bool equal(channel_iterator const &rhs) const  
void increment()  
base_type::reference dereference() const
```

Private Members

```
Channel const *channel_  
bool data_
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::lcos::hpx::util::iterator_core_access  
template<typename T>  
class receive_channel
```

Public Types

```
template<>  
using value_type = T
```

Public Functions

```
receive_channel()  
receive_channel(channel<T> const &c)  
receive_channel(hpx::future<naming::id_type> &&id)  
receive_channel(hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> &&id)  
receive_channel(hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> const &id)  
hpx::future<T> get(launch::async_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation) const
```

```
hpx::future<T> get (std::size_t generation = default_generation) const
T get (launch::sync_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation, hpx::error_code &ec =
      hpx::throws) const
T get (launch::sync_policy, hpx::error_code &ec, std::size_t generation = default_generation)
      const
channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> begin() const
channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> end() const
channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> rbegin() const
channel_iterator<T, channel<T>> rend() const
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = components::client_base<receive_channel<T>, lcos::server::channel<T>>
```

Private Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::size_t default_generation = std::size_t(-1)
```

```
template<typename T>
class send_channel
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using value_type = T
```

Public Functions

```
send_channel()

send_channel(channel<T> const &c)

send_channel(hpx::future<naming::id_type> &&id)

send_channel(hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> &&id)

send_channel(hpx::shared_future<naming::id_type> const &id)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if_t<!std::is_void<U2>::value, bool> set (launch::apply_policy, U val, std::size_t
      generation = default_generation)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if_t<!std::is_void<U2>::value, hpx::future<void>> set (launch::async_policy, U
      val, std::size_t generation = default_generation)

template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
```

```

std::enable_if_t<!std::is_void<U>::value> set (launch::sync_policy, U val, std::size_t generation = default_generation)
template<typename U, typename U2 = T>
std::enable_if_t<!std::is_void<U>::value && !traits::is_launch_policy<U>::value> set (U
    val,
    std::size_t
    gen-
    era-
    tion
    = de-
    fault_generation)
template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_void<U>::value, bool> set (launch::apply_policy, std::size_t generation = default_generation)
template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_void<U>::value, hpx::future<void>> set (launch::async_policy,
    std::size_t generation =
    default_generation)
template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_void<U>::value> set (launch::sync_policy, std::size_t generation = de-
    fault_generation)
template<typename U = T>
std::enable_if_t<std::is_void<U>::value> set (std::size_t generation = default_generation)
void close (launch::apply_policy, bool force_delete_entries = false)
hpx::future<std::size_t> close (launch::async_policy, bool force_delete_entries = false)
std::size_t close (launch::sync_policy, bool force_delete_entries = false)
std::size_t close (bool force_delete_entries = false)

```

Private Types

```

template<>
using base_type = components::client_base<send_channel<T>, lcos::server::channel<T>>

```

Private Static Attributes

```

constexpr std::size_t default_generation = std::size_t(-1)
namespace hpx

```

```
namespace lcos
```

```

template<typename ValueType>
struct object_semaphore : public components::client_base<object_semaphore<ValueType>, lcos::server::object

```

Public Types

```
template<>
using server_type = lcos::server::object_semaphore<ValueType>

template<>
using base_type = components::client_base<object_semaphore, lcos::server::object_semaphore<ValueType>>
```

Public Functions

```
object_semaphore()

object_semaphore(naming::id_type gid)

lcos::future<void> signal(launch::async_policy, ValueType const &val, std::uint64_t count
                           = 1)

void signal(launch::sync_policy, ValueType const &val, std::uint64_t count = 1)

lcos::future<ValueType> get(launch::async_policy)

ValueType get(launch::sync_policy)

future<void> abort_pending(launch::async_policy, error ec = no_success)

void abort_pending(launch::sync_policy, error = no_success)

void wait(launch::async_policy)

void wait(launch::sync_policy)
```

Defines

```
HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION(...)

HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION_(...)

HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION_1(type)

HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION_2(type, name)

HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL(...)

HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_(...)

HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_1(type)

HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_2(type, name)

namespace hpx

namespace lcos

namespace server

template<typename T, typename RemoteType>
class channel
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using base_type_holder = lcos::base_lco_with_value<T, RemoteType, traits::detail::component_tag>

template<>
using wrapping_type = typename base_type::wrapping_type
```

Public Functions

```
channel ()

void set_value (RemoteType &&result)
void set_exception (std::exception_ptr const&)
result_type get_value ()
result_type get_value (error_code &ec)
hpx::future<T> get_generation (std::size_t generation)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION (channel, get_generation)
void set_generation (RemoteType &&value, std::size_t generation)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION (channel, set_generation)
std::size_t close (bool force_delete_entries)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (channel, close)
```

Public Static Functions

```
static components::component_type get_component_type ()
static void set_component_type (components::component_type type)
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = components::component_base<channel>
template<>
using result_type = std::conditional_t<std::is_void<T>::value, util::unused_type, T>
```

Private Members

```
lcos::local::channel<result_type> channel_  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace lcos
```

```
namespace server
```

```
template<typename ValueType>  
struct object_semaphore : public components::managed_component_base<object_semaphore<ValueType>
```

Public Types

```
template<>  
using base_type = components::managed_component_base<object_semaphore>  
template<>  
using mutex_type = hpx::lcos::local::spinlock  
template<>  
using slist_option_type = boost::intrusive::member_hook<queue_thread_entry, typename queue_thre  
template<>  
using thread_queue_type = boost::intrusive::slist<queue_thread_entry, slist_option_type, boost::intrusive:  
template<>  
using value_slist_option_type = boost::intrusive::member_hook<queue_value_entry, typename que  
template<>  
using value_queue_type = boost::intrusive::slist<queue_value_entry, value_slist_option_type, boost::intrusiv
```

Public Functions

```
object_semaphore()  
~object_semaphore()  
void signal (ValueType const &val, std::uint64_t count)  
void get (naming::id_type const &lco)  
void abort_pending (error ec)  
void wait ()  
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (object_semaphore, signal, signal_action)  
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (object_semaphore, get, get_action)  
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (object_semaphore, abort_pending, abort_pending_action)  
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (object_semaphore, wait, wait_action)
```

Private Functions

```
void resume (std::unique_lock<mutex_type> &l)
```

Private Members

```
value_queue_type value_queue_
thread_queue_type thread_queue_
mutex_type mtx_
struct queue_thread_entry
```

Public Types

```
template<>
typedef boost::intrusive::slist_member_hook<boost::intrusive::link_mode<boost::intrusive::normal_link>>
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
queue_thread_entry (naming::id_type const &id)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
naming::id_type id_
template<>
hook_type slist_hook_
struct queue_value_entry
```

Public Types

```
template<>
typedef boost::intrusive::slist_member_hook<boost::intrusive::link_mode<boost::intrusive::normal_link>>
```

Public Functions

```
template<>
queue_value_entry (ValueType const &val, std::uint64_t count)
```

Public Members

```
template<>
ValueType val_

template<>
std::uint64_t count_

template<>
hook_type slist_hook_
```

naming

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/naming.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/naming.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace naming
```

Functions

```
void decrement_refcnt(gid_type const &gid)

void save(serialization::output_archive &ar, id_type const&, unsigned int)

void load(serialization::input_archive &ar, id_type&, unsigned int)

HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE(id_type)
```

naming_base

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/naming_base.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/naming_base.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

Defines

```
HPX_ADDRESS_VERSION
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace naming
```

```
struct address
```

Public Types

```
using component_type = naming::component_type
using address_type = naming::address_type
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr address ()
constexpr address (gid_type const &l, component_type t = component_invalid)
address (gid_type const &l, component_type t, void *lva)
constexpr address (gid_type const &l, component_type t, address_type a)
address (void *lva, component_type t = component_invalid)
constexpr address (address_type a)
constexpr operator bool () const
```

Public Members

```
gid_type locality_
component_type type_ = component_invalid
address_type address_ = 0
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr const component_type component_invalid = -1
```

Private Functions

```
template<typename Archive>
void save(Archive &ar, unsigned int version) const

template<typename Archive>
void load(Archive &ar, unsigned int version)
```

HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_MEMBER()

Friends

```
friend hpx::naming::hpx::serialization::access
    address (local virtual address)

friend constexpr bool operator== (address const &lhs, address const &rhs)
```

Defines

```
HPX_GIDTYPE_VERSION  
template<>  
struct hash<hpx::naming::gid_type>
```

Public Functions

```
std::size_t operator() (::hpx::naming::gid_type const &gid) const  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace naming
```

Functions

```
gid_type operator+ (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  
gid_type operator- (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  
void save (serialization::output_archive &ar, gid_type const&, unsigned int)  
void load (serialization::input_archive &ar, gid_type&, unsigned int version)  
HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE (gid_type)  
gid_type get_gid_from_locality_id (std::uint32_t locality_id)  
std::uint32_t get_locality_id_from_gid (std::uint64_t msb)  
std::uint32_t get_locality_id_from_gid (gid_type const &id)  
gid_type get_locality_from_gid (gid_type const &id)  
bool is_locality (gid_type const &gid)  
std::uint64_t replace_locality_id (std::uint64_t msb, std::uint32_t locality_id)  
gid_type replace_locality_id (gid_type const &gid, std::uint32_t locality_id)  
constexpr bool refers_to_virtual_memory (std::uint64_t msb)  
constexpr bool refers_to_virtual_memory (gid_type const &gid)  
constexpr bool refers_to_local_lva (gid_type const &gid)  
gid_type replace_component_type (gid_type const &gid, std::uint32_t type)  
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, gid_type const &id)
```

Variables

```
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE const gid_type hpx::naming::invalid_gid = {}
```

struct gid_type
#include <gid_type.hpp> Global identifier for components across the HPX system.
Subclassed by hpx::naming::detail::id_type_impl

Public Types

```
using size_type = gid_type  

using difference_type = gid_type  

using mutex_type = gid_type
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr gid_type()  

constexpr gid_type(std::uint64_t lsb_id)  

gid_type(std::uint64_t msb_id, std::uint64_t lsb_id)  

constexpr gid_type(gid_type const &rhs)  

constexpr gid_type(gid_type &&rhs)  

~gid_type()  

gid_type &operator=(std::uint64_t lsb_id)  

gid_type &operator=(gid_type const &rhs)  

gid_type &operator=(gid_type &&rhs)  

constexpr operator bool() const  

gid_type &operator++()  

gid_type operator++(int)  

gid_type &operator--()  

gid_type operator--(int)  

gid_type operator+=(gid_type const &rhs)  

gid_type operator+=(std::uint64_t rhs)  

gid_type operator-=(gid_type const &rhs)  

gid_type operator-=(std::uint64_t rhs)  

constexpr std::uint64_t get_msb() const  

constexpr void set_msb(std::uint64_t msb)
```

```
constexpr std::uint64_t get_lsb() const
constexpr void set_lsb(std::uint64_t lsb)
void set_lsb(void *lsb)
std::string to_string() const
void lock()
bool try_lock()
void unlock()
mutex_type &get_mutex() const
```

Public Static Attributes

```
constexpr std::uint64_t credit_base_mask = 0x1full
constexpr std::uint16_t credit_shift = 24
constexpr std::uint64_t credit_mask = credit_base_mask << credit_shift
constexpr std::uint64_t was_split_mask = 0x80000000ull
constexpr std::uint64_t has_credits_mask = 0x40000000ull
constexpr std::uint64_t is_locked_mask = 0x20000000ull
constexpr std::uint64_t locality_id_mask = 0xffffffff00000000ull
constexpr std::uint16_t locality_id_shift = 32
constexpr std::uint64_t virtual_memory_mask = 0x3fffffull
constexpr std::uint64_t dont_cache_mask = 0x800000ull
constexpr std::uint64_t is_migratable = 0x400000ull
constexpr std::uint64_t dynamically_assigned = 0x1ull
constexpr std::uint64_t component_type_base_mask = 0xfffffull
constexpr std::uint64_t component_type_shift = 1ull
constexpr std::uint64_t component_type_mask = component_type_base_mask << component_type_shift
constexpr std::uint64_t credit_bits_mask = credit_mask | was_split_mask | has_credits_mask
constexpr std::uint64_t internal_bits_mask = credit_bits_mask | is_locked_mask | dont_cache_mask | is_mig
constexpr std::uint64_t special_bits_mask = locality_id_mask | internal_bits_mask | component_type_mask
```

Private Types

```
using spinlock_pool = util::spinlock_pool<gid_type>
```

Private Functions

```
bool acquire_lock ()  

void relinquish_lock ()  

constexpr bool is_locked () const
```

Private Members

```
std::uint64_t id_msb_ = 0  

std::uint64_t id_lsb_ = 0
```

Friends

```
gid_type operator+ (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  

gid_type operator+ (gid_type const &lhs, std::uint64_t rhs)  

gid_type operator- (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  

gid_type operator- (gid_type const &lhs, std::uint64_t rhs)  

gid_type operator& (gid_type const &lhs, std::uint64_t rhs)  

bool operator== (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  

bool operator!= (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  

bool operator< (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  

bool operator>= (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  

bool operator<= (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  

bool operator> (gid_type const &lhs, gid_type const &rhs)  

std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, gid_type const &id)  

void save (serialization::output_archive &ar, gid_type const&, unsigned int)  

void load (serialization::input_archive &ar, gid_type&, unsigned int version)  
  

namespace std  
  

template<>  

struct hash<hpx::naming::gid_type>
```

Public Functions

```
std::size_t operator() (::hpx::naming::gid_type const &gid) const
template<>
struct get_remote_result<naming::id_type, naming::gid_type>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static naming::id_type call (naming::gid_type const &rhs)
template<>
struct promise_local_result<naming::gid_type>
```

Public Types

```
typedef naming::id_type type
template<>
struct get_remote_result<std::vector<naming::id_type>, std::vector<naming::gid_type>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::vector<naming::id_type> call (std::vector<naming::gid_type> const &rhs)
template<>
struct promise_local_result<std::vector<naming::gid_type>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::vector<naming::id_type> type
namespace hpx

namespace naming
```

Functions

```
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, id_type const &id)

char const *get_management_type_name (id_type::management_type m)

id_type get_id_from_locality_id (std::uint32_t locality_id)

std::uint32_t get_locality_id_from_id (id_type const &id)

id_type get_locality_from_id (id_type const &id)

bool is_locality (id_type const &id)

bool operator!= (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)

bool operator<= (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
```

```
bool operator> (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool operator>= (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
```

Variables

```
const id_type invalid_id = id_type()
struct id_type
```

Public Types

```
enum management_type
  Values:
    unknown_deleter = -1
    unmanaged = 0
      unmanaged GID
    managed = 1
      managed GID
    managed_move_credit = 2
      managed GID which will give up all credits when sent
```

Public Functions

```
constexpr id_type()

id_type (std::uint64_t lsb_id, management_type t)

id_type (gid_type const &gid, management_type t)

id_type (std::uint64_t msb_id, std::uint64_t lsb_id, management_type t)

id_type (id_type const &o)

id_type (id_type &&o)

id_type &operator= (id_type const &o)

id_type &operator= (id_type &&o)

gid_type const &get_gid()

gid_type const &get_gid() const

id_type::management_type get_management_type() const

id_type &operator++()

id_type operator++ (int)

operator bool() const

std::uint64_t get_msb() const
```

```
void set_msb (std::uint64_t msb)
    std::uint64_t get_lsb () const
void set_lsb (std::uint64_t lsb)
void set_lsb (void *lsb)
void make_unmanaged () const
    hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::id_type_impl> &impl ()
    hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::id_type_impl> const &impl () const
```

Private Members

```
hpx::intrusive_ptr<detail::id_type_impl> gid_
```

Friends

```
bool operator== (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool operator!= (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool operator< (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool operator<= (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool operator> (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
bool operator>= (id_type const &lhs, id_type const &rhs)
std::ostream &operator<< (std::ostream &os, id_type const &id)
```

namespace traits

```
template<>
struct get_remote_result<naming::id_type, naming::gid_type>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static naming::id_type call (naming::gid_type const &rhs)
template<>
struct get_remote_result<std::vector<naming::id_type>, std::vector<naming::gid_type>>
```

Public Static Functions

```
static std::vector<naming::id_type> call (std::vector<naming::gid_type> const &rhs)
template<>
struct promise_local_result<naming::gid_type>
```

Public Types

```
typedef naming::id_type type
template<>
struct promise_local_result<std::vector<naming::gid_type>>
```

Public Types

```
typedef std::vector<naming::id_type> type
namespace hpx

namespace naming
```

Typedefs

```
using component_type = std::int32_t
using address_type = std::uint64_t
```

Variables

```
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE std::uint32_t hpx::naming::invalid_locality_id=
HPX_INLINE_CONSTEXPR_VARIABLE std::int32_t hpx::naming::component_invalid = -1
namespace hpx

namespace naming
```

Functions

id_type unmanaged(id_type const &id)

The helper function `hpx::unmanaged` can be used to generate a global identifier which does not participate in the automatic garbage collection.

Return This function returns a new global id referencing the same object as the parameter *id*. The only difference is that the returned global identifier does not participate in the automatic garbage collection.

Note This function allows to apply certain optimizations to the process of memory management in HPX. It however requires the user to take full responsibility for keeping the referenced objects alive long enough.

Parameters

- `id`: [in] The id to generate the unmanaged global id from. This parameter can be itself a managed or an unmanaged global id.

performance_counters

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/performance_counters.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/performance_counters.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

Functions

```
bool action_invocation_counter_discoverer(hpx::actions::detail::invocation_count_registry  
                                         const &registry, counter_info const  
                                         &info, counter_path_elements &p,  
                                         discover_counter_func const &f, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code  
                                         &ec)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

Functions

```
void register_agas_counter_types(agas::addressing_service &client)  
    Install performance counter types exposing properties from the local cache.
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace agas
```

Enums

```
enum namespace_action_code
```

Values:

```
invalid_request = 0  
locality_ns_service = 0b1100000  
locality_ns_bulk_service = 0b1100001  
locality_ns_allocate = 0b1100010  
locality_ns_free = 0b1100011
```

```
locality_ns_localities = 0b1100100
locality_ns_num_localities = 0b1100101
locality_ns_num_threads = 0b1100110
locality_ns_statistics_counter = 0b1100111
locality_ns_resolve_locality = 0b1101000
primary_ns_service = 0b1000000
primary_ns_bulk_service = 0b1000001
primary_ns_route = 0b1000010
primary_ns_bind_gid = 0b1000011
primary_ns_resolve_gid = 0b1000100
primary_ns_unbind_gid = 0b1000101
primary_ns_increment_credit = 0b1000110
primary_ns_decrement_credit = 0b1000111
primary_ns_allocate = 0b1001000
primary_ns_begin_migration = 0b1001001
primary_ns_end_migration = 0b1001010
primary_ns_statistics_counter = 0b1001011
component_ns_service = 0b0100000
component_ns_bulk_service = 0b0100001
component_ns_bind_prefix = 0b0100010
component_ns_bind_name = 0b0100011
component_ns_resolve_id = 0b0100100
component_ns_unbind_name = 0b0100101
component_ns_iterate_types = 0b0100110
component_ns_get_component_type_name = 0b0100111
component_ns_num_localities = 0b0101000
component_ns_statistics_counter = 0b0101001
symbol_ns_service = 0b0010000
symbol_ns_bulk_service = 0b0010001
symbol_ns_bind = 0b0010010
symbol_ns_resolve = 0b0010011
symbol_ns_unbind = 0b0010100
symbol_ns_iterate_names = 0b0010101
symbol_ns_on_event = 0b0010110
symbol_ns_statistics_counter = 0b0010111
```

Variables

```
constexpr char const *const performance_counter_basename = "/agas/"

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

template<typename Derived>
class base_performance_counter
```

Public Types

```
typedef Derived type_holder
typedef hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter base_type_holder
```

Public Functions

```
base_performance_counter()
base_performance_counter(hpx::performance_counters::counter_info const &info)
void finalize()
```

Private Types

```
typedef hpx::components::component_base<Derived> base_type
namespace hpx

namespace agas
```

Functions

```
void component_namespace_register_counter_types(error_code &ec = throws)
namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters
```

Functions

```
bool default_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
```

Default discovery function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It will pass the counter_info and the *error_code* to the supplied function.

```
bool locality_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
```

Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:

/<objectname>(locality#<locality_id>/total)/<instancename>

```
bool locality_pool_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_cover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
```

Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:

/<objectname>(locality#<locality_id>/pool#<pool_name>/total)/<instancename>

```
bool locality0_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
```

Default discoverer function for AGAS performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:

/<objectname>{locality#0/total}/<instancename>

```
bool locality_thread_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_cover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
```

Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:

/<objectname>(locality#<locality_id>/worker-thread#<threadnum>)/<instancename>

```
bool locality_pool_thread_counter_discoverer(counter_info const &info, discover_cover_counter_func const &f, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec)
```

Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:

/<objectname>{locality#<locality_id>/pool#<poolname>/thread#<threadnum>}/<instancename>

```
bool locality_pool_thread_no_total_counter_discoverer(counter_info const &info, discover_cover_counter_func const &f, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec)
```

Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:

/<objectname>{locality#<locality_id>/pool#<poolname>/thread#<threadnum>}/<instancename>

This is essentially the same as above just that locality#*/total is not supported.

```
bool locality_numa_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
```

Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:

```
/<objectname>(locality#<locality_id>/numa-node#<threadnum>)/<instancename>
```

```
naming::gid_type locality_raw_counter_creator(counter_info const&, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> bool > const&, error_code&)
```

Creation function for raw counters. The passed function is encapsulating the actual value to monitor. This function checks the validity of the supplied counter name, it has to follow the scheme:

```
/<objectname>(locality#<locality_id>/total)/<instancename>
```

```
naming::gid_type locality_raw_values_counter_creator(counter_info const&, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t>> const&, error_code&)
```

```
naming::gid_type agas_raw_counter_creator(counter_info const&, error_code&, char const*const)
```

Creation function for raw counters. The passed function is encapsulating the actual value to monitor. This function checks the validity of the supplied counter name, it has to follow the scheme:

```
/agas(<objectinstance>/total)/<instancename>
```

```
bool agas_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
```

Default discoverer function for performance counters; to be registered with the counter types. It is suitable to be used for all counters following the naming scheme:

```
/agas(<objectinstance>/total)/<instancename>
```

```
naming::gid_type local_action_invocation_counter_creator(counter_info const&, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> const&, error_code&)
```

```
bool local_action_invocation_counter_discoverer(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

Functions

```
hpx::future<id_type> create_performance_counter_async(id_type target_id, counter_info const &info)
```

```
id_type create_performance_counter(id_type target_id, counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

Functions

```
bool parse_counter_name(std::string const &name, path_elements &elements)
struct instance_elements
```

Public Members

```
instance_name parent_
instance_name child_
instance_name subchild_

struct instance_name
```

Public Members

```
std::string name_
std::string index_
bool basename_ = false

struct path_elements
```

Public Members

```
std::string object_
instance_elements instance_
std::string counter_
std::string parameters_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

TypeDefs

```
typedef hpx::util::function_nonser<naming::gid_type(counter_info const&, error_code&) >
create_counter_func
```

This declares the type of a function, which will be called by HPX whenever a new performance counter instance of a particular type needs to be created.

```
typedef hpx::util::function_nonser<bool(counter_info const&, error_code&) >
discover_counter_func
```

This declares a type of a function, which will be passed to a *discover_counters_func* in order to be called for each discovered performance counter instance.

```
typedef hpx::util::function_nonser<bool(counter_info const&, discover_counter_func
const&, discover_counters_mode, error_code&) >
discover_counters_func
```

This declares the type of a function, which will be called by HPX whenever it needs to discover all performance counter instances of a particular type.

Enums

enum counter_type

Values:

counter_text

counter_text shows a variable-length text string. It does not deliver calculated values.

Formula: None Average: None Type: Text

counter_raw

counter_raw shows the last observed value only. It does not deliver an average.

Formula: None. Shows raw data as collected. Average: None Type: Instantaneous

counter_monotonically_increasing

counter_average_base

counter_average_base is used as the base data (denominator) in the computation of time or count averages for the *counter_average_count* and *counter_average_timer* counter types. This counter type collects the last observed value only.

Formula: None. This counter uses raw data in factorial calculations without delivering an output.
Average: SUM (N) / x Type: Instantaneous

counter_average_count

counter_average_count shows how many items are processed, on average, during an operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the items processed (such as bytes sent) to the number of operations completed. The ratio is calculated by comparing the number of items processed during the last interval to the number of operations completed during the last interval.

Formula: $(N_1 - N_0) / (D_1 - D_0)$, where the numerator (N) represents the number of items processed during the last sample interval, and the denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last two sample intervals. Average: $(N_x - N_0) / (D_x - D_0)$ Type: Average

counter_aggregating

counter_aggregating applies a function to an embedded counter instance. The embedded counter is usually evaluated repeatedly after a fixed (but configurable) time interval.

Formula: $F(N_x)$

counter_average_timer

counter_average_timer measures the average time it takes to complete a process or operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the total elapsed time of the sample interval to the number of processes or operations completed during that time. This counter type measures time in ticks of the system clock. The variable F represents the number of ticks per second. The value of F is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: $((N_1 - N_0) / F) / (D_1 - D_0)$, where the numerator (N) represents the number of ticks counted during the last sample interval, the variable F represents the frequency of the ticks, and the denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last sample interval.
Average: $((N_x - N_0) / F) / (D_x - D_0)$ Type: Average

counter_elapsed_time

counter_elapsed_time shows the total time between when the component or process started and the time when this value is calculated. The variable F represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. The value of F is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: $(D_0 - N_0) / F$, where the nominator (D) represents the current time, the numerator (N) represents the time the object was started, and the variable F represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. Average: $(D_x - N_0) / F$ Type: Difference

counter_histogram

counter_histogram exposes a histogram of the measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a *counter_value*. Those will also not implement the *get_counter_value()* functionality. The results are exposed through a separate *get_counter_values_array()* function.

The first three values in the returned array represent the lower and upper boundaries, and the size of the histogram buckets. All remaining values in the returned array represent the number of measurements for each of the buckets in the histogram.

counter_raw_values

counter_raw_values exposes an array of measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a *counter_value*. Those will also not implement the *get_counter_value()* functionality. The results are exposed through a separate *get_counter_values_array()* function.

counter_text

counter_text shows a variable-length text string. It does not deliver calculated values.

Formula: None Average: None Type: Text

counter_raw

counter_raw shows the last observed value only. It does not deliver an average.

Formula: None. Shows raw data as collected. Average: None Type: Instantaneous

counter_monotonically_increasing

counter_average_base

counter_average_base is used as the base data (denominator) in the computation of time or count averages for the *counter_average_count* and *counter_average_timer* counter types. This counter type collects the last observed value only.

Formula: None. This counter uses raw data in fractional calculations without delivering an output. Average: $\text{SUM}(N) / x$ Type: Instantaneous

counter_average_count

counter_average_count shows how many items are processed, on average, during an operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the items processed (such as bytes sent) to the number of operations completed. The ratio is calculated by comparing the number of items processed during the last interval to the number of operations completed during the last interval.

Formula: $(N_1 - N_0) / (D_1 - D_0)$, where the numerator (N) represents the number of items processed during the last sample interval, and the denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last two sample intervals. Average: $(N_x - N_0) / (D_x - D_0)$ Type: Average

counter_aggregating

counter_aggregating applies a function to an embedded counter instance. The embedded counter is usually evaluated repeatedly after a fixed (but configurable) time interval.

Formula: $F(N_x)$

counter_average_timer

counter_average_timer measures the average time it takes to complete a process or operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the total elapsed time of the sample interval to the number of processes or operations completed during that time. This counter type measures time in ticks

of the system clock. The variable F represents the number of ticks per second. The value of F is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: $((N_1 - N_0) / F) / (D_1 - D_0)$, where the numerator (N) represents the number of ticks counted during the last sample interval, the variable F represents the frequency of the ticks, and the denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last sample interval.
Average: $((N_x - N_0) / F) / (D_x - D_0)$ Type: Average

counter_elapsed_time

counter_elapsed_time shows the total time between when the component or process started and the time when this value is calculated. The variable F represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. The value of F is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: $(D_0 - N_0) / F$, where the nominator (D) represents the current time, the numerator (N) represents the time the object was started, and the variable F represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. Average: $(D_x - N_0) / F$ Type: Difference

counter_histogram

counter_histogram exposes a histogram of the measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a *counter_value*. Those will also not implement the *get_counter_value()* functionality. The results are exposed through a separate *get_counter_values_array()* function.

The first three values in the returned array represent the lower and upper boundaries, and the size of the histogram buckets. All remaining values in the returned array represent the number of measurements for each of the buckets in the histogram.

counter_raw_values

counter_raw_values exposes an array of measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a *counter_value*. Those will also not implement the *get_counter_value()* functionality. The results are exposed through a separate *get_counter_values_array()* function.

enum counter_status

Status and error codes used by the functions related to performance counters.

Values:

status_valid_data

No error occurred, data is valid.

status_new_data

Data is valid and different from last call.

status_invalid_data

Some error occurred, data is not value.

status_already_defined

The type or instance already has been defined.

status_counter_unknown

The counter instance is unknown.

status_counter_type_unknown

The counter type is unknown.

status_generic_error

A unknown error occurred.

status_valid_data

No error occurred, data is valid.

status_new_data
Data is valid and different from last call.

status_invalid_data
Some error occurred, data is not value.

status_already_defined
The type or instance already has been defined.

status_counter_unknown
The counter instance is unknown.

status_counter_type_unknown
The counter type is unknown.

status_generic_error
A unknown error occurred.

Functions

```
std::string &ensure_counter_prefix(std::string &name)
std::string ensure_counter_prefix(std::string const &counter)
std::string &remove_counter_prefix(std::string &name)
std::string remove_counter_prefix(std::string const &counter)
char const *get_counter_type_name(counter_type state)
    Return the readable name of a given counter type.

bool status_is_valid(counter_status s)

counter_status add_counter_type(counter_info const &info, error_code &ec)
naming::id_type get_counter(std::string const &name, error_code &ec)
naming::id_type get_counter(counter_info const &info, error_code &ec)
```

Variables

```
constexpr const char counter_prefix[] = "/counters"
constexpr std::size_t counter_prefix_len = (sizeof(counter_prefix) / sizeof(counter_prefix[0])) - 1

struct counter_info
```

Public Functions

```
counter_info(counter_type type = counter_raw)
counter_info(std::string const &name)
counter_info(counter_type type, std::string const &name, std::string const &help-
text = "", std::uint32_t version = HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1,
std::string const &uom = "")
```

Public Members

counter_type **type_**

The type of the described counter.

std::uint32_t **version_**

The version of the described counter using the 0xMMmmSSSS scheme

counter_status **status_**

The status of the counter object.

std::string **fullname_**

The full name of this counter.

std::string **helptext_**

The full descriptive text for this counter.

std::string **unit_of_measure_**

The unit of measure for this counter.

Private Functions

void **serialize** (*serialization::output_archive* &*ar*, **const** *unsigned int*)

void **serialize** (*serialization::input_archive* &*ar*, **const** *unsigned int*)

Friends

```
friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access

struct counter_path_elements : public hpx::performance_counters::counter_type_path_elements
#include <counters.hpp> A counter_path_elements holds the elements of a full name for a counter
instance. Generally, a full name of a counter instance has the structure:
/objectname{parentinstancename::parentindex/instancename#instanceindex}           /counter-
name#parameters
i.e. /queue{localityprefix/thread#2}/length
```

Public Types

typedef *counter_type_path_elements* **base_type**

Public Functions

counter_path_elements ()

counter_path_elements (*std::string const* &*objectname*, *std::string const* &*coun-
tername*, *std::string const* &*parameters*, *std::string const*
&*parentname*, *std::string const* &*instancename*, *std::int64_t*
parentindex = -1, *std::int64_t* *instanceindex* = -1, *bool* *parentin-
stance_is_basename* = false)

```
counter_path_elements(std::string const &objectname, std::string const &countername, std::string const &parameters, std::string const &parentname, std::string const &instancename, std::string const &subinstancename, std::int64_t parentindex = -1, std::int64_t instanceindex = -1, std::int64_t subinstanceindex = -1, bool parentinstance_is_basename = false)
```

Public Members

std::string parentinstancename_
the name of the parent instance

std::string instancename_
the name of the object instance

std::string subinstancename_
the name of the object sub-instance

std::int64_t parentinstanceindex_
the parent instance index

std::int64_t instanceindex_
the instance index

std::int64_t subinstanceindex_
the sub-instance index

bool parentinstance_is_basename_
the parentinstancename_

Private Functions

```
void serialize(serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```

```
void serialize(serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access  
member holds a base counter name
```

```
struct counter_type_path_elements  
#include <counters.hpp> A counter_type_path_elements holds the elements of a full name for a  
counter type. Generally, a full name of a counter type has the structure:
```

/objectname/countername

i.e. /queue/length

Subclassed by *hpx::performance_counters::counter_path_elements*

Public Functions

```
counter_type_path_elements()  
counter_type_path_elements(std::string const &objectname, std::string const  
&countername, std::string const &parameters)
```

Public Members

std::string objectname_
the name of the performance object

std::string countername_
contains the counter name

std::string parameters_
optional parameters for the counter instance

Protected Functions

```
void serialize(serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)  
void serialize(serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access
```

Defines

```
HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

Enums

```
enum counter_type  
Values:
```

counter_text

counter_text shows a variable-length text string. It does not deliver calculated values.

Formula: None Average: None Type: Text

counter_raw

counter_raw shows the last observed value only. It does not deliver an average.

Formula: None. Shows raw data as collected. Average: None Type: Instantaneous

counter_monotonically_increasing

counter_average_base

counter_average_base is used as the base data (denominator) in the computation of time or count averages for the *counter_average_count* and *counter_average_timer* counter types. This counter type collects the last observed value only.

Formula: None. This counter uses raw data in factorial calculations without delivering an output.
Average: $\text{SUM}(N) / x$ Type: Instantaneous

counter_average_count

counter_average_count shows how many items are processed, on average, during an operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the items processed (such as bytes sent) to the number of operations completed. The ratio is calculated by comparing the number of items processed during the last interval to the number of operations completed during the last interval.

Formula: $(N_1 - N_0) / (D_1 - D_0)$, where the numerator (N) represents the number of items processed during the last sample interval, and the denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last two sample intervals. Average: $(N_x - N_0) / (D_x - D_0)$ Type: Average

counter_aggregating

counter_aggregating applies a function to an embedded counter instance. The embedded counter is usually evaluated repeatedly after a fixed (but configurable) time interval.

Formula: $F(N_x)$

counter_average_timer

counter_average_timer measures the average time it takes to complete a process or operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the total elapsed time of the sample interval to the number of processes or operations completed during that time. This counter type measures time in ticks of the system clock. The variable F represents the number of ticks per second. The value of F is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: $((N_1 - N_0) / F) / (D_1 - D_0)$, where the numerator (N) represents the number of ticks counted during the last sample interval, the variable F represents the frequency of the ticks, and the denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last sample interval.
Average: $((N_x - N_0) / F) / (D_x - D_0)$ Type: Average

counter_elapsed_time

counter_elapsed_time shows the total time between when the component or process started and the time when this value is calculated. The variable F represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. The value of F is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: $(D_0 - N_0) / F$, where the nominator (D) represents the current time, the numerator (N) represents the time the object was started, and the variable F represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. Average: $(D_x - N_0) / F$ Type: Difference

counter_histogram

counter_histogram exposes a histogram of the measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a *counter_value*. Those will also not implement the *get_counter_value()* functionality. The results are exposed through a separate *get_counter_values_array()* function.

The first three values in the returned array represent the lower and upper boundaries, and the size of the histogram buckets. All remaining values in the returned array represent the number of measurements for each of the buckets in the histogram.

counter_raw_values

counter_raw_values exposes an array of measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a

`counter_value`. Those will also not implement the `get_counter_value()` functionality. The results are exposed through a separate `get_counter_values_array()` function.

counter_text

`counter_text` shows a variable-length text string. It does not deliver calculated values.

Formula: None Average: None Type: Text

counter_raw

`counter_raw` shows the last observed value only. It does not deliver an average.

Formula: None. Shows raw data as collected. Average: None Type: Instantaneous

counter_monotonically_increasing**counter_average_base**

`counter_average_base` is used as the base data (denominator) in the computation of time or count averages for the `counter_average_count` and `counter_average_timer` counter types. This counter type collects the last observed value only.

Formula: None. This counter uses raw data in factional calculations without delivering an output.
Average: SUM (N) / x Type: Instantaneous

counter_average_count

`counter_average_count` shows how many items are processed, on average, during an operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the items processed (such as bytes sent) to the number of operations completed. The ratio is calculated by comparing the number of items processed during the last interval to the number of operations completed during the last interval.

Formula: $(N_1 - N_0) / (D_1 - D_0)$, where the numerator (N) represents the number of items processed during the last sample interval, and the denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last two sample intervals. Average: $(N_x - N_0) / (D_x - D_0)$ Type: Average

counter_aggregating

`counter_aggregating` applies a function to an embedded counter instance. The embedded counter is usually evaluated repeatedly after a fixed (but configurable) time interval.

Formula: $F(N_x)$

counter_average_timer

`counter_average_timer` measures the average time it takes to complete a process or operation. Counters of this type display a ratio of the total elapsed time of the sample interval to the number of processes or operations completed during that time. This counter type measures time in ticks of the system clock. The variable F represents the number of ticks per second. The value of F is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: $((N_1 - N_0) / F) / (D_1 - D_0)$, where the numerator (N) represents the number of ticks counted during the last sample interval, the variable F represents the frequency of the ticks, and the denominator (D) represents the number of operations completed during the last sample interval.
Average: $((N_x - N_0) / F) / (D_x - D_0)$ Type: Average

counter_elapsed_time

`counter_elapsed_time` shows the total time between when the component or process started and the time when this value is calculated. The variable F represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. The value of F is factored into the equation so that the result is displayed in seconds.

Formula: $(D_0 - N_0) / F$, where the nominator (D) represents the current time, the numerator (N) represents the time the object was started, and the variable F represents the number of time units that elapse in one second. Average: $(D_x - N_0) / F$ Type: Difference

counter_histogram

counter_histogram exposes a histogram of the measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a *counter_value*. Those will also not implement the *get_counter_value()* functionality. The results are exposed through a separate *get_counter_values_array()* function.

The first three values in the returned array represent the lower and upper boundaries, and the size of the histogram buckets. All remaining values in the returned array represent the number of measurements for each of the buckets in the histogram.

counter_raw_values

counter_raw_values exposes an array of measured values instead of a single value as many of the other counter types. Counters of this type expose a *counter_value_array* instead of a *counter_value*. Those will also not implement the *get_counter_value()* functionality. The results are exposed through a separate *get_counter_values_array()* function.

enum counter_status

Values:

status_valid_data

No error occurred, data is valid.

status_new_data

Data is valid and different from last call.

status_invalid_data

Some error occurred, data is not value.

status_already_defined

The type or instance already has been defined.

status_counter_unknown

The counter instance is unknown.

status_counter_type_unknown

The counter type is unknown.

status_generic_error

A unknown error occurred.

status_valid_data

No error occurred, data is valid.

status_new_data

Data is valid and different from last call.

status_invalid_data

Some error occurred, data is not value.

status_already_defined

The type or instance already has been defined.

status_counter_unknown

The counter instance is unknown.

status_counter_type_unknown

The counter type is unknown.

status_generic_error

A unknown error occurred.

enum discover_counters_mode

Values:

```
discover_counters_minimal  
discover_counters_full
```

Functions

```
counter_status get_counter_type_name(counter_type_path_elements const &path,  
                                     std::string &result, error_code &ec = throws)  
Create a full name of a counter type from the contents of the given counter_type_path_elements  
instance. The generated counter type name will not contain any parameters.  
  
counter_status get_full_counter_type_name(counter_type_path_elements const &path,  
                                         std::string &result, error_code &ec =  
                                         throws)  
Create a full name of a counter type from the contents of the given counter_type_path_elements  
instance. The generated counter type name will contain all parameters.  
  
counter_status get_counter_name(counter_path_elements const &path, std::string &result,  
                               error_code &ec = throws)  
Create a full name of a counter from the contents of the given counter_path_elements instance.  
  
counter_status get_counter_instance_name(counter_path_elements const &path,  
                                         std::string &result, error_code &ec = throws)  
Create a name of a counter instance from the contents of the given counter_path_elements instance.  
  
counter_status get_counter_type_path_elements(std::string const &name,  
                                              counter_type_path_elements &path,  
                                              error_code &ec = throws)  
Fill the given counter_type_path_elements instance from the given full name of a counter type.  
  
counter_status get_counter_path_elements(std::string const &name,  
                                         counter_path_elements &path, error_code  
                                         &ec = throws)  
Fill the given counter_path_elements instance from the given full name of a counter.  
  
counter_status get_counter_name(std::string const &name, std::string &countername, error_code  
                               &ec = throws)  
Return the canonical counter instance name from a given full instance name.  
  
counter_status get_counter_type_name(std::string const &name, std::string &type_name,  
                                      error_code &ec = throws)  
Return the canonical counter type name from a given (full) instance name.  
  
counter_status complement_counter_info(counter_info &info, counter_info const  
                                         &type_info, error_code &ec = throws)  
Complement the counter info if parent instance name is missing.  
  
counter_status complement_counter_info(counter_info &info, error_code &ec = throws)  
  
counter_status add_counter_type(counter_info const &info, create_counter_func const  
                               &create_counter, discover_counters_func const &dis-  
                               cover_counters, error_code &ec = throws)  
  
counter_status discover_counter_types(discover_counter_func const &dis-  
                                         cover_counter, discover_counters_mode mode  
                                         = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec =  
                                         throws)
```

Call the supplied function for each registered counter type.

```
counter_status discover_counter_types (std::vector<counter_info> &counters,
discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

Return a list of all available counter descriptions.

```
counter_status discover_counter_type (std::string const &name, discover_counter_func const &discover_counter,
discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

Call the supplied function for the given registered counter type.

```
counter_status discover_counter_type (counter_info const &info, discover_counter_func const &discover_counter,
discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

```
counter_status discover_counter_type (std::string const &name,
std::vector<counter_info> &counters,
discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

Return a list of matching counter descriptions for the given registered counter type.

```
counter_status discover_counter_type (counter_info const &info,
std::vector<counter_info> &counters,
discover_counters_mode mode = discover_counters_minimal, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

```
bool expand_counter_info (counter_info const&, discover_counter_func const&, error_code&)
```

call the supplied function will all expanded versions of the supplied counter info.

This function expands all locality#* and worker-thread#* wild cards only.

```
counter_status remove_counter_type (counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Remove an existing counter type from the (local) registry.

Note This doesn't remove existing counters of this type, it just inhibits defining new counters using this type.

```
counter_status get_counter_type (std::string const &name, counter_info &info, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Retrieve the counter type for the given counter name from the (local) registry.

```
lcos::future<naming::id_type> get_counter_async (std::string name, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

Get the global id of an existing performance counter, if the counter does not exist yet, the function attempts to create the counter based on the given counter name.

```
lcos::future<naming::id_type> get_counter_async (counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Get the global id of an existing performance counter, if the counter does not exist yet, the function attempts to create the counter based on the given counter info.

```
void get_counter_infos (counter_info const &info, counter_type &type, std::string &help-  
text, std::uint32_t &version, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Retrieve the meta data specific for the given counter instance.

```
void get_counter_infos (std::string name, counter_type &type, std::string &helpText,  
std::uint32_t &version, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Retrieve the meta data specific for the given counter instance.

```
struct counter_value
```

Public Functions

```
counter_value (std::int64_t value = 0, std::int64_t scaling = 1, bool scale_inverse = false)
```

```
template<typename T>
```

```
T get_value (error_code &ec = throws) const
```

Retrieve the ‘real’ value of the *counter_value*, converted to the requested type *T*.

Public Members

```
std::uint64_t time_
```

The local time when data was collected.

```
std::uint64_t count_
```

The invocation counter for the data.

```
std::int64_t value_
```

The current counter value.

```
std::int64_t scaling_
```

The scaling of the current counter value.

```
counter_status status_
```

The status of the counter value.

```
bool scale_inverse_
```

If true, *value_* needs to be divided by *scaling_*, otherwise it has to be multiplied.

Private Functions

```
void serialize (serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```

```
void serialize (serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access
```

```
struct counter_values_array
```

Public Functions

```
counter_values_array(std::int64_t scaling = 1, bool scale_inverse = false)
counter_values_array(std::vector<std::int64_t> &&values, std::int64_t scaling = 1, bool
scale_inverse = false)
counter_values_array(std::vector<std::int64_t> const &values, std::int64_t scaling =
1, bool scale_inverse = false)

template<typename T>
T get_value(std::size_t index, error_code &ec = throws) const
    Retrieve the ‘real’ value of the counter_value, converted to the requested type T.
```

Public Members

```
std::uint64_t time_
    The local time when data was collected.

std::uint64_t count_
    The invocation counter for the data.

std::vector<std::int64_t> values_
    The current counter values.

std::int64_t scaling_
    The scaling of the current counter values.

counter_status status_
    The status of the counter value.

bool scale_inverse_
    If true, value_ needs to be divided by scaling_, otherwise it has to be multiplied.
```

Private Functions

```
void serialize(serialization::output_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
void serialize(serialization::input_archive &ar, const unsigned int)
```

Friends

```
friend hpx::performance_counters::hpx::serialization::access
namespace hpx

namespace agas
```

Functions

```
void locality_namespace_register_counter_types(error_code &ec = throws)  
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

Functions

```
void install_counter(naming::id_type const &id, counter_info const &info, error_code  
&ec = throws)
```

Install a new performance counter in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

Functions

```
counter_status install_counter_type(std::string const &name,  
                                     hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> bool  
> const &counter_value, std::string const &helptext = "", std::string const &uom = "",  
                                     counter_type type = counter_raw, error_code &ec = throws)Install a new generic performance counter  
type in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.
```

The function *install_counter_type* will register a new generic counter type based on the provided function. The counter type will be automatically unregistered during system shutdown. Any consumer querying any instance of this counter type will cause the provided function to be called and the returned value to be exposed as the counter value.

The counter type is registered such that there can be one counter instance per locality. The expected naming scheme for the counter instances is: '/objectname{locality#<*>/total}/countername' where '<*>' is a zero based integer identifying the locality the counter is created on.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Return If successful, this function returns *status_valid_data*, otherwise it will either throw an exception or return an *error_code* from the enum *counter_status* (also, see note related to parameter *ec*).

Note The counter type registry is a locality based service. You will have to register each counter type on every locality where a corresponding performance counter will be created.

Parameters

- *name*: [in] The global virtual name of the counter type. This name is expected to have the format /objectname/countername.
- *counter_value*: [in] The function to call whenever the counter value is requested by a consumer.
- *helptext*: [in, optional] A longer descriptive text shown to the user to explain the nature of the counters created from this type.
- *uom*: [in] The unit of measure for the new performance counter type.
- *type*: [in] Type for the new performance counter type.

- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
counter_status install_counter_type (std::string const &name,
                                     hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t>› bool
                                     > const &counter_value, std::string const &helptext = "", std::string const &uom = "", error_code &ec = throws)Install a new generic performance counter type returning an array of values in a way, that will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.
```

The function `install_counter_type` will register a new generic counter type that returns an array of values based on the provided function. The counter type will be automatically unregistered during system shutdown. Any consumer querying any instance of this counter type will cause the provided function to be called and the returned array value to be exposed as the counter value.

The counter type is registered such that there can be one counter instance per locality. The expected naming scheme for the counter instances is: '/objectname{locality#<*>}/total'/countername' where '<*>' is a zero based integer identifying the locality the counter is created on.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Return If successful, this function returns `status_valid_data`, otherwise it will either throw an exception or return an `error_code` from the enum `counter_status` (also, see note related to parameter `ec`).

Note The counter type registry is a locality based service. You will have to register each counter type on every locality where a corresponding performance counter will be created.

Parameters

- `name`: [in] The global virtual name of the counter type. This name is expected to have the format /objectname/countername.
- `counter_value`: [in] The function to call whenever the counter value (array of values) is requested by a consumer.
- `helptext`: [in, optional] A longer descriptive text shown to the user to explain the nature of the counters created from this type.
- `uom`: [in] The unit of measure for the new performance counter type.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
void install_counter_type (std::string const &name, counter_type type, error_code &ec =
                           throws)
```

Install a new performance counter type in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.

The function `install_counter_type` will register a new counter type based on the provided `counter_type_info`. The counter type will be automatically unregistered during system shutdown.

Return If successful, this function returns `status_valid_data`, otherwise it will either throw an exception or return an `error_code` from the enum `counter_status` (also, see note related to parameter `ec`).

Note The counter type registry is a locality based service. You will have to register each counter type on every locality where a corresponding performance counter will be created.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `name`: [in] The global virtual name of the counter type. This name is expected to have the format /objectname/countername.

- `type`: [in] The type of the counters of this counter_type.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
counter_status install_counter_type (std::string const &name, counter_type
                                     type, std::string const &helptext, std::string
                                     const &uom = "", std::uint32_t version =
                                     HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1, error_
                                     code &ec = throws)
```

Install a new performance counter type in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.

The function `install_counter_type` will register a new counter type based on the provided `counter_type_info`. The counter type will be automatically unregistered during system shutdown.

Return If successful, this function returns `status_valid_data`, otherwise it will either throw an exception or return an `error_code` from the enum `counter_status` (also, see note related to parameter `ec`).

Note The counter type registry is a locality based service. You will have to register each counter type on every locality where a corresponding performance counter will be created.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Parameters

- `name`: [in] The global virtual name of the counter type. This name is expected to have the format /objectname/countername.
- `type`: [in] The type of the counters of this counter_type.
- `helptext`: [in] A longer descriptive text shown to the user to explain the nature of the counters created from this type.
- `uom`: [in] The unit of measure for the new performance counter type.
- `version`: [in] The version of the counter type. This is currently expected to be set to `HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1`.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

```
counter_status install_counter_type (std::string const &name, counter_type type,
                                     std::string const &helptext, create_counter_func
                                     const &create_counter, discover_counters_func
                                     const &discover_counters, std::uint32_t version =
                                     HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1, std::string
                                     const &uom = "", error_code &ec = throws)
```

Install a new generic performance counter type in a way, which will uninstall it automatically during shutdown.

The function `install_counter_type` will register a new generic counter type based on the provided `counter_type_info`. The counter type will be automatically unregistered during system shutdown.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Return If successful, this function returns `status_valid_data`, otherwise it will either throw an exception or return an `error_code` from the enum `counter_status` (also, see note related to parameter `ec`).

Note The counter type registry is a locality based service. You will have to register each counter type on every locality where a corresponding performance counter will be created.

Parameters

- name: [in] The global virtual name of the counter type. This name is expected to have the format /objectname/countername.
- type: [in] The type of the counters of this counter_type.
- helptext: [in] A longer descriptive text shown to the user to explain the nature of the counters created from this type.
- version: [in] The version of the counter type. This is currently expected to be set to HPX_PERFORMANCE_COUNTER_V1.
- create_counter: [in] The function which will be called to create a new instance of this counter type.
- discover_counters: [in] The function will be called to discover counter instances which can be created.
- uom: [in] The unit of measure of the counter type (default: "")
- ec: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

Functions

```
std::vector<performance_counter> discover_counters (std::string const &name, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
struct performance_counter : public components::client_base<performance_counter, server::base_perfor
```

Public Types

```
using base_type = components::client_base<performance_counter, server::base_performance_counter>
```

Public Functions

```
performance_counter()
```

```
performance_counter (std::string const &name)
```

```
performance_counter (std::string const &name, hpx::id_type const &locality)
```

```
performance_counter (id_type const &id)
```

```
performance_counter (future<id_type> &&id)
```

```
performance_counter (hpx::future<performance_counter> &&c)
```

```
future<counter_info> get_info () const
```

```
counter_info get_info (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws) const
```

```
future<counter_value> get_counter_value (bool reset = false)
```

```
counter_value get_counter_value (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
future<counter_value> get_counter_value () const
```

```
counter_value get_counter_value (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)
                                const
future<counter_values_array> get_counter_values_array (bool reset = false)

counter_values_array get_counter_values_array (launch::sync_policy, bool reset =
false, error_code &ec = throws)

future<counter_values_array> get_counter_values_array () const
counter_values_array get_counter_values_array (launch::sync_policy, error_code
&ec = throws) const

future<bool> start ()

bool start (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)

future<bool> stop ()

bool stop (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)

future<void> reset ()

void reset (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)

future<void> reinit (bool reset = true)

void reinit (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = true, error_code &ec = throws)

future<std::string> get_name () const
std::string get_name (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws) const

template<typename T>
future<T> get_value (bool reset = false)

template<typename T>
T get_value (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws)

template<typename T>
future<T> get_value () const

template<typename T>
T get_value (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws) const
```

Private Static Functions

```
template<typename T>
static T extract_value (future<counter_value> &&value)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

```
struct performance_counter_base
Subclassed by hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter
```

Public Functions

```

virtual ~performance_counter_base()
    Destructor, needs to be virtual to allow for clean destruction of derived objects

virtual counter_info get_counter_info() const = 0

virtual counter_value get_counter_value(bool reset = false) = 0

virtual counter_values_array get_counter_values_array(bool reset = false) = 0

virtual void reset_counter_value() = 0

virtual void set_counter_value(counter_value const&) = 0

virtual bool start() = 0

virtual bool stop() = 0

virtual void reinit(bool reset) = 0

```

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

class performance_counter_set

Public Functions

```

performance_counter_set(bool print_counters_locally = false)
    Create an empty set of performance counters.

performance_counter_set(std::string const &names, bool reset = false)
    Create a set of performance counters from a name, possibly containing wild-card characters

performance_counter_set(std::vector<std::string> const &names, bool reset = false)

void add_counters(std::string const &names, bool reset = false, error_code &ec = throws)
    Add more performance counters to the set based on the given name, possibly containing wild-card
    characters

void add_counters(std::vector<std::string> const &names, bool reset = false, error_code
    &ec = throws)

std::vector<counter_info> get_counter_infos() const
    Retrieve the counter infos for all counters in this set.

std::vector<hpx::future<counter_value>> get_counter_values(bool reset = false,
    const
    Retrieve the values for all counters in this set supporting this operation

std::vector<counter_value> get_counter_values(launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false,
    error_code &ec = throws) const

```

```
std::vector<hpx::future<counter_values_array>> get_counter_values_array (bool  
                           reset =  
                           false)  
                           const  
   Retrieve the array-values for all counters in this set supporting this operation  
  
std::vector<counter_values_array> get_counter_values_array (launch::sync_policy,  
                           bool reset = false,  
                           error_code &ec =  
                           throws) const  
  
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> reset ()  
   Reset all counters in this set.  
  
void reset (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)  
  
std::vector<hpx::future<bool>> start ()  
   Start all counters in this set.  
  
bool start (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)  
  
std::vector<hpx::future<bool>> stop ()  
   Stop all counters in this set.  
  
bool stop (launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec = throws)  
  
std::vector<hpx::future<void>> reinit (bool reset = true)  
   Re-initialize all counters in this set.  
  
void reinit (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = true, error_code &ec = throws)  
  
void release ()  
   Release all references to counters in the set.  
  
std::size_t size () const  
   Return the number of counters in this set.  
  
template<typename T>  
hpx::future<std::vector<T>> get_values (bool reset = false) const  
  
template<typename T>  
std::vector<T> get_values (launch::sync_policy, bool reset = false, error_code &ec =  
                           throws) const  
std::size_t get_invocation_count () const
```

Protected Functions

```
bool find_counter (counter_info const &info, bool reset, error_code &ec)
```

Protected Static Functions

```
template<typename T>
static std::vector<T> extract_values (std::vector<hpx::future<counter_value>>
                                         &&values)
```

Private Types

```
typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
std::vector<counter_info> infos_
std::vector<naming::id_type> ids_
std::vector<std::uint8_t> reset_
std::uint64_t invocation_count_
bool print_counters_locally_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace agas
```

Functions

```
void primary_namespace_register_counter_types (error_code &ec = throws)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
class query_counters
```

Public Functions

```
query_counters (std::vector<std::string> const &names, std::vector<std::string> const
                  &reset_names, std::int64_t interval, std::string const &dest, std::string
                  const &form, std::vector<std::string> const &shortnames, bool
                  csv_header, bool print_counters_locally, bool counter_types)
```

```
~query_counters ()
```

```
void start ()
```

```
void stop_evaluating_counters (bool terminate = false)
```

```
bool evaluate (bool force = false)
```

```
void terminate ()

void start_counters (error_code &ec = throws)

void stop_counters (error_code &ec = throws)

void reset_counters (error_code &ec = throws)

void reinit_counters (bool reset = true, error_code &ec = throws)

bool evaluate_counters (bool reset = false, char const *description = nullptr, bool force
= false, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Protected Functions

```
void find_counters ()

bool print_raw_counters (bool destination_is_cout, bool reset, bool
no_output, char const *description,
std::vector<performance_counters::counter_info> const
&infos, error_code &ec)

bool print_array_counters (bool destination_is_cout, bool reset, bool
no_output, char const *description,
std::vector<performance_counters::counter_info> const
&infos, error_code &ec)

template<typename Stream>
void print_headers (Stream &output, std::vector<performance_counters::counter_info>
const &infos)

template<typename Stream, typename Future>
void print_values (Stream *output, std::vector<Future>&&, std::vector<std::size_t> &&in-
dices, std::vector<performance_counters::counter_info> const &in-
fos)

template<typename Stream>
void print_value (Stream *out, performance_counters::counter_info const &infos, perfor-
mance_counters::counter_value const &value)

template<typename Stream>
void print_value (Stream *out, performance_counters::counter_info const &infos, perfor-
mance_counters::counter_values_array const &value)

template<typename Stream>
void print_name_csv (Stream &out, std::string const &name)

template<typename Stream>
void print_value_csv (Stream *out, performance_counters::counter_info const &infos,
performance_counters::counter_value const &value)

template<typename Stream>
void print_value_csv (Stream *out, performance_counters::counter_info const &infos,
performance_counters::counter_values_array const &value)

template<typename Stream>
void print_name_csv_short (Stream &out, std::string const &name)
```

Private Types

```
typedef lcos::local::mutex mutex_type
```

Private Functions

```
query_counters *this_()
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
std::vector<std::string> names_
std::vector<std::string> reset_names_
performance_counters::performance_counter_set counters_
std::string destination_
std::string format_
std::vector<std::string> counter_shortnames_
bool csv_header_
bool print_counters_locally_
bool counter_types_
interval_timer timer_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

```
class registry
```

Public Functions

```
registry()
```

```
void clear()
```

Reset registry by deleting all stored counter types.

```
counter_status add_counter_type (counter_info const &info, create_counter_func
const &create_counter, discover_counters_func
const &discover_counters, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

Add a new performance counter type to the (local) registry.

```
counter_status discover_counter_types (discover_counter_func discover_counter, dis-
cover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec =
throws)
```

Call the supplied function for all registered counter types.

```
counter_status discover_counter_type(std::string const &fullname, discover_counter_func discover_counter, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Call the supplied function for the given registered counter type.

```
counter_status discover_counter_type(counter_info const &info, discover_counter_func const &f, discover_counters_mode mode, error_code &ec = throws)
```

```
counter_status get_counter_create_function(counter_info const &info, create_counter_func &create_counter, error_code &ec = throws) const
```

Retrieve the counter creation function which is associated with a given counter type.

```
counter_status get_counter_discovery_function(counter_info const &info, discover_counters_func &func, error_code &ec) const
```

Retrieve the counter discovery function which is associated with a given counter type.

```
counter_status remove_counter_type(counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Remove an existing counter type from the (local) registry.

Note This doesn't remove existing counters of this type, it just inhibits defining new counters using this type.

```
counter_status create_raw_counter_value(counter_info const &info, std::int64_t *countervalue, naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given counter value.

```
counter_status create_raw_counter(counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> > const &fnaming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given function returning the counter value.
```

```
counter_status create_raw_counter(counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> > const &f, naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given function returning the counter value.
```

```
counter_status create_raw_counter(counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t>> > const &fnaming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given function returning the counter value.
```

```
counter_status create_raw_counter(counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t>> > const &f, naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)Create a new performance counter instance of type raw_counter based on given function returning the counter value.
```

```
counter_status create_counter(counter_info const &info, naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Create a new performance counter instance based on given counter info.

```
counter_status create_statistics_counter(counter_info const &info, std::string  
const &base_counter_name,  
std::vector<std::size_t> const &parameters, naming::gid_type &id, error_code  
&ec = throws)
```

Create a new statistics performance counter instance based on given base counter name and given base time interval (milliseconds).

```
counter_status create_arithmetics_counter(counter_info const &info,  
std::vector<std::string> const &base_counter_names,  
naming::gid_type &id, error_code &ec  
= throws)
```

Create a new arithmetics performance counter instance based on given base counter names.

```
counter_status create_arithmetics_counter_extended(counter_info  
const &info,  
std::vector<std::string>  
const  
&base_counter_names,  
naming::gid_type &id,  
error_code &ec = throws)
```

Create a new extended arithmetics performance counter instance based on given base counter names.

```
counter_status add_counter(naming::id_type const &id, counter_info const &info, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Add an existing performance counter instance to the registry.

```
counter_status remove_counter(counter_info const &info, naming::id_type const &id, error_code &ec = throws)
```

remove the existing performance counter from the registry

```
counter_status get_counter_type(std::string const &name, counter_info &info, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Retrieve counter type information for given counter name.

Public Static Functions

```
static registry &instance()
```

Protected Functions

```
counter_type_map_type::iterator locate_counter_type(std::string const &type_name)
```

```
counter_type_map_type::const_iterator locate_counter_type(std::string const &type_name) const
```

Private Types

```
typedef std::map<std::string, counter_data> counter_type_map_type
```

Private Members

```
counter_type_map_type countertypes_
struct counter_data
```

Public Functions

```
counter_data(counter_info const &info, create_counter_func const &create_counter, discover_counters_func const &discover_counters)
```

Public Members

```
counter_info info_
create_counter_func create_counter_
discover_counters_func discover_counters_
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace agas
```

Functions

```
void symbol_namespace_register_counter_types(error_code &ec = throws)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

Functions

```
void register_threadmanager_counter_types(threads::threadmanager &tm)
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

```
namespace server
```

```
template<typename Operation>
class arithmetics_counter : public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter, public
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type_holder = arithmetics_counter

template<>
using base_type_holder = base_performance_counter
```

Public Functions

```
arithmetics_counter()

arithmetics_counter(counter_info const &info, std::vector<std::string> const &base_counter_names)  

hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value(bool reset = false)  

    Overloads from the base_counter base class.

bool start()

bool stop()

void reset_counter_value()

void finalize()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = components::component_base<arithmetics_counter<Operation>>
```

Private Members

```
performance_counter_set counters_  

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

```
namespace server
```

```
template<typename Statistic>
class arithmetics_counter_extended: public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type_holder = arithmetics_counter_extended

template<>
using base_type_holder = base_performance_counter
```

Public Functions

```
arithmetics_counter_extended()

arithmetics_counter_extended(counter_info const &info,
                                std::vector<std::string>
                                &base_counter_names)
```

hpx::performance_counters::counter_value **get_counter_value** (bool *reset* = false)
Overloads from the *base_counter* base class.

```
bool start()
```

```
bool stop()
```

```
void reset_counter_value()
```

```
void finalize()
```

Private Types

```
template<>
using base_type = components::component_base<arithmetics_counter_extended<Statistic>>
```

Private Members

```
performance_counter_set counters_

namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

namespace server
```

```
class base_performance_counter : public hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter_base, pub-
    Subclassed by hpx::performance_counters::server::arithmetics_counter< Operation >,
    >, hpx::performance_counters::server::arithmetics_counter_extended< Statistic >,
    hpx::performance_counters::server::elapsed_time_counter,
    hpx::performance_counters::server::raw_counter, hpx::performance_counters::server::raw_values_counter,
    hpx::performance_counters::server::statistics_counter< Statistic >
```

Public Types

```
using wrapping_type = components::component<base_performance_counter>
using base_type_holder = base_performance_counter
```

Public Functions

```
base_performance_counter()
base_performance_counter(counter_info const &info)
constexpr void finalize()
    finalize() will be called just before the instance gets destructed
counter_info get_counter_info_nonvirt() const
counter_value get_counter_value_nonvirt(bool reset)
counter_values_array get_counter_values_array_nonvirt(bool reset)
void set_counter_value_nonvirt(counter_value const &info)
void reset_counter_value_nonvirt()
bool start_nonvirt()
bool stop_nonvirt()
void reinit_nonvirt(bool reset)
```

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(base_performance_counter,
 get_counter_info_nonvirt,
 get_counter_info_action)

Each of the exposed functions needs to be encapsulated into an action type, allowing to generate all required boilerplate code for threads, serialization, etc. The *get_counter_info_action* retrieves a performance counters information.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(base_performance_counter,
 get_counter_value_nonvirt,
 get_counter_value_action)

The *get_counter_value_action* queries the value of a performance counter.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(base_performance_counter,
 get_counter_values_array_nonvirt,
 get_counter_values_array_action)

The *get_counter_value_action* queries the value of a performance counter.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(base_performance_counter,
 set_counter_value_nonvirt,
 set_counter_value_action)

The *set_counter_value_action*.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION(base_performance_counter,
 set_counter_value_nonvirt,
 set_counter_value_action)

The *reset_counter_value_action*.

re-
re-

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (<i>base_performance_counter</i> , <i>start_action</i>)	<i>start_nonvirt</i> ,
The <i>start_action</i> .	
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (<i>base_performance_counter</i> , <i>stop_action</i>)	<i>stop_nonvirt</i> ,
The <i>stop_action</i> .	
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (<i>base_performance_counter</i> , <i>reinit_action</i>)	<i>reinit_nonvirt</i> ,
The <i>reinit_action</i> .	

Public Static Functions

```
static components::component_type get_component_type()  
static void set_component_type(components::component_type t)
```

Protected Functions

```
void reset_counter_value ()
the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

void set_counter_value (counter_value const&)
counter_value get_counter_value (bool)
counter_values_array get_counter_values_array (bool)

bool start ()
bool stop ()
void reinit (bool)

counter_info get_counter_info () const
```

Protected Attributes

```
    hpx::performance_counters::counter_info info_
        util::atomic_count invocation_count_
namespace hpx

namespace agas
```

Functions

```

naming::gid_type component_namespace_statistics_counter(std::string const &name)
HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION(component_namespace_statistics_counter, component_namespace_statistics_counter_action)
namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

namespace server

class elapsed_time_counter: public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter, pu

```

Public Types

```

using type_holder = elapsed_time_counter
using base_type_holder = base_performance_counter

```

Public Functions

```

elapsed_time_counter()
elapsed_time_counter(counter_info const &info)
hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value(bool reset)
void reset_counter_value()
    the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw
bool start()
bool stop()
void finalize()

```

Private Types

```

using base_type = components::component_base<elapsed_time_counter>
namespace hpx

namespace agas

```

Functions

```
naming::gid_type locality_namespace_statistics_counter(std::string      const
                                                               &name)

HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION(locality_namespace_statistics_counter,
                           locality_namespace_statistics_counter_action)      local-
                                                              

namespace hpx

namespace agas
```

Functions

```
naming::gid_type primary_namespace_statistics_counter(std::string const &name)

HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION(primary_namespace_statistics_counter,
                           primary_namespace_statistics_counter_action)      pri-
                                                              

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

```
namespace server
```

```
class raw_counter : public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter, public compo-
```

Public Types

```
using type_holder = raw_counter
using base_type_holder = base_performance_counter
```

Public Functions

```
raw_counter()

raw_counter(counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t> f)
    >f

hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value(bool reset = false)

void reset_counter_value()
    the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

void finalize()
```

Private Types

```
using base_type = components::component_base<raw_counter>
```

Private Members

```
hpx::util::function_nonser<std::int64_t (bool) > f_
```

```
bool reset_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace performance_counters
```

```
namespace server
```

```
class raw_values_counter : public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter, public
```

Public Types

```
using type_holder = raw_values_counter
```

```
using base_type_holder = base_performance_counter
```

Public Functions

```
raw_values_counter()
```

```
raw_values_counter(counter_info const &info, hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t> > f)
```

```
hpx::performance_counters::counter_values_array get_counter_values_array (bool  
reset  
=  
false)
```

```
void reset_counter_value()
```

the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

```
void finalize()
```

Private Types

```
using base_type = components::component_base<raw_values_counter>
```

Private Members

```
hpx::util::function_nonser<std::vector<std::int64_t>bool> hpx::performance_counters::reset_
namespace hpx

namespace performance_counters

namespace server

template<typename Statistic>
class statistics_counter : public hpx::performance_counters::server::base_performance_counter, public
```

Public Types

```
typedef statistics_counter type_holder
typedef base_performance_counter base_type_holder
```

Public Functions

```
statistics_counter()

statistics_counter(counter_info const &info, std::string const
&base_counter_name, std::size_t parameter1, std::size_t
parameter2, bool reset_base_counter)

hpx::performance_counters::counter_value get_counter_value (bool reset = false)
Overloads from the base_counter base class.

bool start()

bool stop()

void reset_counter_value()
the following functions are not implemented by default, they will just throw

void on_terminate()

void finalize()
```

Protected Functions

```
bool evaluate_base_counter(counter_value &value)

bool evaluate()

bool ensure_base_counter()
```

Private Types

```
typedef components::component_base<statistics_counter<Statistic>> base_type
typedef lcos::local::spinlock mutex_type
```

Private Functions

```
statistics_counter *this_()
```

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
hpx::util::interval_timer timer_
std::string base_counter_name_
naming::id_type base_counter_id_
std::unique_ptr<detail::counter_type_from_statistic_base> value_
counter_value prev_value_
bool has_prev_value_
std::size_t parameter1_
std::size_t parameter2_
bool reset_base_counter_

namespace hpx

namespace agas
```

Functions

```
naming::gid_type symbol_namespace_statistics_counter(std::string const &name)
HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION(symbol_namespace_statistics_counter,
                           symbol_namespace_statistics_counter_action)
```

resiliency_distributed

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/resiliency_distributed.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/resiliency_distributed.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
```

```
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<Action, hpx::naming::id_type, Ts...>::type> tag_di
```

```
template<typename Pred, typename Action, typename ...Ts>
```

```
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<Action, hpx::naming::id_type, Ts...>::type> tag_di
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace resiliency
```

```
namespace experimental
```

Functions

```
template<typename Vote, typename Pred, typename Action, typename ...Ts>
```

```
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<Action, hpx::naming::id_type, Ts...>::type> tag_di
```

```
template<typename Vote, typename Action, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<Action, hpx::naming::id_type, Ts...>::type> tag_di
```

```
template<typename Pred, typename Action, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<Action, hpx::naming::id_type, Ts...>::type> tag_di
```

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
hpx::future<typename hpx::util::detail::invoke_deferred_result<Action, hpx::naming::id_type, Ts...>::type> tag_di
```

runtime_components

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/runtime_components.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/runtime_components.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

Defines

`HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT` (*type, name, mode*)

Define a component factory for a component type.

This macro is used create and to register a minimal component factory for a component type which allows it to be remotely created using the `hpx::new_<>` function.

This macro can be invoked with one, two or three arguments

Parameters

- *type*: The *type* parameter is a (fully decorated) type of the component type for which a factory should be defined.
- *name*: The *name* parameter specifies the name to use to register the factory. This should uniquely (system-wide) identify the component type. The *name* parameter must conform to the C++ identifier rules (without any namespace). If this parameter is not given, the first parameter is used.
- *mode*: The *mode* parameter has to be one of the defined enumeration values of the enumeration `hpx::components::factory_state_enum`. The default for this parameter is `hpx::components::factory_enabled`.

Defines

`HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_REGISTRY` (...)

This macro is used create and to register a minimal component registry with `Hpx.Plugin`.

`HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_REGISTRY_` (...)

`HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_REGISTRY_2` (*ComponentType, componentname*)

`HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_REGISTRY_3` (*ComponentType, componentname, state*)

`HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_REGISTRY_DYNAMIC` (...)

`HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_REGISTRY_DYNAMIC_` (...)

`HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_REGISTRY_DYNAMIC_2` (*ComponentType, componentname*)

`HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_REGISTRY_DYNAMIC_3` (*ComponentType, componentname, state*)

`namespace hpx`

`namespace components`

`template<typename Component, factory_state_enum state>`

```
struct component_registry : public component_registry_base
```

#include <component_registry.hpp> The component_registry provides a minimal implementation of a component's registry. If no additional functionality is required this type can be used to implement the full set of minimally required functions to be exposed by a component's registry instance.

Template Parameters

- Component: The component type this registry should be responsible for.

Public Functions

```
bool get_component_info(std::vector<std::string> &fillini, std::string const &filepath,  
                      bool is_static = false)
```

Return the ini-information for all contained components.

Return Returns *true* if the parameter *fillini* has been successfully initialized with the registry data of all implemented in this module.

Parameters

- *fillini*: [in] The module is expected to fill this vector with the ini-information (one line per vector element) for all components implemented in this module.

```
void register_component_type()
```

Return the unique identifier of the component type this factory is responsible for.

Return Returns the unique identifier of the component type this factory instance is responsible for. This function throws on any error.

Parameters

- *locality*: [in] The id of the locality this factory is responsible for.
- *agas_client*: [in] The AGAS client to use for component id registration (if needed).

```
namespace hpx
```

Functions

```
components::server::runtime_support *get_runtime_ptr()
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Functions

```
void console_error_sink(naming::id_type const &dst, std::exception_ptr const &e)
```

```
void console_error_sink(std::exception_ptr const &e)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Functions

```
void console_logging(logging_destination dest, std::size_t level, std::string const &msg)  
void cleanup_logging()  
void activate_logging()
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>  
future<naming::id_type> create_async(naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)  
    Asynchronously create a new instance of a component.  
  
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>  
future<std::vector<naming::id_type>> bulk_create_async(naming::id_type const &gid,  
                                         std::size_t count, Ts&&... vs)  
  
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>  
naming::id_type create(naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)  
  
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>  
std::vector<naming::id_type> bulk_create(naming::id_type const &gid, std::size_t count,  
                                         Ts&&... vs)  
  
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>  
future<naming::id_type> create_colocated_async(naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&...  
                                                vs)  
  
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>  
static naming::id_type create_colocated(naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&... vs)  
  
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>  
static future<std::vector<naming::id_type>> bulk_create_colocated_async(naming::id_type  
                                         const  
                                         &gid,  
                                         std::size_t  
                                         count,  
                                         Ts&&...  
                                         vs)  
  
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>  
std::vector<naming::id_type> bulk_create_colocated(naming::id_type const &id,  
                                         std::size_t count, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Variables

```
const default_distribution_policy default_layout = {}
```

A predefined instance of the default *distribution_policy*. It will represent the local locality and will place all items to create here.

```
struct default_distribution_policy
```

#include <default_distribution_policy.hpp> This class specifies the parameters for a simple distribution policy to use for creating (and evenly distributing) a given number of items on a given set of localities.

Public Functions

```
constexpr default_distribution_policy ()
```

Default-construct a new instance of a *default_distribution_policy*. This policy will represent one locality (the local locality).

```
default_distribution_policy operator() (std::vector<id_type> const &locs) const
```

Create a new *default_distribution* policy representing the given set of localities.

Parameters

- *locs*: [in] The list of localities the new instance should represent

```
default_distribution_policy operator() (std::vector<id_type> &&locs) const
```

Create a new *default_distribution* policy representing the given set of localities.

Parameters

- *locs*: [in] The list of localities the new instance should represent

```
default_distribution_policy operator() (id_type const &loc) const
```

Create a new *default_distribution* policy representing the given locality

Parameters

- *loc*: [in] The locality the new instance should represent

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
```

```
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> create (Ts&&... vs) const
```

Create one object on one of the localities associated by this policy instance

Note This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class

Return A future holding the global address which represents the newly created object

Parameters

- *vs*: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructor of the new object.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
```

```
hpx::future<std::vector<bulk_locality_result>> bulk_create (std::size_t count, Ts&&... vs)
```

```
const
```

Create multiple objects on the localities associated by this policy instance

Note This function is part of the placement policy implemented by this class

Return A future holding the list of global addresses which represent the newly created objects

Parameters

- `count`: [in] The number of objects to create
- `vs`: [in] The arguments which will be forwarded to the constructors of the new objects.

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
async_result<Action>::type async (launch policy, Ts&&... vs) const

template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
async_result<Action>::type async_cb (launch policy, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename ...Ts>
bool apply (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class
```

```
template<typename Action, typename ...Ts>
bool apply (threads::thread_priority priority, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
template<typename Action, typename Continuation, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (Continuation &&c, threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

```
template<typename Action, typename Callback, typename ...Ts>
bool apply_cb (threads::thread_priority priority, Callback &&cb, Ts&&... vs) const
```

```
std::size_t get_num_localities () const
```

Returns the number of associated localities for this distribution policy

Note This function is part of the creation policy implemented by this class

```
hpx::id_type get_next_target () const
```

Returns the locality which is anticipated to be used for the next async operation

```
template<typename Action>
struct async_result
#include <default_distribution_policy.hpp>
```

Note This function is part of the invocation policy implemented by this class

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = hpx::future<typename traits::promise_local_result<typename hpx::traits::extract_action<Ac-
```

Defines

HPX_REGISTER_DERIVED_COMPONENT_FACTORY (...)

This macro is used to create and register a minimal component factory with Hpx.Plugin. This macro may be used if the registered component factory is the only factory to be exposed from a particular module. If more than one factory needs to be exposed the **HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_FACTORY** and **HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT_MODULE** macros should be used instead.

HPX_REGISTER_DERIVED_COMPONENT_FACTORY_ (...)

HPX_REGISTER_DERIVED_COMPONENT_FACTORY_3 (*ComponentType*, *componentname*, *basecomponentname*)

```
HPX_REGISTER_DERIVED_COMPONENT_FACTORY_4 (ComponentType, componentname, basecomponentname, state)
HPX_REGISTER_DERIVED_COMPONENT_FACTORY_DYNAMIC (...)

HPX_REGISTER_DERIVED_COMPONENT_FACTORY_DYNAMIC (...)
```

HPX_REGISTER_DERIVED_COMPONENT_FACTORY_DYNAMIC_3 (*ComponentType*, *componentname*, *basecomponentname*)

HPX_REGISTER_DERIVED_COMPONENT_FACTORY_DYNAMIC_4 (*ComponentType*, *componentname*, *basecomponentname*, *state*)

Defines

```
HPX_DISTRIBUTED_METADATA_DECLARATION (...)

HPX_DISTRIBUTED_METADATA_DECLARATION (...)
```

HPX_DISTRIBUTED_METADATA_DECLARATION_1 (*config*)

HPX_DISTRIBUTED_METADATA_DECLARATION_2 (*config, name*)

HPX_DISTRIBUTED_METADATA (...)

HPX_DISTRIBUTED_METADATA_... (...)

HPX_DISTRIBUTED_METADATA_1 (*config*)

HPX_DISTRIBUTED_METADATA_2 (*config, name*)

namespace hpx

```
namespace components
```

```
namespace server
```

```
template<typename ConfigData, typename Derived = detail::this_type>
class distributed_metadata_base : public hpx::components::component_base<std::conditional<std::is_
```

Public Functions

```
distributed_metadata_base()

distributed_metadata_base (ConfigData const &data)

ConfigData get () const
    Retrieve the configuration data.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION (distributed_metadata_base, get)
```

Private Members

ConfigData **data_**

namespace hpx

Functions

template<typename Component, typename... Ts><unspecified> hpx::new_(id_type const & loc)

Create one or more new instances of the given Component type on the specified locality.

This function creates one or more new instances of the given Component type on the specified locality and returns a future object for the global address which can be used to reference the new component instance.

Note This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component>(hpx::find_here(), ...);
hpx::id_type id = f.get();
```

Return The function returns different types depending on its use:

- If the explicit template argument *Component* represents a component type (`traits::is_component<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which can be used to retrieve the global address of the newly created component.
- If the explicit template argument *Component* represents a client side object (`traits::is_client<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return a new instance of that type which can be used to refer to the newly created component instance.

Parameters

- `locality`: [in] The global address of the locality where the new instance should be created on.
- `vs`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the constructor of the created component instance.

template<typename Component, typename... Ts><unspecified> hpx::local_new(Ts &&... vs)

Create one new instance of the given Component type on the current locality.

This function creates one new instance of the given Component type on the current locality and returns a future object for the global address which can be used to reference the new component instance.

Note This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
    hpx::local_new<some_component>(...);
hpx::id_type id = f.get();
```

Return The function returns different types depending on its use:

- If the explicit template argument *Component* represents a component type (`traits::is_component<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function

will return an `hpx::future` object instance which can be used to retrieve the global address of the newly created component. If the first argument is `hpx::launch::sync` the function will directly return an `hpx::id_type`.

- If the explicit template argument `Component` represents a client side object (`traits::is_client<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return a new instance of that type which can be used to refer to the newly created component instance.

Note The difference of this function to `hpx::new_` is that it can be used in cases where the supplied arguments are non-copyable and non-movable. All operations are guaranteed to be local only.

Parameters

- `vs`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the constructor of the created component instance.

```
template<typename Component, typename... Ts><unspecified> hpx::new_(id_type const & locality, vs... vs)
```

Create multiple new instances of the given Component type on the specified locality.

This function creates multiple new instances of the given Component type on the specified locality and returns a future object for the global address which can be used to reference the new component instance.

Note This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```
hpx::future<std::vector<hpx::id_type> > f =
    hpx::new_<some_component[]>(hpx::find_here(), 10, ...);
hpx::id_type id = f.get();
```

Return The function returns different types depending on its use:

- If the explicit template argument `Component` represents an array of a component type (i.e. `Component[]`, where `traits::is_component<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which holds a `std::vector<hpx::id_type>`, where each of the items in this vector is a global address of one of the newly created components.
- If the explicit template argument `Component` represents an array of a client side object type (i.e. `Component[]`, where `traits::is_client<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which holds a `std::vector<hpx::id_type>`, where each of the items in this vector is a client side instance of the given type, each representing one of the newly created components.

Parameters

- `locality`: [in] The global address of the locality where the new instance should be created on.
- `count`: [in] The number of component instances to create
- `vs`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the constructor of the created component instance.

```
template<typename Component, typename DistPolicy, typename... Ts><unspecified> hpx::new_(locality, count, vs... vs)
```

Create one or more new instances of the given Component type based on the given distribution policy.

This function creates one or more new instances of the given Component type on the localities defined by the given distribution policy and returns a future object for global address which can be used to reference the new component instance(s).

Note This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```
hpx::future<hpx::id_type> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component>(hpx::default_layout, ...);
hpx::id_type id = f.get();
```

Return The function returns different types depending on its use:

- If the explicit template argument *Component* represents a component type (`traits::is_component<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which can be used to retrieve the global address of the newly created component.
- If the explicit template argument *Component* represents a client side object (`traits::is_client<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return a new instance of that type which can be used to refer to the newly created component instance.

Parameters

- `policy`: [in] The distribution policy used to decide where to place the newly created.
- `vs`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the constructor of the created component instance.

template<typename Component, typename DistPolicy, typename... Ts><unspecified> hpx::new_

Create multiple new instances of the given Component type on the localities as defined by the given distribution policy.

This function creates multiple new instances of the given Component type on the localities defined by the given distribution policy and returns a future object for the global address which can be used to reference the new component instance.

Note This function requires to specify an explicit template argument which will define what type of component(s) to create, for instance:

```
hpx::future<std::vector<hpx::id_type>> f =
    hpx::new_<some_component[]>(hpx::default_layout, 10, ...);
hpx::id_type id = f.get();
```

Return The function returns different types depending on its use:

- If the explicit template argument *Component* represents an array of a component type (i.e. `Component[]`, where `traits::is_component<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which holds a `std::vector<hpx::id_type>`, where each of the items in this vector is a global address of one of the newly created components.
- If the explicit template argument *Component* represents an array of a client side object type (i.e. `Component[]`, where `traits::is_client<Component>::value` evaluates to true), the function will return an `hpx::future` object instance which holds a `std::vector<hpx::id_type>`, where each of the items in this vector is a client side instance of the given type, each representing one of the newly created components.

Parameters

- `policy`: [in] The distribution policy used to decide where to place the newly created.
- `count`: [in] The number of component instances to create

- `vs`: [in] Any number of arbitrary arguments (passed by value, by const reference or by rvalue reference) which will be forwarded to the constructor of the created component instance.

Functions

`HPX_ACTION_HAS_CRITICAL_PRIORITY (hpx::components::server::console_error_sink_action)`

`namespace hpx`

`namespace components`

`namespace server`

Functions

`void console_error_sink (std::exception_ptr const&)`

`HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION (console_error_sink, console_error_sink_action)`

`namespace hpx`

`namespace components`

`namespace server`

Functions

`console_error_dispatcher &get_error_dispatcher ()`

`class console_error_dispatcher`

Public Types

`typedef util::spinlock mutex_type`

`typedef util::function_nonser<void (std::string const&) > sink_type`

Public Functions

`HPX_NON_COPYABLE (console_error_dispatcher)`

`console_error_dispatcher ()`

`template<typename F>`

`sink_type set_error_sink (F &&sink)`

`void operator () (std::string const &msg)`

Private Members

```
mutex_type mtx_
sink_type sink_

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Typedefs

```
typedef hpx::tuple<logging_destination, std::size_t, std::string> message_type
typedef std::vector<message_type> messages_type

namespace server
```

Functions

```
void console_logging(messages_type const&)

template<typename Dummy = void>
class console_logging_action : public actions::direct_action<void (*)(messages_type
    const&),
    con-
    sole_logging,
    con-
    sole_logging_action<void>>
```

Public Functions

```
console_logging_action()
console_logging_action(messages_type const &msgs)
console_logging_action(threads::thread_priority, messages_type const &msgs)
```

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename T>
static util::unused_type execute_function(naming::address_type, naming::component_type, T &&v)
```

Private Types

```
typedef actions::direct_action<void (*) (messages_type const&), console_logging, console_logging_action> base_type
```

runtime_distributed

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/runtime_distributed.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/runtime_distributed.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX* API.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
class runtime_distributed: public runtime
    #include <runtime_distributed.hpp> The runtime class encapsulates the HPX runtime system in a simple to use way. It makes sure all required parts of the HPX runtime system are properly initialized.
```

Public Functions

```
hpx::runtime_distributed::runtime_distributed(util::runtime_configuration & rtcfg,
```

Construct a new HPX runtime instance

Parameters

- `locality_mode`: [in] This is the mode the given runtime instance should be executed in.

```
~runtime_distributed()
```

The destructor makes sure all HPX runtime services are properly shut down before exiting.

```
int start (util::function_nonser<hpx_main_function_type> const &func, bool blocking = false)
```

Start the runtime system.

Return If a *blocking* is a true, this function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter `func`. Otherwise it will return zero.

Parameters

- `func`: [in] This is the main function of an HPX application. It will be scheduled for execution by the thread manager as soon as the runtime has been initialized. This function is expected to expose an interface as defined by the `typedef hpx_main_function_type`.
- `blocking`: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been stopped. If this parameter is *true* the function `runtime::start` will call `runtime::wait` internally.

```
int start (bool blocking = false)
```

Start the runtime system.

Return If a *blocking* is a true, this function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter `func`. Otherwise it will return zero.

Parameters

- **blocking**: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been stopped. If this parameter is *true* the function `runtime::start` will call `runtime::wait` internally .

```
int wait ()
```

Wait for the shutdown action to be executed.

Return This function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter `func`.

```
void stop (bool blocking = true)
```

Initiate termination of the runtime system.

Parameters

- **blocking**: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been fully stopped. If this parameter is *false* then this call will initiate the stop action but will return immediately. Use a second call to stop with this parameter set to *true* to wait for all internal work to be completed.

```
int finalize (double shutdown_timeout)
```

```
void stop_helper (bool blocking, std::condition_variable &cond, std::mutex &mtx)
```

Stop the runtime system, wait for termination.

Parameters

- **blocking**: [in] This allows to control whether this call blocks until the runtime system has been fully stopped. If this parameter is *false* then this call will initiate the stop action but will return immediately. Use a second call to stop with this parameter set to *true* to wait for all internal work to be completed.

```
int suspend ()
```

Suspend the runtime system.

```
int resume ()
```

Resume the runtime system.

```
bool report_error (std::size_t num_thread, std::exception_ptr const &e, bool terminate_all = true)
```

Report a non-recoverable error to the runtime system.

Parameters

- **num_thread**: [in] The number of the operating system thread the error has been detected in.
- **e**: [in] This is an instance encapsulating an exception which lead to this function call.
- **terminate_all**: [in] Kill all localities attached to the currently running application (default: *true*)

```
bool report_error (std::exception_ptr const &e, bool terminate_all = true)
```

Report a non-recoverable error to the runtime system.

Note This function will retrieve the number of the current shepherd thread and forward to the `report_error` function above.

Parameters

- **e**: [in] This is an instance encapsulating an exception which lead to this function call.

- `terminate_all`: [in] Kill all localities attached to the currently running application (default: true)

`int run (util::function_nonser<hpx_main_function_type> const &func)`

Run the HPX runtime system, use the given function for the main *thread* and block waiting for all threads to finish.

Note The parameter `func` is optional. If no function is supplied, the runtime system will simply wait for the shutdown action without explicitly executing any main thread.

Return This function will return the value as returned as the result of the invocation of the function object given by the parameter `func`.

Parameters

- `func`: [in] This is the main function of an HPX application. It will be scheduled for execution by the thread manager as soon as the runtime has been initialized. This function is expected to expose an interface as defined by the typedef `hpx_main_function_type`. This parameter is optional and defaults to none main thread function, in which case all threads have to be scheduled explicitly.

`int run ()`

Run the HPX runtime system, initially use the given number of (OS) threads in the thread-manager and block waiting for all threads to finish.

Return This function will always return 0 (zero).

`bool is_networking_enabled ()`

`template<typename F>`

`components::server::console_error_dispatcher::sink_type set_error_sink (F &&sink)`

`performance_counters::registry &get_counter_registry ()`

Allow access to the registry counter registry instance used by the HPX runtime.

`performance_counters::registry const &get_counter_registry () const`

Allow access to the registry counter registry instance used by the HPX runtime.

`void register_counter_types ()`

Install all performance counters related to this runtime instance.

`void register_query_counters (std::shared_ptr<util::query_counters> const &active_counters)`

`void start_active_counters (error_code &ec = throws)`

`void stop_active_counters (error_code &ec = throws)`

`void reset_active_counters (error_code &ec = throws)`

`void reinit_active_counters (bool reset = true, error_code &ec = throws)`

`void evaluate_active_counters (bool reset = false, char const *description = nullptr, error_code &ec = throws)`

`void stop_evaluating_counters (bool terminate = false)`

`naming::resolver_client &get_agas_client ()`

Allow access to the AGAS client instance used by the HPX runtime.

`hpx::threads::threadmanager &get_thread_manager()`

Allow access to the thread manager instance used by the HPX runtime.

`applier::applier &get_applier()`

Allow access to the applier instance used by the HPX runtime.

`std::string here() const`

Returns a string of the locality endpoints (usable in debug output)

`std::uint64_t get_runtime_support_lva() const`

`naming::gid_type get_next_id(std::size_t count = 1)`

`void init_id_pool_range()`

`util::unique_id_ranges &get_id_pool()`

`void initialize_agas()`

Initialize AGAS operation.

`void add_pre_startup_function(startup_function_type f)`

Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread before hpx_main but guaranteed to be executed before any startup function registered with `add_startup_function`.

Note The difference to a startup function is that all pre-startup functions will be (system-wide) executed before any startup function.

Parameters

- `f`: The function ‘`f`’ will be called from inside a HPX thread before `hpx_main` is executed. This is very useful to setup the runtime environment of the application (install performance counters, etc.)

`void add_startup_function(startup_function_type f)`

Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread before `hpx_main`

Parameters

- `f`: The function ‘`f`’ will be called from inside a HPX thread before `hpx_main` is executed. This is very useful to setup the runtime environment of the application (install performance counters, etc.)

`void add_pre_shutdown_function(shutdown_function_type f)`

Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread during `hpx::finalize`, but guaranteed before any of the shutdown functions is executed.

Note The difference to a shutdown function is that all pre-shutdown functions will be (system-wide) executed before any shutdown function.

Parameters

- `f`: The function ‘`f`’ will be called from inside a HPX thread while `hpx::finalize` is executed. This is very useful to tear down the runtime environment of the application (uninstall performance counters, etc.)

`void add_shutdown_function(shutdown_function_type f)`

Add a function to be executed inside a HPX thread during `hpx::finalize`

Parameters

- `f`: The function ‘`f`’ will be called from inside a HPX thread while `hpx::finalize` is executed. This is very useful to tear down the runtime environment of the application (uninstall performance counters, etc.)

```
hpx::util::io_service_pool *get_thread_pool (char const *name)
Access one of the internal thread pools (io_service instances) HPX is using to perform specific tasks.
The three possible values for the argument name are “main_pool”, “io_pool”, “parcel_pool”, and
“timer_pool”. For any other argument value the function will return zero.

bool register_thread (char const *name, std::size_t num = 0, bool service_thread = true,
                      error_code &ec = throws)
Register an external OS-thread with HPX.

notification_policy_type get_notification_policy (char const *prefix, run-
                                                time_local::os_thread_type type)
Generate a new notification policy instance for the given thread name prefix

std::uint32_t get_locality_id (error_code &ec) const

std::size_t get_num_worker_threads () const

std::uint32_t get_num_localities (hpx::launch::sync_policy, error_code &ec) const

std::uint32_t get_initial_num_localities () const

lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities () const

std::string get_locality_name () const

std::uint32_t get_num_localities (hpx::launch::sync_policy, components::component_type
                                 type, error_code &ec) const

lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities (components::component_type type) const

std::uint32_t assign_cores (std::string const &locality_basename, std::uint32_t num_threads)

std::uint32_t assign_cores ()
```

Private Types

```
using used_cores_map_type = std::map<std::string, std::uint32_t>
```

Private Functions

```
threads::thread_result_type run_helper (util::function_nonser<runtime::hpx_main_function_type>
                                         const &func, int &result)

void init_global_data ()

void deinit_global_data ()

void wait_helper (std::mutex &mtx, std::condition_variable &cond, bool &running)

void init_tss_helper (char const *context, runtime_local::os_thread_type type, std::size_t
                      local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num, char const
                      *pool_name, char const *postfix, bool service_thread)

void deinit_tss_helper (char const *context, std::size_t num)
```

```
void init_tss_ex(std::string const &locality, char const *context, runtime_local::os_thread_type type, std::size_t local_thread_num, std::size_t global_thread_num, char const *pool_name, char const *postfix, bool service_thread, error_code &ec)
```

Private Members

```
runtime_mode mode_
util::unique_id_ranges id_pool_
naming::resolver_client agas_client_
applier::applier applier_
used_cores_map_type used_cores_map_
std::unique_ptr<components::server::runtime_support> runtime_support_
std::shared_ptr<util::query_counters> active_counters_
int (*pre_main_)(runtime_mode)
```

Private Static Functions

```
static void default_errorsink(std::string const&)

namespace hpx

namespace applier
```

Functions

```
applier &get_applier()
```

The function *get_applier* returns a reference to the (thread specific) applier instance.

```
applier *get_applier_ptr()
```

The function *get_applier* returns a pointer to the (thread specific) applier instance. The returned pointer is NULL if the current thread is not known to HPX or if the runtime system is not active.

```
namespace applier
```

The namespace *applier* contains all definitions needed for the class *hpx::applier::applier* and its related functionality. This namespace is part of the HPX core module.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

Functions

```
template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> copy(naming::id_type const &to_copy)
    Copy given component to the specified target locality.
```

The function `copy<Component>` will create a copy of the component referenced by `to_copy` on the locality specified with `target_locality`. It returns a future referring to the newly created component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the newly (copied) component instance.

Note The new component instance is created on the locality of the component instance which is to be copied.

Parameters

- `to_copy`: [in] The global id of the component to copy

Template Parameters

- The: only template argument specifies the component type to create.

```
template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> copy(naming::id_type const &to_copy, naming::id_type const &target_locality)
    Copy given component to the specified target locality.
```

The function `copy<Component>` will create a copy of the component referenced by `to_copy` on the locality specified with `target_locality`. It returns a future referring to the newly created component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the newly (copied) component instance.

Parameters

- `to_copy`: [in] The global id of the component to copy
- `target_locality`: [in] The locality where the copy should be created.

Template Parameters

- The: only template argument specifies the component type to create.

```
template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
Derived copy(client_base<Derived, Stub> const &to_copy, naming::id_type const &target_locality = naming::invalid_id)
    Copy given component to the specified target locality.
```

The function `copy` will create a copy of the component referenced by the client side object `to_copy` on the locality specified with `target_locality`. It returns a new client side object future referring to the newly created component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the newly (copied) component instance.

Note If the second argument is omitted (or is `invalid_id`) the new component instance is created on the locality of the component instance which is to be copied.

Parameters

- `to_copy`: [in] The client side object representing the component to copy
- `target_locality`: [in, optional] The locality where the copy should be created (default is same locality as source).

Template Parameters

- The: only template argument specifies the component type to create.

namespace hpx

Functions

naming::id_type **find_root_locality** (*error_code &ec = throws*)

Return the global id representing the root locality.

The function `find_root_locality()` can be used to retrieve the global id usable to refer to the root locality. The root locality is the locality where the main AGAS service is hosted.

Note Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

Return The global id representing the root locality for this application.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return *hpx::naming::invalid_id* otherwise.

See `hpx::find_all_localities()`, `hpx::find_locality()`

Parameters

- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

std::vector<naming::id_type> **find_all_localities** (*error_code &ec = throws*)

Return the list of global ids representing all localities available to this application.

The function `find_all_localities()` can be used to retrieve the global ids of all localities currently available to this application.

Note Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

Return The global ids representing the localities currently available to this application.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return an empty vector otherwise.

See `hpx::find_here()`, `hpx::find_locality()`

Parameters

- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

std::vector<naming::id_type> **find_remote_localities** (*error_code &ec = throws*)

Return the list of locality ids of remote localities supporting the given component type. By default this function will return the list of all remote localities (all but the current locality).

The function `find_remote_localities()` can be used to retrieve the global ids of all remote localities currently available to this application (i.e. all localities except the current one).

Note Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

Return The global ids representing the remote localities currently available to this application.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return an empty vector otherwise.

See `hpx::find_here()`, `hpx::find_locality()`

Parameters

- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

Functions

naming::id_type find_here(error_code &ec = throws)

Return the global id representing this locality.

The function `find_here()` can be used to retrieve the global id usable to refer to the current locality.

Note Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

Return The global id representing the locality this function has been called on.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return *hpx::naming::invalid_id* otherwise.

See `hpx::find_all_localities()`, `hpx::find_locality()`

Parameters

- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

Functions

std::vector<naming::id_type> find_all_localities(components::component_type type, error_code &ec = throws)

Return the list of global ids representing all localities available to this application which support the given component type.

The function `find_all_localities()` can be used to retrieve the global ids of all localities currently available to this application which support the creation of instances of the given component type.

Note Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

Return The global ids representing the localities currently available to this application which support the creation of instances of the given component type. If no localities supporting the given component type are currently available, this function will return an empty vector.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return an empty vector otherwise.

See `hpx::find_here()`, `hpx::find_locality()`

Parameters

- *type*: [in] The type of the components for which the function should return the available localities.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

std::vector<naming::id_type> find_remote_localities(components::component_type type, error_code &ec = throws)

Return the list of locality ids of remote localities supporting the given component type. By default this function will return the list of all remote localities (all but the current locality).

The function `find_remote_localities()` can be used to retrieve the global ids of all remote localities currently available to this application (i.e. all localities except the current one) which support the creation of instances of the given component type.

Note Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

Return The global ids representing the remote localities currently available to this application.

Note As long as *ec* is not pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter *ec*. Otherwise it throws an instance of *hpx::exception*.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return an empty vector otherwise.

See `hpx::find_here()`, `hpx::find_locality()`

Parameters

- *type*: [in] The type of the components for which the function should return the available remote localities.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

naming::id_type find_locality(components::component_type type, error_code &ec = throws)

Return the global id representing an arbitrary locality which supports the given component type.

The function `find_locality()` can be used to retrieve the global id of an arbitrary locality currently available to this application which supports the creation of instances of the given component type.

Note Generally, the id of a locality can be used for instance to create new instances of components and to invoke plain actions (global functions).

Return The global id representing an arbitrary locality currently available to this application which supports the creation of instances of the given component type. If no locality supporting the given component type is currently available, this function will return `hpx::naming::invalid_id`.

Note As long as `ec` is not pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` this function doesn't throw but returns the result code using the parameter `ec`. Otherwise it throws an instance of `hpx::exception`.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return `hpx::naming::invalid_id` otherwise.

See `hpx::find_here()`, `hpx::find_all_localities()`

Parameters

- `type`: [in] The type of the components for which the function should return any available locality.
- `ec`: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to `hpx::throws` the function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

Functions

`future<std::string> get_locality_name(naming::id_type const &id)`

Return the name of the referenced locality.

This function returns a future referring to the name for the locality of the given id.

Return This function returns the name for the locality of the given id. The name is retrieved from the underlying networking layer and may be different for different parcel ports.

See `std::string get_locality_name()`

Parameters

- `id`: [in] The global id of the locality for which the name should be retrieved

namespace hpx

Functions

`lcos::future<std::uint32_t> get_num_localities(components::component_type t)`

Asynchronously return the number of localities which are currently registered for the running application.

The function `get_num_localities` asynchronously returns the number of localities currently connected to the console which support the creation of the given component type. The returned future represents the actual result.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return 0 otherwise.

See `hpx::find_all_localities`, `hpx::get_num_localities`

Parameters

- `t`: The component type for which the number of connected localities should be retrieved.

```
std::uint32_t get_num_localities (launch::sync_policy, components::component_type t, error_code &ec = throws)
```

Synchronously return the number of localities which are currently registered for the running application.

The function *get_num_localities* returns the number of localities currently connected to the console which support the creation of the given component type. The returned future represents the actual result.

Note This function will return meaningful results only if called from an HPX-thread. It will return 0 otherwise.

See *hpx::find_all_localities, hpx::get_num_localities*

Parameters

- *t*: The component type for which the number of connected localities should be retrieved.
- *ec*: [in,out] this represents the error status on exit, if this is pre-initialized to *hpx::throws* the function will throw on error instead.

namespace hpx

namespace components

Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename DistPolicy>
future<naming::id_type> migrate (naming::id_type const &to_migrate, DistPolicy const &policy)
```

Migrate the given component to the specified target locality

The function *migrate*<*Component*> will migrate the component referenced by *to_migrate* to the locality specified with *target_locality*. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as *migrate_to*.

Parameters

- *to_migrate*: [in] The client side representation of the component to migrate.
- *policy*: [in] A distribution policy which will be used to determine the locality to migrate this object to.

Template Parameters

- *Component*: Specifies the component type of the component to migrate.
- *DistPolicy*: Specifies the distribution policy to use to determine the destination locality.

```
template<typename Derived, typename Stub, typename DistPolicy>
Derived migrate (client_base<Derived, Stub> const &to_migrate, DistPolicy const &policy)
```

Migrate the given component to the specified target locality

The function *migrate*<*Component*> will migrate the component referenced by *to_migrate* to the locality specified with *target_locality*. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as *migrate_to*.

Parameters

- *to_migrate*: [in] The client side representation of the component to migrate.

- **policy:** [in] A distribution policy which will be used to determine the locality to migrate this object to.

Template Parameters

- **Derived:** Specifies the component type of the component to migrate.
- **DistPolicy:** Specifies the distribution policy to use to determine the destination locality.

```
template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> migrate (naming::id_type const &to_migrate, naming::id_type const
                                         &target_locality)
Migrate the component with the given id to the specified target locality
```

The function *migrate*<*Component*> will migrate the component referenced by *to_migrate* to the locality specified with *target_locality*. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

Return A future representing the global id of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as *migrate_to*.

Parameters

- **to_migrate:** [in] The global id of the component to migrate.
- **target_locality:** [in] The locality where the component should be migrated to.

Template Parameters

- **Component:** Specifies the component type of the component to migrate.

```
template<typename Derived, typename Stub>
Derived migrate (client_base<Derived, Stub> const &to_migrate, naming::id_type const
                                         &target_locality)
Migrate the given component to the specified target locality
```

The function *migrate*<*Component*> will migrate the component referenced by *to_migrate* to the locality specified with *target_locality*. It returns a future referring to the migrated component instance.

Return A client side representation of representing of the migrated component instance. This should be the same as *migrate_to*.

Parameters

- **to_migrate:** [in] The client side representation of the component to migrate.
- **target_locality:** [in] The id of the locality to migrate this object to.

Template Parameters

- **Derived:** Specifies the component type of the component to migrate.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
class runtime_support : public hpx::components::stubs::runtime_support
#include <runtime_support.hpp> The runtime_support class is the client side representation of a
server::runtime_support component
```

Public Functions

```
runtime_support (naming::id_type const &gid = naming::invalid_id)
    Create a client side representation for the existing server::runtime_support instance with the given
    global id gid.
```

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
naming::id_type create_component (Ts&&... vs)
    Create a new component type using the runtime_support.
```

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
lcos::future<naming::id_type> create_component_async (Ts&&... vs)
    Asynchronously create a new component using the runtime_support.
```

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
std::vector<naming::id_type> bulk_create_component (std::size_t, Ts&&... vs)
    Asynchronously create N new default constructed components using the runtime_support
```

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
lcos::future<std::vector<naming::id_type>> bulk_create_components_async (std::size_t,
    Ts&&...
    vs)
    Asynchronously create N new default constructed components using the runtime_support.
```

```
lcos::future<int> load_components_async ()
```

```
int load_components ()
lcos::future<void> call_startup_functions_async (bool pre_startup)
```

```
void call_startup_functions (bool pre_startup)
lcos::future<void> shutdown_async (double timeout = -1)
    Shutdown the given runtime system.
```

```
void shutdown (double timeout = -1)
```

```
void shutdown_all (double timeout = -1)
    Shutdown the runtime systems of all localities.
```

```
lcos::future<void> terminate_async ()
    Terminate the given runtime system.
```

```
void terminate ()
void terminate_all ()
    Terminate the runtime systems of all localities.
```

```
void get_config (util::section &ini)
    Retrieve configuration information.
```

```
naming::id_type const &get_id () const
```

```
naming::gid_type const &get_raw_gid () const
```

Private Types

```
typedef stubs::runtime_support base_type
```

Private Members

```
naming::id_type gid_
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
namespace server
```

Functions

```
template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> copy_component_here (naming::id_type const &to_copy)
```

```
template<typename Component>
future<naming::id_type> copy_component (naming::id_type const &to_copy, naming::id_type const &target_locality)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
namespace server
```

Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename DistPolicy>
future<id_type> migrate_component (id_type const &to_migrate, naming::address const &addr, DistPolicy const &policy)
```

```
template<typename Component, typename DistPolicy>
future<id_type> trigger_migrate_component (id_type const &to_migrate, DistPolicy const &policy, naming::id_type const &id, naming::address const &addr)
```

```
template<typename Component, typename DistPolicy>
future<id_type> perform_migrate_component (id_type const &to_migrate, DistPolicy const &policy)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
namespace server
```

```
class runtime_support
```

Public Types

```
typedef runtime_support type_holder
```

Public Functions

```
runtime_support(hpx::util::runtime_configuration &cfg)
```

```
~runtime_support()
```

```
void delete_function_lists()
```

```
void tidy()
```

```
template<typename Component>
```

```
naming::gid_type create_component()
```

Actions to create new objects.

```
template<typename Component, typename T, typename ...Ts>
```

```
naming::gid_type create_component(T v, Ts... vs)
```

```
template<typename Component>
```

```
std::vector<naming::gid_type> bulk_create_component(std::size_t count)
```

```
template<typename Component, typename T, typename ...Ts>
```

```
std::vector<naming::gid_type> bulk_create_component(std::size_t count, T v, Ts...  
vs)
```

```
template<typename Component>
```

```
naming::gid_type copy_create_component(std::shared_ptr<Component> const &p,  
bool local_op)
```

```
template<typename Component>
```

```
naming::gid_type migrate_component_to_here(std::shared_ptr<Component>  
const &p, naming::id_type  
to_migrate)
```

```
void shutdown(double timeout, naming::id_type const &respond_to)
```

Gracefully shutdown this runtime system instance.

```
void shutdown_all(double timeout)
```

Gracefully shutdown runtime system instances on all localities.

```
HPX_NORETURN void hpx::components::server::runtime_support::terminate(naming::
```

Shutdown this runtime system instance.

```
void terminate_act(naming::id_type const &id)
```

```
HPX_NORETURN void hpx::components::server::runtime_support::terminate_all()
```

Shutdown runtime system instances on all localities.

```
void terminate_all_act()
```

```

util::section get_config()
    Retrieve configuration information.

int load_components()
    Load all components on this locality.

void call_startup_functions (bool pre_startup)
void call_shutdown_functions (bool pre_shutdown)
void garbage_collect()
    Force a garbage collection operation in the AGAS layer.

naming::gid_type create_performance_counter (performance_counters::counter_info
                                                const &info)
    Create the given performance counter instance.

void remove_from_connection_cache (naming::gid_type      const      &gid,
                                 parcelset::endpoints_type const &eps)
    Remove the given locality from our connection cache.

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, load_components)
    termination detection

HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, call_startup_functions)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, call_shutdown_functions)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, shutdown)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, shutdown_all)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, terminate_act, terminate_action)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, terminate_all_act, terminate_all_action)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_DIRECT_ACTION (runtime_support, get_config)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, garbage_collect)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, create_performance_counter)
HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION (runtime_support, remove_from_connection_cache)
void run()
    Start the runtime_support component.

void wait()
    Wait for the runtime_support component to notify the calling thread.

    This function will be called from the main thread, causing it to block while the HPX functionality is executed. The main thread will block until the shutdown_action is executed, which in turn notifies all waiting threads.

void stop (double timeout, naming::id_type const &respond_to, bool re-
           move_from_remote_caches)
    Notify all waiting (blocking) threads allowing the system to be properly stopped.

```

Note This function can be called from any thread.

```
void stopped()  
    called locally only  
  
void notify_waiting_main()  
  
bool was_stopped() const  
  
void add_pre_startup_function(startup_function_type f)  
  
void add_startup_function(startup_function_type f)  
  
void add_pre_shutdown_function(shutdown_function_type f)  
  
void add_shutdown_function(shutdown_function_type f)  
  
void remove_here_from_connection_cache()  
  
void remove_here_from_console_connection_cache()
```

Public Static Functions

```
static component_type get_component_type()  
  
static void set_component_type(component_type t)  
  
static constexpr void finalize()  
    finalize() will be called just before the instance gets destructed
```

Parameters

- self: [in] The HPX *thread* used to execute this function.
- appl: [in] The applier to be used for finalization of the component instance.

```
static bool is_target_valid(naming::id_type const &id)
```

Protected Functions

```
int load_components(util::section &ini, naming::gid_type const  
                    &prefix, naming::resolver_client &agas_client,  
                    hpx::program_options::options_description &options,  
                    std::set<std::string> &startup_handled)  
  
bool load_component(hpx::util::plugin::dll &d, util::section &ini, std::string const  
                     &instance, std::string const &component, filesystem::path  
                     const &lib, naming::gid_type const &prefix, naming::resolver_client &agas_client,  
                     bool isdefault, bool isenabled, hpx::program_options::options_description &options,  
                     std::set<std::string> &startup_handled)  
  
bool load_component_dynamic(util::section &ini, std::string const &instance,  
                           std::string const &component, filesystem::path  
                           lib, naming::gid_type const &prefix, naming::resolver_client &agas_client,  
                           bool isdefault, bool isenabled, hpx::program_options::options_description  
                           &options, std::set<std::string> &startup_handled)
```

```

bool load_startup_shutdown_functions(hpx::util::plugin::dll &d, error_code &ec)

bool load_commandline_options(hpx::util::plugin::dll &d,
                           hpx::program_options::options_description &options, error_code &ec)

bool load_component_static(util::section &ini, std::string const &instance,
                           std::string const &component, filesystem::path const &lib,
                           naming::gid_type const &prefix, naming::resolver_client &agas_client, bool isdefault, bool isenabled, hpx::program_options::options_description &options, std::set<std::string> &startup_handled)

bool load_startup_shutdown_functions_static(std::string const &mod, error_code &ec)

bool load_commandline_options_static(std::string const &mod,
                                      hpx::program_options::options_description &options, error_code &ec)

bool load_plugins(util::section &ini, hpx::program_options::options_description &options, std::set<std::string> &startup_handled)

bool load_plugin(hpx::util::plugin::dll &d, util::section &ini, std::string const &instance, std::string const &component, filesystem::path const &lib, bool isenabled, hpx::program_options::options_description &options, std::set<std::string> &startup_handled)

bool load_plugin_dynamic(util::section &ini, std::string const &instance, std::string const &component, filesystem::path lib, bool isenabled, hpx::program_options::options_description &options, std::set<std::string> &startup_handled)

std::size_t dijkstra_termination_detection(std::vector<naming::id_type> const &locality_ids)

```

Private Types

```

typedef lcos::local::spinlock plugin_map_mutex_type

typedef plugin_factory plugin_factory_type

typedef std::map<std::string, plugin_factory_type> plugin_map_type

typedef std::map<std::string, hpx::util::plugin::dll> modules_map_type

typedef std::vector<static_factory_load_data_type> static_modules_type

```

Private Members

```
std::mutex mtx_
std::condition_variable wait_condition_
std::condition_variable stop_condition_
bool stop_called_
bool stop_done_
bool terminated_
std::thread::id main_thread_id_
std::atomic<bool> shutdown_all_invoked_
plugin_map_mutex_type p_mtx_
plugin_map_type plugins_
modules_map_type &modules_
static_modules_type static_modules_
lcos::local::spinlock globals_mtx_
std::list<startup_function_type> pre_startup_functions_
std::list<startup_function_type> startup_functions_
std::list<shutdown_function_type> pre_shutdown_functions_
std::list<shutdown_function_type> shutdown_functions_
struct plugin_factory
```

Public Functions

```
plugin_factory(std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_factory_base> const &f,
                  hpx::util::plugin::dll const &d, bool enabled)
```

Public Members

```
std::shared_ptr<plugins::plugin_factory_base> first
hpx::util::plugin::dll const &second
bool isenabled
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace components
```

```
namespace stubs
```

```
struct runtime_support
```

Subclassed by *hpx::components::runtime_support*

Public Static Functions

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
static lcos::future<naming::id_type> create_component_async (naming::id_type
                                                               const &gid,
                                                               Ts&&... vs)
```

Create a new component *type* using the *runtime_support* with the given *targetgid*. This is a non-blocking call. The caller needs to call *future::get* on the result of this function to obtain the global id of the newly created object.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
static naming::id_type create_component (naming::id_type const &gid, Ts&&...
                                            vs)
```

Create a new component *type* using the *runtime_support* with the given *targetgid*. Block for the creation to finish.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
static lcos::future<std::vector<naming::id_type>> bulk_create_component_colocated_async (nam
                                                                                                         cor
                                                                                                         &gi
                                                                                                         std:
                                                                                                         cou
                                                                                                         Ts&
                                                                                                         vs)
```

Create multiple new components *type* using the *runtime_support* colocated with the with the given *targetgid*. This is a non-blocking call.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
static std::vector<naming::id_type> bulk_create_component_colocated (naming::id_type
                                                               const
                                                               &gid,
                                                               std::size_t
                                                               count,
                                                               Ts&&...
                                                               vs)
```

Create multiple new components *type* using the *runtime_support* colocated with the with the given *targetgid*. Block for the creation to finish.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
static lcos::future<std::vector<naming::id_type>> bulk_create_component_async (naming::id_type
                                                               const
                                                               &gid,
                                                               std::size_t
                                                               count,
                                                               Ts&&...
                                                               vs)
```

Create multiple new components *type* using the *runtime_support* on the given locality. This is a non-blocking call.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
static std::vector<naming::id_type> bulk_create_component (naming::id_type
                                                               const &gid,
                                                               std::size_t count,
                                                               Ts&&... vs)
```

Create multiple new components *type* using the *runtime_support* on the given locality. Block for the creation to finish.

```
template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
static lcos::future<naming::id_type> create_component_colocated_async (naming::id_type
const
&gid,
Ts&&...
vs)
Create a new component type using the runtime_support with the given targetgid. This is a
non-blocking call. The caller needs to call future::get on the result of this function to obtain
the global id of the newly created object.

template<typename Component, typename ...Ts>
static naming::id_type create_component_colocated (naming::id_type const
&gid, Ts&&... vs)
Create a new component type using the runtime_support with the given targetgid. Block for
the creation to finish.

template<typename Component>
static lcos::future<naming::id_type> copy_create_component_async (naming::id_type
const
&gid,
std::shared_ptr<Component>
const
&p, bool local_op)

template<typename Component>
static naming::id_type copy_create_component (naming::id_type const &gid,
std::shared_ptr<Component>
const &p, bool local_op)

template<typename Component>
static lcos::future<naming::id_type> migrate_component_async (naming::id_type
const &tar-
get_locality,
std::shared_ptr<Component>
const &p, nam-
ing::id_type
const
&to_migrate)

template<typename Component, typename DistPolicy>
static lcos::future<naming::id_type> migrate_component_async (DistPolicy
const &policy,
std::shared_ptr<Component>
const &p, nam-
ing::id_type
const
&to_migrate)

template<typename Component, typename Target>
static naming::id_type migrate_component (Target const &target, naming::id_type
const &to_migrate,
std::shared_ptr<Component> const
&p)

static lcos::future<int> load_components_async (naming::id_type const &gid)

static int load_components (naming::id_type const &gid)
```

```

static lcos::future<void> call_startup_functions_async(naming::id_type
                                                       const &gid, bool
                                                       pre_startup)

static void call_startup_functions(naming::id_type const &gid, bool
                                         pre_startup)

static lcos::future<void> shutdown_async(naming::id_type const &targetgid, dou-
                                         ble timeout = -1)
                                         Shutdown the given runtime system.

static void shutdown(naming::id_type const &targetgid, double timeout = -1)

static void shutdown_all(naming::id_type const &targetgid, double timeout = -1)
                                         Shutdown the runtime systems of all localities.

static void shutdown_all(double timeout = -1)

static lcos::future<void> terminate_async(naming::id_type const &targetgid)
                                         Retrieve configuration information.

                                         Terminate the given runtime system

static void terminate(naming::id_type const &targetgid)

static void terminate_all(naming::id_type const &targetgid)
                                         Terminate the runtime systems of all localities.

static void terminate_all()

static void garbage_collect_non_blocking(naming::id_type const &target-
                                         gid)

static lcos::future<void> garbage_collect_async(naming::id_type const &tar-
                                         getgid)

static void garbage_collect(naming::id_type const &targetgid)

static lcos::future<naming::id_type> create_performance_counter_async(naming::id_type
                                                               tar-
                                                               get-
                                                               gid,
                                                               per-
                                                               for-
                                                               mance_counters::counter_
                                                               const
                                                               &info)

static naming::id_type create_performance_counter(naming::id_type
                                                 targetgid, perf-
                                                 performance_counters::counter_info
                                                 const &info, error_code
                                                 &ec = throws)

static lcos::future<util::section> get_config_async(naming::id_type const &tar-
                                                 getgid)
                                                 Retrieve configuration information.

static void get_config(naming::id_type const &targetgid, util::section &ini)

```

```
static void remove_from_connection_cache_async(naming::id_type const
                                              &target, naming::gid_type const
                                              &gid,
                                              parcelset::endpoints_type const &endpoints)
```

segmented_algorithms

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/segmented_algorithms.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/segmented_algorithms.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public *HPX API*.

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace segmented
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename Pred>
InIter tag_dispatch(hpx::adjacent_find_t, InIter first, InIter last, Pred &&pred = Pred())

template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename Pred>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, SegIter>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::adjacent_find_t,
                                                                 ExPolicy
                                                                 &&policy,
                                                                 SegIter
                                                                 first, SegIter
                                                                 last, Pred
                                                                 &&pred)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace segmented
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename F>
bool tag_dispatch(hpx::none_of_t, InIter first, InIter last, F &&f)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::none_of_t,
                                                                 ExPolicy
                                                                 &&policy,
                                                                 SegIter first,
                                                                 SegIter last, F
                                                                 &&f)

template<typename InIter, typename F>
bool tag_dispatch(hpx::any_of_t, InIter first, InIter last, F &&f)
```

```

template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::any_of_t,
ExPolicy
&&policy,
SegIter first,
SegIter last, F
&&f)

template<typename InIter, typename F>
bool tag_dispatch(hpx::all_of_t, InIter first, InIter last, F &&f)
```

```

template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, bool>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::all_of_t,
ExPolicy
&&policy,
SegIter first,
SegIter last, F
&&f)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace segmented
```

Functions

```

template<typename InIter, typename T>
std::iterator_traits<InIter>::difference_type tag_dispatch(hpx::count_t, InIter first, InIter last, T
const &value)
```

```

template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename T>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, std::iterator_traits<SegIter>::difference_type>::type tag
```

```

template<typename InIter, typename F>
std::iterator_traits<InIter>::difference_type tag_dispatch(hpx::count_if_t, InIter first, InIter
last, F &&f)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename F>
```

```
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, typename std::iterator_traits<SegIter>::difference_type>::type tag
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace segmented
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename T, typename Op = std::plus<T>>
OutIter tag_dispatch(hpx::exclusive_scan_t, InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, T init, Op
&&op = Op())
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Op = std::plus<T>>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::exclusive_scan_t,
ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter1 first,
FwdIter1 last,
FwdIter2 dest,
T init, Op
&&op = Op())
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace segmented
```

Functions

```
template<typename SegIter, typename T>
SegIter tag_dispatch(hpx::find_t, SegIter first, SegIter last, T const &val)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename T>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, SegIter>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::find_t, Ex-
Policy &&policy,
SegIter first,
SegIter last, T
const &val)
```

```
template<typename FwdIter, typename F>
FwdIter tag_dispatch(hpx::find_if_t, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f)
```

```

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::find_if_t,
ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter first,
FwdIter last, F
&&f)
```

```

template<typename FwdIter, typename F>
FwdIter tag_dispatch(hpx::find_if_not_t, FwdIter first, FwdIter last, F &&f)
```

```

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter, typename F>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::find_if_not_t,
ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter first,
FwdIter last, F
&&f)
```

namespace hpx

namespace segmented

Functions

```

template<typename InIter, typename F>
InIter tag_dispatch(hpx::for_each_t, InIter first, InIter last, F &&f)
```

```

template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, SegIter>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::for_each_t,
ExPolicy
&&policy,
SegIter first,
SegIter last,
F &&f)
```

```

template<typename InIter, typename Size, typename F>
InIter tag_dispatch(hpx::for_each_n_t, InIter first, Size count, F &&f)
```

```

template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename Size, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, SegIter>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::for_each_n_t,
ExPolicy
&&policy,
SegIter first,
Size count,
F &&f)
```

namespace hpx

namespace segmented

Functions

```
template<typename SegIter, typename F>
SegIter tag_dispatch (hpx::generate_t, SegIter first, SegIter last, F &&f)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename F>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, SegIter>::type tag_dispatch (hpx::generate_t,
ExPolicy &&policy,
SegIter first,
SegIter last, F
&&f)
```

namespace hpx

namespace segmented

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename Op = std::plus<typename std::iterator_traits<InIter>::value_type>
OutIter tag_dispatch (hpx::inclusive_scan_t, InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, Op &&op =
Op())
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Op = std::plus<typename std::iterator_traits<FwdIter1>::value_type>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type tag_dispatch (hpx::inclusive_scan_t,
ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter1 first,
FwdIter1 last,
FwdIter2 dest,
Op &&op =
Op())
```

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename Op, typename T>
OutIter tag_dispatch (hpx::inclusive_scan_t, InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, Op &&op, T
&&init)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Op, typename T>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type tag_dispatch (hpx::inclusive_scan_t,
ExPolicy
&&policy,
FwdIter1 first,
FwdIter1 last,
FwdIter2 dest,
Op &&op, T
&&init)
```

namespace hpx

namespace segmented

Functions

```
template<typename InIterB, typename InIterE, typename T, typename F>
T tag_dispatch(hpx::reduce_t, InIterB first, InIterE last, T init, F &&f)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename InIterB, typename InIterE, typename T, typename F>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::reduce_t, ExPol-
icy &&policy, InIterB
first, InIterE last, T
init, F &&f)
```

namespace hpx

namespace segmented

Functions

```
template<typename SegIter, typename OutIter, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<SegIter, OutIter> tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_t, SegIter first,
SegIter last, OutIter dest, F
&&f)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename OutIter, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<SegIter, OutIter>>::type tagDisp-
```

```
template<typename InIter1, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::in_out_result<InIter1, InIter2, OutIter> tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_t,
InIter1 first1,
InIter1 last1,
InIter2 first2,
OutIter dest, F
&&f)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename InIter1, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>
```

```
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result<InIter1, InIter2, OutIter>>::type
```

```
template<typename InIter1, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result<InIter1, InIter2, OutIter> tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_t,
    InIter1      first1,
    InIter1      last1,
    InIter2      first2,
    InIter2      last2,
    OutIter     dest,   F
    &&f)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename InIter1, typename InIter2, typename OutIter, typename F>
hpx::parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, hpx::parallel::util::in_in_out_result<InIter1, InIter2, OutIter>>::type
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace segmented
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename T, typename Op, typename Conv>
OutIter tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_exclusive_scan_t, InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, T
                      init, Op &&op, Conv &&conv)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Op, typename Conv>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_exclusive_scan_t,
                           ExPolicy
                           &&policy,
                           FwdIter1 first,
                           FwdIter1 last,
                           FwdIter2 dest,
                           T init, Op
                           &&op, Conv
                           &&conv)

namespace hpx
```

```
namespace segmented
```

Functions

```
template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename Op, typename Conv>
OutIter tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_inclusive_scan_t, InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, Op
                      &&op, Conv &&conv)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename Op, typename Conv>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_inclusive_scan_t,
                           ExPolicy
                           &&policy,
                           FwdIter1
                           first, FwdIter1
                           last, FwdIter2
                           dest, Op
                           &&op, Conv
                           &&conv)

template<typename InIter, typename OutIter, typename T, typename Op, typename Conv>
OutIter tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_inclusive_scan_t, InIter first, InIter last, OutIter dest, Op
                      &&op, Conv &&conv, T init)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Op, typename Conv>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, FwdIter2>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_inclusive_scan_t,
                           ExPolicy
                           &&policy,
                           FwdIter1 first,
                           FwdIter1 last,
                           FwdIter2 dest,
                           Op &&op,
                           Conv &&conv,
                           T init)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace segmented
```

Functions

```
template<typename SegIter, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
std::decay<T> tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_reduce_t, SegIter first, SegIter last, T &&init, Reduce &&red_op, Convert &&conv_op)

template<typename ExPolicy, typename SegIter, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, std::decay<T>::type>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_reduce_t,
    ExPolicy &&policy,
    SegIter first,
    SegIter last,
    T init,
    Reduce &&red_op,
    Convert &&conv_op)
```

```
template<typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
T tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_reduce_t, FwdIter1 first1, FwdIter1 last1, FwdIter2 first2, T
    init, Reduce &&red_op, Convert &&conv_op)
```

```
template<typename ExPolicy, typename FwdIter1, typename FwdIter2, typename T, typename Reduce, typename Convert>
parallel::util::detail::algorithm_result<ExPolicy, T>::type tag_dispatch(hpx::transform_reduce_t,
    ExPolicy &&policy,
    FwdIter1 first1,
    FwdIter1 last1,
    FwdIter2 first2, T init,
    Reduce &&red_op,
    Convert &&conv_op)
```

```
namespace hpx
```

```
namespace util
```

```
namespace functional
```

```
struct segmented_iterator_begin
```

```
template<typename Iterator>
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename traits::segmented_iterator_traits<Iterator>::local_iterator
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename SegIter>
```

```
type operator()(SegIter iter) const
```

```
struct segmented_iterator_end
```

```
template<typename Iterator>
```

```
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename traits::segmented_iterator_traits<Iterator>::local_iterator
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename SegIter>
```

```
type operator()(SegIter iter) const
```

```
struct segmented_iterator_local
```

```
template<typename Iterator>
```

```
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename traits::segmented_iterator_traits<Iterator>::local_iterator
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Iter>
```

```
type operator()(Iter iter) const
```

```
struct segmented_iterator_local_begin
```

```
template<typename Iterator>
```

```
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename traits::segmented_iterator_traits<Iterator>::local_raw_iterator
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename LocalSegIter>
type operator() (LocalSegIter iter) const

struct segmented_iterator_local_end
```

```
template<typename Iterator>
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename traits::segmented_iterator_traits<Iterator>::local_raw_iterator
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename LocalSegIter>
type operator() (LocalSegIter iter) const

struct segmented_iterator_segment
```

```
template<typename Iterator>
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
template<>
using type = typename traits::segmented_iterator_traits<Iterator>::segment_iterator
```

Public Functions

```
template<typename Iter>
type operator() (Iter iter) const
```

statistics

The contents of this module can be included with the header `hpx/modules/statistics.hpp`. These headers may be used by user-code but are not guaranteed stable (neither header location nor contents). You are using these at your own risk. If you wish to use non-public functionality from a module we *strongly* suggest only including the module header `hpx/modules/statistics.hpp`, not the particular header in which the functionality you would like to use is defined. See *Public API* for a list of names that are part of the public HPX API.

```
namespace boost
```

```
namespace accumulators
```

```
namespace extract
```

Variables

```
const extractor<tag::histogram> histogram = {}
```

```
namespace tag
```

```
struct histogram : public depends_on<count>, public histogram_num_bins, public histogram_min_range
```

```
struct impl
```

```
template<typename Sample, typename Weight>
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::util::detail::histogram_impl<Sample> type
```

```
namespace boost
```

```
namespace accumulators
```

```
namespace extract
```

Variables

```
const extractor<tag::rolling_max> rolling_max = {}
```

```
namespace tag
```

```
struct rolling_max : public depends_on<rolling_window>
```

```
struct impl
```

```
template<typename Sample, typename Weight>
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::util::detail::rolling_max_impl<Sample> type

namespace boost

namespace accumulators

namespace extract
```

Variables

```
const extractor<tag::rolling_min> rolling_min = {}
```

```
namespace tag
```

```
struct rolling_min : public depends_on<rolling_window>
```

```
struct impl
```

```
template<typename Sample, typename Weight>
struct apply
```

Public Types

```
typedef hpx::util::detail::rolling_min_impl<Sample> type
```

2.9 Contributing to HPX

HPX development happens on Github. The following sections are a collection of useful information related to HPX development.

2.9.1 Contributing to HPX

The main source of information to understand the process of how to contribute to HPX can be found in [this document](#)²⁴¹. This is a living document that is constantly updated with relevant information.

²⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/blob/master/.github/CONTRIBUTING.md>

2.9.2 HPX governance model

The *HPX* project is a meritocratic, consensus-based community project. Anyone with an interest in the project can join the community, contribute to the project design and participate in the decision making process. This document²⁴² describes how that participation takes place and how to set about earning merit within the project community.

2.9.3 Release procedure for HPX

Below is a step by step procedure for making an *HPX* release. We aim to produce two releases per year: one in March-April, and one in September-October.

This is a living document and may not be totally current or accurate. It is an attempt to capture current practices in making an *HPX* release. Please update it as appropriate.

One way to use this procedure is to print a copy and check off the lines as they are completed to avoid confusion.

1. Notify developers that a release is imminent.
 2. For minor and major releases: create and check out a new branch at an appropriate point on `master` with the name `release-major.minor.X`. `major` and `minor` should be the major and minor versions of the release. For patch releases: check out the corresponding `release-major.minor.X` branch.
 3. Write release notes in `docs/sphinx/releases/whats_new_${VERSION}.rst`. Keep adding merged PRs and closed issues to this until just before the release is made. Use `tools/generate_pr_issue_list.sh` to generate the lists. Add the new release notes to the table of contents in `docs/sphinx/releases.rst`.
 4. Build the docs, and proof-read them. Update any documentation that may have changed, and correct any typos. Pay special attention to:
 - `$HPX_SOURCE/README.rst`
 - Update grant information
 - `docs/sphinx/releases/whats_new_${VERSION}.rst`
 - `docs/sphinx/about_hpx/people.rst`
 - Update collaborators
 - Update grant information
 5. This step does not apply to patch releases. For both APEX and libCDS:
 - Change the release branch to be the most current release tag available in the APEX/libCDS `git_external` section in the main `CMakeLists.txt`. Please contact the maintainers of the respective packages to generate a new release to synchronize with the *HPX* release (APEX²⁴³, libCDS²⁴⁴).
 6. Make sure `HPX_VERSION_MAJOR/MINOR/SUBMINOR` in `CMakeLists.txt` contain the correct values. Change them if needed.
 7. This step does not apply to patch releases. Remove features which have been deprecated for at least 2 releases. This involves removing build options which enable those features from the main `CMakeLists.txt` and also deleting all related code and tests from the main source tree.
- The general deprecation policy involves a three-step process we have to go through in order to introduce a breaking change:
- a. First release cycle: add a build option that allows for explicitly disabling any old (now deprecated) code.

²⁴² <http://hpx.stellar-group.org/documents/governance/>

²⁴³ <http://github.com/UO-OACISS/xpress-apex>

²⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/libcds>

- b. Second release cycle: turn this build option OFF by default.
- c. Third release cycle: completely remove the old code.

The main CMakeLists.txt contains a comment indicating for which version the breaking change was introduced first. In the case of deprecated features which don't have a replacement yet, we keep them around in case (like Vc for example).

8. Update the minimum required versions if necessary (compilers, dependencies, etc.) in building_hpx.rst.
9. Verify that the Jenkins setups for the release branch on Rostam and Piz Daint are running and do not display any errors.
10. Repeat the following steps until satisfied with the release.
 1. Change HPX_VERSION_TAG in CMakeLists.txt to -rcN, where N is the current iteration of this step. Start with -rc1.
 2. Create a pre-release on GitHub using the script tools/roll_release.sh. This script automatically tag with the corresponding release number. The script requires that you have the STELLAR Group signing key.
 3. This step is not necessary for patch releases. Notify hpx-users@stellar-group.org and stellar@cct.lsu.edu of the availability of the release candidate. Ask users to test the candidate by checking out the release candidate tag.
 4. Allow at least a week for testing of the release candidate.
 - Use git merge when possible, and fall back to git cherry-pick when needed. For patch releases git cherry-pick is most likely your only choice if there have been significant unrelated changes on master since the previous release.
 - Go back to the first step when enough patches have been added.
 - If there are no more patches, continue to make the final release.
11. Update any occurrences of the latest stable release to refer to the version about to be released. For example, quickstart.rst contains instructions to check out the latest stable tag. Make sure that refers to the new version.
12. Add a new entry to the RPM changelog (cmake/packaging/rpm/Changelog.txt) with the new version number and a link to the corresponding changelog.
13. Change HPX_VERSION_TAG in CMakeLists.txt to an empty string.
14. Add the release date to the caption of the current “What’s New” section in the docs, and change the value of HPX_VERSION_DATE in CMakeLists.txt.
15. Create a release on GitHub using the script tools/roll_release.sh. This script automatically tag the with the corresponding release number. The script requires that you have the STELLAR Group signing key.
16. Update the websites (hpx.stellar-group.org²⁴⁵, stellar-group.org²⁴⁶ and stellar.cct.lsu.edu²⁴⁷). You can login on wordpress through *this page* <<https://hpx.stellar-group.org/wp-login.php>>. You can update the pages with the following:
 - Update links on the downloads page. Link to the release on GitHub.
 - Documentation links on the docs page (link to generated documentation on GitHub Pages). Follow the style of previous releases.

²⁴⁵ <https://hpx.stellar-group.org>

²⁴⁶ <https://stellar-group.org>

²⁴⁷ <https://stellar.cct.lsu.edu>

- A new blog post announcing the release, which links to downloads and the “What’s New” section in the documentation (see previous releases for examples).
17. Merge release branch into master.
 18. Post-release cleanup. Create a new pull request against master with the following changes:
 1. Modify the release procedure if necessary.
 2. Change `HPX_VERSION_TAG` in `CMakeLists.txt` back to `-trunk`.
 3. Increment `HPX_VERSION_MINOR` in `CMakeLists.txt`.
 19. Update Vcpkg (<https://github.com/Microsoft/vcpkg>) to pull from latest release.
 - Update version number in `CONTROL`
 - Update tag and SHA512 to that of the new release
 20. Update spack (<https://github.com/spack/spack>) with the latest HPX package.
 - Update version number in `hpx/package.py` and SHA256 to that of the new release
 21. Announce the release on `hpx-users@stellar-group.org`, `stellar@cct.lsu.edu`, `allcct@cct.lsu.edu`, `faculty@csc.lsu.edu`, `faculty@ece.lsu.edu`, `xpress@crest.iu.edu`, the *HPX* Slack channel, the IRC channel, Sonia Sachs, our list of external collaborators, isocpp.org, reddit.com, HPC Wire, Inside HPC, Heise Online, and a CCT press release.
 22. Beer and pizza.

2.9.4 Testing HPX

To ensure correctness of *HPX*, we ship a large variety of unit and regression tests. The tests are driven by the CTest²⁴⁸ tool and are executed automatically by buildbot (see *HPX* Buildbot Website²⁴⁹) on each commit to the *HPX* Github²⁵⁰ repository. In addition, it is encouraged to run the test suite manually to ensure proper operation on your target system. If a test fails for your platform, we highly recommend submitting an issue on our *HPX* Issues²⁵¹ tracker with detailed information about the target system.

Running tests manually

Running the tests manually is as easy as typing `make tests && make test`. This will build all tests and run them once the tests are built successfully. After the tests have been built, you can invoke separate tests with the help of the `ctest` command. You can list all available test targets using `make help | grep tests`. Please see the CTest Documentation²⁵² for further details.

²⁴⁸ <https://gitlab.kitware.com/cmake/community/wikis/doc/ctest/Testing-With-CTest>

²⁴⁹ <http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/>

²⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/>

²⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues>

²⁵² <https://www.cmake.org/cmake/help/latest/manual/ctest.1.html>

Issue tracker

If you stumble over a bug or missing feature in *HPX*, please submit an issue to our [HPX Issues²⁵³](#) page. For more information on how to submit support requests or other means of getting in contact with the developers, please see the [Support Website²⁵⁴](#) page.

Continuous testing

In addition to manual testing, we run automated tests on various platforms. You can see the status of the current master head by visiting the [HPX Buildbot Website²⁵⁵](#). We also run tests on all pull requests using both [CircleCI²⁵⁶](#) and a combination of [CDash²⁵⁷](#) and [pycicle²⁵⁸](#). You can see the dashboards here: [CircleCI HPX dashboard²⁵⁹](#) and [CDash HPX dashboard²⁶⁰](#).

2.9.5 Using docker for development

Although it can often be useful to set up a local development environment with system-provided or self-built dependencies, [Docker²⁶¹](#) provides a convenient alternative to quickly get all the dependencies needed to start development of *HPX*. Our testing setup on [CircleCI²⁶²](#) uses a docker image to run all tests.

To get started you need to install [Docker²⁶³](#) using whatever means is most convenient on your system. Once you have [Docker²⁶⁴](#) installed, you can pull or directly run the docker image. The image is based on Debian and Clang, and can be found on [Docker Hub²⁶⁵](#). To start a container using the *HPX* build environment, run:

```
docker run --interactive --tty stellargroup/build_env:latest bash
```

You are now in an environment where all the *HPX* build and runtime dependencies are present. You can install additional packages according to your own needs. Please see the [Docker Documentation²⁶⁶](#) for more information on using [Docker²⁶⁷](#).

Warning: All changes made within the container are lost when the container is closed. If you want files to persist (e.g., the *HPX* source tree) after closing the container, you can bind directories from the host system into the container (see [Docker Documentation \(Bind mounts\)²⁶⁸](#)).

²⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues>

²⁵⁴ <https://stellar.cct.lsu.edu/support/>

²⁵⁵ <http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/>

²⁵⁶ <https://circleci.com>

²⁵⁷ <https://www.kitware.com/cdash/project/about.html>

²⁵⁸ <https://github.com/biddisco/pycicle/>

²⁵⁹ <https://circleci.com/gh/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx>

²⁶⁰ <https://cdash.cscs.ch/index.php?project=HPX>

²⁶¹ <https://www.docker.com>

²⁶² <https://circleci.com>

²⁶³ <https://www.docker.com>

²⁶⁴ <https://www.docker.com>

²⁶⁵ https://hub.docker.com/r/stellargroup/build_env/

²⁶⁶ <https://docs.docker.com/>

²⁶⁷ <https://www.docker.com>

²⁶⁸ <https://docs.docker.com/storage/bind-mounts/>

2.9.6 Documentation

This documentation is built using Sphinx²⁶⁹, and an automatically generated API reference using Doxygen²⁷⁰ and Breathe²⁷¹.

We always welcome suggestions on how to improve our documentation, as well as pull requests with corrections and additions.

Building documentation

Please see the *documentation prerequisites* section for details on what you need in order to build the HPX documentation. Enable building of the documentation by setting `HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION=ON` during CMake²⁷² configuration. To build the documentation, build the `docs` target using your build tool. The default output format is HTML documentation. You can choose alternative output formats (single-page HTML, PDF, and man) with the `HPX_WITH_DOCUMENTATION_OUTPUT_FORMATS` CMake option.

Note: If you add new source files to the Sphinx documentation, you have to run CMake again to have the files included in the build.

Style guide

The documentation is written using reStructuredText. These are the conventions used for formatting the documentation:

- Use, at most, 80 characters per line.
- Top-level headings use over- and underlines with =.
- Sub-headings use only underlines with characters in decreasing level of importance: =, – and ..
- Use sentence case in headings.
- Refer to common terminology using :term:`Component`.
- Indent content of directives (.. directive::) by three spaces.
- For C++ code samples at the end of paragraphs, use :: and indent the code sample by 4 spaces.
 - For other languages (or if you don't want a colon at the end of the paragraph), use .. code-block:: language and indent by three spaces as with other directives.
- Use .. list-table:: to wrap tables with a lot of text in cells.

²⁶⁹ <http://www.sphinx-doc.org>

²⁷⁰ <https://www.doxygen.org>

²⁷¹ <https://breathe.readthedocs.io/en/latest>

²⁷² <https://www.cmake.org>

API documentation

The source code is documented using Doxygen. If you add new API documentation either to existing or new source files, make sure that you add the documented source files to the `doxygen_dependencies` variable in `docs/CMakeLists.txt`.

2.9.7 Module structure

This section explains the structure of an *HPX* module.

The tool `create_library_skeleton.py`²⁷³ can be used to generate a basic skeleton. To create a library skeleton, run the tool in the `libs` subdirectory with the module name as an argument:

```
./create_library_skeleton <lib_name>
```

This creates a skeleton with the necessary files for an *HPX* module. It will not create any actual source files. The structure of this skeleton is as follows:

- <lib_name>/
 - README.rst
 - CMakeLists.txt
 - cmake
 - docs/
 - * index.rst
 - examples/
 - * CMakeLists.txt
 - include/
 - * hpx/
 - <lib_name>
 - src/
 - * CMakeLists.txt
 - tests/
 - * CMakeLists.txt
 - * unit/
 - CMakeLists.txt
 - * regressions/
 - CMakeLists.txt
 - * performance/
 - CMakeLists.txt

²⁷³ https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/blob/master/libs/create_library_skeleton.py

A README.rst should be always included which explains the basic purpose of the library and a link to the generated documentation.

A main CMakeLists.txt is created in the root directory of the module. By default it contains a call to add_hpx_module which takes care of most of the boilerplate required for a module. You only need to fill in the source and header files in most cases.

add_hpx_module requires a module name. Optional flags are:

Optional single-value arguments are:

- INSTALL_BINARIES: Install the resulting library.

Optional multi-value arguments-are:

- SOURCES: List of source files.
- HEADERS: List of header files.
- COMPAT_HEADERS: List of compatibility header files.
- DEPENDENCIES: Libraries that this module depends on, such as other modules.
- CMAKE_SUBDIRS: List of subdirectories to add to the module.

The include directory should contain only headers that other libraries need. For each of those headers, an automatic header test to check for self containment will be generated. Private headers should be placed under the src directory. This allows for clear separation. The cmake subdirectory may include additional CMake²⁷⁴ scripts needed to generate the respective build configurations.

Compatibility headers (forwarding headers for headers whose location is changed when creating a module, if moving them from the main library) should be placed in an include_compatibility directory. This directory is not created by default.

Documentation is placed in the docs folder. A empty skeleton for the index is created, which is picked up by the main build system and will be part of the generated documentation. Each header inside the include directory will automatically be processed by Doxygen and included into the documentation. If a header should be excluded from the API reference, a comment // sphinx:undocumented needs to be added.

Tests are placed in suitable subdirectories of tests.

When in doubt, consult existing modules for examples on how to structure the module.

Finding circular dependencies

Our CI will perform a check to see if there are circular dependencies between modules. In cases where it's not clear what is causing the circular dependency, running the cpp-dependencies²⁷⁵ tool manually can be helpful. It can give you detailed information on exactly which files are causing the circular dependency. If you do not have the cpp-dependencies tool already installed, one way of obtaining it is by using our docker image. This way you will have exactly the same environment as on the CI. See *Using docker for development* for details on how to use the docker image.

To produce the graph produced by CI run the following command (HPX_SOURCE is assumed to hold the path to the HPX source directory):

```
cpp-dependencies --dir $HPX_SOURCE/libs --graph-cycles circular_dependencies.dot
```

This will produce a dot file in the current directory. You can inspect this manually with a text editor. You can also convert this to an image if you have graphviz installed:

²⁷⁴ <https://www.cmake.org>

²⁷⁵ <https://github.com/tomtom-international/cpp-dependencies>

```
dot circular_dependencies.dot -Tsvg -o circular_dependencies.svg
```

This produces an `svg` file in the current directory which shows the circular dependencies. Note that if there are no cycles the image will be empty.

You can use `cpp-dependencies` to print the include paths between two modules.

```
cpp-dependencies --dir $HPX_SOURCE/libs --shortest <from> <to>
```

prints all possible paths from the module `<from>` to the module `<to>`. For example, as most modules depend on `config`, the following should give you a long list of paths from `algorithms` to `config`:

```
cpp-dependencies --dir $HPX_SOURCE/libs --shortest algorithms config
```

The following should report that it can't find a path between the two modules:

```
cpp-dependencies --dir $HPX_SOURCE/libs --shortest config algorithms
```

2.10 Releases

2.10.1 HPX V1.7.1 (Aug 12, 2021)

This is a bugfix release with a few minor fixes.

General changes

- Added a CMake option to assume that all types are bitwise serializable by default: `HPX_SERIALIZATION_WITH_ALL_TYPES_ARE_BITWISE_SERIALIZABLE`. The default value `OFF` corresponds to the old behaviour.
- Added a version check for Asio. The minimum Asio version supported by *HPX* is 1.12.0.
- Fixed a bug affecting usage of actions, where the internals of *HPX* relied on function addresses being unique. This was fixed by relying on variable addresses being unique instead.
- Made `hpx::util::bind` more strict in checking the validity of placeholders.
- Small performance improvement to spinlocks.
- Adapted the following parallel algorithms to C++20: `inclusive_scan`, `exclusive_scan`, `transform_inclusive_scan`, `transform_exclusive_scan`.

Breaking changes

- The experimental `hpx::execution::simdpar` execution policy (introduced in 1.7.0) was renamed to `hpx::execution::par_simd` for consistency with the other parallel policies.

Closed issues

- Issue #5494²⁷⁶ - Rename *simdpar* execution policy to *par_simd*
- Issue #5488²⁷⁷ - *hpx::util::bind* doesn't bounds-check placeholders
- Issue #5486²⁷⁸ - Possible V1.7.1 release

Closed pull requests

- PR #5500²⁷⁹ - Minor bug fix in transform exclusive and inclusive scan tests
- PR #5499²⁸⁰ - Rename *simdpar* to *par_simd*
- PR #5489²⁸¹ - Adding bound-checking for bind placeholders
- PR #5485²⁸² - Add Asio version check
- PR #5482²⁸³ - Change extra archive data to rely on uniqueness of a variable address, not a function address
- PR #5448²⁸⁴ - More fixes to enable for all types to be assumed to be bitwise copyable
- PR #5445²⁸⁵ - Improve performance of Spinlocks
- PR #5444²⁸⁶ - Adapt *transform_inclusive_scan* to C++ 20
- PR #5440²⁸⁷ - Adapt *transform_exclusive_scan* to C++ 20
- PR #5439²⁸⁸ - Adapt *inclusive_scan* to C++ 20
- PR #5436²⁸⁹ - Adapt *exclusive_scan* to C++20

2.10.2 HPX V1.7.0 (Jul 14, 2021)

This release is again focused on C++20 conformance of algorithms. Additionally, many new experimental sender-based algorithms have been added based on the latest proposals.

²⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5494>

²⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5488>

²⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5486>

²⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5500>

²⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5499>

²⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5489>

²⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5485>

²⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5482>

²⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5448>

²⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5445>

²⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5444>

²⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5440>

²⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5439>

²⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5436>

General changes

- The following algorithms have been adapted to be C++20 conformant:
 - `remove`,
 - `remove_if`,
 - `remove_copy`,
 - `remove_copy_if`,
 - `replace`,
 - `replace_if`,
 - `reverse`, and
 - `lexicographical_compare`.
- When the compiler and standard library support the standard execution policies `std::execution::seq`, `std::execution::par`, and `std::execution::par_unseq` they can now be used in all *HPX* parallel algorithms with equivalent behaviour to the non-task policies `hpx::execution::seq`, `hpx::execution::par`, and `hpx::execution::par_unseq`.
- Vc support has been fixed, after being broken in 1.6.0. In addition, *HPX* now experimentally supports GCC’s SIMD implementation, when available. The implementation can be used through the `hpx::execution::simd` and `hpx::execution::simdpar` execution policies.
- The customization points `sync_execute`, `async_execute`, `then_execute`, `post`, `bulk_sync_execute`, `bulk_async_execute`, and `bulk_then_execute` are now implemented using `tag_dispatch` (previously `tag_invoke`). Executors can still be implemented by providing the aforementioned functions as member functions of an executor.
- New functionality, enhancements, and fixes based on P0443r14 (executors proposal) and P1897 (sender-based algorithms) have been added to the `hpx::execution::experimental` namespace. These can be accessed through the `hpx/execution.hpp` and `hpx/local/execution.hpp` headers. In particular, the following sender-based algorithms have been added:
 - `detach`,
 - `ensure_started`,
 - `just`,
 - `just_on`,
 - `let_error`,
 - `let_value`,
 - `on`,
 - `transform`, and
 - `when_all`.

Additionally, futures now implement the sender concept. `make_future` can be used to turn a sender into a future. All functionality is experimental and can change without notice.

- All `hpx::init` and `hpx::start` overloads now take `std::functions` instead of `hpx::util::function_nons`. No changes should be required in user code to accommodate this change.

- `hpx::util::unwrapping` and other related unwrapping functionality has been moved up into the `hpx` namespace. Names in `hpx::util` are still usable with a deprecation warning. This functionality can now be accessed through the `hpx/unwrap.hpp` and `hpx/local/unwrap.hpp` headers.
- The default tag for APEX has been update from 2.3.1 to 2.4.0. In particular, this fixes a bug which could lead to hangs in distributed runs.
- The dependency on Boost.Asio has been replaced with the standalone Asio available at <https://github.com/chriskohlhoff/asio>. By default, a system-installed Asio will be used. `ASIO_ROOT` can be given as a hint to tell CMake where to find Asio. Alternatively, Asio can be fetched automatically using CMake's `fetchcontent` by setting `HPX_WITH_FETCH_ASIO=ON`. In general, dependencies on Boost have again been reduced.
- Modularization of the library has continued. In this release almost all functionality has been moved into modules. These changes do not generally affect user code. Warnings are still issued for headers that have moved.
- `hipBLAS` is now optional when compiling with `hipcc`. A warning instead of an error will be printed if `hipBLAS` is not found during configuration.
- Previously `HPX_COMPUTE_HOST_CODE` was defined in host code only if HPX was configured with CUDA or HIP. In this release `HPX_COMPUTE_HOST_CODE` is always defined in host code.
- An experimental `HPX_WITH_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS` CMake option has been added to use precompiled headers when building HPX. This option should not be used on Windows.
- Numerous bug fixes.

Breaking changes

- The minimum required CMake version is now 3.17.
- The minimum required Boost version is now 1.71.0.
- The customization mechanism used to implement and extend sender functionality and algorithms has been renamed from `tag_invoke` to `tag_dispatch`. All customization of sender functionality should be done by overloading `tag_dispatch`.
- The following compatibility options have been removed, along with their compatibility implementations:
 - `HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_BOOST_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_COMPATIBILITY`
 - `HPX_WITH_ACTION_BASE_COMPATIBILITY`
 - `HPX_WITH_EMBEDDED_THREAD_POOLS_COMPATIBILITY`
 - `HPX_WITH_POOL_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY`
 - `HPX_WITH_PROMISE_ALIAS_COMPATIBILITY`
 - `HPX_WITH_REGISTER_THREAD_COMPATIBILITY`
 - `HPX_WITH_REGISTER_THREAD_OVERLOADS_COMPATIBILITY`
 - `HPX_WITH_THREAD_AWARE_TIMER_COMPATIBILITY`
 - `HPX_WITH_THREAD_EXECUTORS_COMPATIBILITY`
 - `HPX_WITH_THREAD_POOL_OS_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY`
- The `HPX_WITH_THREAD_SCHEDULERS` CMake option has been removed. All schedulers are now enabled when possible.
- `HPX_WITH_INIT_START_OVERLOADS_COMPATIBILITY` has been turned off by default.

Closed issues

- Issue #5423²⁹⁰ - Fix lvalue-ref qualified connect for when_all-sender
- Issue #5412²⁹¹ - Link error
- Issue #5397²⁹² - Performance regression in thread annotations
- Issue #5395²⁹³ - HPX 1.7.0-rc1 fails to build icw APEX + OTF2
- Issue #5385²⁹⁴ - HPX 1.7 crashes on Piz Daint > 64 nodes
- Issue #5380²⁹⁵ - CMake should search for asio package installed on the system
- Issue #5378²⁹⁶ - HPX 1.7.0 stopped building on Fedora
- Issue #5369²⁹⁷ - HPX 1.6 and master hangs on Summit for > 64 nodes
- Issue #5358²⁹⁸ - HPX init fails for single-core environments
- Issue #5345²⁹⁹ - Rename P2220 property CPOs?
- Issue #5333³⁰⁰ - HPX does not compile on the new Mac OSX using the M1 chip
- Issue #5317³⁰¹ - Consider making hipblas optional
- Issue #5306³⁰² - asio fails to build with CUDA 10.0
- Issue #5294³⁰³ - execution::on should be based on execution::schedule
- Issue #5275³⁰⁴ - HPX V1.6.0 fails on Fedora release
- Issue #5270³⁰⁵ - HPX-1.6.0 fails to build on Windows 10
- Issue #5257³⁰⁶ - Allow triggering the output of OS thread affinity from configuration settings
- Issue #5246³⁰⁷ - HPX fails to build on ppc64le
- Issue #5232³⁰⁸ - Annotation using hpx::util::annotated_function not working
- Issue #5222³⁰⁹ - Build and link errors with ittnotify enabled
- Issue #5204³¹⁰ - Move algorithms to tag_fallback_dispatch
- Issue #5163³¹¹ - Remove module-specific compatibility and deprecation options

²⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5423>

²⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5412>

²⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5397>

²⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5395>

²⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5385>

²⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5380>

²⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5378>

²⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5369>

²⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5358>

²⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5345>

³⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5333>

³⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5317>

³⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5306>

³⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5294>

³⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5275>

³⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5270>

³⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5257>

³⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5246>

³⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5232>

³⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5222>

³¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5204>

³¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5163>

- Issue #5161³¹² - Bump required CMake version to 3.17
- Issue #5143³¹³ - Searching for HPX-Application to generate work on multiple Nodes

Closed pull requests

- PR #5438³¹⁴ - Delete datapar/foreach_tests.hpp
- PR #5437³¹⁵ - Add back explicit -pthread flags when available
- PR #5435³¹⁶ - This adds support for systems that assume all types are bitwise serializable by default
- PR #5434³¹⁷ - Update CUDA polling logging to be more verbose
- PR #5433³¹⁸ - Fix when_all_sender connect for references
- PR #5432³¹⁹ - Add deprecation warnings for v1.8
- PR #5431³²⁰ - Rename the new P0443/P2300 executor to thread_pool_scheduler
- PR #5430³²¹ - Revert “Adding the missing defined for HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS”
- PR #5427³²² - Removing unneeded typedef
- PR #5426³²³ - Adding more concept checks for sender/receiver algorithms
- PR #5425³²⁴ - Adding the missing defined for HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS
- PR #5424³²⁵ - Disable Vc in final docker image created in CI
- PR #5422³²⁶ - Adding execution::experimental::bulk algorithm
- PR #5420³²⁷ - Update logic to find threading library
- PR #5418³²⁸ - Reduce max size and number of files in ccache cache
- PR #5417³²⁹ - Final release notes for 1.7.0
- PR #5416³³⁰ - Adapt uninitialized_value_construct and uninitialized_value_construct_n to C++ 20
- PR #5415³³¹ - Adapt uninitialized_default_construct and uninitialized_default_construct_n to C++ 20
- PR #5414³³² - Improve integration of futures and senders

³¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5161>

³¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5143>

³¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5438>

³¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5437>

³¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5435>

³¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5434>

318 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5433>319 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5432>320 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5431>321 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5430>322 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5427>323 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5426>324 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5425>325 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5424>326 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5422>327 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5420>328 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5418>329 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5417>330 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5416>331 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5415>332 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5414>

- PR #5413³³³ - Fixing sender/receiver code base to compile with MSVC
- PR #5407³³⁴ - Handle exceptions thrown during initialization of parcel handler
- PR #5406³³⁵ - Simplify dispatching to annotation handlers
- PR #5405³³⁶ - Fetch Asio automatically in perftests CI
- PR #5403³³⁷ - Create generic executor that adds annotations to any other executor
- PR #5402³³⁸ - Adapt uninitialized_fill and uninitialized_fill_n to C++ 20
- PR #5401³³⁹ - Modernize a variety of facilities related to parallel algorithms
- PR #5400³⁴⁰ - Fix sliding semaphore test
- PR #5399³⁴¹ - Rename leftover tagFallback_invoke to tagFallback_dispatch
- PR #5398³⁴² - Improve logging in AGAS symbol namespace
- PR #5396³⁴³ - Introduce compatibility layer for collective operations
- PR #5394³⁴⁴ - Enable OTF2 in APEX CI configuration
- PR #5393³⁴⁵ - Update APEX tag
- PR #5392³⁴⁶ - Fixing wrong usage of std::forward
- PR #5391³⁴⁷ - Fix forwarding in transform_receiver constructor
- PR #5390³⁴⁸ - Make sure shared priority scheduler steals tasks on the current NUMA domain when (core) stealing is enabled
- PR #5389³⁴⁹ - Adapt uninitialized_move and uninitialized_move_n to C++ 20
- PR #5388³⁵⁰ - Fixing gather_there for used with lvalue reference argument
- PR #5387³⁵¹ - Extend thread state logging and change default stealing parameters
- PR #5386³⁵² - Attempt to fix the startup hang with nodes > 32
- PR #5384³⁵³ - Remove HPX 1.5.0 deprecations
- PR #5382³⁵⁴ - Prefer installed Asio before considering FetchContent
- PR #5379³⁵⁵ - Allow using pre-downloaded (not installed) versions of Asio and/or Apex

³³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5413>

³³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5407>

³³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5406>

³³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5405>

³³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5403>

³³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5402>

³³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5401>

³⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5400>

³⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5399>

³⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5398>

³⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5396>

³⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5394>

³⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5393>

³⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5392>

³⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5391>

³⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5390>

³⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5389>

³⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5388>

³⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5387>

³⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5386>

³⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5384>

³⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5382>

³⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5379>

- PR #5376³⁵⁶ - Remove unnecessary explicit listing of library modules.rst files in CMakeLists.txt
- PR #5375³⁵⁷ - Slight performance improvement for hpx::copy and hpx::move et.al.
- PR #5374³⁵⁸ - Remove unnecessary moves from future sender implementations
- PR #5373³⁵⁹ - More changes to clang-cuda Jenkins configuration
- PR #5372³⁶⁰ - Slight improvements to min/max/minmax_element algorithms
- PR #5371³⁶¹ - Adapt uninitialized_copy and uninitialized_copy_n to C++ 20
- PR #5370³⁶² - Decay types in just_sender value_types to match stored types
- PR #5367³⁶³ - Disable pkgconfig by default again on macOS
- PR #5365³⁶⁴ - Use ccache for Jenkins builds on Piz Daint
- PR #5363³⁶⁵ - Update cudatoolkit module name in clang-cuda Jenkins configuration
- PR #5362³⁶⁶ - Adding channel_communicator
- PR #5361³⁶⁷ - Fix compilation with MPI enabled
- PR #5360³⁶⁸ - Update APEX and asio tags
- PR #5359³⁶⁹ - Fix check for pu-step in single-core case
- PR #5357³⁷⁰ - Making sure collective operations can be reused by preallocating communicator
- PR #5356³⁷¹ - Update API documentation
- PR #5355³⁷² - Make the sequenced_executor processing_units_count member function const
- PR #5354³⁷³ - Making sure default_stack_size is defined whenever declared
- PR #5353³⁷⁴ - Add CUDA timestamp support to HPX Hardware Clock
- PR #5352³⁷⁵ - Adding missing includes
- PR #5351³⁷⁶ - Adding enable_logging/disable_logging API functions
- PR #5350³⁷⁷ - Adapt lexicographical_compare to C++20
- PR #5349³⁷⁸ - Update minimum boost version needed on the docs

³⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5376>

³⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5375>

³⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5374>

³⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5373>

³⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5372>

³⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5371>

³⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5370>

³⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5367>

³⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5365>

³⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5363>

³⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5362>

³⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5361>

³⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5360>

³⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5359>

³⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5357>

³⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5356>

³⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5355>

³⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5354>

³⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5353>

³⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5352>

³⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5351>

³⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5350>

³⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5349>

- PR #5348³⁷⁹ - Rename `tag_invoke` and related facilities to `tag_dispatch`
- PR #5347³⁸⁰ - Remove `make_` prefix for executor properties
- PR #5346³⁸¹ - Remove and disable compatibility options for 1.7.0
- PR #5343³⁸² - Fix `timed_executor` static cast conversion
- PR #5342³⁸³ - Refactor CUDA event polling
- PR #5341³⁸⁴ - Adding `make_with_annotation` and `get_annotation` properties
- PR #5339³⁸⁵ - Making sure `hpx::util::hardware::timestamp()` is always defined
- PR #5338³⁸⁶ - Fixing `timed_executor` specializations of customization points
- PR #5335³⁸⁷ - Make `partial_algorithm` work with any number of arguments
- PR #5334³⁸⁸ - Follow up `iter_sent` include on #5225
- PR #5332³⁸⁹ - Simplify `tag_invoke` and friends
- PR #5331³⁹⁰ - More work on cleaning up executor CPOs
- PR #5330³⁹¹ - Add option to disable `pkgconfig` generation
- PR #5328³⁹² - Adapt data parallel support using `std::simd`
- PR #5327³⁹³ - Fix missing `ifdef HPX_SMT_PAUSE`
- PR #5326³⁹⁴ - Adding `resize()` to `serialize_buffer` allowing to shrink its size
- PR #5324³⁹⁵ - Add get member functions to `async_rw_mutex` proxy objects for explicitly getting the wrapped value
- PR #5323³⁹⁶ - Add `keep_future` algorithm
- PR #5322³⁹⁷ - Replace executor customization point implementations with `tag_invoke`
- PR #5321³⁹⁸ - Separate segmented algorithms for reduce
- PR #5320³⁹⁹ - Fix `is_sender` trait and other small fixes to p0443 traits
- PR #5319⁴⁰⁰ - gcc 11.1 c++20 build fixes
- PR #5318⁴⁰¹ - Make `hipblas` dependency optional as not always available

³⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5348>

³⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5347>

³⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5346>

³⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5343>

³⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5342>

³⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5341>

³⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5339>

³⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5338>

³⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5335>

³⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5334>

³⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5332>

³⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5331>

³⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5330>

³⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5328>

³⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5327>

³⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5326>

³⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5324>

³⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5323>

³⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5322>

³⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5321>

³⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5320>

⁴⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5319>

⁴⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5318>

- PR #5316⁴⁰² - Attempt to fix checking for libatomic
- PR #5315⁴⁰³ - Add explicit keyword to fixture constructor
- PR #5314⁴⁰⁴ - Fix a race condition in async mpi affecting limiting executor
- PR #5312⁴⁰⁵ - Use local runtime and local headers in local-only modules and tests
- PR #5311⁴⁰⁶ - Add GCC 11 builder to jenkins
- PR #5310⁴⁰⁷ - Adding `hpx::execution::experimental::task_group`
- PR #5309⁴⁰⁸ - Separate datapar
- PR #5308⁴⁰⁹ - Separate segmented algorithms for `find`, `find_if`, `find_if_not`
- PR #5307⁴¹⁰ - Separate segmented algorithms for `fill` and `generate`
- PR #5304⁴¹¹ - Fix compilation of sender CPOs with nvcc
- PR #5300⁴¹² - Remove PRIVATE flag that was propagated into the LANGUAGES
- PR #5298⁴¹³ - Separate datapar
- PR #5297⁴¹⁴ - Specify exact cmake and ninja versions when loading them in jenkins jobs
- PR #5295⁴¹⁵ - Update clang-newest configuration to use clang 12 and Boost 1.76.0
- PR #5293⁴¹⁶ - Fix Clang 11 cuda_future test bug
- PR #5292⁴¹⁷ - Add `async_rw_mutex` based on senders
- PR #5291⁴¹⁸ - “Fix” termination detection
- PR #5290⁴¹⁹ - Fixed source file line statements in examples documentation
- PR #5289⁴²⁰ - Allow splitting of futures holding `std::tuple`
- PR #5288⁴²¹ - Move algorithms to `tag_fallback_invoke`
- PR #5287⁴²² - Move algorithms to `tag_fallback_invoke`
- PR #5285⁴²³ - Fix clang-format failure on master
- PR #5284⁴²⁴ - Replacing `util::function_nonser` on `std::function` in `hpx_init`

⁴⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5316>⁴⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5315>⁴⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5314>⁴⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5312>⁴⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5311>⁴⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5310>408 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5309>409 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5308>410 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5307>411 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5304>412 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5300>413 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5298>414 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5297>415 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5295>416 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5293>417 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5292>418 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5291>419 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5290>420 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5289>421 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5288>422 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5287>423 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5285>424 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5284>

- PR #5282⁴²⁵ - Update Boost for daint 20.11 after update
- PR #5281⁴²⁶ - Fix Segmentation fault on `foreach_datapar_zipiter`
- PR #5280⁴²⁷ - Avoid modulo by zero in `counting_iterator` test
- PR #5279⁴²⁸ - Fix more GCC 10 deprecation warnings
- PR #5277⁴²⁹ - Small fixes and improvements to CUDA/MPI polling
- PR #5276⁴³⁰ - Fix typo in docs
- PR #5274⁴³¹ - More P1897 algorithms
- PR #5273⁴³² - Retry CDash submissions on failure
- PR #5272⁴³³ - Fix bogus deprecation warnings with GCC 10
- PR #5271⁴³⁴ - Correcting target ids for `symbol_namespace::iterate`
- PR #5268⁴³⁵ - Adding generic `require`, `require_concept`, and `query` properties
- PR #5267⁴³⁶ - Support annotations in `hpx::transform_reduce`
- PR #5266⁴³⁷ - Making late command line options available for local runtime
- PR #5265⁴³⁸ - Leverage `no_unique_address` for `member_pack`
- PR #5264⁴³⁹ - Adopt format in more places
- PR #5262⁴⁴⁰ - Install HPX in Rostam Jenkins jobs
- PR #5261⁴⁴¹ - Limit Rostam Jenkins jobs to marvin partition temporarily
- PR #5260⁴⁴² - Separate segmented algorithms for `transform_reduce`
- PR #5259⁴⁴³ - Making sure late command line options are recognized as configuration options
- PR #5258⁴⁴⁴ - Allow for HPX algorithms being invoked with std execution policies
- PR #5256⁴⁴⁵ - Separate segmented algorithms for `transform`
- PR #5255⁴⁴⁶ - Future/sender adapters
- PR #5254⁴⁴⁷ - Fixing datapar

⁴²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5282>

⁴²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5281>

⁴²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5280>

⁴²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5279>

⁴²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5277>

⁴³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5276>

⁴³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5274>

⁴³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5273>

⁴³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5272>

⁴³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5271>

⁴³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5268>

⁴³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5267>

⁴³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5266>

⁴³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5265>

⁴³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5264>

⁴⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5262>

⁴⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5261>

⁴⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5260>

⁴⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5259>

⁴⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5258>

⁴⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5256>

⁴⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5255>

⁴⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5254>

- PR #5253⁴⁴⁸ - Add utility to format ranges
- PR #5252⁴⁴⁹ - Remove uses of Boost.Bimap
- PR #5251⁴⁵⁰ - Banish <iostream> from library headers
- PR #5250⁴⁵¹ - Try fixing vc circle ci
- PR #5249⁴⁵² - Adding missing header
- PR #5248⁴⁵³ - Use old Piz Daint modules after upgrade
- PR #5247⁴⁵⁴ - Significantly speedup simple `for_each`, `for_loop`, and `transform`
- PR #5245⁴⁵⁵ - P1897 `operator|` overloads
- PR #5244⁴⁵⁶ - P1897 `when_all`
- PR #5243⁴⁵⁷ - Make sure HPX_DEBUG is set based on HPX's build type, not consuming project's build type
- PR #5242⁴⁵⁸ - Moving last files unrelated to parcel layer to modules
- PR #5240⁴⁵⁹ - change namespace for `transform_loop.hpp`
- PR #5238⁴⁶⁰ - Make sure annotations are used in the binary transform
- PR #5237⁴⁶¹ - Add P1897 `just`, `just_on`, and `on` algorithms
- PR #5236⁴⁶² - Add an example demonstrating the use of the `invoke_function_action` facility
- PR #5235⁴⁶³ - Attempting to fix datapar compilation issues
- PR #5234⁴⁶⁴ - Fix small typo in `--hpx:local` option description
- PR #5233⁴⁶⁵ - Only find Boost.Iostreams if required for plugins
- PR #5231⁴⁶⁶ - Sort printed config options
- PR #5230⁴⁶⁷ - Fix C++20 replace algo adaptation misses
- PR #5229⁴⁶⁸ - Remove leftover Boost include from `sync_wait.hpp`
- PR #5228⁴⁶⁹ - Print module name only if it has custom configuration settings
- PR #5227⁴⁷⁰ - Update .codespell_whitelist

⁴⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5253>

⁴⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5252>

⁴⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5251>

⁴⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5250>

⁴⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5249>

⁴⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5248>

⁴⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5247>

⁴⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5245>

⁴⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5244>

⁴⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5243>

⁴⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5242>

⁴⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5240>

⁴⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5238>

⁴⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5237>

⁴⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5236>

⁴⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5235>

⁴⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5234>

⁴⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5233>

⁴⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5231>

⁴⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5230>

⁴⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5229>

⁴⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5228>

⁴⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5227>

- PR #5226⁴⁷¹ - Use new docker image in all CircleCI steps
- PR #5225⁴⁷² - Adapt reverse to C++20
- PR #5224⁴⁷³ - Separate segmented algorithms for `none_of`, `any_of` and `all_of`
- PR #5223⁴⁷⁴ - Fixing build system for `itnotify`
- PR #5221⁴⁷⁵ - Moving LCO related files to modules
- PR #5220⁴⁷⁶ - Separate segmented algorithms for `count` and `count_if`
- PR #5218⁴⁷⁷ - Separate segmented algorithms for `adjacent_find`
- PR #5217⁴⁷⁸ - Add a HIP github action
- PR #5215⁴⁷⁹ - Update ROCm to 4.0.1 on Rostam
- PR #5214⁴⁸⁰ - Fix clang-format error in `sender.hpp`
- PR #5213⁴⁸¹ - Removing ESSENTIAL option to the doc example
- PR #5212⁴⁸² - Separate segmented algorithms for `for_each_n`
- PR #5211⁴⁸³ - Minor adapted algos fixes
- PR #5210⁴⁸⁴ - Fixing `is_invocable` deprecation warnings
- PR #5209⁴⁸⁵ - Moving more files into modules (actions, components, `init_runtime`, etc.)
- PR #5208⁴⁸⁶ - Add examples and explanation on when `tag_fallback/priority` are useful
- PR #5207⁴⁸⁷ - Always define `HPX_COMPUTE_HOST_CODE` for host code
- PR #5206⁴⁸⁸ - Add formatting exceptions for `libhpx` to `create_module_skeleton.py`
- PR #5205⁴⁸⁹ - Moving all distribution policies into modules
- PR #5203⁴⁹⁰ - Move copy algorithms to `tag_fallback_invoke`
- PR #5202⁴⁹¹ - Make `HPX_WITH_PSEUDO_DEPENDENCIES` a cache variable
- PR #5201⁴⁹² - Replaced `tag_invoke` with `tag_fallback_invoke` for `adjacent_find` algorithm
- PR #5200⁴⁹³ - Moving files to (distributed) runtime module

⁴⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5226>

⁴⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5225>

⁴⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5224>

⁴⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5223>

⁴⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5221>

⁴⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5220>

⁴⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5218>

⁴⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5217>

⁴⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5215>

⁴⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5214>

⁴⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5213>

⁴⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5212>

⁴⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5211>

⁴⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5210>

⁴⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5209>

⁴⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5208>

⁴⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5207>

⁴⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5206>

⁴⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5205>

⁴⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5203>

⁴⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5202>

⁴⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5201>

⁴⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5200>

- PR #5199⁴⁹⁴ - Update ICC module name on Piz Daint Jenkins configuration
- PR #5198⁴⁹⁵ - Add doxygen documentation for thread_schedule_hint
- PR #5197⁴⁹⁶ - Attempt to fix compilation of context implementations with unity build enabled
- PR #5196⁴⁹⁷ - Re-enable component tests
- PR #5195⁴⁹⁸ - Moving files related to colocation logic
- PR #5194⁴⁹⁹ - Another attempt at fixing the Fedora 35 problem
- PR #5193⁵⁰⁰ - Components module
- PR #5192⁵⁰¹ - Adapt replace (_if) to C++20
- PR #5190⁵⁰² - Set compatibility headers by default to on
- PR #5188⁵⁰³ - Bump Boost minimum version to 1.71.0
- PR #5187⁵⁰⁴ - Force CMake to set the -std=c++XX flag
- PR #5186⁵⁰⁵ - Remove message to print .cu extension whenever .cu files are encountered
- PR #5185⁵⁰⁶ - Remove some minor unnecessary CMake options
- PR #5184⁵⁰⁷ - Remove some leftover HPX_WITH_*_SCHEDULER uses
- PR #5183⁵⁰⁸ - Remove dependency on boost/iterators/iterator_categories.hpp
- PR #5182⁵⁰⁹ - Fixing Fedora 35 for Power architectures
- PR #5181⁵¹⁰ - Bump version number and tag post 1.6.0 release
- PR #5180⁵¹¹ - Fix htts_v2 tests linking
- PR #5179⁵¹² - Make sure --hpx:local command line option is respected with networking is off but distributed runtime is on
- PR #5177⁵¹³ - Remove module cmake options
- PR #5176⁵¹⁴ - Starting to separate segmented algorithms: for_each
- PR #5174⁵¹⁵ - Don't run segmented algorithms twice on CircleCI
- PR #5173⁵¹⁶ - Fetching APEX using cmake FetchContent

⁴⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5199>

⁴⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5198>

⁴⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5197>

⁴⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5196>

⁴⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5195>

⁴⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5194>

⁵⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5193>

⁵⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5192>

⁵⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5190>

⁵⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5188>

⁵⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5187>

⁵⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5186>

⁵⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5185>

⁵⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5184>

⁵⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5183>

⁵⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5182>

⁵¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5181>

⁵¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5180>

⁵¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5179>

⁵¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5177>

⁵¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5176>

⁵¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5174>

⁵¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5173>

- PR #5172⁵¹⁷ - Add separate local-only entry point
- PR #5171⁵¹⁸ - Remove HPX_WITH_THREAD_SCHEDULERS CMake option
- PR #5170⁵¹⁹ - Add HPX_WITH_PRECOMPILED_HEADERS option
- PR #5166⁵²⁰ - Moving some action tests to modules
- PR #5165⁵²¹ - Require cmake 3.17
- PR #5164⁵²² - Move thread_pool_suspension_helper files to small utility module
- PR #5160⁵²³ - Adding checks ensuring modules are not cross-referenced from other module categories
- PR #5158⁵²⁴ - Replace boost::asio with standalone asio
- PR #5155⁵²⁵ - Allow logging when distributed runtime is off
- PR #5153⁵²⁶ - Components module
- PR #5152⁵²⁷ - Move more files to performance counter module
- PR #5150⁵²⁸ - Adapt remove_copy (_if) to C++20
- PR #5144⁵²⁹ - AGAS module
- PR #5125⁵³⁰ - Adapt remove and remove_if to C++20
- PR #5117⁵³¹ - Attempt to fix segfaults assumed to be caused by future_data instances going out of scope.
- PR #5099⁵³² - Allow mixing debug and release builds
- PR #5092⁵³³ - Replace spirit.qi with x3
- PR #5053⁵³⁴ - Add P0443r14 executor and a few P1897 algorithms
- PR #5044⁵³⁵ - Add performance test in jenkins and reports

⁵¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5172>

⁵¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5171>

⁵¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5170>

⁵²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5166>

⁵²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5165>

⁵²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5164>

⁵²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5160>

⁵²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5158>

⁵²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5155>

⁵²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5153>

⁵²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5152>

⁵²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5150>

⁵²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5144>

⁵³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5125>

⁵³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5117>

⁵³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5099>

⁵³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5092>

⁵³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5053>

⁵³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5044>

2.10.3 HPX V1.6.0 (Feb 17, 2021)

General changes

This release continues the focus on C++20 conformance with multiple new algorithms adapted to be C++20 conformant and becoming customization point objects (CPOs). We have also added experimental support for HIP, allowing previous CUDA features to now be compiled with `hipcc` and run on AMD GPUs.

- The following algorithms have been adapted to be C++20 conformant: `adjacent_find`, `includes`, `inplace_merge`, `is_heap`, `is_heap_until`, `is_partitioned`, `is_sorted`, `is_sorted_until`, `merge`, `set_difference`, `set_intersection`, `set_symmetric_difference`, `set_union`.
- Experimental HIP support can be enabled by compiling *HPX* with `hipcc`. All CUDA functionality in *HPX* can now be used with HIP. The HIP functionality is for the time being exposed through the same API as the CUDA functionality, i.e. no changes are required in user code. The CUDA, and now HIP, functionality is in the `hpx::cuda` namespace.
- We have added `partial_sort` based on Francisco Tapia's implementation.
- `hpx::init` and `hpx::start` gained new overloads taking an `hpx::init_params` struct in 1.5.0. All overloads not taking an `hpx::init_params` are now deprecated.
- We have added an experimental `fork_join_executor`. This executor can be used for OpenMP-style fork-join parallelism, where the latency of a parallel region is important for performance.
- The `parallel_executor` now uses a hierarchical spawning scheme for bulk execution, which improves data locality and performance.
- `hpx::dataflow` can now be used with executors that inject additional parameters into the call of the user-provided function.
- We have added experimental support for properties as proposed in P2220⁵³⁶. Currently the only supported property is the scheduling hint on `parallel_executor`.
- `hpx::util::annotated_function` can now be passed a dynamically generated `std::string`.
- In moving functionality to new namespaces, old names have been deprecated. A deprecation warning will be issued if you are using deprecated functionality, with instructions on how to correct or ignore the warning.
- We have removed all support for C and Fortran from our build system.
- We have further reduced the use of Boost types within *HPX* (`boost::system::error_code` and `boost::detail::spinlock`).
- We have enabled more warnings in our CI builds (unused variables and unused typedefs).

Breaking changes

- `hpxMP` support has been completely removed.
- The verbs `parcelport` has been removed.
- The following compatibility options have been disabled by default: `HPX_WITH_ACTION_BASE_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_REGISTER_THREAD_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_PROMISE_ALIAS_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_UNSCOPED_ENUM_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_BOOST_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_EMBEDDED_THREAD_POOLS_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_THREAD_POOL_OS_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_THREAD_EXECUTORS_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_THREAD_AWARE_TIMER_COMPATIBILITY`,

⁵³⁶ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2020/p2220r0.pdf>

HPX_WITH_POOL_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY. Unless noted here, the above functionalities do not come with replacements. Unscoped enumerations have been replaced by scoped enumerations. Previously deprecated unscoped enumerations are disabled by HPX_WITH_UNSCOPE_ENUM_COMPATIBILITY. Newly deprecated unscoped enumerations have been given deprecation warnings and replaced by scoped enumerations. `hpx::promise` has been replaced with `hpx::distributed::promise`. `hpx::program_options` is a drop-in replacement for `boost::program_options`. `hpx::execution::parallel_executor` now has constructors which take a thread pool, covering the use case of `hpx::threads::executors::pool_executor`. A pool can be supplied with `hpx::resource::get_thread_pool`.

Closed issues

- Issue #5148⁵³⁷ - `runtime_support.hpp` does not work with newer cling
- Issue #5147⁵³⁸ - Wrong results with parallel reduce
- Issue #5129⁵³⁹ - Missing specialization for `std::hash<hpx::thread::id>`
- Issue #5126⁵⁴⁰ - Use `std::string` for task annotations
- Issue #5115⁵⁴¹ - Don't expect hwloc to always report Cores
- Issue #5113⁵⁴² - Handle threadmanager exceptions during startup
- Issue #5112⁵⁴³ - libatomic problems causing unexpected fails
- Issue #5089⁵⁴⁴ - Remove non-BSL files
- Issue #5088⁵⁴⁵ - Unwrapping problem
- Issue #5087⁵⁴⁶ - Remove hpxMP support
- Issue #5077⁵⁴⁷ - PAPI counters are not accessible when HPX is installed
- Issue #5075⁵⁴⁸ - Make the structs in all `iter_sent.hpp` lower case
- Issue #5067⁵⁴⁹ - Bug `string_util/split.hpp`
- Issue #5049⁵⁵⁰ - Change back the hipcc jenkins config to the fury partition on rostam
- Issue #5038⁵⁵¹ - Not all examples link in the latest HPX master
- Issue #5035⁵⁵² - Build with HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES fails
- Issue #5019⁵⁵³ - Broken help string for hpx
- Issue #5016⁵⁵⁴ - `hpx::parallel::fill` fails compiling

⁵³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5148>

⁵³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5147>

⁵³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5129>

⁵⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5126>

⁵⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5115>

⁵⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5113>

⁵⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5112>

⁵⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5089>

⁵⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5088>

⁵⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5087>

⁵⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5077>

⁵⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5075>

⁵⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5067>

⁵⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5049>

⁵⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5038>

⁵⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5035>

⁵⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5019>

⁵⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5016>

- Issue #5014⁵⁵⁵ - Rename all .cc to .cpp and .hh to .hpp
- Issue #4988⁵⁵⁶ - MPI is not finalized if running with only one locality
- Issue #4978⁵⁵⁷ - Change feature test macros to expand to zero/one
- Issue #4949⁵⁵⁸ - Crash when not enabling TCP parcelport
- Issue #4933⁵⁵⁹ - Improve test coverage for unused variable warnings etc.
- Issue #4878⁵⁶⁰ - HPX mpi async might call MPI_FINALIZE before app calls it
- Issue #4127⁵⁶¹ - Local runtime entry-points

Closed pull requests

- PR #5178⁵⁶² - Fix parallel remove/remove_copy/transform namespace references in docs
- PR #5169⁵⁶³ - Attempt to get Piz Daint jenkins setup running after maintenance
- PR #5168⁵⁶⁴ - Remove include of itself
- PR #5167⁵⁶⁵ - Fixing deprecation warnings that slipped through the net
- PR #5159⁵⁶⁶ - Update APEX tag to 2.3.1
- PR #5154⁵⁶⁷ - Splitting unit tests on circleci to avoid timeouts
- PR #5151⁵⁶⁸ - Use C++20 on clang-newest Jenkins CI configuration
- PR #5149⁵⁶⁹ - Rename 'module' symbols to avoid keyword conflict
- PR #5145⁵⁷⁰ - Adjust handling of CUDA/HIP options in CMake
- PR #5142⁵⁷¹ - Store annotated_function annotations as std::strings
- PR #5140⁵⁷² - Scheduler mode
- PR #5139⁵⁷³ - Fix path problem in pre-commit hook, add summary commit line
- PR #5138⁵⁷⁴ - Add program options variable map to resource partitioner init
- PR #5137⁵⁷⁵ - Remove the use of boost::throw_exception
- PR #5136⁵⁷⁶ - Make sure codespell checks run on CircleCI

⁵⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/5014>

⁵⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4988>

⁵⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4978>

⁵⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4949>

⁵⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4933>

⁵⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4878>

⁵⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4127>

⁵⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5178>

⁵⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5169>

⁵⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5168>

⁵⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5167>

566 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5159>567 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5154>568 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5151>569 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5149>570 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5145>571 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5142>572 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5140>573 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5139>574 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5138>575 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5137>576 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5136>

- PR #5132⁵⁷⁷ - Fixing spelling errors
- PR #5131⁵⁷⁸ - Mark `counting_iterator` member functions as `HPX_HOST_DEVICE`
- PR #5130⁵⁷⁹ - Adding specialization for `std::hash<hpx::thread::id>`
- PR #5128⁵⁸⁰ - Fixing environment handling for FreeBSD
- PR #5127⁵⁸¹ - Fix typo in fibonacci documentation
- PR #5123⁵⁸² - Reduce vector sizes in partial sort benchmarks when running in debug mode
- PR #5122⁵⁸³ - Making sure exceptions during runtime initialization are correctly reported
- PR #5121⁵⁸⁴ - Working around hwloc limitation on certain platforms
- PR #5120⁵⁸⁵ - Fixing compatibility warnings in `hpx::transform` implementation
- PR #5119⁵⁸⁶ - Use `sequential_find` and friends from separate detail header
- PR #5116⁵⁸⁷ - Fix compilation with timer pool off
- PR #5114⁵⁸⁸ - Fix 5112 - make sure `libatomic` is used when needed
- PR #5109⁵⁸⁹ - Remove default runtime mode argument from init overload, again
- PR #5108⁵⁹⁰ - Refactor `iter_sent.hpp` to make structs lowercase
- PR #5107⁵⁹¹ - Relax dataflow internals
- PR #5106⁵⁹² - Change initialization of property CPOs to satisfy older nvcc versions
- PR #5104⁵⁹³ - Fix regeneration of two files that trigger unnecessary rebuilds
- PR #5103⁵⁹⁴ - Remove default runtime mode argument from start/init overloads
- PR #5102⁵⁹⁵ - Untie deprecated thread enums from the CMake option
- PR #5101⁵⁹⁶ - Update APEX tag for 1.6.0
- PR #5100⁵⁹⁷ - Bump minimum required Boost version to 1.66 and update CI configurations
- PR #5098⁵⁹⁸ - Minor fixes to public API listing
- PR #5097⁵⁹⁹ - Remove hpxMP support

⁵⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5132>

⁵⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5131>

⁵⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5130>

⁵⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5128>

⁵⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5127>

⁵⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5123>

⁵⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5122>

⁵⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5121>

⁵⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5120>

⁵⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5119>

⁵⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5116>

⁵⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5114>

⁵⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5109>

⁵⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5108>

⁵⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5107>

⁵⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5106>

⁵⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5104>

⁵⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5103>

⁵⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5102>

⁵⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5101>

⁵⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5100>

⁵⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5098>

⁵⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5097>

- PR #5096⁶⁰⁰ - Remove fractals examples
- PR #5095⁶⁰¹ - Use all AMD nodes again on rostam
- PR #5094⁶⁰² - Attempt to remove macOS workaround for GH actions environment
- PR #5093⁶⁰³ - Remove verbs parcelport
- PR #5091⁶⁰⁴ - Avoid moving from lvalues
- PR #5090⁶⁰⁵ - Adopt C++20 std::endian
- PR #5085⁶⁰⁶ - Update daint CI to use Boost 1.75.0
- PR #5084⁶⁰⁷ - Disable compatibility options for 1.6.0 release
- PR #5083⁶⁰⁸ - Remove duplicated call to the limiting_executor in future_overhead test
- PR #5079⁶⁰⁹ - Add checks to make sure that MPI/CUDA polling is enabled/not disabled too early
- PR #5078⁶¹⁰ - Add install lib directory to list of component search paths
- PR #5076⁶¹¹ - Fix a typo in the jenkins clang-newest cmake config
- PR #5074⁶¹² - Fixing warnings generated by MSVC
- PR #5073⁶¹³ - Allow using noncopyable types with unwrapping
- PR #5072⁶¹⁴ - Fix is_convertible args in result_types
- PR #5071⁶¹⁵ - Fix unused parameters
- PR #5070⁶¹⁶ - Fix unused variables warnings in hipcc
- PR #5069⁶¹⁷ - Add support for sentinels to adjacent_find
- PR #5068⁶¹⁸ - Fix string split function
- PR #5066⁶¹⁹ - Adapt search to C++20 and Range TS
- PR #5065⁶²⁰ - Fix hpx::range::adjacent_find doxygen function signatures
- PR #5064⁶²¹ - Refactor runtime configuration, command line handling, and resource partitioner
- PR #5063⁶²² - Limit the device code guards to the distributed parts of the future_overhead bench

600 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5096>

601 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5095>

602 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5094>

603 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5093>

604 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5091>

605 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5090>

606 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5085>

607 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5084>

608 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5083>

609 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5079>

610 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5078>

611 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5076>

612 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5074>

613 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5073>

614 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5072>

615 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5071>

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617 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5069>

618 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5068>

619 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5066>

620 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5065>

621 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5064>

622 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5063>

- PR #5061⁶²³ - Remove hipcc guards in examples and tests
- PR #5060⁶²⁴ - Fix deprecation warnings generated by msvc
- PR #5059⁶²⁵ - Add warning about suspending/resuming the runtime in multi-locality scenarios
- PR #5057⁶²⁶ - Fix unused variable warnings
- PR #5056⁶²⁷ - Fix hpx::util::get
- PR #5055⁶²⁸ - Remove hipcc guards
- PR #5054⁶²⁹ - Fix typo
- PR #5051⁶³⁰ - Adapt transform to C++20
- PR #5050⁶³¹ - Replace old init overloads in tests and examples
- PR #5048⁶³² - Limit jenkins hipcc to the reno node
- PR #5047⁶³³ - Limit cuda jenkins run to nodes with exclusively Nvidia GPUs
- PR #5046⁶³⁴ - Convert thread and future enums to class enums
- PR #5043⁶³⁵ - Improve hpxrun.py for Phylanx
- PR #5042⁶³⁶ - Add missing header to partial sort test
- PR #5041⁶³⁷ - Adding Francisco Tapia's implementation of partial_sort
- PR #5040⁶³⁸ - Remove generated headers left behind from a previous configuration
- PR #5039⁶³⁹ - Fix GCC 10 release builds
- PR #5037⁶⁴⁰ - Add is_invocable typedefs to top-level hpx namespace and public API list
- PR #5036⁶⁴¹ - Deprecate hpx::util::decay in favor of std::decay
- PR #5034⁶⁴² - Use versioned container image on CircleCI
- PR #5033⁶⁴³ - Implement P2220 properties module
- PR #5032⁶⁴⁴ - Do codespell comparison only on files changed from common ancestor
- PR #5031⁶⁴⁵ - Moving traits files to actions_base

⁶²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5061>

⁶²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5060>

⁶²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5059>

⁶²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5057>

⁶²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5056>

⁶²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5055>

⁶²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5054>

⁶³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5051>

⁶³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5050>

⁶³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5048>

⁶³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5047>

⁶³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5046>

⁶³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5043>

⁶³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5042>

⁶³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5041>

⁶³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5040>

⁶³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5039>

⁶⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5037>

⁶⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5036>

⁶⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5034>

⁶⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5033>

⁶⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5032>

⁶⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5031>

- PR #5030⁶⁴⁶ - Add codespell version print in circleci
- PR #5029⁶⁴⁷ - Work around problems in GitHub actions macOS builder
- PR #5028⁶⁴⁸ - Moving move files to naming and naming_base
- PR #5027⁶⁴⁹ - Lessen constraints on certain algorithm arguments
- PR #5025⁶⁵⁰ - Adapt is_sorted and is_sorted_until to C++20
- PR #5024⁶⁵¹ - Moving naming_base to full modules
- PR #5022⁶⁵² - Remove C language from CMakeLists.txt
- PR #5021⁶⁵³ - Warn about unused arguments given to add_hpx_module
- PR #5020⁶⁵⁴ - Fixing help string
- PR #5018⁶⁵⁵ - Update CSCS jenkins configuration to clang 11
- PR #5017⁶⁵⁶ - Fixing broken backwards compatibility for hpx::parallel::fill
- PR #5015⁶⁵⁷ - Detect if generated global header conflicts with explicitly listed module headers
- PR #5012⁶⁵⁸ - Properly reset pointer tracking data in output_archive
- PR #5011⁶⁵⁹ - Inspect command line tweaks
- PR #5010⁶⁶⁰ - Creating AGAS module
- PR #5009⁶⁶¹ - Replace boost::system::error_code with std::error_code
- PR #5008⁶⁶² - Replace uses of boost::detail::spinlock
- PR #5007⁶⁶³ - Bump minimal Boost version to 1.65.0
- PR #5006⁶⁶⁴ - Adapt is_partitioned to C++20
- PR #5005⁶⁶⁵ - Making sure reduce_by_key compiles again
- PR #5004⁶⁶⁶ - Fixing template specializations that make extra archive data types unique across module boundaries
- PR #5003⁶⁶⁷ - Relax dataflow argument constraints
- PR #5001⁶⁶⁸ - Add <random> inspect check

⁶⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5030>

⁶⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5029>

⁶⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5028>

⁶⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5027>

⁶⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5025>

⁶⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5024>

⁶⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5022>

⁶⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5021>

⁶⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5020>

⁶⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5018>

⁶⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5017>

⁶⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5015>

⁶⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5012>

⁶⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5011>

⁶⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5010>

⁶⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5009>

⁶⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5008>

⁶⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5007>

⁶⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5006>

⁶⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5005>

⁶⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5004>

⁶⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5003>

⁶⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/5001>

- PR #4999⁶⁶⁹ - Attempt to fix MacOS Github action error
- PR #4997⁶⁷⁰ - Fix unused variable and typedef warnings
- PR #4996⁶⁷¹ - Adapt adjacent_find to C++20
- PR #4995⁶⁷² - Test all schedulers in cross_pool_injection test except shared_priority_queue_scheduler
- PR #4993⁶⁷³ - Fix deprecation warnings
- PR #4991⁶⁷⁴ - Avoid unnecessarily including entire modules
- PR #4990⁶⁷⁵ - Fixing some warnings from HPX complaining about use of obsolete types
- PR #4989⁶⁷⁶ - add a *destroy* trait for ParcelPort plugins
- PR #4986⁶⁷⁷ - Remove serialization to functional module dependency
- PR #4985⁶⁷⁸ - Compatibility header generation
- PR #4980⁶⁷⁹ - Add ranges overloads to for_loop (and variants)
- PR #4979⁶⁸⁰ - Actually enable unity builds on Jenkins
- PR #4977⁶⁸¹ - Cleaning up debug::print functionalities
- PR #4976⁶⁸² - Remove indirection layer in at_index_impl
- PR #4975⁶⁸³ - Remove indirection layer in at_index_impl
- PR #4973⁶⁸⁴ - Avoid warnings/errors for older gcc complaining about multi-line comments
- PR #4970⁶⁸⁵ - Making set algorithms conform to C++20
- PR #4969⁶⁸⁶ - Moving is_execution_policy and friends into namespace hpx
- PR #4968⁶⁸⁷ - Enable deprecation warnings for 1.6.0 and move any functionality to hpx namespace
- PR #4967⁶⁸⁸ - Define deprecation macros conditionally
- PR #4966⁶⁸⁹ - Add clang-format and cmake-format version prints
- PR #4965⁶⁹⁰ - Making is_heap and is_heap_until conforming to C++20
- PR #4964⁶⁹¹ - Adding parallel make_heap

⁶⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4999>

⁶⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4997>

⁶⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4996>

⁶⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4995>

⁶⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4993>

⁶⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4991>

⁶⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4990>

⁶⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4989>

⁶⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4986>

⁶⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4985>

⁶⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4980>

⁶⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4979>

⁶⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4977>

⁶⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4976>

⁶⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4975>

⁶⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4973>

⁶⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4970>

⁶⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4969>

⁶⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4968>

⁶⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4967>

⁶⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4966>

⁶⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4965>

⁶⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4964>

- PR #4962⁶⁹² - Fix external timer function pointer exports
- PR #4960⁶⁹³ - Fixing folder names for module tests and examples
- PR #4959⁶⁹⁴ - Adding communications set
- PR #4958⁶⁹⁵ - Deprecate tuple and timing functionality in `hpx::util`
- PR #4957⁶⁹⁶ - Fixing unity build option for parcelports
- PR #4953⁶⁹⁷ - Fixing MSVC problems after recent restructurings
- PR #4952⁶⁹⁸ - Make `parallel_executor` use `thread_pool_executor` spawning mechanism
- PR #4948⁶⁹⁹ - Clean up old artifacts better and more aggressively on Jenkins
- PR #4947⁷⁰⁰ - Add HIP support for AMD GPUs
- PR #4945⁷⁰¹ - Enable `HPX_WITH_UNITY_BUILD` option on one of the Jenkins configurations
- PR #4943⁷⁰² - Move public `hpx::parallel::execution` functionality to `hpx::execution`
- PR #4938⁷⁰³ - Post release cleanup
- PR #4858⁷⁰⁴ - Extending resilience APIs to support distributed invocations
- PR #4744⁷⁰⁵ - Fork-join executor
- PR #4665⁷⁰⁶ - Implementing sender, receiver, and `operation_state` concepts in terms of P0443r13
- PR #4649⁷⁰⁷ - Split libhpx into multiple libraries
- PR #4642⁷⁰⁸ - Implementing `operation_state` concept in terms of P0443r13
- PR #4640⁷⁰⁹ - Implementing receiver concept in terms of P0443r13
- PR #4622⁷¹⁰ - Sanitizer fixes

⁶⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4962>

⁶⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4960>

⁶⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4959>

⁶⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4958>

⁶⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4957>

⁶⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4953>

⁶⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4952>

⁶⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4948>

⁷⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4947>

⁷⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4945>

⁷⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4943>

⁷⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4938>

⁷⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4858>

⁷⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4744>

⁷⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4665>

⁷⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4649>

⁷⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4642>

⁷⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4640>

⁷¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4622>

2.10.4 HPX V1.5.1 (Sep 30, 2020)

General changes

This is a patch release. It contains the following changes:

- Remove restriction on suspending runtime with multiple localities, users are now responsible for synchronizing work between localities before suspending.
- Fixes several compilation problems and warnings.
- Adds notes in the documentation explaining how to cite HPX.

Closed issues

- Issue #4971⁷¹¹ - Parallel sort fails to compile with C++20
- Issue #4950⁷¹² - Build with *HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_ACTION_COUNTERS ON* fails
- Issue #4940⁷¹³ - Codespell report for “HPX” (on fossies.org)
- Issue #4937⁷¹⁴ - Allow suspension of runtime for multiple localities

Closed pull requests

- PR #4982⁷¹⁵ - Add page about citing HPX to documentation
- PR #4981⁷¹⁶ - Adding the missing include
- PR #4974⁷¹⁷ - Remove leftover format export hack
- PR #4972⁷¹⁸ - Removing use of get_temporary_buffer and return_temporary_buffer
- PR #4963⁷¹⁹ - Renaming files to avoid warnings from the vs build system
- PR #4951⁷²⁰ - Fixing build if HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_ACTION_COUNTERS=On
- PR #4946⁷²¹ - Allow suspension on multiple localities
- PR #4944⁷²² - Fix typos reported by fossies codespell report
- PR #4941⁷²³ - Adding some explanation to README about how to cite HPX
- PR #4939⁷²⁴ - Small changes

⁷¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4971>

⁷¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4950>

⁷¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4940>

⁷¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4937>

⁷¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4982>

⁷¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4981>

717 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4974>718 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4972>719 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4963>720 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4951>721 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4946>722 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4944>723 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4941>724 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4939>

2.10.5 HPX V1.5.0 (Sep 02, 2020)

General changes

The main focus of this release is on APIs and C++20 conformance. We have added many new C++20 features and adapted multiple algorithms to be fully C++20 conformant. As part of the modularization we have begun specifying the public API of *HPX* in terms of headers and functionality, and aligning it more closely to the C++ standard. All non-distributed modules are now in place, along with an experimental option to completely disable distributed features in *HPX*. We have also added experimental asynchronous MPI and CUDA executors. Lastly this release introduces CMake targets for depending projects, performance improvements, and many bug fixes.

- We have added the C++20 features `hpx::jthread` and `hpx::stop_token`. `hpx::condition_variable_any` now exposes new functions supporting `hpx::stop_token`.
- We have added `hpx::stable_sort` based on Francisco Tapia's implementation.
- We have adapted existing synchronization primitives to be fully conformant C++20: `hpx::barrier`, `hpx::latch`, `hpx::counting_semaphore`, and `hpx::binary_semaphore`.
- We have started using customization point objects (CPOs) to make the corresponding algorithms fully conformant to C++20 as well as to make algorithm extension easier for the user. `all_of/any_of/none_of`, `copy`, `count`, `destroy`, `equal`, `fill`, `find`, `for_each`, `generate`, `mismatch`, `move`, `reduce`, `transform_reduce` are using those CPOs (all in namespace `hpx`). We also have adapted their corresponding `hpx::ranges` versions to be conforming to C++20 in this release.
- We have adapted support for `co_await` to C++20, in addition to `hpx::future` it now also supports `hpx::shared_future`. We have also added allocator support for futures returned by `co_return`. It is no longer in the experimental namespace.
- We added serialization support for `std::variant` and `std::tuple`.
- `result_of` and `is_callable` are now deprecated and replaced by `invoke_result` and `is_invocable` to conform to C++20.
- We continued with the modularization, making it easier for us to add the new experimental `HPX_WITH_DISTRIBUTED_RUNTIME` CMake option (see below). A significant amount of headers have been deprecated. We adapted the namespaces and headers we could to be closer to the standard ones (*Public API*). Depending code should still compile, however warnings are now generated instructing to change the include statements accordingly.
- It is now possible to have a basic CUDA support including a helper function to get a future from a CUDA stream and target handling. They are available under the `hpx::cuda::experimental` namespace and they can be enabled with the `-DHPX_WITH_ASYNC_CUDA=ON` CMake option.
- We added a new `hpx::mpi::experimental` namespace for getting futures from an asynchronous MPI call and a new minimal MPI executor `hpx::mpi::experimental::executor`. These can be enabled with the `-DHPX_WITH_ASYNC_MPI=On` CMake option.
- A polymorphic executor has been implemented to reduce compile times as a function accepting executors can potentially be instantiated only once instead of multiple times with different executors. It accepts the function signature as a template argument. It needs to be constructed from any other executor. Please note, that the function signatures that can be scheduled using `then_execute`, `bulk_sync_execute`, `bulk_async_execute` and `bulk_then_execute` are slightly different (See the comment in PR #4514⁷²⁵ for more details).
- The underlying executor of `block_executor` has been updated to a newer one.
- We have added a parameter to `auto_chunk_size` to control the amount of iterations to measure.

⁷²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4514>

- All executor parameter hooks can now be exposed through the executor itself. This will allow to deprecate the `.with()` functionality on execution policies in the future. This is also a first step towards simplifying our executor APIs in preparation for the upcoming C++23 executors (senders/receivers).
- We have moved all of the existing APIs related to resiliency into the namespace `hpx::resiliency::experimental`. Please note this is a breaking change without backwards-compatibility option. We have converted all of those APIs to be based on customization point objects. Two new executors have been added to enable easy integration of the existing resiliency features with other facilities (like the parallel algorithms): `replay_executor` and `replicate_executor`.
- We have added performance counters type information (aggregating, monotonically increasing, average count, average timer, etc.).
- HPX threads are now re-scheduled on the same worker thread they were suspended on to avoid cache misses from moving from one thread to the other. This behavior doesn't prevent the thread from being stolen, however.
- We have added a new configuration option `hpx.exception_verbosity` to allow to control the level of verbosity of the exceptions (3 levels available).
- `broadcast_to`, `broadcast_from`, `scatter_to` and `scatter_from` have been added to the collectives, modernization of `gather_here` and `gather_there` with futures taken by rvalue references. See the breaking change on `all_to_all` in the next section. None of the collectives need supporting macros anymore (e.g. specifying the data types used for a collective operation using `HPX_REGISTER_ALLGATHER` and similar is not needed anymore).
- New API functions have been added: a) to get the number of cores which are idle (`hpx::get_idle_core_count`) and b) returning a bitmask representing the currently idle cores (`hpx::get_idle_core_mask`).
- We have added an experimental option to only enable the local runtime, you can disable the distributed runtime with `HPX_WITH_DISTRIBUTED_RUNTIME=OFF`. You can also enable the local runtime by using the `--hpx:local` runtime option.
- We fixed task annotations for actions.
- The alias `hpx::promise` to `hpx::lcos::promise` is now deprecated. You can use `hpx::lcos::promise` directly instead. `hpx::promise` will refer to the local-only promise in the future.
- We have added a `prepare_checkpoint` API function that calculates the amount of necessary buffer space for a particular set of arguments checkpointed.
- We have added `hpx::upgrade_lock` and `hpx::upgrade_to_unique_lock`, which make `hpx::shared_mutex` (and similar) usable in more flexible ways.
- We have changed the CMake targets exposed to the user, it now includes `HPX::hpx`, `HPX::wrap_main` (int `main` as the first HPX thread of the application, see *Starting the HPX runtime*), `HPX::plugin`, `HPX::component`. The CMake variables `HPX_INCLUDE_DIRS` and `HPX_LIBRARIES` are deprecated and will be removed in a future release, you should now link directly to the `HPX::hpx` CMake target.
- A new example is demonstrating how to create and use a wrapping executor (`quickstart/executor_with_thread_hooks.cpp`)
- A new example is demonstrating how to disable thread stealing during the execution of parallel algorithms (`quickstart/disable_thread_stealing_executor.cpp`)
- We now require for our CMake build system configuration files to be formatted using `cmake-format`.
- We have removed more dependencies on various Boost libraries.
- We have added an experimental option enabling unity builds of HPX using the `-DHPX_WITH_UNITY_BUILD=On` CMake option.

- Many bug fixes.

Breaking changes

- HPX now requires a C++14 capable compiler. We have set the HPX C++ standard automatically to C++14 and if it needs to be set explicitly, it should be specified through the `CMAKE_CXX_STANDARD` setting as mandated by CMake. The `HPX_WITH_CXX*` variables are now deprecated and will be removed in the future.
- Building and using HPX is now supported only when using CMake V3.13 or later, Boost V1.64 or newer, and when compiling with clang V5, gcc V7, or VS2019, or later. Other compilers might still work but have not been tested thoroughly.
- We have added a `hpx::init_params` struct to pass parameters for HPX initialization e.g. the resource partitioner callback to initialize thread pools (*Using the resource partitioner*).
- The `all_to_all` algorithm is renamed to `all_gather`, and the new `all_to_all` algorithm is not compatible with the old one.
- We have moved all of the existing APIs related to resiliency into the namespace `hpx::resiliency::experimental`.

Closed issues

- Issue #4918⁷²⁶ - Rename distributed_executors module
- Issue #4900⁷²⁷ - Adding JOSS status badge to README
- Issue #4897⁷²⁸ - Compiler warning, deprecated header used by HPX itself
- Issue #4886⁷²⁹ - A future bound to an action executing on a different locality doesn't capture exception state
- Issue #4880⁷³⁰ - Undefined reference to main build error when `HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF`
- Issue #4877⁷³¹ - `hpx_main` might not able to start hpx runtime properly
- Issue #4850⁷³² - Issues creating templated component
- Issue #4829⁷³³ - Spack package & `HPX_WITH_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES`
- Issue #4820⁷³⁴ - PAPI counters don't work
- Issue #4818⁷³⁵ - HPX can't be used with IO pool turned off
- Issue #4816⁷³⁶ - Build of HPX fails when `find_package(Boost)` is called before `FetchContent_MakeAvailable(hpx)`
- Issue #4813⁷³⁷ - HPX MPI Future failed
- Issue #4811⁷³⁸ - Remove `HPX::hpx_no_wrap_main` target before 1.5.0 release

⁷²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4918>

⁷²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4900>

⁷²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4897>

⁷²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4886>

⁷³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4880>

⁷³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4877>

⁷³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4850>

⁷³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4829>

⁷³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4820>

⁷³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4818>

⁷³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4816>

⁷³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4813>

⁷³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4811>

- Issue #4810⁷³⁹ - In hpx::for_each::invoke_projected the hpx::util::decay is misguided
- Issue #4787⁷⁴⁰ - *transform_inclusive_scan* gives incorrect results for non-commutative operator
- Issue #4786⁷⁴¹ - *transform_inclusive_scan* tries to implicitly convert between types, instead of using the provided *conv* function
- Issue #4779⁷⁴² - HPX build error with GCC 10.1
- Issue #4766⁷⁴³ - Move HPX.Compute functionality to experimental namespace
- Issue #4763⁷⁴⁴ - License file name
- Issue #4758⁷⁴⁵ - CMake profiling results
- Issue #4755⁷⁴⁶ - Building HPX with support for PAPI fails
- Issue #4754⁷⁴⁷ - CMake cache creation breaks when using HPX with mimalloc
- Issue #4752⁷⁴⁸ - HPX MPI Future build failed
- Issue #4746⁷⁴⁹ - Memory leak when using dataflow icw components
- Issue #4731⁷⁵⁰ - Bug in stencil example, calculation of locality IDs
- Issue #4723⁷⁵¹ - Build fail with NETWORKING OFF
- Issue #4720⁷⁵² - Add compatibility headers for modules that had their module headers implicitly generated in 1.4.1
- Issue #4719⁷⁵³ - Undeprecate some module headers
- Issue #4712⁷⁵⁴ - Rename HPX_MPI_WITH_FUTURES option
- Issue #4709⁷⁵⁵ - Make deprecation warnings overridable in dependent projects
- Issue #4691⁷⁵⁶ - Suggestion to fix and enhance the thread_mapper API
- Issue #4686⁷⁵⁷ - Fix tutorials examples
- Issue #4685⁷⁵⁸ - HPX distributed map fails to compile
- Issue #4680⁷⁵⁹ - Build error with HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF
- Issue #4679⁷⁶⁰ - Build error for hpx w/ Apex on Summit

⁷³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4810>

⁷⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4787>

⁷⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4786>

⁷⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4779>

⁷⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4766>

⁷⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4753>

⁷⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4758>

⁷⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4755>

⁷⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4754>

⁷⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4752>

⁷⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4746>

⁷⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4731>

⁷⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4723>

⁷⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4720>

⁷⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4719>

⁷⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4712>

⁷⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4709>

⁷⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4691>

⁷⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4686>

⁷⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4685>

⁷⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4680>

⁷⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4679>

- Issue #4675⁷⁶¹ - build error with HPX_WITH_NETWORKING=OFF
- Issue #4674⁷⁶² - Error running Quickstart tests on OS X
- Issue #4662⁷⁶³ - MPI initialization broken when networking off
- Issue #4652⁷⁶⁴ - How to fix distributed action annotation
- Issue #4650⁷⁶⁵ - thread descriptions are broken... again
- Issue #4648⁷⁶⁶ - Thread stacksize not properly set
- Issue #4647⁷⁶⁷ - Rename generated collective headers in modules
- Issue #4639⁷⁶⁸ - Update deprecation warnings in compatibility headers to point to collective headers
- Issue #4628⁷⁶⁹ - mpi parcelport totally broken
- Issue #4619⁷⁷⁰ - Fully document hpx_wrap behaviour and targets
- Issue #4612⁷⁷¹ - Compilation issue with HPX 1.4.1 and 1.4.0
- Issue #4594⁷⁷² - Rename modules
- Issue #4578⁷⁷³ - Default value for HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH
- Issue #4572⁷⁷⁴ - Thread manager should be given a runtime_configuration
- Issue #4571⁷⁷⁵ - Add high-level documentation to new modules
- Issue #4569⁷⁷⁶ - Annoying warning when compiling - pls suppress or fix it.
- Issue #4555⁷⁷⁷ - HPX_HAVE_THREAD_BACKTRACE_ON_SUSPENSION compilation error
- Issue #4543⁷⁷⁸ - Segfaults in Release builds using *sleep_for*
- Issue #4539⁷⁷⁹ - Compilation Error when HPX_MPI_WITH_FUTURES=ON
- Issue #4537⁷⁸⁰ - Linking issue with libhpx_initd.a
- Issue #4535⁷⁸¹ - API for checking if pool with a given name exists
- Issue #4523⁷⁸² - Build of PR #4311 (git tag 9955e8e) fails
- Issue #4519⁷⁸³ - Documentation problem

⁷⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4675>

⁷⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4674>

⁷⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4662>

⁷⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4652>

⁷⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4650>

⁷⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4648>

⁷⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4647>

⁷⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4639>

⁷⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4628>

⁷⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4619>

⁷⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4612>

⁷⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4594>

⁷⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4578>

⁷⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4572>

⁷⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4571>

⁷⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4569>

⁷⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4555>

⁷⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4543>

⁷⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4539>

⁷⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4537>

⁷⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4535>

⁷⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4523>

⁷⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4519>

- Issue #4513⁷⁸⁴ - HPXConfig.cmake contains ill-formed paths when library paths use backslashes
- Issue #4507⁷⁸⁵ - User-polling introduced by MPI futures module should be more generally usable
- Issue #4506⁷⁸⁶ - Make sure force_linking.hpp is not included in main module header
- Issue #4501⁷⁸⁷ - Fix compilation of PAPI tests
- Issue #4497⁷⁸⁸ - Add modules CI checks
- Issue #4489⁷⁸⁹ - Polymorphic executor
- Issue #4476⁷⁹⁰ - Use CMake targets defined by FindBoost
- Issue #4473⁷⁹¹ - Add vcpkg installation instructions
- Issue #4470⁷⁹² - Adapt hpx::future to C++20 co_await
- Issue #4468⁷⁹³ - Compile error on Raspberry Pi 4
- Issue #4466⁷⁹⁴ - Compile error on Windows, current stable:
- Issue #4453⁷⁹⁵ - Installing HPX on fedora with dnf is not adding cmake files
- Issue #4448⁷⁹⁶ - New std::variant serialization broken
- Issue #4438⁷⁹⁷ - Add performance counter flag is monotonically increasing
- Issue #4436⁷⁹⁸ - Build problem: same code build and works with 1.4.0 but it doesn't with 1.4.1
- Issue #4429⁷⁹⁹ - Function descriptions not supported in distributed
- Issue #4423⁸⁰⁰ - --hpx:ini=hpx.lock_detection=0 has no effect
- Issue #4422⁸⁰¹ - Add performance counter metadata
- Issue #4419⁸⁰² - Weird behavior for --hpx:print-counter-interval with large numbers
- Issue #4401⁸⁰³ - Create module repository
- Issue #4400⁸⁰⁴ - Command line options conflict related to performance counters
- Issue #4349⁸⁰⁵ - --hpx:use-process-mask option throw an exception on OS X
- Issue #4345⁸⁰⁶ - Move gh-pages branch out of hpx repo

⁷⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4513>

⁷⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4507>

⁷⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4506>

⁷⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4501>

⁷⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4497>

⁷⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4489>

⁷⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4476>

⁷⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4473>

⁷⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4470>

793 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4468>794 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4466>795 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4453>796 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4448>797 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4438>798 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4436>799 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4429>800 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4423>801 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4422>802 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4419>803 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4401>804 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4400>805 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4349>806 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4345>

- Issue #4323⁸⁰⁷ - Const-correctness error in assignment operator of compute::vector
- Issue #4318⁸⁰⁸ - ASIO breaks with C++2a concepts
- Issue #4317⁸⁰⁹ - Application runs even if `-hpx:help` is specified
- Issue #4063⁸¹⁰ - Document hpxcxx compiler wrapper
- Issue #3983⁸¹¹ - Implement the C++20 Synchronization Library
- Issue #3696⁸¹² - C++11 `constexpr` support is now required
- Issue #3623⁸¹³ - Modular HPX branch and an alternative project layout
- Issue #2836⁸¹⁴ - The worst-case time complexity of parallel::sort seems to be O(N^2).

Closed pull requests

- PR #4936⁸¹⁵ - Minor documentation fixes part 2
- PR #4935⁸¹⁶ - Add copyright and license to joss paper file
- PR #4934⁸¹⁷ - Adding Semicolon in Documentation
- PR #4932⁸¹⁸ - Fixing compiler warnings
- PR #4931⁸¹⁹ - Small documentation formatting fixes
- PR #4930⁸²⁰ - Documentation Distributed HPX applications localvv with local_vv
- PR #4929⁸²¹ - Add final version of the JOSS paper
- PR #4928⁸²² - Add HPX_NODISCARD to enable_user_polling structs
- PR #4926⁸²³ - Rename distributed_executors module to executors_distributed
- PR #4925⁸²⁴ - Making transform_reduce conforming to C++20
- PR #4923⁸²⁵ - Don't acquire lock if not needed
- PR #4921⁸²⁶ - Update the release notes for the release candidate 3
- PR #4920⁸²⁷ - Disable libcds release
- PR #4919⁸²⁸ - Make cuda event pool dynamic instead of fixed size

⁸⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4323>

⁸⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4318>

⁸⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4317>

⁸¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4063>

⁸¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3983>

⁸¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3696>

⁸¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3623>

⁸¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2836>

⁸¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4936>

⁸¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4935>

⁸¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4934>

818 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4932>819 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4931>820 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4930>821 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4929>822 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4928>823 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4926>824 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4925>825 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4923>826 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4921>827 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4920>828 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4919>

- PR #4917⁸²⁹ - Move chrono functionality to hpx::chrono namespace
- PR #4916⁸³⁰ - HPX_HAVE_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS needs to be set even when disabled
- PR #4915⁸³¹ - Moving more action related files to actions modules
- PR #4914⁸³² - Add alias targets with namespaces used for exporting
- PR #4912⁸³³ - Aggregate initialize CPOs
- PR #4910⁸³⁴ - Explicitly specify hwloc root on Jenkins CSCS builds
- PR #4908⁸³⁵ - Fix algorithms documentation
- PR #4907⁸³⁶ - Remove HPX::hpx_no_wrap_main target
- PR #4906⁸³⁷ - Fixing unused variable warning
- PR #4905⁸³⁸ - Adding specializations for simple for_loops
- PR #4904⁸³⁹ - Update boost to 1.74.0 for the newest jenkins configs
- PR #4903⁸⁴⁰ - Hide GITHUB_TOKEN environment variables from environment variable output
- PR #4902⁸⁴¹ - Cancel previous pull requests builds before starting a new one with Jenkins
- PR #4901⁸⁴² - Update public API list with updated algorithms
- PR #4899⁸⁴³ - Suggested changes for HPX V1.5 release notes
- PR #4898⁸⁴⁴ - Minor tweak to hpx::equal implementation
- PR #4896⁸⁴⁵ - Making generate() and generate_n conforming to C++20
- PR #4895⁸⁴⁶ - Update apex tag
- PR #4894⁸⁴⁷ - Fix exception handling for tasks
- PR #4893⁸⁴⁸ - Remove last use of std::result_of, removed in C++20
- PR #4892⁸⁴⁹ - Adding replay_executor and replicate_executor
- PR #4889⁸⁵⁰ - Restore old behaviour of not requiring linking to hpx_wrap when HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF
- PR #4887⁸⁵¹ - Making sure remotely thrown (non-hpx) exceptions are properly marshaled back to invocation

⁸²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4917>

⁸³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4916>

⁸³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4915>

⁸³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4914>

⁸³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4912>

⁸³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4910>

⁸³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4908>

⁸³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4907>

⁸³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4906>

⁸³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4905>

⁸³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4904>

⁸⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4903>

⁸⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4902>

⁸⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4901>

⁸⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4899>

⁸⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4898>

⁸⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4896>

⁸⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4895>

⁸⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4894>

⁸⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4893>

⁸⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4892>

⁸⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4889>

⁸⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4887>

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- PR #4885⁸⁵² - Adapting hpx::find and friends to C++20
- PR #4884⁸⁵³ - Adapting mismatch to C++20
- PR #4883⁸⁵⁴ - Adapting hpx::equal to be conforming to C++20
- PR #4882⁸⁵⁵ - Fixing exception handling for hpx::copy and adding missing tests
- PR #4881⁸⁵⁶ - Adds different runtime exception when registering thread with the HPX runtime
- PR #4876⁸⁵⁷ - Adding example demonstrating how to disable thread stealing during the execution of parallel algorithms
- PR #4874⁸⁵⁸ - Adding non-policy tests to all_of, any_of, and none_of
- PR #4873⁸⁵⁹ - Set CUDA compute capability on rostam Jenkins builds
- PR #4872⁸⁶⁰ - Force partitioned vector scan tests to run serially
- PR #4870⁸⁶¹ - Making move conforming with C++20
- PR #4869⁸⁶² - Making destroy and destroy_n conforming to C++20
- PR #4868⁸⁶³ - Fix miscellaneous header problems
- PR #4867⁸⁶⁴ - Add CPOs for for_each
- PR #4865⁸⁶⁵ - Adapting count and count_if to be conforming to C++20
- PR #4864⁸⁶⁶ - Release notes 1.5.0
- PR #4863⁸⁶⁷ - adding libcds-hpx tag to prepare for hpx1.5 release
- PR #4862⁸⁶⁸ - Adding version specific deprecation options
- PR #4861⁸⁶⁹ - Limiting executor improvements
- PR #4860⁸⁷⁰ - Making fill and fill_n compatible with C++20
- PR #4859⁸⁷¹ - Adapting all_of, any_of, and none_of to C++20
- PR #4857⁸⁷² - Improve libCDS integration
- PR #4856⁸⁷³ - Correct typos in the documentation of the hpx performance counters

⁸⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4885>

⁸⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4884>

⁸⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4883>

⁸⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4882>

⁸⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4881>

⁸⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4876>

⁸⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4874>

⁸⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4873>

⁸⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4872>

⁸⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4870>

⁸⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4869>

⁸⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4868>

⁸⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4867>

⁸⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4865>

⁸⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4864>

⁸⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4863>

⁸⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4862>

⁸⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4861>

⁸⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4860>

⁸⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4859>

⁸⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4857>

⁸⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4856>

- PR #4854⁸⁷⁴ - Removing obsolete code
- PR #4853⁸⁷⁵ - Adding test that derives component from two other components
- PR #4852⁸⁷⁶ - Fix mpi_ring test in distributed mode by ensuring all ranks run hpx_main
- PR #4851⁸⁷⁷ - Converting resiliency APIs to tag_invoke based CPOs
- PR #4849⁸⁷⁸ - Enable use of future_overhead test when DISTRIBUTED_RUNTIME is OFF
- PR #4847⁸⁷⁹ - Fixing ‘error prone’ constructs as reported by Codacy
- PR #4846⁸⁸⁰ - Disable Boost.Aasio concepts support
- PR #4845⁸⁸¹ - Fix PAPI counters
- PR #4843⁸⁸² - Remove dependency on various Boost headers
- PR #4841⁸⁸³ - Rearrange public API headers
- PR #4840⁸⁸⁴ - Fixing TSS problems during thread termination
- PR #4839⁸⁸⁵ - Fix async_cuda build problems when distributed runtime is disabled
- PR #4837⁸⁸⁶ - Restore compatibility for old (now deprecated) copy algorithms
- PR #4836⁸⁸⁷ - Adding CPOs for hpx::reduce
- PR #4835⁸⁸⁸ - Remove *using util::result_of* from namespace hpx
- PR #4834⁸⁸⁹ - Fixing the calculation of the number of idle cores and the corresponding idle masks
- PR #4833⁸⁹⁰ - Allow thread function destructors to yield
- PR #4832⁸⁹¹ - Fixing assertion in split_gids and memory leaks in 1d_stencil_7
- PR #4831⁸⁹² - Making sure MPI_CXX_COMPILE_FLAGS is interpreted as a sequence of options
- PR #4830⁸⁹³ - Update documentation on using HPX::wrap_main
- PR #4827⁸⁹⁴ - Update clang-newest configuration to use clang 10
- PR #4826⁸⁹⁵ - Add Jenkins configuration for rostam
- PR #4825⁸⁹⁶ - Move all CUDA functionality to hpx::cuda::experimental namespace

⁸⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4854>

⁸⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4853>

⁸⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4852>

⁸⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4851>

⁸⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4849>

⁸⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4847>

⁸⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4846>

⁸⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4845>

⁸⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4843>

⁸⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4841>

⁸⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4840>

⁸⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4839>

⁸⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4837>

⁸⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4836>

888 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4835>889 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4834>890 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4833>891 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4832>892 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4831>893 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4830>894 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4827>895 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4826>896 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4825>

- PR #4824⁸⁹⁷ - Add support for building master/release branches to Jenkins configuration
- PR #4821⁸⁹⁸ - Implement customization point for hpx::copy and hpx::ranges::copy
- PR #4819⁸⁹⁹ - Allow finding Boost components before finding HPX
- PR #4817⁹⁰⁰ - Adding range version of stable sort
- PR #4815⁹⁰¹ - Fix a wrong #ifdef for IO/TIMER pools causing build errors
- PR #4814⁹⁰² - Replace hpx::function_nonser with std::function in error module
- PR #4809⁹⁰³ - Foreach adapt
- PR #4808⁹⁰⁴ - Make internal algorithms functions const
- PR #4807⁹⁰⁵ - Add Jenkins configuration for running on Piz Daint
- PR #4806⁹⁰⁶ - Update documentation links to new domain name
- PR #4805⁹⁰⁷ - Applying changes that resolve time complexity issues in sort
- PR #4803⁹⁰⁸ - Adding implementation of stable_sort
- PR #4802⁹⁰⁹ - Fix datapar header paths
- PR #4801⁹¹⁰ - Replace boost::shared_array<T> with std::shared_ptr<T[]> if supported
- PR #4799⁹¹¹ - Fixing #include paths in compatibility headers
- PR #4798⁹¹² - Include the main module header (fixes partially #4488)
- PR #4797⁹¹³ - Change cmake targets
- PR #4794⁹¹⁴ - Removing 128bit integer emulation
- PR #4793⁹¹⁵ - Make sure global variable is handled properly
- PR #4792⁹¹⁶ - Replace enable_if with **HPX_CONCEPT_REQUIREMENTS** and add is_sentinel_for constraint
- PR #4790⁹¹⁷ - Move deprecation warnings from base template to template specializations for result_of etc. structs
- PR #4789⁹¹⁸ - Fix hangs during assertion handling and distributed runtime construction
- PR #4788⁹¹⁹ - Fixing inclusive transform scan algorithm to properly handle initial value

⁸⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4824>

⁸⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4821>

⁸⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4819>

⁹⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4817>

⁹⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4815>

⁹⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4814>

⁹⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4809>

⁹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4808>

⁹⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4807>

⁹⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4806>

⁹⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4805>

⁹⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4803>

⁹⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4802>

⁹¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4801>

⁹¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4799>

⁹¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4798>

⁹¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4797>

⁹¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4794>

⁹¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4793>

⁹¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4792>

⁹¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4790>

⁹¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4789>

⁹¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4788>

- PR #4785⁹²⁰ - Fixing barrier test
- PR #4784⁹²¹ - Fixing deleter argument bindings in serialize_buffer
- PR #4783⁹²² - Add coveralls badge
- PR #4782⁹²³ - Make header tests parallel again
- PR #4780⁹²⁴ - Remove outdated comment about hpx::stop in documentation
- PR #4776⁹²⁵ - debug print improvements
- PR #4775⁹²⁶ - Checkpoint cleanup
- PR #4771⁹²⁷ - Fix compilation with HPX_WITH_NETWORKING=OFF
- PR #4767⁹²⁸ - Remove all force linking leftovers
- PR #4765⁹²⁹ - Fix 1d stencil index calculation
- PR #4764⁹³⁰ - Force some tests to run serially
- PR #4762⁹³¹ - Update pointees in compatibility headers
- PR #4761⁹³² - Fix running and building of execution module tests on CircleCI
- PR #4760⁹³³ - Storing hpx_options in global property to speed up summary report
- PR #4759⁹³⁴ - Reduce memory requirements for our main shared state
- PR #4757⁹³⁵ - Fix mimalloc linking on Windows
- PR #4756⁹³⁶ - Fix compilation issues
- PR #4753⁹³⁷ - Re-adding API functions that were lost during merges
- PR #4751⁹³⁸ - Revert “Create coverage reports and upload them to codecov.io”
- PR #4750⁹³⁹ - Fixing possible race condition during termination detection
- PR #4749⁹⁴⁰ - Deprecate result_of and friends
- PR #4748⁹⁴¹ - Create coverage reports and upload them to codecov.io
- PR #4747⁹⁴² - Changing #include for MPI parcelport

920 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4785>

921 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4784>

922 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4783>

923 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4782>

924 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4780>

925 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4776>

926 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4775>

927 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4771>

928 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4767>

929 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4765>

930 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4764>

931 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4762>

932 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4761>

933 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4760>

934 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4759>

935 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4757>

936 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4756>

937 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4753>

938 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4751>

939 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4750>

940 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4749>

941 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4748>

942 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4747>

- PR #4745⁹⁴³ - Add *is_sentinel_for* trait implementation and test
- PR #4743⁹⁴⁴ - Fix init_globally example after runtime mode changes
- PR #4742⁹⁴⁵ - Update SUPPORT.md
- PR #4741⁹⁴⁶ - Fixing a warning generated for unity builds with msvc
- PR #4740⁹⁴⁷ - Rename local_lclos and basic_execution modules
- PR #4739⁹⁴⁸ - Undeprecate a couple of hpx/modulename.hpp headers
- PR #4738⁹⁴⁹ - Conditionally test schedulers in thread_stacksize_current test
- PR #4734⁹⁵⁰ - Fixing a bunch of codacy warnings
- PR #4733⁹⁵¹ - Add experimental unity build option to CMake configuration
- PR #4730⁹⁵² - Fixing compilation problems with unordered map
- PR #4729⁹⁵³ - Fix APEX build
- PR #4727⁹⁵⁴ - Fix missing runtime includes for distributed runtime
- PR #4726⁹⁵⁵ - Add more API headers
- PR #4725⁹⁵⁶ - Add more compatibility headers for deprecated module headers
- PR #4724⁹⁵⁷ - Fix 4723
- PR #4721⁹⁵⁸ - Attempt to fixing migration tests
- PR #4717⁹⁵⁹ - Make the compatibility headers macro conditional
- PR #4716⁹⁶⁰ - Add hpx/runtime.hpp and hpx/distributed/runtime.hpp API headers
- PR #4714⁹⁶¹ - Add hpx/future.hpp header
- PR #4713⁹⁶² - Remove hpx/runtime/threads_fwd.hpp and hpx/util_fwd.hpp
- PR #4711⁹⁶³ - Make module deprecation warnings overridable
- PR #4710⁹⁶⁴ - Add compatibility headers and other fixes after module header renaming
- PR #4708⁹⁶⁵ - Add termination handler for parallel algorithms

⁹⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4745>

⁹⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4743>

⁹⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4742>

⁹⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4741>

⁹⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4740>

⁹⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4739>

⁹⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4738>

⁹⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4734>

⁹⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4733>

⁹⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4730>

⁹⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4729>

⁹⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4727>

⁹⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4726>

⁹⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4725>

⁹⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4724>

⁹⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4721>

⁹⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4717>

⁹⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4716>

⁹⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4714>

⁹⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4713>

⁹⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4711>

⁹⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4710>

⁹⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4708>

- PR #4707⁹⁶⁶ - Use hpx::function_nonser instead of std::function internally
- PR #4706⁹⁶⁷ - Move header file to module
- PR #4705⁹⁶⁸ - Fix incorrect behaviour of cmake-format check
- PR #4704⁹⁶⁹ - Fix resource tests
- PR #4701⁹⁷⁰ - Fix missing includes for future::then specializations
- PR #4700⁹⁷¹ - Removing obsolete memory component
- PR #4699⁹⁷² - Add short descriptions to modules missing documentation
- PR #4696⁹⁷³ - Rename generated modules headers
- PR #4693⁹⁷⁴ - Overhauling thread_mapper for public consumption
- PR #4688⁹⁷⁵ - Fix thread stack size handling
- PR #4687⁹⁷⁶ - Adding all_gather and fixing all_to_all
- PR #4684⁹⁷⁷ - Miscellaneous compilation fixes
- PR #4683⁹⁷⁸ - Fix HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF
- PR #4682⁹⁷⁹ - Fix compilation of pack_traversal_rebind_container.hpp
- PR #4681⁹⁸⁰ - Add missing hpx/execution.hpp includes for future::then
- PR #4678⁹⁸¹ - Typeless communicator
- PR #4677⁹⁸² - Forcing registry option to be accepted without checks.
- PR #4676⁹⁸³ - Adding scatter_to/scatter_from collective operations
- PR #4673⁹⁸⁴ - Fix PAPI counters compilation
- PR #4671⁹⁸⁵ - Deprecate hpx::promise alias to hpx::lcos::promise
- PR #4670⁹⁸⁶ - Explicitly instantiate get_exception
- PR #4667⁹⁸⁷ - Add stopValue in Sentinel struct instead of Iterator
- PR #4666⁹⁸⁸ - Add release build on Windows to GitHub actions

⁹⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4707>

⁹⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4706>

⁹⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4705>

⁹⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4704>

⁹⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4701>

⁹⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4700>

⁹⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4699>

⁹⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4696>

⁹⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4693>

⁹⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4688>

⁹⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4687>

⁹⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4684>

⁹⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4683>

⁹⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4682>

⁹⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4681>

⁹⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4678>

⁹⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4677>

⁹⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4676>

⁹⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4673>

⁹⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4671>

⁹⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4670>

⁹⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4667>

⁹⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4666>

- PR #4664⁹⁸⁹ - Creating itt_notify module.
- PR #4663⁹⁹⁰ - Mpi fixes
- PR #4659⁹⁹¹ - Making sure declarations match definitions in register_locks implementation
- PR #4655⁹⁹² - Fixing task annotations for actions
- PR #4653⁹⁹³ - Making sure APEX is linked into every application, if needed
- PR #4651⁹⁹⁴ - Update get_function_annotation.hpp
- PR #4646⁹⁹⁵ - Runtime type
- PR #4645⁹⁹⁶ - Add a few more API headers
- PR #4644⁹⁹⁷ - Fixing support for mpirun (and similar)
- PR #4643⁹⁹⁸ - Fixing the fix for get_idle_core_count() API
- PR #4638⁹⁹⁹ - Remove HPX_API_EXPORT missed in previous cleanup
- PR #4636¹⁰⁰⁰ - Adding C++20 barrier
- PR #4635¹⁰⁰¹ - Adding C++20 latch API
- PR #4634¹⁰⁰² - Adding C++20 counting semaphore API
- PR #4633¹⁰⁰³ - Unify execution parameters customization points
- PR #4632¹⁰⁰⁴ - Adding missing bulk_sync_execute wrapper to example executor
- PR #4631¹⁰⁰⁵ - Updates to documentation; grammar edits.
- PR #4630¹⁰⁰⁶ - Updates to documentation; moved hyperlink
- PR #4624¹⁰⁰⁷ - Export set_self_ptr in thread_data.hpp instead of with forward declarations where used
- PR #4623¹⁰⁰⁸ - Clean up export macros
- PR #4621¹⁰⁰⁹ - Trigger an error for older boost versions on power architectures
- PR #4617¹⁰¹⁰ - Ignore user-set compatibility header options if the module does not have compatibility headers
- PR #4616¹⁰¹¹ - Fix cmake-format warning

⁹⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4664>

⁹⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4663>

⁹⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4659>

⁹⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4655>

⁹⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4653>

⁹⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4651>

⁹⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4646>

⁹⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4645>

⁹⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4644>

⁹⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4643>

⁹⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4638>

¹⁰⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4636>

¹⁰⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4635>

¹⁰⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4634>

1003 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4633>1004 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4632>1005 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4631>1006 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4630>1007 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4624>1008 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4623>1009 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4621>1010 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4617>1011 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4616>

- PR #4615¹⁰¹² - Add handler for serializing custom exceptions
- PR #4614¹⁰¹³ - Fix error message when HPX_IGNORE_CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE_COMPATIBILITY=OFF
- PR #4613¹⁰¹⁴ - Make partitioner constructor private
- PR #4611¹⁰¹⁵ - Making auto_chunk_size execute the given function using the given executor
- PR #4610¹⁰¹⁶ - Making sure the thread-local lock registration data is moving to the core the suspended HPX thread is resumed on
- PR #4609¹⁰¹⁷ - Adding an API function that exposes the number of idle cores
- PR #4608¹⁰¹⁸ - Fixing moodycamel namespace
- PR #4607¹⁰¹⁹ - Moving winsocket initialization to core library
- PR #4606¹⁰²⁰ - Local runtime module etc.
- PR #4604¹⁰²¹ - Add config_registry module
- PR #4603¹⁰²² - Deal with distributed modules in their respective CMakeLists.txt
- PR #4602¹⁰²³ - Small module fixes
- PR #4598¹⁰²⁴ - Making sure current_executor and service_executor functions are linked into the core library
- PR #4597¹⁰²⁵ - Adding broadcast_to/broadcast_from to collectives module
- PR #4596¹⁰²⁶ - Fix performance regression in block_executor
- PR #4595¹⁰²⁷ - Making sure main.cpp is built as a library if HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_MAIN=OFF
- PR #4592¹⁰²⁸ - Futures module
- PR #4591¹⁰²⁹ - Adapting co_await support for C++20
- PR #4590¹⁰³⁰ - Adding missing exception test for for_loop()
- PR #4587¹⁰³¹ - Move traits headers to hpx/modulename/traits directory
- PR #4586¹⁰³² - Remove Travis CI config
- PR #4585¹⁰³³ - Update macOS test blacklist
- PR #4584¹⁰³⁴ - Attempting to fix missing symbols in stack trace

1012 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4615>

1013 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4614>

1014 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4613>

1015 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4611>

1016 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4610>

1017 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4609>

1018 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4608>

1019 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4607>

1020 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4606>

1021 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4604>

1022 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4603>

1023 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4602>

1024 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4598>

1025 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4597>

1026 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4596>

1027 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4595>

1028 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4592>

1029 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4591>

1030 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4590>

1031 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4587>

1032 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4586>

1033 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4585>

1034 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4584>

- PR #4583¹⁰³⁵ - Fixing bad static_cast
- PR #4582¹⁰³⁶ - Changing download url for Windows prerequisites to circumvent bandwidth limitations
- PR #4581¹⁰³⁷ - Adding missing using placeholder::_X
- PR #4579¹⁰³⁸ - Move get_stack_size_name and related functions
- PR #4575¹⁰³⁹ - Excluding unconditional definition of class backtrace from global header
- PR #4574¹⁰⁴⁰ - Changing return type of hardware_concurrency() to unsigned int
- PR #4570¹⁰⁴¹ - Move tests to modules
- PR #4564¹⁰⁴² - Reshuffle internal targets and add HPX::hpx_no_wrap_main target
- PR #4563¹⁰⁴³ - fix CMake option typo
- PR #4562¹⁰⁴⁴ - Unregister lock earlier to avoid holding it while suspending
- PR #4561¹⁰⁴⁵ - Adding test macros supporting custom output stream
- PR #4560¹⁰⁴⁶ - Making sure hash_any::operator()() is linked into core library
- PR #4559¹⁰⁴⁷ - Fixing compilation if HPX_WITH_THREAD_BACKTRACE_ON_SUSPENSION=On
- PR #4557¹⁰⁴⁸ - Improve spinlock implementation to perform better in high-contention situations
- PR #4553¹⁰⁴⁹ - Fix a runtime_ptr problem at shutdown when apex is enabled
- PR #4552¹⁰⁵⁰ - Add configuration option for making exceptions less noisy
- PR #4551¹⁰⁵¹ - Clean up thread creation parameters
- PR #4549¹⁰⁵² - Test FetchContent build on GitHub actions
- PR #4548¹⁰⁵³ - Fix stack size
- PR #4545¹⁰⁵⁴ - Fix header tests
- PR #4544¹⁰⁵⁵ - Fix a typo in sanitizer build
- PR #4541¹⁰⁵⁶ - Add API to check if a thread pool exists
- PR #4540¹⁰⁵⁷ - Making sure MPI support is enabled if MPI futures are used but networking is disabled

¹⁰³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4583>

¹⁰³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4582>

¹⁰³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4581>

¹⁰³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4579>

¹⁰³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4575>

¹⁰⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4574>

1041 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4570>1042 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4564>1043 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4563>1044 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4562>1045 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4561>1046 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4560>1047 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4559>1048 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4557>1049 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4553>1050 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4552>1051 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4551>1052 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4549>1053 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4548>1054 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4545>1055 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4544>1056 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4541>1057 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4540>

- PR #4538¹⁰⁵⁸ - Move channel documentation examples to examples directory
- PR #4536¹⁰⁵⁹ - Add generic allocator for execution policies
- PR #4534¹⁰⁶⁰ - Enable compatibility headers for thread_executors module
- PR #4532¹⁰⁶¹ - Fixing broken url in README.rst
- PR #4531¹⁰⁶² - Update scripts
- PR #4530¹⁰⁶³ - Make sure module API docs show up in correct order
- PR #4529¹⁰⁶⁴ - Adding missing template code to module creation script
- PR #4528¹⁰⁶⁵ - Make sure version module uses HPX's binary dir, not the parent's
- PR #4527¹⁰⁶⁶ - Creating actions_base and actions module
- PR #4526¹⁰⁶⁷ - Shared state for cv
- PR #4525¹⁰⁶⁸ - Changing sub-name sequencing for experimental namespace
- PR #4524¹⁰⁶⁹ - Add API guarantee notes to API reference documentation
- PR #4522¹⁰⁷⁰ - Enable and fix deprecation warnings in execution module
- PR #4521¹⁰⁷¹ - Moves more miscellaneous files to modules
- PR #4520¹⁰⁷² - Skip execution customization points when executor is known
- PR #4518¹⁰⁷³ - Module distributed lcos
- PR #4516¹⁰⁷⁴ - Fix various builds
- PR #4515¹⁰⁷⁵ - Replace backslashes by slashes in windows paths
- PR #4514¹⁰⁷⁶ - Adding polymorphic_executor
- PR #4512¹⁰⁷⁷ - Adding C++20 jthread and stop_token
- PR #4510¹⁰⁷⁸ - Attempt to fix APEX linking in external packages again
- PR #4508¹⁰⁷⁹ - Only test pull requests (not all branches) with GitHub actions
- PR #4505¹⁰⁸⁰ - Fix duplicate linking in tests (ODR violations)

¹⁰⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4538>

¹⁰⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4536>

¹⁰⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4534>

¹⁰⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4532>

¹⁰⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4531>

¹⁰⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4530>

¹⁰⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4529>

¹⁰⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4528>

¹⁰⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4527>

¹⁰⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4526>

¹⁰⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4525>

¹⁰⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4524>

¹⁰⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4522>

¹⁰⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4521>

1072 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4520>1073 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4518>1074 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4516>1075 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4515>1076 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4514>1077 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4512>1078 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4510>1079 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4508>1080 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4505>

- PR #4504¹⁰⁸¹ - Fix C++ standard handling
- PR #4503¹⁰⁸² - Add CMakeLists file check
- PR #4500¹⁰⁸³ - Fix .clang-format version requirement comment
- PR #4499¹⁰⁸⁴ - Attempting to fix hpx_init linking on macOS
- PR #4498¹⁰⁸⁵ - Fix compatibility of *pool_executor*
- PR #4496¹⁰⁸⁶ - Removing superfluous SPDX tags
- PR #4494¹⁰⁸⁷ - Module executors
- PR #4493¹⁰⁸⁸ - Pack traversal module
- PR #4492¹⁰⁸⁹ - Update copyright year in documentation
- PR #4491¹⁰⁹⁰ - Add missing current_executor header
- PR #4490¹⁰⁹¹ - Update GitHub actions configs
- PR #4487¹⁰⁹² - Properly dispatch exceptions thrown from hpx_main to be rethrown from hpx::init/hpx::stop
- PR #4486¹⁰⁹³ - Fixing an initialization order problem
- PR #4485¹⁰⁹⁴ - Move miscellaneous files to their rightful modules
- PR #4483¹⁰⁹⁵ - Clean up imported CMake target naming
- PR #4481¹⁰⁹⁶ - Add vcpkg installation instructions
- PR #4479¹⁰⁹⁷ - Add hints to allow to specify MIMALLOC_ROOT
- PR #4478¹⁰⁹⁸ - Async modules
- PR #4475¹⁰⁹⁹ - Fix rp init changes
- PR #4474¹¹⁰⁰ - Use #pragma once in headers
- PR #4472¹¹⁰¹ - Add more descriptive error message when using x86 coroutines on non-x86 platforms
- PR #4467¹¹⁰² - Add mimalloc find cmake script
- PR #4465¹¹⁰³ - Add thread_executors module

¹⁰⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4504>

¹⁰⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4503>

¹⁰⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4500>

¹⁰⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4499>

¹⁰⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4498>

¹⁰⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4496>

¹⁰⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4494>

¹⁰⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4493>

¹⁰⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4492>

¹⁰⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4491>

¹⁰⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4490>

¹⁰⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4487>

¹⁰⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4486>

¹⁰⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4485>

¹⁰⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4483>

¹⁰⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4481>

¹⁰⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4479>

¹⁰⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4478>

¹⁰⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4475>

¹¹⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4474>

¹¹⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4472>

¹¹⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4467>

¹¹⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4465>

- PR #4464¹¹⁰⁴ - Include module
- PR #4462¹¹⁰⁵ - Merge hpx_init and hpx_wrap into one static library
- PR #4461¹¹⁰⁶ - Making thread_data test more realistic
- PR #4460¹¹⁰⁷ - Suppress MPI warnings in version.cpp
- PR #4459¹¹⁰⁸ - Make sure pkgconfig applications link with hpx_init
- PR #4458¹¹⁰⁹ - Added example demonstrating how to create and use a wrapping executor
- PR #4457¹¹¹⁰ - Fixing execution of thread exit functions
- PR #4456¹¹¹¹ - Move backtrace files to debugging module
- PR #4455¹¹¹² - Move deadlock_detection and maintain_queue_wait_times source files into schedulers module
- PR #4450¹¹¹³ - Fixing compilation with std::filesystem enabled
- PR #4449¹¹¹⁴ - Fixing build system to actually build variant test
- PR #4447¹¹¹⁵ - This fixes an obsolete #include
- PR #4446¹¹¹⁶ - Resume tasks where they were suspended
- PR #4444¹¹¹⁷ - Minor CUDA fixes
- PR #4443¹¹¹⁸ - Add missing tests to CircleCI config
- PR #4442¹¹¹⁹ - Adding a tag to all auto-generated files allowing for tools to visually distinguish those
- PR #4441¹¹²⁰ - Adding performance counter type information
- PR #4440¹¹²¹ - Fixing MSVC build
- PR #4439¹¹²² - Link HPX::plugin and component privately in hpx_setup_target
- PR #4437¹¹²³ - Adding a test that verifies the problem can be solved using a trait specialization
- PR #4434¹¹²⁴ - Clean up Boost dependencies and copy string algorithms to new module
- PR #4433¹¹²⁵ - Fixing compilation issues (!) if MPI parcelport is enabled
- PR #4431¹¹²⁶ - Ignore warnings about name mangling changing

¹¹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4464>

¹¹⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4462>

¹¹⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4461>

¹¹⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4460>

¹¹⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4459>

¹¹⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4458>

¹¹¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4457>

¹¹¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4456>

¹¹¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4455>

¹¹¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4450>

¹¹¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4449>

¹¹¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4447>

¹¹¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4446>

¹¹¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4444>

¹¹¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4443>

¹¹¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4442>

¹¹²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4441>

¹¹²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4440>

¹¹²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4439>

¹¹²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4437>

¹¹²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4434>

¹¹²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4433>

¹¹²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4431>

- PR #4430¹¹²⁷ - Add performance_counters module
- PR #4428¹¹²⁸ - Don't add compatibility headers to module API reference
- PR #4426¹¹²⁹ - Add currently failing tests on GitHub actions to blacklist
- PR #4425¹¹³⁰ - Clean up and correct minimum required versions
- PR #4424¹¹³¹ - Making sure hpx.lock_detection=0 works as advertised
- PR #4421¹¹³² - Making sure interval time stops underlying timer thread on termination
- PR #4417¹¹³³ - Adding serialization support for std::variant (if available) and std::tuple
- PR #4415¹¹³⁴ - Partially reverting changes applied by PR 4373
- PR #4414¹¹³⁵ - Added documentation for the compiler-wrapper script hpxcxx.in in creating_hpx_projects.rst
- PR #4413¹¹³⁶ - Merging from V1.4.1 release
- PR #4412¹¹³⁷ - Making sure to issue a warning if a file specified using –hpx:options-file is not found
- PR #4411¹¹³⁸ - Make test specific to HPX_WITH_SHARED_PRIORITY_SCHEDULER
- PR #4407¹¹³⁹ - Adding minimal MPI executor
- PR #4405¹¹⁴⁰ - Fix cross pool injection test, use default scheduler as fallback
- PR #4404¹¹⁴¹ - Fix a race condition and clean-up usage of scheduler mode
- PR #4399¹¹⁴² - Add more threading modules
- PR #4398¹¹⁴³ - Add CODEOWNERS file
- PR #4395¹¹⁴⁴ - Adding a parameter to auto_chunk_size allowing to control the amount of iterations to measure
- PR #4393¹¹⁴⁵ - Use appropriate cache-line size defaults for different platforms
- PR #4391¹¹⁴⁶ - Fixing use of allocator for C++20
- PR #4390¹¹⁴⁷ - Making –hpx:help behavior consistent
- PR #4388¹¹⁴⁸ - Change the resource partitioner initialization
- PR #4387¹¹⁴⁹ - Fix roll_release.sh

¹¹²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4430>

¹¹²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4428>

¹¹²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4426>

¹¹³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4425>

¹¹³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4424>

¹¹³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4421>

¹¹³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4417>

¹¹³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4415>

¹¹³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4414>

¹¹³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4413>

¹¹³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4412>

¹¹³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4411>

¹¹³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4407>

¹¹⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4405>

¹¹⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4404>

¹¹⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4399>

¹¹⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4398>

¹¹⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4395>

¹¹⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4393>

¹¹⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4391>

¹¹⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4390>

¹¹⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4388>

¹¹⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4387>

- PR #4386¹¹⁵⁰ - Add warning messages for using thread binding options on macOS
- PR #4385¹¹⁵¹ - Cuda futures
- PR #4384¹¹⁵² - Make enabling dynamic hpx_main on non-Linux systems a configuration error
- PR #4383¹¹⁵³ - Use configure_file for HPXCacheVariables.cmake
- PR #4382¹¹⁵⁴ - Update spellchecking whitelist and fix more typos
- PR #4380¹¹⁵⁵ - Add a helper function to get a future from a cuda stream
- PR #4379¹¹⁵⁶ - Add Windows and macOS CI with GitHub actions
- PR #4378¹¹⁵⁷ - Change C++ standard handling
- PR #4377¹¹⁵⁸ - Remove Python scripts
- PR #4374¹¹⁵⁹ - Adding overload for *hpx::init/hpx::start* for use with resource partitioner
- PR #4373¹¹⁶⁰ - Adding test that verifies for 4369 to be fixed
- PR #4372¹¹⁶¹ - Another attempt at fixing the integral mismatch and conversion warnings
- PR #4370¹¹⁶² - Doc updates quick start
- PR #4368¹¹⁶³ - Add a whitelist of words for weird spelling suggestions
- PR #4366¹¹⁶⁴ - Suppress or fix clang-tidy-9 warnings
- PR #4365¹¹⁶⁵ - Removing more Boost dependencies
- PR #4363¹¹⁶⁶ - Update clang-format config file for version 9
- PR #4362¹¹⁶⁷ - Fix indices typo
- PR #4361¹¹⁶⁸ - Boost cleanup
- PR #4360¹¹⁶⁹ - Move plugins
- PR #4358¹¹⁷⁰ - Doc updates; generating documentation. Will likely need heavy editing.
- PR #4356¹¹⁷¹ - Remove some minor unused and unnecessary Boost includes
- PR #4355¹¹⁷² - Fix spellcheck step in CircleCI config

¹¹⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4386>

¹¹⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4385>

¹¹⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4384>

¹¹⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4383>

¹¹⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4382>

¹¹⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4380>

¹¹⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4379>

¹¹⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4378>

¹¹⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4377>

¹¹⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4374>

¹¹⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4373>

¹¹⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4372>

¹¹⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4370>

¹¹⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4368>

¹¹⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4366>

¹¹⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4365>

¹¹⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4363>

¹¹⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4362>

¹¹⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4361>

¹¹⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4360>

¹¹⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4358>

¹¹⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4356>

¹¹⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4355>

- PR #4354¹¹⁷³ - Lightweight utility to hold a pack as members
- PR #4352¹¹⁷⁴ - Minor fixes to the C++ standard detection for MSVC
- PR #4351¹¹⁷⁵ - Move generated documentation to hpx-docs repo
- PR #4347¹¹⁷⁶ - Add cmake policy - CMP0074
- PR #4346¹¹⁷⁷ - Remove file committed by mistake
- PR #4342¹¹⁷⁸ - Remove HCC and SYCL options from CMakeLists.txt
- PR #4341¹¹⁷⁹ - Fix launch process test with APEX enabled
- PR #4340¹¹⁸⁰ - Testing Cirrus CI
- PR #4339¹¹⁸¹ - Post 1.4.0 updates
- PR #4338¹¹⁸² - Spelling corrections and CircleCI spell check
- PR #4333¹¹⁸³ - Flatten bound callables
- PR #4332¹¹⁸⁴ - This is a collection of mostly minor (cleanup) fixes
- PR #4331¹¹⁸⁵ - This adds the missing tests for async_colocated and async_continue_colocated
- PR #4330¹¹⁸⁶ - Remove HPX.Compute host default_executor
- PR #4328¹¹⁸⁷ - Generate global header for basic_execution module
- PR #4327¹¹⁸⁸ - Use INTERNAL_FLAGS option for all examples and components
- PR #4326¹¹⁸⁹ - Usage of temporary allocator in assignment operator of compute::vector
- PR #4325¹¹⁹⁰ - Use hpx::threads::get_cache_line_size in prefetching.hpp
- PR #4324¹¹⁹¹ - Enable compatibility headers option for execution module
- PR #4316¹¹⁹² - Add clang format indentppdirectives
- PR #4313¹¹⁹³ - Introduce index_pack alias to pack of size_t
- PR #4312¹¹⁹⁴ - Fixing compatibility header for pack.hpp
- PR #4311¹¹⁹⁵ - Dataflow annotations for APEX

¹¹⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4354>

¹¹⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4352>

¹¹⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4351>

¹¹⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4347>

¹¹⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4346>

¹¹⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4342>

¹¹⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4341>

¹¹⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4340>

¹¹⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4339>

¹¹⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4338>

¹¹⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4333>

¹¹⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4332>

¹¹⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4331>

¹¹⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4330>

¹¹⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4328>

¹¹⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4327>

¹¹⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4326>

¹¹⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4325>

¹¹⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4324>

¹¹⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4316>

¹¹⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4313>

¹¹⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4312>

¹¹⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4311>

- PR #4309¹¹⁹⁶ - Update launching_and_configuring_hpx_applications.rst
- PR #4306¹¹⁹⁷ - Fix schedule hint not being taken from executor
- PR #4305¹¹⁹⁸ - Implementing *hpx::functional::tag_invoke*
- PR #4304¹¹⁹⁹ - Improve pack support utilities
- PR #4303¹²⁰⁰ - Remove errors module dependency on datastructures
- PR #4301¹²⁰¹ - Clean up thread executors
- PR #4294¹²⁰² - Logging revamp
- PR #4292¹²⁰³ - Remove SPDX tag from Boost License file to allow for github to recognize it
- PR #4291¹²⁰⁴ - Add format support for std::tm
- PR #4290¹²⁰⁵ - Simplify compatible tuples check
- PR #4288¹²⁰⁶ - A lightweight take on boost::lexical_cast
- PR #4287¹²⁰⁷ - Forking boost::lexical_cast as a new module
- PR #4277¹²⁰⁸ - MPI_futures
- PR #4270¹²⁰⁹ - Refactor future implementation
- PR #4265¹²¹⁰ - Threading module
- PR #4259¹²¹¹ - Module naming base
- PR #4251¹²¹² - Local workrequesting scheduler
- PR #4250¹²¹³ - Inline execution of scoped tasks, if possible
- PR #4247¹²¹⁴ - Add execution in module headers
- PR #4246¹²¹⁵ - Expose CMake targets officially
- PR #4239¹²¹⁶ - Doc updates miscellaneous (partially completed during Google Season of Docs)
- PR #4233¹²¹⁷ - Remove project() from modules + fix CMAKE_SOURCE_DIR issue
- PR #4231¹²¹⁸ - Module local lcos

¹¹⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4309>

¹¹⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4306>

¹¹⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4305>

¹¹⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4304>

¹²⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4303>

¹²⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4301>

¹²⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4294>

¹²⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4292>

¹²⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4291>

¹²⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4290>

¹²⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4288>

¹²⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4287>

¹²⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4277>

¹²⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4270>

¹²¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4265>

¹²¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4259>

¹²¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4251>

¹²¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4250>

¹²¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4247>

¹²¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4246>

¹²¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4239>

¹²¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4233>

¹²¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4231>

- PR #4207¹²¹⁹ - Command line handling module
- PR #4206¹²²⁰ - Runtime configuration module
- PR #4141¹²²¹ - Doc updates examples local to remote (partially completed during Google Season of Docs)
- PR #4091¹²²² - Split runtime into local and distributed parts
- PR #4017¹²²³ - Require C++14

2.10.6 HPX V1.4.1 (Feb 12, 2020)

General changes

This is a bugfix release. It contains the following changes:

- Fix compilation issues on Windows, macOS, FreeBSD, and with gcc 10
- Install missing .pdb files on Windows
- Allow running tests using an installed version of *HPX*
- Skip MPI finalization if HPX has not initialized MPI
- Give a hard error when attempting to use IO counters on Windows

Closed issues

- Issue #4320¹²²⁴ - HPX 1.4.0 does not compile with gcc 10
- Issue #4336¹²²⁵ - Building HPX 1.4.0 with IO Counters breaks (Windows)
- Issue #4334¹²²⁶ - HPX Debug and RelWithDebInfo builds on Windows not installing .pdb files
- Issue #4322¹²²⁷ - Undefine VT1 and VT2 after boost includes
- Issue #4314¹²²⁸ - Compile error on 1.4.0
- Issue #4307¹²²⁹ - ld: error: duplicate symbol: freebsd_environ

¹²¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4207>

¹²²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4206>

¹²²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4141>

¹²²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4091>

¹²²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4017>

¹²²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4320>

¹²²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4336>

¹²²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4334>

¹²²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4322>

¹²²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4314>

¹²²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4307>

Closed pull requests

- PR #4376¹²³⁰ - Attempt to fix some test build errors on Windows
- PR #4357¹²³¹ - Adding missing #includes to fix gcc V10 linker problems
- PR #4353¹²³² - Skip MPI_Finalize if MPI_Init is not called from HPX
- PR #4343¹²³³ - Give a hard error if IO counters are enabled on non-Linux systems
- PR #4337¹²³⁴ - Installing pdb files on Windows
- PR #4335¹²³⁵ - Adding capability to buildsystem to use an installed version of HPX
- PR #4315¹²³⁶ - Forcing exported symbols from composable_guard to be linked into core library
- PR #4310¹²³⁷ - Remove environment handling from exception.cpp

2.10.7 HPX V1.4.0 (January 15, 2020)

General changes

- We have added the collectives all_to_all and all_reduce.
- We have added APIs for resiliency, which allows replication and replay for failed tasks. See the *documentation* for more details.
- Components can now be checkpointed.
- Performance improvements to schedulers and coroutines. A significant change is the addition of stackless coroutines. These are to be used for tasks that do not need to be suspended and can reduce overheads noticeably in applications with short tasks. A stackless coroutine can be created with the new stack size `thread_stacksize_nostack`.
- We have added an implementation of `unique_any`, which is a non-copyable version of `any`.
- The `shared_priority_queue_scheduler` has been improved. It now has lower overheads than the default scheduler in many situations. Unlike the default scheduler it fully supports NUMA scheduling hints. Enable it with the command line option `--hpx:queuing=shared-priority`. This scheduler should still be considered experimental, but its use is encouraged in real applications to help us make it production ready.
- We have added the performance counters `background-receive-duration` and `background-receive-overhead` for inspecting the time and overhead spent on receiving parcels in the background.
- Compilation time has been further improved when `HPX_WITH_NETWORKING=OFF`.
- We no longer require compiled Boost dependencies in certain configurations. This requires at least Boost 1.70, compiling on x86 with GCC 9, clang (libc++) 9, or VS2019 in C++17 mode. The dependency on Boost.Filesystem can explicitly be turned on with `HPX_FILESYSTEM_WITH_BOOST_FILESYSTEM_COMPATIBILITY=ON` (it is off by default if the standard library supports `std::filesystem`). Boost.ProgramOptions has been copied into the HPX repository. We have a compatibility layer for users who must explicitly use

¹²³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4376>

¹²³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4357>

¹²³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4353>

¹²³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4343>

¹²³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4337>

¹²³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4335>

¹²³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4315>

¹²³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4310>

Boost.ProgramOptions instead of the ProgramOptions provided by HPX. To remove the dependency `HPX_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_WITH_BOOST_PROGRAM_OPTIONS_COMPATIBILITY` must be explicitly set to OFF. This option will be removed in a future release. We have also removed several other header-only dependencies on Boost.

- It is now possible to use the process affinity mask set by tools like numactl and various batch environments with the command line option `--hpx:use-process-mask`. Enabling this option implies `--hpx:ignore-batch-env`.
- It is now possible to create standalone thread pools without starting the runtime. See the `standalone_thread_pool_executor.cpp` test in the execution module for an example.
- Tasks annotated with `hpx::util::annotated_function` now have their correct name when using APEX to generate OTF2 files.
- Cloning of APEX was defective in previous releases (it required manual intervention to check out the correct tag or branch). This has been fixed.
- The option `HPX_WITH_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS` is now ignored and will be removed in a future release. The value is instead derived directly from `HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT` option.
- We have deprecated compiling in C++11 mode. The next release will require a C++14 capable compiler.
- We have deprecated support for the Vc library. This option will be replaced with SIMD support from the standard library in a future release.
- We have significantly refactored our CMake setup. This is intended to be a non-breaking change and will allow for using HPX through CMake targets in the future.
- We have continued modularizing the HPX library. In the process we have rearranged many header files into module-specific directories. All moved headers have compatibility headers which forward from the old location to the new location, together with a deprecation warning. The compatibility headers will eventually be removed.
- We now enforce formatting with `clang-format` on the majority of our source files.
- We have added SPDX license tags to all files.
- Many bugfixes.

Breaking changes

- The `HPX_WITH_THREAD_COMPATIBILITY` option and the associated compatibility layer has been removed.
- The `HPX_WITH_INCLUSIVE_SCAN_COMPATIBILITY` option and the associated compatibility layer has been removed.
- The `HPX_WITH_UNWRAPPED_COMPATIBILITY` option and the associated compatibility layer has been removed.

Closed issues

- Issue #4282¹²³⁸ - Build Issues with Release on Windows
- Issue #4278¹²³⁹ - Build Issues with CMake 3.14.4
- Issue #4273¹²⁴⁰ - Clients of HPX 1.4.0-rc2 with APEX ar not linked to libhpx-apex

¹²³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4282>

¹²³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4278>

¹²⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4273>

- Issue #4269¹²⁴¹ - Building HPX 1.4.0-rc2 with support for APEX fails
- Issue #4263¹²⁴² - Compilation fail on latest master
- Issue #4232¹²⁴³ - Configure of HPX project using CMake FetchContent fails
- Issue #4223¹²⁴⁴ - “Re-using the main() function as the main HPX entry point” doesn’t work
- Issue #4220¹²⁴⁵ - HPX won’t compile - error building `resource_partitioner`
- Issue #4215¹²⁴⁶ - HPX 1.4.0rc1 does not link on s390x
- Issue #4204¹²⁴⁷ - Trouble compiling HPX with Intel compiler
- Issue #4199¹²⁴⁸ - Refactor APEX to eliminate circular dependency
- Issue #4187¹²⁴⁹ - HPX can’t build on OSX
- Issue #4185¹²⁵⁰ - Simple debug output for development
- Issue #4182¹²⁵¹ - @HPX_CONF_PREFIX@ is the empty string
- Issue #4169¹²⁵² - HPX won’t build with APEX
- Issue #4163¹²⁵³ - Add back `HPX_LIBRARIES` and `HPX_INCLUDE_DIRS`
- Issue #4161¹²⁵⁴ - It should be possible to call `find_package(HPX)` multiple times
- Issue #4155¹²⁵⁵ - `get_self_id()` for stackless threads returns `invalid_thread_id`
- Issue #4151¹²⁵⁶ - build error with MPI code
- Issue #4150¹²⁵⁷ - hpx won’t build on POWER9 with clang 8
- Issue #4148¹²⁵⁸ - `cacheline_data` delivers poor performance with C++17 compared to C++14
- Issue #4144¹²⁵⁹ - target general in `HPX_LIBRARIES` does not exist
- Issue #4134¹²⁶⁰ - CMake Error when `-DHGX_WITH_HPXMP=ON`
- Issue #4132¹²⁶¹ - parallel fill leaves elements unfilled
- Issue #4123¹²⁶² - PAPI performance counters are inaccessible
- Issue #4118¹²⁶³ - `static_chunk_size` is not obeyed in scan algorithms

¹²⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4269>

¹²⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4263>

¹²⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4232>

¹²⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4223>

¹²⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4220>

¹²⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4215>

¹²⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4204>

¹²⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4199>

¹²⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4187>

¹²⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4185>

¹²⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4182>

¹²⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4169>

¹²⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4163>

1254 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4161>1255 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4155>1256 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4151>1257 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4150>1258 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4148>1259 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4144>1260 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4134>1261 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4132>1262 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4123>1263 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4118>

- Issue #4115¹²⁶⁴ - dependency chaining error with APEX
- Issue #4107¹²⁶⁵ - Initializing runtime without entry point function and command line arguments
- Issue #4105¹²⁶⁶ - Bug in hpx:bind=numa-balanced
- Issue #4101¹²⁶⁷ - Bound tasks
- Issue #4100¹²⁶⁸ - Add SPDX identifier to all files
- Issue #4085¹²⁶⁹ - hpx_topology library should depend on hwloc
- Issue #4067¹²⁷⁰ - HPX fails to build on macOS
- Issue #4056¹²⁷¹ - Building without thread manager idle backoff fails
- Issue #4052¹²⁷² - Enforce clang-format style for modules
- Issue #4032¹²⁷³ - Simple hello world fails to launch correctly
- Issue #4030¹²⁷⁴ - Allow threads to skip context switching
- Issue #4029¹²⁷⁵ - Add support for mimalloc
- Issue #4005¹²⁷⁶ - Can't link HPX when APEX enabled
- Issue #4002¹²⁷⁷ - Missing header for algorithm module
- Issue #3989¹²⁷⁸ - conversion from long to unsigned int requires a narrowing conversion on MSVC
- Issue #3958¹²⁷⁹ - /statistics/average@ perf counter can't be created
- Issue #3953¹²⁸⁰ - CMake errors from HPX_AddPseudoDependencies
- Issue #3941¹²⁸¹ - CMake error for APEX install target
- Issue #3940¹²⁸² - Convert pseudo-doxygen function documentation into actual doxygen documentation
- Issue #3935¹²⁸³ - HPX compiler match too strict?
- Issue #3929¹²⁸⁴ - Buildbot failures on latest HPX stable
- Issue #3912¹²⁸⁵ - I recommend publishing a version that does not depend on the boost library
- Issue #3890¹²⁸⁶ - hpx.ini not working

¹²⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4115>

¹²⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4107>

¹²⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4105>

¹²⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4101>

¹²⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4100>

¹²⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4085>

1270 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4067>1271 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4056>1272 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4052>1273 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4032>1274 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4030>1275 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4029>1276 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4005>1277 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/4002>1278 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3989>1279 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3958>1280 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3953>1281 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3941>1282 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3940>1283 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3935>1284 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3929>1285 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3912>1286 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3890>

- Issue #3883¹²⁸⁷ - cuda compilation fails because of `-faligned-new`
- Issue #3879¹²⁸⁸ - HPX fails to configure with `-DHPX_WITH_TESTS=OFF`
- Issue #3871¹²⁸⁹ - dataflow does not support void allocators
- Issue #3867¹²⁹⁰ - Latest HTML docs placed in wrong directory on GitHub pages
- Issue #3866¹²⁹¹ - Make sure all tests use `HPX_TEST*` macros and not `HPX_ASSERT`
- Issue #3857¹²⁹² - CMake all-keyword or all-plain for `target_link_libraries`
- Issue #3856¹²⁹³ - `hpx_setup_target` adds rogue flags
- Issue #3850¹²⁹⁴ - HPX fails to build on POWER8 with Clang7
- Issue #3848¹²⁹⁵ - Remove `lva` member from `thread_init_data`
- Issue #3838¹²⁹⁶ - `hpx::parallel::count/count_if` failing tests
- Issue #3651¹²⁹⁷ - `hpx::parallel::transform_reduce` with non const reference as lambda parameter
- Issue #3560¹²⁹⁸ - Apex integration with HPX not working properly
- Issue #3322¹²⁹⁹ - No warning when mixing debug/release builds

Closed pull requests

- PR #4300¹³⁰⁰ - Checks for `MPI_Init` being called twice
- PR #4299¹³⁰¹ - Small CMake fixes
- PR #4298¹³⁰² - Remove extra call to annotate function that messes up traces
- PR #4296¹³⁰³ - Fixing collectives locking problem
- PR #4295¹³⁰⁴ - Do not check `LICENSE_1_0.txt` for inspect violations
- PR #4293¹³⁰⁵ - Applying two small changes fixing carious MSVC/Windows problems
- PR #4285¹³⁰⁶ - Delete `apex.hpp`
- PR #4276¹³⁰⁷ - Disable doxygen generation for `hpx/debugging/print.hpp` file
- PR #4275¹³⁰⁸ - Make sure APEX is linked to even when not explicitly referenced

¹²⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3883>

¹²⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3879>

¹²⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3871>

¹²⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3867>

¹²⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3866>

¹²⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3857>

¹²⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3856>

¹²⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3850>

¹²⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3848>

¹²⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3838>

¹²⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3651>

¹²⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3560>

¹²⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3322>

¹³⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4300>

¹³⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4299>

¹³⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4298>

¹³⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4296>

¹³⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4295>

¹³⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4293>

¹³⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4285>

¹³⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4276>

¹³⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4275>

- PR #4272¹³⁰⁹ - Fix pushing of documentation
- PR #4271¹³¹⁰ - Updating APEX tag, don't create new task_wrapper on operator= of hpx_thread object
- PR #4268¹³¹¹ - Testing for noexcept function specializations in C++11/14 mode
- PR #4267¹³¹² - Fixing MSVC warning
- PR #4266¹³¹³ - Make sure macOS Travis CI fails if build step fails
- PR #4264¹³¹⁴ - Clean up compatibility header options
- PR #4262¹³¹⁵ - Cleanup modules CMakeLists.txt
- PR #4261¹³¹⁶ - Fixing HPX/APEX linking and dependencies for external projects like Phylanx
- PR #4260¹³¹⁷ - Fix docs compilation problems
- PR #4258¹³¹⁸ - Couple of minor changes
- PR #4257¹³¹⁹ - Fix apex annotation for async dispatch
- PR #4256¹³²⁰ - Remove lambdas from assert expressions
- PR #4255¹³²¹ - Ignoring lock in all_to_all and all_reduce
- PR #4254¹³²² - Adding action specializations for noexcept functions
- PR #4253¹³²³ - Move partlit.hpp to affinity module
- PR #4252¹³²⁴ - Make mismatching build types a hard error in CMake
- PR #4249¹³²⁵ - Scheduler improvement
- PR #4248¹³²⁶ - update hpxmp tag to v0.3.0
- PR #4245¹³²⁷ - Adding high performance channels
- PR #4244¹³²⁸ - Ignore lock in ignore_while_locked_1485 test
- PR #4243¹³²⁹ - Fix PAPI command line option documentation
- PR #4242¹³³⁰ - Ignore lock in target_distribution_policy
- PR #4241¹³³¹ - Fix start_stop_callbacks test

¹³⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4272>

¹³¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4271>

¹³¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4268>

¹³¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4267>

¹³¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4266>

¹³¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4264>

¹³¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4262>

¹³¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4261>

¹³¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4260>

¹³¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4258>

¹³¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4257>

¹³²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4256>

¹³²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4255>

¹³²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4254>

¹³²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4253>

¹³²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4252>

¹³²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4249>

¹³²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4248>

¹³²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4245>

¹³²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4244>

¹³²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4243>

¹³³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4242>

¹³³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4241>

- PR #4240¹³³² - Mostly fix clang CUDA compilation
- PR #4238¹³³³ - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; grammar edits.
- PR #4237¹³³⁴ - fixing annotated task to use the name, not the desc
- PR #4236¹³³⁵ - Move module print summary to modules
- PR #4235¹³³⁶ - Don't use alignas in `cache_{aligned, line}_data`
- PR #4234¹³³⁷ - Add basic overview sentence to all modules
- PR #4230¹³³⁸ - Add OS X builds to Travis CI
- PR #4229¹³³⁹ - Remove leftover queue compatibility checks
- PR #4226¹³⁴⁰ - Fixing APEX shutdown by explicitly shutting down throttling
- PR #4225¹³⁴¹ - Allow `CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX` to be a relative path
- PR #4224¹³⁴² - Deprecate verbs `parcelport`
- PR #4222¹³⁴³ - Update `register_{thread, work}` namespaces
- PR #4221¹³⁴⁴ - Changing `HPX_GCC_VERSION` check from 70000 to 70300
- PR #4218¹³⁴⁵ - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; grammar edits.
- PR #4217¹³⁴⁶ - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; grammar edits.
- PR #4216¹³⁴⁷ - Fixing gcc warning on 32bit platforms (integer truncation)
- PR #4214¹³⁴⁸ - Apex callback refactoring
- PR #4213¹³⁴⁹ - Clean up allocator checks for dependent projects
- PR #4212¹³⁵⁰ - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; grammar edits.
- PR #4211¹³⁵¹ - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; contributing to hpx
- PR #4210¹³⁵² - Attempting to fix Intel compilation
- PR #4209¹³⁵³ - Fix CUDA 10 build
- PR #4205¹³⁵⁴ - Making sure that differences in `CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE` are not reported on multi-configuration cmake generators

¹³³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4240>

¹³³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4238>

¹³³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4237>

¹³³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4236>

¹³³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4235>

¹³³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4234>

¹³³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4230>

¹³³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4229>

¹³⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4226>

¹³⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4225>

¹³⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4224>

¹³⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4222>

¹³⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4221>

¹³⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4218>

¹³⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4217>

¹³⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4216>

¹³⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4214>

¹³⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4213>

¹³⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4212>

¹³⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4211>

¹³⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4210>

¹³⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4209>

¹³⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4205>

- PR #4203¹³⁵⁵ - Deprecate Vc
- PR #4202¹³⁵⁶ - Fix CUDA configuration
- PR #4200¹³⁵⁷ - Making sure hpx_wrap is not passed on to linker on non-Linux systems
- PR #4198¹³⁵⁸ - Fix execution_agent.cpp compilation with GCC 5
- PR #4197¹³⁵⁹ - Remove deprecated options for 1.4.0 release
- PR #4196¹³⁶⁰ - minor fixes for building on OSX Darwin
- PR #4195¹³⁶¹ - Use full clone on CircleCI for pushing stable tag
- PR #4193¹³⁶² - Add scheduling hints to hello_world_distributed
- PR #4192¹³⁶³ - Set up CUDA in HPXConfig.cmake
- PR #4191¹³⁶⁴ - Export allocators root variables
- PR #4190¹³⁶⁵ - Don't use constexpr in thread_data with GCC <= 6
- PR #4189¹³⁶⁶ - Only use quick_exit if available
- PR #4188¹³⁶⁷ - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; writing single node hpx applications
- PR #4186¹³⁶⁸ - correct vc to cuda in cuda cmake
- PR #4184¹³⁶⁹ - Resetting some cached variables to make sure those are re-filled
- PR #4183¹³⁷⁰ - Fix hpxcxx configuration
- PR #4181¹³⁷¹ - Rename base libraries var
- PR #4180¹³⁷² - Move header left behind earlier to plugin module
- PR #4179¹³⁷³ - Moving zip_iterator and transform_iterator to iterator_support module
- PR #4178¹³⁷⁴ - Move checkpointing support to its own module
- PR #4177¹³⁷⁵ - Small const fix to basic_execution module
- PR #4176¹³⁷⁶ - Add back HPX_LIBRARIES and friends to HPXConfig.cmake
- PR #4175¹³⁷⁷ - Make Vc public and add it to HPXConfig.cmake

¹³⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4203>

¹³⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4202>

¹³⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4200>

¹³⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4198>

¹³⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4197>

¹³⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4196>

¹³⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4195>

¹³⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4193>

¹³⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4192>

¹³⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4191>

¹³⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4190>

¹³⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4189>

¹³⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4188>

¹³⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4186>

¹³⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4184>

¹³⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4183>

¹³⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4181>

¹³⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4180>

¹³⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4179>

¹³⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4178>

¹³⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4177>

¹³⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4176>

¹³⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4175>

- PR #4173¹³⁷⁸ - Wait for runtime to be running before returning from hpx::start
- PR #4172¹³⁷⁹ - More protection against shutdown problems in error handling scenarios.
- PR #4171¹³⁸⁰ - Ignore lock in condition_variable::wait
- PR #4170¹³⁸¹ - Adding APEX dependency to MPI parcelport
- PR #4168¹³⁸² - Adding utility include
- PR #4167¹³⁸³ - Add a condition to setup the external libraries
- PR #4166¹³⁸⁴ - Add an INTERNAL_FLAGS option to link to hpx_internal_flags
- PR #4165¹³⁸⁵ - Forward HPX_* cmake cache variables to external projects
- PR #4164¹³⁸⁶ - Affinity and batch environment modules
- PR #4162¹³⁸⁷ - Handle quick_exit
- PR #4160¹³⁸⁸ - Using target_link_libraries for cmake versions >= 3.12
- PR #4159¹³⁸⁹ - Make sure HPX_WITH_NATIVE_TLS is forwarded to dependent projects
- PR #4158¹³⁹⁰ - Adding allocator imported target as a dependency of allocator module
- PR #4157¹³⁹¹ - Add hpx_memory as a dependency of parcelport plugins
- PR #4156¹³⁹² - Stackless coroutines now can refer to themselves (through get_self() and friends)
- PR #4154¹³⁹³ - Added CMake policy CMP0060 for HPX applications.
- PR #4153¹³⁹⁴ - add header iomanip to tests and tool
- PR #4152¹³⁹⁵ - Casting MPI tag value
- PR #4149¹³⁹⁶ - Add back private m_desc member variable in program_options module
- PR #4147¹³⁹⁷ - Resource partitioner and threadmanager modules
- PR #4146¹³⁹⁸ - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; creating hpx projects
- PR #4145¹³⁹⁹ - Adding basic support for stackless threads
- PR #4143¹⁴⁰⁰ - Exclude test_client_1950 from all target

¹³⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4173>

¹³⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4172>

¹³⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4171>

¹³⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4170>

¹³⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4168>

¹³⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4167>

¹³⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4166>

¹³⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4165>

¹³⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4164>

¹³⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4162>

¹³⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4160>

¹³⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4159>

¹³⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4158>

¹³⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4157>

1392 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4156>1393 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4154>1394 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4153>1395 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4152>1396 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4149>1397 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4147>1398 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4146>1399 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4145>1400 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4143>

- PR #4142¹⁴⁰¹ - Add a new `thread_pool_executor`
- PR #4140¹⁴⁰² - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; why hpx
- PR #4139¹⁴⁰³ - Remove runtime includes from coroutines module
- PR #4138¹⁴⁰⁴ - Forking `boost::intrusive_ptr` and adding it as `hpx::intrusive_ptr`
- PR #4137¹⁴⁰⁵ - Fixing TSS destruction
- PR #4136¹⁴⁰⁶ - HPX.Compute modules
- PR #4133¹⁴⁰⁷ - Fix `block_executor`
- PR #4131¹⁴⁰⁸ - Applying fixes based on reports from PVS Studio
- PR #4130¹⁴⁰⁹ - Adding missing header to build system
- PR #4129¹⁴¹⁰ - Fixing compilation if `HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_VC` is enabled
- PR #4128¹⁴¹¹ - Renaming `moveonly_any` to `unique_any`
- PR #4126¹⁴¹² - Attempt to fix `basic_any` constructor for gcc 7
- PR #4125¹⁴¹³ - Changing `extra_archive_data` implementation
- PR #4124¹⁴¹⁴ - Don't link to Boost.System unless required
- PR #4122¹⁴¹⁵ - Add kernel launch helper utility (+saxpy demo) and merge in octotiger changes
- PR #4121¹⁴¹⁶ - Fixing migration test if networking is disabled.
- PR #4120¹⁴¹⁷ - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; hpx build system v1
- PR #4119¹⁴¹⁸ - Making sure `chunk_size` and `max_chunk` are actually applied to parallel algorithms if specified
- PR #4117¹⁴¹⁹ - Make CircleCI formatting check store diff
- PR #4116¹⁴²⁰ - Fix automatically setting C++ standard
- PR #4114¹⁴²¹ - Module serialization
- PR #4113¹⁴²² - Module datastructures
- PR #4111¹⁴²³ - Fixing performance regression introduced earlier

1401 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4142>

1402 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4140>

1403 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4139>

1404 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4138>

1405 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4137>

1406 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4136>

1407 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4133>

1408 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4131>

1409 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4130>

1410 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4129>

1411 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4128>

1412 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4126>

1413 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4125>

1414 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4124>

1415 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4122>

1416 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4121>

1417 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4120>

1418 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4119>

1419 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4117>

1420 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4116>

1421 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4114>

1422 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4113>

1423 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4111>

- PR #4110¹⁴²⁴ - Adding missing SPDX tags
- PR #4109¹⁴²⁵ - Overload for start without entry point/argv.
- PR #4108¹⁴²⁶ - Making sure C++ standard is properly detected and propagated
- PR #4106¹⁴²⁷ - use std::round for guaranteed rounding without errors
- PR #4104¹⁴²⁸ - Extend scheduler_mode with new work_stealing and task assignment modes
- PR #4103¹⁴²⁹ - Add this to lambda capture list
- PR #4102¹⁴³⁰ - Add spdx license and check
- PR #4099¹⁴³¹ - Module coroutines
- PR #4098¹⁴³² - Fix append module path in module CMakeLists template
- PR #4097¹⁴³³ - Function tests
- PR #4096¹⁴³⁴ - Removing return of thread_result_type from functions not needing them
- PR #4095¹⁴³⁵ - Stop-gap measure until cmake overhaul is in place
- PR #4094¹⁴³⁶ - Deprecate HPX_WITH_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS
- PR #4093¹⁴³⁷ - Fix initialization of global_num_tasks in parallel_executor
- PR #4092¹⁴³⁸ - Add support for mi-malloc
- PR #4090¹⁴³⁹ - Execution context
- PR #4089¹⁴⁴⁰ - Make counters in coroutines optional
- PR #4087¹⁴⁴¹ - Making hpx::util::any compatible with C++17
- PR #4084¹⁴⁴² - Making sure destination array for std::transform is properly resized
- PR #4083¹⁴⁴³ - Adapting thread_queue_mc to behave even if no 128bit atomics are available
- PR #4082¹⁴⁴⁴ - Fix compilation on GCC 5
- PR #4081¹⁴⁴⁵ - Adding option allowing to force using Boost.FileSystem
- PR #4080¹⁴⁴⁶ - Updating module dependencies

¹⁴²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4110>

¹⁴²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4109>

¹⁴²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4108>

¹⁴²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4106>

¹⁴²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4104>

¹⁴²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4103>

¹⁴³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4102>

¹⁴³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4099>

¹⁴³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4098>

¹⁴³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4097>

¹⁴³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4096>

¹⁴³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4095>

¹⁴³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4094>

¹⁴³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4093>

¹⁴³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4092>

¹⁴³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4090>

¹⁴⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4089>

¹⁴⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4087>

¹⁴⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4084>

¹⁴⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4083>

¹⁴⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4082>

¹⁴⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4081>

¹⁴⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4080>

- PR #4079¹⁴⁴⁷ - Add missing tests for iterator_support module
- PR #4078¹⁴⁴⁸ - Disable parcel-layer if networking is disabled
- PR #4077¹⁴⁴⁹ - Add missing include that causes build fails
- PR #4076¹⁴⁵⁰ - Enable compatibility headers for functional module
- PR #4075¹⁴⁵¹ - Coroutines module
- PR #4073¹⁴⁵² - Use configure_file for generated files in modules
- PR #4071¹⁴⁵³ - Fixing MPI detection for PMIx
- PR #4070¹⁴⁵⁴ - Fix macOS builds
- PR #4069¹⁴⁵⁵ - Moving more facilities to the collectives module
- PR #4068¹⁴⁵⁶ - Adding main HPX #include directory to modules
- PR #4066¹⁴⁵⁷ - Switching the use of message (STATUS "...") to hpx_info
- PR #4065¹⁴⁵⁸ - Move Boost.Filesystem handling to filesystem module
- PR #4064¹⁴⁵⁹ - Fix program_options test with older boost versions
- PR #4062¹⁴⁶⁰ - The cpu_features tool fails to compile on anything but x86 architectures
- PR #4061¹⁴⁶¹ - Add clang-format checking step for modules
- PR #4060¹⁴⁶² - Making sure HPX_IDLE_BACKOFF_TIME_MAX is always defined (even if its unused)
- PR #4059¹⁴⁶³ - Renaming module hpx_parallel_executors into hpx_execution
- PR #4058¹⁴⁶⁴ - Do not build networking tests when networking disabled
- PR #4057¹⁴⁶⁵ - Printing configuration summary for modules as well
- PR #4055¹⁴⁶⁶ - Google Season of Docs updates to documentation; hpx build systems
- PR #4054¹⁴⁶⁷ - Add troubleshooting section to manual
- PR #4051¹⁴⁶⁸ - Add more variations to future_overhead test
- PR #4050¹⁴⁶⁹ - Creating plugin module

¹⁴⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4079>

¹⁴⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4078>

¹⁴⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4077>

¹⁴⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4076>

¹⁴⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4075>

¹⁴⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4073>

1453 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4071>1454 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4070>1455 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4069>1456 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4068>1457 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4066>1458 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4065>1459 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4064>1460 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4062>1461 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4061>1462 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4060>1463 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4059>1464 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4058>1465 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4057>1466 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4055>1467 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4054>1468 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4051>1469 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4050>

- PR #4049¹⁴⁷⁰ - Move missing modules tests
- PR #4047¹⁴⁷¹ - Add boost/filesystem headers to inspect deprecated headers
- PR #4045¹⁴⁷² - Module functional
- PR #4043¹⁴⁷³ - Fix preconditions and error messages for suspension functions
- PR #4041¹⁴⁷⁴ - Pass HPX_STANDARD on to dependent projects via HPXConfig.cmake
- PR #4040¹⁴⁷⁵ - Program options module
- PR #4039¹⁴⁷⁶ - Moving non-serializable any (any_nonsr) to datastructures module
- PR #4038¹⁴⁷⁷ - Adding MPark's variant (V1.4.0) to HPX
- PR #4037¹⁴⁷⁸ - Adding resiliency module
- PR #4036¹⁴⁷⁹ - Add C++17 filesystem compatibility header
- PR #4035¹⁴⁸⁰ - Fixing support for mpirun
- PR #4028¹⁴⁸¹ - CMake to target based directives
- PR #4027¹⁴⁸² - Remove GitLab CI configuration
- PR #4026¹⁴⁸³ - Threading refactoring
- PR #4025¹⁴⁸⁴ - Refactoring thread queue configuration options
- PR #4024¹⁴⁸⁵ - Fix padding calculation in cache_aligned_data.hpp
- PR #4023¹⁴⁸⁶ - Fixing Codacy issues
- PR #4022¹⁴⁸⁷ - Make sure process mask option is passed to affinity_data
- PR #4021¹⁴⁸⁸ - Warn about compiling in C++11 mode
- PR #4020¹⁴⁸⁹ - Module concurrency
- PR #4019¹⁴⁹⁰ - Module topology
- PR #4018¹⁴⁹¹ - Update deprecated header in thread_queue_mc.hpp
- PR #4015¹⁴⁹² - Avoid overwriting artifacts

¹⁴⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4049>

¹⁴⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4047>

¹⁴⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4045>

¹⁴⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4043>

¹⁴⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4041>

¹⁴⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4040>

¹⁴⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4039>

¹⁴⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4038>

¹⁴⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4037>

¹⁴⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4036>

¹⁴⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4035>

¹⁴⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4028>

¹⁴⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4027>

¹⁴⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4026>

¹⁴⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4025>

¹⁴⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4024>

¹⁴⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4023>

¹⁴⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4022>

¹⁴⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4021>

¹⁴⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4020>

¹⁴⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4019>

¹⁴⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4018>

¹⁴⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4015>

- PR #4014¹⁴⁹³ - Future overheads
- PR #4013¹⁴⁹⁴ - Update URL to test output conversion script
- PR #4012¹⁴⁹⁵ - Fix CUDA compilation
- PR #4011¹⁴⁹⁶ - Fixing cyclic dependencies between modules
- PR #4010¹⁴⁹⁷ - Ignore stable tag on CircleCI
- PR #4009¹⁴⁹⁸ - Check circular dependencies in a circle ci step
- PR #4008¹⁴⁹⁹ - Extend cache aligned data to handle tuple-like data
- PR #4007¹⁵⁰⁰ - Fixing migration for components that have actions returning a client
- PR #4006¹⁵⁰¹ - Move is_value_proxy.hpp to algorithms module
- PR #4004¹⁵⁰² - Shorten CTest timeout on CircleCI
- PR #4003¹⁵⁰³ - Refactoring to remove (internal) dependencies
- PR #4001¹⁵⁰⁴ - Exclude tests from all target
- PR #4000¹⁵⁰⁵ - Module errors
- PR #3999¹⁵⁰⁶ - Enable support for compatibility headers for logging module
- PR #3998¹⁵⁰⁷ - Add process thread binding option
- PR #3997¹⁵⁰⁸ - Export handle_assert function
- PR #3996¹⁵⁰⁹ - Attempt to solve issue where -latomic does not support 128bit atomics
- PR #3993¹⁵¹⁰ - Make sure __LINE__ is an unsigned
- PR #3991¹⁵¹¹ - Fix dependencies and flags for header tests
- PR #3990¹⁵¹² - Documentation tags fixes
- PR #3988¹⁵¹³ - Adding missing solution folder for format module test
- PR #3987¹⁵¹⁴ - Move runtime-dependent functions out of command line handling
- PR #3986¹⁵¹⁵ - Fix CMake configuration with PAPI on

¹⁴⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4014>

¹⁴⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4013>

¹⁴⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4012>

¹⁴⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4011>

¹⁴⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4010>

¹⁴⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4009>

¹⁴⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4008>

¹⁵⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4007>

¹⁵⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4006>

¹⁵⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4004>

¹⁵⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4003>

¹⁵⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4001>

¹⁵⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/4000>

¹⁵⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3999>

¹⁵⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3998>

¹⁵⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3997>

¹⁵⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3996>

¹⁵¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3993>

¹⁵¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3991>

¹⁵¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3990>

¹⁵¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3988>

¹⁵¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3987>

¹⁵¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3986>

- PR #3985¹⁵¹⁶ - Module timing
- PR #3984¹⁵¹⁷ - Fix default behaviour of paths in add_hpx_component
- PR #3982¹⁵¹⁸ - Parallel executors module
- PR #3981¹⁵¹⁹ - Segmented algorithms module
- PR #3980¹⁵²⁰ - Module logging
- PR #3979¹⁵²¹ - Module util
- PR #3978¹⁵²² - Fix clang-tidy step on CircleCI
- PR #3977¹⁵²³ - Fixing solution folders for moved components
- PR #3976¹⁵²⁴ - Module format
- PR #3975¹⁵²⁵ - Enable deprecation warnings on CircleCI
- PR #3974¹⁵²⁶ - Fix typos in documentation
- PR #3973¹⁵²⁷ - Fix compilation with GCC 9
- PR #3972¹⁵²⁸ - Add condition to clone apex + use of new cmake var APEX_ROOT
- PR #3971¹⁵²⁹ - Add testing module
- PR #3968¹⁵³⁰ - Remove unneeded file in hardware module
- PR #3967¹⁵³¹ - Remove leftover PIC settings from main CMakeLists.txt
- PR #3966¹⁵³² - Add missing export option in add_hpx_module
- PR #3965¹⁵³³ - Change current_function_helper back to non-constexpr
- PR #3964¹⁵³⁴ - Fixing merge problems
- PR #3962¹⁵³⁵ - Add a trait for std::array for unwrapping
- PR #3961¹⁵³⁶ - Making hpx::util::tuple<Ts...> and std::tuple<Ts...> convertible
- PR #3960¹⁵³⁷ - fix compilation with CUDA 10 and GCC 6
- PR #3959¹⁵³⁸ - Fix C++11 incompatibility

¹⁵¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3985>

¹⁵¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3984>

¹⁵¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3982>

¹⁵¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3981>

¹⁵²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3980>

¹⁵²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3979>

¹⁵²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3978>

¹⁵²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3977>

¹⁵²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3976>

¹⁵²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3975>

¹⁵²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3974>

¹⁵²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3973>

¹⁵²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3972>

¹⁵²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3971>

¹⁵³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3968>

¹⁵³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3967>

¹⁵³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3966>

¹⁵³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3965>

¹⁵³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3964>

¹⁵³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3962>

¹⁵³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3961>

¹⁵³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3960>

¹⁵³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3959>

- PR #3957¹⁵³⁹ - Algorithms module
- PR #3956¹⁵⁴⁰ - [HPX_AddModule] Fix lower name var to upper
- PR #3955¹⁵⁴¹ - Fix CMake configuration with examples off and tests on
- PR #3954¹⁵⁴² - Move components to separate subdirectory in root of repository
- PR #3952¹⁵⁴³ - Update papi.cpp
- PR #3951¹⁵⁴⁴ - Exclude modules header tests from all target
- PR #3950¹⁵⁴⁵ - Adding all_reduce facility to collectives module
- PR #3949¹⁵⁴⁶ - This adds a configuration file that will cause for stale issues to be automatically closed
- PR #3948¹⁵⁴⁷ - Fixing ALPS environment
- PR #3947¹⁵⁴⁸ - Add major compiler version check for building hpx as a binary package
- PR #3946¹⁵⁴⁹ - [Modules] Move the location of the generated headers
- PR #3945¹⁵⁵⁰ - Simplify tests and examples cmake
- PR #3943¹⁵⁵¹ - Remove example module
- PR #3942¹⁵⁵² - Add NOEXPORT option to add_hpx_{component,library}
- PR #3938¹⁵⁵³ - Use https for CDash submissions
- PR #3937¹⁵⁵⁴ - Add HPX_WITH_BUILD_BINARY_PACKAGE to the compiler check (refs #3935)
- PR #3936¹⁵⁵⁵ - Fixing installation of binaries on windows
- PR #3934¹⁵⁵⁶ - Add set function for sliding_semaphore max_difference
- PR #3933¹⁵⁵⁷ - Remove cudadevrt from compile/link flags as it breaks downstream projects
- PR #3932¹⁵⁵⁸ - Fixing 3929
- PR #3931¹⁵⁵⁹ - Adding all_to_all
- PR #3930¹⁵⁶⁰ - Add test demonstrating the use of broadcast with component actions
- PR #3928¹⁵⁶¹ - fixed number of tasks and number of threads for heterogeneous slurm environments

¹⁵³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3957>

¹⁵⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3956>

¹⁵⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3955>

¹⁵⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3954>

¹⁵⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3952>

¹⁵⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3951>

¹⁵⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3950>

¹⁵⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3949>

¹⁵⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3948>

¹⁵⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3947>

¹⁵⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3946>

¹⁵⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3945>

¹⁵⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3943>

¹⁵⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3942>

¹⁵⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3938>

¹⁵⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3937>

¹⁵⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3936>

¹⁵⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3934>

¹⁵⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3933>

¹⁵⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3932>

¹⁵⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3931>

¹⁵⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3930>

¹⁵⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3928>

- PR #3927¹⁵⁶² - Moving Cache module's tests into separate solution folder
- PR #3926¹⁵⁶³ - Move unit tests to cache module
- PR #3925¹⁵⁶⁴ - Move version check to config module
- PR #3924¹⁵⁶⁵ - Add schedule hint executor parameters
- PR #3923¹⁵⁶⁶ - Allow aligning objects bigger than the cache line size
- PR #3922¹⁵⁶⁷ - Add Windows builds with Travis CI
- PR #3921¹⁵⁶⁸ - Add ccls cache directory to gitignore
- PR #3920¹⁵⁶⁹ - Fix git_external fetching of tags
- PR #3905¹⁵⁷⁰ - Correct rostambod url. Fix typo in doc
- PR #3904¹⁵⁷¹ - Fix bug in context_base.hpp
- PR #3903¹⁵⁷² - Adding new performance counters
- PR #3902¹⁵⁷³ - Add add_hpx_module function
- PR #3901¹⁵⁷⁴ - Factoring out container remapping into a separate trait
- PR #3900¹⁵⁷⁵ - Making sure errors during command line processing are properly reported and will not cause assertions
- PR #3899¹⁵⁷⁶ - Remove old compatibility bases from make_action
- PR #3898¹⁵⁷⁷ - Make parameter size be of type size_t
- PR #3897¹⁵⁷⁸ - Making sure all tests are disabled if HPX_WITH_TESTS=OFF
- PR #3895¹⁵⁷⁹ - Add documentation for annotated_function
- PR #3894¹⁵⁸⁰ - Working around VS2019 problem with make_action
- PR #3892¹⁵⁸¹ - Avoid MSVC compatibility warning in internal allocator
- PR #3891¹⁵⁸² - Removal of the default intel config include
- PR #3888¹⁵⁸³ - Fix async_customization dataflow example and Clarify what's being tested
- PR #3887¹⁵⁸⁴ - Add Doxygen documentation

¹⁵⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3927>

¹⁵⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3926>

¹⁵⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3925>

¹⁵⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3924>

¹⁵⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3923>

¹⁵⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3922>

¹⁵⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3921>

¹⁵⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3920>

¹⁵⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3905>

¹⁵⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3904>

¹⁵⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3903>

¹⁵⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3902>

¹⁵⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3901>

¹⁵⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3900>

¹⁵⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3899>

¹⁵⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3898>

¹⁵⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3897>

¹⁵⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3895>

¹⁵⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3894>

¹⁵⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3892>

¹⁵⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3891>

¹⁵⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3888>

¹⁵⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3887>

- PR #3882¹⁵⁸⁵ - Minor docs fixes
- PR #3880¹⁵⁸⁶ - Updating APEX version tag
- PR #3878¹⁵⁸⁷ - Making sure symbols are properly exported from modules (needed for Windows/MacOS)
- PR #3877¹⁵⁸⁸ - Documentation
- PR #3876¹⁵⁸⁹ - Module hardware
- PR #3875¹⁵⁹⁰ - Converted typedefs in actions submodule to using directives
- PR #3874¹⁵⁹¹ - Allow one to suppress target keywords in hpx_setup_target for backwards compatibility
- PR #3873¹⁵⁹² - Add scripts to create releases and generate lists of PRs and issues
- PR #3872¹⁵⁹³ - Fix latest HTML docs location
- PR #3870¹⁵⁹⁴ - Module cache
- PR #3869¹⁵⁹⁵ - Post 1.3.0 version bumps
- PR #3868¹⁵⁹⁶ - Replace the macro HPX_ASSERT by HPX_TEST in tests
- PR #3845¹⁵⁹⁷ - Assertion module
- PR #3839¹⁵⁹⁸ - Make tuple serialization non-intrusive
- PR #3832¹⁵⁹⁹ - Config module
- PR #3799¹⁶⁰⁰ - Remove compat namespace and its contents
- PR #3701¹⁶⁰¹ - MoodyCamel lockfree
- PR #3496¹⁶⁰² - Disabling MPI's (deprecated) C++ interface
- PR #3192¹⁶⁰³ - Move type info into hpx::debug namespace and add print helper functions
- PR #3159¹⁶⁰⁴ - Support Checkpointing Components

¹⁵⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3882>

¹⁵⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3880>

¹⁵⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3878>

¹⁵⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3877>

¹⁵⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3876>

¹⁵⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3875>

¹⁵⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3874>

¹⁵⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3873>

¹⁵⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3872>

¹⁵⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3870>

¹⁵⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3869>

¹⁵⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3868>

¹⁵⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3845>

¹⁵⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3839>

¹⁵⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3832>

¹⁶⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3799>

¹⁶⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3701>

¹⁶⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3496>

¹⁶⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3192>

¹⁶⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3159>

2.10.8 HPX V1.3.0 (May 23, 2019)

General changes

- Performance improvements: the schedulers have significantly reduced overheads from removing false sharing and the parallel executor has been updated to create fewer futures.
- HPX now defaults to not turning on networking when running on one locality. This means that you can run multiple instances on the same system without adding command line options.
- Multiple issues reported by Clang sanitizers have been fixed.
- We have added (back) single-page HTML documentation and PDF documentation.
- We have started modularizing the HPX library. This is useful both for developers and users. In the long term users will be able to consume only parts of the HPX libraries if they do not require all the functionality that HPX currently provides.
- We have added an implementation of `function_ref`.
- The `barrier` and `latch` classes have gained a few additional member functions.

Breaking changes

- Executable and library targets are now created without the `_exe` and `_lib` suffix respectively. For example, the target `1d_stencil_1_exe` is now simply called `1d_stencil_1`.
- We have removed the following deprecated functionality: `queue`, `scoped_unlock`, and support for input iterators in algorithms.
- We have turned off the compatibility layer for `unwrapped` by default. The functionality will be removed in the next release. The option can still be turned on using the CMake¹⁶⁰⁵ option `HPX_WITH_UNWRAPPED_SUPPORT`. Likewise, `inclusive_scan` compatibility overloads have been turned off by default. They can still be turned on with `HPX_WITH_INCLUSIVE_SCAN_COMPATIBILITY`.
- The minimum compiler and dependency versions have been updated. We now support GCC from version 5 onwards, Clang from version 4 onwards, and Boost from version 1.61.0 onwards.
- The headers for preprocessor macros have moved as a result of the functionality being moved to a separate module. The old headers are deprecated and will be removed in a future version of HPX. You can turn off the warnings by setting `HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_DEPRECATED_WARNINGS=OFF` or turn off the compatibility headers completely with `HPX_PREPROCESSOR_WITH_COMPATIBILITY_HEADERS=OFF`.

Closed issues

- Issue #3863¹⁶⁰⁶ - shouldn't “-faligned-new” be a usage requirement?
- Issue #3841¹⁶⁰⁷ - Build error with msvc 19 caused by SFINAE and C++17
- Issue #3836¹⁶⁰⁸ - master branch does not build with idle rate counters enabled
- Issue #3819¹⁶⁰⁹ - Add debug suffix to modules built in debug mode
- Issue #3817¹⁶¹⁰ - `HPX_INCLUDE_DIRS` contains non-existent directory

¹⁶⁰⁵ <https://www.cmake.org>

¹⁶⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3863>

¹⁶⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3841>

¹⁶⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3836>

¹⁶⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3819>

¹⁶¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3817>

- Issue #3810¹⁶¹¹ - Source groups are not created for files in modules
- Issue #3805¹⁶¹² - HPX won't compile with `-DHPX_WITH_APEX=TRUE`
- Issue #3792¹⁶¹³ - Barrier Hangs When Locality Zero not included
- Issue #3778¹⁶¹⁴ - Replace `throw()` with `noexcept`
- Issue #3763¹⁶¹⁵ - configurable sort limit per task
- Issue #3758¹⁶¹⁶ - dataflow doesn't convert `future<future<T>>` to `future<T>`
- Issue #3757¹⁶¹⁷ - When compiling undefined reference to `hpx::hpx_check_version_1_2` HPX V1.2.1, Ubuntu 18.04.01 Server Edition
- Issue #3753¹⁶¹⁸ - `--hpx:list-counters=full` crashes
- Issue #3746¹⁶¹⁹ - Detection of MPI with pmix
- Issue #3744¹⁶²⁰ - Separate spinlock from same cacheline as internal data for all LCOs
- Issue #3743¹⁶²¹ - `hpxcxx`'s shebang doesn't specify the python version
- Issue #3738¹⁶²² - Unable to debug parcelport on a single node
- Issue #3735¹⁶²³ - Latest master: Can't compile in MSVC
- Issue #3731¹⁶²⁴ - `util::bound` seems broken on Clang with older libstdc++
- Issue #3724¹⁶²⁵ - Allow to pre-set command line options through environment
- Issue #3723¹⁶²⁶ - examples/resource_partitioner build issue on master branch / ubuntu 18
- Issue #3721¹⁶²⁷ - faced a building error
- Issue #3720¹⁶²⁸ - Hello World example fails to link
- Issue #3719¹⁶²⁹ - pkg-config produces invalid output: `-l-pthread`
- Issue #3718¹⁶³⁰ - Please make the python executable configurable through cmake
- Issue #3717¹⁶³¹ - interested to contribute to the organisation
- Issue #3699¹⁶³² - Remove 'HPX runtime' executable
- Issue #3698¹⁶³³ - Ignore all locks while handling asserts

¹⁶¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3810>

¹⁶¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3805>

¹⁶¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3792>

¹⁶¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3778>

¹⁶¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3763>

¹⁶¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3758>

¹⁶¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3757>

¹⁶¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3753>

¹⁶¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3746>

¹⁶²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3744>

¹⁶²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3743>

¹⁶²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3738>

¹⁶²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3735>

¹⁶²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3731>

¹⁶²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3724>

¹⁶²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3723>

¹⁶²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3721>

¹⁶²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3720>

¹⁶²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3719>

¹⁶³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3718>

¹⁶³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3717>

¹⁶³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3699>

¹⁶³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3698>

- Issue #3689¹⁶³⁴ - Incorrect and inconsistent website structure <http://stellar.cct.lsu.edu/downloads/>.
- Issue #3681¹⁶³⁵ - Broken links on <http://stellar.cct.lsu.edu/2015/05/hpx-archives-now-on-gmane/>
- Issue #3676¹⁶³⁶ - HPX master built from source, cmake fails to link main.cpp example in docs
- Issue #3673¹⁶³⁷ - HPX build fails with `std::atomic` missing error
- Issue #3670¹⁶³⁸ - Generate PDF again from documentation (with Sphinx)
- Issue #3643¹⁶³⁹ - Warnings when compiling HPX 1.2.1 with gcc 9
- Issue #3641¹⁶⁴⁰ - Trouble with using ranges-v3 and `hpx::parallel::reduce`
- Issue #3639¹⁶⁴¹ - `util::unwrapping` does not work well with member functions
- Issue #3634¹⁶⁴² - The build fails if `shared_future<>::then` is called with a thread executor
- Issue #3622¹⁶⁴³ - VTune Amplifier 2019 not working with `use_itt_notify=1`
- Issue #3616¹⁶⁴⁴ - HPX Fails to Build with CUDA 10
- Issue #3612¹⁶⁴⁵ - False sharing of scheduling counters
- Issue #3609¹⁶⁴⁶ - `executor_parameters timeout` with gcc <= 7 and Debug mode
- Issue #3601¹⁶⁴⁷ - Misleading error message on power pc for `rdtsc` and `rdtscp`
- Issue #3598¹⁶⁴⁸ - Build of some examples fails when using Vc
- Issue #3594¹⁶⁴⁹ - Error: The number of OS threads requested (20) does not match the number of threads to bind (12): HPX(bad_parameter)
- Issue #3592¹⁶⁵⁰ - Undefined Reference Error
- Issue #3589¹⁶⁵¹ - include could not find load file: `HPX_Utils.cmake`
- Issue #3587¹⁶⁵² - HPX won't compile on POWER8 with Clang 7
- Issue #3583¹⁶⁵³ - Fedora and openSUSE instructions missing on “Distribution Packages” page
- Issue #3578¹⁶⁵⁴ - Build error when configuring with `HPX_HAVE_ALGORITHM_INPUT_ITERATOR_SUPPORT=ON`
- Issue #3575¹⁶⁵⁵ - Merge openSUSE reproducible patch
- Issue #3570¹⁶⁵⁶ - Update HPX to work with the latest VC version

¹⁶³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3689>

¹⁶³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3681>

¹⁶³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3676>

¹⁶³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3673>

¹⁶³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3670>

¹⁶³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3643>

¹⁶⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3641>

¹⁶⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3639>

¹⁶⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3634>

¹⁶⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3622>

¹⁶⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3616>

¹⁶⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3612>

¹⁶⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3609>

¹⁶⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3601>

¹⁶⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3598>

¹⁶⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3594>

¹⁶⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3592>

¹⁶⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3589>

¹⁶⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3587>

¹⁶⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3583>

¹⁶⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3578>

¹⁶⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3575>

¹⁶⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3570>

- Issue #3567¹⁶⁵⁷ - Build succeed and make failed for hpx : cout
- Issue #3565¹⁶⁵⁸ - Polymorphic simple component destructor not getting called
- Issue #3559¹⁶⁵⁹ - 1.2.0 is missing from download page
- Issue #3554¹⁶⁶⁰ - Clang 6.0 warning of hiding overloaded virtual function
- Issue #3510¹⁶⁶¹ - Build on ppc64 fails
- Issue #3482¹⁶⁶² - Improve error message when HPX_WITH_MAX_CPU_COUNT is too low for given system
- Issue #3453¹⁶⁶³ - Two HPX applications can't run at the same time.
- Issue #3452¹⁶⁶⁴ - Scaling issue on the change to 2 NUMA domains
- Issue #3442¹⁶⁶⁵ - HPX set_difference, set_intersection failure cases
- Issue #3437¹⁶⁶⁶ - Ensure parent_task pointer when child task is created and child/parent are on same locality
- Issue #3255¹⁶⁶⁷ - Suspension with lock for --hpx:list-component-types
- Issue #3034¹⁶⁶⁸ - Use C++17 structured bindings for serialization
- Issue #2999¹⁶⁶⁹ - Change thread scheduling use of size_t for thread indexing

Closed pull requests

- PR #3865¹⁶⁷⁰ - adds hpx_target_compile_option_if_available
- PR #3864¹⁶⁷¹ - Helper functions that are useful in numa binding and testing of allocator
- PR #3862¹⁶⁷² - Temporary fix to local_dataflow_boost_small_vector test
- PR #3860¹⁶⁷³ - Add cache line padding to intermediate results in for loop reduction
- PR #3859¹⁶⁷⁴ - Remove HPX_TLL_PUBLIC and HPX_TLL_PRIVATE from CMake files
- PR #3858¹⁶⁷⁵ - Add compile flags and definitions to modules
- PR #3851¹⁶⁷⁶ - update hpxmp release tag to v0.2.0
- PR #3849¹⁶⁷⁷ - Correct BOOST_ROOT variable name in quick start guide
- PR #3847¹⁶⁷⁸ - Fix attach_debugger configuration option

¹⁶⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3567>

¹⁶⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3565>

¹⁶⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3559>

¹⁶⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3554>

¹⁶⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3510>

¹⁶⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3482>

¹⁶⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3453>

¹⁶⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3452>

¹⁶⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3442>

¹⁶⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3437>

¹⁶⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3255>

¹⁶⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3034>

¹⁶⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2999>

¹⁶⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3865>

¹⁶⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3864>

¹⁶⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3862>

¹⁶⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3860>

¹⁶⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3859>

¹⁶⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3858>

¹⁶⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3851>

¹⁶⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3849>

¹⁶⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3847>

- PR #3846¹⁶⁷⁹ - Add tests for libs header tests
- PR #3844¹⁶⁸⁰ - Fixing source_groups in preprocessor module to properly handle compatibility headers
- PR #3843¹⁶⁸¹ - This fixes the launch_process/launched_process pair of tests
- PR #3842¹⁶⁸² - Fix macro call with ITTNOTIFY enabled
- PR #3840¹⁶⁸³ - Fixing SLURM environment parsing
- PR #3837¹⁶⁸⁴ - Fixing misplaced #endif
- PR #3835¹⁶⁸⁵ - make all latch members protected for consistency
- PR #3834¹⁶⁸⁶ - Disable transpose_block numa example on CircleCI
- PR #3833¹⁶⁸⁷ - make latch **counter** protected for deriving latch in hpxmp
- PR #3831¹⁶⁸⁸ - Fix CircleCI config for modules
- PR #3830¹⁶⁸⁹ - minor fix: option HPX_WITH_TEST was not working correctly
- PR #3828¹⁶⁹⁰ - Avoid for binaries that depend on HPX to directly link against internal modules
- PR #3827¹⁶⁹¹ - Adding shortcut for `hpx::get_ptr<>(sync, id)` for a local, non-migratable objects
- PR #3826¹⁶⁹² - Fix and update modules documentation
- PR #3825¹⁶⁹³ - Updating default APEX version to 2.1.3 with HPX
- PR #3823¹⁶⁹⁴ - Fix pkgconfig libs handling
- PR #3822¹⁶⁹⁵ - Change includes in `hpx_wrap.cpp` to more specific includes
- PR #3821¹⁶⁹⁶ - Disable barrier_3792 test when networking is disabled
- PR #3820¹⁶⁹⁷ - Assorted CMake fixes
- PR #3815¹⁶⁹⁸ - Removing left-over debug output
- PR #3814¹⁶⁹⁹ - Allow setting default scheduler mode via the configuration database
- PR #3813¹⁷⁰⁰ - Make the deprecation warnings issued by the old pp headers optional
- PR #3812¹⁷⁰¹ - Windows requires to handle symlinks to directories differently from those linking files

¹⁶⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3846>

¹⁶⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3844>

¹⁶⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3843>

¹⁶⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3842>

¹⁶⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3840>

¹⁶⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3837>

¹⁶⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3835>

¹⁶⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3834>

¹⁶⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3833>

¹⁶⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3831>

¹⁶⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3830>

¹⁶⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3828>

¹⁶⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3827>

¹⁶⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3826>

¹⁶⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3825>

¹⁶⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3823>

¹⁶⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3822>

¹⁶⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3821>

¹⁶⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3820>

¹⁶⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3815>

¹⁶⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3814>

¹⁷⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3813>

¹⁷⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3812>

- PR #3811¹⁷⁰² - Clean up PP module and library skeleton
- PR #3806¹⁷⁰³ - Moving include path configuration to before APEX
- PR #3804¹⁷⁰⁴ - Fix latch
- PR #3803¹⁷⁰⁵ - Update hpxcxx to look at lib64 and use python3
- PR #3802¹⁷⁰⁶ - Numa binding allocator
- PR #3801¹⁷⁰⁷ - Remove duplicated includes
- PR #3800¹⁷⁰⁸ - Attempt to fix Posix context switching after lazy init changes
- PR #3798¹⁷⁰⁹ - count and count_if accepts different iterator types
- PR #3797¹⁷¹⁰ - Adding a couple of `override` keywords to overloaded virtual functions
- PR #3796¹⁷¹¹ - Re-enable testing all schedulers in `shutdown_suspended_test`
- PR #3795¹⁷¹² - Change `std::terminate` to `std::abort` in SIGSEGV handler
- PR #3794¹⁷¹³ - Fixing #3792
- PR #3793¹⁷¹⁴ - Extending `migrate_polymorphic_component` unit test
- PR #3791¹⁷¹⁵ - Change `throw()` to `noexcept`
- PR #3790¹⁷¹⁶ - Remove deprecated options for 1.3.0 release
- PR #3789¹⁷¹⁷ - Remove Boost filesystem compatibility header
- PR #3788¹⁷¹⁸ - Disabled even more spots that should not execute if networking is disabled
- PR #3787¹⁷¹⁹ - Bump minimal boost supported version to 1.61.0
- PR #3786¹⁷²⁰ - Bump minimum required versions for 1.3.0 release
- PR #3785¹⁷²¹ - Explicitly set number of jobs for all ninja invocations on CircleCI
- PR #3784¹⁷²² - Fix leak and address sanitizer problems
- PR #3783¹⁷²³ - Disabled even more spots that should not execute if networking is disabled
- PR #3782¹⁷²⁴ - Cherry-picked tuple and `thread_init_data` fixes from #3701

¹⁷⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3811>

¹⁷⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3806>

¹⁷⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3804>

¹⁷⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3803>

¹⁷⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3802>

¹⁷⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3801>

¹⁷⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3800>

¹⁷⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3798>

¹⁷¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3797>

¹⁷¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3796>

1712 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3795>1713 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3794>1714 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3793>1715 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3791>1716 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3790>1717 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3789>1718 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3788>1719 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3787>1720 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3786>1721 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3785>1722 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3784>1723 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3783>1724 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3782>

- PR #3781¹⁷²⁵ - Fix generic context coroutines after lazy stack allocation changes
- PR #3780¹⁷²⁶ - Rename hello world examples
- PR #3776¹⁷²⁷ - Sort algorithms now use the supplied chunker to determine the required minimal chunk size
- PR #3775¹⁷²⁸ - Disable Boost auto-linking
- PR #3774¹⁷²⁹ - Tag and push stable builds
- PR #3773¹⁷³⁰ - Enable migration of polymorphic components
- PR #3771¹⁷³¹ - Fix link to stackoverflow in documentation
- PR #3770¹⁷³² - Replacing constexpr if in brace-serialization code
- PR #3769¹⁷³³ - Fix SIGSEGV handler
- PR #3768¹⁷³⁴ - Adding flags to scheduler allowing to control thread stealing and idle back-off
- PR #3767¹⁷³⁵ - Fix help formatting in hpxrun.py
- PR #3765¹⁷³⁶ - Fix a couple of bugs in the thread test
- PR #3764¹⁷³⁷ - Workaround for SFINAE regression in msvc14.2
- PR #3762¹⁷³⁸ - Prevent MSVC from prematurely instantiating things
- PR #3761¹⁷³⁹ - Update python scripts to work with python 3
- PR #3760¹⁷⁴⁰ - Fix callable vtable for GCC4.9
- PR #3759¹⁷⁴¹ - Rename PAGE_SIZE to PAGE_SIZE_ because AppleClang
- PR #3755¹⁷⁴² - Making sure locks are not held during suspension
- PR #3754¹⁷⁴³ - Disable more code if networking is not available/not enabled
- PR #3752¹⁷⁴⁴ - Move util::format implementation to source file
- PR #3751¹⁷⁴⁵ - Fixing problems with lcos::barrier and iostreams
- PR #3750¹⁷⁴⁶ - Change error message to take into account use_guard_page setting
- PR #3749¹⁷⁴⁷ - Fix lifetime problem in run_as_hpx_thread

¹⁷²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3781>

¹⁷²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3780>

¹⁷²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3776>

¹⁷²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3775>

¹⁷²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3774>

¹⁷³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3773>

¹⁷³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3771>

¹⁷³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3770>

¹⁷³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3769>

¹⁷³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3768>

¹⁷³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3767>

¹⁷³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3765>

¹⁷³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3764>

¹⁷³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3762>

¹⁷³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3761>

¹⁷⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3760>

¹⁷⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3759>

¹⁷⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3755>

¹⁷⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3754>

¹⁷⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3752>

¹⁷⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3751>

¹⁷⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3750>

¹⁷⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3749>

- PR #3748¹⁷⁴⁸ - Fixed unusable behavior of the clang code analyzer.
- PR #3747¹⁷⁴⁹ - Added PMIX_RANK to the defaults of HPX_WITH_PARCELPORT_MPI_ENV.
- PR #3745¹⁷⁵⁰ - Introduced cache_aligned_data and cache_line_data helper structure
- PR #3742¹⁷⁵¹ - Remove more unused functionality from util/logging
- PR #3740¹⁷⁵² - Fix includes in partitioned vector tests
- PR #3739¹⁷⁵³ - More fixes to make sure that std::flush really flushes all output
- PR #3737¹⁷⁵⁴ - Fix potential shutdown problems
- PR #3736¹⁷⁵⁵ - Fix guided_pool_executor after dataflow changes caused compilation fail
- PR #3734¹⁷⁵⁶ - Limiting executor
- PR #3732¹⁷⁵⁷ - More constrained bound constructors
- PR #3730¹⁷⁵⁸ - Attempt to fix deadlocks during component loading
- PR #3729¹⁷⁵⁹ - Add latch member function count_up and reset, requested by hpxMP
- PR #3728¹⁷⁶⁰ - Send even empty buffers on hpx::endl and hpx::flush
- PR #3727¹⁷⁶¹ - Adding example demonstrating how to customize the memory management for a component
- PR #3726¹⁷⁶² - Adding support for passing command line options through the HPX_COMMANDLINE_OPTIONS environment variable
- PR #3722¹⁷⁶³ - Document known broken OpenMPI builds
- PR #3716¹⁷⁶⁴ - Add barrier reset function, requested by hpxMP for reusing barrier
- PR #3715¹⁷⁶⁵ - More work on functions and vtables
- PR #3714¹⁷⁶⁶ - Generate single-page HTML, PDF, manpage from documentation
- PR #3713¹⁷⁶⁷ - Updating default APEX version to 2.1.2
- PR #3712¹⁷⁶⁸ - Update release procedure
- PR #3710¹⁷⁶⁹ - Fix the C++11 build, after #3704
- PR #3709¹⁷⁷⁰ - Move some component_registry functionality to source file

¹⁷⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3748>

¹⁷⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3747>

¹⁷⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3745>

¹⁷⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3742>

¹⁷⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3740>

¹⁷⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3739>

¹⁷⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3737>

¹⁷⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3736>

¹⁷⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3734>

¹⁷⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3732>

¹⁷⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3730>

¹⁷⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3729>

¹⁷⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3728>

¹⁷⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3727>

¹⁷⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3726>

¹⁷⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3722>

¹⁷⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3716>

¹⁷⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3715>

¹⁷⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3714>

¹⁷⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3713>

¹⁷⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3712>

¹⁷⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3710>

¹⁷⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3709>

- PR #3708¹⁷⁷¹ - Ignore all locks while handling assertions
- PR #3707¹⁷⁷² - Remove obsolete hpx runtime executable
- PR #3705¹⁷⁷³ - Fix and simplify `make_ready_future` overload sets
- PR #3704¹⁷⁷⁴ - Reduce use of binders
- PR #3703¹⁷⁷⁵ - Ini
- PR #3702¹⁷⁷⁶ - Fixing CUDA compiler errors
- PR #3700¹⁷⁷⁷ - Added `barrier::increment` function to increase total number of thread
- PR #3697¹⁷⁷⁸ - One more attempt to fix migration...
- PR #3694¹⁷⁷⁹ - Fixing component migration
- PR #3693¹⁷⁸⁰ - Print thread state when getting disallowed value in `set_thread_state`
- PR #3692¹⁷⁸¹ - Only disable `constexpr` with clang-cuda, not nvcc+gcc
- PR #3691¹⁷⁸² - Link with `libspsc++` if needed for `thread_local`
- PR #3690¹⁷⁸³ - Remove thousands separators in `set_operations_3442` to comply with C++11
- PR #3688¹⁷⁸⁴ - Decouple serialization from function vtables
- PR #3687¹⁷⁸⁵ - Fix a couple of test failures
- PR #3686¹⁷⁸⁶ - Make sure tests.unit.build are run after install on CircleCI
- PR #3685¹⁷⁸⁷ - Revise quickstart CMakeLists.txt explanation
- PR #3684¹⁷⁸⁸ - Provide concept emulation for Ranges-TS concepts
- PR #3683¹⁷⁸⁹ - Ignore uninitialized chunks
- PR #3682¹⁷⁹⁰ - Ignore uninitialized chunks. Check proper indices.
- PR #3680¹⁷⁹¹ - Ignore uninitialized chunks. Check proper range indices
- PR #3679¹⁷⁹² - Simplify basic action implementations
- PR #3678¹⁷⁹³ - Making sure `HPX_HAVE_LIBATOMIC` is unset before checking

¹⁷⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3708>

¹⁷⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3707>

¹⁷⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3705>

¹⁷⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3704>

¹⁷⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3703>

¹⁷⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3702>

¹⁷⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3700>

¹⁷⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3697>

¹⁷⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3694>

¹⁷⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3693>

¹⁷⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3692>

¹⁷⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3691>

¹⁷⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3690>

¹⁷⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3688>

¹⁷⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3687>

¹⁷⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3686>

¹⁷⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3685>

¹⁷⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3684>

¹⁷⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3683>

¹⁷⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3682>

¹⁷⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3680>

¹⁷⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3679>

¹⁷⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3678>

- PR #3677¹⁷⁹⁴ - Fix generated full version number to be usable in expressions
- PR #3674¹⁷⁹⁵ - Reduce functional utilities call depth
- PR #3672¹⁷⁹⁶ - Change new build system to use existing macros related to pseudo dependencies
- PR #3669¹⁷⁹⁷ - Remove indirection in `function_ref` when thread description is disabled
- PR #3668¹⁷⁹⁸ - Unbreaking `async_*cb*` tests
- PR #3667¹⁷⁹⁹ - Generate `version.hpp`
- PR #3665¹⁸⁰⁰ - Enabling MPI parcelport for gitlab runners
- PR #3664¹⁸⁰¹ - making clang-tidy work properly again
- PR #3662¹⁸⁰² - Attempt to fix exception handling
- PR #3661¹⁸⁰³ - Move `lcos::latch` to source file
- PR #3660¹⁸⁰⁴ - Fix accidentally explicit `gid_type` default constructor
- PR #3659¹⁸⁰⁵ - Parallel executor latch
- PR #3658¹⁸⁰⁶ - Fixing `execution_parameters`
- PR #3657¹⁸⁰⁷ - Avoid dangling references in `wait_all`
- PR #3656¹⁸⁰⁸ - Avoiding lifetime problems with `sync_put_parcel`
- PR #3655¹⁸⁰⁹ - Fixing `nullptr` dereference inside of function
- PR #3652¹⁸¹⁰ - Attempt to fix `thread_map_type` definition with C++11
- PR #3650¹⁸¹¹ - Allowing for end iterator being different from begin iterator
- PR #3649¹⁸¹² - Added architecture identification to `cmake` to be able to detect timestamp support
- PR #3645¹⁸¹³ - Enabling sanitizers on gitlab runner
- PR #3644¹⁸¹⁴ - Attempt to tackle timeouts during startup
- PR #3642¹⁸¹⁵ - Cleanup parallel partitioners
- PR #3640¹⁸¹⁶ - Dataflow now works with functions that return a reference

¹⁷⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3677>

¹⁷⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3674>

¹⁷⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3672>

¹⁷⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3669>

¹⁷⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3668>

¹⁷⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3667>

¹⁸⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3665>

¹⁸⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3664>

¹⁸⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3662>

¹⁸⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3661>

¹⁸⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3660>

¹⁸⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3659>

¹⁸⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3658>

¹⁸⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3657>

¹⁸⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3656>

¹⁸⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3655>

¹⁸¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3652>

¹⁸¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3650>

¹⁸¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3649>

¹⁸¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3645>

¹⁸¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3644>

¹⁸¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3642>

¹⁸¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3640>

- PR #3637¹⁸¹⁷ - Merging the executor-enabled overloads of `shared_future<>::then`
- PR #3633¹⁸¹⁸ - Replace deprecated boost endian macros
- PR #3632¹⁸¹⁹ - Add instructions on getting HPX to documentation
- PR #3631¹⁸²⁰ - Simplify parcel creation
- PR #3630¹⁸²¹ - Small additions and fixes to release procedure
- PR #3629¹⁸²² - Modular pp
- PR #3627¹⁸²³ - Implement `util::function_ref`
- PR #3626¹⁸²⁴ - Fix `cancelable_action_client` example
- PR #3625¹⁸²⁵ - Added automatic serialization for simple structs (see #3034)
- PR #3624¹⁸²⁶ - Updating the default order of priority for `thread_description`
- PR #3621¹⁸²⁷ - Update copyright year and other small formatting fixes
- PR #3620¹⁸²⁸ - Adding support for gitlab runner
- PR #3619¹⁸²⁹ - Store debug logs and core dumps on CircleCI
- PR #3618¹⁸³⁰ - Various optimizations
- PR #3617¹⁸³¹ - Fix link to the gpg key (#2)
- PR #3615¹⁸³² - Fix unused variable warnings with networking off
- PR #3614¹⁸³³ - Restructuring counter data in scheduler to reduce false sharing
- PR #3613¹⁸³⁴ - Adding support for gitlab runners
- PR #3610¹⁸³⁵ - Don't wait for `stop_condition` in main thread
- PR #3608¹⁸³⁶ - Add inline keyword to `invalid_thread_id` definition for nvcc
- PR #3607¹⁸³⁷ - Adding configuration key that allows one to explicitly add a directory to the component search path
- PR #3606¹⁸³⁸ - Add nvcc to exclude constexpress since it is not supported by nvcc
- PR #3605¹⁸³⁹ - Add inline to definition of checkpoint stream operators to fix link error

¹⁸¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3637>

¹⁸¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3633>

¹⁸¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3632>

¹⁸²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3631>

¹⁸²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3630>

¹⁸²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3629>

¹⁸²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3627>

¹⁸²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3626>

¹⁸²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3625>

¹⁸²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3624>

¹⁸²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3621>

¹⁸²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3620>

¹⁸²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3619>

¹⁸³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3618>

¹⁸³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3617>

¹⁸³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3615>

¹⁸³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3614>

¹⁸³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3613>

¹⁸³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3610>

¹⁸³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3608>

¹⁸³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3607>

¹⁸³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3606>

¹⁸³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3605>

- PR #3604¹⁸⁴⁰ - Use format for string formatting
- PR #3603¹⁸⁴¹ - Improve the error message for using to less MAX_CPU_COUNT
- PR #3602¹⁸⁴² - Improve the error message for to small values of MAX_CPU_COUNT
- PR #3600¹⁸⁴³ - Parallel executor aggregated
- PR #3599¹⁸⁴⁴ - Making sure networking is disabled for default one-locality-runs
- PR #3596¹⁸⁴⁵ - Store thread exit functions in `forward_list` instead of `deque` to avoid allocations
- PR #3590¹⁸⁴⁶ - Fix typo/mistake in thread queue `cleanup_terminated`
- PR #3588¹⁸⁴⁷ - Fix formatting errors in `launching_and_configuring_hpx_applications.rst`
- PR #3586¹⁸⁴⁸ - Make bind propagate value category
- PR #3585¹⁸⁴⁹ - Extend Cmake for building hpx as distribution packages (refs #3575)
- PR #3584¹⁸⁵⁰ - Untangle function storage from object pointer
- PR #3582¹⁸⁵¹ - Towards Modularized HPX
- PR #3580¹⁸⁵² - Remove extra `||` in `merge.hpp`
- PR #3577¹⁸⁵³ - Partially revert “Remove vtable empty flag”
- PR #3576¹⁸⁵⁴ - Make sure empty startup/shutdown functions are not being used
- PR #3574¹⁸⁵⁵ - Make sure DATAPAR settings are conveyed to depending projects
- PR #3573¹⁸⁵⁶ - Make sure HPX is usable with latest released version of Vc (V1.4.1)
- PR #3572¹⁸⁵⁷ - Adding test ensuring ticket 3565 is fixed
- PR #3571¹⁸⁵⁸ - Make empty `[unique_]` function vtable non-dependent
- PR #3566¹⁸⁵⁹ - Fix compilation with dynamic bitset for CPU masks
- PR #3563¹⁸⁶⁰ - Drop `util::[unique_]` function target_type
- PR #3562¹⁸⁶¹ - Removing the target suffixes
- PR #3561¹⁸⁶² - Replace executor traits return type deduction (keep non-SFINAE)

¹⁸⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3604>

¹⁸⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3603>

¹⁸⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3602>

¹⁸⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3600>

¹⁸⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3599>

¹⁸⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3596>

¹⁸⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3590>

¹⁸⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3588>

¹⁸⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3586>

¹⁸⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3585>

¹⁸⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3584>

¹⁸⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3582>

¹⁸⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3580>

¹⁸⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3577>

¹⁸⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3576>

¹⁸⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3574>

¹⁸⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3573>

¹⁸⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3572>

¹⁸⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3571>

¹⁸⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3566>

¹⁸⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3563>

¹⁸⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3562>

¹⁸⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3561>

- PR #3557¹⁸⁶³ - Replace the last usages of boost::atomic
- PR #3556¹⁸⁶⁴ - Replace boost::scoped_array with std::unique_ptr
- PR #3552¹⁸⁶⁵ - (Re)move APEX readme
- PR #3548¹⁸⁶⁶ - Replace boost::scoped_ptr with std::unique_ptr
- PR #3547¹⁸⁶⁷ - Remove last use of Boost.Signals2
- PR #3544¹⁸⁶⁸ - Post 1.2.0 version bumps
- PR #3543¹⁸⁶⁹ - added Ubuntu dependency list to readme
- PR #3531¹⁸⁷⁰ - Warnings, warnings...
- PR #3527¹⁸⁷¹ - Add CircleCI filter for building all tags
- PR #3525¹⁸⁷² - Segmented algorithms
- PR #3517¹⁸⁷³ - Replace boost::regex with C++11 <regex>
- PR #3514¹⁸⁷⁴ - Cleaning up the build system
- PR #3505¹⁸⁷⁵ - Fixing type attribute warning for transfer_action
- PR #3504¹⁸⁷⁶ - Add support for rpm packaging
- PR #3499¹⁸⁷⁷ - Improving spinlock pools
- PR #3498¹⁸⁷⁸ - Remove thread specific ptr
- PR #3486¹⁸⁷⁹ - Fix comparison for expect_connecting_localities config entry
- PR #3469¹⁸⁸⁰ - Enable (existing) code for extracting stack pointer on Power platform

2.10.9 HPX V1.2.1 (Feb 19, 2019)

General changes

This is a bugfix release. It contains the following changes:

- Fix compilation on ARM, s390x and 32-bit architectures.
- Fix a critical bug in the future implementation.
- Fix several problems in the CMake configuration which affects external projects.

¹⁸⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3557>

¹⁸⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3556>

¹⁸⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3552>

¹⁸⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3548>

¹⁸⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3547>

¹⁸⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3544>

¹⁸⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3543>

¹⁸⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3531>

¹⁸⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3527>

¹⁸⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3525>

¹⁸⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3517>

¹⁸⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3514>

¹⁸⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3505>

¹⁸⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3504>

¹⁸⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3499>

¹⁸⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3498>

¹⁸⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3486>

¹⁸⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3469>

- Add support for Boost 1.69.0.

Closed issues

- Issue #3638¹⁸⁸¹ - Build HPX 1.2 with boost 1.69
- Issue #3635¹⁸⁸² - Non-deterministic crashing on Stampede2
- Issue #3550¹⁸⁸³ - 1>e:000workhpxsrcthrow_exception.cpp(54): error C2440: ‘<function-style-cast>’: cannot convert from ‘boost::system::error_code’ to ‘hpx::exception’
- Issue #3549¹⁸⁸⁴ - HPX 1.2.0 does not build on i686, but release candidate did
- Issue #3511¹⁸⁸⁵ - Build on s390x fails
- Issue #3509¹⁸⁸⁶ - Build on armv7l fails

Closed pull requests

- PR #3695¹⁸⁸⁷ - Don’t install CMake templates and packaging files
- PR #3666¹⁸⁸⁸ - Fixing yet another race in future_data
- PR #3663¹⁸⁸⁹ - Fixing race between setting and getting the value inside future_data
- PR #3648¹⁸⁹⁰ - Adding timestamp option for S390x platform
- PR #3647¹⁸⁹¹ - Blind attempt to fix warnings issued by gcc V9
- PR #3611¹⁸⁹² - Include GNUInstallDirs earlier to have it available for subdirectories
- PR #3595¹⁸⁹³ - Use GNUInstallDirs lib path in pkgconfig config file
- PR #3593¹⁸⁹⁴ - Add include(GNUInstallDirs) to HPXMacros.cmake
- PR #3591¹⁸⁹⁵ - Fix compilation error on arm7 architecture. Compiles and runs on Fedora 29 on Pi 3.
- PR #3558¹⁸⁹⁶ - Adding constructor *exception(boost::system::error_code const&)*
- PR #3555¹⁸⁹⁷ - cmake: make install locations configurable
- PR #3551¹⁸⁹⁸ - Fix uint64_t causing compilation fail on i686

¹⁸⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3638>

¹⁸⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3635>

¹⁸⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3550>

¹⁸⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3549>

¹⁸⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3511>

¹⁸⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3509>

¹⁸⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3695>

¹⁸⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3666>

¹⁸⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3663>

¹⁸⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3648>

¹⁸⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3647>

¹⁸⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3611>

¹⁸⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3595>

¹⁸⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3593>

¹⁸⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3591>

¹⁸⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3558>

¹⁸⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3555>

¹⁸⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3551>

2.10.10 HPX V1.2.0 (Nov 12, 2018)

General changes

Here are some of the main highlights and changes for this release:

- Thanks to the work of our Google Summer of Code student, Nikunj Gupta, we now have a new implementation of `hpx_main.hpp` on supported platforms (Linux, BSD and MacOS). This is intended to be a less fragile drop-in replacement for the old implementation relying on preprocessor macros. The new implementation does not require changes if you are using the [CMake¹⁸⁹⁹](#) or `pkg-config`. The old behaviour can be restored by setting `HPX_WITH_DYNAMIC_HPX_MAIN=OFF` during [CMake¹⁹⁰⁰](#) configuration. The implementation on Windows is unchanged.
- We have added functionality to allow passing scheduling hints to our schedulers. These will allow us to create executors that for example target a specific NUMA domain or allow for *HPX* threads to be pinned to a particular worker thread.
- We have significantly improved the performance of our futures implementation by making the shared state atomic.
- We have replaced Boostbook by Sphinx for our documentation. This means the documentation is easier to navigate with built-in search and table of contents. We have also added a quick start section and restructured the documentation to be easier to follow for new users.
- We have added a new option to the `--hpx:threads` command line option. It is now possible to use `cores` to tell *HPX* to only use one worker thread per core, unlike the existing option `all` which uses one worker thread per processing unit (processing unit can be a hyperthread if hyperthreads are available). The default value of `--hpx:threads` has also been changed to `cores` as this leads to better performance in most cases.
- All command line options can now be passed alongside configuration options when initializing *HPX*. This means that some options that were previously only available on the command line can now be set as configuration options.
- *HPXMP* is a portable, scalable, and flexible application programming interface using the OpenMP specification that supports multi-platform shared memory multiprocessing programming in C and C++. *HPXMP* can be enabled within *HPX* by setting `DHPX_WITH_HPXMP=ON` during [CMake¹⁹⁰¹](#) configuration.
- Two new performance counters were added for measuring the time spent doing background work. `/threads/time/background-work-duration` returns the time spent doing background on a given thread or locality, while `/threads/time/background-overhead` returns the fraction of time spent doing background work with respect to the overall time spent running the scheduler. The new performance counters are disabled by default and can be turned on by setting `HPX_WITH_BACKGROUND_THREAD_COUNTERS=ON` during [CMake¹⁹⁰²](#) configuration.
- The idling behaviour of *HPX* has been tweaked to allow for faster idling. This is useful in interactive applications where the *HPX* worker threads may not have work all the time. This behaviour can be tweaked and turned off as before with `HPX_WITH_THREAD_MANAGER_IDLE_BACKOFF=OFF` during [CMake¹⁹⁰³](#) configuration.
- It is now possible to register callback functions for *HPX* worker thread events. Callbacks can be registered for starting and stopping worker threads, and for when errors occur.

¹⁸⁹⁹ <https://www.cmake.org>

¹⁹⁰⁰ <https://www.cmake.org>

¹⁹⁰¹ <https://www.cmake.org>

¹⁹⁰² <https://www.cmake.org>

¹⁹⁰³ <https://www.cmake.org>

Breaking changes

- The implementation of `hpx_main.hpp` has changed. If you are using custom Makefiles you will need to make changes. Please see the documentation on *using Makefiles* for more details.
- The default value of `--hpx:threads` has changed from `all` to `cores`. The new option `cores` only starts one worker thread per core.
- We have dropped support for Boost 1.56 and 1.57. The minimal version of Boost we now test is 1.58.
- Our `boost::format`-based formatting implementation has been revised and replaced with a custom implementation. This changes the formatting syntax and requires changes if you are relying on `hpx::util::format` or `hpx::util::format_to`. The pull request for this change contains more information: [PR #3266](#)¹⁹⁰⁴.
- The following deprecated options have now been completely removed: `HPX_WITH_ASYNC_FUNCTION_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_LOCAL_DATAFLOW`, `HPX_WITH_GENERIC_EXECUTION_POLICY`, `HPX_WITH_BOOST_CHRONO_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_EXECUTOR_COMPATIBILITY`, `HPX_WITH_EXECUTION_POLICY_COMPATIBILITY`, and `HPX_WITH_TRANSFORM_REDUCE_COMPATIBILITY`.

Closed issues

- Issue [#3538](#)¹⁹⁰⁵ - numa handling incorrect for hwloc 2
- Issue [#3533](#)¹⁹⁰⁶ - Cmake version 3.5.1does not work (git ff26b35 2018-11-06)
- Issue [#3526](#)¹⁹⁰⁷ - Failed building hpx-1.2.0-rc1 on Ubuntu16.04 x86-64 Virtualbox VM
- Issue [#3512](#)¹⁹⁰⁸ - Build on aarch64 fails
- Issue [#3475](#)¹⁹⁰⁹ - HPX fails to link if the MPI parcelport is enabled
- Issue [#3462](#)¹⁹¹⁰ - CMake configuration shows a minor and inconsequential failure to create a symlink
- Issue [#3461](#)¹⁹¹¹ - Compilation Problems with the most recent Clang
- Issue [#3460](#)¹⁹¹² - Deadlock when create_partitioner fails (assertion fails) in debug mode
- Issue [#3455](#)¹⁹¹³ - HPX build failing with HWLOC errors on POWER8 with hwloc 1.8
- Issue [#3438](#)¹⁹¹⁴ - HPX no longer builds on IBM POWER8
- Issue [#3426](#)¹⁹¹⁵ - hpx build failed on MacOS
- Issue [#3424](#)¹⁹¹⁶ - CircleCI builds broken for forked repositories
- Issue [#3422](#)¹⁹¹⁷ - Benchmarks in tests.performance.local are not run nightly

¹⁹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3266>

¹⁹⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3538>

¹⁹⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3533>

¹⁹⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3526>

¹⁹⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3512>

¹⁹⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3475>

¹⁹¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3462>

¹⁹¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3461>

¹⁹¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3460>

¹⁹¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3455>

¹⁹¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3438>

¹⁹¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3426>

¹⁹¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3424>

¹⁹¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3422>

- Issue #3408¹⁹¹⁸ - CMake Targets for HPX
- Issue #3399¹⁹¹⁹ - processing unit out of bounds
- Issue #3395¹⁹²⁰ - Floating point bug in hpx/runtime/threads/policies/scheduler_base.hpp
- Issue #3378¹⁹²¹ - compile error with lcos::communicator
- Issue #3376¹⁹²² - Failed to build HPX with APEX using clang
- Issue #3366¹⁹²³ - Adapted Safe_Object example fails for -hpx:threads > 1
- Issue #3360¹⁹²⁴ - Segmentation fault when passing component id as parameter
- Issue #3358¹⁹²⁵ - HPX runtime hangs after multiple (~thousands) start-stop sequences
- Issue #3352¹⁹²⁶ - Support TCP provider in libfabric ParcelPort
- Issue #3342¹⁹²⁷ - undefined reference to __atomic_load_16
- Issue #3339¹⁹²⁸ - setting command line options/flags from init cfg is not obvious
- Issue #3325¹⁹²⁹ - AGAS migrates components prematurely
- Issue #3321¹⁹³⁰ - hpx bad_parameter handling is awful
- Issue #3318¹⁹³¹ - Benchmarks fail to build with C++11
- Issue #3304¹⁹³² - hpx::threads::run_as_hpx_thread does not properly handle exceptions
- Issue #3300¹⁹³³ - Setting pu step or offset results in no threads in default pool
- Issue #3297¹⁹³⁴ - Crash with APEX when running Phylanx lra_csv with > 1 thread
- Issue #3296¹⁹³⁵ - Building HPX with APEX configuration gives compiler warnings
- Issue #3290¹⁹³⁶ - make tests failing at hello_world_component
- Issue #3285¹⁹³⁷ - possible compilation error when “using namespace std;” is defined before including “hpx” headers files
- Issue #3280¹⁹³⁸ - HPX fails on OSX
- Issue #3272¹⁹³⁹ - CircleCI does not upload generated docker image any more
- Issue #3270¹⁹⁴⁰ - Error when compiling CUDA examples

¹⁹¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3408>

¹⁹¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3399>

¹⁹²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3395>

¹⁹²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3378>

¹⁹²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3376>

¹⁹²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3366>

¹⁹²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3360>

¹⁹²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3358>

¹⁹²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3352>

¹⁹²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3342>

¹⁹²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3339>

¹⁹²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3325>

¹⁹³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3321>

¹⁹³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3318>

¹⁹³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3304>

¹⁹³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3300>

¹⁹³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3297>

¹⁹³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3296>

¹⁹³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3290>

¹⁹³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3285>

¹⁹³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3280>

¹⁹³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3272>

¹⁹⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3270>

- Issue #3267¹⁹⁴¹ - tests.unit.host_.block_allocator fails occasionally
- Issue #3264¹⁹⁴² - Possible move to Sphinx for documentation
- Issue #3263¹⁹⁴³ - Documentation improvements
- Issue #3259¹⁹⁴⁴ - set_parcel_write_handler test fails occasionally
- Issue #3258¹⁹⁴⁵ - Links to source code in documentation are broken
- Issue #3247¹⁹⁴⁶ - Rare tests.unit.host_.block_allocator test failure on 1.1.0-rc1
- Issue #3244¹⁹⁴⁷ - Slowing down and speeding up an interval_timer
- Issue #3215¹⁹⁴⁸ - Cannot build both tests and examples on MSVC with pseudo-dependencies enabled
- Issue #3195¹⁹⁴⁹ - Unnecessary customization point route causing performance penalty
- Issue #3088¹⁹⁵⁰ - A strange thing in parallel::sort.
- Issue #2650¹⁹⁵¹ - libfabric support for passive endpoints
- Issue #1205¹⁹⁵² - TSS is broken

Closed pull requests

- PR #3542¹⁹⁵³ - Fix numa lookup from pu when using hwloc 2.x
- PR #3541¹⁹⁵⁴ - Fixing the build system of the MPI parcelport
- PR #3540¹⁹⁵⁵ - Updating HPX people section
- PR #3539¹⁹⁵⁶ - Splitting test to avoid OOM on CircleCI
- PR #3537¹⁹⁵⁷ - Fix guided exec
- PR #3536¹⁹⁵⁸ - Updating grants which support the LSU team
- PR #3535¹⁹⁵⁹ - Fix hiding of docker credentials
- PR #3534¹⁹⁶⁰ - Fixing #3533
- PR #3532¹⁹⁶¹ - fixing minor doc typo --hpx:print-counter-at arg
- PR #3530¹⁹⁶² - Changing APEX default tag to v2.1.0

¹⁹⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3267>

¹⁹⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3264>

¹⁹⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3263>

¹⁹⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3259>

¹⁹⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3258>

¹⁹⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3247>

¹⁹⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3244>

¹⁹⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3215>

¹⁹⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3195>

¹⁹⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3088>

¹⁹⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2650>

¹⁹⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1205>

¹⁹⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3542>

¹⁹⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3541>

¹⁹⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3540>

¹⁹⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3539>

¹⁹⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3537>

¹⁹⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3536>

¹⁹⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3535>

¹⁹⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3534>

¹⁹⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3532>

¹⁹⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3530>

- PR #3529¹⁹⁶³ - Remove leftover security options and documentation
- PR #3528¹⁹⁶⁴ - Fix hwloc version check
- PR #3524¹⁹⁶⁵ - Do not build guided pool examples with older GCC compilers
- PR #3523¹⁹⁶⁶ - Fix logging regression
- PR #3522¹⁹⁶⁷ - Fix more warnings
- PR #3521¹⁹⁶⁸ - Fixing argument handling in induction and reduction clauses for parallel::for_loop
- PR #3520¹⁹⁶⁹ - Remove docs symlink and versioned docs folders
- PR #3519¹⁹⁷⁰ - hpxMP release
- PR #3518¹⁹⁷¹ - Change all steps to use new docker image on CircleCI
- PR #3516¹⁹⁷² - Drop usage of deprecated facilities removed in C++17
- PR #3515¹⁹⁷³ - Remove remaining uses of Boost.TypeTraits
- PR #3513¹⁹⁷⁴ - Fixing a CMake problem when trying to use libfabric
- PR #3508¹⁹⁷⁵ - Remove memory_block component
- PR #3507¹⁹⁷⁶ - Propagating the MPI compile definitions to all relevant targets
- PR #3503¹⁹⁷⁷ - Update documentation colors and logo
- PR #3502¹⁹⁷⁸ - Fix bogus `throws` bindings in scheduled_thread_pool_impl
- PR #3501¹⁹⁷⁹ - Split parallel::remove_if tests to avoid OOM on CircleCI
- PR #3500¹⁹⁸⁰ - Support NONAMEPREFIX in add_hpx_library()
- PR #3497¹⁹⁸¹ - Note that cuda support requires cmake 3.9
- PR #3495¹⁹⁸² - Fixing dataflow
- PR #3493¹⁹⁸³ - Remove deprecated options for 1.2.0 part 2
- PR #3492¹⁹⁸⁴ - Add CUDA_LINK_LIBRARIES_KEYWORD to allow PRIVATE keyword in linkage t...
- PR #3491¹⁹⁸⁵ - Changing Base docker image

¹⁹⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3529>

¹⁹⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3528>

¹⁹⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3524>

¹⁹⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3523>

¹⁹⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3522>

¹⁹⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3521>

¹⁹⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3520>

¹⁹⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3519>

¹⁹⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3518>

¹⁹⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3516>

¹⁹⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3515>

¹⁹⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3513>

¹⁹⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3508>

¹⁹⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3507>

¹⁹⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3503>

¹⁹⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3502>

¹⁹⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3501>

¹⁹⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3500>

¹⁹⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3497>

¹⁹⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3495>

¹⁹⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3493>

¹⁹⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3492>

¹⁹⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3491>

- PR #3490¹⁹⁸⁶ - Don't create tasks immediately with hpx::apply
- PR #3489¹⁹⁸⁷ - Remove deprecated options for 1.2.0
- PR #3488¹⁹⁸⁸ - Revert "Use BUILD_INTERFACE generator expression to fix cmake flag exports"
- PR #3487¹⁹⁸⁹ - Revert "Fixing type attribute warning for transfer_action"
- PR #3485¹⁹⁹⁰ - Use BUILD_INTERFACE generator expression to fix cmake flag exports
- PR #3483¹⁹⁹¹ - Fixing type attribute warning for transfer_action
- PR #3481¹⁹⁹² - Remove unused variables
- PR #3480¹⁹⁹³ - Towards a more lightweight transfer action
- PR #3479¹⁹⁹⁴ - Fix FLAGS - Use correct version of target_compile_options
- PR #3478¹⁹⁹⁵ - Making sure the application's exit code is properly propagated back to the OS
- PR #3476¹⁹⁹⁶ - Don't print docker credentials as part of the environment.
- PR #3473¹⁹⁹⁷ - Fixing invalid cmake code if no jemalloc prefix was given
- PR #3472¹⁹⁹⁸ - Attempting to work around recent clang test compilation failures
- PR #3471¹⁹⁹⁹ - Enable jemalloc on windows
- PR #3470²⁰⁰⁰ - Updates readme
- PR #3468²⁰⁰¹ - Avoid hang if there is an exception thrown during startup
- PR #3467²⁰⁰² - Add compiler specific fallthrough attributes if C++17 attribute is not available
- PR #3466²⁰⁰³ - - bugfix : fix compilation with llvm-7.0
- PR #3465²⁰⁰⁴ - This patch adds various optimizations extracted from the thread_local_allocator work
- PR #3464²⁰⁰⁵ - Check for forked repos in CircleCI docker push step
- PR #3463²⁰⁰⁶ - - cmake : create the parent directory before symlinking
- PR #3459²⁰⁰⁷ - Remove unused/incomplete functionality from util/logging
- PR #3458²⁰⁰⁸ - Fix a problem with scope of CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS and hpx_add_compile_flag

¹⁹⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3490>

¹⁹⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3489>

¹⁹⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3488>

¹⁹⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3487>

¹⁹⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3485>

¹⁹⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3483>

¹⁹⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3481>

¹⁹⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3480>

¹⁹⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3479>

¹⁹⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3478>

¹⁹⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3476>

¹⁹⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3473>

¹⁹⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3472>

¹⁹⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3471>

²⁰⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3470>

²⁰⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3468>

²⁰⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3467>

²⁰⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3466>

²⁰⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3465>

²⁰⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3464>

²⁰⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3463>

²⁰⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3459>

²⁰⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3458>

- PR #3457²⁰⁰⁹ - Fixing more size_t -> int16_t (and similar) warnings
- PR #3456²⁰¹⁰ - Add #ifdefs to topology.cpp to support old hwloc versions again
- PR #3454²⁰¹¹ - Fixing warnings related to silent conversion of size_t -> int16_t
- PR #3451²⁰¹² - Add examples as unit tests
- PR #3450²⁰¹³ - Constexpr-fying bind and other functional facilities
- PR #3446²⁰¹⁴ - Fix some thread suspension timeouts
- PR #3445²⁰¹⁵ - Fix various warnings
- PR #3443²⁰¹⁶ - Only enable service pool config options if pools are enabled
- PR #3441²⁰¹⁷ - Fix missing closing brackets in documentation
- PR #3439²⁰¹⁸ - Use correct MPI CXX libraries for MPI parcelport
- PR #3436²⁰¹⁹ - Add projection function to find_*(and fix very bad bug)
- PR #3435²⁰²⁰ - Fixing 1205
- PR #3434²⁰²¹ - Fix threads cores
- PR #3433²⁰²² - Add Heise Online to release announcement list
- PR #3432²⁰²³ - Don't track task dependencies for distributed runs
- PR #3431²⁰²⁴ - Circle CI setting changes for hpxMP
- PR #3430²⁰²⁵ - Fix unused params warning
- PR #3429²⁰²⁶ - One thread per core
- PR #3428²⁰²⁷ - This suppresses a deprecation warning that is being issued by MSVC 19.15.26726
- PR #3427²⁰²⁸ - Fixes #3426
- PR #3425²⁰²⁹ - Use source cache and workspace between job steps on CircleCI
- PR #3421²⁰³⁰ - Add CDash timing output to future overhead test (for graphs)
- PR #3420²⁰³¹ - Add guided_pool_executor

²⁰⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3457>

²⁰¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3456>

²⁰¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3454>

²⁰¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3451>

²⁰¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3450>

²⁰¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3446>

²⁰¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3445>

²⁰¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3443>

²⁰¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3441>

²⁰¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3439>

²⁰¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3436>

²⁰²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3435>

²⁰²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3434>

²⁰²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3433>

²⁰²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3432>

²⁰²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3431>

²⁰²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3430>

²⁰²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3429>

²⁰²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3428>

²⁰²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3427>

²⁰²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3425>

²⁰³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3421>

²⁰³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3420>

- PR #3419²⁰³² - Fix typo in CircleCI config
- PR #3418²⁰³³ - Add sphinx documentation
- PR #3415²⁰³⁴ - Scheduler NUMA hint and shared priority scheduler
- PR #3414²⁰³⁵ - Adding step to synchronize the APEX release
- PR #3413²⁰³⁶ - Fixing multiple defines of APEX_HAVE_HPX
- PR #3412²⁰³⁷ - Fixes linking with libhpx_wrap error with BSD and Windows based systems
- PR #3410²⁰³⁸ - Fix typo in CMakeLists.txt
- PR #3409²⁰³⁹ - Fix brackets and indentation in existing_performance_counters.qbk
- PR #3407²⁰⁴⁰ - Fix unused param and extra ; warnings emitted by gcc 8.x
- PR #3406²⁰⁴¹ - Adding thread local allocator and use it for future shared states
- PR #3405²⁰⁴² - Adding DHPX_HAVE_THREAD_LOCAL_STORAGE=ON to builds
- PR #3404²⁰⁴³ - fixing multiple definition of main() in linux
- PR #3402²⁰⁴⁴ - Allow debug option to be enabled only for Linux systems with dynamic main on
- PR #3401²⁰⁴⁵ - Fix cuda_future_helper.h when compiling with C++11
- PR #3400²⁰⁴⁶ - Fix floating point exception scheduler_base idle backoff
- PR #3398²⁰⁴⁷ - Atomic future state
- PR #3397²⁰⁴⁸ - Fixing code for older gcc versions
- PR #3396²⁰⁴⁹ - Allowing to register thread event functions (start/stop/error)
- PR #3394²⁰⁵⁰ - Fix small mistake in primary_namespace_server.cpp
- PR #3393²⁰⁵¹ - Explicitly instantiate configured schedulers
- PR #3392²⁰⁵² - Add performance counters background overhead and background work duration
- PR #3391²⁰⁵³ - Adapt integration of HPXMP to latest build system changes
- PR #3390²⁰⁵⁴ - Make AGAS measurements optional

²⁰³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3419>

²⁰³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3418>

²⁰³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3415>

²⁰³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3414>

²⁰³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3413>

²⁰³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3412>

²⁰³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3410>

²⁰³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3409>

²⁰⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3407>

²⁰⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3406>

²⁰⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3405>

²⁰⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3404>

²⁰⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3402>

²⁰⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3401>

²⁰⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3400>

²⁰⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3398>

²⁰⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3397>

²⁰⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3396>

²⁰⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3394>

²⁰⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3393>

²⁰⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3392>

²⁰⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3391>

²⁰⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3390>

- PR #3389²⁰⁵⁵ - Fix deadlock during shutdown
- PR #3388²⁰⁵⁶ - Add several functionalities allowing to optimize synchronous action invocation
- PR #3387²⁰⁵⁷ - Add cmake option to opt out of fail-compile tests
- PR #3386²⁰⁵⁸ - Adding support for boost::container::small_vector to dataflow
- PR #3385²⁰⁵⁹ - Adds Debug option for hpx initializing from main
- PR #3384²⁰⁶⁰ - This hopefully fixes two tests that occasionally fail
- PR #3383²⁰⁶¹ - Making sure thread local storage is enable for hpxMP
- PR #3382²⁰⁶² - Fix usage of HPX_CAPTURE together with default value capture [=]
- PR #3381²⁰⁶³ - Replace undefined instantiations of uniform_int_distribution
- PR #3380²⁰⁶⁴ - Add missing semicolons to uses of HPX_COMPILER_FENCE
- PR #3379²⁰⁶⁵ - Fixing #3378
- PR #3377²⁰⁶⁶ - Adding build system support to integrate hpxmp into hpx at the user's machine
- PR #3375²⁰⁶⁷ - Replacing wrapper for __libc_start_main with main
- PR #3374²⁰⁶⁸ - Adds hpx_wrap to HPX_LINK_LIBRARIES which links only when specified.
- PR #3373²⁰⁶⁹ - Forcing cache settings in HPXConfig.cmake to guarantee updated values
- PR #3372²⁰⁷⁰ - Fix some more c++11 build problems
- PR #3371²⁰⁷¹ - Adds HPX_LINKER_FLAGS to HPX applications without editing their source codes
- PR #3370²⁰⁷² - util::format: add typeSpecifier<> specializations for %!s(MISSING) and %!!(MISSING)s
- PR #3369²⁰⁷³ - Adding configuration option to allow explicit disable of the new hpx_main feature on Linux
- PR #3368²⁰⁷⁴ - Updates doc with recent hpx_wrap implementation
- PR #3367²⁰⁷⁵ - Adds Mac OS implementation to hpx_main.hpp
- PR #3365²⁰⁷⁶ - Fix order of hpx libs in HPX_CONF_LIBRARIES.
- PR #3363²⁰⁷⁷ - Apex fixing null wrapper

²⁰⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3389>

²⁰⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3388>

²⁰⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3387>

²⁰⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3386>

²⁰⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3385>

²⁰⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3384>

²⁰⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3383>

²⁰⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3382>

²⁰⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3381>

²⁰⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3380>

²⁰⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3379>

²⁰⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3377>

²⁰⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3375>

²⁰⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3374>

²⁰⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3373>

²⁰⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3372>

²⁰⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3371>

²⁰⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3370>

²⁰⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3369>

²⁰⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3368>

²⁰⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3367>

²⁰⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3365>

²⁰⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3363>

- PR #3361²⁰⁷⁸ - Making sure all parcels get destroyed on an HPX thread (TCP pp)
- PR #3359²⁰⁷⁹ - Feature/improveerrorforcompiler
- PR #3357²⁰⁸⁰ - Static/dynamic executable implementation
- PR #3355²⁰⁸¹ - Reverting changes introduced by #3283 as those make applications hang
- PR #3354²⁰⁸² - Add external dependencies to HPX_LIBRARY_DIR
- PR #3353²⁰⁸³ - Fix libfabric tcp
- PR #3351²⁰⁸⁴ - Move obsolete header to tests directory.
- PR #3350²⁰⁸⁵ - Renaming two functions to avoid problem described in #3285
- PR #3349²⁰⁸⁶ - Make idle backoff exponential with maximum sleep time
- PR #3347²⁰⁸⁷ - Replace *simple_component** with *component** in the Documentation
- PR #3346²⁰⁸⁸ - Fix CMakeLists.txt example in quick start
- PR #3345²⁰⁸⁹ - Fix automatic setting of HPX_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS
- PR #3344²⁰⁹⁰ - Reduce amount of information printed for unknown command line options
- PR #3343²⁰⁹¹ - Safeguard HPX against destruction in global contexts
- PR #3341²⁰⁹² - Allowing for all command line options to be used as configuration settings
- PR #3340²⁰⁹³ - Always convert inspect results to JUnit XML
- PR #3336²⁰⁹⁴ - Only run docker push on master on CircleCI
- PR #3335²⁰⁹⁵ - Update description of hpx.os_threads config parameter.
- PR #3334²⁰⁹⁶ - Making sure early logging settings don't get mixed with others
- PR #3333²⁰⁹⁷ - Update CMake links and versions in documentation
- PR #3332²⁰⁹⁸ - Add notes on target suffixes to CMake documentation
- PR #3331²⁰⁹⁹ - Add quickstart section to documentation
- PR #3330²¹⁰⁰ - Rename resource_partitioner test to avoid conflicts with pseudodependencies

²⁰⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3361>

²⁰⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3359>

²⁰⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3357>

²⁰⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3355>

²⁰⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3354>

²⁰⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3353>

²⁰⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3351>

²⁰⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3350>

²⁰⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3349>

²⁰⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3347>

²⁰⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3346>

²⁰⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3345>

²⁰⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3344>

²⁰⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3343>

²⁰⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3341>

²⁰⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3340>

²⁰⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3336>

²⁰⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3335>

²⁰⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3334>

²⁰⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3333>

²⁰⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3332>

²⁰⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3331>

²¹⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3330>

- PR #3328²¹⁰¹ - Making sure object is pinned while executing actions, even if action returns a future
- PR #3327²¹⁰² - Add missing std::forward to tuple.hpp
- PR #3326²¹⁰³ - Make sure logging is up and running while modules are being discovered.
- PR #3324²¹⁰⁴ - Replace C++14 overload of std::equal with C++11 code.
- PR #3323²¹⁰⁵ - Fix a missing apex thread data (wrapper) initialization
- PR #3320²¹⁰⁶ - Adding support for -std=c++2a (define *HPX_WITH_CXX2A=On*)
- PR #3319²¹⁰⁷ - Replacing C++14 feature with equivalent C++11 code
- PR #3317²¹⁰⁸ - Fix compilation with VS 15.7.1 and /std:c++latest
- PR #3316²¹⁰⁹ - Fix includes for 1d_stencil_*_omp examples
- PR #3314²¹¹⁰ - Remove some unused parameter warnings
- PR #3313²¹¹¹ - Fix pu-step and pu-offset command line options
- PR #3312²¹¹² - Add conversion of inspect reports to JUnit XML
- PR #3311²¹¹³ - Fix escaping of closing braces in format specification syntax
- PR #3310²¹¹⁴ - Don't overwrite user settings with defaults in registration database
- PR #3309²¹¹⁵ - Fixing potential stack overflow for dataflow
- PR #3308²¹¹⁶ - This updates the .clang-format configuration file to utilize newer features
- PR #3306²¹¹⁷ - Marking migratable objects in their gid to allow not handling migration in AGAS
- PR #3305²¹¹⁸ - Add proper exception handling to run_as_hpx_thread
- PR #3303²¹¹⁹ - Changed std::rand to a better inbuilt PRNG Generator
- PR #3302²¹²⁰ - All non-migratable (simple) components now encode their lva and component type in their gid
- PR #3301²¹²¹ - Add nullptr_t overloads to resource partitioner
- PR #3298²¹²² - Apex task wrapper memory bug
- PR #3295²¹²³ - Fix mistakes after merge of CircleCI config

²¹⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3328>

²¹⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3327>

²¹⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3326>

²¹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3324>

²¹⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3323>

²¹⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3320>

²¹⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3319>

²¹⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3317>

²¹⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3316>

²¹¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3314>

2111 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3313>2112 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3312>2113 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3311>2114 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3310>2115 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3309>2116 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3308>2117 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3306>2118 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3305>2119 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3303>2120 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3302>2121 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3301>2122 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3298>2123 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3295>

- PR #3294²¹²⁴ - Fix partitioned vector include in partitioned_vector_find tests
- PR #3293²¹²⁵ - Adding emplace support to promise and make_ready_future
- PR #3292²¹²⁶ - Add new cuda kernel synchronization with hpx::future demo
- PR #3291²¹²⁷ - Fixes #3290
- PR #3289²¹²⁸ - Fixing Docker image creation
- PR #3288²¹²⁹ - Avoid allocating shared state for wait_all
- PR #3287²¹³⁰ - Fixing /scheduler/utilization/instantaneous performance counter
- PR #3286²¹³¹ - dataflow() and future::then() use sync policy where possible
- PR #3284²¹³² - Background thread can use relaxed atomics to manipulate thread state
- PR #3283²¹³³ - Do not unwrap ready future
- PR #3282²¹³⁴ - Fix virtual method override warnings in static schedulers
- PR #3281²¹³⁵ - Disable set_area_membind_nodeset for OSX
- PR #3279²¹³⁶ - Add two variations to the future_overhead benchmark
- PR #3278²¹³⁷ - Fix circleci workspace
- PR #3277²¹³⁸ - Support external plugins
- PR #3276²¹³⁹ - Fix missing parenthesis in hello_compute.cu.
- PR #3274²¹⁴⁰ - Reinit counters synchronously in reinit_counters test
- PR #3273²¹⁴¹ - Splitting tests to avoid compiler OOM
- PR #3271²¹⁴² - Remove leftover code from context_generic_context.hpp
- PR #3269²¹⁴³ - Fix bulk_construct with count = 0
- PR #3268²¹⁴⁴ - Replace constexpr with HPX_CXX14_CONSTEXPR and HPX_CONSTEXPR
- PR #3266²¹⁴⁵ - Replace boost::format with custom sprintf-based implementation
- PR #3265²¹⁴⁶ - Split parallel tests on CircleCI

²¹²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3294>

²¹²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3293>

²¹²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3292>

²¹²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3291>

²¹²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3289>

²¹²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3288>

²¹³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3287>

²¹³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3286>

²¹³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3284>

²¹³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3283>

²¹³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3282>

²¹³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3281>

²¹³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3279>

²¹³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3278>

²¹³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3277>

²¹³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3276>

²¹⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3274>

²¹⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3273>

²¹⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3271>

²¹⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3269>

²¹⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3268>

²¹⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3266>

²¹⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3265>

- PR #3262²¹⁴⁷ - Making sure documentation correctly links to source files
- PR #3261²¹⁴⁸ - Apex refactoring fix rebind
- PR #3260²¹⁴⁹ - Isolate performance counter parser into a separate TU
- PR #3256²¹⁵⁰ - Post 1.1.0 version bumps
- PR #3254²¹⁵¹ - Adding trait for actions allowing to make runtime decision on whether to execute it directly
- PR #3253²¹⁵² - Bump minimal supported Boost to 1.58.0
- PR #3251²¹⁵³ - Adds new feature: changing interval used in interval_timer (issue 3244)
- PR #3239²¹⁵⁴ - Changing std::rand() to a better inbuilt PRNG generator.
- PR #3234²¹⁵⁵ - Disable background thread when networking is off
- PR #3232²¹⁵⁶ - Clean up suspension tests
- PR #3230²¹⁵⁷ - Add optional scheduler mode parameter to create_thread_pool function
- PR #3228²¹⁵⁸ - Allow suspension also on static schedulers
- PR #3163²¹⁵⁹ - libfabric parcelport w/o HPX_PARCELPORT_LIBFABRIC_ENDPOINT_RDM
- PR #3036²¹⁶⁰ - Switching to CircleCI 2.0

2.10.11 HPX V1.1.0 (Mar 24, 2018)

General changes

Here are some of the main highlights and changes for this release (in no particular order):

- We have changed the way *HPX* manages the processing units on a node. We do not longer implicitly bind all available cores to a single thread pool. The user has now full control over what processing units are bound to what thread pool, each with a separate scheduler. It is now also possible to create your own scheduler implementation and control what processing units this scheduler should use. We added the `hpx::resource::partitioner` that manages all available processing units and assigns resources to the used thread pools. Thread pools can be now be suspended/resumed independently. This functionality helps in running *HPX* concurrently to code that is directly relying on OpenMP²¹⁶¹ and/or MPI²¹⁶².
- We have continued to implement various parallel algorithms. *HPX* now almost completely implements all of the parallel algorithms as specified by the C++17 Standard²¹⁶³. We have also continued to implement these algorithms for the distributed use case (for segmented data structures, such as `hpx::partitioned_vector`).

²¹⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3262>

²¹⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3261>

²¹⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3260>

²¹⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3256>

²¹⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3254>

²¹⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3253>

²¹⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3251>

²¹⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3239>

²¹⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3234>

²¹⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3232>

²¹⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3230>

²¹⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3228>

²¹⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3163>

²¹⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3036>

²¹⁶¹ <https://openmp.org/wp/>

²¹⁶² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Message_Passing_Interface

²¹⁶³ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21>

- Added a compatibility layer for `std::thread`, `std::mutex`, and `std::condition_variable` allowing for the code to use those facilities where available and to fall back to the corresponding Boost facilities otherwise. The CMake²¹⁶⁴ configuration option `-DHPX_WITH_THREAD_COMPATIBILITY=On` can be used to force using the Boost equivalents.
- The parameter sequence for the `hpx::parallel::transform_inclusive_scan` overload taking one iterator range has changed (again) to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17. The old overloads can be still enabled at configure time by passing `-DHPX_WITH_TRANSFORM_REDUCE_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake²¹⁶⁵.
- The parameter sequence for the `hpx::parallel::inclusive_scan` overload taking one iterator range has changed to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17. The old overloads can be still enabled at configure time by passing `-DHPX_WITH_INCLUSIVE_SCAN_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake.
- Added a helper facility `hpx::local_new` which is equivalent to `hpx::new_` except that it creates components locally only. As a consequence, the used component constructor may accept non-serializable argument types and/or non-const references or pointers.
- Removed the (broken) component type `hpx::lcos::queue<T>`. The old type is still available at configure time by passing `-DHPX_WITH_QUEUE_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake.
- The parallel algorithms adopted for C++17 restrict the iterator categories usable with those to at least forward iterators. Our implementation of the parallel algorithms was supporting input iterators (and output iterators) as well by simply falling back to sequential execution. We have now made our implementations conforming by requiring at least forward iterators. In order to enable the old behavior use the compatibility option `-DHPX_WITH_ALGORITHM_INPUT_ITERATOR_SUPPORT=On` on the CMake²¹⁶⁶ command line.
- We have added the functionalities allowing for LCOs being implemented using (simple) components. Before LCOs had to always be implemented using managed components.
- User defined components don't have to be default-constructible anymore. Return types from actions don't have to be default-constructible anymore either. Our serialization layer now in general supports non-default-constructible types.
- We have added a new launch policy `hpx::launch::lazy` that allows one to defer the decision on what launch policy to use to the point of execution. This policy is initialized with a function (object) that – when invoked – is expected to produce the desired launch policy.

Breaking changes

- We have dropped support for the gcc compiler version V4.8. The minimal gcc version we now test on is gcc V4.9. The minimally required version of CMake²¹⁶⁷ is now V3.3.2.
- We have dropped support for the Visual Studio 2013 compiler version. The minimal Visual Studio version we now test on is Visual Studio 2015.5.
- We have dropped support for the Boost V1.51-V1.54. The minimal version of Boost we now test is Boost V1.55.
- We have dropped support for the `hpx::util::unwrapped` API. `hpx::util::unwrapped` will stay functional to some degree, until it finally gets removed in a later version of HPX. The functional usage of `hpx::util::unwrapped` should be changed to the new `hpx::util::unwrapping` function whereas the immediate usage should be replaced to `hpx::util::unwrap`.

²¹⁶⁴ <https://www.cmake.org>

²¹⁶⁵ <https://www.cmake.org>

²¹⁶⁶ <https://www.cmake.org>

²¹⁶⁷ <https://www.cmake.org>

- The performance counter names referring to properties as exposed by the threading subsystem have changes as those now additionally have to specify the thread-pool. See the corresponding documentation for more details.
- The overloads of `hpx::async` that invoke an action do not perform implicit unwrapping of the returned future anymore in case the invoked function does return a future in the first place. In this case `hpx::async` now returns a `hpx::future<future<T>>` making its behavior conforming to its local counterpart.
- We have replaced the use of `boost::exception_ptr` in our APIs with the equivalent `std::exception_ptr`. Please change your codes accordingly. No compatibility settings are provided.
- We have removed the compatibility settings for `HPX_WITH_COLOCATED_BACKWARDS_COMPATIBILITY` and `HPX_WITH_COMPONENT_GET_GID_COMPATIBILITY` as their life-cycle has reached its end.
- We have removed the experimental thread schedulers `hierarchy_scheduler`, `periodic_priority_scheduler` and `throttling_scheduler` in an effort to clean up and consolidate our thread schedulers.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- PR #3250²¹⁶⁸ - Apex refactoring with guids
- PR #3249²¹⁶⁹ - Updating People.qbk
- PR #3246²¹⁷⁰ - Assorted fixes for CUDA
- PR #3245²¹⁷¹ - Apex refactoring with guids
- PR #3242²¹⁷² - Modify task counting in `thread_queue.hpp`
- PR #3240²¹⁷³ - Fixed typos
- PR #3238²¹⁷⁴ - Readding accidentally removed `std::abort`
- PR #3237²¹⁷⁵ - Adding Pipeline example
- PR #3236²¹⁷⁶ - Fixing `memory_block`
- PR #3233²¹⁷⁷ - Make `schedule_thread` take suspended threads into account
- Issue #3226²¹⁷⁸ - `memory_block` is breaking, signaling SIGSEGV on a thread on creation and freeing
- PR #3225²¹⁷⁹ - Applying quick fix for hwloc-2.0
- Issue #3224²¹⁸⁰ - HPX counters crashing the application
- PR #3223²¹⁸¹ - Fix returns when setting config entries
- Issue #3222²¹⁸² - Errors linking `libhpx.so`

²¹⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3250>

²¹⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3249>

²¹⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3246>

²¹⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3245>

²¹⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3242>

²¹⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3240>

²¹⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3238>

²¹⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3237>

²¹⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3236>

²¹⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3233>

²¹⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3226>

²¹⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3225>

²¹⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3224>

²¹⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3223>

²¹⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3222>

- Issue #3221²¹⁸³ - HPX on Mac OS X with HWLoc 2.0.0 fails to run
- PR #3216²¹⁸⁴ - Reorder a variadic array to satisfy VS 2017 15.6
- PR #3214²¹⁸⁵ - Changed prerequisites.qbk to avoid confusion while building boost
- PR #3213²¹⁸⁶ - Relax locks for thread suspension to avoid holding locks when yielding
- PR #3212²¹⁸⁷ - Fix check in sequenced_executor test
- PR #3211²¹⁸⁸ - Use preinit_array to set argc/argv in init_globally example
- PR #3210²¹⁸⁹ - Adapted parallel::{search | search_n} for Ranges TS (see #1668)
- PR #3209²¹⁹⁰ - Fix locking problems during shutdown
- Issue #3208²¹⁹¹ - init_globally throwing a run-time error
- PR #3206²¹⁹² - Addition of new arithmetic performance counter “Count”
- PR #3205²¹⁹³ - Fixing return type calculation for bulk_then_execute
- PR #3204²¹⁹⁴ - Changing std::rand() to a better inbuilt PRNG generator
- PR #3203²¹⁹⁵ - Resolving problems during shutdown for VS2015
- PR #3202²¹⁹⁶ - Making sure resource partitioner is not accessed if its not valid
- PR #3201²¹⁹⁷ - Fixing optional::swap
- Issue #3200²¹⁹⁸ - hpx::util::optional fails
- PR #3199²¹⁹⁹ - Fix sliding_semaphore test
- PR #3198²²⁰⁰ - Set pre_main status before launching run_helper
- PR #3197²²⁰¹ - Update README.rst
- PR #3194²²⁰² - parallel::{fill|fill_n} updated for Ranges TS
- PR #3193²²⁰³ - Updating Runtime.cpp by adding correct description of Performance counters during register
- PR #3191²²⁰⁴ - Fix sliding_semaphore_2338 test
- PR #3190²²⁰⁵ - Topology improvements

²¹⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3221>

²¹⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3216>

²¹⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3214>

²¹⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3213>

²¹⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3212>

²¹⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3211>

²¹⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3210>

²¹⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3209>

²¹⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3208>

²¹⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3206>

²¹⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3205>

²¹⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3204>

²¹⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3203>

²¹⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3202>

²¹⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3201>

²¹⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3200>

²¹⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3199>

²²⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3198>

²²⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3197>

²²⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3194>

²²⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3193>

²²⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3191>

²²⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3190>

- PR #3189²²⁰⁶ - Deleting one include of median from BOOST library to arithmetics_counter file
- PR #3188²²⁰⁷ - Optionally disable printing of diagnostics during terminate
- PR #3187²²⁰⁸ - Suppressing cmake warning issued by cmake > V3.11
- PR #3185²²⁰⁹ - Remove unused scoped_unlock, unlock_guard_try
- PR #3184²²¹⁰ - Fix nqueen example
- PR #3183²²¹¹ - Add runtime start/stop, resume/suspend and OpenMP benchmarks
- Issue #3182²²¹² - bulk_then_execute has unexpected return type/does not compile
- Issue #3181²²¹³ - hwloc 2.0 breaks topo class and cannot be used
- Issue #3180²²¹⁴ - Schedulers that don't support suspend/resume are unusable
- PR #3179²²¹⁵ - Various minor changes to support FLeCSI
- PR #3178²²¹⁶ - Fix #3124
- PR #3177²²¹⁷ - Removed allgather
- PR #3176²²¹⁸ - Fixed Documentation for "using_hpx_pkgconfig"
- PR #3174²²¹⁹ - Add hpx::iostreams::ostream overload to format_to
- PR #3172²²²⁰ - Fix lifo queue backend
- PR #3171²²²¹ - adding the missing unset() function to cpu_mask() for case of more than 64 threads
- PR #3170²²²² - Add cmake flag -DHPX_WITHFAULT_TOLERANCE=ON (OFF by default)
- PR #3169²²²³ - Adapted parallel::{countlcount_if} for Ranges TS (see #1668)
- PR #3168²²²⁴ - Changing used namespace for seq execution policy
- Issue #3167²²²⁵ - Update GSoC projects
- Issue #3166²²²⁶ - Application (Octotiger) gets stuck on hpx::finalize when only using one thread
- Issue #3165²²²⁷ - Compilation of parallel algorithms with HPX_WITH_DATAPAR is broken
- PR #3164²²²⁸ - Fixing component migration

²²⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3189>

²²⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3188>

²²⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3187>

²²⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3185>

²²¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3184>

²²¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3183>

²²¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3182>

²²¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3181>

²²¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3180>

²²¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3179>

²²¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3178>

²²¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3177>

²²¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3176>

²²¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3174>

²²²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3172>

²²²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3171>

²²²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3170>

²²²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3169>

²²²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3168>

²²²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3167>

²²²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3166>

²²²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3165>

²²²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3164>

- PR #3162²²²⁹ - regex_from_pattern: escape regex special characters to avoid misinterpretation
- Issue #3161²²³⁰ - Building HPX with hwloc 2.0.0 fails
- PR #3160²²³¹ - Fixing the handling of quoted command line arguments.
- PR #3158²²³² - Fixing a race with timed suspension (second attempt)
- PR #3157²²³³ - Revert “Fixing a race with timed suspension”
- PR #3156²²³⁴ - Fixing serialization of classes with incompatible serialize signature
- PR #3154²²³⁵ - More refactorings based on clang-tidy reports
- PR #3153²²³⁶ - Fixing a race with timed suspension
- PR #3152²²³⁷ - Documentation for runtime suspension
- PR #3151²²³⁸ - Use small_vector only from boost version 1.59 onwards
- PR #3150²²³⁹ - Avoiding more stack overflows
- PR #3148²²⁴⁰ - Refactoring component_base and base_action/transfer_base_action
- PR #3147²²⁴¹ - Move yield_while out of detail namespace and into own file
- PR #3145²²⁴² - Remove a leftover of the cxx11 std array cleanup
- PR #3144²²⁴³ - Minor changes to how actions are executed
- PR #3143²²⁴⁴ - Fix stack overhead
- PR #3142²²⁴⁵ - Fix typo in config.hpp
- PR #3141²²⁴⁶ - Fixing small_vector compatibility with older boost version
- PR #3140²²⁴⁷ - is_heap_text fix
- Issue #3139²²⁴⁸ - Error in is_heap_tests.hpp
- PR #3138²²⁴⁹ - Partially reverting #3126
- PR #3137²²⁵⁰ - Suspend speedup
- PR #3136²²⁵¹ - Revert “Fixing #2325”

²²²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3162>

²²³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3161>

²²³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3160>

²²³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3158>

²²³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3157>

²²³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3156>

²²³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3154>

²²³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3153>

²²³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3152>

²²³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3151>

²²³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3150>

²²⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3148>

²²⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3147>

²²⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3145>

²²⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3144>

²²⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3143>

²²⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3142>

²²⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3141>

²²⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3140>

²²⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3139>

²²⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3138>

²²⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3137>

²²⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3136>

- PR #3135²²⁵² - Improving destruction of threads
- Issue #3134²²⁵³ - HPX_SERIALIZATION_SPLIT_FREE does not stop compiler from looking for serialize() method
- PR #3133²²⁵⁴ - Make hwloc compulsory
- PR #3132²²⁵⁵ - Update CXX14 constexpr feature test
- PR #3131²²⁵⁶ - Fixing #2325
- PR #3130²²⁵⁷ - Avoid completion handler allocation
- PR #3129²²⁵⁸ - Suspend runtime
- PR #3128²²⁵⁹ - Make docbook dtd and xsl path names consistent
- PR #3127²²⁶⁰ - Add hpx::start nullptr overloads
- PR #3126²²⁶¹ - Cleaning up coroutine implementation
- PR #3125²²⁶² - Replacing nullptr with hpx::threads::invalid_thread_id
- Issue #3124²²⁶³ - Add hello_world_component to CI builds
- PR #3123²²⁶⁴ - Add new constructor.
- PR #3122²²⁶⁵ - Fixing #3121
- Issue #3121²²⁶⁶ - HPX_SMT_PAUSE is broken on non-x86 platforms when __GNUC__ is defined
- PR #3120²²⁶⁷ - Don't use boost::intrusive_ptr for thread_id_type
- PR #3119²²⁶⁸ - Disable default executor compatibility with V1 executors
- PR #3118²²⁶⁹ - Adding performance_counter::reinit to allow for dynamically changing counter sets
- PR #3117²²⁷⁰ - Replace uses of boost/experimental::optional with util::optional
- PR #3116²²⁷¹ - Moving background thread APEX timer #2980
- PR #3115²²⁷² - Fixing race condition in channel test
- PR #3114²²⁷³ - Avoid using util::function for thread function wrappers
- PR #3113²²⁷⁴ - cmake V3.10.2 has changed the variable names used for MPI

²²⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3135>

²²⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3134>

²²⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3133>

²²⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3132>

²²⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3131>

²²⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3130>

²²⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3129>

²²⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3128>

²²⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3127>

²²⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3126>

²²⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3125>

²²⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3124>

²²⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3123>

²²⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3122>

²²⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3121>

²²⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3120>

²²⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3119>

²²⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3118>

²²⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3117>

²²⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3116>

²²⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3115>

²²⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3114>

²²⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3113>

- PR #3112²²⁷⁵ - Minor fixes to exclusive_scan algorithm
- PR #3111²²⁷⁶ - Revert “fix detection of cxx11_std_atomic”
- PR #3110²²⁷⁷ - Suspend thread pool
- PR #3109²²⁷⁸ - Fixing thread scheduling when yielding a thread id
- PR #3108²²⁷⁹ - Revert “Suspend thread pool”
- PR #3107²²⁸⁰ - Remove UB from thread::id relational operators
- PR #3106²²⁸¹ - Add cmake test for std::decay_t to fix cuda build
- PR #3105²²⁸² - Fixing refcount for async traversal frame
- PR #3104²²⁸³ - Local execution of direct actions is now actually performed directly
- PR #3103²²⁸⁴ - Adding support for generic counter_raw_values performance counter type
- Issue #3102²²⁸⁵ - Introduce generic performance counter type returning an array of values
- PR #3101²²⁸⁶ - Revert “Adapting stack overhead limit for gcc 4.9”
- PR #3100²²⁸⁷ - Fix #3068 (condition_variable deadlock)
- PR #3099²²⁸⁸ - Fixing lock held during suspension in papi counter component
- PR #3098²²⁸⁹ - Unbreak broadcast_wait_for_2822 test
- PR #3097²²⁹⁰ - Adapting stack overhead limit for gcc 4.9
- PR #3096²²⁹¹ - fix detection of cxx11_std_atomic
- PR #3095²²⁹² - Add ciso646 header to get _LIBCPP_VERSION for testing inplace merge
- PR #3094²²⁹³ - Relax atomic operations on performance counter values
- PR #3093²²⁹⁴ - Short-circuit all_of/any_of/none_of instantiations
- PR #3092²²⁹⁵ - Take advantage of C++14 lambda capture initialization syntax, where possible
- PR #3091²²⁹⁶ - Remove more references to Boost from logging code
- PR #3090²²⁹⁷ - Unify use of yield/yield_k

²²⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3112>

²²⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3111>

²²⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3110>

²²⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3109>

²²⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3108>

²²⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3107>

²²⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3106>

²²⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3105>

²²⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3104>

²²⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3103>

²²⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3102>

²²⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3101>

²²⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3100>

²²⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3099>

²²⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3098>

²²⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3097>

²²⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3096>

²²⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3095>

²²⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3094>

²²⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3093>

²²⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3092>

²²⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3091>

²²⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3090>

- PR #3089²²⁹⁸ - Fix a strange thing in parallel::detail::handle_exception. (Fix #2834.)
- Issue #3088²²⁹⁹ - A strange thing in parallel::sort.
- PR #3087²³⁰⁰ - Fixing assertion in default_distribution_policy
- PR #3086²³⁰¹ - Implement parallel::remove and parallel::remove_if
- PR #3085²³⁰² - Addressing breaking changes in Boost V1.66
- PR #3084²³⁰³ - Ignore build warnings round 2
- PR #3083²³⁰⁴ - Fix typo HPX_WITH_MM_PREFECHT
- PR #3081²³⁰⁵ - Pre-decay template arguments early
- PR #3080²³⁰⁶ - Suspend thread pool
- PR #3079²³⁰⁷ - Ignore build warnings
- PR #3078²³⁰⁸ - Don't test inplace_merge with libc++
- PR #3076²³⁰⁹ - Fixing 3075: Part 1
- PR #3074²³¹⁰ - Fix more build warnings
- PR #3073²³¹¹ - Suspend thread cleanup
- PR #3072²³¹² - Change existing symbol_namespace::iterate to return all data instead of invoking a callback
- PR #3071²³¹³ - Fixing pack_traversal_async test
- PR #3070²³¹⁴ - Fix dynamic_counters_loaded_1508 test by adding dependency to memory_component
- PR #3069²³¹⁵ - Fix scheduling loop exit
- Issue #3068²³¹⁶ - hpx::lcos::condition_variable could be suspect to deadlocks
- PR #3067²³¹⁷ - #ifdef out random_shuffle deprecated in later c++
- PR #3066²³¹⁸ - Make coalescing test depend on coalescing library to ensure it gets built
- PR #3065²³¹⁹ - Workaround for minimal_timed_async_executor_test compilation failures, attempts to copy a deferred call (in unevaluated context)
- PR #3064²³²⁰ - Fixing wrong condition in wrapper_heap

²²⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3089>

²²⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3088>

²³⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3087>

²³⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3086>

²³⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3085>

²³⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3084>

²³⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3083>

²³⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3081>

²³⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3080>

²³⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3079>

²³⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3078>

²³⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3076>

²³¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3074>

²³¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3073>

²³¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3072>

²³¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3071>

²³¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3070>

²³¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3069>

²³¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3068>

²³¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3067>

²³¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3066>

²³¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3065>

²³²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3064>

- PR #3062²³²¹ - Fix exception handling for execution::seq
- PR #3061²³²² - Adapt MSVC C++ mode handling to VS15.5
- PR #3060²³²³ - Fix compiler problem in MSVC release mode
- PR #3059²³²⁴ - Fixing #2931
- Issue #3058²³²⁵ - minimal_timed_async_executor_test_exe fails to compile on master (d6f505c)
- PR #3057²³²⁶ - Fix stable_merge_2964 compilation problems
- PR #3056²³²⁷ - Fix some build warnings caused by unused variables/unnecessary tests
- PR #3055²³²⁸ - Update documentation for running tests
- Issue #3054²³²⁹ - Assertion failure when using bulk hpx::new_ in asynchronous mode
- PR #3052²³³⁰ - Do not bind test running to cmake test build rule
- PR #3051²³³¹ - Fix HPX-Qt interaction in Qt example.
- Issue #3048²³³² - nqueen example fails occasionally
- PR #3047²³³³ - Fixing #3044
- PR #3046²³³⁴ - Add OS thread suspension
- PR #3042²³³⁵ - PyCicle - first attempt at a build tool for checking PR's
- PR #3041²³³⁶ - Fix a problem about asynchronous execution of parallel::merge and parallel::partition.
- PR #3040²³³⁷ - Fix a mistake about exception handling in asynchronous execution of scan_partitioner.
- PR #3039²³³⁸ - Consistently use executors to schedule work
- PR #3038²³³⁹ - Fixing local direct function execution and lambda actions perfect forwarding
- PR #3035²³⁴⁰ - Make parallel unit test names match build target/folder names
- PR #3033²³⁴¹ - Fix setting of default build type
- Issue #3032²³⁴² - Fix partitioner arg copy found in #2982
- Issue #3031²³⁴³ - Errors linking libhpx.so due to missing references (master branch, commit 6679a8882)

²³²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3062>

²³²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3061>

²³²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3060>

²³²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3059>

²³²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3058>

²³²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3057>

²³²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3056>

²³²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3055>

²³²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3054>

²³³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3052>

²³³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3051>

²³³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3048>

²³³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3047>

²³³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3046>

²³³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3042>

²³³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3041>

²³³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3040>

²³³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3039>

²³³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3038>

²³⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3035>

²³⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3033>

²³⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3032>

²³⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3031>

- PR #3030²³⁴⁴ - Revert “implement executor then interface with && forwarding reference”
- PR #3029²³⁴⁵ - Run CI inspect checks before building
- PR #3028²³⁴⁶ - Added range version of parallel::move
- Issue #3027²³⁴⁷ - Implement all scheduling APIs in terms of executors
- PR #3026²³⁴⁸ - implement executor then interface with && forwarding reference
- PR #3025²³⁴⁹ - Fix typo uninitialized to uninitialized
- PR #3024²³⁵⁰ - Inspect fixes
- PR #3023²³⁵¹ - P0356 Simplified partial function application
- PR #3022²³⁵² - Master fixes
- PR #3021²³⁵³ - Segfault fix
- PR #3020²³⁵⁴ - Disable command-line aliasing for applications that use user_main
- PR #3019²³⁵⁵ - Adding enable_elasticity option to pool configuration
- PR #3018²³⁵⁶ - Fix stack overflow detection configuration in header files
- PR #3017²³⁵⁷ - Speed up local action execution
- PR #3016²³⁵⁸ - Unify stack-overflow detection options, remove reference to libsigsegv
- PR #3015²³⁵⁹ - Speeding up accessing the resource partitioner and the topology info
- Issue #3014²³⁶⁰ - HPX does not compile on POWER8 with gcc 5.4
- Issue #3013²³⁶¹ - hello_world occasionally prints multiple lines from a single OS-thread
- PR #3012²³⁶² - Silence warning about casting away qualifiers in itt_notify.hpp
- PR #3011²³⁶³ - Fix cpuset leak in hwloc_topology_info.cpp
- PR #3010²³⁶⁴ - Remove useless decay_copy
- PR #3009²³⁶⁵ - Fixing 2996
- PR #3008²³⁶⁶ - Remove unused internal function

²³⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3030>

²³⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3029>

²³⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3028>

²³⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3027>

²³⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3026>

²³⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3025>

²³⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3024>

²³⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3023>

²³⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3022>

²³⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3021>

²³⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3020>

²³⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3019>

²³⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3018>

²³⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3017>

²³⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3016>

²³⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3015>

²³⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3014>

²³⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3013>

²³⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3012>

²³⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3011>

²³⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3010>

²³⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3009>

²³⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3008>

- PR #3007²³⁶⁷ - Fixing wrapper_heap alignment problems
- Issue #3006²³⁶⁸ - hwloc memory leak
- PR #3004²³⁶⁹ - Silence C4251 (needs to have dll-interface) for future_data_void
- Issue #3003²³⁷⁰ - Suspension of runtime
- PR #3001²³⁷¹ - Attempting to avoid data races in async_traversal while evaluating dataflow()
- PR #3000²³⁷² - Adding hpx::util::optional as a first step to replace experimental::optional
- PR #2998²³⁷³ - Cleanup up and Fixing component creation and deletion
- Issue #2996²³⁷⁴ - Build fails with HPX_WITH_HWLOC=OFF
- PR #2995²³⁷⁵ - Push more future_data functionality to source file
- PR #2994²³⁷⁶ - WIP: Fix throttle test
- PR #2993²³⁷⁷ - Making sure -hpx:help does not throw for required (but missing) arguments
- PR #2992²³⁷⁸ - Adding non-blocking (on destruction) service executors
- Issue #2991²³⁷⁹ - run_as_os_thread locks up
- Issue #2990²³⁸⁰ - --help will not work until all required options are provided
- PR #2989²³⁸¹ - Improve error messages caused by misuse of dataflow
- PR #2988²³⁸² - Improve error messages caused by misuse of .then
- Issue #2987²³⁸³ - stack overflow detection producing false positives
- PR #2986²³⁸⁴ - Deduplicate non-dependent thread_info logging types
- PR #2985²³⁸⁵ - Adapted parallel::{all_oflany_oflnone_of} for Ranges TS (see #1668)
- PR #2984²³⁸⁶ - Refactor one_size_heap code to simplify code
- PR #2983²³⁸⁷ - Fixing local_new_component
- PR #2982²³⁸⁸ - Clang tidy
- PR #2981²³⁸⁹ - Simplify allocator rebinding in pack traversal

²³⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3007>

²³⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3006>

²³⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3004>

²³⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/3003>

²³⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3001>

²³⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/3000>

²³⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2998>

²³⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2996>

²³⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2995>

²³⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2994>

²³⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2993>

²³⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2992>

²³⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2991>

²³⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2990>

²³⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2989>

²³⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2988>

²³⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2987>

²³⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2986>

²³⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2985>

²³⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2984>

²³⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2983>

²³⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2982>

²³⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2981>

- PR #2979²³⁹⁰ - Fixing integer overflows
- PR #2978²³⁹¹ - Implement parallel::inplace_merge
- Issue #2977²³⁹² - Make hwloc compulsory instead of optional
- PR #2976²³⁹³ - Making sure client_base instance that registered the component does not unregister it when being destructed
- PR #2975²³⁹⁴ - Change version of pulled APEX to master
- PR #2974²³⁹⁵ - Fix domain not being freed at the end of scheduling loop
- PR #2973²³⁹⁶ - Fix small typos
- PR #2972²³⁹⁷ - Adding uintstd.h header
- PR #2971²³⁹⁸ - Fall back to creating local components using local_new
- PR #2970²³⁹⁹ - Improve is_tuple_like trait
- PR #2969²⁴⁰⁰ - Fix HPX_WITH_MORE_THAN_64_THREADS default value
- PR #2968²⁴⁰¹ - Cleaning up dataflow overload set
- PR #2967²⁴⁰² - Make parallel::merge is stable. (Fix #2964.)
- PR #2966²⁴⁰³ - Fixing a couple of held locks during exception handling
- PR #2965²⁴⁰⁴ - Adding missing #include
- Issue #2964²⁴⁰⁵ - parallel merge is not stable
- PR #2963²⁴⁰⁶ - Making sure any function object passed to dataflow is released after being invoked
- PR #2962²⁴⁰⁷ - Partially reverting #2891
- PR #2961²⁴⁰⁸ - Attempt to fix the gcc 4.9 problem with the async pack traversal
- Issue #2959²⁴⁰⁹ - Program terminates during error handling
- Issue #2958²⁴¹⁰ - HPX_PLAIN_ACTION breaks due to missing include
- PR #2957²⁴¹¹ - Fixing errors generated by mixing different attribute syntaxes
- Issue #2956²⁴¹² - Mixing attribute syntaxes leads to compiler errors

²³⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2979>

²³⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2978>

²³⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2977>

²³⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2976>

²³⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2975>

²³⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2974>

²³⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2973>

²³⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2972>

²³⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2971>

²³⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2970>

²⁴⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2969>

²⁴⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2968>

²⁴⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2967>

²⁴⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2966>

²⁴⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2965>

²⁴⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2964>

²⁴⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2963>

²⁴⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2962>

²⁴⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2961>

²⁴⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2959>

²⁴¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2958>

²⁴¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2957>

²⁴¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2956>

- Issue #2955²⁴¹³ - Fix OS-Thread throttling
- PR #2953²⁴¹⁴ - Making sure any hpx.os_threads=N supplied through a –hpx::config file is taken into account
- PR #2952²⁴¹⁵ - Removing wrong call to cleanup_terminated_locked
- PR #2951²⁴¹⁶ - Revert “Make sure the function vtables are initialized before use”
- PR #2950²⁴¹⁷ - Fix a namespace compilation error when some schedulers are disabled
- Issue #2949²⁴¹⁸ - master branch giving lockups on shutdown
- Issue #2947²⁴¹⁹ - hpx.ini is not used correctly at initialization
- PR #2946²⁴²⁰ - Adding explicit feature test for thread_local
- PR #2945²⁴²¹ - Make sure the function vtables are initialized before use
- PR #2944²⁴²² - Attempting to solve affinity problems on CircleCI
- PR #2943²⁴²³ - Changing channel actions to be direct
- PR #2942²⁴²⁴ - Adding split_future for std::vector
- PR #2941²⁴²⁵ - Add a feature test to test for CXX11 override
- Issue #2940²⁴²⁶ - Add split_future for future<vector<T>>
- PR #2939²⁴²⁷ - Making error reporting during problems with setting affinity masks more verbose
- PR #2938²⁴²⁸ - Fix this various executors
- PR #2937²⁴²⁹ - Fix some typos in documentation
- PR #2934²⁴³⁰ - Remove the need for “complete” SFINAE checks
- PR #2933²⁴³¹ - Making sure parallel::for_loop is executed in parallel if requested
- PR #2932²⁴³² - Classify chunk_size_iterator to input iterator tag. (Fix #2866)
- Issue #2931²⁴³³ - –hpx:help triggers unusual error with clang build
- PR #2930²⁴³⁴ - Add #include files needed to set _POSIX_VERSION for debug check
- PR #2929²⁴³⁵ - Fix a couple of deprecated c++ features

²⁴¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2955>

²⁴¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2953>

²⁴¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2952>

²⁴¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2951>

²⁴¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2950>

²⁴¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2949>

²⁴¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2947>

²⁴²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2946>

²⁴²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2945>

²⁴²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2944>

²⁴²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2943>

²⁴²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2942>

²⁴²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2941>

²⁴²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2940>

²⁴²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2939>

²⁴²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2938>

²⁴²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2937>

²⁴³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2934>

²⁴³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2933>

²⁴³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2932>

²⁴³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2931>

²⁴³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2930>

²⁴³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2929>

- PR #2928²⁴³⁶ - Fixing execution parameters
- Issue #2927²⁴³⁷ - CMake warning: ... cycle in constraint graph
- PR #2926²⁴³⁸ - Default pool rename
- Issue #2925²⁴³⁹ - Default pool cannot be renamed
- Issue #2924²⁴⁴⁰ - hpx:attach-debugger=startup does not work any more
- PR #2923²⁴⁴¹ - Alloc membind
- PR #2922²⁴⁴² - This fixes CircleCI errors when running with -hpx:bind=none
- PR #2921²⁴⁴³ - Custom pool executor was missing priority and stacksize options
- PR #2920²⁴⁴⁴ - Adding test to trigger problem reported in #2916
- PR #2919²⁴⁴⁵ - Make sure the resource_partitioner is properly destructed on hpx::finalize
- Issue #2918²⁴⁴⁶ - hpx::init calls wrong (first) callback when called multiple times
- PR #2917²⁴⁴⁷ - Adding util::checkpoint
- Issue #2916²⁴⁴⁸ - Weird runtime failures when using a channel and chained continuations
- PR #2915²⁴⁴⁹ - Introduce executor parameters customization points
- Issue #2914²⁴⁵⁰ - Task assignment to current Pool has unintended consequences
- PR #2913²⁴⁵¹ - Fix rp hang
- PR #2912²⁴⁵² - Update contributors
- PR #2911²⁴⁵³ - Fixing CUDA problems
- PR #2910²⁴⁵⁴ - Improve error reporting for process component on POSIX systems
- PR #2909²⁴⁵⁵ - Fix typo in include path
- PR #2908²⁴⁵⁶ - Use proper container according to iterator tag in benchmarks of parallel algorithms
- PR #2907²⁴⁵⁷ - Optionally force-delete remaining channel items on close
- PR #2906²⁴⁵⁸ - Making sure generated performance counter names are correct

²⁴³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2928>

²⁴³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2927>

²⁴³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2926>

²⁴³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2925>

²⁴⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2924>

²⁴⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2923>

²⁴⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2922>

²⁴⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2921>

²⁴⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2920>

²⁴⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2919>

²⁴⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2918>

²⁴⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2917>

²⁴⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2916>

²⁴⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2915>

²⁴⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2914>

²⁴⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2913>

²⁴⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2912>

²⁴⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2911>

²⁴⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2910>

²⁴⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2909>

²⁴⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2908>

²⁴⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2907>

²⁴⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2906>

- Issue #2905²⁴⁵⁹ - collecting idle-rate performance counters on multiple localities produces an error
- Issue #2904²⁴⁶⁰ - build broken for Intel 17 compilers
- PR #2903²⁴⁶¹ - Documentation Updates– Adding New People
- PR #2902²⁴⁶² - Fixing service_executor
- PR #2901²⁴⁶³ - Fixing partitioned_vector creation
- PR #2900²⁴⁶⁴ - Add numa-balanced mode to hpx::bind, spread cores over numa domains
- Issue #2899²⁴⁶⁵ - hpx::bind does not have a mode that balances cores over numa domains
- PR #2898²⁴⁶⁶ - Adding missing #include and missing guard for optional code section
- PR #2897²⁴⁶⁷ - Removing dependency on Boost. ICL
- Issue #2896²⁴⁶⁸ - Debug build fails without -fpermissive with GCC 7.1 and Boost 1.65
- PR #2895²⁴⁶⁹ - Fixing SLURM environment parsing
- PR #2894²⁴⁷⁰ - Fix incorrect handling of compile definition with value 0
- Issue #2893²⁴⁷¹ - Disabling schedulers causes build errors
- PR #2892²⁴⁷² - added list serializer
- PR #2891²⁴⁷³ - Resource Partitioner Fixes
- Issue #2890²⁴⁷⁴ - Destroying a non-empty channel causes an assertion failure
- PR #2889²⁴⁷⁵ - Add check for libatomic
- PR #2888²⁴⁷⁶ - Fix compilation problems if HPX_WITH_ITT_NOTIFY=ON
- PR #2887²⁴⁷⁷ - Adapt broadcast() to non-unwrapping async<Action>
- PR #2886²⁴⁷⁸ - Replace Boost.Random with C++11 <random>
- Issue #2885²⁴⁷⁹ - regression in broadcast?
- Issue #2884²⁴⁸⁰ - linking -latomic is not portable
- PR #2883²⁴⁸¹ - Explicitly set -pthread flag if available

²⁴⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2905>

²⁴⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2904>

²⁴⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2903>

²⁴⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2902>

²⁴⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2901>

²⁴⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2900>

²⁴⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2899>

²⁴⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2898>

²⁴⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2897>

²⁴⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2896>

²⁴⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2895>

²⁴⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2894>

²⁴⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2893>

²⁴⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2892>

²⁴⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2891>

²⁴⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2890>

²⁴⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2889>

²⁴⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2888>

²⁴⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2887>

²⁴⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2886>

²⁴⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2885>

²⁴⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2884>

²⁴⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2883>

- PR #2882²⁴⁸² - Wrap boost::format uses
- Issue #2881²⁴⁸³ - hpx not compiling with HPX_WITH_ITTNOTIFY=On
- Issue #2880²⁴⁸⁴ - hpx::bind scatter/balanced give wrong pu masks
- PR #2878²⁴⁸⁵ - Fix incorrect pool usage masks setup in RP/thread manager
- PR #2877²⁴⁸⁶ - Require std::array by default
- PR #2875²⁴⁸⁷ - Deprecate use of BOOST_ASSERT
- PR #2874²⁴⁸⁸ - Changed serialization of boost.variant to use variadic templates
- Issue #2873²⁴⁸⁹ - building with parcelport_mpi fails on cori
- PR #2871²⁴⁹⁰ - Adding missing support for throttling scheduler
- PR #2870²⁴⁹¹ - Disambiguate use of base_lco_with_value macros with channel
- Issue #2869²⁴⁹² - Difficulty compiling HPX_REGISTER_CHANNEL_DECLARATION(double)
- PR #2868²⁴⁹³ - Removing unneeded assert
- PR #2867²⁴⁹⁴ - Implement parallel::unique
- Issue #2866²⁴⁹⁵ - The chunk_size_iterator violates multipass guarantee
- PR #2865²⁴⁹⁶ - Only use sched_getcpu on linux machines
- PR #2864²⁴⁹⁷ - Create redistribution archive for successful builds
- PR #2863²⁴⁹⁸ - Replace casts/assignments with hard-coded memcpy operations
- Issue #2862²⁴⁹⁹ - sched_getcpu not available on MacOS
- PR #2861²⁵⁰⁰ - Fixing unmatched header defines and recursive inclusion of threadmanager
- Issue #2860²⁵⁰¹ - Master program fails with assertion ‘type == data_type_address’ failed: HPX(assertion_failure)
- Issue #2852²⁵⁰² - Support for ARM64
- PR #2858²⁵⁰³ - Fix misplaced #if #endif's that cause build failure without THREAD_CUMULATIVE_COUNTS

²⁴⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2882>

²⁴⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2881>

²⁴⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2880>

²⁴⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2878>

²⁴⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2877>

²⁴⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2875>

²⁴⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2874>

²⁴⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2873>

²⁴⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2871>

²⁴⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2870>

²⁴⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2869>

²⁴⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2868>

²⁴⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2867>

²⁴⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2866>

²⁴⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2865>

²⁴⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2864>

²⁴⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2863>

²⁴⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2862>

²⁵⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2861>

²⁵⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2860>

²⁵⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2852>

²⁵⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2858>

- PR #2857²⁵⁰⁴ - Fix some listing in documentation
- PR #2856²⁵⁰⁵ - Fixing component handling for lcos
- PR #2855²⁵⁰⁶ - Add documentation for coarrays
- PR #2854²⁵⁰⁷ - Support ARM64 in timestamps
- PR #2853²⁵⁰⁸ - Update Table 17. Non-modifying Parallel Algorithms in Documentation
- PR #2851²⁵⁰⁹ - Allowing for non-default-constructible component types
- PR #2850²⁵¹⁰ - Enable returning future<R> from actions where R is not default-constructible
- PR #2849²⁵¹¹ - Unify serialization of non-default-constructable types
- Issue #2848²⁵¹² - Components have to be default constructible
- Issue #2847²⁵¹³ - Returning a future<R> where R is not default-constructable broken
- Issue #2846²⁵¹⁴ - Unify serialization of non-default-constructible types
- PR #2845²⁵¹⁵ - Add Visual Studio 2015 to the tested toolchains in Appveyor
- Issue #2844²⁵¹⁶ - Change the appveyor build to use the minimal required MSVC version
- Issue #2843²⁵¹⁷ - multi node hello_world hangs
- PR #2842²⁵¹⁸ - Correcting Spelling mistake in docs
- PR #2841²⁵¹⁹ - Fix usage of std::aligned_storage
- PR #2840²⁵²⁰ - Remove constexpr from a void function
- Issue #2839²⁵²¹ - memcpy buffer overflow: load_construct_data() and std::complex members
- Issue #2835²⁵²² - constexpr functions with void return type break compilation with CUDA 8.0
- Issue #2834²⁵²³ - One suspicion in parallel::detail::handle_exception
- PR #2833²⁵²⁴ - Implement parallel::merge
- PR #2832²⁵²⁵ - Fix a strange thing in parallel::util::detail::handle_local_exceptions. (Fix #2818)
- PR #2830²⁵²⁶ - Break the debugger when a test failed

²⁵⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2857>

²⁵⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2856>

²⁵⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2855>

²⁵⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2854>

²⁵⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2853>

²⁵⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2851>

²⁵¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2850>

²⁵¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2849>

²⁵¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2848>

²⁵¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2847>

2514 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2846>2515 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2845>2516 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2844>2517 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2843>2518 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2842>2519 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2841>2520 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2840>2521 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2839>2522 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2835>2523 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2834>2524 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2833>2525 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2832>2526 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2830>

- Issue #2831²⁵²⁷ - parallel/executors/execution_fwd.hpp causes compilation failure in C++11 mode.
- PR #2829²⁵²⁸ - Implement an API for asynchronous pack traversal
- PR #2828²⁵²⁹ - Split unit test builds on CircleCI to avoid timeouts
- Issue #2827²⁵³⁰ - failure to compile hello_world example with -Werror
- PR #2824²⁵³¹ - Making sure promises are marked as started when used as continuations
- PR #2823²⁵³² - Add documentation for partitioned_vector_view
- Issue #2822²⁵³³ - Yet another issue with wait_for similar to #2796
- PR #2821²⁵³⁴ - Fix bugs and improve that about HPX_HAVE_CXX11_AUTO_RETURN_VALUE of CMake
- PR #2820²⁵³⁵ - Support C++11 in benchmark codes of parallel::partition and parallel::partition_copy
- PR #2819²⁵³⁶ - Fix compile errors in unit test of container version of parallel::partition
- Issue #2818²⁵³⁷ - A strange thing in parallel::util::detail::handle_local_exceptions
- Issue #2815²⁵³⁸ - HPX fails to compile with HPX_WITH_CUDA=ON and the new CUDA 9.0 RC
- Issue #2814²⁵³⁹ - Using ‘gmakeN’ after ‘cmake’ produces error in src/CMakeFiles/hpx.dir/runtime/agas/addressing_service.cpp.o
- PR #2813²⁵⁴⁰ - Properly support [[noreturn]] attribute if available
- Issue #2812²⁵⁴¹ - Compilation fails with gcc 7.1.1
- PR #2811²⁵⁴² - Adding hpx::launch::lazy and support for async, dataflow, and future::then
- PR #2810²⁵⁴³ - Add option allowing to disable deprecation warning
- PR #2809²⁵⁴⁴ - Disable throttling scheduler if HWLOC is not found/used
- PR #2808²⁵⁴⁵ - Fix compile errors on some environments of parallel::partition
- Issue #2807²⁵⁴⁶ - Difficulty building with HPX_WITH_HWLOC=Off
- PR #2806²⁵⁴⁷ - Partitioned vector
- PR #2805²⁵⁴⁸ - Serializing collections with non-default constructible data

²⁵²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2831>

²⁵²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2829>

²⁵²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2828>

²⁵³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2827>

²⁵³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2824>

²⁵³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2823>

²⁵³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2822>

²⁵³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2821>

²⁵³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2820>

²⁵³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2819>

²⁵³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2818>

²⁵³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2815>

²⁵³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2814>

²⁵⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2813>

²⁵⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2812>

²⁵⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2811>

²⁵⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2810>

²⁵⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2809>

²⁵⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2808>

²⁵⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2807>

²⁵⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2806>

²⁵⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2805>

- PR #2802²⁵⁴⁹ - Fix FreeBSD 11
- Issue #2801²⁵⁵⁰ - Rate limiting techniques in io_service
- Issue #2800²⁵⁵¹ - New Launch Policy: async_if
- PR #2799²⁵⁵² - Fix a unit test failure on GCC in tuple_cat
- PR #2798²⁵⁵³ - bump minimum required cmake to 3.0 in test
- PR #2797²⁵⁵⁴ - Making sure future::wait_for et.al. work properly for action results
- Issue #2796²⁵⁵⁵ - wait_for does always in “deferred” state for calls on remote localities
- Issue #2795²⁵⁵⁶ - Serialization of types without default constructor
- PR #2794²⁵⁵⁷ - Fixing test for partitioned_vector iteration
- PR #2792²⁵⁵⁸ - Implemented segmented find and its variations for partitioned vector
- PR #2791²⁵⁵⁹ - Circumvent scary warning about placement new
- PR #2790²⁵⁶⁰ - Fix OSX build
- PR #2789²⁵⁶¹ - Resource partitioner
- PR #2788²⁵⁶² - Adapt parallel::is_heap and parallel::is_heap_until to Ranges TS
- PR #2787²⁵⁶³ - Unwrap hotfixes
- PR #2786²⁵⁶⁴ - Update CMake Minimum Version to 3.3.2 (refs #2565)
- Issue #2785²⁵⁶⁵ - Issues with masks and cpuset
- PR #2784²⁵⁶⁶ - Error with reduce and transform reduce fixed
- PR #2783²⁵⁶⁷ - StackOverflow integration with libsigsegv
- PR #2782²⁵⁶⁸ - Replace boost::atomic with std::atomic (where possible)
- PR #2781²⁵⁶⁹ - Check for and optionally use [[deprecated]] attribute
- PR #2780²⁵⁷⁰ - Adding empty (but non-trivial) destructor to circumvent warnings
- PR #2779²⁵⁷¹ - Exception info tweaks

²⁵⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2802>

²⁵⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2801>

²⁵⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2800>

²⁵⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2799>

²⁵⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2798>

²⁵⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2797>

²⁵⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2796>

²⁵⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2795>

²⁵⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2794>

²⁵⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2792>

²⁵⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2791>

²⁵⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2790>

²⁵⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2789>

²⁵⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2788>

²⁵⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2787>

²⁵⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2786>

²⁵⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2785>

²⁵⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2784>

²⁵⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2783>

²⁵⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2782>

²⁵⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2781>

²⁵⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2780>

²⁵⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2779>

- PR #2778²⁵⁷² - Implement parallel::partition
- PR #2777²⁵⁷³ - Improve error handling in gather_here/gather_there
- PR #2776²⁵⁷⁴ - Fix a bug in compiler version check
- PR #2775²⁵⁷⁵ - Fix compilation when HPX_WITH_LOGGING is OFF
- PR #2774²⁵⁷⁶ - Removing dependency on Boost.Date_Time
- PR #2773²⁵⁷⁷ - Add sync_images() method to spmd_block class
- PR #2772²⁵⁷⁸ - Adding documentation for PAPI counters
- PR #2771²⁵⁷⁹ - Removing boost preprocessor dependency
- PR #2770²⁵⁸⁰ - Adding test, fixing deadlock in config registry
- PR #2769²⁵⁸¹ - Remove some other warnings and errors detected by clang 5.0
- Issue #2768²⁵⁸² - Is there iterator tag for HPX?
- PR #2767²⁵⁸³ - Improvements to continuation annotation
- PR #2765²⁵⁸⁴ - gcc split stack support for HPX threads #620
- PR #2764²⁵⁸⁵ - Fix some uses of begin/end, remove unnecessary includes
- PR #2763²⁵⁸⁶ - Bump minimal Boost version to 1.55.0
- PR #2762²⁵⁸⁷ - hpx::partitioned_vector serializer
- PR #2761²⁵⁸⁸ - Adding configuration summary to cmake output and -hpx:info
- PR #2760²⁵⁸⁹ - Removing 1d_hydro example as it is broken
- PR #2758²⁵⁹⁰ - Remove various warnings detected by clang 5.0
- Issue #2757²⁵⁹¹ - In case of a “raw thread” is needed per core for implementing parallel algorithm, what is good practice in HPX?
- PR #2756²⁵⁹² - Allowing for LCOs to be simple components
- PR #2755²⁵⁹³ - Removing make_index_pack_unrolled
- PR #2754²⁵⁹⁴ - Implement parallel::unique_copy

²⁵⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2778>

²⁵⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2777>

²⁵⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2776>

²⁵⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2775>

²⁵⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2774>

²⁵⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2773>

²⁵⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2772>

²⁵⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2771>

²⁵⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2770>

²⁵⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2769>

²⁵⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2768>

²⁵⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2767>

²⁵⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2765>

²⁵⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2764>

²⁵⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2763>

²⁵⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2762>

²⁵⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2761>

²⁵⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2760>

²⁵⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2758>

²⁵⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2757>

²⁵⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2756>

²⁵⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2755>

²⁵⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2754>

- PR #2753²⁵⁹⁵ - Fixing detection of [[fallthrough]] attribute
- PR #2752²⁵⁹⁶ - New thread priority names
- PR #2751²⁵⁹⁷ - Replace boost::exception with proposed exception_info
- PR #2750²⁵⁹⁸ - Replace boost::iterator_range
- PR #2749²⁵⁹⁹ - Fixing hdf5 examples
- Issue #2748²⁶⁰⁰ - HPX fails to build with enabled hdf5 examples
- Issue #2747²⁶⁰¹ - Inherited task priorities break certain DAG optimizations
- Issue #2746²⁶⁰² - HPX segfaulting with valgrind
- PR #2745²⁶⁰³ - Adding extended arithmetic performance counters
- PR #2744²⁶⁰⁴ - Adding ability to statistics counters to reset base counter
- Issue #2743²⁶⁰⁵ - Statistics counter does not support resetting
- PR #2742²⁶⁰⁶ - Making sure Vc V2 builds without additional HPX configuration flags
- PR #2741²⁶⁰⁷ - Deprecate unwrapped and implement unwrap and unwrapping
- PR #2740²⁶⁰⁸ - Coroutine stackoverflow detection for linux/posix; Issue #2408
- PR #2739²⁶⁰⁹ - Add files via upload
- PR #2738²⁶¹⁰ - Appveyor support
- PR #2737²⁶¹¹ - Fixing 2735
 - Issue #2736²⁶¹² - 1d_hydro example doesn't work
 - Issue #2735²⁶¹³ - partitioned_vector_subview test failing
- PR #2734²⁶¹⁴ - Add C++11 range utilities
- PR #2733²⁶¹⁵ - Adapting iterator requirements for parallel algorithms
- PR #2732²⁶¹⁶ - Integrate C++ Co-arrays
- PR #2731²⁶¹⁷ - Adding on_migrated event handler to migratable component instances

²⁵⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2753>

²⁵⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2752>

²⁵⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2751>

²⁵⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2750>

²⁵⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2749>

²⁶⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2748>

²⁶⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2747>

²⁶⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2746>

²⁶⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2745>

²⁶⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2744>

²⁶⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2743>

²⁶⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2742>

²⁶⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2741>

²⁶⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2740>

²⁶⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2739>

²⁶¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2738>

²⁶¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2737>

²⁶¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2736>

²⁶¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2735>

²⁶¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2734>

²⁶¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2733>

²⁶¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2732>

²⁶¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2731>

- Issue #2729²⁶¹⁸ - Add on_migrated() event handler to migratable components
- Issue #2728²⁶¹⁹ - Why Projection is needed in parallel algorithms?
- PR #2727²⁶²⁰ - Cmake files for StackOverflow Detection
- PR #2726²⁶²¹ - CMake for Stack Overflow Detection
- PR #2725²⁶²² - Implemented segmented algorithms for partitioned vector
- PR #2724²⁶²³ - Fix examples in Action documentation
- PR #2723²⁶²⁴ - Enable lcos::channel<T>::register_as
- Issue #2722²⁶²⁵ - channel register_as() failing on compilation
- PR #2721²⁶²⁶ - Mind map
- PR #2720²⁶²⁷ - reorder forward declarations to get rid of C++14-only auto return types
- PR #2719²⁶²⁸ - Add documentation for partitioned_vector and add features in pack.hpp
- Issue #2718²⁶²⁹ - Some forward declarations in execution_fwd.hpp aren't C++11-compatible
- PR #2717²⁶³⁰ - Config support for fallthrough attribute
- PR #2716²⁶³¹ - Implement parallel::partition_copy
- PR #2715²⁶³² - initial import of icu string serializer
- PR #2714²⁶³³ - initial import of valarray serializer
- PR #2713²⁶³⁴ - Remove slashes before CMAKE_FILES_DIRECTORY variables
- PR #2712²⁶³⁵ - Fixing wait for 1751
- PR #2711²⁶³⁶ - Adjust code for minimal supported GCC having been bumped to 4.9
- PR #2710²⁶³⁷ - Adding code of conduct
- PR #2709²⁶³⁸ - Fixing UB in destroy tests
- PR #2708²⁶³⁹ - Add inline to prevent multiple definition issue
- Issue #2707²⁶⁴⁰ - Multiple defined symbols for task_block.hpp in VS2015

²⁶¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2729>

²⁶¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2728>

²⁶²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2727>

²⁶²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2726>

²⁶²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2725>

²⁶²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2724>

²⁶²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2723>

²⁶²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2722>

²⁶²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2721>

²⁶²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2720>

²⁶²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2719>

²⁶²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2718>

²⁶³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2717>

²⁶³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2716>

²⁶³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2715>

²⁶³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2714>

²⁶³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2713>

²⁶³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2712>

²⁶³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2711>

²⁶³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2710>

²⁶³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2709>

²⁶³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2708>

²⁶⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2707>

- PR #2706²⁶⁴¹ - Adding .clang-format file
- PR #2704²⁶⁴² - Add a synchronous mapping API
- Issue #2703²⁶⁴³ - Request: Add the .clang-format file to the repository
- Issue #2702²⁶⁴⁴ - STELLAR-GROUP/Vc slower than VCv1 possibly due to wrong instructions generated
- Issue #2701²⁶⁴⁵ - Datapar with STELLAR-GROUP/Vc requires obscure flag
- Issue #2700²⁶⁴⁶ - Naming inconsistency in parallel algorithms
- Issue #2699²⁶⁴⁷ - Iterator requirements are different from standard in parallel copy_if.
- PR #2698²⁶⁴⁸ - Properly releasing parcelport write handlers
- Issue #2697²⁶⁴⁹ - Compile error in addressing_service.cpp
- Issue #2696²⁶⁵⁰ - Building and using HPX statically: undefined references from runtime_support_server.cpp
- Issue #2695²⁶⁵¹ - Executor changes cause compilation failures
- PR #2694²⁶⁵² - Refining C++ language mode detection for MSVC
- PR #2693²⁶⁵³ - P0443 r2
- PR #2692²⁶⁵⁴ - Partially reverting changes to parcel_await
- Issue #2689²⁶⁵⁵ - HPX build fails when HPX_WITH_CUDA is enabled
- PR #2688²⁶⁵⁶ - Make Cuda Clang builds pass
- PR #2687²⁶⁵⁷ - Add an is_tuple_like trait for sequenceable type detection
- PR #2686²⁶⁵⁸ - Allowing throttling scheduler to be used without idle backoff
- PR #2685²⁶⁵⁹ - Add support of std::array to hpx::util::tuple_size and tuple_element
- PR #2684²⁶⁶⁰ - Adding new statistics performance counters
- PR #2683²⁶⁶¹ - Replace boost::exception_ptr with std::exception_ptr
- Issue #2682²⁶⁶² - HPX does not compile with HPX_WITH_THREAD_MANAGER_IDLE_BACKOFF=OFF
- PR #2681²⁶⁶³ - Attempt to fix problem in managed_component_base

²⁶⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2706>

²⁶⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2704>

²⁶⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2703>

²⁶⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2702>

²⁶⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2701>

²⁶⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2700>

²⁶⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2699>

²⁶⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2698>

²⁶⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2697>

²⁶⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2696>

²⁶⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2695>

²⁶⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2694>

²⁶⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2693>

²⁶⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2692>

²⁶⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2689>

²⁶⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2688>

²⁶⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2687>

²⁶⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2686>

²⁶⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2685>

²⁶⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2684>

²⁶⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2683>

²⁶⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2682>

²⁶⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2681>

- PR #2680²⁶⁶⁴ - Fix bad size during archive creation
- Issue #2679²⁶⁶⁵ - Mismatch between size of archive and container
- Issue #2678²⁶⁶⁶ - In parallel algorithm, other tasks are executed to the end even if an exception occurs in any task.
- PR #2677²⁶⁶⁷ - Adding include check for std::addressof
- PR #2676²⁶⁶⁸ - Adding parallel::destroy and destroy_n
- PR #2675²⁶⁶⁹ - Making sure statistics counters work as expected
- PR #2674²⁶⁷⁰ - Turning assertions into exceptions
- PR #2673²⁶⁷¹ - Inhibit direct conversion from future<future<T>> -> future<void>
- PR #2672²⁶⁷² - C++17 invoke forms
- PR #2671²⁶⁷³ - Adding uninitialized_value_construct and uninitialized_value_construct_n
- PR #2670²⁶⁷⁴ - Integrate spmd multidimensional views for partitioned_vectors
- PR #2669²⁶⁷⁵ - Adding uninitialized_default_construct and uninitialized_default_construct_n
- PR #2668²⁶⁷⁶ - Fixing documentation index
- Issue #2667²⁶⁷⁷ - Ambiguity of nested hpx::future<void>'s
- Issue #2666²⁶⁷⁸ - Statistics Performance counter is not working
- PR #2664²⁶⁷⁹ - Adding uninitialized_move and uninitialized_move_n
- Issue #2663²⁶⁸⁰ - Seg fault in managed_component::get_base_gid, possibly cause by util::reinitializable_static
- Issue #2662²⁶⁸¹ - Crash in managed_component::get_base_gid due to problem with util::reinitializable_static
- PR #2665²⁶⁸² - Hide the detail namespace in doxygen per default
- PR #2660²⁶⁸³ - Add documentation to hpx::util::unwrapped and hpx::util::unwrapped2
- PR #2659²⁶⁸⁴ - Improve integration with vcpkg
- PR #2658²⁶⁸⁵ - Unify access_data trait for use in both, serialization and de-serialization
- PR #2657²⁶⁸⁶ - Removing hpx::lcos::queue<T>

²⁶⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2680>

²⁶⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2679>

²⁶⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2678>

²⁶⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2677>

²⁶⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2676>

²⁶⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2675>

²⁶⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2674>

²⁶⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2673>

²⁶⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2672>

²⁶⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2671>

²⁶⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2670>

²⁶⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2669>

²⁶⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2668>

²⁶⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2667>

²⁶⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2666>

²⁶⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2664>

²⁶⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2663>

²⁶⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2662>

²⁶⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2665>

²⁶⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2660>

²⁶⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2659>

²⁶⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2658>

²⁶⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2657>

- PR #2656²⁶⁸⁷ - Reduce MAX_TERMINATED_THREADS default, improve memory use on manycore cpus
- PR #2655²⁶⁸⁸ - Maintenance for emulate-deleted macros
- PR #2654²⁶⁸⁹ - Implement parallel is_heap and is_heap_until
- PR #2653²⁶⁹⁰ - Drop support for VS2013
- PR #2652²⁶⁹¹ - This patch makes sure that all parcels in a batch are properly handled
- PR #2649²⁶⁹² - Update docs (Table 18) - move transform to end
- Issue #2647²⁶⁹³ - hpx::parcelset::detail::parcel_data::has_continuation_ is uninitialized
- Issue #2644²⁶⁹⁴ - Some .vcxproj in the HPX.sln fail to build
- Issue #2641²⁶⁹⁵ - hpx::lcos::queue should be deprecated
- PR #2640²⁶⁹⁶ - A new throttling policy with public APIs to suspend/resume
- PR #2639²⁶⁹⁷ - Fix a tiny typo in tutorial.
- Issue #2638²⁶⁹⁸ - Invalid return type ‘void’ of constexpr function
- PR #2636²⁶⁹⁹ - Add and use HPX_MSVC_WARNING_PRAGMA for #pragma warning
- PR #2633²⁷⁰⁰ - Distributed define_spmd_block
- PR #2632²⁷⁰¹ - Making sure container serialization uses size-compatible types
- PR #2631²⁷⁰² - Add lcos::local::one_element_channel
- PR #2629²⁷⁰³ - Move unordered_map out of parcelport into hpx/concurrent
- PR #2628²⁷⁰⁴ - Making sure that shutdown does not hang
- PR #2627²⁷⁰⁵ - Fix serialization
- PR #2626²⁷⁰⁶ - Generate cmake_variables.qbk and cmake_toolchains.qbk outside of the source tree
- PR #2625²⁷⁰⁷ - Supporting -std=c++17 flag
- PR #2624²⁷⁰⁸ - Fixing a small cmake typo
- PR #2622²⁷⁰⁹ - Update CMake minimum required version to 3.0.2 (closes #2621)

²⁶⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2656>

²⁶⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2655>

²⁶⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2654>

²⁶⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2653>

²⁶⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2652>

²⁶⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2649>

²⁶⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2647>

²⁶⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2644>

²⁶⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2641>

²⁶⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2640>

²⁶⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2639>

²⁶⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2638>

²⁶⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2636>

²⁷⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2633>

²⁷⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2632>

²⁷⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2631>

²⁷⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2629>

²⁷⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2628>

²⁷⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2627>

²⁷⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2626>

²⁷⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2625>

²⁷⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2624>

²⁷⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2622>

- Issue #2621²⁷¹⁰ - Compiling hpx master fails with /usr/bin/ld: final link failed: Bad value
- PR #2620²⁷¹¹ - Remove warnings due to some captured variables
- PR #2619²⁷¹² - LF multiple parcels
- PR #2618²⁷¹³ - Some fixes to libfabric that didn't get caught before the merge
- PR #2617²⁷¹⁴ - Adding `hpx::local_new`
- PR #2616²⁷¹⁵ - Documentation: Extract all entities in order to autolink functions correctly
- Issue #2615²⁷¹⁶ - Documentation: Linking functions is broken
- PR #2614²⁷¹⁷ - Adding serialization for `std::deque`
- PR #2613²⁷¹⁸ - We need to link with `boost.thread` and `boost.chrono` if we use `boost.context`
- PR #2612²⁷¹⁹ - Making sure `for_loop_n(par, ...)` is actually executed in parallel
- PR #2611²⁷²⁰ - Add documentation to `invoke_fused` and friends NFC
- PR #2610²⁷²¹ - Added reduction templates using an identity value
- PR #2608²⁷²² - Fixing some unused vars in inspect
- PR #2607²⁷²³ - Fixed build for mingw
- PR #2606²⁷²⁴ - Supporting generic context for boost >= 1.61
- PR #2605²⁷²⁵ - Parcelport libfabric3
- PR #2604²⁷²⁶ - Adding allocator support to promise and friends
- PR #2603²⁷²⁷ - Barrier hang
- PR #2602²⁷²⁸ - Changes to scheduler to steal from one high-priority queue
- Issue #2601²⁷²⁹ - High priority tasks are not executed first
- PR #2600²⁷³⁰ - Compat fixes
- PR #2599²⁷³¹ - Compatibility layer for threading support
- PR #2598²⁷³² - V1.1

2710 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2621>

2711 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2620>

2712 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2619>

2713 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2618>

2714 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2617>

2715 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2616>

2716 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2615>

2717 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2614>

2718 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2613>

2719 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2612>

2720 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2611>

2721 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2610>

2722 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2608>

2723 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2607>

2724 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2606>

2725 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2605>

2726 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2604>

2727 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2603>

2728 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2602>

2729 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2601>

2730 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2600>

2731 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2599>

2732 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2598>

- PR #2597²⁷³³ - Release V1.0
- PR #2592²⁷³⁴ - First attempt to introduce spmd_block in hpx
- PR #2586²⁷³⁵ - local_segment in segmented_iterator_traits
- Issue #2584²⁷³⁶ - Add allocator support to promise, packaged_task and friends
- PR #2576²⁷³⁷ - Add missing dependencies of cuda based tests
- PR #2575²⁷³⁸ - Remove warnings due to some captured variables
- Issue #2574²⁷³⁹ - MSVC 2015 Compiler crash when building HPX
- Issue #2568²⁷⁴⁰ - Remove throttle_scheduler as it has been abandoned
- Issue #2566²⁷⁴¹ - Add an inline versioning namespace before 1.0 release
- Issue #2565²⁷⁴² - Raise minimal cmake version requirement
- PR #2556²⁷⁴³ - Fixing scan partitioner
- PR #2546²⁷⁴⁴ - Broadcast async
- Issue #2543²⁷⁴⁵ - make install fails due to a non-existing .so file
- PR #2495²⁷⁴⁶ - wait_or_add_new returning thread_id_type
- Issue #2480²⁷⁴⁷ - Unable to register new performance counter
- Issue #2471²⁷⁴⁸ - no type named ‘fcontext_t’ in namespace
- Issue #2456²⁷⁴⁹ - Re-implement hpx::util::unwrapped
- Issue #2455²⁷⁵⁰ - Add more arithmetic performance counters
- PR #2454²⁷⁵¹ - Fix a couple of warnings and compiler errors
- PR #2453²⁷⁵² - Timed executor support
- PR #2447²⁷⁵³ - Implementing new executor API (P0443)
- Issue #2439²⁷⁵⁴ - Implement executor proposal
- Issue #2408²⁷⁵⁵ - Stackoverflow detection for linux, e.g. based on libsigsev

²⁷³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2597>

²⁷³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2592>

²⁷³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2586>

²⁷³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2584>

²⁷³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2576>

²⁷³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2575>

²⁷³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2574>

²⁷⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2568>

²⁷⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2566>

²⁷⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2565>

²⁷⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2556>

²⁷⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2546>

²⁷⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2543>

²⁷⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2495>

²⁷⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2480>

²⁷⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2471>

²⁷⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2456>

²⁷⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2455>

²⁷⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2454>

²⁷⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2453>

²⁷⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2447>

²⁷⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2439>

²⁷⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2408>

- PR #2377²⁷⁵⁶ - Add a customization point for put_parcel so we can override actions
- Issue #2368²⁷⁵⁷ - HPX_ASSERT problem
- Issue #2324²⁷⁵⁸ - Change default number of threads used to the maximum of the system
- Issue #2266²⁷⁵⁹ - hpx_0.9.99 make tests fail
- PR #2195²⁷⁶⁰ - Support for code completion in VIM
- Issue #2137²⁷⁶¹ - Hpx does not compile over osx
- Issue #2092²⁷⁶² - make tests should just build the tests
- Issue #2026²⁷⁶³ - Build HPX with Apple's clang
- Issue #1932²⁷⁶⁴ - hpx with PBS fails on multiple localities
- PR #1914²⁷⁶⁵ - Parallel heap algorithm implementations WIP
- Issue #1598²⁷⁶⁶ - Disconnecting a locality results in segfault using heartbeat example
- Issue #1404²⁷⁶⁷ - unwrapped doesn't work with movable only types
- Issue #1400²⁷⁶⁸ - hpx::util::unwrapped doesn't work with non-future types
- Issue #1205²⁷⁶⁹ - TSS is broken
- Issue #1126²⁷⁷⁰ - vector<future<T>> does not work gracefully with dataflow, when_all and unwrapped
- Issue #1056²⁷⁷¹ - Thread manager cleanup
- Issue #863²⁷⁷² - Futures should not require a default constructor
- Issue #856²⁷⁷³ - Allow runtimemode_connect to be used with security enabled
- Issue #726²⁷⁷⁴ - Valgrind
- Issue #701²⁷⁷⁵ - Add RCR performance counter component
- Issue #528²⁷⁷⁶ - Add support for known failures and warning count/comparisons to hpx_run_tests.py

²⁷⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2377>

²⁷⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2368>

²⁷⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2324>

²⁷⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2266>

²⁷⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2195>

²⁷⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2137>

2762 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2092>2763 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2026>2764 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1932>2765 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1914>2766 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1598>2767 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1404>2768 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1400>2769 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1205>2770 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1126>2771 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1056>2772 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/863>2773 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/856>2774 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/726>2775 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/701>2776 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/528>

2.10.12 HPX V1.0.0 (Apr 24, 2017)

General changes

Here are some of the main highlights and changes for this release (in no particular order):

- Added the facility `hpx::split_future` which allows one to convert a `future<tuple<Ts...>>` into a `tuple<future<Ts>...>`. This functionality is not available when compiling *HPX* with VS2012.
- Added a new type of performance counter which allows one to return a list of values for each invocation. We also added a first counter of this type which collects a histogram of the times between parcels being created.
- Added new LCOs: `hpx::lcos::channel` and `hpx::lcos::local::channel` which are very similar to the well known channel constructs used in the Go language.
- Added new performance counters reporting the amount of data handled by the networking layer on a action-by-action basis (please see [PR #2289²⁷⁷⁷](#) for more details).
- Added a new facility `hpx::lcos::barrier`, replacing the equally named older one. The new facility has a slightly changed API and is much more efficient. Most notable, the new facility exposes a (global) function `hpx::lcos::barrier::synchronize()` which represents a global barrier across all localities.
- We have started to add support for vectorization to our parallel algorithm implementations. This support depends on using an external library, currently either Vc Library or [libboost_simd](#). Please see [Issue #2333²⁷⁷⁸](#) for a list of currently supported algorithms. This is an experimental feature and its implementation and/or API might change in the future. Please see this [blog-post²⁷⁷⁹](#) for more information.
- The parameter sequence for the `hpx::parallel::transform_reduce` overload taking one iterator range has changed to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17. The old overload can be still enabled at configure time by specifying `-DHPX_WITH_TRANSFORM_REDUCE_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake.
- The algorithm `hpx::parallel::inner_product` has been renamed to `hpx::parallel::transform_reduce` to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17. The old inner_product names can be still enabled at configure time by specifying `-DHPX_WITH_TRANSFORM_REDUCE_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake.
- Added versions of `hpx::get_ptr` taking client side representations for component instances as their parameter (instead of a global id).
- Added the helper utility `hpx::performance_counters::performance_counter_set` helping to encapsulate a set of performance counters to be managed concurrently.
- All execution policies and related classes have been renamed to be consistent with the naming changes applied for C++17. All policies now live in the namespace `hpx::parallel::execution`. The ols names can be still enabled at configure time by specifying `-DHPX_WITH_EXECUTION_POLICY_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake.
- The thread scheduling subsystem has undergone a major refactoring which results in significant performance improvements. We have also improved the performance of creating `hpx::future` and of various facilities handling those.
- We have consolidated all of the code in `HPX.Compute` related to the integration of CUDA. `hpx::partitioned_vector` has been enabled to be usable with `hpx::compute::vector` which allows one to place the partitions on one or more GPU devices.
- Added new performance counters exposing various internals of the thread scheduling subsystem, such as the current idle- and busy-loop counters and instantaneous scheduler utilization.

²⁷⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2289>

²⁷⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2333>

²⁷⁷⁹ <http://stellar-group.org/2016/09/vectorized-cpp-parallel-algorithms-with-hpx/>

- Extended and improved the use of the ITTNotify hooks allowing to collect performance counter data and function annotation information from within the Intel Amplifier tool.

Breaking changes

- We have dropped support for the gcc compiler versions V4.6 and 4.7. The minimal gcc version we now test on is gcc V4.8.
- We have removed (default) support for `boost::chrono` in interfaces, uses of it have been replaced with `std::chrono`. This facility can be still enabled at configure time by specifying `-DHPX_WITH_BOOST_CHRONO_COMPATIBILITY=On` to CMake.
- The parameter sequence for the `hpx::parallel::transform_reduce` overload taking one iterator range has changed to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17.
- The algorithm `hpx::parallel::inner_product` has been renamed to `hpx::parallel::transform_reduce` to match the changes this algorithm has undergone while being moved to C++17.
- the build options `HPX_WITH_COLOCATED_BACKWARDS_COMPATIBILITY` and `HPX_WITH_COMPONENT_GET_GID_COMPATIBILITY` are now disabled by default. Please change your code still depending on the deprecated interfaces.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- PR #2596²⁷⁸⁰ - Adding apex data
- PR #2595²⁷⁸¹ - Remove obsolete file
- Issue #2594²⁷⁸² - FindOpenCL.cmake mismatch with the official cmake module
- PR #2592²⁷⁸³ - First attempt to introduce spmd_block in hpx
- Issue #2591²⁷⁸⁴ - Feature request: continuation (then) which does not require the callable object to take a future<R> as parameter
- PR #2588²⁷⁸⁵ - Daint fixes
- PR #2587²⁷⁸⁶ - Fixing transfer_(continuation)_action::schedule
- PR #2585²⁷⁸⁷ - Work around MSVC having an ICE when compiling with -Ob2
- PR #2583²⁷⁸⁸ - changing 7zip command to 7za in roll_release.sh
- PR #2582²⁷⁸⁹ - First attempt to introduce spmd_block in hpx
- PR #2581²⁷⁹⁰ - Enable annotated function for parallel algorithms

²⁷⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2596>

²⁷⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2595>

²⁷⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2594>

²⁷⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2592>

²⁷⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2591>

²⁷⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2588>

²⁷⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2587>

²⁷⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2585>

²⁷⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2583>

²⁷⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2582>

²⁷⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2581>

- PR #2580²⁷⁹¹ - First attempt to introduce spmd_block in hpx
- PR #2579²⁷⁹² - Make thread NICE level setting an option
- PR #2578²⁷⁹³ - Implementing enqueue instead of busy wait when no sender is available
- PR #2577²⁷⁹⁴ - Retrieve -std=c++11 consistent nvcc flag
- PR #2576²⁷⁹⁵ - Add missing dependencies of cuda based tests
- PR #2575²⁷⁹⁶ - Remove warnings due to some captured variables
- PR #2573²⁷⁹⁷ - Attempt to resolve resolve_locality
- PR #2572²⁷⁹⁸ - Adding APEX hooks to background thread
- PR #2571²⁷⁹⁹ - Pick up hpx.ignore_batch_env from config map
- PR #2570²⁸⁰⁰ - Add commandline options –hpx:print-counters-locally
- PR #2569²⁸⁰¹ - Fix computeapi unit tests
- PR #2567²⁸⁰² - This adds another barrier::synchronize before registering performance counters
- PR #2564²⁸⁰³ - Cray static toolchain support
- PR #2563²⁸⁰⁴ - Fixed unhandled exception during startup
- PR #2562²⁸⁰⁵ - Remove partitioned_vector.cu from build tree when nvcc is used
- Issue #2561²⁸⁰⁶ - octo-tiger crash with commit 6e921495ff6c26f125d62629cbaad0525f14f7ab
- PR #2560²⁸⁰⁷ - Prevent -Wundef warnings on Vc version checks
- PR #2559²⁸⁰⁸ - Allowing CUDA callback to set the future directly from an OS thread
- PR #2558²⁸⁰⁹ - Remove warnings due to float precisions
- PR #2557²⁸¹⁰ - Removing bogus handling of compile flags for CUDA
- PR #2556²⁸¹¹ - Fixing scan partitioner
- PR #2554²⁸¹² - Add more diagnostics to error thrown from find_appropriate_destination
- Issue #2555²⁸¹³ - No valid parcelport configured

²⁷⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2580>

²⁷⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2579>

²⁷⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2578>

²⁷⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2577>

²⁷⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2576>

²⁷⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2575>

²⁷⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2573>

²⁷⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2572>

²⁷⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2571>

²⁸⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2570>

²⁸⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2569>

²⁸⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2567>

²⁸⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2564>

²⁸⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2563>

²⁸⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2562>

²⁸⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2561>

²⁸⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2560>

²⁸⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2559>

²⁸⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2558>

²⁸¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2557>

²⁸¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2556>

²⁸¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2554>

²⁸¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2555>

- PR #2553²⁸¹⁴ - Add cmake cuda_arch option
- PR #2552²⁸¹⁵ - Remove incomplete datapar bindings to libflatarray
- PR #2551²⁸¹⁶ - Rename hwloc_topology to hwloc_topology_info
- PR #2550²⁸¹⁷ - Apex api updates
- PR #2549²⁸¹⁸ - Pre-include defines.hpp to get the macro HPX_HAVE_CUDA value
- PR #2548²⁸¹⁹ - Fixing issue with disconnect
- PR #2546²⁸²⁰ - Some fixes around cuda clang partitioned_vector example
- PR #2545²⁸²¹ - Fix uses of the Vc2 datapar flags; the value, not the type, should be passed to functions
- PR #2542²⁸²² - Make HPX_WITH_MALLOC easier to use
- PR #2541²⁸²³ - avoid recompiles when enabling/disabling examples
- PR #2540²⁸²⁴ - Fixing usage of target_link_libraries()
- PR #2539²⁸²⁵ - fix RPATH behaviour
- Issue #2538²⁸²⁶ - HPX_WITH_CUDA corrupts compilation flags
- PR #2537²⁸²⁷ - Add output of a Bazel Skylark extension for paths and compile options
- PR #2536²⁸²⁸ - Add counter exposing total available memory to Windows as well
- PR #2535²⁸²⁹ - Remove obsolete support for security
- Issue #2534²⁸³⁰ - Remove command line option --hpx:run-agas-server
- PR #2533²⁸³¹ - Pre-cache locality endpoints during bootstrap
- PR #2532²⁸³² - Fixing handling of GIDs during serialization preprocessing
- PR #2531²⁸³³ - Amend uses of the term “functor”
- PR #2529²⁸³⁴ - added counter for reading available memory
- PR #2527²⁸³⁵ - Facilities to create actions from lambdas
- PR #2526²⁸³⁶ - Updated docs: HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES

²⁸¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2553>

²⁸¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2552>

²⁸¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2551>

²⁸¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2550>

²⁸¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2549>

²⁸¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2548>

2820 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2546>2821 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2545>2822 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2542>2823 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2541>2824 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2540>2825 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2539>2826 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2538>2827 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2537>2828 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2536>2829 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2535>2830 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2534>2831 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2533>2832 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2532>2833 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2531>2834 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2529>2835 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2527>2836 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2526>

- PR #2525²⁸³⁷ - Remove warnings related to unused captured variables
- Issue #2524²⁸³⁸ - CMAKE failed because it is missing: TCMALLOC_LIBRARY TCMALLOC_INCLUDE_DIR
- PR #2523²⁸³⁹ - Fixing compose_cb stack overflow
- PR #2522²⁸⁴⁰ - Instead of unlocking, ignore the lock while creating the message handler
- PR #2521²⁸⁴¹ - Create LPROGRESS_ logging macro to simplify progress tracking and timings
- PR #2520²⁸⁴² - Intel 17 support
- PR #2519²⁸⁴³ - Fix components example
- PR #2518²⁸⁴⁴ - Fixing parcel scheduling
- Issue #2517²⁸⁴⁵ - Race condition during Parcel Coalescing Handler creation
- Issue #2516²⁸⁴⁶ - HPX locks up when using at least 256 localities
- Issue #2515²⁸⁴⁷ - error: Install cannot find “/lib/hpx/libparcel_coalescing.so.0.9.99” but I can see that file
- PR #2514²⁸⁴⁸ - Making sure that all continuations of a shared_future are invoked in order
- PR #2513²⁸⁴⁹ - Fixing locks held during suspension
- PR #2512²⁸⁵⁰ - MPI Parcelport improvements and fixes related to the background work changes
- PR #2511²⁸⁵¹ - Fixing bit-wise (zero-copy) serialization
- Issue #2509²⁸⁵² - Linking errors in hwloc_topology
- PR #2508²⁸⁵³ - Added documentation for debugging with core files
- PR #2506²⁸⁵⁴ - Fixing background work invocations
- PR #2505²⁸⁵⁵ - Fix tuple serialization
- Issue #2504²⁸⁵⁶ - Ensure continuations are called in the order they have been attached
- PR #2503²⁸⁵⁷ - Adding serialization support for Vc v2 (datapar)
- PR #2502²⁸⁵⁸ - Resolve various, minor compiler warnings
- PR #2501²⁸⁵⁹ - Some other fixes around cuda examples

²⁸³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2525>

²⁸³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2524>

²⁸³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2523>

²⁸⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2522>

²⁸⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2521>

²⁸⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2520>

²⁸⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2519>

²⁸⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2518>

²⁸⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2517>

²⁸⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2516>

²⁸⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2515>

²⁸⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2514>

²⁸⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2513>

²⁸⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2512>

²⁸⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2511>

²⁸⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2509>

²⁸⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2508>

²⁸⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2506>

²⁸⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2505>

²⁸⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2504>

²⁸⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2503>

²⁸⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2502>

²⁸⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2501>

- Issue #2500²⁸⁶⁰ - nvcc / cuda clang issue due to a missing -DHPX_WITH_CUDA flag
- PR #2499²⁸⁶¹ - Adding support for std::array to wait_all and friends
- PR #2498²⁸⁶² - Execute background work as HPX thread
- PR #2497²⁸⁶³ - Fixing configuration options for spinlock-deadlock detection
- PR #2496²⁸⁶⁴ - Accounting for different compilers in CrayKNL toolchain file
- PR #2494²⁸⁶⁵ - Adding component base class which ties a component instance to a given executor
- PR #2493²⁸⁶⁶ - Enable controlling amount of pending threads which must be available to allow thread stealing
- PR #2492²⁸⁶⁷ - Adding new command line option –hpx:print-counter-reset
- PR #2491²⁸⁶⁸ - Resolve ambiguities when compiling with APEX
- PR #2490²⁸⁶⁹ - Resuming threads waiting on future with higher priority
- Issue #2489²⁸⁷⁰ - nvcc issue because -std=c++11 appears twice
- PR #2488²⁸⁷¹ - Adding performance counters exposing the internal idle and busy-loop counters
- PR #2487²⁸⁷² - Allowing for plain suspend to reschedule thread right away
- PR #2486²⁸⁷³ - Only flag HPX code for CUDA if HPX_WITH_CUDA is set
- PR #2485²⁸⁷⁴ - Making thread-queue parameters runtime-configurable
- PR #2484²⁸⁷⁵ - Added atomic counter for parcel-destinations
- PR #2483²⁸⁷⁶ - Added priority-queue lifo scheduler
- PR #2482²⁸⁷⁷ - Changing scheduler to steal only if more than a minimal number of tasks are available
- PR #2481²⁸⁷⁸ - Extending command line option –hpx:print-counter-destination to support value ‘none’
- PR #2479²⁸⁷⁹ - Added option to disable signal handler
- PR #2478²⁸⁸⁰ - Making sure the sine performance counter module gets loaded only for the corresponding example
- Issue #2477²⁸⁸¹ - Breaking at a throw statement
- PR #2476²⁸⁸² - Annotated function

2860 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2500>

2861 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2499>

2862 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2498>

2863 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2497>

2864 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2496>

2865 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2494>

2866 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2493>

2867 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2492>

2868 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2491>2869 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2490>2870 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2489>2871 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2488>2872 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2487>2873 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2486>2874 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2485>2875 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2484>2876 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2483>2877 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2482>2878 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2481>2879 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2479>2880 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2478>2881 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2477>2882 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2476>

- PR #2475²⁸⁸³ - Ensure that using %osthread% during logging will not throw for non-hpx threads
- PR #2474²⁸⁸⁴ - Remove now superficial non_direct actions from base_lco and friends
- PR #2473²⁸⁸⁵ - Refining support for ITTNotify
- PR #2472²⁸⁸⁶ - Some fixes around hpx compute
- Issue #2470²⁸⁸⁷ - redefinition of boost::detail::spinlock
- Issue #2469²⁸⁸⁸ - Dataflow performance issue
- PR #2468²⁸⁸⁹ - Perf docs update
- PR #2466²⁸⁹⁰ - Guarantee to execute remote direct actions on HPX-thread
- PR #2465²⁸⁹¹ - Improve demo : Async copy and fixed device handling
- PR #2464²⁸⁹² - Adding performance counter exposing instantaneous scheduler utilization
- PR #2463²⁸⁹³ - Downcast to future<void>
- PR #2462²⁸⁹⁴ - Fixed usage of ITT-Notify API with Intel Amplifier
- PR #2461²⁸⁹⁵ - Cublas demo
- PR #2460²⁸⁹⁶ - Fixing thread bindings
- PR #2459²⁸⁹⁷ - Make -std=c++11 nvcc flag consistent for in-build and installed versions
- Issue #2457²⁸⁹⁸ - Segmentation fault when registering a partitioned vector
- PR #2452²⁸⁹⁹ - Properly releasing global barrier for unhandled exceptions
- PR #2451²⁹⁰⁰ - Fixing long shutdown times
- PR #2450²⁹⁰¹ - Attempting to fix initialization errors on newer platforms (Boost V1.63)
- PR #2449²⁹⁰² - Replace BOOST_COMPILER_FENCE with an HPX version
- PR #2448²⁹⁰³ - This fixes a possible race in the migration code
- **PR #2445[?] - Fixing dataflow et.al. for futures or future-ranges wrapped into ref()**
- PR #2444²⁹⁰⁵ - Fix segfaults

²⁸⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2475>

²⁸⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2474>

²⁸⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2473>

²⁸⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2472>

²⁸⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2470>

²⁸⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2469>

²⁸⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2468>

²⁸⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2466>

²⁸⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2465>

²⁸⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2464>

²⁸⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2463>

²⁸⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2462>

²⁸⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2461>

²⁸⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2460>

²⁸⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2459>

²⁸⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2457>

²⁸⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2452>

²⁹⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2451>

²⁹⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2450>

²⁹⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2449>

²⁹⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2448>

²⁹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2445>

²⁹⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2444>

- PR #2443²⁹⁰⁶ - Issue 2442
- Issue #2442²⁹⁰⁷ - Mismatch between #if/#endif and namespace scope brackets in this_thread_executors.hpp
- Issue #2441²⁹⁰⁸ - undeclared identifier BOOST_COMPILER_FENCE
- PR #2440²⁹⁰⁹ - Knl build
- PR #2438²⁹¹⁰ - Datapar backend
- PR #2437²⁹¹¹ - Adapt algorithm parameter sequence changes from C++17
- PR #2436²⁹¹² - Adapt execution policy name changes from C++17
- Issue #2435²⁹¹³ - Trunk broken, undefined reference to hpx::thread::interrupt(hpx::thread::id, bool)
- PR #2434²⁹¹⁴ - More fixes to resource manager
- PR #2433²⁹¹⁵ - Added versions of hpx::get_ptr taking client side representations
- PR #2432²⁹¹⁶ - Warning fixes
- PR #2431²⁹¹⁷ - Adding facility representing set of performance counters
- PR #2430²⁹¹⁸ - Fix parallel_executor thread spawning
- PR #2429²⁹¹⁹ - Fix attribute warning for gcc
- Issue #2427²⁹²⁰ - Seg fault running octo-tiger with latest HPX commit
- Issue #2426²⁹²¹ - Bug in 9592f5c0bc29806fce0dbe73f35b6ca7e027edcb causes immediate crash in Octo-tiger
- PR #2425²⁹²² - Fix nvcc errors due to constexpr specifier
- Issue #2424²⁹²³ - Async action on component present on hpx::find_here is executing synchronously
- PR #2423²⁹²⁴ - Fix nvcc errors due to constexpr specifier
- PR #2422²⁹²⁵ - Implementing hpx::this_thread thread data functions
- PR #2421²⁹²⁶ - Adding benchmark for wait_all
- Issue #2420²⁹²⁷ - Returning object of a component client from another component action fails
- PR #2419²⁹²⁸ - Infiniband parcelport

2906 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2443>

2907 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2442>

2908 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2441>

2909 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2440>

2910 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2438>

2911 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2437>

2912 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2436>

2913 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2435>

2914 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2434>

2915 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2433>

2916 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2432>

2917 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2431>

2918 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2430>

2919 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2429>

2920 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2427>

2921 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2426>

2922 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2425>

2923 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2424>

2924 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2423>

2925 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2422>

2926 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2421>

2927 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2420>

2928 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2419>

- Issue #2418²⁹²⁹ - gcc + nvcc fails to compile code that uses partitioned_vector
- PR #2417²⁹³⁰ - Fixing context switching
- PR #2416²⁹³¹ - Adding fixes and workarounds to allow compilation with nvcc/msvc (VS2015up3)
- PR #2415²⁹³² - Fix errors coming from hpx compute examples
- PR #2414²⁹³³ - Fixing msvc12
- PR #2413²⁹³⁴ - Enable cuda/nvcc or cuda/clang when using add_hpx_executable()
- PR #2412²⁹³⁵ - Fix issue in HPX_SetupTarget.cmake when cuda is used
- PR #2411²⁹³⁶ - This fixes the core compilation issues with MSVC12
- Issue #2410²⁹³⁷ - undefined reference to opal_hwloc191_hwloc_.....
- PR #2409²⁹³⁸ - Fixing locking for channel and receive_buffer
- PR #2407²⁹³⁹ - Solving #2402 and #2403
- PR #2406²⁹⁴⁰ - Improve guards
- PR #2405²⁹⁴¹ - Enable parallel::for_each for iterators returning proxy types
- PR #2404²⁹⁴² - Forward the explicitly given result_type in the hpx invoke
- Issue #2403²⁹⁴³ - datapar_execution + zip iterator: lambda arguments aren't references
- Issue #2402²⁹⁴⁴ - datapar algorithm instantiated with wrong type #2402
- PR #2401²⁹⁴⁵ - Added support for imported libraries to HPX_Libraries.cmake
- PR #2400²⁹⁴⁶ - Use CMake policy CMP0060
- Issue #2399²⁹⁴⁷ - Error trying to push back vector of futures to vector
- PR #2398²⁹⁴⁸ - Allow config #defines to be written out to custom config/defines.hpp
- Issue #2397²⁹⁴⁹ - CMake generated config defines can cause tedious rebuilds category
- Issue #2396²⁹⁵⁰ - BOOST_ROOT paths are not used at link time
- PR #2395²⁹⁵¹ - Fix target_link_libraries() issue when HPX Cuda is enabled

²⁹²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2418>

²⁹³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2417>

²⁹³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2416>

²⁹³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2415>

²⁹³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2414>

²⁹³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2413>

²⁹³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2412>

²⁹³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2411>

²⁹³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2410>

²⁹³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2409>

²⁹³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2407>

²⁹⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2406>

²⁹⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2405>

²⁹⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2404>

²⁹⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2403>

²⁹⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2402>

²⁹⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2401>

²⁹⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2400>

²⁹⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2399>

²⁹⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2398>

²⁹⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2397>

²⁹⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2396>

²⁹⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2395>

- Issue #2394²⁹⁵² - Template compilation error using HPX_WITH_DATAPAR_LIBFLATARRAY
- PR #2393²⁹⁵³ - Fixing lock registration for recursive mutex
- PR #2392²⁹⁵⁴ - Add keywords in target_link_libraries in hpx_setup_target
- PR #2391²⁹⁵⁵ - Clang goroutines
- Issue #2390²⁹⁵⁶ - Adapt execution policy name changes from C++17
- PR #2389²⁹⁵⁷ - Chunk allocator and pool are not used and are obsolete
- PR #2388²⁹⁵⁸ - Adding functionalities to datapar needed by octotiger
- PR #2387²⁹⁵⁹ - Fixing race condition for early parcels
- Issue #2386²⁹⁶⁰ - Lock registration broken for recursive_mutex
- PR #2385²⁹⁶¹ - Datapar zip iterator
- PR #2384²⁹⁶² - Fixing race condition in for_loop_reduction
- PR #2383²⁹⁶³ - Continuations
- PR #2382²⁹⁶⁴ - add LibFlatArray-based backend for datapar
- PR #2381²⁹⁶⁵ - remove unused typedef to get rid of compiler warnings
- PR #2380²⁹⁶⁶ - Tau cleanup
- PR #2379²⁹⁶⁷ - Can send immediate
- PR #2378²⁹⁶⁸ - Renaming copy_helper/copy_n_helper/move_helper/move_n_helper
- Issue #2376²⁹⁶⁹ - Boost trunk's spinlock initializer fails to compile
- PR #2375²⁹⁷⁰ - Add support for minimal thread local data
- PR #2374²⁹⁷¹ - Adding API functions set_config_entry_callback
- PR #2373²⁹⁷² - Add a simple utility for debugging that gives suspended task backtraces
- PR #2372²⁹⁷³ - Barrier Fixes
- Issue #2370²⁹⁷⁴ - Can't wait on a wrapped future

²⁹⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2394>

²⁹⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2393>

²⁹⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2392>

²⁹⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2391>

²⁹⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2390>

²⁹⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2389>

²⁹⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2388>

²⁹⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2387>

²⁹⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2386>

²⁹⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2385>

²⁹⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2384>

²⁹⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2383>

²⁹⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2382>

²⁹⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2381>

²⁹⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2380>

²⁹⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2379>

²⁹⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2378>

²⁹⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2376>

²⁹⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2375>

²⁹⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2374>

²⁹⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2373>

²⁹⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2372>

²⁹⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2370>

- PR #2369²⁹⁷⁵ - Fixing stable_partition
- PR #2367²⁹⁷⁶ - Fixing find_prefixes for Windows platforms
- PR #2366²⁹⁷⁷ - Testing for experimental/optional only in C++14 mode
- PR #2364²⁹⁷⁸ - Adding set_config_entry
- PR #2363²⁹⁷⁹ - Fix papi
- PR #2362²⁹⁸⁰ - Adding missing macros for new non-direct actions
- PR #2361²⁹⁸¹ - Improve cmake output to help debug compiler incompatibility check
- PR #2360²⁹⁸² - Fixing race condition in condition_variable
- PR #2359²⁹⁸³ - Fixing shutdown when parcels are still in flight
- Issue #2357²⁹⁸⁴ - failed to insert console_print_action into typename_to_id_t registry
- PR #2356²⁹⁸⁵ - Fixing return type of get_iterator_tuple
- PR #2355²⁹⁸⁶ - Fixing compilation against Boost 1.62
- PR #2354²⁹⁸⁷ - Adding serialization for mask_type if CPU_COUNT > 64
- PR #2353²⁹⁸⁸ - Adding hooks to tie in APEX into the parcel layer
- Issue #2352²⁹⁸⁹ - Compile errors when using intel 17 beta (for KNL) on edison
- PR #2351²⁹⁹⁰ - Fix function vtable get_function_address implementation
- Issue #2350²⁹⁹¹ - Build failure - master branch (4de09f5) with Intel Compiler v17
- PR #2349²⁹⁹² - Enabling zero-copy serialization support for std::vector<>
- PR #2348²⁹⁹³ - Adding test to verify #2334 is fixed
- PR #2347²⁹⁹⁴ - Bug fixes for hpx.compute and hpx::lcos::channel
- PR #2346²⁹⁹⁵ - Removing cmake “find” files that are in the APEX cmake Modules
- PR #2345²⁹⁹⁶ - Implemented parallel::stable_partition
- PR #2344²⁹⁹⁷ - Making hpx::lcos::channel usable with basename registration

²⁹⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2369>

²⁹⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2367>

²⁹⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2366>

²⁹⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2364>

²⁹⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2363>

²⁹⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2362>

²⁹⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2361>

²⁹⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2360>

²⁹⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2359>

²⁹⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2357>

2985 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2356>2986 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2355>2987 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2354>2988 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2353>2989 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2352>2990 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2351>2991 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2350>2992 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2349>2993 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2348>2994 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2347>2995 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2346>2996 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2345>2997 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2344>

- PR #2343²⁹⁹⁸ - Fix a couple of examples that failed to compile after recent api changes
- Issue #2342²⁹⁹⁹ - Enabling APEX causes link errors
- PR #2341³⁰⁰⁰ - Removing cmake “find” files that are in the APEX cmake Modules
- PR #2340³⁰⁰¹ - Implemented all existing datapar algorithms using Boost.SIMD
- PR #2339³⁰⁰² - Fixing 2338
- PR #2338³⁰⁰³ - Possible race in sliding semaphore
- PR #2337³⁰⁰⁴ - Adjust osu_latency test to measure window_size parcels in flight at once
- PR #2336³⁰⁰⁵ - Allowing remote direct actions to be executed without spawning a task
- PR #2335³⁰⁰⁶ - Making sure multiple components are properly initialized from arguments
- Issue #2334³⁰⁰⁷ - Cannot construct component with large vector on a remote locality
- PR #2332³⁰⁰⁸ - Fixing hpx::lcos::local::barrier
- PR #2331³⁰⁰⁹ - Updating APEX support to include OTF2
- PR #2330³⁰¹⁰ - Support for data-parallelism for parallel algorithms
- Issue #2329³⁰¹¹ - Coordinate settings in cmake
- PR #2328³⁰¹² - fix LibGeoDecomp builds with HPX + GCC 5.3.0 + CUDA 8RC
- PR #2326³⁰¹³ - Making scan_partitioner work (for now)
- Issue #2323³⁰¹⁴ - Constructing a vector of components only correctly initializes the first component
- PR #2322³⁰¹⁵ - Fix problems that bubbled up after merging #2278
- PR #2321³⁰¹⁶ - Scalable barrier
- PR #2320³⁰¹⁷ - Std flag fixes
- Issue #2319³⁰¹⁸ - -std=c++14 and -std=c++1y with Intel can't build recent Boost builds due to insufficient C++14 support; don't enable these flags by default for Intel
- PR #2318³⁰¹⁹ - Improve handling of -hpx:bind=<bind-spec>
- PR #2317³⁰²⁰ - Making sure command line warnings are printed once only

²⁹⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2343>

²⁹⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2342>

³⁰⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2341>

³⁰⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2340>

³⁰⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2339>

³⁰⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2338>

³⁰⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2337>

³⁰⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2336>

³⁰⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2335>

³⁰⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2334>

³⁰⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2332>

³⁰⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2331>

³⁰¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2330>

³⁰¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2329>

³⁰¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2328>

³⁰¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2326>

³⁰¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2323>

³⁰¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2322>

³⁰¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2321>

³⁰¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2320>

³⁰¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2319>

³⁰¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2318>

³⁰²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2317>

- PR #2316³⁰²¹ - Fixing command line handling for default bind mode
- PR #2315³⁰²² - Set id_retrieved if set_id is present
- Issue #2314³⁰²³ - Warning for requested/allocated thread discrepancy is printed twice
- Issue #2313³⁰²⁴ - --hpx:print-bind doesn't work with --hpx:pu-step
- Issue #2312³⁰²⁵ - --hpx:bind range specifier restrictions are overly restrictive
- Issue #2311³⁰²⁶ - hpx_0.9.99 out of project build fails
- PR #2310³⁰²⁷ - Simplify function registration
- PR #2309³⁰²⁸ - Spelling and grammar revisions in documentation (and some code)
- PR #2306³⁰²⁹ - Correct minor typo in the documentation
- PR #2305³⁰³⁰ - Cleaning up and fixing parcel coalescing
- PR #2304³⁰³¹ - Inspect checks for stream related includes
- PR #2303³⁰³² - Add functionality allowing to enumerate threads of given state
- PR #2301³⁰³³ - Algorithm overloads fix for VS2013
- PR #2300³⁰³⁴ - Use <cstdint>, add inspect checks
- PR #2299³⁰³⁵ - Replace boost::[c]ref with std::[c]ref, add inspect checks
- PR #2297³⁰³⁶ - Fixing compilation with no hw_loc
- PR #2296³⁰³⁷ - Hp compute
- PR #2295³⁰³⁸ - Making sure for_loop(execution::par, 0, N, ...) is actually executed in parallel
- PR #2294³⁰³⁹ - Throwing exceptions if the runtime is not up and running
- PR #2293³⁰⁴⁰ - Removing unused parcel port code
- PR #2292³⁰⁴¹ - Refactor function vtables
- PR #2291³⁰⁴² - Fixing 2286
- PR #2290³⁰⁴³ - Simplify algorithm overloads

³⁰²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2316>

³⁰²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2315>

³⁰²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2314>

³⁰²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2313>

³⁰²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2312>

³⁰²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2311>

³⁰²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2310>

³⁰²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2309>

³⁰²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2306>

³⁰³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2305>

³⁰³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2304>

³⁰³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2303>

³⁰³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2301>

³⁰³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2300>

³⁰³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2299>

³⁰³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2297>

³⁰³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2296>

³⁰³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2295>

³⁰³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2294>

³⁰⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2293>

³⁰⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2292>

³⁰⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2291>

³⁰⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2290>

- PR #2289³⁰⁴⁴ - Adding performance counters reporting parcel related data on a per-action basis
- Issue #2288³⁰⁴⁵ - Remove dormant parcelports
- Issue #2286³⁰⁴⁶ - adjustments to parcel handling to support parcelports that do not need a connection cache
- PR #2285³⁰⁴⁷ - add CMake option to disable package export
- PR #2283³⁰⁴⁸ - Add more inspect checks for use of deprecated components
- Issue #2282³⁰⁴⁹ - Arithmetic exception in executor static chunker
- Issue #2281³⁰⁵⁰ - For loop doesn't parallelize
- PR #2280³⁰⁵¹ - Fixing 2277: build failure with PAPI
- PR #2279³⁰⁵² - Child vs parent stealing
- Issue #2277³⁰⁵³ - master branch build failure (53c5b4f) with papi
- PR #2276³⁰⁵⁴ - Compile time launch policies
- PR #2275³⁰⁵⁵ - Replace boost::chrono with std::chrono in interfaces
- PR #2274³⁰⁵⁶ - Replace most uses of Boost.Assign with initializer list
- PR #2273³⁰⁵⁷ - Fixed typos
- PR #2272³⁰⁵⁸ - Inspect checks
- PR #2270³⁰⁵⁹ - Adding test verifying -Ihpx.os_threads=all
- PR #2269³⁰⁶⁰ - Added inspect check for now obsolete boost type traits
- PR #2268³⁰⁶¹ - Moving more code into source files
- Issue #2267³⁰⁶² - Add inspect support to deprecate Boost.TypeTraits
- PR #2265³⁰⁶³ - Adding channel LCO
- PR #2264³⁰⁶⁴ - Make support for std::ref mandatory
- PR #2263³⁰⁶⁵ - Constrain tuple_member forwarding constructor
- Issue #2262³⁰⁶⁶ - Test hpx.os_threads=all

³⁰⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2289>

³⁰⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2288>

³⁰⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2286>

³⁰⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2285>

³⁰⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2283>

³⁰⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2282>

³⁰⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2281>

³⁰⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2280>

³⁰⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2279>

³⁰⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2277>

³⁰⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2276>

³⁰⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2275>

³⁰⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2274>

³⁰⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2273>

³⁰⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2272>

³⁰⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2270>

³⁰⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2269>

³⁰⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2268>

³⁰⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2267>

³⁰⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2265>

³⁰⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2264>

³⁰⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2263>

³⁰⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2262>

- Issue #2261³⁰⁶⁷ - OS X: Error: no matching constructor for initialization of ‘hpx::lcos::local::condition_variable_any’
- Issue #2260³⁰⁶⁸ - Make support for std::ref mandatory
- PR #2259³⁰⁶⁹ - Remove most of Boost.MPL, Boost.EnableIf and Boost.TypeTraits
- PR #2258³⁰⁷⁰ - Fixing #2256
- PR #2257³⁰⁷¹ - Fixing launch process
- Issue #2256³⁰⁷² - Actions are not registered if not invoked
- PR #2255³⁰⁷³ - Coalescing histogram
- PR #2254³⁰⁷⁴ - Silence explicit initialization in copy-constructor warnings
- PR #2253³⁰⁷⁵ - Drop support for GCC 4.6 and 4.7
- PR #2252³⁰⁷⁶ - Prepare V1.0
- PR #2251³⁰⁷⁷ - Convert to 0.9.99
- PR #2249³⁰⁷⁸ - Adding iterator_facade and iterator_adaptor
- Issue #2248³⁰⁷⁹ - Need a feature to yield to a new task immediately
- PR #2246³⁰⁸⁰ - Adding split_future
- PR #2245³⁰⁸¹ - Add an example for handing over a component instance to a dynamically launched locality
- Issue #2243³⁰⁸² - Add example demonstrating AGAS symbolic name registration
- Issue #2242³⁰⁸³ - pkgconfig test broken on CentOS 7 / Boost 1.61
- Issue #2241³⁰⁸⁴ - Compilation error for partitioned vector in hpx_compute branch
- PR #2240³⁰⁸⁵ - Fixing termination detection on one locality
- Issue #2239³⁰⁸⁶ - Create a new facility lcos::split_all
- Issue #2236³⁰⁸⁷ - hpx::cout vs. std::cout
- PR #2232³⁰⁸⁸ - Implement local-only primary namespace service
- Issue #2147³⁰⁸⁹ - would like to know how much data is being routed by particular actions

³⁰⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2261>

³⁰⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2260>

³⁰⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2259>

³⁰⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2258>

³⁰⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2257>

³⁰⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2256>

³⁰⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2255>

³⁰⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2254>

³⁰⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2253>

³⁰⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2252>

³⁰⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2251>

³⁰⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2249>

³⁰⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2248>

³⁰⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2246>

³⁰⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2245>

³⁰⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2243>

³⁰⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2242>

³⁰⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2241>

³⁰⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2240>

³⁰⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2239>

³⁰⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2236>

³⁰⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2232>

³⁰⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2147>

- Issue #2109³⁰⁹⁰ - Warning while compiling hpx
- Issue #1973³⁰⁹¹ - Setting INTERFACE_COMPILE_OPTIONS for hpx_init in CMake taints Fortran_FLAGS
- Issue #1864³⁰⁹² - run_guarded using bound function ignores reference
- Issue #1754³⁰⁹³ - Running with TCP parcelport causes immediate crash or freeze
- Issue #1655³⁰⁹⁴ - Enable zip_iterator to be used with Boost traversal iterator categories
- Issue #1591³⁰⁹⁵ - Optimize AGAS for shared memory only operation
- Issue #1401³⁰⁹⁶ - Need an efficient infiniband parcelport
- Issue #1125³⁰⁹⁷ - Fix the IPC parcelport
- Issue #839³⁰⁹⁸ - Refactor ibverbs and shmem parcelport
- Issue #702³⁰⁹⁹ - Add instrumentation of parcel layer
- Issue #668³¹⁰⁰ - Implement ispc task interface
- Issue #533³¹⁰¹ - Thread queue/deque internal parameters should be runtime configurable
- Issue #475³¹⁰² - Create a means of combining performance counters into querysets

2.10.13 HPX V0.9.99 (Jul 15, 2016)

General changes

As the version number of this release hints, we consider this release to be a preview for the upcoming *HPX* V1.0. All of the functionalities we set out to implement for V1.0 are in place; all of the features we wanted to have exposed are ready. We are very happy with the stability and performance of *HPX* and we would like to present this release to the community in order for us to gather broad feedback before releasing V1.0. We still expect for some minor details to change, but on the whole this release represents what we would like to have in a V1.0.

Overall, since the last release we have had almost 1600 commits while closing almost 400 tickets. These numbers reflect the incredible development activity we have seen over the last couple of months. We would like to express a big ‘Thank you!’ to all contributors and those who helped to make this release happen.

The most notable addition in terms of new functionality available with this release is the full implementation of object migration (i.e. the ability to transparently move *HPX* components to a different compute node). Additionally, this release of *HPX* cleans up many minor issues and some API inconsistencies.

Here are some of the main highlights and changes for this release (in no particular order):

- We have fixed a couple of issues in AGAS and the parcel layer which have caused hangs, segmentation faults at exit, and a slowdown of applications over time. Fixing those has significantly increased the overall stability and performance of distributed runs.

³⁰⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2109>

³⁰⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1973>

³⁰⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1864>

³⁰⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1754>

³⁰⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1655>

³⁰⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1591>

³⁰⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1401>

³⁰⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1125>

³⁰⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/839>

³⁰⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/702>

³¹⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/668>

³¹⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/533>

³¹⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/475>

- We have started to add parallel algorithm overloads based on the C++ Extensions for Ranges ([N4560³¹⁰³](#)) proposal. This also includes the addition of projections to the existing algorithms. Please see [Issue #1668³¹⁰⁴](#) for a list of algorithms which have been adapted to [N4560³¹⁰⁵](#).
- We have implemented index-based parallel for-loops based on a corresponding standardization proposal ([P0075R1³¹⁰⁶](#)). Please see [Issue #2016³¹⁰⁷](#) for a list of available algorithms.
- We have added implementations for more parallel algorithms as proposed for the upcoming C++ 17 Standard. See [Issue #1141³¹⁰⁸](#) for an overview of which algorithms are available by now.
- We have started to implement a new prototypical functionality with *HPX.Compute* which uniformly exposes some of the higher level APIs to heterogeneous architectures (currently CUDA). This functionality is an early preview and should not be considered stable. It may change considerably in the future.
- We have pervasively added (optional) executor arguments to all API functions which schedule new work. Executors are now used throughout the code base as the main means of executing tasks.
- Added `hpx::make_future<R>(future<T> &&)` allowing to convert a future of any type T into a future of any other type R, either based on default conversion rules of the embedded types or using a given explicit conversion function.
- We finally finished the implementation of transparent migration of components to another locality. It is now possible to trigger a migration operation without ‘stopping the world’ for the object to migrate. *HPX* will make sure that no work is being performed on an object before it is migrated and that all subsequently scheduled work for the migrated object will be transparently forwarded to the new locality. Please note that the global id of the migrated object does not change, thus the application will not have to be changed in any way to support this new functionality. Please note that this feature is currently considered experimental. See [Issue #559³¹⁰⁹](#) and [PR #1966³¹¹⁰](#) for more details.
- The `hpx::dataflow` facility is now usable with actions. Similarly to `hpx::async`, actions can be specified as an explicit template argument (`hpx::dataflow<Action>(target, ...)`) or as the first argument (`hpx::dataflow(Action(), target, ...)`). We have also enabled the use of distribution policies as the target for dataflow invocations. Please see [Issue #1265³¹¹¹](#) and [PR #1912³¹¹²](#) for more information.
- Adding overloads of `gather_here` and `gather_there` to accept the plain values of the data to gather (in addition to the existing overloads expecting futures).
- We have cleaned up and refactored large parts of the code base. This helped reducing compile and link times of *HPX* itself and also of applications depending on it. We have further decreased the dependency of *HPX* on the Boost libraries by replacing part of those with facilities available from the standard libraries.
- Wherever possible we have removed dependencies of our API on Boost by replacing those with the equivalent facility from the C++11 standard library.
- We have added new performance counters for parcel coalescing, file-IO, the AGAS cache, and overall scheduler time. Resetting performance counters has been overhauled and fixed.
- We have introduced a generic client type `hpx::components::client<>` and added support for using it with `hpx::async`. This removes the necessity to implement specific client types for every component type without losing type safety. This deemphasizes the need for using the low level `hpx::id_type` for referencing

³¹⁰³ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4560.pdf>

³¹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1668>

³¹⁰⁵ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4560.pdf>

³¹⁰⁶ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2016/p0075r1.pdf>

³¹⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2016>

³¹⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1141>

³¹⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/559>

³¹¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1966>

³¹¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1265>

³¹¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1912>

(possibly remote) component instances. The plan is to deprecate the direct use of `hpx::id_type` in user code in the future.

- We have added a special iterator which supports automatic prefetching of one or more arrays for speeding up loop-like code (see `hpx::parallel::util::make_prefetcher_context()`).
- We have extended the interfaces exposed from executors (as proposed by [N4406³¹¹³](#)) to accept an arbitrary number of arguments.

Breaking changes

- In order to move the dataflow facility to namespace `hpx` we added a definition of `hpx::dataflow` which might create ambiguities in existing codes. The previous definition of this facility (`hpx::lcos::local::dataflow`) has been deprecated and is available only if the constant `-DHPX_WITH_LOCAL_DATAFLOW_COMPATIBILITY=On` to [CMake³¹¹⁴](#) is defined at configuration time. Please explicitly qualify all uses of the dataflow facility if you enable this compatibility setting and encounter ambiguities.
- The adaptation of the C++ Extensions for Ranges ([N4560³¹¹⁵](#)) proposal imposes some breaking changes related to the return types of some of the parallel algorithms. Please see [Issue #1668³¹¹⁶](#) for a list of algorithms which have already been adapted.
- The facility `hpx::lcos::make_future_void()` has been replaced by `hpx::make_future<void>()`.
- We have removed support for Intel V13 and gcc 4.4.x.
- We have removed (default) support for the generic `hpx::parallel::execution_policy` because it was removed from the Parallelism TS ([_cpp11_n4104_](#)) while it was being added to the upcoming C++17 Standard. This facility can be still enabled at configure time by specifying `-DHPX_WITH_GENERIC_EXECUTION_POLICY=On` to CMake.
- Uses of `boost::shared_ptr` and related facilities have been replaced with `std::shared_ptr` and friends. Uses of `boost::unique_lock`, `boost::lock_guard` etc. have also been replaced by the equivalent (and equally named) tools available from the C++11 standard library.
- Facilities that used to expect an explicit `boost::unique_lock` now take an `std::unique_lock`. Additionally, `condition_variable` no longer aliases `condition_variable_any`; its interface now only works with `std::unique_lock<local::mutex>`.
- Uses of `boost::function`, `boost::bind`, `boost::tuple` have been replaced by the corresponding facilities in *HPX* (`hpx::util::function`, `hpx::util::bind`, and `hpx::util::tuple`, respectively).

³¹¹³ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4406.pdf>

³¹¹⁴ <https://www.cmake.org>

³¹¹⁵ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4560.pdf>

³¹¹⁶ <https://github.com/STEllAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1668>

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- PR #2250³¹¹⁷ - change default chunker of parallel executor to static one
- PR #2247³¹¹⁸ - HPX on ppc64le
- PR #2244³¹¹⁹ - Fixing MSVC problems
- PR #2238³¹²⁰ - Fixing small typos
- PR #2237³¹²¹ - Fixing small typos
- PR #2234³¹²² - Fix broken add test macro when extra args are passed in
- PR #2231³¹²³ - Fixing possible race during future awaiting in serialization
- PR #2230³¹²⁴ - Fix stream nvcc
- PR #2229³¹²⁵ - Fixed run_as_hpx_thread
- PR #2228³¹²⁶ - On prefetching_test branch : adding prefetching_iterator and related tests used for prefetching containers within lambda functions
- PR #2227³¹²⁷ - Support for HPXCL's opencl::event
- PR #2226³¹²⁸ - Preparing for release of V0.9.99
- PR #2225³¹²⁹ - fix issue when compiling components with hpxcxx
- PR #2224³¹³⁰ - Compute alloc fix
- PR #2223³¹³¹ - Simplify promise
- PR #2222³¹³² - Replace last uses of boost::function by util::function_nonser
- PR #2221³¹³³ - Fix config tests
- PR #2220³¹³⁴ - Fixing gcc 4.6 compilation issues
- PR #2219³¹³⁵ - nullptr support for [unique_]function
- PR #2218³¹³⁶ - Introducing clang tidy
- PR #2216³¹³⁷ - Replace NULL with nullptr

³¹¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2250>

³¹¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2247>

³¹¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2244>

³¹²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2238>

³¹²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2237>

³¹²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2234>

³¹²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2231>

³¹²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2230>

³¹²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2229>

³¹²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2228>

³¹²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2227>

³¹²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2226>

³¹²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2225>

³¹³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2224>

³¹³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2223>

³¹³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2222>

³¹³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2221>

³¹³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2220>

³¹³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2219>

³¹³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2218>

³¹³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2216>

- Issue #2214³¹³⁸ - Let inspect flag use of NULL, suggest nullptr instead
- PR #2213³¹³⁹ - Require support for nullptr
- PR #2212³¹⁴⁰ - Properly find jemalloc through pkg-config
- PR #2211³¹⁴¹ - Disable a couple of warnings reported by Intel on Windows
- PR #2210³¹⁴² - Fixed host::block_allocator::bulk_construct
- PR #2209³¹⁴³ - Started to clean up new sort algorithms, made things compile for sort_by_key
- PR #2208³¹⁴⁴ - A couple of fixes that were exposed by a new sort algorithm
- PR #2207³¹⁴⁵ - Adding missing includes in /hpx/include/serialization.hpp
- PR #2206³¹⁴⁶ - Call package_action::get_future before package_action::apply
- PR #2205³¹⁴⁷ - The indirect_packaged_task::operator() needs to be run on a HPX thread
- PR #2204³¹⁴⁸ - Variadic executor parameters
- PR #2203³¹⁴⁹ - Delay-initialize members of partitioned iterator
- PR #2202³¹⁵⁰ - Added segmented fill for hpx::vector
- Issue #2201³¹⁵¹ - Null Thread id encountered on partitioned_vector
- PR #2200³¹⁵² - Fix hangs
- PR #2199³¹⁵³ - Deprecating hpx/traits.hpp
- PR #2198³¹⁵⁴ - Making explicit inclusion of external libraries into build
- PR #2197³¹⁵⁵ - Fix typo in QT CMakeLists
- PR #2196³¹⁵⁶ - Fixing a gcc warning about attributes being ignored
- PR #2194³¹⁵⁷ - Fixing partitioned_vector_spmd_foreach example
- Issue #2193³¹⁵⁸ - partitioned_vector_spmd_foreach seg faults
- PR #2192³¹⁵⁹ - Support Boost.Thread v4
- PR #2191³¹⁶⁰ - HPX.Compute prototype

³¹³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2214>

³¹³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2213>

³¹⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2212>

³¹⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2211>

³¹⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2210>

³¹⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2209>

³¹⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2208>

³¹⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2207>

³¹⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2206>

³¹⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2205>

³¹⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2204>

³¹⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2203>

³¹⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2202>

³¹⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2201>

³¹⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2200>

³¹⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2199>

³¹⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2198>

³¹⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2197>

³¹⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2196>

³¹⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2194>

³¹⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2193>

³¹⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2192>

³¹⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2191>

- PR #2190³¹⁶¹ - Spawning operation on new thread if remaining stack space becomes too small
- PR #2189³¹⁶² - Adding callback taking index and future to when_each
- PR #2188³¹⁶³ - Adding new example demonstrating receive_buffer
- PR #2187³¹⁶⁴ - Mask 128-bit ints if CUDA is being used
- PR #2186³¹⁶⁵ - Make startup & shutdown functions unique_function
- PR #2185³¹⁶⁶ - Fixing logging output not to cause hang on shutdown
- PR #2184³¹⁶⁷ - Allowing component clients as action return types
- Issue #2183³¹⁶⁸ - Enabling logging output causes hang on shutdown
- Issue #2182³¹⁶⁹ - 1d_stencil seg fault
- Issue #2181³¹⁷⁰ - Setting small stack size does not change default
- PR #2180³¹⁷¹ - Changing default bind mode to balanced
- PR #2179³¹⁷² - adding prefetching_iterator and related tests used for prefetching containers within lambda functions
- PR #2177³¹⁷³ - Fixing 2176
- Issue #2176³¹⁷⁴ - Launch process test fails on OSX
- PR #2175³¹⁷⁵ - Fix unbalanced config/warnings includes, add some new ones
- PR #2174³¹⁷⁶ - Fix test categorization : regression not unit
- Issue #2172³¹⁷⁷ - Different performance results
- Issue #2171³¹⁷⁸ - “negative entry in reference count table” running octotiger on 32 nodes on queenbee
- Issue #2170³¹⁷⁹ - Error while compiling on Mac + boost 1.60
- PR #2168³¹⁸⁰ - Fixing problems with is_bitwise_serializable
- Issue #2167³¹⁸¹ - startup & shutdown function should accept unique_function
- Issue #2166³¹⁸² - Simple receive_buffer example
- PR #2165³¹⁸³ - Fix wait all

³¹⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2190>

³¹⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2189>

³¹⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2188>

³¹⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2187>

³¹⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2186>

³¹⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2185>

³¹⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2184>

³¹⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2183>

³¹⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2182>

³¹⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2181>

³¹⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2180>

³¹⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2179>

³¹⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2177>

³¹⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2176>

³¹⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2175>

³¹⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2174>

³¹⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2172>

³¹⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2171>

³¹⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2170>

³¹⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2168>

³¹⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2167>

³¹⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2166>

³¹⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2165>

- PR #2164³¹⁸⁴ - Fix wait all
- PR #2163³¹⁸⁵ - Fix some typos in config tests
- PR #2162³¹⁸⁶ - Improve #includes
- PR #2160³¹⁸⁷ - Add inspect check for missing #include <list>
- PR #2159³¹⁸⁸ - Add missing finalize call to stop test hanging
- PR #2158³¹⁸⁹ - Algo fixes
- PR #2157³¹⁹⁰ - Stack check
- Issue #2156³¹⁹¹ - OSX reports stack space incorrectly (generic context coroutines)
- Issue #2155³¹⁹² - Race condition suspected in runtime
- PR #2154³¹⁹³ - Replace boost::detail::atomic_count with the new util::atomic_count
- PR #2153³¹⁹⁴ - Fix stack overflow on OSX
- PR #2152³¹⁹⁵ - Define is_bitwise_serializable as is_trivially_copyable when available
- PR #2151³¹⁹⁶ - Adding missing <cstring> for std::mem* functions
- Issue #2150³¹⁹⁷ - Unable to use component clients as action return types
- PR #2149³¹⁹⁸ - std::memmove copies bytes, use bytes* sizeof(type) when copying larger types
- PR #2146³¹⁹⁹ - Adding customization point for parallel copy/move
- PR #2145³²⁰⁰ - Applying changes to address warnings issued by latest version of PVS Studio
- Issue #2148³²⁰¹ - hpx::parallel::copy is broken after trivially copyable changes
- PR #2144³²⁰² - Some minor tweaks to compute prototype
- PR #2143³²⁰³ - Added Boost version support information over OSX platform
- PR #2142³²⁰⁴ - Fixing memory leak in example
- PR #2141³²⁰⁵ - Add missing specializations in execution policies
- PR #2139³²⁰⁶ - This PR fixes a few problems reported by Clang's Undefined Behavior sanitizer

³¹⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2164>

³¹⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2163>

³¹⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2162>

³¹⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2160>

³¹⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2159>

³¹⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2158>

³¹⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2157>

³¹⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2156>

³¹⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2155>

³¹⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2154>

³¹⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2153>

³¹⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2152>

³¹⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2151>

³¹⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2150>

³¹⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2149>

³¹⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2146>

³²⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2145>

³²⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2148>

³²⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2144>

³²⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2143>

³²⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2142>

³²⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2141>

³²⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2139>

- PR #2138³²⁰⁷ - Revert “Adding fedora docs”
- PR #2136³²⁰⁸ - Removed double semicolon
- PR #2135³²⁰⁹ - Add deprecated #include check for hpx_fwd.hpp
- PR #2134³²¹⁰ - Resolved memory leak in stencil_8
- PR #2133³²¹¹ - Replace uses of boost pointer containers
- PR #2132³²¹² - Removing unused typedef
- PR #2131³²¹³ - Add several include checks for std facilities
- PR #2130³²¹⁴ - Fixing parcel compression, adding test
- PR #2129³²¹⁵ - Fix invalid attribute warnings
- Issue #2128³²¹⁶ - hpx::init seems to segfault
- PR #2127³²¹⁷ - Making executor_traits N-nary
- PR #2126³²¹⁸ - GCC 4.6 fails to deduce the correct type in lambda
- PR #2125³²¹⁹ - Making parcel coalescing test actually test something
- Issue #2124³²²⁰ - Make a testcase for parcel compression
- Issue #2123³²²¹ - hpx/hpx/runtime/applier_fwd.hpp - Multiple defined types
- Issue #2122³²²² - Exception in primary_namespace::resolve_free_list
- Issue #2121³²²³ - Possible memory leak in 1d_stencil_8
- PR #2120³²²⁴ - Fixing 2119
- Issue #2119³²²⁵ - reduce_by_key compilation problems
- Issue #2118³²²⁶ - Premature unwrapping of boost::ref’ed arguments
- PR #2117³²²⁷ - Added missing initializer on last constructor for thread_description
- PR #2116³²²⁸ - Use a lightweight bind implementation when no placeholders are given
- PR #2115³²²⁹ - Replace boost::shared_ptr with std::shared_ptr

³²⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2138>

³²⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2136>

³²⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2135>

³²¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2134>

³²¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2133>

³²¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2132>

³²¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2131>

³²¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2130>

³²¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2129>

³²¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2128>

³²¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2127>

³²¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2126>

³²¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2125>

³²²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2124>

³²²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2123>

³²²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2122>

³²²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2121>

³²²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2120>

³²²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2119>

³²²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2118>

³²²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2117>

³²²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2116>

³²²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2115>

- PR #2114³²³⁰ - Adding hook functions for executor_parameter_traits supporting timers
- Issue #2113³²³¹ - Compilation error with gcc version 4.9.3 (MacPorts gcc49 4.9.3_0)
- PR #2112³²³² - Replace uses of safe_bool with explicit operator bool
- Issue #2111³²³³ - Compilation error on QT example
- Issue #2110³²³⁴ - Compilation error when passing non-future argument to unwrapped continuation in dataflow
- Issue #2109³²³⁵ - Warning while compiling hpx
- Issue #2109³²³⁶ - Stack trace of last bug causing issues with octotiger
- Issue #2108³²³⁷ - Stack trace of last bug causing issues with octotiger
- PR #2107³²³⁸ - Making sure that a missing parcel_coalescing module does not cause startup exceptions
- PR #2106³²³⁹ - Stop using hpx_fwd.hpp
- Issue #2105³²⁴⁰ - coalescing plugin handler is not optional any more
- Issue #2104³²⁴¹ - Make executor_traits N-nary
- Issue #2103³²⁴² - Build error with octotiger and hpx commit e657426d
- PR #2102³²⁴³ - Combining thread data storage
- PR #2101³²⁴⁴ - Added repartition version of 1d stencil that uses any performance counter
- PR #2100³²⁴⁵ - Drop obsolete TR1 result_of protocol
- PR #2099³²⁴⁶ - Replace uses of boost::bind with util::bind
- PR #2098³²⁴⁷ - Deprecated inspect checks
- PR #2097³²⁴⁸ - Reduce by key, extends #1141
- PR #2096³²⁴⁹ - Moving local cache from external to hpx/util
- PR #2095³²⁵⁰ - Bump minimum required Boost to 1.50.0
- PR #2094³²⁵¹ - Add include checks for several Boost utilities
- Issue #2093³²⁵² - /.../local_cache.hpp(89): error #303: explicit type is missing (“int” assumed)

³²³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2114>

³²³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2113>

³²³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2112>

³²³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2111>

³²³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2110>

³²³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2109>

³²³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2109>

³²³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2108>

³²³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2107>

³²³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2106>

³²⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2105>

³²⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2104>

³²⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2103>

³²⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2102>

³²⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2101>

³²⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2100>

³²⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2099>

³²⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2098>

³²⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2097>

³²⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2096>

³²⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2095>

³²⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2094>

³²⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2093>

- PR #2091³²⁵³ - Fix for Raspberry pi build
- PR #2090³²⁵⁴ - Fix storage size for util::function<>
- PR #2089³²⁵⁵ - Fix #2088
- Issue #2088³²⁵⁶ - More verbose output from cmake configuration
- PR #2087³²⁵⁷ - Making sure init_globally always executes hpx_main
- Issue #2086³²⁵⁸ - Race condition with recent HPX
- PR #2085³²⁵⁹ - Adding #include checker
- PR #2084³²⁶⁰ - Replace boost lock types with standard library ones
- PR #2083³²⁶¹ - Simplify packaged task
- PR #2082³²⁶² - Updating APEX version for testing
- PR #2081³²⁶³ - Cleanup exception headers
- PR #2080³²⁶⁴ - Make call_once variadic
- Issue #2079³²⁶⁵ - With GNU C++, line 85 of hpx/config/version.hpp causes link failure when linking application
- Issue #2078³²⁶⁶ - Simple test fails with _GLIBCXX_DEBUG defined
- PR #2077³²⁶⁷ - Instantiate board in nqueen client
- PR #2076³²⁶⁸ - Moving coalescing registration to TUs
- PR #2075³²⁶⁹ - Fixed some documentation typos
- PR #2074³²⁷⁰ - Adding flush-mode to message handler flush
- PR #2073³²⁷¹ - Fixing performance regression introduced lately
- PR #2072³²⁷² - Refactor local::condition_variable
- PR #2071³²⁷³ - Timer based on boost::asio::deadline_timer
- PR #2070³²⁷⁴ - Refactor tuple based functionality
- PR #2069³²⁷⁵ - Fixed typos

³²⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2091>

³²⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2090>

³²⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2089>

³²⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2088>

³²⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2087>

³²⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2086>

³²⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2085>

³²⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2084>

³²⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2083>

³²⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2082>

³²⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2081>

³²⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2080>

³²⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2079>

³²⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2078>

³²⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2077>

³²⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2076>

³²⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2075>

³²⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2074>

³²⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2073>

³²⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2072>

³²⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2071>

³²⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2070>

³²⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2069>

- Issue #2068³²⁷⁶ - Seg fault with octotiger
- PR #2067³²⁷⁷ - Algorithm cleanup
- PR #2066³²⁷⁸ - Split credit fixes
- PR #2065³²⁷⁹ - Rename HPX_MOVABLE_BUT_NOT_COPYABLE to HPX_MOVABLE_ONLY
- PR #2064³²⁸⁰ - Fixed some typos in docs
- PR #2063³²⁸¹ - Adding example demonstrating template components
- Issue #2062³²⁸² - Support component templates
- PR #2061³²⁸³ - Replace some uses of lexical_cast<string> with C++11 std::to_string
- PR #2060³²⁸⁴ - Replace uses of boost::noncopyable with HPX_NON_COPYABLE
- PR #2059³²⁸⁵ - Adding missing for_loop algorithms
- PR #2058³²⁸⁶ - Move several definitions to more appropriate headers
- PR #2057³²⁸⁷ - Simplify assert_owns_lock and ignore_while_checking
- PR #2056³²⁸⁸ - Replacing std::result_of with util::result_of
- PR #2055³²⁸⁹ - Fix process launching/connecting back
- PR #2054³²⁹⁰ - Add a forwarding coroutine header
- PR #2053³²⁹¹ - Replace uses of boost::unordered_map with std::unordered_map
- PR #2052³²⁹² - Rewrite tuple unwrap
- PR #2050³²⁹³ - Replace uses of BOOST_SCOPED_ENUM with C++11 scoped enums
- PR #2049³²⁹⁴ - Attempt to narrow down split_credit problem
- PR #2048³²⁹⁵ - Fixing gcc startup hangs
- PR #2047³²⁹⁶ - Fixing when_xxx and wait_xxx for MSVC12
- PR #2046³²⁹⁷ - adding persistent_auto_chunk_size and related tests for for_each
- PR #2045³²⁹⁸ - Fixing HPX_HAVE_THREAD_BACKTRACE_DEPTH build time configuration

³²⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2068>

³²⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2067>

³²⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2066>

³²⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2065>

³²⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2064>

³²⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2063>

³²⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2062>

³²⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2061>

³²⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2060>

³²⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2059>

³²⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2058>

³²⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2057>

³²⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2056>

³²⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2055>

³²⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2054>

³²⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2053>

³²⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2052>

³²⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2050>

³²⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2049>

³²⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2048>

³²⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2047>

³²⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2046>

³²⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2045>

- PR #2044³²⁹⁹ - Adding missing service executor types
- PR #2043³³⁰⁰ - Removing ambiguous definitions for is_future_range and future_range_traits
- PR #2042³³⁰¹ - Clarify that HPX builds can use (much) more than 2GB per process
- PR #2041³³⁰² - Changing future_iterator_traits to support pointers
- Issue #2040³³⁰³ - Improve documentation memory usage warning?
- PR #2039³³⁰⁴ - Coroutine cleanup
- PR #2038³³⁰⁵ - Fix cmake policy CMP0042 warning MACOSX_RPATH
- PR #2037³³⁰⁶ - Avoid redundant specialization of [**unique**]function_nonser
- PR #2036³³⁰⁷ - nvcc dies with an internal error upon pushing/popping warnings inside templates
- Issue #2035³³⁰⁸ - Use a less restrictive iterator definition in hpx::lcos::detail::future_iterator_traits
- PR #2034³³⁰⁹ - Fixing compilation error with thread queue wait time performance counter
- Issue #2033³³¹⁰ - Compilation error when compiling with thread queue waittime performance counter
- Issue #2032³³¹¹ - Ambiguous template instantiation for is_future_range and future_range_traits.
- PR #2031³³¹² - Don't restart timer on every incoming parcel
- PR #2030³³¹³ - Unify handling of execution policies in parallel algorithms
- PR #2029³³¹⁴ - Make pkg-config .pc files use .dylib on OSX
- PR #2028³³¹⁵ - Adding process component
- PR #2027³³¹⁶ - Making check for compiler compatibility independent on compiler path
- PR #2025³³¹⁷ - Fixing inspect tool
- PR #2024³³¹⁸ - Intel13 removal
- PR #2023³³¹⁹ - Fix errors related to older boost versions and parameter pack expansions in lambdas
- Issue #2022³³²⁰ - gmake fail: “No rule to make target /usr/lib46/libboost_context-mt.so”
- PR #2021³³²¹ - Added Sudoku example

³²⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2044>

³³⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2043>

³³⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2042>

³³⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2041>

³³⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2040>

³³⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2039>

³³⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2038>

³³⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2037>

³³⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2036>

³³⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2035>

³³⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2034>

³³¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2033>

³³¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2032>

³³¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2031>

³³¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2030>

³³¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2029>

³³¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2028>

³³¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2027>

³³¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2025>

³³¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2024>

³³¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2023>

³³²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2022>

³³²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2021>

- Issue #2020³³²² - Make errors related to init_globally.cpp example while building HPX out of the box
- PR #2019³³²³ - Fixed some compilation and cmake errors encountered in nqueen example
- PR #2018³³²⁴ - For loop algorithms
- PR #2017³³²⁵ - Non-recursive at_index implementation
- Issue #2016³³²⁶ - Add index-based for-loops
- Issue #2015³³²⁷ - Change default bind-mode to balanced
- PR #2014³³²⁸ - Fixed dataflow if invoked action returns a future
- PR #2013³³²⁹ - Fixing compilation issues with external example
- PR #2012³³³⁰ - Added Sierpinski Triangle example
- Issue #2011³³³¹ - Compilation error while running sample hello_world_component code
- PR #2010³³³² - Segmented move implemented for hpx::vector
- Issue #2009³³³³ - pkg-config order incorrect on 14.04 / GCC 4.8
- Issue #2008³³³⁴ - Compilation error in dataflow of action returning a future
- PR #2007³³³⁵ - Adding new performance counter exposing overall scheduler time
- PR #2006³³³⁶ - Function includes
- PR #2005³³³⁷ - Adding an example demonstrating how to initialize HPX from a global object
- PR #2004³³³⁸ - Fixing 2000
- PR #2003³³³⁹ - Adding generation parameter to gather to enable using it more than once
- PR #2002³³⁴⁰ - Turn on position independent code to solve link problem with hpx_init
- Issue #2001³³⁴¹ - Gathering more than once segfaults
- Issue #2000³³⁴² - Undefined reference to hpx::assertion_failed
- Issue #1999³³⁴³ - Seg fault in hpx::lcos::base_lco_with_value<*>::set_value_nonvirt() when running octo-tiger
- PR #1998³³⁴⁴ - Detect unknown command line options

³³²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2020>

³³²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2019>

³³²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2018>

³³²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2017>

³³²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2016>

³³²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2015>

³³²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2014>

³³²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2013>

³³³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2012>

³³³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2011>

³³³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2010>

³³³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2009>

³³³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2008>

³³³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2007>

³³³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2006>

³³³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2005>

³³³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2004>

³³³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2003>

³³⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/2002>

³³⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2001>

³³⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/2000>

³³⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1999>

³³⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1998>

- PR #1997³³⁴⁵ - Extending thread description
- PR #1996³³⁴⁶ - Adding natvis files to solution (MSVC only)
- Issue #1995³³⁴⁷ - Command line handling does not produce error
- PR #1994³³⁴⁸ - Possible missing include in test_utils.hpp
- PR #1993³³⁴⁹ - Add missing LANGUAGES tag to a hpx_add_compile_flag_if_available() call in CMake-Lists.txt
- PR #1992³³⁵⁰ - Fixing shared_executor_test
- PR #1991³³⁵¹ - Making sure the winsock library is properly initialized
- PR #1990³³⁵² - Fixing bind_test placeholder ambiguity coming from boost-1.60
- PR #1989³³⁵³ - Performance tuning
- PR #1987³³⁵⁴ - Make configurable size of internal storage in util::function
- PR #1986³³⁵⁵ - AGAS Refactoring+1753 Cache mods
- PR #1985³³⁵⁶ - Adding missing task_block::run() overload taking an executor
- PR #1984³³⁵⁷ - Adding an optimized LRU Cache implementation (for AGAS)
- PR #1983³³⁵⁸ - Avoid invoking migration table look up for all objects
- PR #1981³³⁵⁹ - Replacing uintptr_t (which is not defined everywhere) with std::size_t
- PR #1980³³⁶⁰ - Optimizing LCO continuations
- PR #1979³³⁶¹ - Fixing Cori
- PR #1978³³⁶² - Fix test check that got broken in hasty fix to memory overflow
- PR #1977³³⁶³ - Refactor action traits
- PR #1976³³⁶⁴ - Fixes typo in README.rst
- PR #1975³³⁶⁵ - Reduce size of benchmark timing arrays to fix test failures
- PR #1974³³⁶⁶ - Add action to update data owned by the partitioned_vector component
- PR #1972³³⁶⁷ - Adding partitioned_vector SPMD example

³³⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1997>

³³⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1996>

³³⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1995>

³³⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1994>

³³⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1993>

³³⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1992>

³³⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1991>

³³⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1990>

³³⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1989>

³³⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1987>

³³⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1986>

³³⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1985>

³³⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1984>

³³⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1983>

³³⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1981>

³³⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1980>

³³⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1979>

³³⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1978>

³³⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1977>

³³⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1976>

³³⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1975>

³³⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1974>

³³⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1972>

- PR #1971³³⁶⁸ - Fixing 1965
- PR #1970³³⁶⁹ - Papi fixes
- PR #1969³³⁷⁰ - Fixing continuation recursions to not depend on fixed amount of recursions
- PR #1968³³⁷¹ - More segmented algorithms
- Issue #1967³³⁷² - Simplify component implementations
- PR #1966³³⁷³ - Migrate components
- Issue #1964³³⁷⁴ - fatal error: ‘boost/lockfree/detail/branch_hints.hpp’ file not found
- Issue #1962³³⁷⁵ - parallel:copy_if has race condition when used on in place arrays
- PR #1963³³⁷⁶ - Fixing Static Parcelport initialization
- PR #1961³³⁷⁷ - Fix function target
- Issue #1960³³⁷⁸ - Papi counters don’t reset
- PR #1959³³⁷⁹ - Fixing 1958
- Issue #1958³³⁸⁰ - inclusive_scan gives incorrect results with non-commutative operator
- PR #1957³³⁸¹ - Fixing #1950
- PR #1956³³⁸² - Sort by key example
- PR #1955³³⁸³ - Adding regression test for #1946: Hang in wait_all() in distributed run
- Issue #1954³³⁸⁴ - HPX releases should not use -Werror
- PR #1953³³⁸⁵ - Adding performance analysis for AGAS cache
- PR #1952³³⁸⁶ - Adapting test for explicit variadics to fail for gcc 4.6
- PR #1951³³⁸⁷ - Fixing memory leak
- Issue #1950³³⁸⁸ - Simplify external builds
- PR #1949³³⁸⁹ - Fixing yet another lock that is being held during suspension
- PR #1948³³⁹⁰ - Fixed container algorithms for Intel

³³⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1971>

³³⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1970>

³³⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1969>

³³⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1968>

³³⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1967>

³³⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1966>

³³⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1964>

³³⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1962>

³³⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1963>

³³⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1961>

³³⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1960>

³³⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1959>

³³⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1958>

³³⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1957>

³³⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1956>

³³⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1955>

³³⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1954>

³³⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1953>

³³⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1952>

³³⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1951>

³³⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1950>

³³⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1949>

³³⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1948>

- PR #1947³³⁹¹ - Adding workaround for tagged_tuple
- Issue #1946³³⁹² - Hang in wait_all() in distributed run
- PR #1945³³⁹³ - Fixed container algorithm tests
- Issue #1944³³⁹⁴ - assertion ‘p.destination_locality() == hpx::get_locality()’ failed
- PR #1943³³⁹⁵ - Fix a couple of compile errors with clang
- PR #1942³³⁹⁶ - Making parcel coalescing functional
- Issue #1941³³⁹⁷ - Re-enable parcel coalescing
- PR #1940³³⁹⁸ - Touching up make_future
- PR #1939³³⁹⁹ - Fixing problems in over-subscription management in the resource manager
- PR #1938³⁴⁰⁰ - Removing use of unified Boost.Thread header
- PR #1937³⁴⁰¹ - Cleaning up the use of Boost.Accumulator headers
- PR #1936³⁴⁰² - Making sure interval timer is started for aggregating performance counters
- PR #1935³⁴⁰³ - Tagged results
- PR #1934³⁴⁰⁴ - Fix remote async with deferred launch policy
- Issue #1933³⁴⁰⁵ - Floating point exception in statistics_counter<boost::accumulators::tag::mean>::get_c...
- PR #1932³⁴⁰⁶ - Removing superfluous includes of boost/lockfree/detail/branch_hints.hpp
- PR #1931³⁴⁰⁷ - fix compilation with clang 3.8.0
- Issue #1930³⁴⁰⁸ - Missing online documentation for HPX 0.9.11
- PR #1929³⁴⁰⁹ - LWG2485: get() should be overloaded for const tuple&&
- PR #1928³⁴¹⁰ - Revert “Using ninja for circle-ci builds”
- PR #1927³⁴¹¹ - Using ninja for circle-ci builds
- PR #1926³⁴¹² - Fixing serialization of std::array
- Issue #1925³⁴¹³ - Issues with static HPX libraries

³³⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1947>

³³⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1946>

³³⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1945>

³³⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1944>

³³⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1943>

³³⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1942>

³³⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1941>

³³⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1940>

³³⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1939>

³⁴⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1938>

³⁴⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1937>

³⁴⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1936>

³⁴⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1935>

³⁴⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1934>

³⁴⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1933>

³⁴⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1932>

³⁴⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1931>

³⁴⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1930>

³⁴⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1929>

³⁴¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1928>

³⁴¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1927>

³⁴¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1926>

³⁴¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1925>

- Issue #1924³⁴¹⁴ - Performance degrading over time
- Issue #1923³⁴¹⁵ - serialization of std::array appears broken in latest commit
- PR #1922³⁴¹⁶ - Container algorithms
- PR #1921³⁴¹⁷ - Tons of smaller quality improvements
- Issue #1920³⁴¹⁸ - Seg fault in hpx::serialization::output_archive::add_gid when running octotiger
- Issue #1919³⁴¹⁹ - Intel 15 compiler bug preventing HPX build
- PR #1918³⁴²⁰ - Address sanitizer fixes
- PR #1917³⁴²¹ - Fixing compilation problems of parallel::sort with Intel compilers
- PR #1916³⁴²² - Making sure code compiles if HPX_WITH_HWLOC=Off
- Issue #1915³⁴²³ - max_cores undefined if HPX_WITH_HWLOC=Off
- PR #1913³⁴²⁴ - Add utility member functions for partitioned_vector
- PR #1912³⁴²⁵ - Adding support for invoking actions to dataflow
- PR #1911³⁴²⁶ - Adding first batch of container algorithms
- PR #1910³⁴²⁷ - Keep cmake_module_path
- PR #1909³⁴²⁸ - Fix mpirun with pbs
- PR #1908³⁴²⁹ - Changing parallel::sort to return the last iterator as proposed by N4560
- PR #1907³⁴³⁰ - Adding a minimum version for Open MPI
- PR #1906³⁴³¹ - Updates to the Release Procedure
- PR #1905³⁴³² - Fixing #1903
- PR #1904³⁴³³ - Making sure std containers are cleared before serialization loads data
- Issue #1903³⁴³⁴ - When running octotiger, I get: assertion '(*new_gids_)[gid].size() == 1' failed: HPX(assertion_failure)
- Issue #1902³⁴³⁵ - Immediate crash when running hpx/octotiger with _GLIBCXX_DEBUG defined.
- PR #1901³⁴³⁶ - Making non-serializable classes non-serializable

³⁴¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1924>

³⁴¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1923>

³⁴¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1922>

³⁴¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1921>

³⁴¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1920>

³⁴¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1919>

³⁴²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1918>

³⁴²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1917>

³⁴²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1916>

³⁴²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1915>

³⁴²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1913>

³⁴²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1912>

³⁴²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1911>

³⁴²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1910>

³⁴²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1909>

³⁴²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1908>

³⁴³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1907>

³⁴³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1906>

³⁴³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1905>

³⁴³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1904>

³⁴³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1903>

³⁴³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1902>

³⁴³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1901>

- Issue #1900³⁴³⁷ - Two possible issues with std::list serialization
- PR #1899³⁴³⁸ - Fixing a problem with credit splitting as revealed by #1898
- Issue #1898³⁴³⁹ - Accessing component from locality where it was not created segfaults
- PR #1897³⁴⁴⁰ - Changing parallel::sort to return the last iterator as proposed by N4560
- Issue #1896³⁴⁴¹ - version 1.0?
- Issue #1895³⁴⁴² - Warning comment on numa_allocator is not very clear
- PR #1894³⁴⁴³ - Add support for compilers that have thread_local
- PR #1893³⁴⁴⁴ - Fixing 1890
- PR #1892³⁴⁴⁵ - Adds typed future_type for executor_traits
- PR #1891³⁴⁴⁶ - Fix wording in certain parallel algorithm docs
- Issue #1890³⁴⁴⁷ - Invoking papi counters give segfault
- PR #1889³⁴⁴⁸ - Fixing problems as reported by clang-check
- PR #1888³⁴⁴⁹ - WIP parallel is_heap
- PR #1887³⁴⁵⁰ - Fixed resetting performance counters related to idle-rate, etc
- Issue #1886³⁴⁵¹ - Run hpx with qsub does not work
- PR #1885³⁴⁵² - Warning cleaning pass
- PR #1884³⁴⁵³ - Add missing parallel algorithm header
- PR #1883³⁴⁵⁴ - Add feature test for thread_local on Clang for TLS
- PR #1882³⁴⁵⁵ - Fix some redundant qualifiers
- Issue #1881³⁴⁵⁶ - Unable to compile Octotiger using HPX and Intel MPI on SuperMIC
- Issue #1880³⁴⁵⁷ - clang with libc++ on Linux needs TLS case
- PR #1879³⁴⁵⁸ - Doc fixes for #1868
- PR #1878³⁴⁵⁹ - Simplify functions

³⁴³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1900>

³⁴³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1899>

³⁴³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1898>

³⁴⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1897>

³⁴⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1896>

³⁴⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1895>

³⁴⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1894>

³⁴⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1893>

³⁴⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1892>

³⁴⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1891>

³⁴⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1890>

³⁴⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1889>

³⁴⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1888>

³⁴⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1887>

³⁴⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1886>

³⁴⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1885>

³⁴⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1884>

³⁴⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1883>

³⁴⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1882>

³⁴⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1881>

³⁴⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1880>

³⁴⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1879>

³⁴⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1878>

- PR #1877³⁴⁶⁰ - Removing most usage of Boost.Config
- PR #1876³⁴⁶¹ - Add missing parallel algorithms to algorithm.hpp
- PR #1875³⁴⁶² - Simplify callables
- PR #1874³⁴⁶³ - Address long standing FIXME on using std::unique_ptr with incomplete types
- PR #1873³⁴⁶⁴ - Fixing 1871
- PR #1872³⁴⁶⁵ - Making sure PBS environment uses specified node list even if no PBS_NODEFILE env is available
- Issue #1871³⁴⁶⁶ - Fortran checks should be optional
- PR #1870³⁴⁶⁷ - Touch local::mutex
- PR #1869³⁴⁶⁸ - Documentation refactoring based off #1868
- PR #1867³⁴⁶⁹ - Embrace static_assert
- PR #1866³⁴⁷⁰ - Fix #1803 with documentation refactoring
- PR #1865³⁴⁷¹ - Setting OUTPUT_NAME as target properties
- PR #1863³⁴⁷² - Use SYSTEM for boost includes
- PR #1862³⁴⁷³ - Minor cleanups
- PR #1861³⁴⁷⁴ - Minor Corrections for Release
- PR #1860³⁴⁷⁵ - Fixing hpx gdb script
- Issue #1859³⁴⁷⁶ - reset_active_counters resets times and thread counts before some of the counters are evaluated
- PR #1858³⁴⁷⁷ - Release V0.9.11
- PR #1857³⁴⁷⁸ - removing diskperf example from 9.11 release
- PR #1856³⁴⁷⁹ - fix return in packaged_task_base::reset()
- Issue #1842³⁴⁸⁰ - Install error: file INSTALL cannot find libhpx_parcel_coalescing.so.0.9.11
- PR #1839³⁴⁸¹ - Adding fedora docs
- PR #1824³⁴⁸² - Changing version on master to V0.9.12

³⁴⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1877>
³⁴⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1876>
³⁴⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1875>
³⁴⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1874>
³⁴⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1873>
³⁴⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1872>
³⁴⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1871>
³⁴⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1870>
³⁴⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1869>
³⁴⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1867>
³⁴⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1866>
³⁴⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1865>
³⁴⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1863>
³⁴⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1862>
³⁴⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1861>
³⁴⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1860>
³⁴⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1859>
³⁴⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1858>
³⁴⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1857>
³⁴⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1856>
³⁴⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1842>
³⁴⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1839>
³⁴⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1824>

- PR #1818³⁴⁸³ - Fixing #1748
- Issue #1815³⁴⁸⁴ - seg fault in AGAS
- Issue #1803³⁴⁸⁵ - wait_all documentation
- Issue #1796³⁴⁸⁶ - Outdated documentation to be revised
- Issue #1759³⁴⁸⁷ - glibc munmap_chunk or free(): invalid pointer on SuperMIC
- Issue #1753³⁴⁸⁸ - HPX performance degrades with time since execution begins
- Issue #1748³⁴⁸⁹ - All public HPX headers need to be self contained
- PR #1719³⁴⁹⁰ - How to build HPX with Visual Studio
- Issue #1684³⁴⁹¹ - Race condition when using --hpx:connect?
- PR #1658³⁴⁹² - Add serialization for std::set (as there is for std::vector and std::map)
- PR #1641³⁴⁹³ - Generic client
- Issue #1632³⁴⁹⁴ - heartbeat example fails on separate nodes
- PR #1603³⁴⁹⁵ - Adds preferred namespace check to inspect tool
- Issue #1559³⁴⁹⁶ - Extend inspect tool
- Issue #1523³⁴⁹⁷ - Remote async with deferred launch policy never executes
- Issue #1472³⁴⁹⁸ - Serialization issues
- Issue #1457³⁴⁹⁹ - Implement N4392: C++ Latches and Barriers
- PR #1444³⁵⁰⁰ - Enabling usage of moveonly types for component construction
- Issue #1407³⁵⁰¹ - The Intel 13 compiler has failing unit tests
- Issue #1405³⁵⁰² - Allow component constructors to take movable only types
- Issue #1265³⁵⁰³ - Enable dataflow() to be usable with actions
- Issue #1236³⁵⁰⁴ - NUMA aware allocators
- Issue #802³⁵⁰⁵ - Fix Broken Examples

³⁴⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1818>

³⁴⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1815>

³⁴⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1803>

³⁴⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1796>

³⁴⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1759>

³⁴⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1753>

³⁴⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1748>

³⁴⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1719>

³⁴⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1684>

³⁴⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1658>

³⁴⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1641>

³⁴⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1632>

³⁴⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1603>

³⁴⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1559>

³⁴⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1523>

³⁴⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1472>

³⁴⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1457>

³⁵⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1444>

³⁵⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1407>

³⁵⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1405>

³⁵⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1265>

³⁵⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1236>

³⁵⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/802>

- Issue #559³⁵⁰⁶ - Add hpx::migrate facility
- Issue #449³⁵⁰⁷ - Make actions with template arguments usable and add documentation
- Issue #279³⁵⁰⁸ - Refactor addressing_service into a base class and two derived classes
- Issue #224³⁵⁰⁹ - Changing thread state metadata is not thread safe
- Issue #55³⁵¹⁰ - Uniform syntax for enums should be implemented

2.10.14 HPX V0.9.11 (Nov 11, 2015)

Our main focus for this release was the design and development of a coherent set of higher-level APIs exposing various types of parallelism to the application programmer. We introduced the concepts of an `executor`, which can be used to customize the `where` and `when` of execution of tasks in the context of parallelizing codes. We extended all APIs related to managing parallel tasks to support executors which gives the user the choice of either using one of the predefined executor types or to provide its own, possibly application specific, executor. We paid very close attention to align all of these changes with the existing C++ Standards documents or with the ongoing proposals for standardization.

This release is the first after our change to a new development policy. We switched all development to be strictly performed on branches only, all direct commits to our main branch (`master`) are prohibited. Any change has to go through a peer review before it will be merged to `master`. As a result the overall stability of our code base has significantly increased, the development process itself has been simplified. This change manifests itself in a large number of pull-requests which have been merged (please see below for a full list of closed issues and pull-requests). All in all for this release, we closed almost 100 issues and merged over 290 pull-requests. There have been over 1600 commits to the `master` branch since the last release.

General changes

- We are moving into the direction of unifying managed and simple components. As such, the classes `hpx::components::component` and `hpx::components::component_base` have been added which currently just forward to the currently existing simple component facilities. The examples have been converted to only use those two classes.
- Added integration with the [CircleCI](#)³⁵¹¹ hosted continuous integration service. This gives us constant and immediate feedback on the health of our `master` branch.
- The compiler configuration subsystem in the build system has been reimplemented. Instead of using Boost.Config we now use our own lightweight set of cmake scripts to determine the available language and library features supported by the used compiler.
- The API for creating instances of components has been consolidated. All component instances should be created using the `hpx::new_`. It allows one to instantiate both, single component instances and multiple component instances. The placement of the created components can be controlled by special distribution policies. Please see the corresponding documentation outlining the use of `hpx::new_`.
- Introduced four new distribution policies which can be used with many API functions which traditionally expected to be used with a locality id. The new distribution policies are:
 - `hpx::components::default_distribution_policy` which tries to place multiple component instances as evenly as possible.

³⁵⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/559>

³⁵⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/449>

³⁵⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/279>

³⁵⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/224>

³⁵¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/55>

³⁵¹¹ <https://circleci.com/gh/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx>

- `hpx::components::colocating_distribution_policy` which will refer to the locality where a given component instance is currently placed.
- `hpx::components::binpacking_distribution_policy` which will place multiple component instances as evenly as possible based on any performance counter.
- `hpx::components::target_distribution_policy` which allows one to represent a given locality in the context of a distribution policy.
- The new distribution policies can now be also used with `hpx::async`. This change also deprecates `hpx::async_colocated(id, ...)` which now is replaced by a distribution policy: `hpx::async(hpx::colocated(id), ...)`.
- The `hpx::vector` and `hpx::unordered_map` data structures can now be used with the new distribution policies as well.
- The parallel facility `hpx::parallel::task_region` has been renamed to `hpx::parallel::task_block` based on the changes in the corresponding standardization proposal [N4411³⁵¹²](#).
- Added extensions to the parallel facility `hpx::parallel::task_block` allowing to combine a `task_block` with an execution policy. This implies a minor breaking change as the `hpx::parallel::task_block` is now a template.
- Added new LCOs: `hpx::lcos::latch` and `hpx::lcos::local::latch` which semantically conform to the proposed `std::latch` (see [N4399³⁵¹³](#)).
- Added performance counters exposing data related to data transferred by input/output (filesystem) operations (thanks to Maciej Brodowicz).
- Added performance counters allowing to track the number of action invocations (local and remote invocations).
- Added new command line options `-hpx:print-counter-at` and `-hpx:reset-counters`.
- The `hpx::vector` component has been renamed to `hpx::partitioned_vector` to make it explicit that the underlying memory is not contiguous.
- Introduced a completely new and uniform higher-level parallelism API which is based on executors. All existing parallelism APIs have been adapted to this. We have added a large number of different executor types, such as a numa-aware executor, a this-thread executor, etc.
- Added support for the MingW toolchain on Windows (thanks to Eric Lemanissier).
- HPX now includes support for APEX, (Autonomic Performance Environment for eXascale). APEX is an instrumentation and software adaptation library that provides an interface to TAU profiling / tracing as well as runtime adaptation of HPX applications through policy definitions. For more information and documentation, please see <https://github.com/UO-OACISS/xpress-apex>. To enable APEX at configuration time, specify `-DHPX_WITH_APEX=On`. To also include support for TAU profiling, specify `-DHPX_WITH_TAU=On` and specify the `-DTAU_ROOT`, `-DTAU_ARCH` and `-DTAU_OPTIONS` cmake parameters.
- We have implemented many more of the *Using parallel algorithms*. Please see [Issue #1141³⁵¹⁴](#) for the list of all available parallel algorithms (thanks to Daniel Bourgeois and John Biddiscombe for contributing their work).

³⁵¹² <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4411.pdf>

³⁵¹³ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4399.html>

³⁵¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1141>

Breaking changes

- We are moving into the direction of unifying managed and simple components. In order to stop exposing the old facilities, all examples have been converted to use the new classes. The breaking change in this release is that performance counters are now a `hpx::components::component_base` instead of `hpx::components::managed_component_base`.
- We removed the support for stackless threads. It turned out that there was no performance benefit when using stackless threads. As such, we decided to clean up our codebase. This feature was not documented.
- The CMake project name has changed from ‘hpx’ to ‘HPX’ for consistency and compatibility with naming conventions and other CMake projects. Generated config files go into `<prefix>/lib/cmake/HPX` and not `<prefix>/lib/cmake/hpx`.
- The macro `HPX_REGISTER_MINIMAL_COMPONENT_FACTORY` has been deprecated. Please use `HPX_REGISTER_COMPONENT` instead. The old macro will be removed in the next release.
- The obsolete `distributing_factory` and `binpacking_factory` components have been removed. The corresponding functionality is now provided by the `hpx::new_` API function in conjunction with the `hpx::default_layout` and `hpx::binpacking` distribution policies (`hpx::components::default_distribution_policy` and `hpx::components::binpacking_distribution_policy`)
- The API function `hpx::new_colocated` has been deprecated. Please use the consolidated API `hpx::new_` in conjunction with the new `hpx::colocated` distribution policy (`hpx::components::colocating_distribution_policy`) instead. The old API function will still be available for at least one release of *HPX* if the configuration variable `HPX_WITH_COLOCATED_BACKWARDS_COMPATIBILITY` is enabled.
- The API function `hpx::async_colocated` has been deprecated. Please use the consolidated API `hpx::async` in conjunction with the new `hpx::colocated` distribution policy (`hpx::components::colocating_distribution_policy`) instead. The old API function will still be available for at least one release of *HPX* if the configuration variable `HPX_WITH_COLOCATED_BACKWARDS_COMPATIBILITY` is enabled.
- The obsolete `remote_object` component has been removed.
- Replaced the use of Boost.Serialization with our own solution. While the new version is mostly compatible with Boost.Serialization, this change requires some minor code modifications in user code. For more information, please see the corresponding announcement³⁵¹⁵ on the hpx-users@stellar.cct.lsu.edu mailing list.
- The names used by cmake to influence various configuration options have been unified. The new naming scheme relies on all configuration constants to start with `HPX_WITH_...`, while the preprocessor constant which is used at build time starts with `HPX_HAVE_...`. For instance, the former cmake command line `-DHPX_MALLOC=...` now has to be specified a `-DHPX_WITH_MALLOC=...` and will cause the preprocessor constant `HPX_HAVE_MALLOC` to be defined. The actual name of the constant (i.e. `MALLOC`) has not changed. Please see the corresponding documentation for more details (*CMake variables used to configure HPX*).
- The `get_gid()` functions exposed by the component base classes `hpx::components::server::simple_component_base`, `hpx::components::server::managed_component_base` and `hpx::components::server::fixed_component_base` have been replaced by two new functions: `get_unmanaged_id()` and `get_id()`. To enable the old function name for backwards compatibility, use the cmake configuration option `HPX_WITH_COMPONENT_GET_GID_COMPATIBILITY=On`.
- All functions which were named `get_gid()` but were returning `hpx::id_type` have been renamed to `get_id()`. To enable the old function names for backwards compatibility, use the cmake configuration option `HPX_WITH_COMPONENT_GET_GID_COMPATIBILITY=On`.

³⁵¹⁵ <http://thread.gmane.org/gmane.comp.lib.hpx.devel/196>

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- PR #1855³⁵¹⁶ - Completely removing external/endian
- PR #1854³⁵¹⁷ - Don't pollute CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS through find_package()
- PR #1853³⁵¹⁸ - Updating CMake configuration to get correct version of TAU library
- PR #1852³⁵¹⁹ - Fixing Performance Problems with MPI Parcelport
- PR #1851³⁵²⁰ - Fixing hpx_add_link_flag() and hpx_remove_link_flag()
- PR #1850³⁵²¹ - Fixing 1836, adding parallel::sort
- PR #1849³⁵²² - Fixing configuration for use of more than 64 cores
- PR #1848³⁵²³ - Change default APEX version for release
- PR #1847³⁵²⁴ - Fix client_base::then on release
- PR #1846³⁵²⁵ - Removing broken lcos::local::channel from release
- PR #1845³⁵²⁶ - Adding example demonstrating a possible safe-object implementation to release
- PR #1844³⁵²⁷ - Removing stubs from accumulator examples
- PR #1843³⁵²⁸ - Don't pollute CMAKE_CXX_FLAGS through find_package()
- PR #1841³⁵²⁹ - Fixing client_base<>::then
- PR #1840³⁵³⁰ - Adding example demonstrating a possible safe-object implementation
- PR #1838³⁵³¹ - Update version rc1
- PR #1837³⁵³² - Removing broken lcos::local::channel
- PR #1835³⁵³³ - Adding explicit move constructor and assignment operator to hpx::lcos::promise
- PR #1834³⁵³⁴ - Making hpx::lcos::promise move-only
- PR #1833³⁵³⁵ - Adding fedora docs
- Issue #1832³⁵³⁶ - hpx::lcos::promise<> must be move-only

³⁵¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1855>

³⁵¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1854>

³⁵¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1853>

³⁵¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1852>

³⁵²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1851>

³⁵²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1850>

³⁵²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1849>

³⁵²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1848>

³⁵²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1847>

³⁵²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1846>

³⁵²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1845>

³⁵²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1844>

³⁵²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1843>

³⁵²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1841>

³⁵³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1840>

³⁵³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1838>

³⁵³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1837>

³⁵³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1835>

³⁵³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1834>

³⁵³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1833>

³⁵³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1832>

- PR #1831³⁵³⁷ - Fixing resource manager gcc5.2
- PR #1830³⁵³⁸ - Fix intel13
- PR #1829³⁵³⁹ - Unbreaking thread test
- PR #1828³⁵⁴⁰ - Fixing #1620
- PR #1827³⁵⁴¹ - Fixing a memory management issue for the Parquet application
- Issue #1826³⁵⁴² - Memory management issue in hpx::lcos::promise
- PR #1825³⁵⁴³ - Adding hpx::components::component and hpx::components::component_base
- PR #1823³⁵⁴⁴ - Adding git commit id to circleci build
- PR #1822³⁵⁴⁵ - applying fixes suggested by clang 3.7
- PR #1821³⁵⁴⁶ - Hyperlink fixes
- PR #1820³⁵⁴⁷ - added parallel multi-locality sanity test
- PR #1819³⁵⁴⁸ - Fixing #1667
- Issue #1817³⁵⁴⁹ - Hyperlinks generated by inspect tool are wrong
- PR #1816³⁵⁵⁰ - Support hpxrx
- PR #1814³⁵⁵¹ - Fix async to dispatch to the correct locality in all cases
- Issue #1813³⁵⁵² - async(launch:..., action(), ...) always invokes locally
- PR #1812³⁵⁵³ - fixed syntax error in CMakeLists.txt
- PR #1811³⁵⁵⁴ - Agas optimizations
- PR #1810³⁵⁵⁵ - drop superfluous typedefs
- PR #1809³⁵⁵⁶ - Allow HPX to be used as an optional package in 3rd party code
- PR #1808³⁵⁵⁷ - Fixing #1723
- PR #1807³⁵⁵⁸ - Making sure resolve_localities does not hang during normal operation
- Issue #1806³⁵⁵⁹ - Spinlock no longer movable and deletes operator ‘=’, breaks MiniGhost

³⁵³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1831>

³⁵³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1830>

³⁵³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1829>

³⁵⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1828>

³⁵⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1827>

³⁵⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1826>

³⁵⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1825>

³⁵⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1823>

³⁵⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1822>

³⁵⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1821>

³⁵⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1820>

³⁵⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1819>

³⁵⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1817>

³⁵⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1816>

³⁵⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1814>

³⁵⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1813>

³⁵⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1812>

³⁵⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1811>

³⁵⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1810>

³⁵⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1809>

³⁵⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1808>

³⁵⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1807>

³⁵⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1806>

- Issue #1804³⁵⁶⁰ - register_with_basename causes hangs
- PR #1801³⁵⁶¹ - Enhanced the inspect tool to take user directly to the problem with hyperlinks
- Issue #1800³⁵⁶² - Problems compiling application on smic
- PR #1799³⁵⁶³ - Fixing cv exceptions
- PR #1798³⁵⁶⁴ - Documentation refactoring & updating
- PR #1797³⁵⁶⁵ - Updating the activeharmony CMake module
- PR #1795³⁵⁶⁶ - Fixing cv
- PR #1794³⁵⁶⁷ - Fix connect with hpx::runtime_mode_connect
- PR #1793³⁵⁶⁸ - fix a wrong use of HPX_MAX_CPU_COUNT instead of HPX_HAVE_MAX_CPU_COUNT
- PR #1792³⁵⁶⁹ - Allow for default constructed parcel instances to be moved
- PR #1791³⁵⁷⁰ - Fix connect with hpx::runtime_mode_connect
- Issue #1790³⁵⁷¹ - assertion action_.get () failed: HPX(assertion_failure) when running Octotiger with pull request 1786
- PR #1789³⁵⁷² - Fixing discover_counter_types API function
- Issue #1788³⁵⁷³ - connect with hpx::runtime_mode_connect
- Issue #1787³⁵⁷⁴ - discover_counter_types not working
- PR #1786³⁵⁷⁵ - Changing addressing_service to use std::unordered_map instead of std::map
- PR #1785³⁵⁷⁶ - Fix is_iterator for container algorithms
- PR #1784³⁵⁷⁷ - Adding new command line options:
- PR #1783³⁵⁷⁸ - Minor changes for APEX support
- PR #1782³⁵⁷⁹ - Drop legacy forwarding action traits
- PR #1781³⁵⁸⁰ - Attempt to resolve the race between cv::wait_xxx and cv::notify_all
- PR #1780³⁵⁸¹ - Removing serialize_sequence
- PR #1779³⁵⁸² - Fixed #1501: hwloc configuration options are wrong for MIC

³⁵⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1804>

³⁵⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1801>

³⁵⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1800>

³⁵⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1799>

³⁵⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1798>

³⁵⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1797>

³⁵⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1795>

³⁵⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1794>

³⁵⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1793>

³⁵⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1792>

³⁵⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1791>

³⁵⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1790>

³⁵⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1789>

³⁵⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1788>

³⁵⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1787>

³⁵⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1786>

³⁵⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1785>

³⁵⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1784>

³⁵⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1783>

³⁵⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1782>

³⁵⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1781>

³⁵⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1780>

³⁵⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1779>

- PR #1778³⁵⁸³ - Removing ability to enable/disable parcel handling
- PR #1777³⁵⁸⁴ - Completely removing stackless threads
- PR #1776³⁵⁸⁵ - Cleaning up util/plugin
- PR #1775³⁵⁸⁶ - Agas fixes
- PR #1774³⁵⁸⁷ - Action invocation count
- PR #1773³⁵⁸⁸ - replaced MSVC variable with WIN32
- PR #1772³⁵⁸⁹ - Fixing Problems in MPI parcelport and future serialization.
- PR #1771³⁵⁹⁰ - Fixing intel 13 compiler errors related to variadic template template parameters for `lcos::when_` tests
- PR #1770³⁵⁹¹ - Forwarding decay to `std::`
- PR #1769³⁵⁹² - Add more characters with special regex meaning to the existing patch
- PR #1768³⁵⁹³ - Adding test for `receive_buffer`
- PR #1767³⁵⁹⁴ - Making sure that uptime counter throws exception on any attempt to be reset
- PR #1766³⁵⁹⁵ - Cleaning up code related to throttling scheduler
- PR #1765³⁵⁹⁶ - Restricting `thread_data` to creating only with `intrusive_pointers`
- PR #1764³⁵⁹⁷ - Fixing 1763
- Issue #1763³⁵⁹⁸ - UB in `thread_data::operator delete`
- PR #1762³⁵⁹⁹ - Making sure all serialization registries/factories are unique
- PR #1761³⁶⁰⁰ - Fixed #1751: `hpx::future::wait_for` fails a simple test
- PR #1758³⁶⁰¹ - Fixing #1757
- Issue #1757³⁶⁰² - pinning not correct using `-hpx:bind`
- Issue #1756³⁶⁰³ - compilation error with MinGW
- PR #1755³⁶⁰⁴ - Making output serialization const-correct
- Issue #1753³⁶⁰⁵ - HPX performance degrades with time since execution begins

³⁵⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1778>

³⁵⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1777>

³⁵⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1776>

³⁵⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1775>

³⁵⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1774>

³⁵⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1773>

³⁵⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1772>

³⁵⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1771>

³⁵⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1770>

³⁵⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1769>

³⁵⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1768>

³⁵⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1767>

³⁵⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1766>

³⁵⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1765>

³⁵⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1764>

³⁵⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1763>

³⁵⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1762>

³⁶⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1761>

³⁶⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1758>

³⁶⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1757>

³⁶⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1756>

³⁶⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1755>

³⁶⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1753>

- Issue #1752³⁶⁰⁶ - Error in AGAS
- Issue #1751³⁶⁰⁷ - hpx::future::wait_for fails a simple test
- PR #1750³⁶⁰⁸ - Removing hpx_fwd.hpp includes
- PR #1749³⁶⁰⁹ - Simplify result_of and friends
- PR #1747³⁶¹⁰ - Removed superfluous code from message_buffer.hpp
- PR #1746³⁶¹¹ - Tuple dependencies
- Issue #1745³⁶¹² - Broken when_some which takes iterators
- PR #1744³⁶¹³ - Refining archive interface
- PR #1743³⁶¹⁴ - Fixing when_all when only a single future is passed
- PR #1742³⁶¹⁵ - Config includes
- PR #1741³⁶¹⁶ - Os executors
- Issue #1740³⁶¹⁷ - hpx::promise has some problems
- PR #1739³⁶¹⁸ - Parallel composition with generic containers
- Issue #1738³⁶¹⁹ - After building program and successfully linking to a version of hpx DHPX_DIR seems to be ignored
- Issue #1737³⁶²⁰ - Uptime problems
- PR #1736³⁶²¹ - added convenience c-tor and begin()/end() to serialize_buffer
- PR #1735³⁶²² - Config includes
- PR #1734³⁶²³ - Fixed #1688: Add timer counters for tfunc_total and exec_total
- Issue #1733³⁶²⁴ - Add unit test for hpx/lcos/local/receive_buffer.hpp
- PR #1732³⁶²⁵ - Renaming get_os_thread_count
- PR #1731³⁶²⁶ - Basename registration
- Issue #1730³⁶²⁷ - Use after move of thread_init_data
- PR #1729³⁶²⁸ - Rewriting channel based on new gate component

³⁶⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1752>

³⁶⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1751>

³⁶⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1750>

³⁶⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1749>

³⁶¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1747>

³⁶¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1746>

³⁶¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1745>

³⁶¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1744>

³⁶¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1743>

³⁶¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1742>

³⁶¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1741>

³⁶¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1740>

³⁶¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1739>

³⁶¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1738>

³⁶²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1737>

³⁶²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1736>

³⁶²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1735>

³⁶²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1734>

³⁶²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1733>

³⁶²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1732>

³⁶²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1731>

³⁶²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1730>

³⁶²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1729>

- PR #1728³⁶²⁹ - Fixing #1722
- PR #1727³⁶³⁰ - Fixing compile problems with apply_colocated
- PR #1726³⁶³¹ - Apex integration
- PR #1725³⁶³² - fixed test timeouts
- PR #1724³⁶³³ - Renaming vector
- Issue #1723³⁶³⁴ - Drop support for intel compilers and gcc 4.4. based standard libs
- Issue #1722³⁶³⁵ - Add support for detecting non-ready futures before serialization
- PR #1721³⁶³⁶ - Unifying parallel executors, initializing from launch policy
- PR #1720³⁶³⁷ - dropped superfluous typedef
- Issue #1718³⁶³⁸ - Windows 10 x64, VS 2015 - Unknown CMake command “add_hpx_pseudo_target”.
- PR #1717³⁶³⁹ - Timed executor traits for thread-executors
- PR #1716³⁶⁴⁰ - serialization of arrays didn’t work with non-pod types. fixed
- PR #1715³⁶⁴¹ - List serialization
- PR #1714³⁶⁴² - changing misspellings
- PR #1713³⁶⁴³ - Fixed distribution policy executors
- PR #1712³⁶⁴⁴ - Moving library detection to be executed after feature tests
- PR #1711³⁶⁴⁵ - Simplify parcel
- PR #1710³⁶⁴⁶ - Compile only tests
- PR #1709³⁶⁴⁷ - Implemented timed executors
- PR #1708³⁶⁴⁸ - Implement parallel::executor_traits for thread-executors
- PR #1707³⁶⁴⁹ - Various fixes to threads::executors to make custom schedulers work
- PR #1706³⁶⁵⁰ - Command line option –hpx:cores does not work as expected
- Issue #1705³⁶⁵¹ - command line option –hpx:cores does not work as expected

³⁶²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1728>

³⁶³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1727>

³⁶³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1726>

³⁶³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1725>

³⁶³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1724>

³⁶³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1723>

³⁶³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1722>

³⁶³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1721>

³⁶³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1720>

³⁶³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1718>

³⁶³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1717>

³⁶⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1716>

³⁶⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1715>

³⁶⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1714>

³⁶⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1713>

³⁶⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1712>

³⁶⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1711>

³⁶⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1710>

³⁶⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1709>

³⁶⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1708>

³⁶⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1707>

³⁶⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1706>

³⁶⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1705>

- PR #1704³⁶⁵² - vector deserialization is speeded up a little
- PR #1703³⁶⁵³ - Fixing shared_mutes
- Issue #1702³⁶⁵⁴ - Shared_mutex does not compile with no_mutex cond_var
- PR #1701³⁶⁵⁵ - Add distribution_policy_executor
- PR #1700³⁶⁵⁶ - Executor parameters
- PR #1699³⁶⁵⁷ - Readers writer lock
- PR #1698³⁶⁵⁸ - Remove leftovers
- PR #1697³⁶⁵⁹ - Fixing held locks
- PR #1696³⁶⁶⁰ - Modified Scan Partitioner for Algorithms
- PR #1695³⁶⁶¹ - This thread executors
- PR #1694³⁶⁶² - Fixed #1688: Add timer counters for tfunc_total and exec_total
- PR #1693³⁶⁶³ - Fix #1691: is_executor template specification fails for inherited executors
- PR #1692³⁶⁶⁴ - Fixed #1662: Possible exception source in coalescing_message_handler
- Issue #1691³⁶⁶⁵ - is_executor template specification fails for inherited executors
- PR #1690³⁶⁶⁶ - added macro for non-intrusive serialization of classes without a default c-tor
- PR #1689³⁶⁶⁷ - Replace value_or_error with custom storage, unify future_data state
- Issue #1688³⁶⁶⁸ - Add timer counters for tfunc_total and exec_total
- PR #1687³⁶⁶⁹ - Fixed interval timer
- PR #1686³⁶⁷⁰ - Fixing cmake warnings about not existing pseudo target dependencies
- PR #1685³⁶⁷¹ - Converting partitioners to use bulk async execute
- PR #1683³⁶⁷² - Adds a tool for inspect that checks for character limits
- PR #1682³⁶⁷³ - Change project name to (uppercase) HPX
- PR #1681³⁶⁷⁴ - Counter shortnames

³⁶⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1704>

³⁶⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1703>

³⁶⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1702>

³⁶⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1701>

³⁶⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1700>

³⁶⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1699>

³⁶⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1698>

³⁶⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1697>

³⁶⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1696>

³⁶⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1695>

³⁶⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1694>

³⁶⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1693>

³⁶⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1692>

³⁶⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1691>

³⁶⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1690>

³⁶⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1689>

³⁶⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1688>

³⁶⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1687>

³⁶⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1686>

³⁶⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1685>

³⁶⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1683>

³⁶⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1682>

³⁶⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1681>

- PR #1680³⁶⁷⁵ - Extended Non-intrusive Serialization to Ease Usage for Library Developers
- PR #1679³⁶⁷⁶ - Working on 1544: More executor changes
- PR #1678³⁶⁷⁷ - Transpose fixes
- PR #1677³⁶⁷⁸ - Improve Boost compatibility check
- PR #1676³⁶⁷⁹ - 1d stencil fix
- Issue #1675³⁶⁸⁰ - hpx project name is not HPX
- PR #1674³⁶⁸¹ - Fixing the MPI parcelport
- PR #1673³⁶⁸² - added move semantics to map/vector deserialization
- PR #1672³⁶⁸³ - Vs2015 await
- PR #1671³⁶⁸⁴ - Adapt transform for #1668
- PR #1670³⁶⁸⁵ - Started to work on #1668
- PR #1669³⁶⁸⁶ - Add this_thread_executors
- Issue #1667³⁶⁸⁷ - Apple build instructions in docs are out of date
- PR #1666³⁶⁸⁸ - Apex integration
- PR #1665³⁶⁸⁹ - Fixes an error with the whitespace check that showed the incorrect location of the error
- Issue #1664³⁶⁹⁰ - Inspect tool found incorrect endline whitespace
- PR #1663³⁶⁹¹ - Improve use of locks
- Issue #1662³⁶⁹² - Possible exception source in coalescing_message_handler
- PR #1661³⁶⁹³ - Added support for 128bit number serialization
- PR #1660³⁶⁹⁴ - Serialization 128bits
- PR #1659³⁶⁹⁵ - Implemented inner_product and adjacent_diff algos
- PR #1658³⁶⁹⁶ - Add serialization for std::set (as there is for std::vector and std::map)
- PR #1657³⁶⁹⁷ - Use of shared_ptr in io_service_pool changed to unique_ptr

³⁶⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1680>

³⁶⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1679>

³⁶⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1678>

³⁶⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1677>

³⁶⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1676>

³⁶⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1675>

³⁶⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1674>

³⁶⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1673>

³⁶⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1672>

³⁶⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1671>

³⁶⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1670>

³⁶⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1669>

³⁶⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1667>

³⁶⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1666>

³⁶⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1665>

³⁶⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1664>

³⁶⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1663>

³⁶⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1662>

³⁶⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1661>

³⁶⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1660>

³⁶⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1659>

³⁶⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1658>

³⁶⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1657>

- Issue #1656³⁶⁹⁸ - 1d_stencil codes all have wrong factor
- PR #1654³⁶⁹⁹ - When using runtime_mode_connect, find the correct localhost public ip address
- PR #1653³⁷⁰⁰ - Fixing 1617
- PR #1652³⁷⁰¹ - Remove traits::action_may_require_id_splitting
- PR #1651³⁷⁰² - Fixed performance counters related to AGAS cache timings
- PR #1650³⁷⁰³ - Remove leftovers of traits::type_size
- PR #1649³⁷⁰⁴ - Shorten target names on Windows to shorten used path names
- PR #1648³⁷⁰⁵ - Fixing problems introduced by merging #1623 for older compilers
- PR #1647³⁷⁰⁶ - Simplify running automatic builds on Windows
- Issue #1646³⁷⁰⁷ - Cache insert and update performance counters are broken
- Issue #1644³⁷⁰⁸ - Remove leftovers of traits::type_size
- Issue #1643³⁷⁰⁹ - Remove traits::action_may_require_id_splitting
- PR #1642³⁷¹⁰ - Adds spell checker to the inspect tool for qbk and doxygen comments
- PR #1640³⁷¹¹ - First step towards fixing 688
- PR #1639³⁷¹² - Re-apply remaining changes from limit_dataflow_recursion branch
- PR #1638³⁷¹³ - This fixes possible deadlock in the test ignore_while_locked_1485
- PR #1637³⁷¹⁴ - Fixing hpx::wait_all() invoked with two vector<future<T>>
- PR #1636³⁷¹⁵ - Partially re-apply changes from limit_dataflow_recursion branch
- PR #1635³⁷¹⁶ - Adding missing test for #1572
- PR #1634³⁷¹⁷ - Revert “Limit recursion-depth in dataflow to a configurable constant”
- PR #1633³⁷¹⁸ - Add command line option to ignore batch environment
- PR #1631³⁷¹⁹ - hpx::lcos::queue exhibits strange behavior
- PR #1630³⁷²⁰ - Fixed endline_whitespace_check.cpp to detect lines with only whitespace

³⁶⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1656>

³⁶⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1654>

³⁷⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1653>

³⁷⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1652>

³⁷⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1651>

³⁷⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1650>

³⁷⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1649>

³⁷⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1648>

³⁷⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1647>

³⁷⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1646>

³⁷⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1644>

³⁷⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1643>

³⁷¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1642>

³⁷¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1640>

³⁷¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1639>

³⁷¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1638>

³⁷¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1637>

³⁷¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1636>

³⁷¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1635>

³⁷¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1634>

³⁷¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1633>

³⁷¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1631>

³⁷²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1630>

- Issue #1629³⁷²¹ - Inspect trailing whitespace checker problem
- PR #1628³⁷²² - Removed meaningless const qualifiers. Minor icpc fix.
- PR #1627³⁷²³ - Fixing the queue LCO and add example demonstrating its use
- PR #1626³⁷²⁴ - Deprecating get_gid(), add get_id() and get_unmanaged_id()
- PR #1625³⁷²⁵ - Allowing to specify whether to send credits along with message
- Issue #1624³⁷²⁶ - Lifetime issue
- Issue #1623³⁷²⁷ - hpx::wait_all() invoked with two vector<future<T>> fails
- PR #1622³⁷²⁸ - Executor partitioners
- PR #1621³⁷²⁹ - Clean up coroutines implementation
- Issue #1620³⁷³⁰ - Revert #1535
- PR #1619³⁷³¹ - Fix result type calculation for hpx::make_continuation
- PR #1618³⁷³² - Fixing RDTSC on Xeon/Phi
- Issue #1617³⁷³³ - hpx cmake not working when run as a subproject
- Issue #1616³⁷³⁴ - cmake problem resulting in RDTSC not working correctly for Xeon Phi creates very strange results for duration counters
- Issue #1615³⁷³⁵ - hpx::make_continuation requires input and output to be the same
- PR #1614³⁷³⁶ - Fixed remove copy test
- Issue #1613³⁷³⁷ - Dataflow causes stack overflow
- PR #1612³⁷³⁸ - Modified foreach partitioner to use bulk execute
- PR #1611³⁷³⁹ - Limit recursion-depth in dataflow to a configurable constant
- PR #1610³⁷⁴⁰ - Increase timeout for CircleCI
- PR #1609³⁷⁴¹ - Refactoring thread manager, mainly extracting thread pool
- PR #1608³⁷⁴² - Fixed running multiple localities without localities parameter
- PR #1607³⁷⁴³ - More algorithm fixes to adjacentfind

³⁷²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1629>

³⁷²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1628>

³⁷²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1627>

³⁷²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1626>

³⁷²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1625>

³⁷²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1624>

³⁷²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1623>

³⁷²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1622>

³⁷²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1621>

³⁷³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1620>

³⁷³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1619>

³⁷³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1618>

³⁷³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1617>

³⁷³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1616>

³⁷³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1615>

³⁷³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1614>

³⁷³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1613>

³⁷³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1612>

³⁷³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1611>

³⁷⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1610>

³⁷⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1609>

³⁷⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1608>

³⁷⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1607>

- Issue #1606³⁷⁴⁴ - Running without localities parameter binds to bogus port range
- Issue #1605³⁷⁴⁵ - Too many serializations
- PR #1604³⁷⁴⁶ - Changes the HPX image into a hyperlink
- PR #1601³⁷⁴⁷ - Fixing problems with remove_copy algorithm tests
- PR #1600³⁷⁴⁸ - Actions with ids cleanup
- PR #1599³⁷⁴⁹ - Duplicate binding of global ids should fail
- PR #1598³⁷⁵⁰ - Fixing array access
- PR #1597³⁷⁵¹ - Improved the reliability of connecting/disconnecting localities
- Issue #1596³⁷⁵² - Duplicate id binding should fail
- PR #1595³⁷⁵³ - Fixing more cmake config constants
- PR #1594³⁷⁵⁴ - Fixing preprocessor constant used to enable C++11 chrono
- PR #1593³⁷⁵⁵ - Adding operator() for hpx::launch
- Issue #1592³⁷⁵⁶ - Error (typo) in the docs
- Issue #1590³⁷⁵⁷ - CMake fails when CMAKE_BINARY_DIR contains '+'.
- Issue #1589³⁷⁵⁸ - Disconnecting a locality results in segfault using heartbeat example
- PR #1588³⁷⁵⁹ - Fix doc string for config option HPX_WITH_EXAMPLES
- PR #1586³⁷⁶⁰ - Fixing 1493
- PR #1585³⁷⁶¹ - Additional Check for Inspect Tool to detect Endline Whitespace
- Issue #1584³⁷⁶² - Clean up coroutines implementation
- PR #1583³⁷⁶³ - Adding a check for end line whitespace
- PR #1582³⁷⁶⁴ - Attempt to fix assert firing after scheduling loop was exited
- PR #1581³⁷⁶⁵ - Fixed adjacentfind_binary test
- PR #1580³⁷⁶⁶ - Prevent some of the internal cmake lists from growing indefinitely

³⁷⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1606>

³⁷⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1605>

³⁷⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1604>

³⁷⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1601>

³⁷⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1600>

³⁷⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1599>

³⁷⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1598>

³⁷⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1597>

³⁷⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1596>

³⁷⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1595>

³⁷⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1594>

³⁷⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1593>

³⁷⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1592>

³⁷⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1590>

³⁷⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1589>

³⁷⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1588>

³⁷⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1586>

³⁷⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1585>

³⁷⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1584>

³⁷⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1583>

³⁷⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1582>

³⁷⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1581>

³⁷⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1580>

- PR #1579³⁷⁶⁷ - Removing type_size trait, replacing it with special archive type
- Issue #1578³⁷⁶⁸ - Remove demangle_helper
- PR #1577³⁷⁶⁹ - Get ptr problems
- Issue #1576³⁷⁷⁰ - Refactor async, dataflow, and future::then
- PR #1575³⁷⁷¹ - Fixing tests for parallel rotate
- PR #1574³⁷⁷² - Cleaning up schedulers
- PR #1573³⁷⁷³ - Fixing thread pool executor
- PR #1572³⁷⁷⁴ - Fixing number of configured localities
- PR #1571³⁷⁷⁵ - Reimplement decay
- PR #1570³⁷⁷⁶ - Refactoring async, apply, and dataflow APIs
- PR #1569³⁷⁷⁷ - Changed range for mach-o library lookup
- PR #1568³⁷⁷⁸ - Mark decltype support as required
- PR #1567³⁷⁷⁹ - Removed const from algorithms
- Issue #1566³⁷⁸⁰ - CMAKE Configuration Test Failures for clang 3.5 on debian
- PR #1565³⁷⁸¹ - Dylib support
- PR #1564³⁷⁸² - Converted partitioners and some algorithms to use executors
- PR #1563³⁷⁸³ - Fix several #includes for Boost.Preprocessor
- PR #1562³⁷⁸⁴ - Adding configuration option disabling/enabling all message handlers
- PR #1561³⁷⁸⁵ - Removed all occurrences of boost::move replacing it with std::move
- Issue #1560³⁷⁸⁶ - Leftover HPX_REGISTER_ACTION_DECLARATION_2
- PR #1558³⁷⁸⁷ - Revisit async/apply SFINAE conditions
- PR #1557³⁷⁸⁸ - Removing type_size trait, replacing it with special archive type
- PR #1556³⁷⁸⁹ - Executor algorithms

³⁷⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1579>

³⁷⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1578>

³⁷⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1577>

³⁷⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1576>

³⁷⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1575>

³⁷⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1574>

³⁷⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1573>

³⁷⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1572>

³⁷⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1571>

³⁷⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1570>

³⁷⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1569>

³⁷⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1568>

³⁷⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1567>

³⁷⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1566>

³⁷⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1565>

³⁷⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1564>

³⁷⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1563>

³⁷⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1562>

³⁷⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1561>

³⁷⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1560>

³⁷⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1558>

³⁷⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1557>

³⁷⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1556>

- PR #1555³⁷⁹⁰ - Remove the necessity to specify archive flags on the receiving end
- PR #1554³⁷⁹¹ - Removing obsolete Boost.Serialization macros
- PR #1553³⁷⁹² - Properly fix HPX_DEFINE_*_ACTION macros
- PR #1552³⁷⁹³ - Fixed algorithms relying on copy_if implementation
- PR #1551³⁷⁹⁴ - Pxfs - Modifying FindOrangeFS.cmake based on OrangeFS 2.9.X
- Issue #1550³⁷⁹⁵ - Passing plain identifier inside HPX_DEFINE_PLAIN_ACTION_1
- PR #1549³⁷⁹⁶ - Fixing intel14/libstdc++4.4
- PR #1548³⁷⁹⁷ - Moving raw_ptr to detail namespace
- PR #1547³⁷⁹⁸ - Adding support for executors to future.then
- PR #1546³⁷⁹⁹ - Executor traits result types
- PR #1545³⁸⁰⁰ - Integrate executors with dataflow
- PR #1543³⁸⁰¹ - Fix potential zero-copy for primarynamespace::bulk_service_async et.al.
- PR #1542³⁸⁰² - Merging HPX0.9.10 into pxfs branch
- PR #1541³⁸⁰³ - Removed stale cmake tests, unused since the great cmake refactoring
- PR #1540³⁸⁰⁴ - Fix idle-rate on platforms without TSC
- PR #1539³⁸⁰⁵ - Reporting situation if zero-copy-serialization was performed by a parcel generated from a plain apply/async
- PR #1538³⁸⁰⁶ - Changed return type of bulk executors and added test
- Issue #1537³⁸⁰⁷ - Incorrect cpuid config tests
- PR #1536³⁸⁰⁸ - Changed return type of bulk executors and added test
- PR #1535³⁸⁰⁹ - Make sure promise::get_gid() can be called more than once
- PR #1534³⁸¹⁰ - Fixed async_callback with bound callback
- PR #1533³⁸¹¹ - Updated the link in the documentation to a publically- accessible URL
- PR #1532³⁸¹² - Make sure sync primitives are not copyable nor movable

³⁷⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1555>

³⁷⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1554>

³⁷⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1553>

³⁷⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1552>

³⁷⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1551>

³⁷⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1550>

³⁷⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1549>

³⁷⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1548>

³⁷⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1547>

³⁷⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1546>

³⁸⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1545>

³⁸⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1543>

³⁸⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1542>

³⁸⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1541>

³⁸⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1540>

³⁸⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1539>

³⁸⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1538>

³⁸⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1537>

³⁸⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1536>

³⁸⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1535>

³⁸¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1534>

³⁸¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1533>

³⁸¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1532>

- PR #1531³⁸¹³ - Fix unwrapped issue with future ranges of void type
- PR #1530³⁸¹⁴ - Serialization complex
- Issue #1528³⁸¹⁵ - Unwrapped issue with future<void>
- Issue #1527³⁸¹⁶ - HPX does not build with Boost 1.58.0
- PR #1526³⁸¹⁷ - Added support for boost.multi_array serialization
- PR #1525³⁸¹⁸ - Properly handle deferred futures, fixes #1506
- PR #1524³⁸¹⁹ - Making sure invalid action argument types generate clear error message
- Issue #1522³⁸²⁰ - Need serialization support for boost multi array
- Issue #1521³⁸²¹ - Remote async and zero-copy serialization optimizations don't play well together
- PR #1520³⁸²² - Fixing UB whil registering polymorphic classes for serialization
- PR #1519³⁸²³ - Making detail::condition_variable safe to use
- PR #1518³⁸²⁴ - Fix when_some bug missing indices in its result
- Issue #1517³⁸²⁵ - Typo may affect CMake build system tests
- PR #1516³⁸²⁶ - Fixing Posix context
- PR #1515³⁸²⁷ - Fixing Posix context
- PR #1514³⁸²⁸ - Correct problems with loading dynamic components
- PR #1513³⁸²⁹ - Fixing intel glibc4 4
- Issue #1508³⁸³⁰ - memory and papi counters do not work
- Issue #1507³⁸³¹ - Unrecognized Command Line Option Error causing exit status 0
- Issue #1506³⁸³² - Properly handle deferred futures
- PR #1505³⁸³³ - Adding #include - would not compile without this
- Issue #1502³⁸³⁴ - boost::filesystem::exists throws unexpected exception
- Issue #1501³⁸³⁵ - hwloc configuration options are wrong for MIC

³⁸¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1531>

³⁸¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1530>

³⁸¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1528>

³⁸¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1527>

³⁸¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1526>

³⁸¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1525>

³⁸¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1524>

³⁸²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1522>

³⁸²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1521>

³⁸²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1520>

³⁸²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1519>

³⁸²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1518>

³⁸²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1517>

³⁸²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1516>

³⁸²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1515>

³⁸²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1514>

³⁸²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1513>

³⁸³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1508>

³⁸³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1507>

³⁸³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1506>

³⁸³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1505>

³⁸³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1502>

³⁸³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1501>

- PR #1504³⁸³⁶ - Making sure boost::filesystem::exists() does not throw
- PR #1500³⁸³⁷ - Exit application on --hpx:version/-v and --hpx:info
- PR #1498³⁸³⁸ - Extended task block
- PR #1497³⁸³⁹ - Unique ptr serialization
- PR #1496³⁸⁴⁰ - Unique ptr serialization (closed)
- PR #1495³⁸⁴¹ - Switching circleci build type to debug
- Issue #1494³⁸⁴² - --hpx:version/-v does not exit after printing version information
- Issue #1493³⁸⁴³ - add an hpx_ prefix to libraries and components to avoid name conflicts
- Issue #1492³⁸⁴⁴ - Define and ensure limitations for arguments to async/apply
- PR #1489³⁸⁴⁵ - Enable idle rate counter on demand
- PR #1488³⁸⁴⁶ - Made sure detail::condition_variable can be safely destroyed
- PR #1487³⁸⁴⁷ - Introduced default (main) template implementation for ignore_while_checking
- PR #1486³⁸⁴⁸ - Add HPX inspect tool
- Issue #1485³⁸⁴⁹ - ignore_while_locked doesn't support all Lockable types
- PR #1484³⁸⁵⁰ - Docker image generation
- PR #1483³⁸⁵¹ - Move external endian library into HPX
- PR #1482³⁸⁵² - Actions with integer type ids
- Issue #1481³⁸⁵³ - Sync primitives safe destruction
- Issue #1480³⁸⁵⁴ - Move external/boost/endian into hpx/util
- Issue #1478³⁸⁵⁵ - Boost inspect violations
- PR #1479³⁸⁵⁶ - Adds serialization for arrays; some further/minor fixes
- PR #1477³⁸⁵⁷ - Fixing problems with the Intel compiler using a GCC 4.4 std library
- PR #1476³⁸⁵⁸ - Adding hpx::lcos::latch and hpx::lcos::local::latch

³⁸³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1504>

³⁸³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1500>

³⁸³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1498>

³⁸³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1497>

³⁸⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1496>

³⁸⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1495>

³⁸⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1494>

³⁸⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1493>

³⁸⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1492>

³⁸⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1489>

3846 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1488>3847 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1487>3848 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1486>3849 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1485>3850 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1484>3851 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1483>3852 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1482>3853 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1481>3854 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1480>3855 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1478>3856 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1479>3857 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1477>3858 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1476>

- Issue #1475³⁸⁵⁹ - Boost inspect violations
- PR #1473³⁸⁶⁰ - Fixing action move tests
- Issue #1471³⁸⁶¹ - Sync primitives should not be movable
- PR #1470³⁸⁶² - Removing `hpx::util::polymorphic_factory`
- PR #1468³⁸⁶³ - Fixed container creation
- Issue #1467³⁸⁶⁴ - HPX application fail during finalization
- Issue #1466³⁸⁶⁵ - HPX doesn't pick up Torque's nodefile on SuperMIC
- Issue #1464³⁸⁶⁶ - HPX option for pre and post bootstrap performance counters
- PR #1463³⁸⁶⁷ - Replacing `async_colocated(id, ...)` with `async(colocated(id), ...)`
- PR #1462³⁸⁶⁸ - Consolidated task_region with N4411
- PR #1461³⁸⁶⁹ - Consolidate inconsistent CMake option names
- Issue #1460³⁸⁷⁰ - Which malloc is actually used? or at least which one is HPX built with
- Issue #1459³⁸⁷¹ - Make cmake configure step fail explicitly if compiler version is not supported
- Issue #1458³⁸⁷² - Update `parallel::task_region` with N4411
- PR #1456³⁸⁷³ - Consolidating `new_<>()`
- Issue #1455³⁸⁷⁴ - Replace `async_colocated(id, ...)` with `async(colocated(id), ...)`
- PR #1454³⁸⁷⁵ - Removed harmful std::moves from return statements
- PR #1453³⁸⁷⁶ - Use range-based for-loop instead of Boost.Foreach
- PR #1452³⁸⁷⁷ - C++ feature tests
- PR #1451³⁸⁷⁸ - When serializing, pass archive flags to traits::get_type_size
- Issue #1450³⁸⁷⁹ - traits::get_type_size needs archive flags to enable zero_copy optimizations
- Issue #1449³⁸⁸⁰ - “couldn't create performance counter” - AGAS
- Issue #1448³⁸⁸¹ - Replace distributing factories with `new_<T[]>(...)`

³⁸⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1475>

³⁸⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1473>

³⁸⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1471>

³⁸⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1470>

³⁸⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1468>

³⁸⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1467>

³⁸⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1466>

³⁸⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1464>

³⁸⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1463>

³⁸⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1462>

³⁸⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1461>

³⁸⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1460>

³⁸⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1459>

³⁸⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1458>

³⁸⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1456>

³⁸⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1455>

³⁸⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1454>

³⁸⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1453>

³⁸⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1452>

³⁸⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1451>

³⁸⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1450>

³⁸⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1449>

³⁸⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1448>

- PR #1447³⁸⁸² - Removing obsolete remote_object component
- PR #1446³⁸⁸³ - Hpx serialization
- PR #1445³⁸⁸⁴ - Replacing travis with circleci
- PR #1443³⁸⁸⁵ - Always stripping HPX command line arguments before executing start function
- PR #1442³⁸⁸⁶ - Adding –hpx:bind=none to disable thread affinities
- Issue #1439³⁸⁸⁷ - Libraries get linked in multiple times, RPATH is not properly set
- PR #1438³⁸⁸⁸ - Removed superfluous typedefs
- Issue #1437³⁸⁸⁹ - hpx::init() should strip HPX-related flags from argv
- Issue #1436³⁸⁹⁰ - Add strong scaling option to htts
- PR #1435³⁸⁹¹ - Adding async_cb, async_continue_cb, and async_colocated_cb
- PR #1434³⁸⁹² - Added missing install rule, removed some dead CMake code
- PR #1433³⁸⁹³ - Add GitExternal and SubProject cmake scripts from eyescale/cmake repo
- Issue #1432³⁸⁹⁴ - Add command line flag to disable thread pinning
- PR #1431³⁸⁹⁵ - Fix #1423
- Issue #1430³⁸⁹⁶ - Inconsistent CMake option names
- Issue #1429³⁸⁹⁷ - Configure setting HPX_HAVE_PARCELPORT_MPI is ignored
- PR #1428³⁸⁹⁸ - Fixes #1419 (closed)
- PR #1427³⁸⁹⁹ - Adding stencil_iterator and transform_iterator
- PR #1426³⁹⁰⁰ - Fixes #1419
- PR #1425³⁹⁰¹ - During serialization memory allocation should honour allocator chunk size
- Issue #1424³⁹⁰² - chunk allocation during serialization does not use memory pool/allocator chunk size
- Issue #1423³⁹⁰³ - Remove HPX_STD_UNIQUE_PTR
- Issue #1422³⁹⁰⁴ - hpx:threads=all allocates too many os threads

³⁸⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1447>

³⁸⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1446>

³⁸⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1445>

³⁸⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1443>

³⁸⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1442>

³⁸⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1439>

³⁸⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1438>

³⁸⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1437>

³⁸⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1436>

³⁸⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1435>

³⁸⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1434>

³⁸⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1433>

³⁸⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1432>

³⁸⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1431>

³⁸⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1430>

³⁸⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1429>

³⁸⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1428>

³⁸⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1427>

³⁹⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1426>

³⁹⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1425>

³⁹⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1424>

³⁹⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1423>

³⁹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1422>

- PR #1420³⁹⁰⁵ - added .travis.yml
- Issue #1419³⁹⁰⁶ - Unify enums: `hpx::runtime::state` and `hpx::state`
- PR #1416³⁹⁰⁷ - Adding travis builder
- Issue #1414³⁹⁰⁸ - Correct directory for dispatch_gcc46.hpp iteration
- Issue #1410³⁹⁰⁹ - Set operation algorithms
- Issue #1389³⁹¹⁰ - Parallel algorithms relying on scan partitioner break for small number of elements
- Issue #1325³⁹¹¹ - Exceptions thrown during parcel handling are not handled correctly
- Issue #1315³⁹¹² - Errors while running performance tests
- Issue #1309³⁹¹³ - `hpx::vector` partitions are not easily extendable by applications
- PR #1300³⁹¹⁴ - Added serialization/de-serialization to examples.tuplespace
- Issue #1251³⁹¹⁵ - `hpx::threads::get_thread_count` doesn't consider pending threads
- Issue #1008³⁹¹⁶ - Decrease in application performance overtime; occasional spikes of major slowdown
- Issue #1001³⁹¹⁷ - Zero copy serialization raises assert
- Issue #721³⁹¹⁸ - Make HPX usable for Xeon Phi
- Issue #524³⁹¹⁹ - Extend scheduler to support threads which can't be stolen

2.10.15 HPX V0.9.10 (Mar 24, 2015)

General changes

This is the 12th official release of *HPX*. It coincides with the 7th anniversary of the first commit to our source code repository. Since then, we have seen over 12300 commits amounting to more than 220000 lines of C++ code.

The major focus of this release was to improve the reliability of large scale runs. We believe to have achieved this goal as we now can reliably run *HPX* applications on up to ~24k cores. We have also shown that *HPX* can be used with success for symmetric runs (applications using both, host cores and Intel Xeon/Phi coprocessors). This is a huge step forward in terms of the usability of *HPX*. The main focus of this work involved isolating the causes of the segmentation faults at start up and shut down. Many of these issues were discovered to be the result of the suspension of threads which hold locks.

A very important improvement introduced with this release is the refactoring of the code representing our parcel-port implementation. Parcel- ports can now be implemented by 3rd parties as independent plugins which are dynamically loaded at runtime (static linking of parcel-ports is also supported). This refactoring also includes a massive improvement of the performance of our existing parcel-ports. We were able to significantly reduce the networking latencies

³⁹⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1420>

³⁹⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1419>

³⁹⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1416>

³⁹⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1414>

³⁹⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1410>

³⁹¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1389>

³⁹¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1325>

³⁹¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1315>

³⁹¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1309>

³⁹¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/pull/1300>

³⁹¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1251>

³⁹¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1008>

³⁹¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1001>

³⁹¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/721>

³⁹¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/524>

and to improve the available networking bandwidth. Please note that in this release we disabled the ibverbs and ipc parcel ports as those have not been ported to the new plugin system yet (see [Issue #839³⁹²⁰](#)).

Another corner stone of this release is our work towards a complete implementation of `__cpp11_n4104` (Working Draft, Technical Specification for C++ Extensions for Parallelism). This document defines a set of parallel algorithms to be added to the C++ standard library. We now have implemented about 75% of all specified parallel algorithms (see [link hpx.manual.parallel.parallel_algorithms Parallel Algorithms] for more details). We also implemented some extensions to `__cpp11_n4104` allowing to invoke all of the algorithms asynchronously.

This release adds a first implementation of `hpx::vector` which is a distributed data structure closely aligned to the functionality of `std::vector`. The difference is that `hpx::vector` stores the data in partitions where the partitions can be distributed over different localities. We started to work on allowing to use the parallel algorithms with `hpx::vector`. At this point we have implemented only a few of the parallel algorithms to support distributed data structures (like `hpx::vector`) for testing purposes (see [Issue #1338³⁹²¹](#) for a documentation of our progress).

Breaking changes

With this release we put a lot of effort into changing the code base to be more compatible to C++11. These changes have caused the following issues for backward compatibility:

- Move to Variadics- All of the API now uses variadic templates. However, this change required to modify the argument sequence for some of the exiting API functions (`hpx::async_continue`, `hpx::apply_continue`, `hpx::when_each`, `hpx::wait_each`, synchronous invocation of actions).
- Changes to Macros- We also removed the macros `HPX_STD_FUNCTION` and `HPX_STD_TUPLE`. This shouldn't affect any user code as we replaced `HPX_STD_FUNCTION` with `hpx::util::function_nonser` which was the default expansion used for this macro. All `HPX` API functions which expect a `hpx::util::function_nonser` (or a `hpx::util::unique_function_nonser`) can now be transparently called with a compatible `std::function` instead. Similarly, `HPX_STD_TUPLE` was replaced by its default expansion as well: `hpx::util::tuple`.
- Changes to `hpx::unique_future`- `hpx::unique_future`, which was deprecated in the previous release for `hpx::future` is now completely removed from `HPX`. This completes the transition to a completely standards conforming implementation of `hpx::future`.
- Changes to Supported Compilers. Finally, in order to utilize more C++11 semantics, we have officially dropped support for GCC 4.4 and MSVC 2012. Please see our *Prerequisites* page for more details.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- [Issue #1402³⁹²²](#) - Internal shared_future serialization copies
- [Issue #1399³⁹²³](#) - Build takes unusually long time...
- [Issue #1398³⁹²⁴](#) - Tests using the scan partitioner are broken on at least gcc 4.7 and intel compiler
- [Issue #1397³⁹²⁵](#) - Completely remove `hpx::unique_future`
- [Issue #1396³⁹²⁶](#) - Parallel scan algorithms with different initial values

³⁹²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/839>

³⁹²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1338>

³⁹²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1402>

³⁹²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1399>

³⁹²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1398>

³⁹²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1397>

³⁹²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1396>

- Issue #1395³⁹²⁷ - Race Condition - 1d_stencil_8 - SuperMIC
- Issue #1394³⁹²⁸ - “suspending thread while at least one lock is being held” - 1d_stencil_8 - SuperMIC
- Issue #1393³⁹²⁹ - SEGFAULT in 1d_stencil_8 on SuperMIC
- Issue #1392³⁹³⁰ - Fixing #1168
- Issue #1391³⁹³¹ - Parallel Algorithms for scan partitioner for small number of elements
- Issue #1387³⁹³² - Failure with more than 4 localities
- Issue #1386³⁹³³ - Dispatching unhandled exceptions to outer user code
- Issue #1385³⁹³⁴ - Adding Copy algorithms, fixing parallel::copy_if
- Issue #1384³⁹³⁵ - Fixing 1325
- Issue #1383³⁹³⁶ - Fixed #504: Refactor Dataflow LCO to work with futures, this removes the dataflow component as it is obsolete
- Issue #1382³⁹³⁷ - is_sorted, is_sorted_until and is_partitioned algorithms
- Issue #1381³⁹³⁸ - fix for CMake versions prior to 3.1
- Issue #1380³⁹³⁹ - resolved warning in CMake 3.1 and newer
- Issue #1379³⁹⁴⁰ - Compilation error with papi
- Issue #1378³⁹⁴¹ - Towards safer migration
- Issue #1377³⁹⁴² - HPXConfig.cmake should include TCMALLOC_LIBRARY and TCMALLOC_INCLUDE_DIR
- Issue #1376³⁹⁴³ - Warning on uninitialized member
- Issue #1375³⁹⁴⁴ - Fixing 1163
- Issue #1374³⁹⁴⁵ - Fixing the MSVC 12 release builder
- Issue #1373³⁹⁴⁶ - Modifying parallel search algorithm for zero length searches
- Issue #1372³⁹⁴⁷ - Modifying parallel search algorithm for zero length searches
- Issue #1371³⁹⁴⁸ - Avoid holding a lock during agas::inref while doing a credit split
- Issue #1370³⁹⁴⁹ - --hpx:bind throws unexpected error

³⁹²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1395>

³⁹²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1394>

³⁹²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1393>

³⁹³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1392>

³⁹³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1391>

³⁹³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1387>

³⁹³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1386>

³⁹³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1385>

³⁹³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1384>

³⁹³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1383>

³⁹³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1382>

³⁹³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1381>

³⁹³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1380>

³⁹⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1379>

³⁹⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1378>

³⁹⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1377>

³⁹⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1376>

³⁹⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1375>

³⁹⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1374>

³⁹⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1373>

³⁹⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1372>

³⁹⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1371>

³⁹⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1370>

- Issue #1369³⁹⁵⁰ - Getting rid of (void) in loops
- Issue #1368³⁹⁵¹ - Variadic templates support for tuple
- Issue #1367³⁹⁵² - One last batch of variadic templates support
- Issue #1366³⁹⁵³ - Fixing symbolic namespace hang
- Issue #1365³⁹⁵⁴ - More held locks
- Issue #1364³⁹⁵⁵ - Add counters 1363
- Issue #1363³⁹⁵⁶ - Add thread overhead counters
- Issue #1362³⁹⁵⁷ - Std config removal
- Issue #1361³⁹⁵⁸ - Parcelport plugins
- Issue #1360³⁹⁵⁹ - Detuplify transfer_action
- Issue #1359³⁹⁶⁰ - Removed obsolete checks
- Issue #1358³⁹⁶¹ - Fixing 1352
- Issue #1357³⁹⁶² - Variadic templates support for runtime_support and components
- Issue #1356³⁹⁶³ - fixed coordinate test for intel13
- Issue #1355³⁹⁶⁴ - fixed coordinate.hpp
- Issue #1354³⁹⁶⁵ - Lexicographical Compare completed
- Issue #1353³⁹⁶⁶ - HPX should set Boost_ADDITIONAL VERSIONS flags
- Issue #1352³⁹⁶⁷ - Error: Cannot find action “ in type registry: HPX(bad_action_code)
- Issue #1351³⁹⁶⁸ - Variadic templates support for applicrs
- Issue #1350³⁹⁶⁹ - Actions simplification
- Issue #1349³⁹⁷⁰ - Variadic when and wait functions
- Issue #1348³⁹⁷¹ - Added hpx_init header to test files
- Issue #1347³⁹⁷² - Another batch of variadic templates support

³⁹⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1369>

³⁹⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1368>

³⁹⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1367>

³⁹⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1366>

³⁹⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1365>

³⁹⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1364>

³⁹⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1363>

³⁹⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1362>

³⁹⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1361>

³⁹⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1360>

³⁹⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1359>

³⁹⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1358>

³⁹⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1357>

³⁹⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1356>

³⁹⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1355>

³⁹⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1354>

³⁹⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1353>

³⁹⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1352>

³⁹⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1351>

³⁹⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1350>

³⁹⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1349>

³⁹⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1348>

³⁹⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1347>

- Issue #1346³⁹⁷³ - Segmented copy
- Issue #1345³⁹⁷⁴ - Attempting to fix hangs during shutdown
- Issue #1344³⁹⁷⁵ - Std config removal
- Issue #1343³⁹⁷⁶ - Removing various distribution policies for hpx::vector
- Issue #1342³⁹⁷⁷ - Inclusive scan
- Issue #1341³⁹⁷⁸ - Exclusive scan
- Issue #1340³⁹⁷⁹ - Adding parallel::count for distributed data structures, adding tests
- Issue #1339³⁹⁸⁰ - Update argument order for transform_reduce
- Issue #1337³⁹⁸¹ - Fix dataflow to handle properly ranges of futures
- Issue #1336³⁹⁸² - dataflow needs to hold onto futures passed to it
- Issue #1335³⁹⁸³ - Fails to compile with msvc14
- Issue #1334³⁹⁸⁴ - Examples build problem
- Issue #1333³⁹⁸⁵ - Distributed transform reduce
- Issue #1332³⁹⁸⁶ - Variadic templates support for actions
- Issue #1331³⁹⁸⁷ - Some ambiguous calls of map::erase have been prevented by adding additional check in locality constructor.
- Issue #1330³⁹⁸⁸ - Defining Plain Actions does not work as described in the documentation
- Issue #1329³⁹⁸⁹ - Distributed vector cleanup
- Issue #1328³⁹⁹⁰ - Sync docs and comments with code in hello_world example
- Issue #1327³⁹⁹¹ - Typos in docs
- Issue #1326³⁹⁹² - Documentation and code diverged in Fibonacci tutorial
- Issue #1325³⁹⁹³ - Exceptions thrown during parcel handling are not handled correctly
- Issue #1324³⁹⁹⁴ - fixed bandwidth calculation
- Issue #1323³⁹⁹⁵ - mmap() failed to allocate thread stack due to insufficient resources

³⁹⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1346>

³⁹⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1345>

³⁹⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1344>

³⁹⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1343>

³⁹⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1342>

³⁹⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1341>

³⁹⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1340>

³⁹⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1339>

³⁹⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1337>

³⁹⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1336>

³⁹⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1335>

³⁹⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1334>

3985 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1333>3986 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1332>3987 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1331>3988 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1330>3989 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1329>3990 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1328>3991 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1327>3992 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1326>3993 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1325>3994 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1324>3995 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1323>

- Issue #1322³⁹⁹⁶ - HPX fails to build aa182cf
- Issue #1321³⁹⁹⁷ - Limiting size of outgoing messages while coalescing parcels
- Issue #1320³⁹⁹⁸ - passing a future with launch::deferred in remote function call causes hang
- Issue #1319³⁹⁹⁹ - An exception when tries to specify number high priority threads with abp-priority
- Issue #1318⁴⁰⁰⁰ - Unable to run program with abp-priority and numa-sensitivity enabled
- Issue #1317⁴⁰⁰¹ - N4071 Search/Search_n finished, minor changes
- Issue #1316⁴⁰⁰² - Add config option to make -Ihpx.run_hpx_main!=1 the default
- Issue #1314⁴⁰⁰³ - Variadic support for async and apply
- Issue #1313⁴⁰⁰⁴ - Adjust when_any/some to the latest proposed interfaces
- Issue #1312⁴⁰⁰⁵ - Fixing #857: hpx::naming::locality leaks parcelport specific information into the public interface
- Issue #1311⁴⁰⁰⁶ - Distributed get'er/set'er_values for distributed vector
- Issue #1310⁴⁰⁰⁷ - Crashing in hpx::parcelset::policies::mpi::connection_handler::handle_messages() on Super-MIC
- Issue #1308⁴⁰⁰⁸ - Unable to execute an application with --hpx:threads
- Issue #1307⁴⁰⁰⁹ - merge_graph linking issue
- Issue #1306⁴⁰¹⁰ - First batch of variadic templates support
- Issue #1305⁴⁰¹¹ - Create a compiler wrapper
- Issue #1304⁴⁰¹² - Provide a compiler wrapper for hpx
- Issue #1303⁴⁰¹³ - Drop support for GCC44
- Issue #1302⁴⁰¹⁴ - Fixing #1297
- Issue #1301⁴⁰¹⁵ - Compilation error when tried to use boost range iterators with wait_all
- Issue #1298⁴⁰¹⁶ - Distributed vector
- Issue #1297⁴⁰¹⁷ - Unable to invoke component actions recursively

³⁹⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1322>

³⁹⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1321>

³⁹⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1320>

³⁹⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1319>

⁴⁰⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1318>

⁴⁰⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1317>

⁴⁰⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1316>

⁴⁰⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1314>

⁴⁰⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1313>

⁴⁰⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1312>

⁴⁰⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1311>

⁴⁰⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1310>

⁴⁰⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1308>

⁴⁰⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1307>

⁴⁰¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1306>

⁴⁰¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1305>

⁴⁰¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1304>

⁴⁰¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1303>

⁴⁰¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1302>

⁴⁰¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1301>

⁴⁰¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1298>

⁴⁰¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1297>

- Issue #1294⁴⁰¹⁸ - HDF5 build error
- Issue #1275⁴⁰¹⁹ - The parcelport implementation is non-optimal
- Issue #1267⁴⁰²⁰ - Added classes and unit tests for local_file, orangefs_file and pxfs_file
- Issue #1264⁴⁰²¹ - Error “assertion ‘!m_fun’ failed” randomly occurs when using TCP
- Issue #1254⁴⁰²² - thread binding seems to not work properly
- Issue #1220⁴⁰²³ - parallel::copy_if is broken
- Issue #1217⁴⁰²⁴ - Find a better way of fixing the issue patched by #1216
- Issue #1168⁴⁰²⁵ - Starting HPX on Cray machines using aprun isn’t working correctly
- Issue #1085⁴⁰²⁶ - Replace startup and shutdown barriers with broadcasts
- Issue #981⁴⁰²⁷ - With SLURM, –hpx:threads=8 should not be necessary
- Issue #857⁴⁰²⁸ - hpx::naming::locality leaks parcelport specific information into the public interface
- Issue #850⁴⁰²⁹ - “flush” not documented
- Issue #763⁴⁰³⁰ - Create buildbot instance that uses std::bind as HPX_STD_BIND
- Issue #680⁴⁰³¹ - Convert parcel ports into a plugin system
- Issue #582⁴⁰³² - Make exception thrown from HPX threads available from hpx::init
- Issue #504⁴⁰³³ - Refactor Dataflow LCO to work with futures
- Issue #196⁴⁰³⁴ - Don’t store copies of the locality network metadata in the gva table

2.10.16 HPX V0.9.9 (Oct 31, 2014, codename Spooky)

General changes

We have had over 1500 commits since the last release and we have closed over 200 tickets (bugs, feature requests, pull requests, etc.). These are by far the largest numbers of commits and resolved issues for any of the *HPX* releases so far. We are especially happy about the large number of people who contributed for the first time to *HPX*.

- We completed the transition from the older (non-conforming) implementation of hpx::future to the new and fully conforming version by removing the old code and by renaming the type hpx::unique_future to hpx::future. In order to maintain backwards compatibility with existing code which uses the type hpx::unique_future we support the configuration variable HPX_UNIQUE_FUTURE_ALIAS. If this variable is set to ON while running cmake it will additionally define a template alias for this type.

⁴⁰¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1294>

⁴⁰¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1275>

⁴⁰²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1267>

⁴⁰²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1264>

⁴⁰²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1254>

⁴⁰²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1220>

4024 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1217>4025 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1168>4026 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1085>4027 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/981>4028 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/857>4029 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/850>4030 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/763>4031 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/680>4032 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/582>4033 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/504>4034 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/196>

- We rewrote and significantly changed our build system. Please have a look at the new (now generated) documentation here: *HPX build system*. Please revisit your build scripts to adapt to the changes. The most notable changes are:
 - HPX_NO_INSTALL is no longer necessary.
 - For external builds, you need to set HPX_DIR instead of HPX_ROOT as described here: *Using HPX with CMake-based projects*.
 - IDEs that support multiple configurations (Visual Studio and XCode) can now be used as intended. that means no build dir.
 - Building HPX statically (without dynamic libraries) is now supported (-DHPX_STATIC_LINKING=On).
 - Please note that many variables used to configure the build process have been renamed to unify the naming conventions (see the section *CMake variables used to configure HPX* for more information).
 - This also fixes a long list of issues, for more information see [Issue #1204⁴⁰³⁵](#).
- We started to implement various proposals to the C++ Standardization committee related to parallelism and concurrency, most notably [N4409⁴⁰³⁶](#) (Working Draft, Technical Specification for C++ Extensions for Parallelism), [N4411⁴⁰³⁷](#) (Task Region Rev. 3), and [N4313⁴⁰³⁸](#) (Working Draft, Technical Specification for C++ Extensions for Concurrency).
- We completely remodeled our automatic build system to run builds and unit tests on various systems and compilers. This allows us to find most bugs right as they were introduced and helps to maintain a high level of quality and compatibility. The newest build logs can be found at [HPX Buildbot Website⁴⁰³⁹](#).

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- Issue [#1296⁴⁰⁴⁰](#) - Rename make_error_future to make_exceptional_future, adjust to N4123
- Issue [#1295⁴⁰⁴¹](#) - building issue
- Issue [#1293⁴⁰⁴²](#) - Transpose example
- Issue [#1292⁴⁰⁴³](#) - Wrong abs() function used in example
- Issue [#1291⁴⁰⁴⁴](#) - non-synchronized shift operators have been removed
- Issue [#1290⁴⁰⁴⁵](#) - RDTSCP is defined as true for Xeon Phi build
- Issue [#1289⁴⁰⁴⁶](#) - Fixing 1288
- Issue [#1288⁴⁰⁴⁷](#) - Add new performance counters
- Issue [#1287⁴⁰⁴⁸](#) - Hierarchy scheduler broken performance counters

⁴⁰³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1204>

⁴⁰³⁶ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4409.pdf>

⁴⁰³⁷ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2015/n4411.pdf>

⁴⁰³⁸ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html>

⁴⁰³⁹ <http://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/>

⁴⁰⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1296>

⁴⁰⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1295>

⁴⁰⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1293>

⁴⁰⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1292>

⁴⁰⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1291>

⁴⁰⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1290>

⁴⁰⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1289>

⁴⁰⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1288>

⁴⁰⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1287>

- Issue #1286⁴⁰⁴⁹ - Algorithm cleanup
- Issue #1285⁴⁰⁵⁰ - Broken Links in Documentation
- Issue #1284⁴⁰⁵¹ - Uninitialized copy
- Issue #1283⁴⁰⁵² - missing boost::scoped_ptr includes
- Issue #1282⁴⁰⁵³ - Update documentation of build options for schedulers
- Issue #1281⁴⁰⁵⁴ - reset idle rate counter
- Issue #1280⁴⁰⁵⁵ - Bug when executing on Intel MIC
- Issue #1279⁴⁰⁵⁶ - Add improved when_all/wait_all
- Issue #1278⁴⁰⁵⁷ - Implement improved when_all/wait_all
- Issue #1277⁴⁰⁵⁸ - feature request: get access to argc argv and variables_map
- Issue #1276⁴⁰⁵⁹ - Remove merging map
- Issue #1274⁴⁰⁶⁰ - Weird (wrong) string code in papi.cpp
- Issue #1273⁴⁰⁶¹ - Sequential task execution policy
- Issue #1272⁴⁰⁶² - Avoid CMake name clash for Boost.Thread library
- Issue #1271⁴⁰⁶³ - Updates on HPX Test Units
- Issue #1270⁴⁰⁶⁴ - hpx/util/safe_lexical_cast.hpp is added
- Issue #1269⁴⁰⁶⁵ - Added default value for “LIB” cmake variable
- Issue #1268⁴⁰⁶⁶ - Memory Counters not working
- Issue #1266⁴⁰⁶⁷ - FindHPX.cmake is not installed
- Issue #1263⁴⁰⁶⁸ - apply_remote test takes too long
- Issue #1262⁴⁰⁶⁹ - Chrono cleanup
- Issue #1261⁴⁰⁷⁰ - Need make install for papi counters and this builds all the examples
- Issue #1260⁴⁰⁷¹ - Documentation of Stencil example claims

⁴⁰⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1286>

⁴⁰⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1285>

⁴⁰⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1284>

⁴⁰⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1283>

⁴⁰⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1282>

⁴⁰⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1281>

⁴⁰⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1280>

⁴⁰⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1279>

⁴⁰⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1278>

⁴⁰⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1277>

⁴⁰⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1276>

⁴⁰⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1274>

⁴⁰⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1273>

⁴⁰⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1272>

⁴⁰⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1271>

⁴⁰⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1270>

⁴⁰⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1269>

⁴⁰⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1268>

⁴⁰⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1266>

⁴⁰⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1263>

⁴⁰⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1262>

⁴⁰⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1261>

⁴⁰⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1260>

- Issue #1259⁴⁰⁷² - Avoid double-linking Boost on Windows
- Issue #1257⁴⁰⁷³ - Adding additional parameter to create_thread
- Issue #1256⁴⁰⁷⁴ - added buildbot changes to release notes
- Issue #1255⁴⁰⁷⁵ - Cannot build MiniGhost
- Issue #1253⁴⁰⁷⁶ - hpx::thread defects
- Issue #1252⁴⁰⁷⁷ - HPX_PREFIX is too fragile
- Issue #1250⁴⁰⁷⁸ - switch_to_fiber_emulation does not work properly
- Issue #1249⁴⁰⁷⁹ - Documentation is generated under Release folder
- Issue #1248⁴⁰⁸⁰ - Fix usage of hpx_generic_coroutine_context and get tests passing on powerpc
- Issue #1247⁴⁰⁸¹ - Dynamic linking error
- Issue #1246⁴⁰⁸² - Make cpuid.cpp C++11 compliant
- Issue #1245⁴⁰⁸³ - HPX fails on startup (setting thread affinity mask)
- Issue #1244⁴⁰⁸⁴ - HPX_WITH_RDTSC configure test fails, but should succeed
- Issue #1243⁴⁰⁸⁵ - CTest dashboard info for CSCS CDash drop location
- Issue #1242⁴⁰⁸⁶ - Mac fixes
- Issue #1241⁴⁰⁸⁷ - Failure in Distributed with Boost 1.56
- Issue #1240⁴⁰⁸⁸ - fix a race condition in examples.diskperf
- Issue #1239⁴⁰⁸⁹ - fix wait_each in examples.diskperf
- Issue #1238⁴⁰⁹⁰ - Fixed #1237: hpx::util::portable_binary_iarchive failed
- Issue #1237⁴⁰⁹¹ - hpx::util::portable_binary_iarchive faileds
- Issue #1235⁴⁰⁹² - Fixing clang warnings and errors
- Issue #1234⁴⁰⁹³ - TCP runs fail: Transport endpoint is not connected
- Issue #1233⁴⁰⁹⁴ - Making sure the correct number of threads is registered with AGAS

⁴⁰⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1259>

⁴⁰⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1257>

⁴⁰⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1256>

⁴⁰⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1255>

⁴⁰⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1253>

⁴⁰⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1252>

⁴⁰⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1250>

⁴⁰⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1249>

⁴⁰⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1248>

⁴⁰⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1247>

⁴⁰⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1246>

⁴⁰⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1245>

⁴⁰⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1244>

⁴⁰⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1243>

⁴⁰⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1242>

⁴⁰⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1241>

⁴⁰⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1240>

⁴⁰⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1239>

⁴⁰⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1238>

⁴⁰⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1237>

⁴⁰⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1235>

⁴⁰⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1234>

⁴⁰⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1233>

- Issue #1232⁴⁰⁹⁵ - Fixing race in wait_xxx
- Issue #1231⁴⁰⁹⁶ - Parallel minmax
- Issue #1230⁴⁰⁹⁷ - Distributed run of 1d_stencil_8 uses less threads than spec. & sometimes gives errors
- Issue #1229⁴⁰⁹⁸ - Unstable number of threads
- Issue #1228⁴⁰⁹⁹ - HPX link error (cmake / MPI)
- Issue #1226⁴¹⁰⁰ - Warning about struct/class thread_counters
- Issue #1225⁴¹⁰¹ - Adding parallel::replace etc
- Issue #1224⁴¹⁰² - Extending dataflow to pass through non-future arguments
- Issue #1223⁴¹⁰³ - Remaining find algorithms implemented, N4071
- Issue #1222⁴¹⁰⁴ - Merging all the changes
- Issue #1221⁴¹⁰⁵ - No error output when using mpirun with hpx
- Issue #1219⁴¹⁰⁶ - Adding new AGAS cache performance counters
- Issue #1216⁴¹⁰⁷ - Fixing using futures (clients) as arguments to actions
- Issue #1215⁴¹⁰⁸ - Error compiling simple component
- Issue #1214⁴¹⁰⁹ - Stencil docs
- Issue #1213⁴¹¹⁰ - Using more than a few dozen MPI processes on SuperMike results in a seg fault before getting to hpx_main
- Issue #1212⁴¹¹¹ - Parallel rotate
- Issue #1211⁴¹¹² - Direct actions cause the future's shared_state to be leaked
- Issue #1210⁴¹¹³ - Refactored local::promise to be standard conformant
- Issue #1209⁴¹¹⁴ - Improve command line handling
- Issue #1208⁴¹¹⁵ - Adding parallel::reverse and parallel::reverse_copy
- Issue #1207⁴¹¹⁶ - Add copy_backward and move_backward
- Issue #1206⁴¹¹⁷ - N4071 additional algorithms implemented

⁴⁰⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1232>

⁴⁰⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1231>

⁴⁰⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1230>

⁴⁰⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1229>

⁴⁰⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1228>

⁴¹⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1226>

⁴¹⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1225>

⁴¹⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1224>

⁴¹⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1223>

⁴¹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1222>

⁴¹⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1221>

⁴¹⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1219>

⁴¹⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1216>

⁴¹⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1215>

⁴¹⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1214>

⁴¹¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1213>

⁴¹¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1212>

⁴¹¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1211>

⁴¹¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1210>

⁴¹¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1209>

⁴¹¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1208>

⁴¹¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1207>

⁴¹¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1206>

- Issue #1204⁴¹¹⁸ - Cmake simplification and various other minor changes
- Issue #1203⁴¹¹⁹ - Implementing new launch policy for (local) async: `hpx::launch::fork`.
- Issue #1202⁴¹²⁰ - Failed assertion in `connection_cache.hpp`
- Issue #1201⁴¹²¹ - `pkg-config` doesn't add mpi link directories
- Issue #1200⁴¹²² - Error when querying time performance counters
- Issue #1199⁴¹²³ - library path is now configurable (again)
- Issue #1198⁴¹²⁴ - Error when querying performance counters
- Issue #1197⁴¹²⁵ - tests fail with intel compiler
- Issue #1196⁴¹²⁶ - Silence several warnings
- Issue #1195⁴¹²⁷ - Rephrase initializers to work with VC++ 2012
- Issue #1194⁴¹²⁸ - Simplify parallel algorithms
- Issue #1193⁴¹²⁹ - Adding `parallel::equal`
- Issue #1192⁴¹³⁰ - HPX(`out_of_memory`) on including `<hpx/hpx.hpp>`
- Issue #1191⁴¹³¹ - Fixing #1189
- Issue #1190⁴¹³² - Chrono cleanup
- Issue #1189⁴¹³³ - Deadlock .. somewhere? (probably serialization)
- Issue #1188⁴¹³⁴ - Removed `future::get_status()`
- Issue #1186⁴¹³⁵ - Fixed FindOpenCL to find current AMD APP SDK
- Issue #1184⁴¹³⁶ - Tweaking future unwrapping
- Issue #1183⁴¹³⁷ - Extended `parallel::reduce`
- Issue #1182⁴¹³⁸ - `future::unwrap` hangs for `launch::deferred`
- Issue #1181⁴¹³⁹ - Adding `all_of`, `any_of`, and `none_of` and corresponding documentation
- Issue #1180⁴¹⁴⁰ - `hpx::cout` defect

⁴¹¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1204>

⁴¹¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1203>

⁴¹²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1202>

⁴¹²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1201>

⁴¹²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1200>

⁴¹²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1199>

⁴¹²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1198>

⁴¹²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1197>

⁴¹²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1196>

⁴¹²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1195>

⁴¹²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1194>

⁴¹²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1193>

⁴¹³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1192>

⁴¹³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1191>

⁴¹³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1190>

⁴¹³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1189>

⁴¹³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1188>

⁴¹³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1186>

⁴¹³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1184>

⁴¹³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1183>

⁴¹³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1182>

⁴¹³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1181>

⁴¹⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1180>

- Issue #1179⁴¹⁴¹ - hpx::async does not work for member function pointers when called on types with self-defined unary operator*
- Issue #1178⁴¹⁴² - Implemented variadic hpx::util::zip_iterator
- Issue #1177⁴¹⁴³ - MPI parcelport defect
- Issue #1176⁴¹⁴⁴ - HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_CONST_ACTION_TPL does not have a 2-argument version
- Issue #1175⁴¹⁴⁵ - Create util::zip_iterator working with util::tuple<>
- Issue #1174⁴¹⁴⁶ - Error Building HPX on linux, root_certificate_authority.cpp
- Issue #1173⁴¹⁴⁷ - hpx::cout output lost
- Issue #1172⁴¹⁴⁸ - HPX build error with Clang 3.4.2
- Issue #1171⁴¹⁴⁹ - CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX ignored
- Issue #1170⁴¹⁵⁰ - Close hpx_benchmarks repository on Github
- Issue #1169⁴¹⁵¹ - Buildbot emails have syntax error in url
- Issue #1167⁴¹⁵² - Merge partial implementation of standards proposal N3960
- Issue #1166⁴¹⁵³ - Fixed several compiler warnings
- Issue #1165⁴¹⁵⁴ - cmake warns: “tests.regressions.actions” does not exist
- Issue #1164⁴¹⁵⁵ - Want my own serialization of hpx::future
- Issue #1162⁴¹⁵⁶ - Segfault in hello_world example
- Issue #1161⁴¹⁵⁷ - Use HPX_ASSERT to aid the compiler
- Issue #1160⁴¹⁵⁸ - Do not put -DNDEBUG into hpx_application.pc
- Issue #1159⁴¹⁵⁹ - Support Clang 3.4.2
- Issue #1158⁴¹⁶⁰ - Fixed #1157: Rename when_n/wait_n, add when_xxx_n/wait_xxx_n
- Issue #1157⁴¹⁶¹ - Rename when_n/wait_n, add when_xxx_n/wait_xxx_n
- Issue #1156⁴¹⁶² - Force inlining fails
- Issue #1155⁴¹⁶³ - changed header of printout to be compatible with python csv module

⁴¹⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1179>

⁴¹⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1178>

⁴¹⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1177>

⁴¹⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1176>

⁴¹⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1175>

⁴¹⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1174>

⁴¹⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1173>

⁴¹⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1172>

⁴¹⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1171>

⁴¹⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1170>

⁴¹⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1169>

⁴¹⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1167>

⁴¹⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1166>

⁴¹⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1165>

⁴¹⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1164>

⁴¹⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1162>

⁴¹⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1161>

⁴¹⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1160>

⁴¹⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1159>

⁴¹⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1158>

⁴¹⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1157>

⁴¹⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1156>

⁴¹⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1155>

- Issue #1154⁴¹⁶⁴ - Fixing iostreams
- Issue #1153⁴¹⁶⁵ - Standard manipulators (like std::endl) do not work with hpx::ostream
- Issue #1152⁴¹⁶⁶ - Functions revamp
- Issue #1151⁴¹⁶⁷ - Suppressing cmake 3.0 policy warning for CMP0026
- Issue #1150⁴¹⁶⁸ - Client Serialization error
- Issue #1149⁴¹⁶⁹ - Segfault on Stampede
- Issue #1148⁴¹⁷⁰ - Refactoring mini-ghost
- Issue #1147⁴¹⁷¹ - N3960 copy_if and copy_n implemented and tested
- Issue #1146⁴¹⁷² - Stencil print
- Issue #1145⁴¹⁷³ - N3960 hpx::parallel::copy implemented and tested
- Issue #1144⁴¹⁷⁴ - OpenMP examples 1d_stencil do not build
- Issue #1143⁴¹⁷⁵ - 1d_stencil OpenMP examples do not build
- Issue #1142⁴¹⁷⁶ - Cannot build HPX with gcc 4.6 on OS X
- Issue #1140⁴¹⁷⁷ - Fix OpenMP lookup, enable usage of config tests in external CMake projects.
- Issue #1139⁴¹⁷⁸ - hpx/hpx/config/compiler_specific.hpp
- Issue #1138⁴¹⁷⁹ - clean up pkg-config files
- Issue #1137⁴¹⁸⁰ - Improvements to create binary packages
- Issue #1136⁴¹⁸¹ - HPX_GCC_VERSION not defined on all compilers
- Issue #1135⁴¹⁸² - Avoiding collision between winsock2.h and windows.h
- Issue #1134⁴¹⁸³ - Making sure, that hpx::finalize can be called from any locality
- Issue #1133⁴¹⁸⁴ - 1d stencil examples
- Issue #1131⁴¹⁸⁵ - Refactor unique_function implementation
- Issue #1130⁴¹⁸⁶ - Unique function

⁴¹⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1154>

⁴¹⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1153>

⁴¹⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1152>

⁴¹⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1151>

⁴¹⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1150>

⁴¹⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1149>

⁴¹⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1148>

⁴¹⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1147>

⁴¹⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1146>

⁴¹⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1145>

⁴¹⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1144>

⁴¹⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1143>

⁴¹⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1142>

⁴¹⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1140>

⁴¹⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1139>

⁴¹⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1138>

⁴¹⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1137>

⁴¹⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1136>

⁴¹⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1135>

⁴¹⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1134>

⁴¹⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1133>

⁴¹⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1131>

⁴¹⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1130>

- Issue #1129⁴¹⁸⁷ - Some fixes to the Build system on OS X
- Issue #1128⁴¹⁸⁸ - Action future args
- Issue #1127⁴¹⁸⁹ - Executor causes segmentation fault
- Issue #1124⁴¹⁹⁰ - Adding new API functions: register_id_with_basename, unregister_id_with_basename, find_ids_from_basename; adding test
- Issue #1123⁴¹⁹¹ - Reduce nesting of try-catch construct in encode_parcels?
- Issue #1122⁴¹⁹² - Client base fixes
- Issue #1121⁴¹⁹³ - Update hpxrun.py.in
- Issue #1120⁴¹⁹⁴ - HTTS2 tests compile errors on v110 (VS2012)
- Issue #1119⁴¹⁹⁵ - Remove references to boost::atomic in accumulator example
- Issue #1118⁴¹⁹⁶ - Only build test thread_pool_executor_1114_test if HPX_LOCAL_SCHEDULER is set
- Issue #1117⁴¹⁹⁷ - local_queue_executor linker error on vc110
- Issue #1116⁴¹⁹⁸ - Disabled performance counter should give runtime errors, not invalid data
- Issue #1115⁴¹⁹⁹ - Compile error with Intel C++ 13.1
- Issue #1114⁴²⁰⁰ - Default constructed executor is not usable
- Issue #1113⁴²⁰¹ - Fast compilation of logging causes ABI incompatibilities between different NDEBUG values
- Issue #1112⁴²⁰² - Using thread_pool_executors causes segfault
- Issue #1111⁴²⁰³ - hpx::threads::get_thread_data always returns zero
- Issue #1110⁴²⁰⁴ - Remove unnecessary null pointer checks
- Issue #1109⁴²⁰⁵ - More tests adjustments
- Issue #1108⁴²⁰⁶ - Clarify build rules for “libboost_atomic-mt.so”?
- Issue #1107⁴²⁰⁷ - Remove unnecessary null pointer checks
- Issue #1106⁴²⁰⁸ - network_storage benchmark improvements, adding legends to plots and tidying layout
- Issue #1105⁴²⁰⁹ - Add more plot outputs and improve instructions doc

⁴¹⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1129>

⁴¹⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1128>

⁴¹⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1127>

⁴¹⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1124>

⁴¹⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1123>

⁴¹⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1122>

⁴¹⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1121>

⁴¹⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1120>

⁴¹⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1119>

⁴¹⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1118>

⁴¹⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1117>

⁴¹⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1116>

⁴¹⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1115>

⁴²⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1114>

⁴²⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1113>

⁴²⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1112>

⁴²⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1111>

⁴²⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1110>

⁴²⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1109>

⁴²⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1108>

⁴²⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1107>

⁴²⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1106>

⁴²⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1105>

- Issue #1104⁴²¹⁰ - Complete quoting for parameters of some CMake commands
- Issue #1103⁴²¹¹ - Work on test/scripts
- Issue #1102⁴²¹² - Changed minimum requirement of window install to 2012
- Issue #1101⁴²¹³ - Changed minimum requirement of window install to 2012
- Issue #1100⁴²¹⁴ - Changed readme to no longer specify using MSVC 2010 compiler
- Issue #1099⁴²¹⁵ - Error returning futures from component actions
- Issue #1098⁴²¹⁶ - Improve storage test
- Issue #1097⁴²¹⁷ - data_actions quickstart example calls missing function decorate_action of data_get_action
- Issue #1096⁴²¹⁸ - MPI parcelport broken with new zero copy optimization
- Issue #1095⁴²¹⁹ - Warning C4005: _WIN32_WINNT: Macro redefinition
- Issue #1094⁴²²⁰ - Syntax error for -DHPX_UNIQUE_FUTURE_ALIAS in master
- Issue #1093⁴²²¹ - Syntax error for -DHPX_UNIQUE_FUTURE_ALIAS
- Issue #1092⁴²²² - Rename unique_future<> back to future<>
- Issue #1091⁴²²³ - Inconsistent error message
- Issue #1090⁴²²⁴ - On windows 8.1 the examples crashed if using more than one os thread
- Issue #1089⁴²²⁵ - Components should be allowed to have their own executor
- Issue #1088⁴²²⁶ - Add possibility to select a network interface for the ibverbs parcelport
- Issue #1087⁴²²⁷ - ibverbs and ipc parcelport uses zero copy optimization
- Issue #1083⁴²²⁸ - Make shell examples copyable in docs
- Issue #1082⁴²²⁹ - Implement proper termination detection during shutdown
- Issue #1081⁴²³⁰ - Implement thread_specific_ptr for hpx::threads
- Issue #1072⁴²³¹ - make install not working properly
- Issue #1070⁴²³² - Complete quoting for parameters of some CMake commands

⁴²¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1104>

⁴²¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1103>

⁴²¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1102>

⁴²¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1101>

⁴²¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1100>

⁴²¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1099>

⁴²¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1098>

⁴²¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1097>

⁴²¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1096>

⁴²¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1095>

⁴²²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1094>

⁴²²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1093>

⁴²²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1092>

⁴²²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1091>

⁴²²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1090>

⁴²²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1089>

⁴²²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1088>

⁴²²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1087>

⁴²²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1083>

⁴²²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1082>

⁴²³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1081>

⁴²³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1072>

⁴²³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1070>

- Issue #1059⁴²³³ - Fix more unused variable warnings
- Issue #1051⁴²³⁴ - Implement when_each
- Issue #973⁴²³⁵ - Would like option to report hwloc bindings
- Issue #970⁴²³⁶ - Bad flags for Fortran compiler
- Issue #941⁴²³⁷ - Create a proper user level context switching class for BG/Q
- Issue #935⁴²³⁸ - Build error with gcc 4.6 and Boost 1.54.0 on hpx trunk and 0.9.6
- Issue #934⁴²³⁹ - Want to build HPX without dynamic libraries
- Issue #927⁴²⁴⁰ - Make hpx/lcos/reduce.hpp accept futures of id_type
- Issue #926⁴²⁴¹ - All unit tests that are run with more than one thread with CTest/hpx_run_test should configure hpx.os_threads
- Issue #925⁴²⁴² - regression_dataflow_791 needs to be brought in line with HPX standards
- Issue #899⁴²⁴³ - Fix race conditions in regression tests
- Issue #879⁴²⁴⁴ - Hung test leads to cascading test failure; make tests should support the MPI parcelport
- Issue #865⁴²⁴⁵ - future<T> and friends shall work for movable only Ts
- Issue #847⁴²⁴⁶ - Dynamic libraries are not installed on OS X
- Issue #816⁴²⁴⁷ - First Program tutorial pull request
- Issue #799⁴²⁴⁸ - Wrap lexical_cast to avoid exceptions
- Issue #720⁴²⁴⁹ - broken configuration when using ccmake on Ubuntu
- Issue #622⁴²⁵⁰ - --hpx:hpx and --hpx:debug-hpx-log is nonsensical
- Issue #525⁴²⁵¹ - Extend barrier LCO test to run in distributed
- Issue #515⁴²⁵² - Multi-destination version of hpx::apply is broken
- Issue #509⁴²⁵³ - Push Boost.Atomic changes upstream
- Issue #503⁴²⁵⁴ - Running HPX applications on Windows should not require setting %PATH%
- Issue #461⁴²⁵⁵ - Add a compilation sanity test

⁴²³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1059>

⁴²³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1051>

⁴²³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/973>

⁴²³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/970>

⁴²³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/941>

⁴²³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/935>

⁴²³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/934>

⁴²⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/927>

⁴²⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/926>

⁴²⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/925>

⁴²⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/899>

⁴²⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/879>

⁴²⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/865>

⁴²⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/847>

⁴²⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/816>

⁴²⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/799>

⁴²⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/720>

⁴²⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/622>

⁴²⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/525>

⁴²⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/515>

⁴²⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/509>

⁴²⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/503>

⁴²⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/461>

- Issue #456⁴²⁵⁶ - hpx_run_tests.py should log output from tests that timeout
- Issue #454⁴²⁵⁷ - Investigate threadmanager performance
- Issue #345⁴²⁵⁸ - Add more versatile environmental/cmake variable support to hpx_find_* CMake macros
- Issue #209⁴²⁵⁹ - Support multiple configurations in generated build files
- Issue #190⁴²⁶⁰ - hpx::cout should be a std::ostream
- Issue #189⁴²⁶¹ - iostreams component should use startup/shutdown functions
- Issue #183⁴²⁶² - Use Boost.ICL for correctness in AGAS
- Issue #44⁴²⁶³ - Implement real futures

2.10.17 HPX V0.9.8 (Mar 24, 2014)

We have had over 800 commits since the last release and we have closed over 65 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

With the changes below, *HPX* is once again leading the charge of a whole new era of computation. By intrinsically breaking down and synchronizing the work to be done, *HPX* insures that application developers will no longer have to fret about where a segment of code executes. That allows coders to focus their time and energy to understanding the data dependencies of their algorithms and thereby the core obstacles to an efficient code. Here are some of the advantages of using *HPX*:

- *HPX* is solidly rooted in a sophisticated theoretical execution model – ParalleX
- *HPX* exposes an API fully conforming to the C++11 and the draft C++14 standards, extended and applied to distributed computing. Everything programmers know about the concurrency primitives of the standard C++ library is still valid in the context of *HPX*.
- It provides a competitive, high performance implementation of modern, future-proof ideas which gives an smooth migration path from today's mainstream techniques
- There is no need for the programmer to worry about lower level parallelization paradigms like threads or message passing; no need to understand pthreads, MPI, OpenMP, or Windows threads, etc.
- There is no need to think about different types of parallelism such as tasks, pipelines, or fork-join, task or data parallelism.
- The same source of your program compiles and runs on Linux, BlueGene/Q, Mac OS X, Windows, and Android.
- The same code runs on shared memory multi-core systems and supercomputers, on handheld devices and Intel® Xeon Phi™ accelerators, or a heterogeneous mix of those.

⁴²⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/456>

⁴²⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/454>

⁴²⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/345>

⁴²⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/209>

⁴²⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/190>

4261 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/189>4262 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/183>4263 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/44>

General changes

- A major API breaking change for this release was introduced by implementing `hpx::future` and `hpx::shared_future` fully in conformance with the C++11 Standard⁴²⁶⁴. While `hpx::shared_future` is new and will not create any compatibility problems, we revised the interface and implementation of the existing `hpx::future`. For more details please see the mailing list archive⁴²⁶⁵. To avoid any incompatibilities for existing code we named the type which implements the `std::future` interface as `hpx::unique_future`. For the next release this will be renamed to `hpx::future`, making it full conforming to C++11 Standard⁴²⁶⁶.
- A large part of the code base of HPX has been refactored and partially re-implemented. The main changes were related to
 - The threading subsystem: these changes significantly reduce the amount of overheads caused by the schedulers, improve the modularity of the code base, and extend the variety of available scheduling algorithms.
 - The parcel subsystem: these changes improve the performance of the HPX networking layer, modularize the structure of the parcelports, and simplify the creation of new parcelports for other underlying networking libraries.
 - The API subsystem: these changes improved the conformance of the API to C++11 Standard, extend and unify the available API functionality, and decrease the overheads created by various elements of the API.
 - The robustness of the component loading subsystem has been improved significantly, allowing to more portably and more reliably register the components needed by an application at startup. This additionally speeds up general application initialization.
- We added new API functionality like `hpx::migrate` and `hpx::copy_component` which are the basic building blocks necessary for implementing higher level abstractions for system-wide load balancing, runtime-adaptive resource management, and object-oriented checkpointing and state-management.
- We removed the use of C++11 move emulation (using Boost.Move), replacing it with C++11 rvalue references. This is the first step towards using more and more native C++11 facilities which we plan to introduce in the future.
- We improved the reference counting scheme used by HPX which helps managing distributed objects and memory. This improves the overall stability of HPX and further simplifies writing real world applications.
- The minimal Boost version required to use HPX is now V1.49.0.
- This release coincides with the first release of HPXPI (V0.1.0), the first implementation of the XPI specification⁴²⁶⁷.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- Issue #1086⁴²⁶⁸ - Expose internal boost::shared_array to allow user management of array lifetime
- Issue #1083⁴²⁶⁹ - Make shell examples copyable in docs
- Issue #1080⁴²⁷⁰ - /threads{locality#*/total}/count/cumulative broken

⁴²⁶⁴ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21>

⁴²⁶⁵ <http://mail.cct.lsu.edu/pipermail/hpx-users/2014-January/000141.html>

⁴²⁶⁶ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21>

⁴²⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpxpi/blob/master/spec.pdf?raw=true>

⁴²⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1086>

⁴²⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1083>

⁴²⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1080>

- Issue #1079⁴²⁷¹ - Build problems on OS X
- Issue #1078⁴²⁷² - Improve robustness of component loading
- Issue #1077⁴²⁷³ - Fix a missing enum definition for ‘take’ mode
- Issue #1076⁴²⁷⁴ - Merge Jb master
- Issue #1075⁴²⁷⁵ - Unknown CMake command “add_hpx_pseudo_target”
- Issue #1074⁴²⁷⁶ - Implement apply_continue_callback and apply_colocated_callback
- Issue #1073⁴²⁷⁷ - The new apply_colocated and async_colocated functions lead to automatic registered functions
- Issue #1071⁴²⁷⁸ - Remove deferred_packaged_task
- Issue #1069⁴²⁷⁹ - serialize_buffer with allocator fails at destruction
- Issue #1068⁴²⁸⁰ - Coroutine include and forward declarations missing
- Issue #1067⁴²⁸¹ - Add allocator support to util::serialize_buffer
- Issue #1066⁴²⁸² - Allow for MPI_Init being called before HPX launches
- Issue #1065⁴²⁸³ - AGAS cache isn’t used/populated on worker localities
- Issue #1064⁴²⁸⁴ - Reorder includes to ensure ws2 includes early
- Issue #1063⁴²⁸⁵ - Add hpx::runtime::suspend and hpx::runtime::resume
- Issue #1062⁴²⁸⁶ - Fix async_continue to properly handle return types
- Issue #1061⁴²⁸⁷ - Implement async_colocated and apply_colocated
- Issue #1060⁴²⁸⁸ - Implement minimal component migration
- Issue #1058⁴²⁸⁹ - Remove HPX_UTIL_TUPLE from code base
- Issue #1057⁴²⁹⁰ - Add performance counters for threading subsystem
- Issue #1055⁴²⁹¹ - Thread allocation uses two memory pools
- Issue #1053⁴²⁹² - Work stealing flawed
- Issue #1052⁴²⁹³ - Fix a number of warnings

⁴²⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1079>

⁴²⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1078>

⁴²⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1077>

⁴²⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1076>

⁴²⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1075>

⁴²⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1074>

⁴²⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1073>

⁴²⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1071>

⁴²⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1069>

⁴²⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1068>

⁴²⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1067>

⁴²⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1066>

⁴²⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1065>

⁴²⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1064>

⁴²⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1063>

⁴²⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1062>

⁴²⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1061>

⁴²⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1060>

⁴²⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1058>

⁴²⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1057>

⁴²⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1055>

⁴²⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1053>

⁴²⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1052>

- Issue #1049⁴²⁹⁴ - Fixes for TLS on OSX and more reliable test running
- Issue #1048⁴²⁹⁵ - Fixing after 588 hang
- Issue #1047⁴²⁹⁶ - Use port ‘0’ for networking when using one locality
- Issue #1046⁴²⁹⁷ - composable_guard test is broken when having more than one thread
- Issue #1045⁴²⁹⁸ - Security missing headers
- Issue #1044⁴²⁹⁹ - Native TLS on FreeBSD via __thread
- Issue #1043⁴³⁰⁰ - async et.al. compute the wrong result type
- Issue #1042⁴³⁰¹ - async et.al. implicitly unwrap reference_wrappers
- Issue #1041⁴³⁰² - Remove redundant costly Kleene stars from regex searches
- Issue #1040⁴³⁰³ - CMake script regex match patterns has unnecessary kleenes
- Issue #1039⁴³⁰⁴ - Remove use of Boost.Move and replace with std::move and real rvalue refs
- Issue #1038⁴³⁰⁵ - Bump minimal required Boost to 1.49.0
- Issue #1037⁴³⁰⁶ - Implicit unwrapping of futures in async broken
- Issue #1036⁴³⁰⁷ - Scheduler hangs when user code attempts to “block” OS-threads
- Issue #1035⁴³⁰⁸ - Idle-rate counter always reports 100% idle rate
- Issue #1034⁴³⁰⁹ - Symbolic name registration causes application hangs
- Issue #1033⁴³¹⁰ - Application options read in from an options file generate an error message
- Issue #1032⁴³¹¹ - hpx::id_type local reference counting is wrong
- Issue #1031⁴³¹² - Negative entry in reference count table
- Issue #1030⁴³¹³ - Implement condition_variable
- Issue #1029⁴³¹⁴ - Deadlock in thread scheduling subsystem
- Issue #1028⁴³¹⁵ - HPX-thread cumulative count performance counters report incorrect value
- Issue #1027⁴³¹⁶ - Expose hpx::thread_interrupted error code as a separate exception type

⁴²⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1049>

⁴²⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1048>

⁴²⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1047>

⁴²⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1046>

⁴²⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1045>

⁴²⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1044>

⁴³⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1043>

⁴³⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1042>

⁴³⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1041>

⁴³⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1040>

⁴³⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1039>

⁴³⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1038>

⁴³⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1037>

⁴³⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1036>

⁴³⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1035>

⁴³⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1034>

⁴³¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1033>

⁴³¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1032>

⁴³¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1031>

⁴³¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1030>

⁴³¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1029>

⁴³¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1028>

⁴³¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1027>

- Issue #1026⁴³¹⁷ - Exceptions thrown in asynchronous calls can be lost if the value of the future is never queried
- Issue #1025⁴³¹⁸ - `future::wait_for/wait_until` do not remove callback
- Issue #1024⁴³¹⁹ - Remove dependence to boost assert and create hpx assert
- Issue #1023⁴³²⁰ - Segfaults with tcmalloc
- Issue #1022⁴³²¹ - prerequisites link in readme is broken
- Issue #1020⁴³²² - HPX Deadlock on external synchronization
- Issue #1019⁴³²³ - Convert using `BOOST_ASSERT` to `HPX_ASSERT`
- Issue #1018⁴³²⁴ - compiling bug with gcc 4.8.1
- Issue #1017⁴³²⁵ - Possible crash in io_pool executor
- Issue #1016⁴³²⁶ - Crash at startup
- Issue #1014⁴³²⁷ - Implement Increment/Decrement Merging
- Issue #1013⁴³²⁸ - Add more logging channels to enable greater control over logging granularity
- Issue #1012⁴³²⁹ - `--hpx:debug-hpx-log` and `--hpx:debug-agas-log` lead to non-thread safe writes
- Issue #1011⁴³³⁰ - After installation, running applications from the build/staging directory no longer works
- Issue #1010⁴³³¹ - Mergeable decrement requests are not being merged
- Issue #1009⁴³³² - `--hpx:list-symbolic-names` crashes
- Issue #1007⁴³³³ - Components are not properly destroyed
- Issue #1006⁴³³⁴ - Segfault/hang in `set_data`
- Issue #1003⁴³³⁵ - Performance counter naming issue
- Issue #982⁴³³⁶ - Race condition during startup
- Issue #912⁴³³⁷ - OS X: component type not found in map
- Issue #663⁴³³⁸ - Create a buildbot slave based on Clang 3.2/OSX
- Issue #636⁴³³⁹ - Expose `this_locality::apply<act>(p1, p2);` for local execution

⁴³¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1026>

⁴³¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1025>

⁴³¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1024>

⁴³²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1023>

⁴³²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1022>

⁴³²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1020>

⁴³²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1019>

⁴³²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1018>

⁴³²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1017>

4326 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1016>4327 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1014>

4328 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1013>

4329 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1012>

4330 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1011>

4331 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1010>

4332 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1009>

4333 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1007>

4334 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1006>

4335 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1003>

4336 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/982>

4337 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/912>

4338 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/663>

4339 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/636>

2.10. Releases

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- Issue #197⁴³⁴⁰ - Add --console=address option for PBS runs
- Issue #175⁴³⁴¹ - Asynchronous AGAS API

2.10.18 HPX V0.9.7 (Nov 13, 2013)

We have had over 1000 commits since the last release and we have closed over 180 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

General changes

- Ported HPX to BlueGene/Q
- Improved HPX support for Xeon/Phi accelerators
- Reimplemented `hpx::bind`, `hpx::tuple`, and `hpx::function` for better performance and better compliance with the C++11 Standard. Added `hpx::mem_fn`.
- Reworked `hpx::when_all` and `hpx::when_any` for better compliance with the ongoing C++ standardization effort, added heterogeneous version for those functions. Added `hpx::when_any_swapped`.
- Added `hpx::copy` as a precursor for a migrate functionality
- Added `hpx::get_ptr` allowing to directly access the memory underlying a given component
- Added the `hpx::lcos::broadcast`, `hpx::lcos::reduce`, and `hpx::lcos::fold` collective operations
- Added `hpx::get_locality_name` allowing to retrieve the name of any of the localities for the application.
- Added support for more flexible thread affinity control from the HPX command line, such as new modes for `--hpx:bind` (balanced, scattered, compact), improved default settings when running multiple localities on the same node.
- Added experimental executors for simpler thread pooling and scheduling. This API may change in the future as it will stay aligned with the ongoing C++ standardization efforts.
- Massively improved the performance of the HPX serialization code. Added partial support for zero copy serialization of array and bitwise-copyable types.
- General performance improvements of the code related to threads and futures.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release.

- Issue #1005⁴³⁴² - Allow one to disable array optimizations and zero copy optimizations for each parcelport
- Issue #1004⁴³⁴³ - Generate new HPX logo image for the docs
- Issue #1002⁴³⁴⁴ - If MPI parcelport is not available, running HPX under mpirun should fail
- Issue #1001⁴³⁴⁵ - Zero copy serialization raises assert

⁴³⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/197>

⁴³⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/175>

⁴³⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1005>

⁴³⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1004>

⁴³⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1002>

⁴³⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1001>

- Issue #1000⁴³⁴⁶ - Can't connect to a HPX application running with the MPI parcelport from a non MPI parcelport locality
- Issue #999⁴³⁴⁷ - Optimize `hpx::when_n`
- Issue #998⁴³⁴⁸ - Fixed const-correctness
- Issue #997⁴³⁴⁹ - Making `serialize_buffer::data()` type save
- Issue #996⁴³⁵⁰ - Memory leak in `hpx::lcos::promise`
- Issue #995⁴³⁵¹ - Race while registering pre-shutdown functions
- Issue #994⁴³⁵² - `thread_rescheduling` regression test does not compile
- Issue #992⁴³⁵³ - Correct comments and messages
- Issue #991⁴³⁵⁴ - `setcap cap_sys_rawio=ep` for power profiling causes an HPX application to abort
- Issue #989⁴³⁵⁵ - Jacobi hangs during execution
- Issue #988⁴³⁵⁶ - `multiple_init` test is failing
- Issue #986⁴³⁵⁷ - Can't call a function called "init" from "main" when using `<hpx/hpx_main.hpp>`
- Issue #984⁴³⁵⁸ - Reference counting tests are failing
- Issue #983⁴³⁵⁹ - `thread_suspension_executor` test fails
- Issue #980⁴³⁶⁰ - Terminating HPX threads don't leave stack in virgin state
- Issue #979⁴³⁶¹ - Static scheduler not in documents
- Issue #978⁴³⁶² - Preprocessing limits are broken
- Issue #977⁴³⁶³ - Make `tests.regressions.lcos.future_hang_on_get` shorter
- Issue #976⁴³⁶⁴ - Wrong library order in `pkgconfig`
- Issue #975⁴³⁶⁵ - Please reopen #963
- Issue #974⁴³⁶⁶ - Option `pu-offset` ignored in `fixing_588` branch
- Issue #972⁴³⁶⁷ - Cannot use MKL with HPX
- Issue #969⁴³⁶⁸ - Non-existent INI files requested on the command line via `--hpx:config` do not cause warn-

⁴³⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/1000>

⁴³⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/999>

⁴³⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/998>

⁴³⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/997>

⁴³⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/996>

⁴³⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/995>

⁴³⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/994>

⁴³⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/992>

⁴³⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/991>

⁴³⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/989>

⁴³⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/988>

⁴³⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/986>

⁴³⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/984>

⁴³⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/983>

⁴³⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/980>

⁴³⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/979>

⁴³⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/978>

⁴³⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/977>

⁴³⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/976>

⁴³⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/975>

⁴³⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/974>

⁴³⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/972>

⁴³⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/969>

ings or errors.

- Issue #968⁴³⁶⁹ - Cannot build examples in fixing_588 branch
- Issue #967⁴³⁷⁰ - Command line description of --hpx:queuing seems wrong
- Issue #966⁴³⁷¹ - --hpx:print-bind physical core numbers are wrong
- Issue #965⁴³⁷² - Deadlock when building in Release mode
- Issue #963⁴³⁷³ - Not all worker threads are working
- Issue #962⁴³⁷⁴ - Problem with SLURM integration
- Issue #961⁴³⁷⁵ - --hpx:print-bind outputs incorrect information
- Issue #960⁴³⁷⁶ - Fix cut and paste error in documentation of get_thread_priority
- Issue #959⁴³⁷⁷ - Change link to boost.atomic in documentation to point to boost.org
- Issue #958⁴³⁷⁸ - Undefined reference to intrusive_ptr_release
- Issue #957⁴³⁷⁹ - Make tuple standard compliant
- Issue #956⁴³⁸⁰ - Segfault with a3382fb
- Issue #955⁴³⁸¹ - --hpx:nodes and --hpx:nodefiles do not work with foreign nodes
- Issue #954⁴³⁸² - Make order of arguments for hpx::async and hpx::broadcast consistent
- Issue #953⁴³⁸³ - Cannot use MKL with HPX
- Issue #952⁴³⁸⁴ - register_[pre_] shutdown_function never throw
- Issue #951⁴³⁸⁵ - Assert when number of threads is greater than hardware concurrency
- Issue #948⁴³⁸⁶ - HPX_HAVE_GENERIC_CONTEXT_COROUTINES conflicts with HPX_HAVE_FIBER_BASED_COROUTINES
- Issue #947⁴³⁸⁷ - Need MPI_THREAD_MULTIPLE for backward compatibility
- Issue #946⁴³⁸⁸ - HPX does not call MPI_Finalize
- Issue #945⁴³⁸⁹ - Segfault with hpx::lcos::broadcast
- Issue #944⁴³⁹⁰ - OS X: assertion pu_offset_ < hardware_concurrency failed

⁴³⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/968>

⁴³⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/967>

⁴³⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/966>

⁴³⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/965>

⁴³⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/963>

⁴³⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/962>

⁴³⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/961>

⁴³⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/960>

⁴³⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/959>

⁴³⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/958>

⁴³⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/957>

⁴³⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/956>

⁴³⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/955>

⁴³⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/954>

⁴³⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/953>

⁴³⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/952>

⁴³⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/951>

⁴³⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/948>

⁴³⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/947>

⁴³⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/946>

⁴³⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/945>

⁴³⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/944>

- Issue #943⁴³⁹¹ - #include <hpx/hpx_main.hpp> does not work
- Issue #942⁴³⁹² - Make the BG/Q work with -O3
- Issue #940⁴³⁹³ - Use separator when concatenating locality name
- Issue #939⁴³⁹⁴ - Refactor MPI parcelport to use MPI_Wait instead of multiple MPI_Test calls
- Issue #938⁴³⁹⁵ - Want to officially access client_base::gid_
- Issue #937⁴³⁹⁶ - client_base::gid_ should be private``
- Issue #936⁴³⁹⁷ - Want doxygen-like source code index
- Issue #935⁴³⁹⁸ - Build error with gcc 4.6 and Boost 1.54.0 on hpx trunk and 0.9.6
- Issue #933⁴³⁹⁹ - Cannot build HPX with Boost 1.54.0
- Issue #932⁴⁴⁰⁰ - Components are destructed too early
- Issue #931⁴⁴⁰¹ - Make HPX work on BG/Q
- Issue #930⁴⁴⁰² - make git-docs is broken
- Issue #929⁴⁴⁰³ - Generating index in docs broken
- Issue #928⁴⁴⁰⁴ - Optimize hpx::util::static_ for C++11 compilers supporting magic statics
- Issue #924⁴⁴⁰⁵ - Make kill_process_tree (in process.py) more robust on Mac OSX
- Issue #923⁴⁴⁰⁶ - Correct BLAS and RNPL cmake tests
- Issue #922⁴⁴⁰⁷ - Cannot link against BLAS
- Issue #921⁴⁴⁰⁸ - Implement hpx::mem_fn
- Issue #920⁴⁴⁰⁹ - Output locality with --hpx:print-bind
- Issue #919⁴⁴¹⁰ - Correct grammar; simplify boolean expressions
- Issue #918⁴⁴¹¹ - Link to hello_world.cpp is broken
- Issue #917⁴⁴¹² - adapt cmake file to new boostbook version
- Issue #916⁴⁴¹³ - fix problem building documentation with xsltproc >= 1.1.27

⁴³⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/943>

⁴³⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/942>

⁴³⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/940>

⁴³⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/939>

⁴³⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/938>

⁴³⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/937>

⁴³⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/936>

⁴³⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/935>

⁴³⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/933>

⁴⁴⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/932>

⁴⁴⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/931>

⁴⁴⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/930>

⁴⁴⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/929>

⁴⁴⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/928>

⁴⁴⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/924>

⁴⁴⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/923>

⁴⁴⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/922>

⁴⁴⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/921>

⁴⁴⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/920>

⁴⁴¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/919>

⁴⁴¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/918>

⁴⁴¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/917>

⁴⁴¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/916>

- Issue #915⁴⁴¹⁴ - Add another TBBMalloc library search path
- Issue #914⁴⁴¹⁵ - Build problem with Intel compiler on Stampede (TACC)
- Issue #913⁴⁴¹⁶ - fix error messages in fibonacci examples
- Issue #911⁴⁴¹⁷ - Update OS X build instructions
- Issue #910⁴⁴¹⁸ - Want like to specify MPI_ROOT instead of compiler wrapper script
- Issue #909⁴⁴¹⁹ - Warning about void* arithmetic
- Issue #908⁴⁴²⁰ - Buildbot for MIC is broken
- Issue #906⁴⁴²¹ - Can't use --hpx:bind=balanced with multiple MPI processes
- Issue #905⁴⁴²² - --hpx:bind documentation should describe full grammar
- Issue #904⁴⁴²³ - Add hpx::lcos::fold and hpx::lcos::inverse_fold collective operation
- Issue #903⁴⁴²⁴ - Add hpx::when_any_swapped()
- Issue #902⁴⁴²⁵ - Add hpx::lcos::reduce collective operation
- Issue #901⁴⁴²⁶ - Web documentation is not searchable
- Issue #900⁴⁴²⁷ - Web documentation for trunk has no index
- Issue #898⁴⁴²⁸ - Some tests fail with GCC 4.8.1 and MPI parcel port
- Issue #897⁴⁴²⁹ - HWLOC causes failures on Mac
- Issue #896⁴⁴³⁰ - pu-offset leads to startup error
- Issue #895⁴⁴³¹ - hpx::get_locality_name not defined
- Issue #894⁴⁴³² - Race condition at shutdown
- Issue #893⁴⁴³³ - --hpx:print-bind switches std::cout to hexadecimal mode
- Issue #892⁴⁴³⁴ - hwloc_topology_load can be expensive – don't call multiple times
- Issue #891⁴⁴³⁵ - The documentation for get_locality_name is wrong
- Issue #890⁴⁴³⁶ - --hpx:print-bind should not exit

⁴⁴¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/915>

⁴⁴¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/914>

⁴⁴¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/913>

⁴⁴¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/911>

⁴⁴¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/910>

⁴⁴¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/909>

⁴⁴²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/908>

⁴⁴²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/906>

⁴⁴²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/905>

⁴⁴²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/904>

⁴⁴²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/903>

⁴⁴²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/902>

⁴⁴²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/901>

⁴⁴²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/900>

⁴⁴²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/898>

⁴⁴²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/897>

⁴⁴³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/896>

⁴⁴³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/895>

⁴⁴³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/894>

⁴⁴³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/893>

⁴⁴³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/892>

⁴⁴³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/891>

⁴⁴³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/890>

- Issue #889⁴⁴³⁷ --hpx:debug-hpx-log=FILE does not work
- Issue #888⁴⁴³⁸ - MPI parcelport does not exit cleanly for -hpx:print-bind
- Issue #887⁴⁴³⁹ - Choose thread affinities more cleverly
- Issue #886⁴⁴⁴⁰ - Logging documentation is confusing
- Issue #885⁴⁴⁴¹ - Two threads are slower than one
- Issue #884⁴⁴⁴² - is_callable failing with member pointers in C++11
- Issue #883⁴⁴⁴³ - Need help with is_callable_test
- Issue #882⁴⁴⁴⁴ - tests.regressions.lcos.future_hang_on_get does not terminate
- Issue #881⁴⁴⁴⁵ - tests/regressions/block_matrix/matrix.hh won't compile with GCC 4.8.1
- Issue #880⁴⁴⁴⁶ - HPX does not work on OS X
- Issue #878⁴⁴⁴⁷ - future::unwrap triggers assertion
- Issue #877⁴⁴⁴⁸ - “make tests” has build errors on Ubuntu 12.10
- Issue #876⁴⁴⁴⁹ - tcmalloc is used by default, even if it is not present
- Issue #875⁴⁴⁵⁰ - global_fixture is defined in a header file
- Issue #874⁴⁴⁵¹ - Some tests take very long
- Issue #873⁴⁴⁵² - Add block-matrix code as regression test
- Issue #872⁴⁴⁵³ - HPX documentation does not say how to run tests with detailed output
- Issue #871⁴⁴⁵⁴ - All tests fail with “make test”
- Issue #870⁴⁴⁵⁵ - Please explicitly disable serialization in classes that don't support it
- Issue #868⁴⁴⁵⁶ - boost_any test failing
- Issue #867⁴⁴⁵⁷ - Reduce the number of copies of hpx::function arguments
- Issue #863⁴⁴⁵⁸ - Futures should not require a default constructor
- Issue #862⁴⁴⁵⁹ - value_or_error shall not default construct its result

⁴⁴³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/889>

⁴⁴³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/888>

⁴⁴³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/887>

⁴⁴⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/886>

⁴⁴⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/885>

⁴⁴⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/884>

⁴⁴⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/883>

⁴⁴⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/882>

⁴⁴⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/881>

⁴⁴⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/880>

⁴⁴⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/878>

⁴⁴⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/877>

⁴⁴⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/876>

⁴⁴⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/875>

⁴⁴⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/874>

⁴⁴⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/873>

⁴⁴⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/872>

⁴⁴⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/871>

⁴⁴⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/870>

⁴⁴⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/868>

⁴⁴⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/867>

⁴⁴⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/863>

⁴⁴⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/862>

- Issue #861⁴⁴⁶⁰ - HPX_UNUSED macro
- Issue #860⁴⁴⁶¹ - Add functionality to copy construct a component
- Issue #859⁴⁴⁶² - hpx::endl should flush
- Issue #858⁴⁴⁶³ - Create hpx::get_ptr<> allowing to access component implementation
- Issue #855⁴⁴⁶⁴ - Implement hpx::INVOKER
- Issue #854⁴⁴⁶⁵ - hpx/hpx.hpp does not include hpx/include/iostreams.hpp
- Issue #853⁴⁴⁶⁶ - Feature request: null future
- Issue #852⁴⁴⁶⁷ - Feature request: Locality names
- Issue #851⁴⁴⁶⁸ - hpx::cout output does not appear on screen
- Issue #849⁴⁴⁶⁹ - All tests fail on OS X after installing
- Issue #848⁴⁴⁷⁰ - Update OS X build instructions
- Issue #846⁴⁴⁷¹ - Update hpx_external_example
- Issue #845⁴⁴⁷² - Issues with having both debug and release modules in the same directory
- Issue #844⁴⁴⁷³ - Create configuration header
- Issue #843⁴⁴⁷⁴ - Tests should use CTest
- Issue #842⁴⁴⁷⁵ - Remove buffer_pool from MPI parcelport
- Issue #841⁴⁴⁷⁶ - Add possibility to broadcast an index with hpx::lcos::broadcast
- Issue #838⁴⁴⁷⁷ - Simplify util::tuple
- Issue #837⁴⁴⁷⁸ - Adopt boost::tuple tests for util::tuple
- Issue #836⁴⁴⁷⁹ - Adopt boost::function tests for util::function
- Issue #835⁴⁴⁸⁰ - Tuple interface missing pieces
- Issue #833⁴⁴⁸¹ - Partially preprocessing files not working
- Issue #832⁴⁴⁸² - Native papi counters do not work with wild cards

⁴⁴⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/861>

⁴⁴⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/860>

⁴⁴⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/859>

⁴⁴⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/858>

⁴⁴⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/855>

⁴⁴⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/854>

⁴⁴⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/853>

⁴⁴⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/852>

⁴⁴⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/851>

⁴⁴⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/849>

⁴⁴⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/848>

⁴⁴⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/846>

⁴⁴⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/845>

⁴⁴⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/844>

⁴⁴⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/843>

⁴⁴⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/842>

⁴⁴⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/841>

⁴⁴⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/838>

⁴⁴⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/837>

⁴⁴⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/836>

⁴⁴⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/835>

⁴⁴⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/833>

⁴⁴⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/832>

- Issue #831⁴⁴⁸³ - Arithmetics counter fails if only one parameter is given
- Issue #830⁴⁴⁸⁴ - Convert hpx::util::function to use new scheme for serializing its base pointer
- Issue #829⁴⁴⁸⁵ - Consistently use `decay<T>` instead of `remove_const< remove_reference<T>>`
- Issue #828⁴⁴⁸⁶ - Update future implementation to N3721 and N3722
- Issue #827⁴⁴⁸⁷ - Enable MPI parcelport for bootstrapping whenever application was started using `mpirun`
- Issue #826⁴⁴⁸⁸ - Support command line option `--hpx:print-bind` even if `--hpx::bind` was not used
- Issue #825⁴⁴⁸⁹ - Memory counters give segfault when attempting to use thread wild cards or numbers only total works
- Issue #824⁴⁴⁹⁰ - Enable lambda functions to be used with `hpx::async/hpx::apply`
- Issue #823⁴⁴⁹¹ - Using a hashing filter
- Issue #822⁴⁴⁹² - Silence unused variable warning
- Issue #821⁴⁴⁹³ - Detect if a function object is callable with given arguments
- Issue #820⁴⁴⁹⁴ - Allow wildcards to be used for performance counter names
- Issue #819⁴⁴⁹⁵ - Make the AGAS symbolic name registry distributed
- Issue #818⁴⁴⁹⁶ - Add `future::then()` overload taking an executor
- Issue #817⁴⁴⁹⁷ - Fixed typo
- Issue #815⁴⁴⁹⁸ - Create an lco that is performing an efficient broadcast of actions
- Issue #814⁴⁴⁹⁹ - Papi counters cannot specify `thread#*` to get the counts for all threads
- Issue #813⁴⁵⁰⁰ - Scoped unlock
- Issue #811⁴⁵⁰¹ - simple_central_tuplespace_client run error
- Issue #810⁴⁵⁰² - ostream error when << any objects
- Issue #809⁴⁵⁰³ - Optimize parcel serialization
- Issue #808⁴⁵⁰⁴ - HPX applications throw exception when executed from the build directory
- Issue #807⁴⁵⁰⁵ - Create performance counters exposing overall AGAS statistics

⁴⁴⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/831>

⁴⁴⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/830>

⁴⁴⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/829>

⁴⁴⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/828>

⁴⁴⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/827>

⁴⁴⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/826>

⁴⁴⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/825>

⁴⁴⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/824>

⁴⁴⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/823>

⁴⁴⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/822>

⁴⁴⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/821>

⁴⁴⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/820>

⁴⁴⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/819>

⁴⁴⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/818>

⁴⁴⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/817>

⁴⁴⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/815>

⁴⁴⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/814>

⁴⁵⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/813>

⁴⁵⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/811>

⁴⁵⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/810>

⁴⁵⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/809>

⁴⁵⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/808>

⁴⁵⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/807>

- Issue #795⁴⁵⁰⁶ - Create timed make_ready_future
- Issue #794⁴⁵⁰⁷ - Create heterogeneous when_all/when_any/etc.
- Issue #721⁴⁵⁰⁸ - Make HPX usable for Xeon Phi
- Issue #694⁴⁵⁰⁹ - CMake should complain if you attempt to build an example without its dependencies
- Issue #692⁴⁵¹⁰ - SLURM support broken
- Issue #683⁴⁵¹¹ - python/hpx/process.py imports epoll on all platforms
- Issue #619⁴⁵¹² - Automate the doc building process
- Issue #600⁴⁵¹³ - GTC performance broken
- Issue #577⁴⁵¹⁴ - Allow for zero copy serialization/networking
- Issue #551⁴⁵¹⁵ - Change executable names to have debug postfix in Debug builds
- Issue #544⁴⁵¹⁶ - Write a custom .lib file on Windows pulling in hpx_init and hpx.dll, phase out hpx_init
- Issue #534⁴⁵¹⁷ - hpx::init should take functions by std::function and should accept all forms of hpx_main
- Issue #508⁴⁵¹⁸ - FindPackage fails to set FOO_LIBRARY_DIR
- Issue #506⁴⁵¹⁹ - Add cmake support to generate ini files for external applications
- Issue #470⁴⁵²⁰ - Changing build-type after configure does not update boost library names
- Issue #453⁴⁵²¹ - Document hpx_run_tests.py
- Issue #445⁴⁵²² - Significant performance mismatch between MPI and HPX in SMP for allgather example
- Issue #443⁴⁵²³ - Make docs viewable from build directory
- Issue #421⁴⁵²⁴ - Support multiple HPX instances per node in a batch environment like PBS or SLURM
- Issue #316⁴⁵²⁵ - Add message size limitation
- Issue #249⁴⁵²⁶ - Clean up locking code in big boot barrier
- Issue #136⁴⁵²⁷ - Persistent CMake variables need to be marked as cache variables

⁴⁵⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/795>

⁴⁵⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/794>

⁴⁵⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/721>

⁴⁵⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/694>

⁴⁵¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/692>

⁴⁵¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/683>

⁴⁵¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/619>

⁴⁵¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/600>

⁴⁵¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/577>

⁴⁵¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/551>

⁴⁵¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/544>

⁴⁵¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/534>

⁴⁵¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/508>

⁴⁵¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/506>

⁴⁵²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/470>

⁴⁵²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/453>

⁴⁵²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/445>

⁴⁵²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/443>

⁴⁵²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/421>

⁴⁵²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/316>

⁴⁵²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/249>

⁴⁵²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/136>

2.10.19 HPX V0.9.6 (Jul 30, 2013)

We have had over 1200 commits since the last release and we have closed roughly 140 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

General changes

The major new features in this release are:

- We further consolidated the API exposed by *HPX*. We aligned our APIs as much as possible with the existing C++11 Standard⁴⁵²⁸ and related proposals to the C++ standardization committee (such as N3632⁴⁵²⁹ and N3857⁴⁵³⁰).
- We implemented a first version of a distributed AGAS service which essentially eliminates all explicit AGAS network traffic.
- We created a native ibverbs parcelport allowing to take advantage of the superior latency and bandwidth characteristics of Infiniband networks.
- We successfully ported *HPX* to the Xeon Phi platform.
- Support for the SLURM scheduling system was implemented.
- Major efforts have been dedicated to improving the performance counter framework, numerous new counters were implemented and new APIs were added.
- We added a modular parcel compression system allowing to improve bandwidth utilization (by reducing the overall size of the transferred data).
- We added a modular parcel coalescing system allowing to combine several parcels into larger messages. This reduces latencies introduced by the communication layer.
- Added an experimental executors API allowing to use different scheduling policies for different parts of the code. This API has been modelled after the Standards proposal N3562⁴⁵³¹. This API is bound to change in the future, though.
- Added minimal security support for localities which is enforced on the parcelport level. This support is preliminary and experimental and might change in the future.
- We created a parcelport using low level MPI functions. This is in support of legacy applications which are to be gradually ported and to support platforms where MPI is the only available portable networking layer.
- We added a preliminary and experimental implementation of a tuple-space object which exposes an interface similar to such systems described in the literature (see for instance The Linda Coordination Language⁴⁵³²).

⁴⁵²⁸ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21>

⁴⁵²⁹ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2013/n3632.html>

⁴⁵³⁰ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n3857.pdf>

⁴⁵³¹ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2013/n3562.pdf>

⁴⁵³² [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linda_\(coordination_language\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linda_(coordination_language))

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release. This is again a very long list of newly implemented features and fixed issues.

- Issue #806⁴⁵³³ - make (all) in examples folder does nothing
- Issue #805⁴⁵³⁴ - Adding the introduction and fixing DOCBOOK dependencies for Windows use
- Issue #804⁴⁵³⁵ - Add stackless (non-suspendable) thread type
- Issue #803⁴⁵³⁶ - Create proper serialization support functions for util::tuple
- Issue #800⁴⁵³⁷ - Add possibility to disable array optimizations during serialization
- Issue #798⁴⁵³⁸ - HPX_LIMIT does not work for local dataflow
- Issue #797⁴⁵³⁹ - Create a parcelport which uses MPI
- Issue #796⁴⁵⁴⁰ - Problem with Large Numbers of Threads
- Issue #793⁴⁵⁴¹ - Changing dataflow test case to hang consistently
- Issue #792⁴⁵⁴² - CMake Error
- Issue #791⁴⁵⁴³ - Problems with local::dataflow
- Issue #790⁴⁵⁴⁴ - wait_for() doesn't compile
- Issue #789⁴⁵⁴⁵ - HPX with Intel compiler segfaults
- Issue #788⁴⁵⁴⁶ - Intel compiler support
- Issue #787⁴⁵⁴⁷ - Fixed SFINAEd specializations
- Issue #786⁴⁵⁴⁸ - Memory issues during benchmarking.
- Issue #785⁴⁵⁴⁹ - Create an API allowing to register external threads with HPX
- Issue #784⁴⁵⁵⁰ - util::plugin is throwing an error when a symbol is not found
- Issue #783⁴⁵⁵¹ - How does hpx:bind work?
- Issue #782⁴⁵⁵² - Added quotes around STRING REPLACE potentially empty arguments
- Issue #781⁴⁵⁵³ - Make sure no exceptions propagate into the thread manager

⁴⁵³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/806>

⁴⁵³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/805>

⁴⁵³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/804>

⁴⁵³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/803>

⁴⁵³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/800>

⁴⁵³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/798>

⁴⁵³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/797>

⁴⁵⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/796>

⁴⁵⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/793>

⁴⁵⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/792>

⁴⁵⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/791>

⁴⁵⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/790>

⁴⁵⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/789>

⁴⁵⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/788>

⁴⁵⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/787>

⁴⁵⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/786>

⁴⁵⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/785>

⁴⁵⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/784>

⁴⁵⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/783>

⁴⁵⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/782>

⁴⁵⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/781>

- Issue #780⁴⁵⁵⁴ - Allow arithmetics performance counters to expand its parameters
- Issue #779⁴⁵⁵⁵ - Test case for 778
- Issue #778⁴⁵⁵⁶ - Swapping futures segfaults
- Issue #777⁴⁵⁵⁷ - hpx::lcos::details::when_xxx don't restore completion handlers
- Issue #776⁴⁵⁵⁸ - Compiler chokes on dataflow overload with launch policy
- Issue #775⁴⁵⁵⁹ - Runtime error with local dataflow (copying futures?)
- Issue #774⁴⁵⁶⁰ - Using local dataflow without explicit namespace
- Issue #773⁴⁵⁶¹ - Local dataflow with unwrap: functor operators need to be const
- Issue #772⁴⁵⁶² - Allow (remote) actions to return a future
- Issue #771⁴⁵⁶³ - Setting HPX_LIMIT gives huge boost MPL errors
- Issue #770⁴⁵⁶⁴ - Add launch policy to (local) dataflow
- Issue #769⁴⁵⁶⁵ - Make compile time configuration information available
- Issue #768⁴⁵⁶⁶ - Const correctness problem in local dataflow
- Issue #767⁴⁵⁶⁷ - Add launch policies to async
- Issue #766⁴⁵⁶⁸ - Mark data structures for optimized (array based) serialization
- Issue #765⁴⁵⁶⁹ - Align hpx::any with N3508: Any Library Proposal (Revision 2)
- Issue #764⁴⁵⁷⁰ - Align hpx::future with newest N3558: A Standardized Representation of Asynchronous Operations
- Issue #762⁴⁵⁷¹ - added a human readable output for the ping pong example
- Issue #761⁴⁵⁷² - Ambiguous typename when constructing derived component
- Issue #760⁴⁵⁷³ - Simple components can not be derived
- Issue #759⁴⁵⁷⁴ - make install doesn't give a complete install
- Issue #758⁴⁵⁷⁵ - Stack overflow when using locking_hook<>
- Issue #757⁴⁵⁷⁶ - copy paste error; unsupported function overloading

⁴⁵⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/780>

⁴⁵⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/779>

⁴⁵⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/778>

⁴⁵⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/777>

⁴⁵⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/776>

⁴⁵⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/775>

⁴⁵⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/774>

⁴⁵⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/773>

⁴⁵⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/772>

⁴⁵⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/771>

⁴⁵⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/770>

⁴⁵⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/769>

⁴⁵⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/768>

⁴⁵⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/767>

⁴⁵⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/766>

⁴⁵⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/765>

⁴⁵⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/764>

⁴⁵⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/762>

⁴⁵⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/761>

⁴⁵⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/760>

⁴⁵⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/759>

⁴⁵⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/758>

⁴⁵⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/757>

- Issue #756⁴⁵⁷⁷ - GTCX runtime issue in Gordon
- Issue #755⁴⁵⁷⁸ - Papi counters don't work with reset and evaluate API's
- Issue #753⁴⁵⁷⁹ - cmake bugfix and improved component action docs
- Issue #752⁴⁵⁸⁰ - hpx simple component docs
- Issue #750⁴⁵⁸¹ - Add hpx::util::any
- Issue #749⁴⁵⁸² - Thread phase counter is not reset
- Issue #748⁴⁵⁸³ - Memory performance counter are not registered
- Issue #747⁴⁵⁸⁴ - Create performance counters exposing arithmetic operations
- Issue #745⁴⁵⁸⁵ - apply_callback needs to invoke callback when applied locally
- Issue #744⁴⁵⁸⁶ - CMake fixes
- Issue #743⁴⁵⁸⁷ - Problem Building github version of HPX
- Issue #742⁴⁵⁸⁸ - Remove HPX_STD_BIND
- Issue #741⁴⁵⁸⁹ - assertion 'px != 0' failed: HPX(assertion_failure) for low numbers of OS threads
- Issue #739⁴⁵⁹⁰ - Performance counters do not count to the end of the program or evaluation
- Issue #738⁴⁵⁹¹ - Dedicated AGAS server runs don't work; console ignores -a option.
- Issue #737⁴⁵⁹² - Missing bind overloads
- Issue #736⁴⁵⁹³ - Performance counter wildcards do not always work
- Issue #735⁴⁵⁹⁴ - Create native ibverbs parcelport based on rdma operations
- Issue #734⁴⁵⁹⁵ - Threads stolen performance counter total is incorrect
- Issue #733⁴⁵⁹⁶ - Test benchmarks need to be checked and fixed
- Issue #732⁴⁵⁹⁷ - Build fails with Mac, using mac ports clang-3.3 on latest git branch
- Issue #731⁴⁵⁹⁸ - Add global start/stop API for performance counters
- Issue #730⁴⁵⁹⁹ - Performance counter values are apparently incorrect

⁴⁵⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/756>

⁴⁵⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/755>

⁴⁵⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/753>

⁴⁵⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/752>

⁴⁵⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/750>

⁴⁵⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/749>

⁴⁵⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/748>

⁴⁵⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/747>

⁴⁵⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/745>

⁴⁵⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/744>

⁴⁵⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/743>

⁴⁵⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/742>

⁴⁵⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/741>

⁴⁵⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/739>

⁴⁵⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/738>

⁴⁵⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/737>

⁴⁵⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/736>

⁴⁵⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/735>

⁴⁵⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/734>

⁴⁵⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/733>

⁴⁵⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/732>

⁴⁵⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/731>

⁴⁵⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/730>

- Issue #729⁴⁶⁰⁰ - Unhandled switch
- Issue #728⁴⁶⁰¹ - Serialization of hpx::util::function between two localities causes seg faults
- Issue #727⁴⁶⁰² - Memory counters on Mac OS X
- Issue #725⁴⁶⁰³ - Restore original thread priority on resume
- Issue #724⁴⁶⁰⁴ - Performance benchmarks do not depend on main HPX libraries
- Issue #723⁴⁶⁰⁵ - [teletype]-hpx:nodes=``cat \$PBS_NODEFILE`` works; -hpx:nodefile=\$PBS_NODEFILE does not.[c++]
- Issue #722⁴⁶⁰⁶ - Fix binding const member functions as actions
- Issue #719⁴⁶⁰⁷ - Create performance counter exposing compression ratio
- Issue #718⁴⁶⁰⁸ - Add possibility to compress parcel data
- Issue #717⁴⁶⁰⁹ - strip_credit_from_gid has misleading semantics
- Issue #716⁴⁶¹⁰ - Non-option arguments to programs run using pbsdsh must be before --hpx:nodes, contrary to directions
- Issue #715⁴⁶¹¹ - Re-thrown exceptions should retain the original call site
- Issue #714⁴⁶¹² - failed assertion in debug mode
- Issue #713⁴⁶¹³ - Add performance counters monitoring connection caches
- Issue #712⁴⁶¹⁴ - Adjust parcel related performance counters to be connection type specific
- Issue #711⁴⁶¹⁵ - configuration failure
- Issue #710⁴⁶¹⁶ - Error “timed out while trying to find room in the connection cache” when trying to start multiple localities on a single computer
- Issue #709⁴⁶¹⁷ - Add new thread state ‘staged’ referring to task descriptions
- Issue #708⁴⁶¹⁸ - Detect/mitigate bad non-system installs of GCC on Redhat systems
- Issue #707⁴⁶¹⁹ - Many examples do not link with Git HEAD version
- Issue #706⁴⁶²⁰ - hpx::init removes portions of non-option command line arguments before last = sign
- Issue #705⁴⁶²¹ - Create rolling average and median aggregating performance counters

⁴⁶⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/729>

⁴⁶⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/728>

⁴⁶⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/727>

⁴⁶⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/725>

⁴⁶⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/724>

⁴⁶⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/723>

⁴⁶⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/722>

⁴⁶⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/719>

⁴⁶⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/718>

⁴⁶⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/717>

⁴⁶¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/716>

⁴⁶¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/715>

⁴⁶¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/714>

⁴⁶¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/713>

⁴⁶¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/712>

⁴⁶¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/711>

⁴⁶¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/710>

⁴⁶¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/709>

⁴⁶¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/708>

⁴⁶¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/707>

⁴⁶²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/706>

⁴⁶²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/705>

- Issue #704⁴⁶²² - Create performance counter to expose thread queue waiting time
- Issue #703⁴⁶²³ - Add support to HPX build system to find libcrctool.a and related headers
- Issue #699⁴⁶²⁴ - Generalize instrumentation support
- Issue #698⁴⁶²⁵ - compilation failure with hwloc absent
- Issue #697⁴⁶²⁶ - Performance counter counts should be zero indexed
- Issue #696⁴⁶²⁷ - Distributed problem
- Issue #695⁴⁶²⁸ - Bad perf counter time printed
- Issue #693⁴⁶²⁹ - --help doesn't print component specific command line options
- Issue #692⁴⁶³⁰ - SLURM support broken
- Issue #691⁴⁶³¹ - exception while executing any application linked with hwloc
- Issue #690⁴⁶³² - thread_id_test and thread_launcher_test failing
- Issue #689⁴⁶³³ - Make the buildbots use hwloc
- Issue #687⁴⁶³⁴ - compilation error fix (hwloc_topology)
- Issue #686⁴⁶³⁵ - Linker Error for Applications
- Issue #684⁴⁶³⁶ - Pinning of service thread fails when number of worker threads equals the number of cores
- Issue #682⁴⁶³⁷ - Add performance counters exposing number of stolen threads
- Issue #681⁴⁶³⁸ - Add apply_continue for asynchronous chaining of actions
- Issue #679⁴⁶³⁹ - Remove obsolete async_callback API functions
- Issue #678⁴⁶⁴⁰ - Add new API for setting/triggering LCOs
- Issue #677⁴⁶⁴¹ - Add async_continue for true continuation style actions
- Issue #676⁴⁶⁴² - Buildbot for gcc 4.4 broken
- Issue #675⁴⁶⁴³ - Partial preprocessing broken
- Issue #674⁴⁶⁴⁴ - HPX segfaults when built with gcc 4.7

⁴⁶²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/704>

⁴⁶²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/703>

⁴⁶²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/699>

⁴⁶²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/698>

⁴⁶²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/697>

⁴⁶²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/696>

⁴⁶²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/695>

⁴⁶²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/693>

⁴⁶³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/692>

⁴⁶³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/691>

4632 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/690>4633 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/689>4634 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/687>4635 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/686>4636 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/684>4637 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/682>4638 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/681>4639 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/679>4640 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/678>4641 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/677>4642 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/676>4643 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/675>4644 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/674>

- Issue #673⁴⁶⁴⁵ - use_guard_pages has inconsistent preprocessor guards
- Issue #672⁴⁶⁴⁶ - External build breaks if library path has spaces
- Issue #671⁴⁶⁴⁷ - release tarballs are tarbombs
- Issue #670⁴⁶⁴⁸ - CMake won't find Boost headers in layout=versioned install
- Issue #669⁴⁶⁴⁹ - Links in docs to source files broken if not installed
- Issue #667⁴⁶⁵⁰ - Not reading ini file properly
- Issue #664⁴⁶⁵¹ - Adapt new meanings of ‘const’ and ‘mutable’
- Issue #661⁴⁶⁵² - Implement BTL Parcel port
- Issue #655⁴⁶⁵³ - Make HPX work with the “decltype” result_of
- Issue #647⁴⁶⁵⁴ - documentation for specifying the number of high priority threads --hpx:high-priority-threads
- Issue #643⁴⁶⁵⁵ - Error parsing host file
- Issue #642⁴⁶⁵⁶ - HWLoc issue with TAU
- Issue #639⁴⁶⁵⁷ - Logging potentially suspends a running thread
- Issue #634⁴⁶⁵⁸ - Improve error reporting from parcel layer
- Issue #627⁴⁶⁵⁹ - Add tests for async and apply overloads that accept regular C++ functions
- Issue #626⁴⁶⁶⁰ - hpx/future.hpp header
- Issue #601⁴⁶⁶¹ - Intel support
- Issue #557⁴⁶⁶² - Remove action codes
- Issue #531⁴⁶⁶³ - AGAS request and response classes should use switch statements
- Issue #529⁴⁶⁶⁴ - Investigate the state of hwloc support
- Issue #526⁴⁶⁶⁵ - Make HPX aware of hyper-threading
- Issue #518⁴⁶⁶⁶ - Create facilities allowing to use plain arrays as action arguments
- Issue #473⁴⁶⁶⁷ - hwloc thread binding is broken on CPUs with hyperthreading

⁴⁶⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/673>

⁴⁶⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/672>

⁴⁶⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/671>

⁴⁶⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/670>

⁴⁶⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/669>

⁴⁶⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/667>

⁴⁶⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/664>

⁴⁶⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/661>

⁴⁶⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/655>

⁴⁶⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/647>

⁴⁶⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/643>

⁴⁶⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/642>

⁴⁶⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/639>

⁴⁶⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/634>

⁴⁶⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/627>

⁴⁶⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/626>

⁴⁶⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/601>

⁴⁶⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/557>

⁴⁶⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/531>

⁴⁶⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/529>

⁴⁶⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/526>

⁴⁶⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/518>

⁴⁶⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/473>

- Issue #383⁴⁶⁶⁸ - Change result type detection for hpx::util::bind to use result_of protocol
- Issue #341⁴⁶⁶⁹ - Consolidate route code
- Issue #219⁴⁶⁷⁰ - Only copy arguments into actions once
- Issue #177⁴⁶⁷¹ - Implement distributed AGAS
- Issue #43⁴⁶⁷² - Support for Darwin (Xcode + Clang)

2.10.20 HPX V0.9.5 (Jan 16, 2013)

We have had over 1000 commits since the last release and we have closed roughly 150 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

General changes

This release is continuing along the lines of code and API consolidation, and overall usability improvements. We dedicated much attention to performance and we were able to significantly improve the threading and networking subsystems.

We successfully ported *HPX* to the Android platform. *HPX* applications now not only can run on mobile devices, but we support heterogeneous applications running across architecture boundaries. At the Supercomputing Conference 2012 we demonstrated connecting Android tablets to simulations running on a Linux cluster. The Android tablet was used to query performance counters from the Linux simulation and to steer its parameters.

We successfully ported *HPX* to Mac OSX (using the Clang compiler). Thanks to Pyry Jahkola for contributing the corresponding patches. Please see the section *How to install HPX on OS X (Mac)* for more details.

We made a special effort to make *HPX* usable in highly concurrent use cases. Many of the *HPX* API functions which possibly take longer than 100 microseconds to execute now can be invoked asynchronously. We added uniform support for composing futures which simplifies to write asynchronous code. *HPX* actions (function objects encapsulating possibly concurrent remote function invocations) are now well integrated with all other API facilities such like `hpx::bind`.

All of the API has been aligned as much as possible with established paradigms. *HPX* now mirrors many of the facilities as defined in the C++11 Standard, such as `hpx::thread`, `hpx::function`, `hpx::future`, etc.

A lot of work has been put into improving the documentation. Many of the API functions are documented now, concepts are explained in detail, and examples are better described than before. The new documentation index enables finding information with lesser effort.

This is the first release of *HPX* we perform after the move to [Github](#)⁴⁶⁷³. This step has enabled a wider participation from the community and further encourages us in our decision to release *HPX* as a true open source library (*HPX* is licensed under the very liberal [Boost Software License](#)⁴⁶⁷⁴).

⁴⁶⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/383>

⁴⁶⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/341>

⁴⁶⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/219>

⁴⁶⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/177>

⁴⁶⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/43>

⁴⁶⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/>

⁴⁶⁷⁴ https://www.boost.org/LICENSE_1_0.txt

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release. This is by far the longest list of newly implemented features and fixed issues for any of HPX' releases so far.

- Issue #666⁴⁶⁷⁵ - Segfault on calling hpx::finalize twice
- Issue #665⁴⁶⁷⁶ - Adding declaration num_of_cores
- Issue #662⁴⁶⁷⁷ - pkgconfig is building wrong
- Issue #660⁴⁶⁷⁸ - Need uninterrupt function
- Issue #659⁴⁶⁷⁹ - Move our logging library into a different namespace
- Issue #658⁴⁶⁸⁰ - Dynamic performance counter types are broken
- Issue #657⁴⁶⁸¹ - HPX v0.9.5 (RC1) hello_world example segfaulting
- Issue #656⁴⁶⁸² - Define the affinity of parcel-pool, io-pool, and timer-pool threads
- Issue #654⁴⁶⁸³ - Integrate the Boost auto_index tool with documentation
- Issue #653⁴⁶⁸⁴ - Make HPX build on OS X + Clang + libc++
- Issue #651⁴⁶⁸⁵ - Add fine-grained control for thread pinning
- Issue #650⁴⁶⁸⁶ - Command line no error message when using -hpx:(anything)
- Issue #645⁴⁶⁸⁷ - Command line aliases don't work in [teletype]` `@file` `[c++]
- Issue #644⁴⁶⁸⁸ - Terminated threads are not always properly cleaned up
- Issue #640⁴⁶⁸⁹ - future_data<T>::set_on_completed_ used without locks
- Issue #638⁴⁶⁹⁰ - hpx build with intel compilers fails on linux
- Issue #637⁴⁶⁹¹ - -copy-dt-needed-entries breaks with gold
- Issue #635⁴⁶⁹² - Boost V1.53 will add Boost.Lockfree and Boost.Atomic
- Issue #633⁴⁶⁹³ - Re-add examples to final 0.9.5 release
- Issue #632⁴⁶⁹⁴ - Example thread_aware_timer is broken
- Issue #631⁴⁶⁹⁵ - FFT application throws error in parcellayer

⁴⁶⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/666>

⁴⁶⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/665>

⁴⁶⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/662>

⁴⁶⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/660>

⁴⁶⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/659>

⁴⁶⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/658>

⁴⁶⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/657>

⁴⁶⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/656>

⁴⁶⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/654>

⁴⁶⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/653>

⁴⁶⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/651>

⁴⁶⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/650>

⁴⁶⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/645>

⁴⁶⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/644>

⁴⁶⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/640>

⁴⁶⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/638>

⁴⁶⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/637>

⁴⁶⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/635>

⁴⁶⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/633>

⁴⁶⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/632>

⁴⁶⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/631>

- Issue #630⁴⁶⁹⁶ - Event synchronization example is broken
- Issue #629⁴⁶⁹⁷ - Waiting on futures hangs
- Issue #628⁴⁶⁹⁸ - Add an HPX_ALWAYS_ASSERT macro
- Issue #625⁴⁶⁹⁹ - Port coroutines context switch benchmark
- Issue #621⁴⁷⁰⁰ - New INI section for stack sizes
- Issue #618⁴⁷⁰¹ - pkg_config support does not work with a HPX debug build
- Issue #617⁴⁷⁰² - hpx/external/logging/boost/logging/detail/cache_before_init.hpp:139:67: error: ‘get_thread_id’ was not declared in this scope
- Issue #616⁴⁷⁰³ - Change wait_xxx not to use locking
- Issue #615⁴⁷⁰⁴ - Revert visibility ‘fix’ (fb0b6b8245dad1127b0c25ebafd9386b3945cca9)
- Issue #614⁴⁷⁰⁵ - Fix Dataflow linker error
- Issue #613⁴⁷⁰⁶ - find_here should throw an exception on failure
- Issue #612⁴⁷⁰⁷ - Thread phase doesn’t show up in debug mode
- Issue #611⁴⁷⁰⁸ - Make stack guard pages configurable at runtime (initialization time)
- Issue #610⁴⁷⁰⁹ - Co-Locate Components
- Issue #609⁴⁷¹⁰ - future_overhead
- Issue #608⁴⁷¹¹ - --hpx:list-counter-infos problem
- Issue #607⁴⁷¹² - Update Boost.Context based backend for coroutines
- Issue #606⁴⁷¹³ - 1d_wave_equation is not working
- Issue #605⁴⁷¹⁴ - Any C++ function that has serializable arguments and a serializable return type should be remotable
- Issue #604⁴⁷¹⁵ - Connecting localities isn’t working anymore
- Issue #603⁴⁷¹⁶ - Do not verify any ini entries read from a file
- Issue #602⁴⁷¹⁷ - Rename argument_size to type_size/ added implementation to get parcel size

⁴⁶⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/630>

⁴⁶⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/629>

⁴⁶⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/628>

⁴⁶⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/625>

⁴⁷⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/621>

⁴⁷⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/618>

⁴⁷⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/617>

⁴⁷⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/616>

⁴⁷⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/615>

⁴⁷⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/614>

⁴⁷⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/613>

⁴⁷⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/612>

⁴⁷⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/611>

⁴⁷⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/610>

⁴⁷¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/609>

⁴⁷¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/608>

⁴⁷¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/607>

⁴⁷¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/606>

⁴⁷¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/605>

⁴⁷¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/604>

⁴⁷¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/603>

⁴⁷¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/602>

- Issue #599⁴⁷¹⁸ - Enable locality specific command line options
- Issue #598⁴⁷¹⁹ - Need an API that accesses the performance counter reporting the system uptime
- Issue #597⁴⁷²⁰ - compiling on ranger
- Issue #595⁴⁷²¹ - I need a place to store data in a thread self pointer
- Issue #594⁴⁷²² - 32/64 interoperability
- Issue #593⁴⁷²³ - Warn if logging is disabled at compile time but requested at runtime
- Issue #592⁴⁷²⁴ - Add optional argument value to --hpx:list-counters and --hpx:list-counter-infos
- Issue #591⁴⁷²⁵ - Allow for wildcards in performance counter names specified with --hpx:print-counter
- Issue #590⁴⁷²⁶ - Local promise semantic differences
- Issue #589⁴⁷²⁷ - Create API to query performance counter names
- Issue #587⁴⁷²⁸ - Add get_num_localities and get_num_threads to AGAS API
- Issue #586⁴⁷²⁹ - Adjust local AGAS cache size based on number of localities
- Issue #585⁴⁷³⁰ - Error while using counters in HPX
- Issue #584⁴⁷³¹ - counting argument size of actions, initial pass.
- Issue #581⁴⁷³² - Remove RemoteResult template parameter for future<>
- Issue #580⁴⁷³³ - Add possibility to hook into actions
- Issue #578⁴⁷³⁴ - Use angle brackets in HPX error dumps
- Issue #576⁴⁷³⁵ - Exception incorrectly thrown when --help is used
- Issue #575⁴⁷³⁶ - HPX(bad_component_type) with gcc 4.7.2 and boost 1.51
- Issue #574⁴⁷³⁷ - --hpx:connect command line parameter not working correctly
- Issue #571⁴⁷³⁸ - hpx::wait () (callback version) should pass the future to the callback function
- Issue #570⁴⁷³⁹ - hpx::wait should operate on boost::arrays and std::lists
- Issue #569⁴⁷⁴⁰ - Add a logging sink for Android

⁴⁷¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/599>

⁴⁷¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/598>

⁴⁷²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/597>

⁴⁷²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/595>

⁴⁷²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/594>

⁴⁷²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/593>

⁴⁷²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/592>

⁴⁷²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/591>

⁴⁷²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/590>

⁴⁷²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/589>

⁴⁷²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/587>

⁴⁷²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/586>

⁴⁷³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/585>

⁴⁷³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/584>

⁴⁷³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/581>

⁴⁷³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/580>

⁴⁷³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/578>

⁴⁷³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/576>

⁴⁷³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/575>

⁴⁷³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/574>

⁴⁷³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/571>

⁴⁷³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/570>

⁴⁷⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/569>

- Issue #568⁴⁷⁴¹ - 2-argument version of HPX_DEFINE_COMPONENT_ACTION
- Issue #567⁴⁷⁴² - Connecting to a running HPX application works only once
- Issue #565⁴⁷⁴³ - HPX doesn't shutdown properly
- Issue #564⁴⁷⁴⁴ - Partial preprocessing of new component creation interface
- Issue #563⁴⁷⁴⁵ - Add hpx::start/hpx::stop to avoid blocking main thread
- Issue #562⁴⁷⁴⁶ - All command line arguments swallowed by hpx
- Issue #561⁴⁷⁴⁷ - Boost.Tuple is not move aware
- Issue #558⁴⁷⁴⁸ - boost::shared_ptr<> style semantics/syntax for client classes
- Issue #556⁴⁷⁴⁹ - Creation of partially preprocessed headers should be enabled for Boost newer than V1.50
- Issue #555⁴⁷⁵⁰ - BOOST_FORCEINLINE does not name a type
- Issue #554⁴⁷⁵¹ - Possible race condition in thread get_id()
- Issue #552⁴⁷⁵² - Move enable client_base
- Issue #550⁴⁷⁵³ - Add stack size category 'huge'
- Issue #549⁴⁷⁵⁴ - ShenEOS run seg-faults on single or distributed runs
- Issue #545⁴⁷⁵⁵ - AUTOLOB broken for add_hpx_component
- Issue #542⁴⁷⁵⁶ - FindHPX_HDF5 still searches multiple times
- Issue #541⁴⁷⁵⁷ - Quotes around application name in hpx::init
- Issue #539⁴⁷⁵⁸ - Race condition occurring with new lightweight threads
- Issue #535⁴⁷⁵⁹ - hpx_run_tests.py exits with no error code when tests are missing
- Issue #530⁴⁷⁶⁰ - Thread description(<unknown>) in logs
- Issue #523⁴⁷⁶¹ - Make thread objects more lightweight
- Issue #521⁴⁷⁶² - hpx::error_code is not usable for lightweight error handling
- Issue #520⁴⁷⁶³ - Add full user environment to HPX logs

⁴⁷⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/568>

⁴⁷⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/567>

⁴⁷⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/565>

⁴⁷⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/564>

⁴⁷⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/563>

⁴⁷⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/562>

⁴⁷⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/561>

⁴⁷⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/558>

⁴⁷⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/556>

4750 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/555>4751 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/554>4752 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/552>4753 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/550>4754 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/549>4755 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/545>4756 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/542>4757 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/541>4758 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/539>4759 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/535>4760 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/530>4761 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/523>4762 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/521>4763 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/520>

- Issue #519⁴⁷⁶⁴ - Build succeeds, running fails
- Issue #517⁴⁷⁶⁵ - Add a guard page to linux coroutine stacks
- Issue #516⁴⁷⁶⁶ - hpx::thread::detach suspends while holding locks, leads to hang in debug
- Issue #514⁴⁷⁶⁷ - Preprocessed headers for <hpx/apply.hpp> don't compile
- Issue #513⁴⁷⁶⁸ - Buildbot configuration problem
- Issue #512⁴⁷⁶⁹ - Implement action based stack size customization
- Issue #511⁴⁷⁷⁰ - Move action priority into a separate type trait
- Issue #510⁴⁷⁷¹ - trunk broken
- Issue #507⁴⁷⁷² - no matching function for call to boost::scoped_ptr<hpx::threads::topology>::scoped_ptr(hpx::threads::topology*)
- Issue #505⁴⁷⁷³ - undefined_symbol regression test currently failing
- Issue #502⁴⁷⁷⁴ - Adding OpenCL and OCLM support to HPX for Windows and Linux
- Issue #501⁴⁷⁷⁵ - find_package(HPX) sets cmake output variables
- Issue #500⁴⁷⁷⁶ - wait_any/wait_all are badly named
- Issue #499⁴⁷⁷⁷ - Add support for disabling pbs support in pbs runs
- Issue #498⁴⁷⁷⁸ - Error during no-cache runs
- Issue #496⁴⁷⁷⁹ - Add partial preprocessing support to cmake
- Issue #495⁴⁷⁸⁰ - Support HPX modules exporting startup/shutdown functions only
- Issue #494⁴⁷⁸¹ - Allow modules to specify when to run startup/shutdown functions
- Issue #493⁴⁷⁸² - Avoid constructing a string in make_success_code
- Issue #492⁴⁷⁸³ - Performance counter creation is no longer synchronized at startup
- Issue #491⁴⁷⁸⁴ - Performance counter creation is no longer synchronized at startup
- Issue #490⁴⁷⁸⁵ - Sheneos on_completed_bulk seg fault in distributed
- Issue #489⁴⁷⁸⁶ - compiling issue with g++44

⁴⁷⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/519>

⁴⁷⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/517>

⁴⁷⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/516>

⁴⁷⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/514>

⁴⁷⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/513>

⁴⁷⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/512>

4770 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/511>4771 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/510>4772 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/507>

4773 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/505>

4774 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/502>

4775 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/501>

4776 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/500>

4777 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/499>

4778 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/498>

4779 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/496>

4780 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/495>

4781 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/494>

4782 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/493>

4783 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/492>

4784 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/491>

4785 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/490>

4786 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/489>

2.10. Releases

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- Issue #488⁴⁷⁸⁷ - Adding OpenCL and OCLM support to HPX for the MSVC platform
- Issue #487⁴⁷⁸⁸ - FindHPX.cmake problems
- Issue #485⁴⁷⁸⁹ - Change distributing_factory and binpacking_factory to use bulk creation
- Issue #484⁴⁷⁹⁰ - Change HPX_DONT_USE_PREPROCESSED_FILES to HPX_USE_PREPROCESSED_FILES
- Issue #483⁴⁷⁹¹ - Memory counter for Windows
- Issue #479⁴⁷⁹² - strange errors appear when requesting performance counters on multiple nodes
- Issue #477⁴⁷⁹³ - Create (global) timer for multi-threaded measurements
- Issue #472⁴⁷⁹⁴ - Add partial preprocessing using Wave
- Issue #471⁴⁷⁹⁵ - Segfault stack traces don't show up in release
- Issue #468⁴⁷⁹⁶ - External projects need to link with internal components
- Issue #462⁴⁷⁹⁷ - Startup/shutdown functions are called more than once
- Issue #458⁴⁷⁹⁸ - Consolidate hpx::util::high_resolution_timer and hpx::util::high_resolution_clock
- Issue #457⁴⁷⁹⁹ - index out of bounds in allgather_and_gate on 4 cores or more
- Issue #448⁴⁸⁰⁰ - Make HPX compile with clang
- Issue #447⁴⁸⁰¹ - 'make tests' should execute tests on local installation
- Issue #446⁴⁸⁰² - Remove SVN-related code from the codebase
- Issue #444⁴⁸⁰³ - race condition in smp
- Issue #441⁴⁸⁰⁴ - Patched Boost.Serialization headers should only be installed if needed
- Issue #439⁴⁸⁰⁵ - Components using HPX_REGISTER_STARTUP_MODULE fail to compile with MSVC
- Issue #436⁴⁸⁰⁶ - Verify that no locks are being held while threads are suspended
- Issue #435⁴⁸⁰⁷ - Installing HPX should not clobber existing Boost installation
- Issue #434⁴⁸⁰⁸ - Logging external component failed (Boost 1.50)
- Issue #433⁴⁸⁰⁹ - Runtime crash when building all examples

⁴⁷⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/488>

⁴⁷⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/487>

⁴⁷⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/485>

⁴⁷⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/484>

⁴⁷⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/483>

⁴⁷⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/479>

⁴⁷⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/477>

⁴⁷⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/472>

⁴⁷⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/471>

⁴⁷⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/468>

⁴⁷⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/462>

⁴⁷⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/458>

⁴⁷⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/457>

⁴⁸⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/448>

⁴⁸⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/447>

⁴⁸⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/446>

⁴⁸⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/444>

⁴⁸⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/441>

⁴⁸⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/439>

⁴⁸⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/436>

⁴⁸⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/435>

⁴⁸⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/434>

⁴⁸⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/433>

- Issue #432⁴⁸¹⁰ - Dataflow hangs on 512 cores/64 nodes
- Issue #430⁴⁸¹¹ - Problem with distributing factory
- Issue #424⁴⁸¹² - File paths referring to XSL-files need to be properly escaped
- Issue #417⁴⁸¹³ - Make dataflow LCOs work out of the box by using partial preprocessing
- Issue #413⁴⁸¹⁴ - hpx_svnversion.py fails on Windows
- Issue #412⁴⁸¹⁵ - Make hpx::error_code equivalent to hpx::exception
- Issue #398⁴⁸¹⁶ - HPX clobbers out-of-tree application specific CMake variables (specifically CMAKE_BUILD_TYPE)
- Issue #394⁴⁸¹⁷ - Remove code generating random port numbers for network
- Issue #378⁴⁸¹⁸ - ShenEOS scaling issues
- Issue #354⁴⁸¹⁹ - Create a coroutines wrapper for Boost.Context
- Issue #349⁴⁸²⁰ - Commandline option --localities=N/-lN should be necessary only on AGAS locality
- Issue #334⁴⁸²¹ - Add auto_index support to cmake based documentation toolchain
- Issue #318⁴⁸²² - Network benchmarks
- Issue #317⁴⁸²³ - Implement network performance counters
- Issue #310⁴⁸²⁴ - Duplicate logging entries
- Issue #230⁴⁸²⁵ - Add compile time option to disable thread debugging info
- Issue #171⁴⁸²⁶ - Add an INI option to turn off deadlock detection independently of logging
- Issue #170⁴⁸²⁷ - OSHL internal counters are incorrect
- Issue #103⁴⁸²⁸ - Better diagnostics for multiple component/action registrations under the same name
- Issue #48⁴⁸²⁹ - Support for Darwin (Xcode + Clang)
- Issue #21⁴⁸³⁰ - Build fails with GCC 4.6

4810 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/432>

4811 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/430>

4812 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/424>

4813 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/417>

4814 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/413>

4815 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/412>

4816 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/398>

4817 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/394>

4818 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/378>

4819 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/354>

4820 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/349>

4821 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/334>

4822 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/318>

4823 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/317>

4824 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/310>

4825 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/230>

4826 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/171>

4827 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/170>

4828 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/103>

4829 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/48>

4830 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/21>

2.10.21 HPX V0.9.0 (Jul 5, 2012)

We have had roughly 800 commits since the last release and we have closed approximately 80 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

General changes

- Significant improvements made to the usability of *HPX* in large-scale, distributed environments.
- Renamed `hpx::lcos::packaged_task` to `hpx::lcos::packaged_action` to reflect the semantic differences to a `packaged_task` as defined by the C++11 Standard⁴⁸³¹.
- *HPX* now exposes `hpx::thread` which is compliant to the C++11 `std::thread` type except that it (purely locally) represents an *HPX* thread. This new type does not expose any of the remote capabilities of the underlying *HPX*-thread implementation.
- The type `hpx::lcos::future` is now compliant to the C++11 `std::future<>` type. This type can be used to synchronize both, local and remote operations. In both cases the control flow will ‘return’ to the future in order to trigger any continuation.
- The types `hpx::lcos::local::promise` and `hpx::lcos::local::packaged_task` are now compliant to the C++11 `std::promise<>` and `std::packaged_task<>` types. These can be used to create a future representing local work only. Use the types `hpx::lcos::promise` and `hpx::lcos::packaged_action` to wrap any (possibly remote) action into a future.
- `hpx::thread` and `hpx::lcos::future` are now cancelable.
- Added support for sequential and logic composition of `hpx::lcos::futures`. The member function `hpx::lcos::future::when` permits futures to be sequentially composed. The helper functions `hpx::wait_all`, `hpx::wait_any`, and `hpx::wait_n` can be used to wait for more than one future at a time.
- *HPX* now exposes `hpx::apply` and `hpx::async` as the preferred way of creating (or invoking) any deferred work. These functions are usable with various types of functions, function objects, and actions and provide a uniform way to spawn deferred tasks.
- *HPX* now utilizes `hpx::util::bind` to (partially) bind local functions and function objects, and also actions. Remote bound actions can have placeholders as well.
- *HPX* continuations are now fully polymorphic. The class `hpx::actions::forwarding_continuation` is an example of how the user can write their own types of continuations. It can be used to execute any function as an continuation of a particular action.
- Reworked the action invocation API to be fully conformant to normal functions. Actions can now be invoked using `hpx::apply`, `hpx::async`, or using the `operator()` implemented on actions. Actions themselves can now be cheaply instantiated as they do not have any members anymore.
- Reworked the lazy action invocation API. Actions can now be directly bound using `hpx::util::bind` by passing an action instance as the first argument.
- A minimal *HPX* program now looks like this:

```
#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>

int hpx_main()
{
    return hpx::finalize();
}
```

(continues on next page)

⁴⁸³¹ <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21>

(continued from previous page)

```

}

int main()
{
    return hpx::init();
}

```

This removes the immediate dependency on the [Boost.Program Options](#)⁴⁸³² library.

Note: This minimal version of an *HPX* program does not support any of the default command line arguments (such as –help, or command line options related to PBS). It is suggested to always pass `argc` and `argv` to *HPX* as shown in the example below.

- In order to support those, but still not to depend on [Boost.Program Options](#)⁴⁸³³, the minimal program can be written as:

```

#include <hpx/hpx_init.hpp>

// The arguments for hpx_main can be left off, which very similar to the
// behavior of ``main()`` as defined by C++.
int hpx_main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    return hpx::finalize();
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    return hpx::init(argc, argv);
}

```

- Added performance counters exposing the number of component instances which are alive on a given locality.
- Added performance counters exposing then number of messages sent and received, the number of parcels sent and received, the number of bytes sent and received, the overall time required to send and receive data, and the overall time required to serialize and deserialize the data.
- Added a new component: `hpx::components::binpacking_factory` which is equivalent to the existing `hpx::components::distributing_factory` component, except that it equalizes the overall population of the components to create. It exposes two factory methods, one based on the number of existing instances of the component type to create, and one based on an arbitrary performance counter which will be queried for all relevant localities.
- Added API functions allowing to access elements of the diagnostic information embedded in the given exception: `hpx::get_locality_id`, `hpx::get_host_name`, `hpx::get_process_id`, `hpx::get_function_name`, `hpx::get_file_name`, `hpx::get_line_number`, `hpx::get_os_thread`, `hpx::get_thread_id`, and `hpx::get_thread_description`.

⁴⁸³² https://www.boost.org/doc/html/program_options.html

⁴⁸³³ https://www.boost.org/doc/html/program_options.html

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release:

- Issue #71⁴⁸³⁴ - GIDs that are not serialized via `handle_gid<>` should raise an exception
- Issue #105⁴⁸³⁵ - Allow for `hpx::util::functions` to be registered in the AGAS symbolic namespace
- Issue #107⁴⁸³⁶ - Nasty threadmanger race condition (reproducible in `sheneos_test`)
- Issue #108⁴⁸³⁷ - Add millisecond resolution to *HPX* logs on Linux
- Issue #110⁴⁸³⁸ - Shutdown hang in distributed with release build
- Issue #116⁴⁸³⁹ - Don't use TSS for the applier and runtime pointers
- Issue #162⁴⁸⁴⁰ - Move local synchronous execution shortcut from `hpx::function` to the applier
- Issue #172⁴⁸⁴¹ - Cache sources in CMake and check if they change manually
- Issue #178⁴⁸⁴² - Add an INI option to turn off ranged-based AGAS caching
- Issue #187⁴⁸⁴³ - Support for disabling performance counter deployment
- Issue #202⁴⁸⁴⁴ - Support for sending performance counter data to a specific file
- Issue #218⁴⁸⁴⁵ - `boost.coroutines` allows different stack sizes, but stack pool is unaware of this
- Issue #231⁴⁸⁴⁶ - Implement movable `boost::bind`
- Issue #232⁴⁸⁴⁷ - Implement movable `boost::function`
- Issue #236⁴⁸⁴⁸ - Allow binding `hpx::util::function` to actions
- Issue #239⁴⁸⁴⁹ - Replace `hpx::function` with `hpx::util::function`
- Issue #240⁴⁸⁵⁰ - Can't specify `RemoteResult` with `lcos::async`
- Issue #242⁴⁸⁵¹ - `REGISTER_TEMPLATE` support for plain actions
- Issue #243⁴⁸⁵² - `handle_gid<>` support for `hpx::util::function`
- Issue #245⁴⁸⁵³ - `*_c_cache` code throws an exception if the queried GID is not in the local cache
- Issue #246⁴⁸⁵⁴ - Undefined references in dataflow/adaptive1d example

⁴⁸³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/71>

⁴⁸³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/105>

⁴⁸³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/107>

⁴⁸³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/108>

⁴⁸³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/110>

⁴⁸³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/116>

⁴⁸⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/162>

⁴⁸⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/172>

⁴⁸⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/178>

4843 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/187>4844 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/202>4845 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/218>4846 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/231>4847 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/232>4848 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/236>4849 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/239>4850 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/240>4851 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/242>4852 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/243>4853 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/245>4854 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/246>

- Issue #252⁴⁸⁵⁵ - Problems configuring sheneos with CMake
- Issue #254⁴⁸⁵⁶ - Lifetime of components doesn't end when client goes out of scope
- Issue #259⁴⁸⁵⁷ - CMake does not detect that MSVC10 has lambdas
- Issue #260⁴⁸⁵⁸ - io_service_pool segfault
- Issue #261⁴⁸⁵⁹ - Late parcel executed outside of pxthread
- Issue #263⁴⁸⁶⁰ - Cannot select allocator with CMake
- Issue #264⁴⁸⁶¹ - Fix allocator select
- Issue #267⁴⁸⁶² - Runtime error for hello_world
- Issue #269⁴⁸⁶³ - pthread_affinity_np test fails to compile
- Issue #270⁴⁸⁶⁴ - Compiler noise due to -Wcast-qual
- Issue #275⁴⁸⁶⁵ - Problem with configuration tests/include paths on Gentoo
- Issue #325⁴⁸⁶⁶ - Sheneos is 200-400 times slower than the fortran equivalent
- Issue #331⁴⁸⁶⁷ - `hpx::init` and `hpx_main()` should not depend on `program_options`
- Issue #333⁴⁸⁶⁸ - Add doxygen support to CMake for doc toolchain
- Issue #340⁴⁸⁶⁹ - Performance counters for parcels
- Issue #346⁴⁸⁷⁰ - Component loading error when running hello_world in distributed on MSVC2010
- Issue #362⁴⁸⁷¹ - Missing initializer error
- Issue #363⁴⁸⁷² - Parcel port serialization error
- Issue #366⁴⁸⁷³ - Parcel buffering leads to types incompatible exception
- Issue #368⁴⁸⁷⁴ - Scalable alternative to rand() needed for *HPX*
- Issue #369⁴⁸⁷⁵ - IB over IP is substantially slower than just using standard TCP/IP
- Issue #374⁴⁸⁷⁶ - `hpx::lcos::wait` should work with dataflows and arbitrary classes meeting the future interface
- Issue #375⁴⁸⁷⁷ - Conflicting/ambiguous overloads of `hpx::lcos::wait`

⁴⁸⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/252>

⁴⁸⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/254>

⁴⁸⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/259>

⁴⁸⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/260>

⁴⁸⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/261>

⁴⁸⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/263>

⁴⁸⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/264>

⁴⁸⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/267>

⁴⁸⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/269>

⁴⁸⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/270>

⁴⁸⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/275>

⁴⁸⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/325>

⁴⁸⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/331>

⁴⁸⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/333>

⁴⁸⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/340>

⁴⁸⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/346>

⁴⁸⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/362>

⁴⁸⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/363>

⁴⁸⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/366>

⁴⁸⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/368>

⁴⁸⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/369>

⁴⁸⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/374>

⁴⁸⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/375>

- Issue #376⁴⁸⁷⁸ - Find_HPX.cmake should set CMake variable HPX_FOUND for out of tree builds
- Issue #377⁴⁸⁷⁹ - ShenEOS interpolate bulk and interpolate_one_bulk are broken
- Issue #379⁴⁸⁸⁰ - Add support for distributed runs under SLURM
- Issue #382⁴⁸⁸¹ - _Unwind_Word not declared in boost.backtrace
- Issue #387⁴⁸⁸² - Doxygen should look only at list of specified files
- Issue #388⁴⁸⁸³ - Running make install on an out-of-tree application is broken
- Issue #391⁴⁸⁸⁴ - Out-of-tree application segfaults when running in qsub
- Issue #392⁴⁸⁸⁵ - Remove HPX_NO_INSTALL option from cmake build system
- Issue #396⁴⁸⁸⁶ - Pragma related warnings when compiling with older gcc versions
- Issue #399⁴⁸⁸⁷ - Out of tree component build problems
- Issue #400⁴⁸⁸⁸ - Out of source builds on Windows: linker should not receive compiler flags
- Issue #401⁴⁸⁸⁹ - Out of source builds on Windows: components need to be linked with hpx_serialization
- Issue #404⁴⁸⁹⁰ - gfortran fails to link automatically when fortran files are present
- Issue #405⁴⁸⁹¹ - Inability to specify linking order for external libraries
- Issue #406⁴⁸⁹² - Adapt action limits such that dataflow applications work without additional defines
- Issue #415⁴⁸⁹³ - locality_results is not a member of hpx::components::server
- Issue #425⁴⁸⁹⁴ - Breaking changes to traits::*result wrt std::vector<id_type>
- Issue #426⁴⁸⁹⁵ - AUTOLOB needs to be updated to support fortran

2.10.22 HPX V0.8.1 (Apr 21, 2012)

This is a point release including important bug fixes for *HPX V0.8.0 (Mar 23, 2012)*.

⁴⁸⁷⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/376>

⁴⁸⁷⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/377>

⁴⁸⁸⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/379>

⁴⁸⁸¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/382>

⁴⁸⁸² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/387>

⁴⁸⁸³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/388>

⁴⁸⁸⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/391>

⁴⁸⁸⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/392>

⁴⁸⁸⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/396>

⁴⁸⁸⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/399>

⁴⁸⁸⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/400>

⁴⁸⁸⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/401>

⁴⁸⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/404>

⁴⁸⁹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/405>

⁴⁸⁹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/406>

⁴⁸⁹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/415>

⁴⁸⁹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/425>

⁴⁸⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/426>

General changes

- HPX does not need to be installed anymore to be functional.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this point release:

- Issue #295⁴⁸⁹⁶ - Don't require install path to be known at compile time.
- Issue #371⁴⁸⁹⁷ - Add hpx iostreams to standard build.
- Issue #384⁴⁸⁹⁸ - Fix compilation with GCC 4.7.
- Issue #390⁴⁸⁹⁹ - Remove keep_factory_alive startup call from ShenEOS; add shutdown call to H5close.
- Issue #393⁴⁹⁰⁰ - Thread affinity control is broken.

Bug fixes (commits)

Here is a list of the important commits included in this point release:

- r7642 - External: Fix backtrace memory violation.
- **r7775 - Components: Fix symbol visibility bug with component startup** providers. This prevents one components providers from overriding another components.
- r7778 - Components: Fix startup/shutdown provider shadowing issues.

2.10.23 HPX V0.8.0 (Mar 23, 2012)

We have had roughly 1000 commits since the last release and we have closed approximately 70 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

General changes

- Improved PBS support, allowing for arbitrary naming schemes of node-hostnames.
- Finished verification of the reference counting framework.
- Implemented decrement merging logic to optimize the distributed reference counting system.
- Restructured the LCO framework. Renamed `hpx::lcos::eager_future<>` and `hpx::lcos::lazy_future<>` into `hpx::lcos::packaged_task` and `hpx::lcos::deferred_packaged_task`. Split `hpx::lcos::promise` into `hpx::lcos::packaged_task` and `hpx::lcos::future`. Added 'local' futures (in namespace `hpx::lcos::local`).
- Improved the general performance of local and remote action invocations. This (under certain circumstances) drastically reduces the number of copies created for each of the parameters and return values.

⁴⁸⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/295>

⁴⁸⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/371>

⁴⁸⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/384>

⁴⁸⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/390>

⁴⁹⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/393>

- Reworked the performance counter framework. Performance counters are now created only when needed, which reduces the overall resource requirements. The new framework allows for much more flexible creation and management of performance counters. The new sine example application demonstrates some of the capabilities of the new infrastructure.
- Added a buildbot-based continuous build system which gives instant, automated feedback on each commit to SVN.
- Added more automated tests to verify proper functioning of *HPX*.
- Started to create documentation for *HPX* and its API.
- Added documentation toolchain to the build system.
- Added dataflow LCO.
- Changed default *HPX* command line options to have `hpx:` prefix. For instance, the former option `--threads` is now `--hpx:threads`. This has been done to make ambiguities with possible application specific command line options as unlikely as possible. See the section *HPX Command Line Options* for a full list of available options.
- Added the possibility to define command line aliases. The former short (one-letter) command line options have been predefined as aliases for backwards compatibility. See the section *HPX Command Line Options* for a detailed description of command line option aliasing.
- Network connections are now cached based on the connected host. The number of simultaneous connections to a particular host is now limited. Parcels are buffered and bundled if all connections are in use.
- Added more refined thread affinity control. This is based on the external library Portable Hardware Locality (HWLOC).
- Improved support for Windows builds with CMake.
- Added support for components to register their own command line options.
- Added the possibility to register custom startup/shutdown functions for any component. These functions are guaranteed to be executed by an *HPX* thread.
- Added two new experimental thread schedulers: `hierarchy_scheduler` and `periodic_priority_scheduler`. These can be activated by using the command line options `--hpx:queuing=hierarchy` or `--hpx:queuing=periodic`.

Example applications

- Graph500 performance benchmark⁴⁹⁰¹ (thanks to Matthew Anderson for contributing this application).
- GTC (Gyrokinetic Toroidal Code)⁴⁹⁰²: a skeleton for particle in cell type codes.
- Random Memory Access: an example demonstrating random memory accesses in a large array
- ShenEOS example⁴⁹⁰³, demonstrating partitioning of large read-only data structures and exposing an interpolation API.
- Sine performance counter demo.
- Accumulator examples demonstrating how to write and use *HPX* components.
- Quickstart examples (like `hello_world`, `fibonacci`, `quicksort`, `factorial`, etc.) demonstrating simple *HPX* concepts which introduce some of the concepts in *HPX*.

⁴⁹⁰¹ <http://www.graph500.org/>

⁴⁹⁰² <http://www.nersc.gov/research-and-development/benchmarking-and-workload-characterization/nersc-6-benchmarks/gtc/>

⁴⁹⁰³ <http://stellarcollapse.org/equationofstate>

- Load balancing and work stealing demos.

API changes

- Moved all local LCOs into a separate namespace `hpx::lcos::local` (for instance, `hpx::lcos::local_mutex` is now `hpx::lcos::local::mutex`).
- Replaced `hpx::actions::function` with `hpx::util::function`. Cleaned up related code.
- Removed `hpx::traits::handle_gid` and moved handling of global reference counts into the corresponding serialization code.
- Changed terminology: `prefix` is now called `locality_id`, renamed the corresponding API functions (such as `hpx::get_prefix`, which is now called `hpx::get_locality_id`).
- Adding `hpx::find_remote_localities`, and `hpx::get_num_localities`.
- Changed performance counter naming scheme to make it more bash friendly. The new performance counter naming scheme is now

```
/object{parentname#parentindex/instance#index}/counter#parameters
```

- Added `hpx::get_worker_thread_num` replacing `hpx::threadmanager_base::get_thread_num`.
- Renamed `hpx::get_num_os_threads` to `hpx::get_os_threads_count`.
- Added `hpx::threads::get_thread_count`.
- Restructured the Futures sub-system, renaming types in accordance with the terminology used by the C++11 ISO standard.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release:

- Issue #31⁴⁹⁰⁴ - Specialize handle_gid<> for examples and tests
- Issue #72⁴⁹⁰⁵ - Fix AGAS reference counting
- Issue #104⁴⁹⁰⁶ - heartbeat throws an exception when derefing the performance counter it's watching
- Issue #111⁴⁹⁰⁷ - throttle causes an exception on the target application
- Issue #142⁴⁹⁰⁸ - One failed component loading causes an unrelated component to fail
- Issue #165⁴⁹⁰⁹ - Remote exception propagation bug in AGAS reference counting test
- Issue #186⁴⁹¹⁰ - Test credit exhaustion/splitting (e.g. prepare_gid and symbol NS)
- Issue #188⁴⁹¹¹ - Implement remaining AGAS reference counting test cases
- Issue #258⁴⁹¹² - No type checking of GIDs in stubs classes

⁴⁹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/31>

⁴⁹⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/72>

⁴⁹⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/104>

⁴⁹⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/111>

⁴⁹⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/142>

⁴⁹⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/165>

⁴⁹¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/186>

⁴⁹¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/188>

⁴⁹¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/258>

- Issue #271⁴⁹¹³ - Seg fault/shared pointer assertion in distributed code
- Issue #281⁴⁹¹⁴ - CMake options need descriptive text
- Issue #283⁴⁹¹⁵ - AGAS caching broken (gva_cache needs to be rewritten with ICL)
- Issue #285⁴⁹¹⁶ - HPX_INSTALL root directory not the same as CMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX
- Issue #286⁴⁹¹⁷ - New segfault in dataflow applications
- Issue #289⁴⁹¹⁸ - Exceptions should only be logged if not handled
- Issue #290⁴⁹¹⁹ - c++11 tests failure
- Issue #293⁴⁹²⁰ - Build target for component libraries
- Issue #296⁴⁹²¹ - Compilation error with Boost V1.49rc1
- Issue #298⁴⁹²² - Illegal instructions on termination
- Issue #299⁴⁹²³ - gravity aborts with multiple threads
- Issue #301⁴⁹²⁴ - Build error with Boost trunk
- Issue #303⁴⁹²⁵ - Logging assertion failure in distributed runs
- Issue #304⁴⁹²⁶ - Exception ‘what’ strings are lost when exceptions from decode_parcel are reported
- Issue #306⁴⁹²⁷ - Performance counter user interface issues
- Issue #307⁴⁹²⁸ - Logging exception in distributed runs
- Issue #308⁴⁹²⁹ - Logging deadlocks in distributed
- Issue #309⁴⁹³⁰ - Reference counting test failures and exceptions
- Issue #311⁴⁹³¹ - Merge AGAS remote_interface with the runtime_support object
- Issue #314⁴⁹³² - Object tracking for id_types
- Issue #315⁴⁹³³ - Remove handle_gid and handle credit splitting in id_type serialization
- Issue #320⁴⁹³⁴ - applier::get_locality_id() should return an error value (or throw an exception)
- Issue #321⁴⁹³⁵ - Optimization for id_types which are never split should be restored

⁴⁹¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/271>

⁴⁹¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/281>

⁴⁹¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/283>

⁴⁹¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/285>

⁴⁹¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/286>

⁴⁹¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/289>

⁴⁹¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/290>

⁴⁹²⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/293>

⁴⁹²¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/296>

⁴⁹²² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/298>

⁴⁹²³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/299>

⁴⁹²⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/301>

⁴⁹²⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/303>

⁴⁹²⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/304>

⁴⁹²⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/306>

⁴⁹²⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/307>

⁴⁹²⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/308>

⁴⁹³⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/309>

⁴⁹³¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/311>

⁴⁹³² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/314>

⁴⁹³³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/315>

⁴⁹³⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/320>

⁴⁹³⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/321>

- Issue #322⁴⁹³⁶ - Command line processing ignored with Boost 1.47.0
- Issue #323⁴⁹³⁷ - Credit exhaustion causes object to stay alive
- Issue #324⁴⁹³⁸ - Duplicate exception messages
- Issue #326⁴⁹³⁹ - Integrate Quickbook with CMake
- Issue #329⁴⁹⁴⁰ - --help and --version should still work
- Issue #330⁴⁹⁴¹ - Create pkg-config files
- Issue #337⁴⁹⁴² - Improve usability of performance counter timestamps
- Issue #338⁴⁹⁴³ - Non-std exceptions deriving from std::exceptions in tfunc may be sliced
- Issue #339⁴⁹⁴⁴ - Decrease the number of send_pending_parcels threads
- Issue #343⁴⁹⁴⁵ - Dynamically setting the stack size doesn't work
- Issue #351⁴⁹⁴⁶ - 'make install' does not update documents
- Issue #353⁴⁹⁴⁷ - Disable FIXMEs in the docs by default; add a doc developer CMake option to enable FIXMEs
- Issue #355⁴⁹⁴⁸ - 'make' doesn't do anything after correct configuration
- Issue #356⁴⁹⁴⁹ - Don't use hpx::util::static_ in topology code
- Issue #359⁴⁹⁵⁰ - Infinite recursion in hpx::tuple serialization
- Issue #361⁴⁹⁵¹ - Add compile time option to disable logging completely
- Issue #364⁴⁹⁵² - Installation seriously broken in r7443

2.10.24 HPX V0.7.0 (Dec 12, 2011)

We have had roughly 1000 commits since the last release and we have closed approximately 120 tickets (bugs, feature requests, etc.).

⁴⁹³⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/322>

⁴⁹³⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/323>

⁴⁹³⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/324>

⁴⁹³⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/326>

⁴⁹⁴⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/329>

⁴⁹⁴¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/330>

⁴⁹⁴² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/337>

⁴⁹⁴³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/338>

⁴⁹⁴⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/339>

⁴⁹⁴⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/343>

⁴⁹⁴⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/351>

⁴⁹⁴⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/353>

⁴⁹⁴⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/355>

⁴⁹⁴⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/356>

⁴⁹⁵⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/359>

⁴⁹⁵¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/361>

⁴⁹⁵² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/364>

General changes

- Completely removed code related to deprecated AGAS V1, started to work on AGAS V2.1.
- Started to clean up and streamline the exposed APIs (see ‘API changes’ below for more details).
- Revamped and unified performance counter framework, added a lot of new performance counter instances for monitoring of a diverse set of internal *HPX* parameters (queue lengths, access statistics, etc.).
- Improved general error handling and logging support.
- Fixed several race conditions, improved overall stability, decreased memory footprint, improved overall performance (major optimizations include native TLS support and ranged-based AGAS caching).
- Added support for running *HPX* applications with PBS.
- Many updates to the build system, added support for gcc 4.5.x and 4.6.x, added C++11 support.
- Many updates to default command line options.
- Added many tests, set up buildbot for continuous integration testing.
- Better shutdown handling of distributed applications.

Example applications

- quickstart/factorial and quickstart/fibonacci, future-recursive parallel algorithms.
- quickstart/hello_world, distributed hello world example.
- quickstart/rma, simple remote memory access example
- quickstart/quicksort, parallel quicksort implementation.
- gtc, gyrokinetic torodial code.
- bfs, breadth-first-search, example code for a graph application.
- sheneos, partitioning of large data sets.
- accumulator, simple component example.
- balancing/os_thread_num, balancing/px_thread_phase, examples demonstrating load balancing and work stealing.

API changes

- Added `hpx::find_all_localities`.
- Added `hpx::terminate` for non-graceful termination of applications.
- Added `hpx::lcos::async` functions for simpler asynchronous programming.
- Added new AGAS interface for handling of symbolic namespace (`hpx::agas::*`).
- Renamed `hpx::components::wait` to `hpx::lcos::wait`.
- Renamed `hpx::lcos::future_value` to `hpx::lcos::promise`.
- Renamed `hpx::lcos::recursive_mutex` to `hpx::lcos::local_recursive_mutex`,
`hpx::lcos::mutex` to `hpx::lcos::local_mutex`
- Removed support for Boost versions older than V1.38, recommended Boost version is now V1.47 and newer.
- Removed `hpx::process` (this will be replaced by a real process implementation in the future).

- Removed non-functional LCO code (`hpx::lcos::dataflow`, `hpx::lcos::thunk`, `hpx::lcos::dataflow_variable`).
- Removed deprecated `hpx::naming::full_address`.

Bug fixes (closed tickets)

Here is a list of the important tickets we closed for this release:

- Issue #28⁴⁹⁵³ - Integrate Windows/Linux CMake code for *HPX* core
- Issue #32⁴⁹⁵⁴ - `hpx::cout()` should be `hpx::cout`
- Issue #33⁴⁹⁵⁵ - AGAS V2 legacy client does not properly handle `error_code`
- Issue #60⁴⁹⁵⁶ - AGAS: allow for registerid to optionally take ownership of the gid
- Issue #62⁴⁹⁵⁷ - adaptive1d compilation failure in Fusion
- Issue #64⁴⁹⁵⁸ - Parcel subsystem doesn't resolve domain names
- Issue #83⁴⁹⁵⁹ - No error handling if no console is available
- Issue #84⁴⁹⁶⁰ - No error handling if a hosted locality is treated as the bootstrap server
- Issue #90⁴⁹⁶¹ - Add general commandline option `-N`
- Issue #91⁴⁹⁶² - Add possibility to read command line arguments from file
- Issue #92⁴⁹⁶³ - Always log exceptions/errors to the log file
- Issue #93⁴⁹⁶⁴ - Log the command line/program name
- Issue #95⁴⁹⁶⁵ - Support for distributed launches
- Issue #97⁴⁹⁶⁶ - Attempt to create a bad component type in AMR examples
- Issue #100⁴⁹⁶⁷ - factorial and factorial_get examples trigger AGAS component type assertions
- Issue #101⁴⁹⁶⁸ - Segfault when `hpx::process::here()` is called in fibonacci2
- Issue #102⁴⁹⁶⁹ - unknown_component_address in int_object_semaphore_client
- Issue #114⁴⁹⁷⁰ - marduk raises assertion with default parameters
- Issue #115⁴⁹⁷¹ - Logging messages for SMP runs (on the console) shouldn't be buffered

⁴⁹⁵³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/28>

⁴⁹⁵⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/32>

⁴⁹⁵⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/33>

⁴⁹⁵⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/60>

⁴⁹⁵⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/62>

⁴⁹⁵⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/64>

⁴⁹⁵⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/83>

⁴⁹⁶⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/84>

⁴⁹⁶¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/90>

⁴⁹⁶² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/91>

⁴⁹⁶³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/92>

⁴⁹⁶⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/93>

⁴⁹⁶⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/95>

⁴⁹⁶⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/97>

⁴⁹⁶⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/100>

⁴⁹⁶⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/101>

⁴⁹⁶⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/102>

⁴⁹⁷⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/114>

⁴⁹⁷¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/115>

- Issue #119⁴⁹⁷² - marduk linking strategy breaks other applications
- Issue #121⁴⁹⁷³ - pbsdsh problem
- Issue #123⁴⁹⁷⁴ - marduk, dataflow and adaptive1d fail to build
- Issue #124⁴⁹⁷⁵ - Lower default preprocessing arity
- Issue #125⁴⁹⁷⁶ - Move hpx::detail::diagnostic_information out of the detail namespace
- Issue #126⁴⁹⁷⁷ - Test definitions for AGAS reference counting
- Issue #128⁴⁹⁷⁸ - Add averaging performance counter
- Issue #129⁴⁹⁷⁹ - Error with endian.hpp while building adaptive1d
- Issue #130⁴⁹⁸⁰ - Bad initialization of performance counters
- Issue #131⁴⁹⁸¹ - Add global startup/shutdown functions to component modules
- Issue #132⁴⁹⁸² - Avoid using auto_ptr
- Issue #133⁴⁹⁸³ - On Windows hpx.dll doesn't get installed
- Issue #134⁴⁹⁸⁴ - HPX_LIBRARY does not reflect real library name (on Windows)
- Issue #135⁴⁹⁸⁵ - Add detection of unique_ptr to build system
- Issue #137⁴⁹⁸⁶ - Add command line option allowing to repeatedly evaluate performance counters
- Issue #139⁴⁹⁸⁷ - Logging is broken
- Issue #140⁴⁹⁸⁸ - CMake problem on windows
- Issue #141⁴⁹⁸⁹ - Move all non-component libraries into \$PREFIX/lib/hpx
- Issue #143⁴⁹⁹⁰ - adaptive1d throws an exception with the default command line options
- Issue #146⁴⁹⁹¹ - Early exception handling is broken
- Issue #147⁴⁹⁹² - Sheneos doesn't link on Linux
- Issue #149⁴⁹⁹³ - sheneos_test hangs
- Issue #154⁴⁹⁹⁴ - Compilation fails for r5661

⁴⁹⁷² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/119>

⁴⁹⁷³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/121>

⁴⁹⁷⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/123>

⁴⁹⁷⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/124>

⁴⁹⁷⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/125>

⁴⁹⁷⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/126>

4978 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/128>4979 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/129>4980 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/130>4981 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/131>4982 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/132>4983 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/133>4984 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/134>4985 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/135>4986 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/137>4987 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/139>4988 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/140>4989 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/141>4990 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/143>4991 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/146>4992 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/147>4993 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/149>4994 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/154>

- Issue #155⁴⁹⁹⁵ - Sine performance counters example chokes on chrono headers
- Issue #156⁴⁹⁹⁶ - Add build type to –version
- Issue #157⁴⁹⁹⁷ - Extend AGAS caching to store gid ranges
- Issue #158⁴⁹⁹⁸ - r5691 doesn't compile
- Issue #160⁴⁹⁹⁹ - Re-add AGAS function for resolving a locality to its prefix
- Issue #168⁵⁰⁰⁰ - Managed components should be able to access their own GID
- Issue #169⁵⁰⁰¹ - Rewrite AGAS future pool
- Issue #179⁵⁰⁰² - Complete switch to request class for AGAS server interface
- Issue #182⁵⁰⁰³ - Sine performance counter is loaded by other examples
- Issue #185⁵⁰⁰⁴ - Write tests for symbol namespace reference counting
- Issue #191⁵⁰⁰⁵ - Assignment of read-only variable in point_geometry
- Issue #200⁵⁰⁰⁶ - Seg faults when querying performance counters
- Issue #204⁵⁰⁰⁷ - –ifnames and suffix stripping needs to be more generic
- Issue #205⁵⁰⁰⁸ - –list-* and –print-counter-* options do not work together and produce no warning
- Issue #207⁵⁰⁰⁹ - Implement decrement entry merging
- Issue #208⁵⁰¹⁰ - Replace the spinlocks in AGAS with hpx::lcos::local_mutexes
- Issue #210⁵⁰¹¹ - Add an –ifprefix option
- Issue #214⁵⁰¹² - Performance test for PX-thread creation
- Issue #216⁵⁰¹³ - VS2010 compilation
- Issue #222⁵⁰¹⁴ - r6045 context_linux_x86.hpp
- Issue #223⁵⁰¹⁵ - fibonacci hangs when changing the state of an active thread
- Issue #225⁵⁰¹⁶ - Active threads end up in the FEB wait queue
- Issue #226⁵⁰¹⁷ - VS Build Error for Accumulator Client

⁴⁹⁹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/155>

⁴⁹⁹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/156>

⁴⁹⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/157>

⁴⁹⁹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/158>

⁴⁹⁹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/160>

⁵⁰⁰⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/168>

⁵⁰⁰¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/169>

⁵⁰⁰² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/179>

⁵⁰⁰³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/182>

⁵⁰⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/185>

⁵⁰⁰⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/191>

⁵⁰⁰⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/200>

⁵⁰⁰⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/204>

⁵⁰⁰⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/205>

⁵⁰⁰⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/207>

⁵⁰¹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/208>

⁵⁰¹¹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/210>

⁵⁰¹² <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/214>

⁵⁰¹³ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/216>

⁵⁰¹⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/222>

⁵⁰¹⁵ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/223>

⁵⁰¹⁶ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/225>

⁵⁰¹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/226>

- Issue #228⁵⁰¹⁸ - Move all traits into namespace hpx::traits
- Issue #229⁵⁰¹⁹ - Invalid initialization of reference in thread_init_data
- Issue #235⁵⁰²⁰ - Invalid GID in iostreams
- Issue #238⁵⁰²¹ - Demangle type names for the default implementation of get_action_name
- Issue #241⁵⁰²² - C++11 support breaks GCC 4.5
- Issue #247⁵⁰²³ - Reference to temporary with GCC 4.4
- Issue #248⁵⁰²⁴ - Seg fault at shutdown with GCC 4.4
- Issue #253⁵⁰²⁵ - Default component action registration kills compiler
- Issue #272⁵⁰²⁶ - G++ unrecognized command line option
- Issue #273⁵⁰²⁷ - quicksort example doesn't compile
- Issue #277⁵⁰²⁸ - Invalid CMake logic for Windows

2.11 Citing HPX

Please cite *HPX* whenever you use it for publications. Use our paper in The Journal of Open Source Software as the main citation for *HPX*:⁵⁰²⁹. Use the Zenodo entry for referring to the latest version of *HPX*:⁵⁰³⁰. Entries for citing specific versions of *HPX* can also be found at⁵⁰³¹.

2.12 HPX users

A list of institutions and projects using *HPX* can be found on the *HPX* Users⁵⁰³² page.

2.13 About HPX

2.13.1 History

The development of High Performance ParalleX (*HPX*) began in 2007. At that time, Hartmut Kaiser became interested in the work done by the ParalleX group at the Center for Computation and Technology (CCT)⁵⁰³³, a multi-disciplinary research institute at Louisiana State University (LSU)⁵⁰³⁴. The ParalleX group was working to develop a new and

⁵⁰¹⁸ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/228>

⁵⁰¹⁹ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/229>

5020 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/235>5021 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/238>5022 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/241>5023 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/247>5024 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/248>5025 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/253>5026 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/272>5027 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/273>5028 <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpx/issues/277>5029 <https://joss.theoj.org/papers/022e5917b95517dff20cd3742ab95eca>5030 <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.598202>5031 <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.598202>5032 <https://hpx.stellar-group.org/hpx-users/>5033 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5034 <https://www.lsu.edu>

experimental execution model for future high performance computing architectures. This model was christened ParalleX. The first implementations of ParalleX were crude, and many of those designs had to be discarded entirely. However, over time the team learned quite a bit about how to design a parallel, distributed runtime system which implements the concepts of ParalleX.

From the very beginning, this endeavour has been a group effort. In addition to a handful of interested researchers, there have always been graduate and undergraduate students participating in the discussions, design, and implementation of *HPX*. In 2011 we decided to formalize our collective research efforts by creating the STE||AR⁵⁰³⁵ group (Systems Technology, Emergent Parallelism, and Algorithm Research). Over time, the team grew to include researchers around the country and the world. In 2014, the STE||AR⁵⁰³⁶ Group was reorganized to become the international community it is today. This consortium of researchers aims to develop stable, sustainable, and scalable tools which will enable application developers to exploit the parallelism latent in the machines of today and tomorrow. Our goal of the *HPX* project is to create a high quality, freely available, open source implementation of ParalleX concepts for conventional and future systems by building a modular and standards conforming runtime system for SMP and distributed application environments. The API exposed by *HPX* is conformant to the interfaces defined by the C++ ISO Standard and adheres to the programming guidelines used by the Boost⁵⁰³⁷ collection of C++ libraries. We steer the development of *HPX* with real world applications and aim to provide a smooth migration path for domain scientists.

To learn more about STE||AR⁵⁰³⁸ and ParalleX, see *People* and *Why HPX?*.

2.13.2 People

The STE||AR⁵⁰³⁹ Group (pronounced as stellar) stands for “Systems Technology, Emergent Parallelism, and Algorithm Research”. We are an international group of faculty, researchers, and students working at various institutions around the world. The goal of the STE||AR⁵⁰⁴⁰ Group is to promote the development of scalable parallel applications by providing a community for ideas, a framework for collaboration, and a platform for communicating these concepts to the broader community.

Our work is focused on building technologies for scalable parallel applications. *HPX*, our general purpose C++ runtime system for parallel and distributed applications, is no exception. We use *HPX* for a broad range of scientific applications, helping scientists and developers to write code which scales better and shows better performance compared to more conventional programming models such as MPI.

HPX is based on *ParalleX* which is a new (and still experimental) parallel execution model aiming to overcome the limitations imposed by the current hardware and the techniques we use to write applications today. Our group focuses on two types of applications - those requiring excellent strong scaling, allowing for a dramatic reduction of execution time for fixed workloads and those needing highest level of sustained performance through massive parallelism. These applications are presently unable (through conventional practices) to effectively exploit a relatively small number of cores in a multi-core system. By extension, these application will not be able to exploit high-end exascale computing systems which are likely to employ hundreds of millions of such cores by the end of this decade.

Critical bottlenecks to the effective use of new generation high performance computing (HPC) systems include:

- *Starvation*: due to lack of usable application parallelism and means of managing it,
- *Overhead*: reduction to permit strong scalability, improve efficiency, and enable dynamic resource management,
- *Latency*: from remote access across system or to local memories,
- *Contention*: due to multicore chip I/O pins, memory banks, and system interconnects.

⁵⁰³⁵ <https://stellar-group.org>

⁵⁰³⁶ <https://stellar-group.org>

⁵⁰³⁷ <https://www.boost.org/>

⁵⁰³⁸ <https://stellar-group.org>

⁵⁰³⁹ <https://stellar-group.org>

⁵⁰⁴⁰ <https://stellar-group.org>

The ParalleX model has been devised to address these challenges by enabling a new computing dynamic through the application of message-driven computation in a global address space context with lightweight synchronization. The work on *HPX* is centered around implementing the concepts as defined by the ParalleX model. *HPX* is currently targeted at conventional machines, such as classical Linux based Beowulf clusters and SMP nodes.

We fully understand that the success of *HPX* (and ParalleX) is very much the result of the work of many people. To see a list of who is contributing see our tables below.

HPX contributors

Table 2.38: Contributors

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5041 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5042 <https://www.lsu.edu>5043 <https://www3.cs.fau.de>5044 <https://www.fau.de>5045 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5046 <https://www.lsu.edu>5047 <https://www.csес.ch>5048 <https://www.csес.ch>5049 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5050 <https://www.lsu.edu>5051 <https://www3.cs.fau.de>5052 <https://www.fau.de>5053 <https://nvidia.com/>5054 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5055 <https://www.lsu.edu>5056 <https://www.tui.nl>5057 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5058 <https://www.lsu.edu>5059 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5060 <https://www.lsu.edu>5061 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5062 <https://www.lsu.edu>5063 <https://pti.iu.edu>5064 <https://www.iu.edu>5065 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5066 <https://www.lsu.edu>5067 <https://www3.cs.fau.de>5068 <https://www.fau.de>5069 <https://nvidia.com/>5070 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5071 <https://www.lsu.edu>5072 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5073 <https://www.lsu.edu>5074 <https://pti.iu.edu>5075 <https://www.iu.edu>5076 <https://www.cct.lsu.edu>5077 <https://www.lsu.edu>

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⁵⁰⁷⁸ <https://www.cscs.ch>

⁵⁰⁷⁹ <https://www.cscs.ch>

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⁵⁰⁸⁰ <https://www.lsu.edu>⁵⁰⁸¹ <https://www.lsu.edu>⁵⁰⁸² <https://www.lsu.edu>⁵⁰⁸³ <https://www.lsu.edu>⁵⁰⁸⁴ <https://www.libgeodecomp.org/>⁵⁰⁸⁵ <https://www.libgeodecomp.org/>⁵⁰⁸⁶ <https://www.lsu.edu>⁵⁰⁸⁷ <https://www.conan.io/>⁵⁰⁸⁸ <https://www.lsu.edu>

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⁵⁰⁸⁹ <https://uoregon.edu/>

⁵⁰⁹⁰ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpxcl/>

⁵⁰⁹¹ <https://www.cct.lsu.edu/>

⁵⁰⁹² <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html>

⁵⁰⁹³ <https://www3.cs.fau.de/>

⁵⁰⁹⁴ <https://developers.google.com/open-source/soc/>

⁵⁰⁹⁵ <https://www3.cs.fau.de/>

⁵⁰⁹⁶ <https://rostam.cct.lsu.edu/>

⁵⁰⁹⁷ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpxcl/>

⁵⁰⁹⁸ <https://www.khronos.org/opencl/>

⁵⁰⁹⁹ <https://portablecl.org/>

⁵¹⁰⁰ <https://www.khronos.org/opencl/>

⁵¹⁰¹ <https://www.unlv.edu>

⁵¹⁰² <http://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2014/n4313.html>

⁵¹⁰³ <https://www.lsu.edu>

⁵¹⁰⁴ <https://github.com/STELLAR-GROUP/hpxcl/>

⁵¹⁰⁵ https://www.nvidia.com/object/cuda_home_new.html

⁵¹⁰⁶ <https://www.numscale.com/nt2/>

⁵¹⁰⁷ <https://www.cscs.ch>

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⁵¹⁰⁸ <https://www.nmsu.edu>

⁵¹⁰⁹ <https://hpx.stellar-group.org/funding-acknowledgements/>

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THREE**

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